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FOR FARMERS and STOCKMEN

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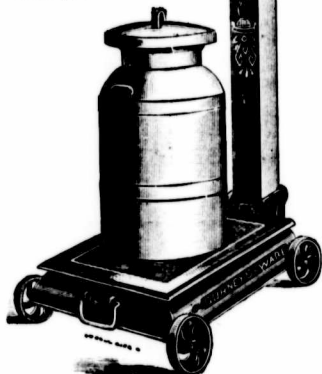
Guelph, July, 1902.

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514 Dundas Street, Toronto

# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XXI.

AUGUST 12th, 1902

No. 7

## A Tribute to Canadian Agriculture

**T**HE announcement last week that the British Government had decided to send several representative Boers to Canada to learn farming is a striking tribute to Canadian agriculture. One would have supposed that all that it was necessary for these delegates to know about agriculture could be had in the old land, where we are led to believe the most intensive system of farming to be found anywhere is being carried on. But the fact that the British Government has recommended a visit to Canada, would seem to indicate that something else is required to fit the Boers for practical agriculture in South Africa than the farmer in the home land can give them.

We believe the British authorities are acting wisely in this. There is something in Canadian agricultural practice and methods that make them in a very large measure adaptable to the conditions prevalent the world over and especially in a country like South Africa where agriculture as it were is in its infancy. No country in the world can supply any better information upon general farming that can be readily put to practical account than Canada. Our methods in stock raising, dairying, fruit growing, and mixed farming cannot be excelled anywhere, and if put into practice on the African veldts should work a transformation in a few years.

## Western Prospects Bright

Reports from the Canadian West indicate a crop equal in magnitude if not much greater than that of last year. With two such large crops following each other in quick succession the West will make rapid strides forward. There is a call for 20,000 men to take off the harvest, and it is to be hoped there will be no shortage and that the crop will be gathered in in good condition. What benefits the Western farmer benefits the Eastern farmer also. With larger receipts from his grain crop the Western farmer will be in a position to buy more of the good stock that the East can supply. There is a growing desire on the part of the older farmer of the West for more and better stock. He feels the need of it in keeping up his farm. Eastern stockmen should therefore keep in touch with the West and do everything possible to retain this trade for Canada. The Western farmer would sooner buy his live stock in Canada than elsewhere and every opportunity should be given him to do so.

## Travelling Rural Libraries

Though the travelling library is an established institution in many of the States of the Union, nothing definite has been accomplished in the way of introducing this new movement into the rural districts of Canada. From what we have heard and read of this new movement, we believe it would prove of very great benefit in the rural sections of the Dominion. It could be worked well through the local Farmers' and Women's Institutes. Many of our institutes have a considerable surplus in the treasury, gained through excursions to the Agricultural College and elsewhere, and they could not spend this money to better advantage than by investing in several circulating libraries, which

## Twenty Years of Service.

On Sept. 2nd, The Farming World will celebrate its twentieth birthday. The issue for that date will be our usual Annual Autumn Number. The contents will, to some extent, show the marvellous growth of Agriculture in Canada during the past twenty years.

The number will be well illustrated and in every way worthy of the important interests which it represents. Any of our readers who wish to have free sample copies of this number sent to friends should furnish names as early as possible. Advertisers should apply for space at once.

could be transferred from one locality to another as their reading was completed. The books contained in these libraries need not necessarily treat of agriculture and nothing else. Along with agriculture and domestic science the books might treat of other subjects of interest to every citizen. The legitimate novel need not be discarded, nor should works of a religious character be left off the list. A good list, covering the whole field of literature, might be selected and this divided in several small libraries, which could be each other in rotation among the different localities for perusal by the Institute members. Is not the matter worth taking up by some of our live and up-to-date institutes? It only requires some district to take the matter up and the others will follow.

## Weaning Colts.

This is the season when farmers should consider the weaning of their colts. The process should be gradual and conducted so that the colt will not feel the separation from

its mother. The aim should be to wean a colt without causing it to lose flesh during the transition period. To do this it is a good plan to accustom the young colt to eating some time before it is weaned. After a colt is six weeks or two months old it may be easily induced to eat a little grain daily, and we believe that some pains should be taken to give it a little supplementary food even while on pasture and running with its mother. This, as we have said, is more for the purpose of getting the young animal accustomed to eating, so that when it is obliged to do without milk the change will come less abruptly. At this time no food is better suited than crushed oats. If this can not be obtained whole oats will do quite well.

As the period of weaning approaches the ration of grain should be increased, the amount depending upon the judgment of the feeder. In no case should grain be allowed to stand in the manger. If one wishes to keep the animal in good condition without feeding milk it may be necessary to boil a little feed once a day. By doing this a colt may be made to gain, and if judgment is used in taking it away from its mother, the transition may be made so easily as to interfere but little with its thrift. If it is accustomed to sucking three times a day the change should be first made to twice a day and afterwards to once a day, during which time the grain ration should be gradually increased. If the boiling of food seems to be too much trouble we would by all means advise grinding it. Nothing is better than ground oats with a small amount of linseed meal at intervals. When the little colt is becoming accustomed to solid food it should be gradually taught to drink water. The greatest mistake in weaning colts is frequently made right here, as the animal will scarcely ever take kindly to drinking water suddenly. It is also important that the animal be fed palatable and nutritious roughage. For this purpose nothing is better than tender clover hay. If it is necessary to keep it inside it should have access to a yard in order to have plenty of exercise.

After all has been said it still remains for the feeder to use good judgment. The little things count in a matter of this kind, and after all only the man with the feeder's instinct can be highly successful. At the same time we believe that where a person is anxious to learn it is a matter that to a large extent may be acquired. A colt should be able to thrive well without its mother's milk when it is four months old.

## Our Western Letter

### No Dairy Competition—Auction Sale Organization—Farm Help—Butter-making Competition.

Winnipeg, August 4th, 1907.

The fairs at Winnipeg and Brandon are over, and everyone who has had anything to do with them is relieved. They have been successful from a financial point of view, at least, and if there has been somewhat more of the circus, and somewhat less of the agricultural fair than we might have wished, it has doubtless been helpful to the finances, if not strictly educational. We can scarcely complain of this when everyone, farmers included, shows more interest in the stock shown in and on the track than that to be seen in the barns.

Winnipeg, this year, dropped the dairy cow competition from the prize list, and we consider that the action was a most praiseworthy one. Three days' milking test is no indication of the value of either the breed or the individual and money awarded therefor simply goes to subsidize the vanity of the owners. It is certainly a temptation to an exhibition, anxious to increase its premium list, to accept the money offered by a Breeders' Association for this purpose, but we hope that with increasing financial strength, Brandon will follow Winnipeg's lead and eliminate the dairy cow competition from the premium list.

A movement was made last week at Brandon that may produce results important to both Manitoba and Ontario breeders. At a meeting held on the fair grounds, a committee was appointed to take steps for the organization of an association, with the object of holding auction sales of live stock at regular intervals. It has been felt by smaller breeders in many parts of the Province that their interests will be best served by some such arrangement, which will enable them to look over a large selection of stock from many breeders and make a choice without incurring the expense incidental to a purchasing trip. The committee appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed association, consists of Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, Chairman; J. A. McKellar, Brandon, Secretary; Robert Hall, Brandon; James Yuill, Crystal City; J. G. Barron, Carberry; A. Graham, Pomeroy; C. W. Speers, Oak Lake; J. E. Smith, Brandon; G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Geo. Harcourt, Winnipeg; James Glennie, Longburn; Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine; G. Bennie, Castleberry. At the meeting held, there was considerable discussion of ways and means, and it was generally admitted that the assistance of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner should be sought in organizing and in conducting sales. As to the best time for holding sales, the months of April and June were

proposed. The committee is expected to report at an early date.

Some apprehensions have been expressed by Eastern correspondents regarding the measures to be taken for the distribution of farm hands. It is said that the young men are not coming out here to be told where they shall work or sent willy-nilly to this or that point where their services are in demand. Certainly not. No such action is contemplated. All will be sent to whatever point they choose. But they will not all be given tickets for the terminal points and thus encouraged to go where there is certain to be less work than men. Tickets will be sold to Winnipeg, and the fare will be \$10.00. On arrival at Winnipeg the excursionist will present the stub of his ticket and receive a ticket to whatever point in the Province or Assiniboia he may choose. At the same time he will be advised where work can be secured, and if he disregards the advice thus given, himself alone will be responsible. Delegates from many districts will be in Winnipeg looking for men and in this way it is expected that all will be located without difficulty.

Under the influence of favorable weather, the crop is rapidly maturing and fulfils the promise of the past weeks. Another two weeks will see the harvest commencing. The work of having has been carried on under the most favorable conditions. Warm and dry weather has enabled an enormous crop to be gathered in a comparatively short time. The grass is of excellent quality—both of the native and cultivated grasses.

One of the finest features of the Winnipeg Industrial was the butter-making competition, which, as last year, attracted numerous entries, and a large number of interested spectators. Along the same lines of agricultural education, the improved facilities for watching the stock-judging are highly commendable. It is, however, highly regrettable that the same educational policy does not foster a better display of implements and machinery. These have such an essential place in farming that their absence from the Exhibition is unaccountable.

#### Judging a Beef Animal

Mr. Duncan Anderson, who spent a couple of days at the Winnipeg Fair, gives the following description of how Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, went about judging the beef cattle, other than Shorthorns:

"I spent a couple of hours watching Prof. Curtiss judging Polled Angus, Galloways and Herefords, and followed with a good

deal of interest the systematic manner in which he did his work. He had very seldom to go over his animals a second time. Always beginning at the head, he seems to take in the mouth, nostrils, eyes and shape of the head at one glance; the brisket, chest, and front legs at another. As he passes down the animal's side, he takes in the shape of the neck; he places his hand on the loin, presses his fingers in to feel the depth of flesh; works his hand toward the shoulder lightly to find the quality of hair; picks up the skin over the ribs to find its mellowness, sometimes grips the animal's flank, but not always; passing behind, he pulls the tail to one side to see width of hind quarters; then stands straight behind and takes one long, steady look from tail to horns, and at the same time he evidently makes up his mind as to the merits of the animal."

#### CORRESPONDENCE

##### Sheep Worrying by Dogs

Editor The Farming World:

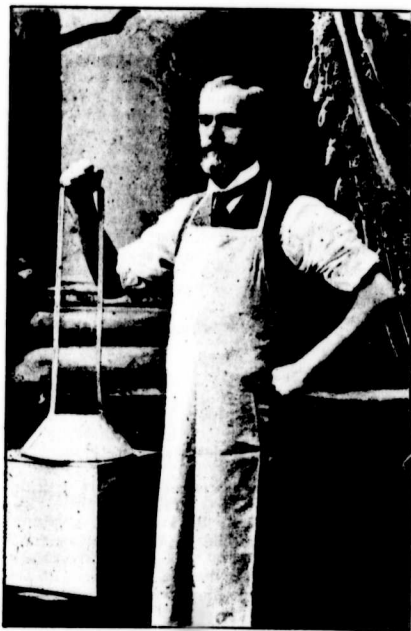
You know to the farmer time is golden any day in the year, intensely so at this time, hence a short letter.

We note Mr. Johnson's letter re "Dogs and Sheep." In our little note we had no thought of the "love." Our whole thought was the "profit." We thought there was profit in sheep in many ways, and we think we have found them so in spite of the loss by dogs. But in our many years' experience with dogs we can truthfully say that we always found them a far greater damage than profit. In fact we have always found them—either our own or our neighbors—nothing but a damage and annoyance. Oh, wherein can a dog be the value of a horse? or even a sheep, it is hard for us to see. Sir, we feel that our sheep are worth many dogs, for with all Mr. Johnson's sympathy with them he still calls them "worthless curs." We always found them that, and we would say, "away with such more than worthless curs."

