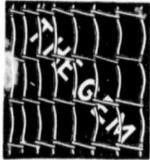


The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



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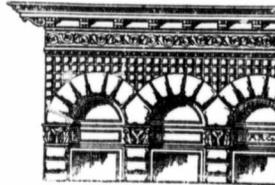
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

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JANUARY 29th, 1901

No. 22

Victoria's Reign is Over



ON Tuesday of last week at the hour of 6.30 p.m., Britain's great and noble Queen passed from her glorious reign on earth to the realms beyond. To say that her death has wrought intense and lasting sorrow in the hearts and minds of all her subjects, is but an inadequate way of expressing the deepset grief

glorious reign, the longest in the history of the British Empire, has been characterized by that true nobility which seeks first the welfare of her subjects and the progress and prosperity of her people. Because of this and other noble traits, Victoria has endeared herself in the hearts of all her subjects, peer and peasant alike, and has made the word "Queen" a synonym for goodness, truth and nobility.

To those of us who have lived all our days



that exists throughout the Empire. She was indeed a great and noble Queen, a Queen in every sense of the term, not only in name, but in word and deed. Every act of her long and

under her benign rule, and we are the great majority, it is hard to realize the true significance of the events of the past few days, and that the Queen's illustrious reign has come to

a close. We have become so accustomed to singing "God Save the Queen" on festive and other occasions that we fail to comprehend the fact that the great Ruler of the universe has at last answered our prayer. But her benign influence that has moulded the life and character of a great nation, yea, shall we say it, of many nations, who have never called Victoria their ruler, will live as long as this country shall last, reminding its people of the greatest monarch of the world's greatest empire. Truly it has been a great privilege to have lived under so noble and wise a ruler.

It would be pleasing to recall some of the incidents in the life of the Queen that have shown her interest in and true regard for the welfare of the masses, and those in the humbler walks of life. But we shall leave that for others. Since becoming ruler of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nearly sixty-four years ago, the constitution and the rights of the people have been paramount in all the affairs of the nation. As the long years of her reign have rolled by greater liberties have come to her subjects and more freedom for the laboring classes. Indeed, no people on earth have had greater liberties and more freedom from oppressive legislation than her subjects. For these benefits her name will ever be enshrined in their memories.

The Queen has shown a deep interest in all classes of her subjects and in the agriculturist in no lesser degree than the others. Her late Majesty's interest in agriculture took a most practical turn. The Queen's herds at Windsor have for years been the admiration and pride of every breeder in the Empire. Her practical interest in this line has exerted a wholesome influence in inducing farmers in all parts of her dominions to improve and raise the standard of their live stock. We in Canada, perhaps, have not felt this as much as the farmers of the United Kingdom. There, animals from the Queen's herds could be seen at every large agricultural fair. And they were there not on exhibition only, but were entered in the various competitions, carrying off many of the best prizes. At the great Smithfield show of December last, a report of which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago, animals from the Windsor herds captured the bulk of the championship awards. At Windsor also is to be found one of the most perfect dairies in the world, conducted in the most up-to-date manner, a most valuable object lesson to dairymen everywhere. Thus, by her direct personal interest in these two branches of agriculture our late beloved Queen has shown that the farmer's calling is not beneath the dignity of royalty itself to engage in. She has ennobled the vocation of the agriculturist and recognized it in a way that gives it precedence over all others. Farmers everywhere should cherish this in their memories and take a higher and broader view of their work and sphere of life.

Of the future we have little to say. It will take care of itself. His Majesty King Edward VII. has been trained in a good school. His devotion to his royal mother and his dignified and considerate words on succeeding to the throne stamp him as worthy to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. He, too, has paid a graceful tribute to the farmer's calling by maintaining one of the best flocks of sheep and horse studs in the British Isles. We have every confidence that the power and prestige which have come to the great empire to

which we are so proud to belong, during Victoria's reign, will be continued for many years to come. And in the interest of peace and justice the world over long may it continue.

Regulating the Apple Trade

The Hon. Sydney Fisher and Prof. Robertson met an important delegation of fruit growers and representative shippers and packers in Toronto on January 19th, to discuss with them the proposed legislation at Ottawa to regulate the shipping and packing of fruit, and to prevent as far as possible the fraudulent packing of fruit. It will be remembered that last session Mr. Fisher introduced a bill having these objects in view, but as many of the growers and packers objected to some of its provisions, it was thought wise to withdraw the bill and have it submitted to the fruit men for further consideration. During the recess the fruit-growers had drafted another bill, that was more in accordance with their views, and it was for the purpose of discussing in detail the provisions of these bills with a view to coming to some harmonious arrangement in regard to this legislation that the meeting was called.

When the two bills came to be measured up against each other, the essential features were the same, and the only difference seemed to be in some minor details. Mr. Fisher seemed willing to meet the wishes of the packer and fruit-grower alike, so long as they could be harmonized with what is just and right in the matter. In the views expressed there seemed to be a distinct mark of cleavage between the packer and the grower, as shown in the desire of the former to have each barrel of apples labelled so as to show exactly the quality inside, which some of the growers did not think could be carried out in its entirety. The pivotal point of difference appeared to be in the grading of the fruit according to size. There was a strong desire expressed by all parties for legislation of some kind, and we may confidently look forward to some legislation at the coming session that will, in a large measure at least, prevent the fraudulent practices of the past few years in apple packing. It will be in the interests of the packer and grower alike to sacrifice their own personal views to some extent, and agree upon a bill that will best meet the needs of the case and give a fresh stimulus to our growing fruit trade.

Some views were expressed in regard to a standard apple barrel, after which Prof. Robertson gave some valuable hints in regard to the fruit trade of the past year. A frequent examination of barrels of apples at Montreal had shown many that were at a temperature of 85 degrees inside the barrels and 50 degrees outside. Very often apples go on board ship too warm. About half the fruit went in ventilated compartments. Often barrels were stored in the holds of vessels 7 and 8 tiers deep, a practice that caused slacks. Many barrels had not enough hoops on. Shippers should take pains to keep apples cool and should ship in ventilated cars at a temperature of about 20 degrees. There should be ventilated compartments on all vessels for apples, and preparations were under way along this line for next fall. There should, if possible, be some regulation that would prevent the storing of apples more than 3 tiers

deep. Ventilation on board ship was the most important point. One shipper pointed out that he had sent over apples in compartments with exhaust fans, and they kept better than apples in the same vessel in a cold storage compartment.