We note with Mr. J. that the farmer does not hold up his end in this nor in many other things with that determination that he ought to. I would be in favor of a severe statutory law for protection of the sheep. Yes, we would say, stamp out the dog. We have already had too much damage done by them.

Just here reliable news comes to us that three neighbors between them had thirty-five sheep worried to death by dogs in one night (worthless curs) and nearly as many more torn. The names of these gentlemen are Mr. G. Palma-teer, Mr. E. Emerson and Mr. A. Jones all of Huntingdon township, North Hastings. We wonder if the M.P.P. will notice this. We would have been really glad had friend Johnson chosen a worthier champion. Robt. Tufts, Sr.

Tweed, Ont., Aug. 5, 1907.



MR. JAMES STRUTHERS, OWEN SOUND.



MISS MARY ARMSTRONG, OWEN SOUND.

## What Skill Can Do in Butter-Making

In the above illustration we have pleasure in presenting to the readers of *The Farming World*, two butter-makers who have won distinction in their respective spheres. Mr. Struthers had the distinction of having his butter score the highest of any sent from Canada to the Pan-American last year. He is one of the pioneers in the manufacture of creamery butter in Canada. Early in 1886, Mr. Struthers, knowing well, the unsatisfactory condition of the butter business in many parts of the country, owing to trading it at the local stores, conceived the idea of gathering the cream produced by a number of farmers in the vicinity of Owen Sound and having it delivered at one central point and there, made after the most approved plan. To conceive the idea was to carry it out and this he did depending upon the superiority of the butter thus made over the ordinary country butter to bring an extra price sufficient to meet running expenses. The creamery organized at that time had up to the close of 1901, produced two and a quarter million pounds of high-class butter.

The introduction of the co-operative system into North Grey brought with it the deep-setting and other modern methods of separating cream from milk and thus made it possible for 600 farmers to deliver their cream in good condition to the collecting wagons which brought them a price 25 to 40 per cent. larger than could have been

obtained from the old method. The establishment of the creamery brought with it another difficulty in that a market had to be found for the butter not taken by the townspeople. As the facts prove, Mr. Struthers had not much trouble in meeting this. At that time, Canadian butter, because of its inferior quality and the inadequate transportation facilities, was not in demand in the British market. A market had to be sought elsewhere. Mr. Struthers prepared a suitable shipment of 100 lbs. of choice butter and offered it for sale on St. Lawrence market, Toronto. The lot was disposed off at a satisfactory price to Messrs. James Park & Sons and so well pleased were they with the shipment that they became sole agents for this brand in Toronto and are now handling 50,000 lbs. per season.

Mr. Struthers sold out his interest in the creamery (called "The Pleasant View Creamery") in 1897. During the twelve years he was in charge of it, he succeeded, not only, in holding first place for his popular brand, but was also able to capture some valuable prizes at the leading fairs including two 1st prizes, two gold medals and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial; silver medal and sweepstakes at London, in 1893; 1st prize and diploma at Montreal, in 1891, and bronze medal and diploma at Chicago, in 1893. But the honor which Mr. Struthers prizes most is that won at the Pan-American in 1901. He was then employed at the "Pleasant View Creamery" and made and prepared three lots of butter,

which formed that creamery's exhibit and therefore part of Canada's butter display at Buffalo in July, September and October of that year. These lots of butter made Canada's highest aggregate score, that of 97½ points out of a possible 100. Only two States, New York and Minnesota, beat this, having one lot each that scored 98 and one 97½. Over 200 creameries competed from 16 different States. Mr. Struthers' honor, was therefore no small one.

Miss Armstrong, though not the maker of the butter scoring so high at Buffalo, is deserving of credit for having packed and prepared the packages of butter for shipment. She is a native of Sydenham Township, near Owen Sound. For two years she has had charge of the finishing room at "Pleasant View Creamery." In 1900 for 155 days she had the care with one assistant of 2,000 lbs. of butter per day, half of which was packed in 56 lbs. packages, parchment lined and the balance made into one pound prints each wrapped in parchment paper. In 1901 the creamery ran for 167 days and Miss Armstrong had 2,200 pounds of butter to look after per day, thus making of bulk and print butter for the two seasons over 24 carloads. In this work she had to see that each package contained the proper weight of butter and was properly packed and finished. By constant practice she became an expert. She is thorough in her work and is a real acquisition to a factory, where care and cleanliness are required in the handling of the product.

## The Western Manitoba Fair

Brandon, July 29 to Aug. 1.

The Brandon Exhibition may be briefly described as a smaller edition of the Winnipeg event. The same methods are followed by the management, the same exhibitors are found at both places and both show the same merits and demerits. In proportion to total attendance the Brandon fair attracts a greater number of farmers than Winnipeg, being situated in the centre of the most thickly settled part of the country. It is also loyally supported by the citizens of Brandon who show in this, as in everything looking to the advancement of their city, a most commendable public spirit. A large attendance each day, fine weather, and a probable surplus will encourage the management to make further advancement in 1903.

A large proportion of the live stock, notably the Shorthorns and Ayrshires of The Prairie Home Herd (Hon. Thos. Greenway's), and J. A. Chapman's herd of Herefords were seen last week at Winnipeg. These constituted the majority of the cattle present. Other exhibitors whose stock was also seen at Winnipeg are: W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., Ayrshires; W. V. Edwards, Souris, Jerseys; G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry, Shorthorns, A. B. Potter, Montgomerie, Assa, Holsteins, and Jas. Glennie, Longburn, Holsteins. The other prize winners were: C. H. Speers, Griswold, Herefords; Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, Shorthorns; W. McCrae, Brandon, Shorthorns; H. A. Cunningham, Hayfield, Jerseys; James Herriott, Souris, Holsteins, 1st and 2nd for bull 3 years, and diploma for bull any age.

The same state of affairs noticed in cattle existed in sheep also. A. D. Gamley who swept the prize list in Leicesters, was one of the two large exhibitors at Winnipeg. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, Shropshires; J. H. Jull & Son, Burtord, Ont., Oxford, and W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., Southdowns, may also be quoted in the same way.

Swine were better represented than either sheep or cattle, and in some classes, at least, the prizes more widely distributed. Hon. Thos. Greenway and A. B. Potter were strong competitors in both Berkshires and Yorkshires, and

honors were about evenly divided. In Tamworths W. L. Tran, of Crystal City, Man., won the bulk of the prizes; W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., and J. Glennie, Longburn, Man., came in at the end of the list.

Horses were out in large numbers, the Clydesdales being particularly strong. The prize winners in this class were J. B. Thompson, Brandon; J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon; W. S. Henderson, Carberry; E. Tully, Brandon; J. Beatty, Brandon; W. Postlethwaite, Brandon; H. Nicol, Brandon; Hughes & Co., Brandon; Caruth & Brown, Portage la Prairie; J. A. Wishart, Portage la Prairie, and J. Clark, Roseland. The exhibit was notable for the number of animals bred in Manitoba, and their remarkable quality. There were two exhibitors of Shires and one of Percherons. Thoroughbreds and standard breeds were shown in the usual proportion and quality. The principal exhibitors of thoroughbreds were: R. I. M. Power, Carberry; T. Sherritt, Brandon; W. Chambers, Oak Lake, and J. N. McLaughlin, High River. Hackneys brought a few entries of fair merit. The entries for heavy draught, cultural, general purpose, roadsters and carriage horses were well filled and some excellent quality was shown. Brandon is rapidly becoming the horse-breeding centre of Manitoba and the fact is well indicated by the number and quality of the horses shown at this year's exhibition.

The judging competition, restricted to farmers and farmers' sons was an interesting event. For dairy breeds J. E. Munroe, of Winnipeg, and H. N. Clendenning, Brandon, won first and second honors; W. S. Cowle, Regina, and W. F. Sirrett, Glendale, being the winners for the beef breeds. For judging heavy horses, W. G. Cole, Regina, won first; R. W. Glennie, Portage la Prairie, second; for light horses, W. McFarlane, Regina, carried off the honors.

The entries in dairy products were neither numerous nor exceptional quality. Indeed, outside the stock there was little pertaining to his profession to interest the farmer.

by G. Mutch, Lumsden, third. In the three-year-olds, the first prize went to W. S. Henderson, Carberry, for Jerviswood, the champion of 1901, a hard horse to beat, and promising to hold his position in the four-year-olds next year. Wales McGregor, bred and owned by T. Elder, Brandon, came second, out of a field of seven, all of which showed more than average merit.

Tully Elder is also the breeder and owner of the head of the two-year-olds, McGregor of the Glen, a fine blocky colt of typical Clyde type; Glen Morris, owned by A. J. Moore, Swan Lake, and Sandy McGregor, belonging to D. Fraser, Emerson, came second and third respectively.

Yearling stallions were the poorest section in this class. The entries may, however, improve with age. Wm. Henderson, and W. Postlethwaite were the prize-winners.

The mares were a most desirable lot. Hon. Thos. Greenway won first with Boyston Lass, a splendid animal and the envy of every breeder present. Nancy McGregor, the dam of two prize-winners at this Exhibition, gave second prize to T. Elder. With the two of her progeny shown in the three and two-year-old classes, she also secured first for that class. In the same class Lady Granite, with a two-year-old and foal, won second. This trio is the property of J. Wishart, Portage la Prairie. Three-year-olds, two-year-olds and foals were represented by seven, six and three entries respectively. In the first mentioned two sisters by Lord Charming, Charming Star and Charming Lassie, got first and second for their owners, A. & G. Mutch, and an imported animal, Enchantress, owned by Caruth & Brown, Portage la Prairie, third. Caruth & Brown, J. G. Washington, Ninga, and John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, got the prizes for two-year-olds with really fine animals.

Hon. Thos. Greenway's King of the Clydes justified his title by capturing the championship in that breed.

Shires were a good class, but not numerous. The improvement over previous shows is, however, very marked. The winners of the honors in this class were: John Armstrong, Pilot Mound; James Muir, McGregor; James Reid, Westhall, and F. J. Scott, of Brandon.

Heavy draft and general-purpose horses were out in good numbers. In the latter class, considerable dissatisfaction was felt over the awards, owing to the difference of opinion as to what constituted a general-purpose animal. The lighter class of animal is most generally accepted in Manitoba, but the judge, on this occasion, seemed strongly in favor of the heavier animals. Roadsters and carriage horses came out strong and were about as pretty a class as can be

(Continued on page 150)

## Live Stock at the Winnipeg Industrial

(Continued from last issue.)

### HORSES.

Horses were a fine show in themselves, and showed improvement in numbers as well as quality over last year. Many of last year's champions were obliged to take back seats.

Clydesdales were as usual the most numerous and probably

showed the most quality. The four-year-old and over stallion class brought out some grand animals. Hon. Thos. Greenway's King of the Clydes, who won first at the Spring Horse Show in Toronto, captured first place, followed by Golden Hero, owned by Geo. Cartwright, Russell, and Prince Stanley, owned

# The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada and Allied Industries. Specially Representing the Farmers' Interests

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

## Sugar Beet

J. G. Hamilton, of the American Beet Sugar Company, of Chino, Cal., has devised a scheme for planting beet seed which is unique to say the least. It consists of small paper tubes into which single seeds are to be placed with a small amount of soil and perhaps fertilizer, and let stand until the seeds are seen to have germinated, when they are to be planted the proper distance apart for beets in the field, thus obviating the necessity of thinning in the field. Tubes of a variety of sizes and materials are being tested at the factory here. The plan may look well theoretically, but we fear will not be alluring in practice.