Western Dairymen Meet

(Continued from last issue)

The session of Wednesday afternoon was opened by an address on the running of cream separators and the best methods of preparing milk for separating by Fred. Dean, St. Mary's. A temperature of 98 degrees gives the best condition in the milk for separating. Heating the milk by steam alone is unsatisfactory. Milk should not be allowed to approach the freezing point, as it prevented separation and caused a bitter flavor. He preferred a tempering pan that would hold about 200 gallons of water. It should be made of sheet-iron. The tempering pan should be kept full with not more than 1,000 lbs. of milk in the receiving pan in order



Hon. John Gould, Ohio

to separate uniformly. When separation was conducted under favorable conditions at from 90 to 100 degrees there should be little loss of fat in the skim-milk. The foundation on which the separator stands should be firm and solid. The operator should take from 15 to 20 minutes to get up speed. Pipes, etc., should be thoroughly cleaned by steam before beginning. The slower the milk flows into the separator the better. Cleanliness, speed and temperature should be looked after during separation.

Mr. A. T. Bell, in leading off the discussion, pointed out that galvanized iron works better in a tempering pan than tin, as the latter rusts. The channels in the tempering pan should be sufficient to keep the milk moving 4 or 5 min-

utes before it reaches the separator. Mr. Rud-dick pointed out that tin-copper was better, though more expensive, than galvanized iron or tin for the pans. The steam connections should be made of galvanized iron piping, as it would last longer. Mr. Dean showed that in summer about 80 degrees would do for separating. He advocated high ripening in the winter time at 75 degrees. The higher the per cent. of fat in cream the better the grain in the butter. He used 10 per cent. starter in winter made from pasteurized skim-milk. He churned at 52 to 54 degrees and washed butter with water at a temperature of 58 degrees. Mr. Goodrich pointed out that butter should not be too moist. It is bad policy to sell water for butter in these days.

CREAMERY BUTTER-MAKING.

J. C. Bell read a paper on this topic, dealing more particularly on the time the cream is in the vat till the butter is packed. He used 10 per cent. of starter in cream at 60 to 70 degrees then set aside with a little stirring till acid appears, when it is cooled to 52 degrees and is ready for churning at about 48 degrees. When butter breaks he puts on strong brine and draws off when granules are size of wheat grains, washing with water at same temperature of the cream. He used 5-8 ozs. of salt at same temperature as the butter. Packing should be so well done that when the butter is turned out it is quite smooth. Mr. J. H. Stonehouse, who led off in the discussion, stated that in pasteurized cream it should be cooled before putting in starter. He advocated the use of brine. When churning at a higher temperature use colder brine. He advised washing twice for export; once is enough for the local trade. All parchment paper should be brined 24 hours before being used, so as to prevent mould. He thought 1 lb. to 1 1-2 lbs. enough on a box to allow for shrinkage. Pasteurized butter will not shrink as much as unpasteurized, owing to its having less moisture. Mr. Goodrich pointed out that it was impossible to tell the correct temperature for churning. A good rule was to churn at as low a temperature as possible that would allow the butter to come in a reasonable time. At the World's Fair cream from a Guernsey cow was churned at 43 degrees, from a Jersey at 53 degrees and from a Shorthorn at 51 degrees. He had one cow whose cream required a temperature of 70 degrees to get butter. Excessive washing takes out fine flavor. Salting on a worker is better than in a combined churn and worker. Unequal distribution of the salt makes mottled butter. The best butter was made by putting salt in and leaving 6 to 8 hours and working again.

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF DAIRYING.

This formed the subject of an instructive address by Prof. Robertson, in which he covered, to some extent, the same ground as he did at the Eastern meeting, and which was reported in these columns two weeks ago. For the benefit of the cheese and butter makers he suggested it was no good blaming their patrons all the time for dirty cans. Much greater effect would be produced by giving a little praise to those who kept their cans clean and bright, so that in those patrons who had not done so a spirit of emulation might be aroused. Great as has been the progress in dairying, there were three or four other branches of agriculture where equal progress might be made by the ap-

plication of the qualities he had reference to, intellectual comprehension, practical ability and co-operation. He urged the cheese and butter makers under existing conditions, while not neglecting cheese, to give more attention to butter this year, even in the summer time, and above all things not to make cheese after October or early next spring. An equable temperature of 70 should be maintained in milk in the cheese factories, and the arrest of fermentation in butter by keeping it at a proper temperature would preserve it in its best possible form. One of the most serious difficulties encountered in the Northwest creameries was the presence of mould in their factories. Complaints were often received from England that mould was found between the box and the paper, and even extended into the butter three or four inches. He had found that by adding 3 per cent. of formaline to the brine in which the paper was steeped, and by keeping it renewed, they had absolutely stopped all growth of mould, and out of an output of 18,000 packages of butter not a single speck of mould was found.

He stated that he was authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to announce that if the cheese makers would so arrange their curing rooms that the temperature would not be allowed to rise above 65, he would see that the railway and steamship companies would provide transportation facilities by which the cheese would be kept at the same temperature while in transit, so that the cheese might be placed on the British market in the best possible condition.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

The first speaker was President Derbyshire, of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, who emphasized the need of doing better work all round. The days of the cheap maker had gone by, only skilled men are wanted and these cannot be had for small pay.

He was followed by Miss Laura Rose, who read a most able paper on practice and knowledge as applied to butter-making. Now-a-days men are not satisfied to be practical alone. Knowledge alone would not suffice, the two combined and used with a large measure of common sense would bring success. Knowledge adds pleasure to work. It gives a finish to work that practice alone cannot give. It requires an educated eye to detect a good piece of butter. Knowledge enables the maker to give a reason for the work he does. Keen competition and low margins of profit make knowledge and skill necessary. Difficulties arise from ignorance of the things we have to deal with. Experience counts for nothing unless we profit by it. Knowledge and practice must go hand-in-hand.

THE DAIRY COW.