## Sugar Beets as Food for Pigs

The influence of sugar beets on the digestion of swine that are being fed grain is well worthy of consideration. In the winter of 1900-1901, the Montana Experiment Station at Bozeman, conducted an experiment in which grain alone was pitted against grain and sugar beets in feeding swine. The grain consisted for a time of damaged wheat, and later of oats and barley. The grain food was prepared in the usual way, and the sugar beets were fed whole and uncooked. They were fed at the rate of about one pound to three and one-half pounds of grain. Those fed grain only took 5.32 pounds of grain to make a pound of gain, while those with the sugar beets added took only 4.26 pounds, notwithstanding that the former made gains nearly as fast as the latter. The cost of making 100 pounds of increase in the former was \$3.33, while with the latter it was but \$2.85. Prof. R. S. Shaw, in commenting on the experiment, says: "As regards the use of sugar beets as pig food, the results show that they have good value. The value derived is not so much from the nutriment in the dry matter which they contain as from the influence which they exert on the digestion and assimilation. Proof of this is found in the fact, that when 5.32 pounds of grain alone were required to produce one pound of gain, 4.26 pounds of grain produced a pound of gain when a small quantity of beets was also given. As sugar beets contain only 86.5 per cent. water, the 819 pounds fed to lot 2 would not supply 110 pounds of dry matter. The smaller portions of grain required to produce a given gain cannot be entirely accounted for by the nutritive supplied in the dry matter of the sugar beets. We have found that pigs soon become very fond of sugar beets, and

that they can be fed to good advantage raw, and there is no advantage to be derived from cooking them. They should not, however, be fed in larger quantities than from 2 to 2½ pounds per day to an animal weighing 150 pounds. It fed too freely they have a laxative effect on the digestive organs, and cause some loss in the grain fed. But they have given us good results when fed in larger quantities to store hogs, which when thus fed require very little grain during the winter."

## Beet Fertilizers.

A leading authority points out that during the beet's development, if one of the three essentials, nitrogen, potassium or phosphoric acid, are absent from the soil the fact will be made evident by the exterior appearance of the beets; however, the deficiency must be considerable for the beets to actually suffer. If one of these plant foods is lacking, the beet will remain small. Without potassium the beet cannot form the normal amount of starch or sugar. With an excess of nitrogen, the sugar may disappear entirely and the root then shows a tendency to decompose. When the potassium is not up to the standard and the nitrogen used is not excessive, the beet is healthy and the sugar percentage reasonably high. When phosphoric acid is lacking the action of nitrogen is not so pronounced. When the requisite nitrogen and phosphoric acid are deficient the leaves will be less abundant than when potassium is lacking. A deficiency in phosphoric acid results as a general thing in small beets, but healthy and comparatively rich when compared with the roots cultivated without sufficient potassium. Even with a decreased yield the sugar percentage remains over 14. The absence of nitrogen, within reasonable limits, means an increased sugar percentage.

## Growing Beet Seed

Last Saturday the second spring testing of mother beets was completed at Charles Montague's Section Sixteen, Almer Township, Michigan, the new seed farm of the American Beet Seed Co. For some time Mr. Davoll has had direction of the installation and equipment of the very complete laboratory there, 15 people being needed to handle each beet in the successive stages of analysis from the pit to the polariscope, as the instrument is called that indicates the sugar percentage. Two high speed beet grinders were in use,

one making 2,000 revolutions and the other 1,000 revolutions per minute. The small grinder, devised by Mr. Davoll last year, has been perfected by him so that it is capable of sampling from 2,500 to 3,000 individual mother beets per day of ten hours. Power was furnished by a six horse-power steam engine.

Many thousand beets were thus separately tested and sorted into groups according to sugar content, the lower ones being rejected entirely for seed purposes and fed to stock. The beets passing the required test will be set out and the seed grown from them will serve to keep up the high quality of the beet seed imported from the farm of O. Hoering, Volkstedt, Germany. A large quantity of the finest beet seed should be produced from the mothers so selected.

The growing of beet seed under the actual control of the American Beet Seed Co., has commenced with this season and 20 acres of the finest and most expensive elite seed obtainable from the seed farm of O. Hoering will be planted at once for the production of another beets. The "mothers" that were kept in the pits over winter came out in an excellent state of preservation and under the favorable conditions that obtain on this farm will grow with as much vigor as if freshly pulled.

The methods of sowing, cultivating, harvesting and storing the ripened American seed will be that in practice on the best German beet seed farms, the American Beet Seed Co. having the full benefit of the long German experience in this matter. It is important to know that beets of 25 per cent. sugar content were taken from pits last week at Section Sixteen. The high grade elite seed resulting from last year's tested beets will be planted in special plots this spring to produce mothers of the highest sugar content.—Journal.

## Sugar Beet Topping Made Easy

The announcement is made that John Hoerner, of Saginaw, Michigan, has applied for a patent on a beet topper and has formed a company for the manufacturing of the tool. They have already received orders for fall delivery of this tool which is a cutter whereby the beets can be topped for from five to 50 cents less and much easier than by hand. It is calculated to save hand pulling, and reducing the tare. A fact also greatly appreciated is that the topper is within the reach of all, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$4.00 and may be had of dealer or direct from manufacturer.

### A Great Problem Solved

The writer recently paid a visit to the factory of the Alma Sugar Company and there saw in operation a beet pulpdrier which is handling satisfactorily the pulp made by a 600-ton plant, and which, therefore, is a great boon for the sugar manufacturer. Heretofore the disposition of the pulp has cost the beet sugar manufacturer both serious thought and money. Last year the Bay City Sugar Company put in a drier, which was manufactured for the purpose of drying the refuse from breweries and which proved a failure when used for drying beet pulp. The beet pulp drier is a medium-sized brick building, standing some ten rods south of the sugar factory. The larger building is the factory and the small building in the foreground is the drier. Dr. Carl Meyer, the inventor, who was in Alma to witness the starting of the plant, says that in Germany driers have been in use for several years, with complete success. There are in that country 120 of these driers in successful operation, but so great is the demand for the dried pulp that it is impossible for them to furnish enough to supply wholesale dealers.

Through the kindness of Mr. Brysselbont the writer was shown about the drier and had the workings of the machinery explained to him. The method of drying the pulp is somewhat as follows: The pulp is taken from a conveyor from the factory and run by a second conveyor, which is at right angles to the first, to the third floor of the drier. Here it is run through four powerful spiral presses, which remove most of the water. After leaving the presses it is conveyed by large spiral conveyors to the drying kiln, where it is passed through a space through which the heat of the furnace is made to pass by means of a forced draft; thus the wet pulp and the heat from the furnace pass through the same space. By means of machinery the pulp is kept in motion during its passage over this heated space. The width of this space, over which the pulp passes in crossing once, is some 25 or 30 feet. The temperature of the heated gases at the time the wet pulp enters the flue or space is about 1,000 degrees Centigrade, and after crossing once, a distance of 25 or 30 feet, the temperature is reduced to 250 degrees Centigrade. The pulp then is passed back through another flue and back again making three times in all that it passes over this space of 25 or 30 feet. The time required for this is about 45 minutes, and the temperature of the pulp on leaving the last flue is about 90 to 110 degrees Centigrade. The pulp is now allowed to drop below into a conveyor, which carries it to the packer, while the hot gases are conveyed away. It is sacked by means of a bran-packer, and the weighing and tying only is done by hand. One hundred and ten pounds are placed in each sack.

### Grape Rot Prevention

The Ohio Experiment Station has already called attention to the method of grape rot prevention by spraying, and to Soda Bordeaux mixture as well as to the source where caustic soda may be obtained for making the soda Bordeaux mixture.

Warning is now given that spraying at six-day intervals is imperative while weather is so favorable for grape rot, also, that it is no longer safe to use the regular Bordeaux mixture except perhaps once

on Catawba grapes. Upon Concord, and other varieties ripening with the Concord or earlier, ammoniacal copper carbonate or Soda Bordeaux mixture, preferably the latter, should be substituted, since the ordinary Bordeaux mixture will coat the grapes too much.

Grape growers are urged to substitute one of the last named sprays, by preference the Soda Bordeaux mixture, and to persist in the spraying until August 15; upon Catawbas one application should be made after that date.—A. D. Selby, Botanist.

## Copper and Brass Work

Of every description. Special attention given to plants for Beet Sugar Factories, Glucose, &c. Get our quotations.

### COULTER & CAMPBELL

188-7 GEORGE STREET.

TORONTO, ONT.

## The Booth Copper Co., Limited

COPPERSMITHS

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COPPER WORK FOR



Sugar Houses

Breweries

Distilleries, Etc.

115-123 Queen Street East,

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## The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner Lake and  
Kirtland Streets,

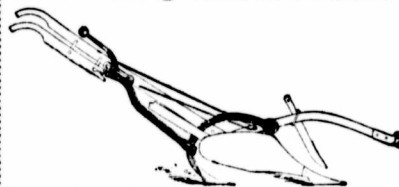
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Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and  
Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.

## Has it Never Struck You

that Subsoiling would be a Benefit to Your Farm?



The price is only \$9.00  
including the Farming  
World for one year.

Authorities say the root of grain or vegetables invariably go deep if they can and the deeper they go the larger crop. One thing sure is that you cannot possibly cultivate sugar beets or other long-rooted vegetables profitably unless you do subsoil.

The Farming World Confederation Life Building Toronto



# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the swine breeders' Association this includes a copy of the swine record.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FARM HELP EXCHANGE

The Farm Help Exchange has been started with the object of bringing together employers of farm and domestic labor and the employees. Any person wishing to obtain a position on a farm or dairy, or any person wishing to forward his or her name and full particulars to A. P. Westervell, Secretary, Live Stock Associations, in the case of persons wishing to employ help, the following should be given: particulars as to the kind of work to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment the following should be given: experience and references, age, particular department of farm work in which a position is desired, wages expected and where last employed.

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the "Agricultural Gazette" and will afterwards be kept on file. Upon a request being received the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file.

Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance, to the end that suitable workers, male or female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

### Help Wanted

Wanted—A young man to do general farm work, must be a good milker and be quiet with cows. Wages \$25 per month. Apply at once to T. M. Robinson, Gravenhurst, Ont. a.

A good farm hand wanted by year, will pay \$220 and board for good active man that understands farming and dairying. a.

Wanted—A good sober man on a farm. Will pay \$75 for two months and board and washing. Must be here by the 16th of August. Apply to W. R. Crowell, Napinka, Manitoba. a.

Wanted—A man to work on a farm in Manitoba. Must be able to plough well and handle horses. Wages \$90 for three months. Will engage for a year if suitable. Apply, giving references, No. 120. b.

Wanted—A man to work on a dairy farm about a mile and a half from Gravenhurst, one accustomed to general farm work, the care of stock and able to milk. Single man preferred. State age and wages required. No. 118. a.

Wanted—An active young man of good habits to work on a dairy and fruit farm near Burlington for four months. Wages \$18.00 to \$20.00 per month. Permanent engagement if satisfactory. No. 119. a.

Wanted—A first-class herdsman, suitable to take charge of a dairy farm, the poultry, garden, and lawn. Good wages will be paid to the right person. Must be sober, industrious, and trustworthy. Apply, giving references, No. 120. a.