This was the subject of John Gould's main address to the convention, and which proved most instructive and entertaining. A chart was stretched across the platform, showing eight different types of cows. Though we had better feed, etc., for our cows at the beginning of the 20th century, dairymen, as a rule, get no more from their cows than they did 100 years ago. We have improved in everything but the cow. Dairying was the commerce of the cows' motherhood. We are only just learning that the cow is a mother. Cows in the United States at 1,200 creameries average 3,200 lbs. of milk per cow. The average cost of keep is about \$35 as

against 3,200 lbs. of milk at 90c. per cwt. which would equal \$6. Man knows all other animals better than the cow. Look for nerve power in the dairy cow. The best cows are allied along the Jersey form, which indicates staying power. A dull, flat, sleepy eye is never a good milker. Power and intelligence is shown by a bright eye. Nostrils wide apart, neck thin, backbone prominent and a sloping blade or shoulder go with good milkers; other indications are sharp back, high pelvic arch, long shank, thin leg, incurving thigh, strong muscles from hips to below abdomen, which may be looked upon as the cable power holding up the cow's silo, wedge fashion and wedge shoulder. A good cow should have heavy lung and strong heart power, a good liver and a well put up stomach. There had been too much mixing of breeds. The combination cow is no good. The great producing cows are bred true to type. The day of cross breeding is gone. A cow should be adapted to the locality. The farmer should breed to get heredity and then bring in fresh blood.

CURING CHEESE.

At the opening of the Thursday morning session, T. E. Nimmo read a paper on curing cheese. The maker should know whether the cheese are to be cured fast or slow, moist or dry. Moist cheese cure quicker than dry cheese. Assuming that all conditions are favorable, temperature, air, moisture and light are the points to be considered. The temperature must be kept even at all times. It is higher at the top of a room and consequently new cheese should be put on top shelves and gradually lowered as they get older. Fall cheese should be cured slowly, but not in cold rooms, as is often the case. Thorough ventilation is necessary. Moisture is important. In dry weather put a vessel of water on the stove or sprinkle the floor with water. Light will improve cheese, but the direct rays of the sun should not be allowed to reach cheese. Cheese and curing-room should be kept clean, and the former should be properly numbered and kept straight on the shelves.

SUB-EARTH DUCTS.

Mr. J. N. Paget gave his experience with the sub-earth duct during 1900. The duct did not keep the temperature as low as in 1899, when it did not go above 70 degrees. During the first and last weeks of August last, when the weather was excessively hot, the temperature went up to 78 degrees for a couple of hours. Aside from this the results were as good as the year previous. As well as cooling, the duct helps to keep the air in the curing-room pure. Proper drainage is necessary in building a duct. If water remains tile will crumble. The curing-room must be properly insulated. A mild light all the time in the room is better than shutters. He used seven 5-inch tile in making his duct, but thought larger tile and less of them would be better. There should be some means to draw cold air out of the duct. He had inflow at one end and outflow at the other end of curing-room. There was no current of air in the early morning. His duct cost \$75 to \$80. He had the intake pipe 40 ft. high, with revolving cowl at the top. Prof. Dean pointed out that there is yet to be found some effective means of creating draft through the pipes. The coming of air into a room depends largely upon the movement of the air outside. Mr. Ruddick pointed out that if air in outlet pipe could be kept

warm it would tend to create a draft. In this connection Mr. E. D. Tillson, Tilsonburg, Ont., stated that he had had a duct in use in his creamery for over 30 years and it was in good working order still. The duct was 150 feet long, made of 20-inch sewer pipe placed 6 feet underground. The outlet was to the smoke stack of the boiler, which was 70 ft. high. This kept the outgoing air warm and created circulation through the duct.

NEW ZEALAND DAIRYING.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick followed with his address on some of the defects in our cheese, for which we will refer our readers to our report of the Eastern convention. He also gave a short talk on New Zealand dairying. Farming is carried on there along different lines to this country. The climate very much resembles that of British Columbia. The temperatures at Wellington, the capital, rarely go below 31 or above 76 degrees. Seeding time extends over a long period and the foliage is on the trees permanently. There is little mixed farming. Agriculturists are divided into three classes: pastoralists, or sheep farmers, dairymen and farmers proper. Sheep rearing is the main industry, there being 19,000,000 sheep on the islands. The export of wool in 1899 was valued at £4,749,782, and the foreign mutton trade at £3,339,153. Dairying

ENSILAGE AND SILO BUILDING.

John Gould dealt briefly with this subject. Farmers were feeding a better quality of ensilage than a few years ago. The best ensilage makers were growing a corn rich in sugar. Corn should be cultivated about 1 inch deep, and should be cut for the silo when the kernels are hardening a little. Corn left in shocks in the field lost fully 24 per cent. of its feeding value. When cut up and put in an air-tight silo there was a loss of only 5 per cent. The stave silos were going back. There was more loss through air going through wood than through cracks. Silos should be painted on the outside with tar. On reasonably drained land no floor is needed, a clay bottom rounded out kettle fashion suiting the purpose well. The silo should be filled as quickly as possible. Dairymen in Ohio were feeding ensilage as never before. They were widening the ration to 1 to 8 and getting more milk. By having a better quality of silage they were feeding it to cows supplying milk for condensing purposes, certified milk, etc.

HANDLING TAINTED CURDS.

This formed the topic of a paper by W. A. Bothwell, Hickson, Ont. It was difficult to detect all milk in the weighing porch having bad taints. Run off whey early from a tainted curd, then stir till firm. When run off wash with water at 96 degrees, then pile up frequently till milling, wash again and stir often to get out surplus whey. In warm weather stir on outside platform in pure air, and when mellow pile up. A maker should refuse to take in bad milk. An interesting discussion followed, in which Arch. Smith, Prof. Dean and others took part. The washing of bad flavored curds was strongly recommended. Prof. Dean followed with an address on the lessons from a ten years' record of a dairy herd, the details of which we will give later.

Thursday evening, which brought the convention to a close, was given over to a reception to the members at the city hall, at which the reports of the judges on butter and cheese were read, and the details of the experimental cheese made at the Milverton Station. Several important resolutions were adopted, among them being one asking for the appointment of a chemist by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of conducting investigations in butter and cheese making.

A resolution was also adopted by the meeting requesting the Board of Directors of the Western Dairymen's Association, as representing manufacturers of cheese and butter in Western Ontario to bring to the attention of the transportation companies through their authorized officers:—(1) The extent to which they are handicapped in their business as manufacturers of cheese and butter by the extreme rates charged by the railway companies from outlying points in the districts of which Ingersoll, London, Woodstock, Listowel and Brantford are the market centres; (2) that the rates charged from some of these outlying points to the seaboard are exorbitant; (3) that in the opinion of this association the rates should be somewhat in proportion to the distance the freight is carried; (4) that the cars provided for transportation of cheese and butter from factories to the seaboard are often very dirty and quite unfit in which to put their cheese and butter; (5) that the supply of double-lined and ventilated cars is quite insufficient for the re-

rich. We were fortunate, however, in securing a copy of this address, which we will publish in full later. Mr. Goodrich is one of the best authorities in America on caring for and feeding the dairy cow for profit, so our readers may look forward to something good.

Dr. Henderson, representing the Pan-American Exposition, followed in an address, in which he urged the dairymen to make a creditable exhibit of Canadian dairy products at Buffalo next summer.

quirements of the dairy industry; (6) that the transportation companies be asked to give their serious consideration to these matters and endeavor to give better rates and afford an ample supply of cars suitable for these purposes.

In the absence of the president, Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, the sessions of the convention were presided over by first and second vice-presidents Wenger and Connolly, who discharged their duties in a way acceptable to all present.

Prices of Hogs

Our attention has been called to the fact that the hog market report given each week in The Farming World refers only to prices at Toronto market the Friday previous to the date of issue. As it is necessary for us to have all forms go to press on Monday morning of each week, in order to get the paper out on time, it is impossible for us to give a report of Tuesday's market as some desire. As our readers know, the prices paid by the Wm. Davies Co. of this city each week, govern the prices paid throughout the province. We have made arrangements, therefore, to get from this firm on Monday morning of each week, the prices they will pay for hogs that week. For example, in last issue we stated that the Davies Co. would pay \$6.62 1-2 for select bacon hogs, and if the Toronto market reports of Tuesday last be examined it will be found that the price for select bacon hogs was \$6.62 1-2 per cwt. Through the kindness of this firm we are therefore able to keep our hog market reports as up-to-date as it is possible to make them in a paper coming out so early in the week. Our patrons should make a special note of this arrangement and inform their neighbors that in hogs, as well as other produce sold off the farm, our market reports are thoroughly up-to-date and reliable.

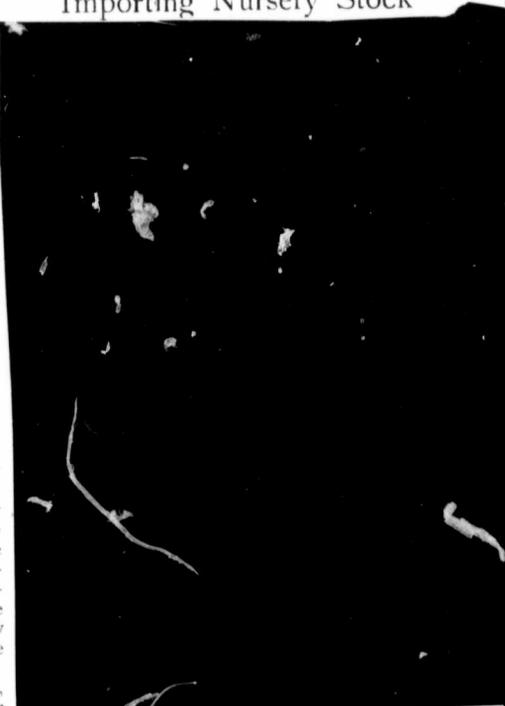
Of Interest to Farmers

In an address delivered at Barrie a week ago Premier Ross made several statements in regard to the development of the Province that are worth recording from the agriculturist's point of view. After referring somewhat in detail to what his Government would do in the way of road improvement, providing cold storage, establishing abattoirs and securing for Ontario a British army remount station, Mr. Ross said: "You will see the direction our minds are taking. We will first help to improve the roads to get the products to market; we will maintain the purity and value of the products by cold-storage or will improve the quality of the cattle raised by establishing a trade in dressed meat, and the quality of the horses by establishing a remount station if it is possible to do it."

His most important deliverance, perhaps, was that in reference to beet root sugar. On this point he spoke as follows: "There is another line on which we hope to proceed this session. Within a few years there has been established in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Nebraska and Idaho a large industry known as the beet root sugar industry. Everybody knows the extent to which sugar enters in the social economy of life; you have to sweeten everything for your guests and it is very important that you should do so. All the money we spend on sugar in this coun-

try practically goes out of the country. We imported last year 251,000,000 pounds of sugar. We believe a great deal of this may be produced in this country. Germany produces all her own sugar and exports millions of pounds into the bargain. I think a reasonable and proper encouragement of the beet root sugar industry would lead to an industry that would yield a large profit to the farmers and give employment to our own people. It would have three effects. It would improve the agriculture. The average profit on an acre of beets is twenty dollars, which is more than the average profit on an acre of wheat, oats or barley. This would give improved agriculture, and employ a great many people, and the factory would employ a great many more. Then it would bring capital into the country and would make us self-sustaining so far as the consumption of sugar is concerned. . . . Now, if we can, with a very small assistance, establish a few beet root sugar factories in this Province we will have gone a good way to supply ourselves with that essential article of domestic use; we will have given employment to a large number of people and will have made our Canadian soil that much more productive than it was."

Importing Nursery Stock



NEW COVER PAPER

Unfortunately, or fortunately perhaps, as the one on this issue seems to serve the purpose well, the firm that has been supplying our regular cover paper and which met with a disastrous fire some months ago has run short of this special line and it will be a few weeks before a fresh supply can be made. While a fresh supply is being made the paper cover on this issue will be used. Our regular cover paper was made specially for use on THE FARMING WORLD.

Free Rural Mail Delivery

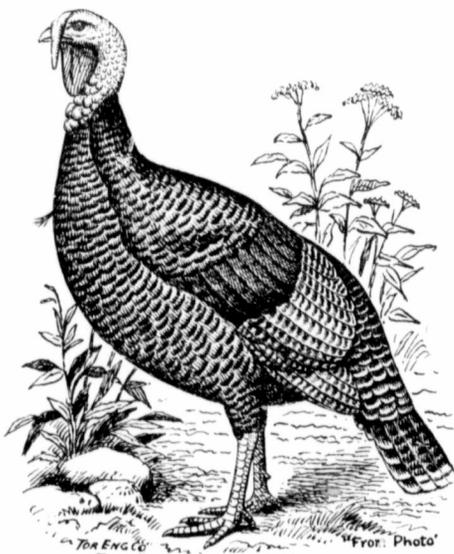
Assistant Postmaster Ross, Toronto, has spent several days at the Post-office Department at Washington recently, investigating the rural free mail delivery system now in use in the United States. He also examined the system in use in Carroll County, Md. We understand that he was delegated by the Postmaster-General of Canada to study the service in use across the line, and that he will recommend its adoption in Canada.