Wanted—Situation as farm manager by a Scotchman, 38 years old, married and four of a family. Desires to return from New York State to the old flag. Eight years experience on a leading dairy farm in Canada. Up-to-date farmer, balanced ration feeder, butter-maker, bookkeeper, honest and stands on his merits. Correspondence solicited. Apply No. 604. b.

### Domestic Help Wanted

Girl wanted on farm, will pay \$10 per month for good girl. Apply, Edgar Silcox, Shedden, Ont. a.

Wanted—A housekeeper, a thoroughly good woman, middle age preferred, to take charge of the work on a 100 acre farm where dairying is done. Woman will not be expected to do milking. Must be an economical housekeeper, with first-class references and must be willing to work. May come on trial for one or two months, and if satisfactory will be engaged by the year. House very comfortable, heated with hot water and supplied with all modern conveniences. Three men employed all year. No washing to do except for the Manager. Methodist, Presbyterian and English churches within two miles of farm. Neighborhood good. Permanent home to right party. No. 107. b.

### Situations Wanted.

Wanted—Situation as home help by capable young woman with experience. Manitoba or New Ontario preferred. References furnished when required. No. 123. a.

Situation wanted by young woman as home help. Is qualified book-keeper and would assist with book-keeping or office work. Would prefer situation in Manitoba or

New Ontario. Good references furnished on application. No. 122. a.

Wanted—responsible yearly position on fruit farm or nursery by married man, 32 years of age, who uses neither liquor or tobacco. Has had full management of father's fruit farm for years and understands all kinds of general farm work. Protestant. Would require house, and to be near a school. State all particulars as to work required, wages, etc. No. 121. a.

**N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement, apply to A. P. Westervell, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving number of advertisement.**

## Farmers' Institutes.

Under the head the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will each week publish matter relating to institute work. This will include instruction to secretaries and other officers, general information about Institutes and Institute work, suggestions to delegates, etc. He will also from time to time review some of the published results of experiments conducted at the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Canada and the United States. In this way he hopes to give Institute members some valuable agricultural information which they might not otherwise receive, on account of not having access to the original publications. If any member at any time desires further information along any of the lines discussed, by applying to the Superintendent he will be put in direct communication with the institution that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

## Report of Fruit Institutes Held in Prince Edward County

The fruit interests of this county are very large. Owing to the peculiar form and varied character of the soil together with the proximity of water, there is perhaps no part of the Province of Ontario better situated for the production of apples.

The special mission of this series of meetings was to illustrate thinning, and talk about packing and the Fruit Marks Act. At many of the meetings the growing of fruit came in for a share of the time. Fifteen meetings were held in all, beginning at Albury on the north side of the county, and ending at Coneseon at the west end. The meetings were held in the forenoon and afternoon, except in the case of one day, when only an afternoon meeting was held.

The first meeting, at Mr. S. Dempsey's, was most largely attended, 50 or 60 being present. The attendance at most of the other meetings was from 12 to 20. Mr. Lick had the assistance of Mr. Carey, of Cobourg, and later Prof. Lochhead, of Guelph. It was to be regretted that many were detained from attending by backward haying and ripe rye and fall wheat.

Among the important points emphasized were the following, viz.:

(1) The importance of cleanliness and care of the orchard.

(2) The necessity of thinning, if best fruit is to be obtained.

This point was well illustrated at Mr. John Laird's orchard, Pictou. Mr. Laird thinned Duchess some weeks before and a very great improvement in size could be noticed.

(3) The desirability of whole sections devoting their energies along certain lines, such as apple-growing, dairying, etc., was clearly brought out.

(4) The necessity of spraying if scab is to be overcome, was never more clearly shown than in the case of Albert MacDonald, Concession, who said: "I have lost \$1,000 by not spraying."

The question of insects was handled by Prof. Lochhead in a very helpful way. The Fruit Marks Act and packing of apples for sale was of great interest at nearly every meeting. Many expressions of regret that farmers could not attend were heard and universal approval of this practical way of reaching the fruit growers.

### Manitoba Butter and Cheese as Shown at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The exhibit of both cheese and butter was very much larger than in former years, entries being received from nearly every part of the province and a few from the Northwest Territories.

The dairy building is a very good one and is nicely arranged. The room in which the butter and cheese is exhibited is practically a large cold storage. It is maintained at a fairly low temperature by the use of ice, which allows the goods to be exhibited to the best advantage. Part of the building is also used for the exhibition of dairy machinery and for the butter-making competition, which was one of the most attractive features of the fair.

The Winnipeg Industrial is the first fair to adopt the system of creameries making butter five weeks previous to the fair and sending it to be held in cold storage to test its keeping qualities. The plan is an excellent one and great interest was shown by the makers in this class. Six creameries entered the competition, the highest score being 92½ points, which is a creditable score, considering the conditions under which the butter was kept, the storage being much too high in temperature and the butter containing an excessive amount of moisture which also injured its keeping qualities. Unfortunately I could not learn the conditions under which the butter was made, which would have been both interesting and instructive, in view of the wide variation of quality, and would suggest that in future makers be supplied with blank forms on which they could give a detailed account of the methods of manufacturing. The true cause of the various effects might then be ascertained.

In connection with the creamery

butter newly made for exhibition, some of it had not been made long enough before shipment to allow it to become firm, which made it very difficult to score, and materially detracted from its appearance. Where exhibits cannot be shipped in refrigerator cars the boxes should be placed in larger boxes and surrounded with ice.

There was also a lack of uniformity in salting. While there is a demand on the British Market for unsalted butter, for exhibition purposes I believe it would be much more satisfactory to adopt a uniform standard of salting, say on half ounce per pound.

The greatest defects in the quality of butter were high flavor and excessive moisture, caused by developing too much acid in the cream, churning at too high a temperature and not working the butter sufficiently.

The quality of paper on a number of boxes was not heavy enough. This is a matter of grave importance, as it is a frequent complaint of British buyers. A number of boxes came in covered with ordinary jute sacks, to which most of the buyers object as they emit an objectionable odor that is claimed to affect the butter. These should be substituted by the unbleached cotton sack, which presents a much nicer appearance.

The creamery prints were very neatly put up. They contained less moisture, and showed better keeping qualities than the export butter.

#### FARM DAIRY BUTTER

This class lacked uniformity of quality, as it always does; it also lacked uniformity of salting. My idea would be to salt dairy butter for exhibition from ½ to 1 ounce per pound. Some of the crocks shown were too full. I also noticed that some of the tubs were unlined. This is a grave error, as the flavor of the wood is sure to affect the butter.

Farm dairy prints were very creditable and of better quality. They contained less moisture, the right amount of salt and were very neatly put up. My own feeling in regard to dairy butter at Exhibitions is that it should be discouraged rather than encouraged, as it is a constant menace to our export trade, and is too often calculated to injure Canada's reputation as a dairy country.

All the creameries in Manitoba are operated on the cream gathering system, in many cases the cream being shipped one hundred miles. As wheat is still king and farmers do not make a specialty of dairying it is difficult to get the cream delivered in good condition, and the quality of the butter is injured thereby.

#### CHEESE.

The exhibit of cheese was not large, but a larger number of the factories in operation were represented than is usually the case at Ontario exhibitions. The first prize cheese were of excellent qual-

ity, but the exhibits as a whole lacked uniformity and were better suited for the local than the export trade. The defects were chiefly due to faulty methods of manufacturing and curing at too high a temperature. There was also a class for home-made cheese. The quality was very inferior and the making of them should not be encouraged.

Most of the factories are operated on a small scale. In many cases the buildings are small and poorly insulated, and there is a tendency on the part of the factorymen to employ cheap help, which makes it very difficult to improve the quality of the cheese. As the fertility of the land decreases dairying will no doubt become more popular and the quality of the goods will improve accordingly.

Archibald Smith.

### Hints to Patrons.

The following is contained on a card gotten out by Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Inspector of Cheese Factories in Western Ontario.

"The following are some of the causes of gassy and tainted milk:—

"Allowing the cows to drink impure water from dirty watering troughs, stagnant ponds, soakage from barnyards.

"Feeding rye, rape, turnip tops ragweed, leeks, or apples.

"Not wiping cows' flanks, udders and teats before milking.

"Milking with dirty hands.

"Using wooden pails for milk.

"Not straining the milk immediately after milking.

"Stirring or aerating (exposing to the air), close to a swill barrel, hog pen, hog trough, hogs, barnyard or milking yard.

"A rusty old milk can.

"Milking the cow, dumping the milk into the milk can and leaving it over night without either straining, aerating or cooling.

"Sour milk is caused by leaving

### A Good Opportunity

The announcement is made that during September and October settlers' rates will be in effect on the Southern Pacific and its connecting lines through Ogden and El Paso to California, from Omaha, Kansas City and other Missouri River points, \$25.00; St. Louis, New Orleans and Mississippi River points, \$30.00; Peoria, Ill., \$31.00; Chicago, \$33.00. This rate becomes effective September 1st, and is open to the public. Stop over checks will be given at various points in California. A booklet called "California for \$25.00" will be of value to intending home-seekers and other literature published by the company will be helpful to those proposing to winter in California. The general office in Chicago or San Francisco will furnish it free. The wonderful Western State is very prosperous.

or keeping it at too high a temperature.

"Milk should always be strained, and aerated (exposed to the air), by running through an aerator, dipping and stirring immediately after milking.

"In warm weather the milk should be cooled by setting the pails or can in cold water while it is being aerated. Cool to 65 degrees.

"Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk should be cooled to 60 degrees, set in a cool cellar and covered with a clean robe or blanket and let alone till Monday morning.

"Milk cans and pails should be washed with a brush and lukewarm water in which a little sal soda is dissolved, then scald and place on their sides in the sun. Cans and pails should be scoured with salt occasionally.

"A rusty can should never be used to send milk to the factory.

"Successful dairying can be summed up in two words,—be clean."

REVERSE SIDE OF CARD.

.....Cheese Factory.

Dear Sir:

Your milk delivered here.....  
I find.....

This kind of milk causes a serious loss in being manufactured into cheese, requiring from one to three pounds extra milk to make one pound of cheese. 100 pounds of gassy or tainted milk may cause a loss of from \$5 to \$10 in this factory in one day.

Please note hints on back of card, Respectfully yours,

Government Dairy Instructor,"

Mr. Barr found considerable complaint regarding bad flavors in milk and the occurrence of gassy curds, but was unable to visit all the localities from which complaints came, so prepared and sent out the foregoing card to dairymen, giving hints as to how these unfavorable conditions might be avoided. The careful person will be valuable to dairymen throughout the country.

**Spraying Pays.**

In a year like the present when the conditions are commonly known as rather adverse, favorable opportunities arise of testing many of the principles or orchard practice. For example in the early part of the season we have had a great deal of rain, and spraying operations were frequently interrupted and in many cases entirely prevented. As the season advanced the weather was very moist and consequently conditions for the development of fungous diseases very favorable. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that many reports are coming in from different parts of the province saying that apple scab, mildew, grape rot, etc., are very prevalent. However, under these most unfavorable conditions

we find cases where spraying was thoroughly carried on and the rot almost entirely eliminated from the orchard. Frequent reports have come in where the entire crops of plums have been lost through the plum rot. Last week in travelling through the Niagara District we visited the orchard of Mr. E. D. Smith, Winona, and found that by thorough spraying his trees were hanging with a splendid crop of fruit. On a considerable portion of his orchard the fruit had been thinned so that it did not touch, and where this was done the trees were entirely free of rot. However, even on unthinned trees which had been thoroughly sprayed very few rotten plums could be found, although the fruit was so thick that the plums were touching one another and crowded closely together. A couple of trees which were left unsprayed lost their entire crop through the rot. An instance of this kind affords a striking illustration of the value of spraying.

**Shallow Cultivation.**

Probably no subject has been more thoroughly discussed throughout our Farmers' Institute work than the shallow cultivation of the soil. Yet many farmers are in doubt about its value on land that is not highly manured, and many questions are asked as to whether such a system will be successful when followed continuously for a series of years.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, a member of the Farmers' Institute staff and well-known throughout the province, has been advocating this cultivation for a number of years and has practised it thoroughly on his farm. Last week he pointed out to me a field which had on it one of the best crops of oats it has been our pleasure to see anywhere in the province. "That field," said Mr. Glendinning, "has had no manure for six years, but has been under a rotation including clover crops, and when worked has always been given shallow cultivation." This is an example of what shallow cultivation means.

**May Visit Japan**

The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, may visit Japan in September in the interests of Canadian trade. Canada will make an exhibit at the Japanese Exposition which opens at Osaka in March 1903, and Mr. Fisher will consult with the authorities as to space. It is probable that a separate building will be erected for Canada's display.

**Judging at Winnipeg**

Mr. A. Smith, Supt., of the Strathroy Dairy School, was in Winnipeg last month judging dairy products at the Industrial Fair.

**The Great Parks of Colorado**

Bear an important relation to the State in all her diversified interests. They constitute one of her chief glories. They are not, as many suppose, small areas of level ground closely hemmed in by neighboring hills, and beautiful with evergreens and flowers, but they are vast territories of country almost as large as some states. They contain fields, forests and plains, where the herds of the cattlemen have succeeded the herds of buffalo; they are watered by creeks and rivers, and contain villages and farmhouses; they have springs and lakes, where hotels and other places of entertainment have been built for settlers, for tourists, hunters, campers and others seeking remote places of resort in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

To enable persons to reach these favored localities without unnecessary expenditure of time or money, the Union Pacific has put in effect very low rates and splendid train service, three trains leaving Missouri River daily for Denver, one of which is "The Colorado Special," which is the finest train in the west. Accommodations are provided for all classes of passengers, the equipment including free reclining chair cars, dining cars, buffet, smoking cars, drawing room sleepers and day coaches.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to G. G. Herring, G.A., 126 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**The Average Gentleman**

finds our special 125 size watch the most suitable for general wear — we have them in silver cases from \$10 upwards — gold filled cases from \$13.50 upwards — 14k gold cases from \$30 upwards.

Send for Catalogue

**AMBROSE KENT & SONS**

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS LIMITED  
156 YONGE ST. TORONTO  
567 RICHMOND ST. WEST

**British Columbia Farms.**

If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast try British Columbia: No extremes of temperature. No cyclones, No dust storms, No cloud bursts, No droughts, No blizzards. Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada, we make this statement without fear of contradiction. The land is cheap and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for Farm Pamphlet to the Settlers' Association, Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing please refer to this paper.

## The Farm Home

### Morning on the Farm

When the white dove coos to his drowsy mate,

And the birds in the trees rejoice, Old Brahma stands on the barn-yard gate

And shouts in a lusty voice: "I feel better this morning."

And the Bantam thinks 'tis true. For he answers back in a tenor tone:

"Without—a doubt—you do o."

The house dog lies with his head on his paws

And blinks at the morning call; The cat with a fieldmouse in her jaws

Comes running home on the wall; While the Brahma heralds the morn again,

And the Bantam takes the cue: "I feel better this morning."

"Without—adoubt—you do o."

The birds with a glorious burst of song

Make glad the orchard boughs; And the farmer, swinging his pails along,

Goes out to milk the cows; The work of the day begins again,

And the rooster call anew: "I feel better this morning."

"Without—a doubt—you do o."

—Youth's Companion.

### Some Strange Epitaphs.

In the churchyard of Leigh, near Bolton, England, will be found a tombstone bearing the following amazing sentence:

"A virtuous woman is 5s. to her husband."

The explanation seems to be that space prevented "crown" being cut in full, and the stonemason argued that a crown equals five shillings.

On a modest tombstone in Kensal Green Cemetery are engraved these lines:

When I lie beneath the soft, green grass

With the mould upon my breast, Say not that she did ill or well, But only, She did her best.

Among the epitaphs which have a business end to them is this:

Here lies the landlord of the Lion, He's buried here in hopes of Zion; His wife, resigned to Heaven's will, Carries on the business still.

In the old church of Wrexham there is a tablet with the following inscription:

Here lieth underneath these stones The beard, the flesh, and eke the bones,

Of Wrexham's clerk old Daniel Jones.

The literature of burial inscriptions contains many which may be called trade epitaphs. A number are given here, beginning with one from an Irish churchyard:

Here lies the remains of John Hall,

Grocer. The world is not worth a fig, And I have good raisins for saying so.

Next is an epitaph on a brewer: Poor John Scott lies buried here, Though once he was both hale and stout,

Death stretched him in his bitter bier; In another world he hops about.

On a photographer: Here I lie, taken from life.

On a tailor: Fate cuts the thread of life, as all men know;

And Fate cut his, though he so well could sew.

It matters not how fine the web is spun, 'Tis all unraveled when our course is run.

On a cordmaker: His cord is cut; long days he's shuffled through

The game of life; he dealt as others do.

Though he by honors tells not its amount; When the last trump is played his tricks will count.

On a dver: John Spellman's like will ne'er be found;

He dyed for all the country round; Yet hear with patience if you can, The base ingratitude of man;

Not one of them would die for him; When Death approached, with aspect grim,

On a woodcutter: The Lord saw good, I was lopping off wood,

And down fell from the tree; I went without check, and I broke my neck,

And so Death lopped off me.

On a blacksmith: My sledge and hammer lie reclined, My bellows, too, have lost their wind;

My fire's extinct, my forge decayed And in the dust my vise is laid;

My coal is spent, my iron gone, My nails are driven, my work is done.

On Quinn, the actor: The scene is changed, I am no more Death's the last act—now all is o'er.

On Woollett, the engraver: Here Woollett lies, contented to be saved,

Who engraved well, but is not well engraved.

Sundav School Teacher—And so Lot's wife was turned to salt. Can any one tell why? Wicked Willy (from the rear)—She was too fresh.—Harvard Lampoon.

### Some Peach Delicacies

#### PEACH KISSES

Pare, halve, and stone twelve fine ripe peaches. Boil one pint of sugar and one cup of cold water until it is brittle. Dip the halved peaches, one after another, into this syrup, place on an oiled platter, and set away in a cold place to harden. While they are hardening, whip the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth with four table-spoons of powdered sugar and two table-spoons of blanched and coarsely chopped almonds. Drop in large spoonfuls in a pan of boiling water, cook for a minute or two, then lift out carefully, and place on a large plate. Fill each of the peach halves with this mixture, rounding the tops slightly, and keep in a cold place till time to serve.

#### PEACH TAPIOCA CREAM.

Soak one-half cup of tapioca in water to cover over night. In the morning cook in a double boiler in three cups of milk until perfectly transparent, then stir in the well-beaten yolks of two eggs and one cup of white sugar; let it just come to a boil, and remove from the fire. Stir in half a dozen fine ripe peaches, pared and sliced thin. Serve very cold with whipped cream.

George F. Thayer, who travels for Marshalltown Times-Republican found a pretty bright Iowa boy last week. He said to him: "That corn looks pretty yellow." "Yes" the boy replied, "that's the kind we planted." "It won't bring over half a crop anyway," he added. "Well, that's all we wanted; we are farming on shares."

The Cosmopolitan Magazine announces that it has obtained for the year 1902 the exclusive American rights to H. G. Wells' work and an option on a like privilege in 1903. By way of preface to the publication of Mr. Wells' "Mankind in the Making," a series of papers that is sure to excite even wider comment than did "Anticipations" from the same pen, the August Cosmopolitan publishes an interesting biographical sketch and character study of Mr. Wells.

### "Who'd a Bin 'Er?"

A lady living in Ohio is the mother of six boys.

One day a friend calling on her said:

"What a pity that one of your boys had not been a girl!"

One of the boys about eight years of age overheard this remark, and promptly interposed:

"I'd like to know who'd a bin 'er! I wouldn't a bin 'er, Ed. wouldn't a bin 'er, Joe wouldn't a bin 'er and I'd like to know who'd a bin 'er?"—Zio's Herald.

**Hints by May Manton****GIRL'S APRON, 4164**

Pretty, attractive aprons are always in demand for little girls and make necessary elements in the complete wardrobe. This stylish model is practical at the same time that it is becoming and suits all apron materials, but, as shown is of white lawn with trimming of needlework insertion and edging.

The apron is made with front and backs that are gathered at the centre but plain at the sides. Over the shoulders are arranged bretelles that give the broad effect so becoming and well suited to childish figures. At the waist is a sash of the material that is attached at the under-arm seams and bowed at



**4164 Girls Apron,  
4 to 12 years.**

the back. The closing is effected invisibly at the centre back.

To cut this apron for a girl of 8 years of age  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards of material  $36$  inches wide will be required with  $1$  yard of insertion and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4164 is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

**The price of above pattern post-paid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.**

**Grandma**

BY ELLIOTT WALKER

In her rocking-chair she's nodding,

While the twilight's fading glow

Dims with delicate enchantment

What her hair and wrinkles show.

By her side has dropped her knitting

For the kitten's noiseless leap—

Soft reproved by baby-whispers,

Chiding, "Grandmama's asleep."

When the Great Sleep has enwrap-

ped her

May we dream her slum'ring

there—

The sweet picture of old Grandma

In her cozy rocking-chair.

With the children and the kitten,

As the twilight shadows creep,

And the hush of little voices

Whispering, "Grandmama's asleep."

—

Bragge—I was knocked senseless

by a cricket ball two years ago.

The boy in the corner—When does

ver expect ter get over it?—Tit-

Bits.

**Ducks and Other Fowls**

An American poultryman gives the following practical answers to a series of questions on poultry matters:

How many eggs will a Pekin duck lay in a season?

Anywhere from a hundred to a hundred and fifty. Great deal depends upon care and feed they receive. Their fecundity is wonderful, excelling that of any other duck. We have had a record of birds of one hundred and seventy-five eggs in a season.

Why is it my ducks lay so few eggs? I fed them all the corn they will eat.

It is not the nature of a duck to lay many eggs when fed hard feed. They should be fed a mash of equal parts of coarse corn meal, wheat bran and sufficient quantity of shorts or low grade flour to hold the mash together. During the laying season about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their mash (each meal) should be a good quality of cut clover hay cut fine, a few vegetables of some kind, about 10 per cent. of a good quality of beef scrap and some good sharp sand or grit.

Do the Indian games thrive and do well in this country, and are they good for table and eggs?

The Indian game makes an excellent table fowl. The meat is very compact and juicy. They are very subject to colds though, being thinly clad, are not very prolific layers and fewer are raised by breeders every year.

Do you consider it the best plan to put two-year-old male birds with two-year-old hens? Also cockerels with pullets?

No. We use male birds that are over one year old with pullets of this year's raising and males that are less than one year old with two-year-old hens. This is best if good results are looked for in hatching.

Is there a market for Pekin duck eggs and what price do they bring a dozen?

Yes, duck eggs command a good price in market always, as they are much larger than hen eggs and are used by confectioners for icing, who secure a better gloss with them than they can with hen eggs.

Do you ever have what is termed "scaly leg" among your poultry, and what do you recommend as the best cure?