This is rather cheering news for those who have been advocating a trial of this system in this country. We have long contended that a trial should be made and we are delighted to know that some definite official action is being taken. Free rural mail delivery will do several things for the farmer. It will bring him in closer touch with the outside world, make his position in the country less isolated, and do much towards keeping the boys and girls on the farm. Let it come.

Breeders' Notes

By Stockman

Prince of Albion (6178), one of the most noted Clyde sires in Scotland, is dead. He was a great favorite at Montrane, the well-known farm of Sir John Gilmour. He was bought as a two-year-old for \$15,000 from James Kilpatrick, Craig Mains, Kilmarnock. He was four times first at the Highland Society shows



First prize yearling and winner of sweepstakes for best bronze male any age, at Toronto International and Ontario Poultry Show, January, 1899. Bred and exhibited by W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

and won the Queen's gold medal at the Royal Jubilee show at Windsor, in 1889. He was one of the most noted Clyde sires and a paying investment for his owner. He was foaled in 1886.

Reports from South Africa speak very slightly of the Argentine horses sent to South

Africa. They were easily used up and lacked the staying powers of the Canadian horses.

Farmers have very little chance to make a fortune—if they want it they must just save it.

Travelling Libraries

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, has been considering the question of travelling libraries, with the result that he intends to ask the Legislature at its coming session to make a small grant to start the scheme in this Province. It appears from Mr. Harcourt's inquiries that in no fewer than thirty of the States of the American Union the system has been in successful operation for some time. The administration of the system is very simple. In some of the States the initial grant was as small as \$1,000 per year. In others it has ranged from \$1,500 to \$3,000 or \$4,000. It was never contemplated that boxes of books, say 25 or 50 in a box, would be sent to localities which were already in enjoyment of some public library. The system, therefore, is intended for the advantage of somewhat remote sections, distant from the towns and villages in which were kept any public libraries. Boxes of books containing 25 or 50 volumes, as the case might be, if Ontario followed the United States practice—and Mr. Harcourt thinks it likely we shall do so—would be sent to any locality from which would come a request signed by fifteen or twenty residents in good standing, who would ask that the books should be sent for the use of the people of that locality. The box of books in question would remain in that particular locality for say, 6 months, the charge to the residents of the locality being only nominal, say, sufficient to cover freight or other charges for transportation.

Some months ago we had something to say on this subject, and advocated the introduction of the travelling library into Canada. We are therefore very pleased to know that the Minister of Education has taken the matter up. It has been our view that such libraries could be worked best through the Farmer's Institutes. A number of libraries might be placed in charge of the secretaries, who could distribute them in the different localities and have the transfers made when necessary.

Heated Cheese*

If the temperature of the curing-room is allowed to go much above 65 degrees the flavor and texture of the cheese is injured accordingly, and we have what is known in the trade as "heated cheese." Such cheese lose the mild, delicate flavor of those cured at suitable temperatures, and the texture becomes rough and mealy, and not unlike an acidy cheese. At the age of two or three months these heated cheese have a short, tallowy sort of body, which distinguishes them from the waxiness of those which have not been exposed to unduly high temperatures. So much of our summer cheese has been of this character that we have looked upon it as something which was unavoidable, and therefore excusable, and for which no one

*Paper read by J. A. Ruddick, Official Referee, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, at the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario.

in particular was responsible. It has been clearly demonstrated, however, that by adopting certain measures, we can overcome this serious defect, and improve the quality of our hot weather cheese to a very great extent. Such a result would improve our position in the market very materially, by increasing the consumptive demand, and enabling us to compete better with those who do not labor under the same disadvantages of climate as we do. It would also enable us to meet the demand for a softer, more meaty cheese without running the same risk of having them deteriorate too quickly. The British market wants a meaty cheese, but above all, it wants one which will keep. It is freely stated that we have lost ground during the past year in trying to satisfy this demand, because our cheese have not stood the unusual heat on the other side as well as they would have done, had they been a little firmer.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture conducted a long series of experiments along this line, at the Carp cheese factory, during the past season. The curing room was fitted by dividing it into three compartments. No. 1 room was insulated and connected with a sub-earth duct, and provision was also made for using ice to control temperature. No. 2 room was constructed on a par with a first class ordinary curing-room, with no special means of regulating temperatures, while No. 3 was so arranged as to compare with many of the rooms of poor construction throughout the country.

The cheese made every day in each vat were then divided among the different rooms, so that for every cheese in No. 1 room, there was a corresponding one, from the same batch, in each of the other two rooms. As these cheese were properly ripened they were sent to cold storage in Montreal. They were accurately weighed at the time they were placed in the curing-rooms and again at the time they were shipped. At the end of the season, when all the cheese had been brought together, they were divided into lots according to the rooms in which they were cured. A committee of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association was asked to examine them, which they did, without knowing the particulars concerning the different lots. The following is their report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned committee of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the relative commercial value of several lots of cheese cured at different temperatures, under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and Dairying, beg to report as follows:

(1) That we have fully examined the different lots, and made careful comparisons as to their values upon an actual commercial basis.

(2) The following table gives the general conclusions of the committee. If the cheese cured at the lower temperature were worth 10c per lb., those in the other rooms would be relatively lower as given:

	LOT 1.	LOT 2.	LOT 3.
JUNE CHEESE...	10c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9c. per lb.
JULY CHEESE...	10c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.

(3) The committee would add that the lots

marked No 1 have a cleaner, milder flavor, and show a more silky, waxy body.

(Signed)

Jas. Alexander,
M. J. Farrell,
A. C. Winland,
Alex. W. Grant.

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1900.

There is another very important feature of this question, viz.: the matter of shrinkage. As has been already stated the cheese were weighed when first made, and again when sent to cold store, so that the figures given are such as will apply to the conditions under which cheese are usually disposed of at the factories.

TABLE OF SHRINKAGES.

	ROOM 1. (CONTROLLED)	ROOM 2. (GOOD ORDINARY CURING ROOM).	ROOM 3. (POOR CURING ROOM).
Highest Temperature....	65 degrees	83 degrees	91 degrees
Average Shrinkage.	2.53 per cent.	3.95 per cent.	4.45 per cent.