Yes; we sometimes have a case of this disease. Under the scurfy excrescences on the legs of fowls the microscope reveals myriads of animalcules. To kill these, dip the legs into kerosene oil, about three applications a week. This will generally effect a cure.

What does it cost to keep a breeding duck 12 months?

From \$1.50 to \$1.75. Feed varies in price in different parts of the country. They are gross feeders of bulky food, but the greater number and value of the eggs in the market over hens' eggs make the duck more profitable as an egg producer than the hen.

O. C.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

**SUNLIGHT  
SOAP** REDUCES  
EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 351

**Helen Keller's First Spelling**

The morning after my teacher came she led me into her room and gave me a beautiful doll. After I had played with it a little while she slowly spelled into my hand the word "d-o-l-l." I was greatly interested in this finger play and tried to imitate it. When I finally succeeded in making the letters correctly I was flushed with childish pleasure and pride. Then running downstairs to my mother I held up my hand and made the letters for doll. In the days that followed I learned to spell a great many words, among them "pin," "hat," "cup," and a few verbs like "sit," "stand," and "walk." But my teacher had been with me several weeks before I understood that everything has a name.—Helen Keller, in the May Ladies' Home Journal.

**A Wild Animal He Hadn't Known**

"Good morning," said a portly gentleman, as he hurried into a Southern book store. "I want three copies of 'The Tiger's Stripes.'"

"The what?" asked the puzzled dealer.

"The Tiger's Stripes,"—Tom Dixon wrote it,—all about reconstruction, nigger supremacy, Southern girls, and all that sort of rot. My wife's had two and wants three more."

Light dawned on the bookseller.—"You mean 'The Leopard's Spots,'" he said.

"I guess that is it. I knew it was some wild animal I hadn't known," he remarked as he left the shop with the bundle under his arm.

So live to-day that, when to-morrow comes,

Thou shalt not cloud the sun with vain regret

But let thy hand and heart commit those deeds

That love for man and faith in God beget.

—Osgood Elliott.

GET Free Catalogue on Fattening Poultry.  
MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, LONDON.

**LADIES, WHY SUFFER?**

Dr. Jones' Restorative, restores health and vigor to the generative organs, \$2.00 per bottle.

BROXIDE CHEMICAL CO., Toronto

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A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. T. McAINSH, — — — PUBLISHER  
J. W. WHEATON, E. A. — — — EDITOR

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## Live Stock at Winnipeg

(Continued from page 142).

desired. Saddle horses included some excellent thoroughbreds. Golden Lake, owned by N. Boyd, M.P., Semorrostoo, owned by C. Tudge, Wapella, being typical animals of the class desired for cavalry purposes, and winning first and second on that score. This was the most interesting section, but the other classes brought out some fine animals.

In the thoroughbreds Dermode was awarded first. This award has been withheld until the owners, The Portage la Prairie Syndicate, prove him a foal-getter. Hard Lines, an old favorite, owned by R. I. M. Power, Carberry, second, and Wm. Goggins' King Kalmar third. The last-named owner won first with The Witch, followed by Panza Marica, owned by H. Husband.

The heavy horses were judged by A. C. Charlton, Duncrief, Ont., the light classes by Dr. Quinn, of Brampton.

### SWINE.

Here again we met the improvement noticeable all along the line. Tamworths, Yorkshires and Berkshires were the favorites, and the exhibits of the Provincial breeders were augmented by some large showings of superior merit from outside points. The most notable of these exhibits was that of T. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.

Hon. Tho's. Greenway was once more the fortunate owner of the champion boar in the Berkshire class. His three-year-old Victor has been a steady winner and was one of the notables at the Toronto Industrial before Mr. Greenway got him. J. A. McGill, Neepawa, and James Ewens, Minnedosa, held the Greenway herd in check and prevented any monopoly of the prizes.

In Yorkshires, there was battle between the giants, for T. H. Canfield came up from Minnesota to win, and win he did. But the Province may feel proud of having captured even a few of the prizes from such a competitor. Andrew Graham, Hon. Thos. Greenway, A. B. Potter and S. J. Thompson all entered prize-winners.

The Tamworths are rapidly coming to the front in Manitoba, and W. E. Baldwin, Manitow; W. L. Tran, Crystal City; R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; and J. A. McBride, Portage la Prairie, showed animals that, from the packers' point of view, were right up to the mark.

Judging in the swine classes was conducted by Prof. J. J. Ferguson of Michigan Agricultural College, and with the possible exception of the Berkshires, where the ideas of judge and exhibitors were somewhat divergent, gave good satisfaction.

### SHEEP.

Sheep have never been a strong class, and here alone we have to record a weakening interest in the exhibits. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; and J. Oughton, Stonewall, were the exhibitors of Shropshires, which were the most numerous breed. Corbett showed the largest and finest flock, but his competitors also had some good ones. In Oxford Downs and Southdowns, Messrs. Jull & Sons and W. M. Smith, both Ontario breeders, had things all their own way. F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, had things about his own way in Cotswolds. A. D. Gamley, of Brandon, put in some fine Leicesters and merited the prizes he won. Corbett, Gamley and Preston came out in the order given for fat sheep.

### GENERAL.

Poultry, dairy products, horticultural products, grains and grasses, machinery, etc., rounded out the Fair, making it what its name demands, an Industrial Exhibition. The platform attractions, acrobats, trick bicycle riding, races and fireworks, which were provided to attract the general public, were remarkably successful. The attendance was much in excess of any previous occasion and combined with the excellence shown in the various departments to crown the Exhibition of 1902 a complete success.

## Live Stock at the Yorkton Fair

Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., acted as sole judge in the horses, cattle and swine class at the Yorkton N. W. T. Fair, held in July last. He writes in regard to the live stock exhibit as follows:

The exhibit of horses was fair. Draught horses for a new section were good. Heavy breeds were shown in competition against each other, but they were all registered. The first prize I gave to a Clyde imported from Ontario by a Mr. D. Tumerton; this horse was originally brought from Scotland by a horseman from Peel Co. This is a

## STOCK

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Choice Young Stock of both breeds, six weeks and older. Write for prices.

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Choice Young Bulls and Ram Lambs for sale. Write for prices.

## QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS.

Scotch and Scotch-topped choice young cows and heifers for sale at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,

Queenston, Ont.

## Shropshires For Sale.

Registered

Six ram lambs, four shearing rams, one two-year ram, one stock ram, ewes all ages. Extra good blood. Prices reasonable.

J. F. BRUNTON, Tara, Ont.



HOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

## Large English Berkshires

LONG BACON TYPE

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## BRANT'S OXFORD DOWN SHEEP



Yearling rams and lambs. Ewes all ages. First class stock. All registered. Extra type and style. Prices to suit the times. Brant Stock Farm J. H. JULL & SON, Burford, Ont. Burford Station, Telegraph & Phone

## LIVE STOCK LABELS

Send for circular and price list.

W. R. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



pretty good horse; he is 11 years old and has stood the service well. With the exception of being a trifle long in the back, which, if too pronounced, is a very bad fault in a draft horse, his conformation was very good. He had a clean intelligent head, mild eye, good crest, and proper sloping shoulders, round and well sprung ribs, medium hind quarters, right shaped hocks, flat clean bone, feet good for a horse of his age, splendid action, weight 1,850 lbs., color bright bay, with white face. The award in this case was important, as it covered two prizes, one of \$14.00 from the Association, and another of \$50.00 from the Yorkton Farmers' Colonization Co., with condition attached to this sweep-stake, that the winning horse must stand for service at Yorkton in the season of 1903. He is leaving good stock, and will prove of much benefit to this section. He was well worthy of first place. 2nd went to a three-year-old Percheron, and 3rd to a well-built little Clyde, whose worst fault was that he was undersized, and whose weight was about 1,475 pounds. Otherwise he had good quality.

The mares were not very good and nearly all of them were in low condition. Young horses were few, but in this year's foals, in the three classes, draft, agricultural and general-purpose, the exhibit was fine. There were eight and nine good foals in each class, most of them from the first prize stallion. If the farmers here continue along the line they now are in horse-breeding, they will soon have as good horses as they have cattle. A few good teams were shown. I took the precaution of having a V. S. at the side of the ring convenient to consult, when I had my doubts as to the soundness of any animal.

Not many registered Shorthorns were shown, but some of them were of particularly fine quality. Especially so was the exhibit in this class by Mr. Lippington, of Breckenbury: A two-year-old bull, a young cow, a heifer and two bull calves. The bull was bred by J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., and got by Royal Sailor. He is of the right stamp, short legged, thick-fleshed, a blocky type, good head, neck, chest and shoulders, and from hooks back to tail few bulls are any better. He was a little short between the shoulders and hocks, and lacked a little in the springing of his ribs, causing a slight deficiency over the loin. He had good skin and hair, handled well and weighed 1,985 lbs. The second prize was a Western bred bull of fair quality, which handled well, but was somewhat deficient on his under lines. He was three years old. Lippington's cow was also of Watt's breeding, and was the best made beast on the grounds, four years old, weight 1,470 lbs., compact and well put together. She was almost without a weak point and was in the pink of condi-

(Continued on page 151)

## Combination Auction Sale Large Yorkshire Hogs GUELPH, ONTARIO

Thursday, August 21st, 1902

One hundred carefully selected hogs (boars and sows) from the herds of the following well-known breeders will be sold:

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.  
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The special attention of Agricultural Societies is called to the sale.  
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## Rapids Farm Ayrshires

Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 Cows, 2 Bulls, and a number of Calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of 'his herd' won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa. **Come and See or Write for Prices.**  
Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,  
Lachine Rapids, Quebec

The Typical  
Dairy Breed

Good  
Animals of  
Both Sexes  
for Sale



## ALVA FARM GURNSEYS

SYDNEY FISHER, Knowlton, Que.

## OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



Years of CAREFUL BREEDING have made the OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 4 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition.

Prices are reasonable.  
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont

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For Flat or Steep Roofs. It is Waterproof, Fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing.

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## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

*These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the conditions of words and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and to be 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.*

#### Horses

The North British Agriculturist has this to say of an importation of Clydesdales recently made by Mr. Robert Ness, Jr., of Howick, Que.:

"Last week Mr. Robert Ness, Jr., of Howick, Quebec, took away with him to the Dominion a small, but very select, lot of Clydesdales and other horses. Among the lot were five Clydesdales, four of which were purchased from Messrs. Montgomery, while the other was purchased from Mr. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains. Of the four Clydesdales purchased from Messrs. Montgomery, three were by the champion horse Baron's Pride. One of these was the three-year-old colt Primrose Pride, bred at Portenclie, and out of the famous Darnley mare Violet, the dam of the celebrated Lady Louisa. Another of the Baron's Prides was the two-year-old colt Killarney, bred by Mr. Hood, Balgredan, out of the Flashwood's Best mare Nancy Lee, whose grand-dam was the renowned breeding mare Maggie of Balgredan, the dam of Laura Lee, Primrose, and many other prize-winners. The third Baron's Pride was Proud Baron, bred by Mr. Wm. Montgomery, out of Jess of Banks. The other Clydesdale bought from Messrs. Montgomery was Cecil, a very good colt, bred by Lord Arthur Cecil, and got by Macara, the Plymouth "Royal" winner, out of the good breeding mare Aimeret, which was bred by Col. Holloway. The horse bought from Mr. Kilpatrick was Royal Stair, a son of the Glasgow premium horse Royal Carrick, which stood second at the Inverness "Highland" last year. Along with these Clydesdales Mr. Ness took with him two Hackneys, namely, Ballygarton, purchased from Mr. Andrew Montgomery, and Royal Quicksilver, a well-known Yorkshire winner. The whole lot made up a very choice selection of high-class horses."

Mr. A. A. Cameron, of Oak Lake, Manitoba, shipped last week from Glasgow four head of well-bred Clydesdales, purchased from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton. Three of them were fillies, and the fourth a colt. One of the fillies was Lady Ethel, which, as a yearling in the hands of Mr. James Kilpatrick and Mr. Alexander McIntyre, Dunallan, was first at Galston, first and champion at the Bute Show, and third at Kilmarnock, and again this year as a two-year-old was third at Kilmarnock. She was got by the Williamwood horse Prince Alick. Another filly was

Lady Renwick, by William the Conqueror, 9093, and the third was Kate Lothian, a yearling, bred at Hatton, and got by the noted prize horse Lothian's Best. The yearling colt in the shipment was Royal Ascot, which gained second prize at Bishopton and Kilbarchan this year. He was got by the Baron's Pride horse Ascot, out of a mare by Craichmore Darnley. The animals were of nice colors, and, with luck on the passage out, should give every satisfaction in their new home.—North British Agriculturist.

#### Sheep

With a view to improving the quality of sheep raised in the Northwest, the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association has decided to hold a sheep show and auction sale of rams at Medicine Hat from September 30th to October 2nd. As there are comparatively few pure bred sheep in the Territories, it has been decided to allow two carloads of first-class registered rams to be imported from Ontario for the sale. It is said that the purchase of the Ontario rams will be entrusted to Mr. Robert Miller, of Stonville, Ont. In order to encourage the movement, the Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to give free transportation of the rams from North Bay to Medicine Hat.

#### No Slaughter Test at Chicago

The directors of the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, have decided to do away with the slaughter test at their next show in December next. No doubt the board of directors have good reasons for coming to this decision but it would seem to us to be a backward movement and not in the interest of the forward movement in agricultural education methods of the present day. The objection to the slaughter test, is that, the decisions by the judges in the live and dressed carcass competitions do not harmonize. But this in our opinion is not sufficient reason for eliminating the slaughter test altogether. If the judging of the fat animal on foot is to be of any educational value at all it should be made to harmonize with the judgment in connection with the carcass which is the last and therefore should be the final test. If the methods of judging on foot do not harmonize with the final award on the carcass it seems reasonable to suppose that the former are astray and should be modified to meet the needs of the case as required by the final test in the carcass.

### HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

*The genuine without the superior of*  
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The Safest, Best BLISTERS ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or IRONING. Impossible to produce scurf or blisters. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.  
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### LUMP JAW

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is the title of a short common-sense treatise on the subject which we have just issued and which we desire to place in the hands of everyone interested.

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# Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World, Confederation Life Bldg.

Toronto, Aug. 11th, 1902.  
The generally good crop prospects have given a very bright outlook to fall trade. There are reported to be slight signs of reaction from the prosperous times that have obtained in Europe for sometime. But nothing of this kind is apprehended in regard to Canada at the present time. Money rules steady at 4½ to 5 per cent. on call and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent.

## Wheat.

Though statistics favor the seller it has been very hard for the bulls to advance prices owing to good crop prospects from nearly every wheat growing country the world over. As compared with this time last year there is a decrease of 8-300,000 in the visible supply. But in spite of this the price of wheat has declined from 9c to 10c per bushel from the highest point a few weeks ago. The English market is quieter and lower, but owing to light stocks, holders are not pushing sales. It is believed that the 1901 crop of Manitoba wheat is about exhausted and Canadian exports will have to be drawn from some other source till the new crop is ready. No. 1 Northern is quoted at Fort William at 74½c alfaloat. Here the market is reported quiet, but firm, at 80c to 81c for old red and white, and 75c for new at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market red and white brings 80c to 85c, goose 77c, and spring file 80c a bushel.

## Oats and Barley.

The price of old oats still keeps up, but it is expected that it will soon have to come down as some dealers at Ontario points are offering new oats at about 33c f.o.b. Oats are steady here at 44c to 44½c at outside points. Dealers are offering 35c for new. On farmers' market they bring 50c a bushel.

In the barley districts of the province a good crop is reported. The market continues firm at about last week's prices.

## Peas and Corn.

The pea market is quiet but steady here at 72c West, and 74c to 74½c East.

The corn market is easier at Montreal, while American mixed is quoted at 70c in car lots on tracks. Canadian is quoted here at 62c to 62½c in car lots West, and American at 70c in car lots Toronto.

## Bran and Shorts.

Ontario bran is quoted at Montreal at \$15.00 to \$16.00 and shorts at \$21.50 to \$22.50 in car lots on track. City mills here sell bran at \$18.50, and shorts at \$22.00 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

## Potatoes and Beans.

There are reports of potato rot, but as far as can be learned these

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CHICKENS  
DUCKS  
TURKEYS  
GOOSE

Empty crates forwarded on application.

Highest market prices paid.

Correspondence solicited.

**Toronto Poultry and Produce Co.**

Office 470 YONGE ST., TORONTO

are not very serious. At present the quality of potatoes being delivered is better than at this time a year ago. At Montreal prices rule at 55c to 60c in a jobbing way as compared with 80c to 85c a bag at this time last year. Potatoes are selling here in jobbing lots at 30c to 40c a bag and on the farmers' market at 40c to 50c a bushel.

Owing to the wet weather injuring the crop in the Chatham district it is expected that beans will be high this fall. They are quoted there now at about \$1.25 per bushel f.o.b. Montreal quotations are \$1.25 to \$1.30 for primes in jobbing lots.

## Hay and Straw.

The hay market is somewhat quiet owing to farmers being too busy to market their stock. Americans are buying hay in Quebec at \$7.50 to \$8.00 f.o.b. at country points. Montreal figures for baled hay are, No. 1 timothy, \$9.00 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.00 to \$8.50 and clover \$7.50 to \$8.00, in car lots on track. No. 1 timothy is quoted here at \$10.00 in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market old timothy brings \$16.00 to \$18.00, new \$9.00 to \$11.00, and sheaf straw \$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

## Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs continue to maintain a high figure. The quality of those arriving now is better than a few weeks ago, and are more suited for the export trade, though we hear of little trade in that direction being done. Prices on the whole are a shade lower than a week ago. Montreal quotations are 15c to 15½c for fresh, 16c for candled and more money for selected in case lots. The market here rules steady at 14½c to 15c for strictly new-laid with selects bringing a little more. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 16c to 17c a dozen.

City dealers here complain that they cannot get enough poultry to supply the demand. Good well-fatted, spring chickens are worth money. On Toronto farmers' market, live and dressed chickens bring 50c to 85c, and ducks 60c to 80c a pair, and turkeys 8c to 12c a pound.

## Fruit.

Apples continue to show prospects of a good crop. New apples are quoted at Montreal at \$1.25 to \$2.00 a bbl. A car load of Duchess sold here by auction last week at \$1.75 to \$1.85 for No. 1, and \$1.45 to \$1.60 for No. 2. On Toronto fruit market apples bring 15c to 25c a basket. Other quotations are: Gooseberries 60c to \$1.00, red currants 60c to 65c, black currants 80c to \$1.10, huckleberries 90c to \$1.10, Canadian peaches 25c to 50c, pears 20c to 50c and plums 50c to 60c a basket. Red raspberries bring 5½c to 8c a box.

## Cheese.

After the decline reported last week, the market has assumed a much healthier tone. The English market is reported quiet at an advance of 1 shilling. On the whole, the market is in a very satisfactory condition. Stocks are light and factories have sold well up to the hoops. A big fall make is expected and notwithstanding this, prices keep at a good profitable figure without any great break. At the local markets, prices ruled at from 9½c to 9-9-16c, with factorymen, at some points holding for higher values. Though, generally speaking, they sold readily at the prices offered. Finest westerns are quoted at Montreal at 9½c to 9¾c, and finest easterns at 9½c to 9¾c.

## Butter.

The butter situation is not as strong as that of cheese. Stocks have accumulated on this side and in the United States values have got down to an export basis. Export enquiry has fallen off somewhat. The Trade Bulletin of last week says:

"The easier feeling reported by us last week has become more pronounced, values receding about ½c per lb since then, and to-day we find it difficult to get over 19½c for fancy Eastern Townships. In fact, we know of an Eastern Townships factoryman who refused 20c for his make last week, came into the city this week and after trying the market, accepted 19½c. Western creamery has sold here at 18c to 19c as to quality, a lot of 120 boxes selling at 18½c and 200 pack-

ages at 19c, both lots being placed this morning. Western dairy has sold all the way from 14½c to 16c as to grade."

Prices rule steady here under liberal supplies at 19½c to 20½c for choice creamery prints and 18½c to 19c for solids, and 15c to 16c for dairy tubs and pound rolls. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 15c to 17c and crocks 12½c to 14c a lb.

#### Cattle.

The scarcity of really choice cattle is the feature of the market just now, both in Canada and in the United States. Consequently, prices for this quality are very firm. It is the complaint at all the leading markets that cattle are being marketed in an unfinished condition, and this is especially true of Toronto market. At this market on Friday, the run of five stock was light, comprising 806 cattle, 466 hogs, 1057 sheep and 50 calves. The quality of the fat cattle offered was only medium, there being too many rough unfinished lots, especially in the export class offered, and which should have been kept three or four weeks longer on the grass. Trade was fair. Better prices would have prevailed had there been better cattle. Many of the steers offered were little better than short keep feeders. Well-bred feeders find ready sale. One load of choice 900 lb. steers sold at \$4.25, and another lot 985 lbs. each, at \$4.10 per cwt. There were several lots of stockers offered, but prices were easy at quotations. There is a fair demand for milk cows and calves are easier.

**Export Cattle.**—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$6.00 to \$6.40 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.50 to \$5.75. Heavy export bulls sold at \$5.00 to \$5.50 and light ones at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.40 to \$4.65 per cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.40 to \$5.75 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025 lbs. each, sold at \$5.00 to \$5.25, good cattle at \$4.75 to \$5.00, medium at \$4.25 to \$4.75, and inferior to common at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$4.60 to \$5.25 per cwt.

**Feeders.**—Light steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, are worth \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt., and light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt.

**Stockers.**—Well bred young steers weighing 500 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$2.25 to \$3.50, and off colors

Never is time more precious than when some member of the family is attacked by colic, dysentery, or any bowel trouble. The doctor is distant, but if Perry Davis' Painkiller is near all danger is soon ended.

**"NEW ENERGY"**  
Makes New Men  
\$1.00 Per Bottle  
BROXIDE CHEMICAL CO., Toronto

and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

**Calves.**—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt. and \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.

**Milk Cows.**—These sold at \$32 to \$52 each.

#### Sheep and Lambs

Lambs eased off from 15c to 25c a cwt. on Friday from what they were earlier in the week, and sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. Sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$3.65 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Canada lambs are quoted at Puffalo at about \$5.50 per cwt.

#### Hogs

Owing to light supplies, the hog market rules strong. Last week select bacon hogs advanced to \$7.37½ per cwt. and lights and fats to \$7.12½. The market was strong at these prices on Friday and it looks as if they would be well maintained during this week.

For the week ending August 16th, The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.37½ for select bacon hogs, \$7.12½ for lights and \$7.12½ for fats.

The Montreal market is higher. Packers there are paying \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of August 7th, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"Notwithstanding liberal imports from Denmark, the market holds firm for Canadian at an advance of 3s per cwt."