	Per cent.
Difference in favor of curing at 65 degrees over good ordinary curing room	1.42
Difference in favor of curing at 65 degrees over poor curing room	1.92
Difference in favor of good curing room over poor one50

Profitable Egg Farming

By Geo. H. Pollard

Egg farming is undoubtedly one of the most profitable branches of the poultry business. In all sections of the country fresh eggs are readily salable at fair prices. While at times the margin of profit may be small, yet in the average it will compare favorably with the proportionate profit which is yielded by any other branch of the industry. In the East, especially, egg production is perhaps the strongest prop on which the market poultry business rests. Every year the competition from the West makes it more difficult in all branches of farming to get satisfactory and reasonable profits for the labor expended. In the production of eggs this competition is less dangerous, as it is a physical impossibility to lay down the Western egg sufficiently fresh and in good enough condition to seriously injure the trade in near-by, new-laid eggs.

It is for the general interest of all who keep poultry to know something of the larger egg farms and the method of their operation. The egg farm of Mr. Geo. F. Hosmer, of Woburn, Mass., is one of the largest plants in Massachusetts. It is devoted exclusively to the production of fresh eggs for the best family trade. Mr. Hosmer began about fifteen years ago with only nine hens, one male bird and three chickens, having bought the lot for an experiment in poultry keeping. At this time his business kept him in Boston during the hours of the day. Night and morning he cared for the fowl and chickens. Through the day they were cared for by the members of the family, until the flock increased to such proportions that it became necessary to have additional help. The

flock grew in number until Mr. Hosmer was carrying one thousand head of laying hens. He still continued in his Boston business and hired a young man to care for the hens. His birds were yielding him a net income of from ten to twelve hundred dollars a year, and as his business was also fairly prosperous he felt that he was on the high road to success.

Ultimately the Boston business began to drop off and the outlook was less promising, and Mr. Hosmer finally decided to devote his whole time to his poultry interests. More buildings were added, and a larger number of laying hens were wintered. This number at one time reached thirty-six hundred layers carried through the winter. The present season there will be wintered from twenty-five hundred to three thousand.

Few pure-bred fowls are kept. The larger proportion are cross-bred or common, scrub birds. They are kept for eggs only, and little attention is paid to the production of chickens, except to replenish the stock of layers. Of the straight crosses kept, those of the Light Brahmas and White Leghorns and the Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns have done the best.

All the houses on this plant are close-front, shed-roof, plain structures. The entire plant is designed for business and for the comfort of the birds. No scratching shed houses have ever been used, therefore no comparison can be made of the respective values of the two types of buildings. There is one house of 48x18 feet, with pens 9x18 feet. Others of 108x14 feet, 72x11 feet; 108x12 feet, and one 198x13 feet, which includes a sleeping room for the help, an office, an egg-packing room, etc. There are several other houses, and all are of the same general type. The farm contains thirty acres. They have gravel floors, which are kept deeply littered with straw, hay or such other material as will make scratching a necessary part of their exercise in getting the hard foods which are always scattered broadcast in the litter. There is a roosting bench which extends across the back side of the pen about twenty inches from the floor, and two perches are placed about ten inches above this platform. These are kept well oiled with kerosene, to which naphthalene has been added.

A great many hogs plucks are used in feeding. Usually four times a week the birds have a soft feed, consisting of two parts of cracked corn, one part of shorts, one part of mixed feed, to which is added about fifteen per cent. in bulk of the plucks, which have been well cooked and run through a meat cutter. A liberal proportion of second crop clover or rowen is also used in this mixture. The balance of the time, beef scrap is used instead of the plucks, but in rather a less proportion. A steam boiler is used for the cooking of the food, as when cooked it will keep much longer without souring than where it is merely mixed with hot water. Green bone is cut and used to some extent in winter. A power ensilage cutter is used to cut the greed food.

For hard foods, corn, oats and wheat are used, but more corn than of the other grains. Mr. Hosmer thinks corn is the best hard food used for poultry, everything considered, and that most of the outcry against its use which has been made in various poultry papers has been based upon ignorance of the results which come from its free feeding.

Green food is used in abundance. We saw a

large quantity of growing kale from which the lower leaves are pulled and fed to the flocks. The lower leaves are pulled a few at a time, leaving those higher up to grow, and in this way several pickings may be made from the same plant. The fowls are very fond of this food, and from six to ten bushels per day are fed. In this season kale lasts from the latter part of June to freezing weather. Before it is ready, green rye, barley and other green growths are fed for green stuff. Clover is used extensively during the winter months. A good many common table beets are used. They are sometimes run through a bone cutter and mixed with the soft food, sometimes cooked, and at other times they are hung up to be picked at pleasure. All soft foods are fed in a common V-shaped trough.

A large proportion of the eggs from this farm have been retailed directly to regular customers. Within a short time, however, Mr. Hosmer has sold the egg route and now supplies the buyer with the eggs which he delivers. It is calculated that the fowls average to lay about ten dozen eggs each per year, with the chances under rather than over this number.

This year about nine thousand chickens have been hatched. One-third of these were hatched in Cypylers Incubators, the balance with hens. Previous to this year the hatching has been done altogether by hens. The surplus cockerels are dressed and sold to egg customers, or are sold alive to dealers.

Very little trouble is experienced from sickness or disease. There are always more or less of the old birds which are ailing and have colds or sore eyes. These are weeded out and are put in an hospital, which is merely a quiet, open, cold coop, where they recover or do not, and the "do nots" are burned in a furnace. If the chickens are much crowded in the houses they are liable to take cold if allowed to run out early, before the air has become somewhat warmed by the sun. Consequently they are kept indoors a reasonable time, and are not allowed to have free access from the coops as soon as day breaks.

CORRESPONDENCE

What Farmers Get For Milk Supplied the City

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I see by your last issue, Jan. 15th, under the heading "Canadian Jersey Breeders," Mr. W. E. H. Massey is quoted as saying that 1,600 cans of milk are supplied annually to Toronto and for which \$1.40 per can is paid. Now the average price paid to the farmer ranges from 98c. to \$1.00 per can, according to the distance from the city. The man who draws it to the city and delivers it gets from 15c to 17c. per can, making the price delivered in the city dairy at \$1.15 per can.

I would like if Mr. Massey would explain who gets the \$1.40 per can he refers to. I think those who do must be the exceptions, and not the suppliers of the 3.1 per cent. milk Mr. Massey refers to. Thanking you for your valuable space.

Alex. Tait.

Malvern, Ont., Jan. 21, 1901.

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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 1,000 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 date will be published in the most convenient form.

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

List of Stock for Sale.

(Received too late for last week's issue.)

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shorthorns.

Chapman, J. G. & Son, St. Thomas—2 bulls, 4 and 14 months; heifers.

Davis, J. F., Tempo—5 bulls, 6 to 22 months.

Dyer, J. E., Enfield—4 bulls, 2 years and under.

Elgie, Jos., Dresden—3 bulls, 1 and 2 years.

Farlinger, W. K., Morrisburg—Bull, 4 years; 2 bulls, 2 years; bull, 1 year; 3 young cows; heifer, 1 year.

Gallagher, Robt. & Sons, Perm—Bull, aged; bull, 12 months; cows; heifers.

Garthouse, J. M., Highfield—6 bulls, 12 to 24 months; cows and heifers, various ages.

Gardner, F. A., Britannia—3 bulls, 11 months to 2 years; cows and heifers.

Hay, W., Tara—4 young bulls, 10 to 13 months; 4 yearling heifers.

Johnson, G. & Son, Underwood—Bull, 25 months; heifer, 2 years.

McEwing, Jas., Drayton—3 bulls, 7, 9 and 19 months.

McPherson, James, Dundalk—Bull, 11 months.

Potter, Hugh A., Caledon—Bull, 15 months; heifer, 2 years.

Robinson, Jos., Romney—6 bulls; 9 cows; 4 heifers; 3 heifer calves; young stock.

Russell, David, Brougham—Young bull; 3 heifers, 1 year.

Shaver, A. M., Ancaster—Young cows; 3 heifer calves; bull.

Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge—10 young bulls; 10 young cows and heifers.

Varnum, E. N., So'ina—Bull, 18 months; cows, 7 years; bull calf.

Wilson, Ino., & Son, Green River—2 yearling heifers; 8 heifer calves.

Polled Angus.

Kaufman, A. E., Washington; 3 bulls, 10 to 12 months; 3 cows, 5 to 6 years; 4 heifers, 10 months to 2 years.

Ayrshires.

Melick, Aaron, Smithville—Bull, 1 year; heifer, 3 years; 2 heifers, 2 years; heifer, 1 year.

Oliver, A. Iam, Motherwell—Bull, 4 years; bull, 1 year; heifer, 2 years.

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Leicesters.

Garthouse, J. M., Highfield—Ewes and rams.

Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge—20 rams; 20 ewe lambs.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Berkshires.

Dunbar, Jno., St. Mary's—5 boars, 4 months and over, sows, various ages.

Yorkshires.

Copeland, Jno. A., Harriston—Boar, 2 years; sows, 2 to 3 months.

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 employ help for farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Live Stock Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. 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 employment, 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.

Good man wanted on a farm where mixed farming is carried on. Wages \$200. House and garden and keep for a cow supplied. No. 658. a

Wanted, first-class man, who is capable of taking care and charge of stock. No. 659. a

Wanted, stout boy of 16 to 18 years of age to work on a dairy farm. Must be a good milker, and kind and useful with stock. State wages wanted and give good references. W. E. Gillet, Beechwood Farm, Petrola, Ont.

Wanted, head man for farm, whose duties would be to follow the leading team and milk. No. 660. a

Wanted, married man for dairy

farm, near Winnipeg; wife to assist at milking. House, garden, etc., free. Good salary and steady employment for competent persons. Good school and church near by. Also one or two single men wanted for same farm. Comfortable home. No. 661. a

Steady, careful and honest girl wanted, to do house-work on a farm and help milk. Wages \$2 a week from May 1 to September, and \$1.50 per week in winter. Or would hire by the year and engage now. No. 662. a

Young man wanted by the year. Must be honest, of good morals and a good milker. Farm is in Oxford County. Wages, with board and washing, \$150 a year. Will hire at once. No. 651. b

Man wanted to tend a dairy herd and milk. Cream is shipped to Toronto. Would hire by the year and pay good wages to capable man. Must be a good milker and have no bad habits. No. 652. b

Wanted, young married man to look after cattle on a farm in Illinois. Must be trusty, attentive and of good habits. No. 653. b

Good farm hand wanted, one with boy about 15 preferred; or, if one or two girls in family, would hire them to milk. Man to feed pigs and care for stock in winter. Good wages to reliable man. No. 654. b

Wanted, good general farm hand, who is good plowman and willing and able to do all kinds of farm work. Middle aged, single man preferred. Wages, \$180 a year. No. 655. b

Man used to farm and dairy work wanted. Single man about forty years old would suit. Good, steady employment. No. 656. b

Wanted, a cheesemaker for the season of 1901 in a small factory. A lady who has taken a term at a dairy school and had some experience preferred. Must be a first-class cheesemaker. Also wanted, good, smart, willing man, married or single, to work on a farm in Lambton Co., duties to commence March 1. Good wages and yearly employment if wished. Man must be able to milk and not be afraid to work. No. 657. b

Situations Wanted.

Married man, 36 years old, with

wife and two children, sober and industrious, who understands care and management of horses and cattle, and use of machinery, wants a place. Speaks German and English. No. 484. a

Young man, 23 years of age, single, desires a situation on a farm. Has always lived on a farm and is used to milking and general farm work. No bad habits. No. 485. a

Wanted, dairy farm to work on shares, where 20 or 30 cows are kept, or would manage one on salary. No. 486. a

Married man would like a farm to work on shares, where everything is furnished. Would take one-third or work by the year. No. 475. b

Man going to Manitoba in the spring wants a place on a farm out there. No. 476. b

Single man wants a place on a farm to tend cattle, milk and do general farm work. Good references. No. 477. b

Young married man wants a place as herdsman. State wages. No. 478. b

Position as farm manager wanted on a good stock or dairy farm in Eastern Ontario or Western Quebec. Good experience. Advertiser is 38, married, and has family of 2. No. 479. b

Wanted by capable man, position as farm manager. Is associate graduate of O.A.C., and has managed a farm for 6 years. Strictly temperate. Good references. No. 480. b

English boy, 18 years old, with experience of farming in the Old Country, who can milk and do general farm work wants a place. Would work for reasonable wages for the first year. No. 481. b

Wanted by experienced Englishman, place as herdsman on a dairy or stock farm. No. 482. b

Place on farm wanted by the year by a man not afraid to work. No. 483. b

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

Farmers' Institutes.

Under this head the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will each week publish matter relating to Institute work. This will include instructions 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

Farmers' Institute Notes.

By the Superintendent.