#### Entries for Toronto Fair

Although entries of live stock at Toronto Exhibition were supposed to close last Saturday at the office, 82 King street east, Toronto, in response to several requests, it has been resolved to accept all entries accompanied by the fees this week, when the entries will positively close for all classes. The entries already received are well up to the average, while a number have reached the offices from points in Canada not heard from before. The new dairy building is so far advanced that the fixtures are now being put in, and in another week it will be ready for exhibits. Entries of grain, field roots and agricultural implements should all be in by next Saturday, the 16th, of dogs by the 18th and of poultry by Wednesday the 20th. The fees must accompany the entries in every instance.

#### Live Stock at the Yorkton Fair

(Continued from page 151.)

tion. He also showed a sweet, eleven-months-old heifer, with a good chest and brisket, thick through the heart, and a strong, straight and level back. A couple of seven-months-old bull calves, sired by Mr. Lippington's stock bull, showed fine quality, and typical Shorthorn character.

No Herefords and only one Polled Angus was shown.

The best exhibit on the grounds

## CEILINGS AND WALL FINISH IN METAL. . . . .

There is nothing to equal them — cost and utility being considered. Fire proof, everlasting, sanitary, and highly ornamental. . . . .

Can be applied without disturbing the plaster, and cost is not large. We have many patterns - to - select - from.

Send accurate size of room for free estimate and catalogue.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC R.V.

20,000 Harvesters

Wanted in MANITOBA AND  
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### FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

WILL BE RUN — TO — FOR  
From stations in Ontario East of Toronto to Sarnia, Lake and Kingston and Midland Division North of Toronto and Cardwell.  
**WINNIPEG**  
Main Line Toronto to Sarnia and North, except North of Toronto and Cardwell Jct.,  
**\$10**  
August 20, August 21, and all stations South of Main Line Toronto to Sarnia, AUGUST 22

One-way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, but each person purchasing will be furnished with a coupon on which, after such person has been hired at Winnipeg to work as a farm laborer, but not later than August 31st, 1902, free transportation will be given to holder from Winnipeg to any bona West or South-west or North-west of Winnipeg, but not beyond Moose Jaw, Estevan or Yorkton.

On complying with conditions of certificates which will be given purchasers of one-way \$10 tickets, passengers will be returned to starting point by same route on or before November 30th, 1902, on payment of \$15.

TICKETS ARE SECOND-CLASS and are not good on "Imperial Limited" and will not entitle holder to purchase accommodation on Tourist Cars.

Apply for pamphlet giving full particulars to your nearest Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,  
1 King Street East, Toronto

was a class for the best five export steers. Six lots went into the competition, all three-year-olds. Four of the lots were high-grade Shorthorns, and would average 1,400 lbs. and over. The first prize went to a particularly even lot. Farmers in Ontario that stall feed would pay a high price for such fleshy, thrifty steers. I had no idea that there were so many well-bred grade rattle as there are in this section.

Pigs were numerous, Berkshires predominating. Some very good specimens of Yorkshires and Suffolk were shown, but not classified.

# The Cabinet Sewing Machine

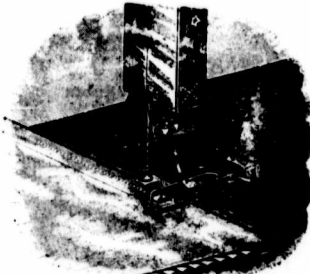
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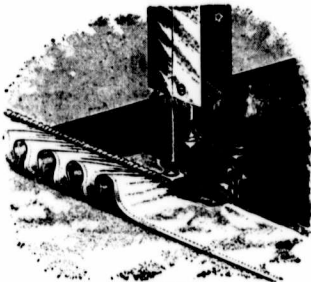
A Five-Year Warranty furnished with each Machine. Money back if not as represented.



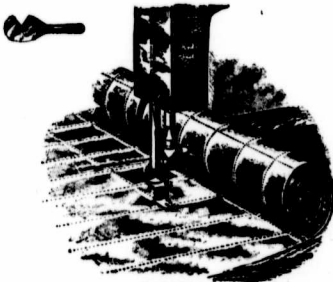
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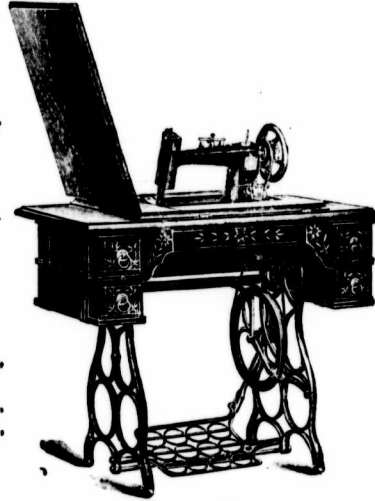
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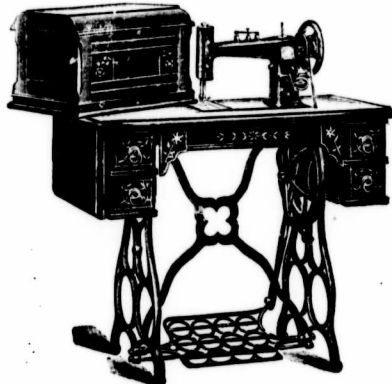


**Cabinet No. 1**

Handsome Oak Finish, with drop head and folding leaf. When the machine is not in use the head is out of sight and secure from dust. The stand forms a handy and ornamental table. **REGULAR PRICE, \$50.00**

### Strong Points

- Light Running.
- Great Durability.
- High arm.
- Self-threading Shuttle.
- Full set attachments free.
- Instruction Book free.
- Handsome Oak finish.



**Cabinet No. 2**

Same as No. 1, without drop head, but with neat protecting hood.

**REGULAR PRICE, \$45.00**

### Special Half-Price Offer

**No. 1—\$25, Payable \$5 down and \$2 a month for 10 months.**  
**No. 2—Payable \$4.50 down and \$2 a month for 9 months.**

A five-year Guarantee with every machine. Your money back if you want it. (If full price accompanies order we will add two years to your subscription).

**THE FARMING WORLD**  
 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

I am a paid-up subscriber to your paper and enclose \$.....for one **Cabinet Sewing Machine, No.....**

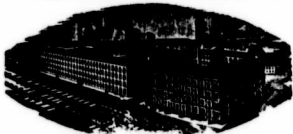
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## Good News To All Men.



Men who want to regain the vigor of youth, who want to attain the highest standard of physical vitality can do so by wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

"I have the greatest faith in your Belt. Most firms when they get your money lose all interest in your case, but you keep after them till you cure them, and your business ought to prosper. I know you have done for me what doctors could not do."—George A. Midgett, 178 Stanley Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

You know how easily electricity runs street cars, makes plants grow without sun or soil, purifies filthy water and transforms night into day at the will of man, but I can't make you believe it will renew the vigor of youth until you feel it dancing through your veins and carrying to every organ of your body the "fire of life."

"The rheumatism I had in my joints has left me. I feel ten years younger."—Arlene Copegog, Christian Island, Ont.

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am a man."

"I do not know how to find words to express my gratitude for what your Belt has done for me. I do not want any of these free belts that are advertised, as my experience has taught me that they cost more in the end."—Caitlin P. Hill, Freeton, Ont.

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies.

My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

Twenty years of my life have been devoted to my trade, and I have made my Belt popular with people who are tired of drugging. I cure while you sleep. It's easy and pleasant. My Belt gives a current that is a glowing warmth. No burn nor sting. I take the old-style, burning belts, and the kind that gives no current in trade if you have one.

What more can you ask? I am willing to take all the chances of curing your case, and if I fail you will have the satisfaction of knowing that one of the best and strongest electric appliances in the world has failed. All you lose is your time. My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will secure me the use of my Belt at my risk and

## PAY WHEN CURED.

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it, closely sealed, free, if you send this ad.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Look out for those old-style Belts that are offering you a cheap imitation of my cushion electrodes. They are a very poor imitation; they quickly dry and leave them without any current. Their only merit (if they possess any) is to burn and scorch the flesh. My office contains hundreds of these old-style Belts.

The only Electric Belt sold to-day with which you receive the advice of a physician. No agents or drug stores are allowed to handle my Belts. Their success depends upon intelligent application.

**D. A. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

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### Business Farmer

**Animal reeding.** By Thomas Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Author of *The Study of Breeds, Forage Crops Other Than Grasses, Soiling Crops and the Silo*, etc.

This book is, beyond all comparison, the most complete and comprehensive work ever published on the subject of which it treats. It is the first book of the kind ever given to the world which has systematized the subject of animal breeding. It includes thirty chapters, each of which treats of some particular phase of the subject. Illustrated, substantially and handsomely bound in cloth, 5 by 7 inches, 405 pp. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. One new subscription to *THE FARMING WORLD* and "Animal Breeding," both for \$2.00.

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Origin, history, distribution, characteristics, adaptability, uses, and standards of excellence, of all the pedigreed breeds of cattle, sheep and swine in America. The accepted text book in colleges, and the authority for farmers and breeders. 372 pages, 12 mo, 5 by 8 inches, 60 full page plates. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. One new subscription to *THE FARMING WORLD* and "The Study of Breeds," both for \$2.00.

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The growing and feeding of all kinds of soiling crops, conditions to which they are adapted, their plan in the rotation, etc. Not a line is repeated from the *Forage Crop* book. Best methods of building the silo, filling it and feeding ensilage. Illustrated, 12 mo, 5 by 8 inches, 364 pages. Price, \$1.50. One new subscription to *THE FARMING WORLD* and "Soiling Crops and the Silo," both for \$2.00.

**Forage Crops Other Than Grasses.** By Professor Thomas Shaw.

How to cultivate, harvest and use them. Indian corn, sorghum, clover, leguminous plants, crops of the brassica genus, the trefoil, miller, field root, etc. Intensely practical and reliable. 288 pages, illustrated, 12 mo, 5 by 8 inches. Price, \$1.00. One new subscription to *THE FARMING WORLD* and "Forage Crops Other Than Grasses," both for \$1.70.

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The subject has been treated strictly from the standpoint of the fruit producer. The commission business, for instance, is thoroughly and fairly discussed, and the commission man can hardly help but be pleased with the treatment, which is entirely directed to the benefit of the fruit grower. Evaporating and canning are handled the same way—not by telling how to run a canning factory or a commercial evaporator—but by explaining those points which are of interest to the man who grows the fruit. The whole subject is tersely, plainly put and adequately illustrated. It is a book which every one can read and enjoy, and which no fruit grower, large or small, can do without. Illustrated, 5 by 7 inches, pp. 250. Cloth, price postpaid, \$1.00. One new subscription to *THE FARMING WORLD* and "Fruit," both for \$1.70.

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A practical treatise on the various types and varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale, collards and kohlrabi. An explanation is given of the requirements, conditions, cultivation and general management pertaining to the entire cabbage group. After this, each class is treated separately and in detail. The chapter on seed raising is probably the most authoritative treatise on this subject ever published. Insects and fungi attacking this class of vegetables are given due attention. 50 cents. One new subscription to *THE FARMING WORLD* and "Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables, from Seed to Harvest," both for \$1.25.

**Prize Gardening.** How to Derive Profit, Pleasure, Health, from the Garden. Compiled by G. Burnap Fiske.

Five thousand gardeners all over America kept a daily record of the methods and results of their whole season, and reported thereon fully in competition for many and large prizes. They represented all grades from the small amateur to the professional market gardener. This unique book summarizes the most useful of all this experience. Illustrated with many charts, sketches, etc., from original photos, 323 pages, 5 by 7 inches, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. One new subscription to *THE FARMING WORLD* and "Prize Gardening," both for \$1.70.

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