Mr. Andrew Elliott, of Galt, and Miss Alice Hollingworth, of Muskoka, are the delegates in Division 8 during January. Reports from this Division state that the meetings are an unqualified success. Everywhere the delegates have been met with houses filled to the doors with farmers' wives, sons and daughters. A gentleman writing from East Northumberland says:

MISS HOLLINGWORTH APPRECIATED

"We thank you for sending us a lady delegate in the person of Miss Hollingworth. She has won golden opinions wherever she has gone, not only on account of her modest lady-like deportment, but also for the earnest helpfulness of her address.

"Miss Hollingworth speaks from the fullness of an experience on the farm, and recognizes the difficulties under which many home makers labor; inventing ways by which women's housework may be lightened and the farm home made what it seldom is, a home of beauty and a home indeed. On account of a lady-delegate being present a large number of women have attended the afternoon meetings, and in almost every instance returned again for the evening session. The unusual interest shown in these meetings indicates that the question of home sanitation, improved methods of housekeeping and a better knowledge of the dairy and poultry yard are being sought after by the women of the rural communities."

DAIRYING THE PRINCIPAL THING.

While it is true that the central Ontario counties have suffered to some extent at the hands of the Eastern and Western Dairy Associations, nevertheless, some of these counties have made rapid progress along dairy lines.

Mr. Andrew Elliott,—who is a modest man—writing from Division 8, says they had some splendid dairy meetings, and states that he hardly knows how to account for it. The secretaries write us, however, that they can always count on good meetings when such a well-known dairy man as Mr. Andrew Elliott is advertised to address them. Writing to the superintendent, Mr. Elliott says:

"Dairying in one or more of its phases is evident everywhere and it is almost impossible to stop a discussion started on this topic. The farmers show by their close attention; by the persistency of their questions, and by the intelligence of their discussions, that they are thoroughly wide awake and up to date in their methods of handling milk and its products."

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Continuing, Mr. Elliott says: "The need of a more intensive system of farming is evident. I am firmly convinced that growing a smaller acreage and giving closer attention to the crop products will not only produce the very best quality of farm products, but much more of them. It stands to reason that when the farmer's wealth comes directly from the soil, if we concentrate our efforts on a smaller area we get a more correct knowledge of the needs of the soil, and, understanding them, pursue a better system of cultivation. Surely," continues Mr. Elliott, "the day has come when very deep plowing must be done away with, and summer fallowing regarded as hurtful rather than beneficial to our soil."

THREE THINGS NECESSARY.

"What must we do in place of summer-fallowing and the deep plow?" some one asked. "I shall do like the Yankee," said Mr. Elliott, "and answer that question by asking another one. What is the object of cultivation at all? Surely to increase the amount of humus in the soil, and to render available plant food already present. Three things then the Ontario farmer of to-day must follow in order to get the best results from his farm. First, shallow cultivation; second, surface manuring; third, growing of clover or other leguminous crops."

THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF FOOD CROPS BUT THE GREATEST OF ALL IS CORN.

"Grow corn," said Mr. Elliott. "You cannot get from any other crop the same amount of food to the acre as you can from a field of corn, and now that we have the silo to preserve it in its natural and succulent state, there is absolutely no excuse for the Ontario farmer running short of feed in the winter time."

If Mr. Elliott gets started on the subject of corn and silo he always waxes eloquent. We remember last winter at a meeting at Burlington how he warmed to his subject and enthused his audience on this topic. "I do not know," said Mr. Elliott, "how we managed without ensilage as long as we did. It is not a complete food in itself, but it is a succulent food at a time when the animals can get no green food whatever, and, when mixed with a small portion of grain, makes a balanced ration."

COTTON-SEED MEAL.

Last week during the convention of the Western Dairymen's Association at London, Mr. C. P. Goodrich, one of the most prominent

dairymen in the United States, said that they were getting the very best results in their dairy herd by the use of ensilage and two pounds per day of cotton-seed meal for each cow. "It is much cheaper than bran," said Mr. Goodrich, "when you take into consideration that in order to get the same amount of milk you would require to feed three times as much bran, or six pounds per day."

When we lived in the Southern States we had a good deal of experience in feeding cotton-seed meal. We found that from two to three pounds gave the very best results. It is too concentrated a food to feed in much larger quantities than that. It has a tendency to make a harder and more tallowy butter. The texture, however, seemed to be the only quality that is affected, and the butter sells as high as the best on the market. From some enquiries made during the past season we find that cotton seed can be laid down here in Toronto at \$25 per ton. We think this would be a cheap food at this price when fed to dairy cattle with either hay or ensilage.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Mr. Elliott has taken pains in Division 8 to mention the mistake farmers and factorymen are making in not running their creameries all winter. The cheese men in convention at Smith's Falls about two weeks ago claimed that the quality of the cheese made in Ontario last season was such that it would take five years to get back our good reputation for this product with the English people. The lowering of the quality they attributed to the making of cheese by the factories in the early spring and late fall. Mr. Elliott says the milk that went into this cheese should have been made into butter. It is to the extension of our butter trade that we must look for increased exportation in dairy products. As Prof. C. C. James pointed out at the Smith's Falls Convention, "we have about reached our limit in the production of cheese for the British market. England now gets about two-thirds of her imported cheese from Canada, and we cannot expect to get a much larger proportion than that. On the other hand, the Mother Country is only taking about five per cent. of her butter supplies from us." Here, Prof. James points out, is our chance to increase our dairy export trade. Mr. Elliott reports that the dairy farmers in Peterboro', Northumberland and Hastings counties are beginning to see matters in this light and are discussing the subject as never before. It is folly to make and ship inferior cheese to Great Britain, when the cream could be better utilized for the production of butter.

Notes from the Field.

Our meetings are all now in full swing and splendid reports are coming in from every direction. Increased attendance; increased membership and increased interest! It is very encouraging to know that the work is being appreciated.

Mr. J. E. Orr writes from St. Thomas: "Mr. Drummond and I are having splendid meetings in Division 3. We have had eight sessions, with an aggregate attendance of 1180 persons. We are having a successful trip."

Mr. Duncan Anderson, who is all alone in Division 10, writes from Renfrew: "I am standing the work well; speaking four times a day and not getting much help from local talent. A number of the people here were away attending the Dairymen's Convention at Smith's Falls last week."

Mrs. Kinney in Division 4 writes: "We had a most interesting meeting last night at Stony Creek. The hall was filled with a most attentive audience and splendid order prevailed throughout the meeting. Of course this was to be expected at the birth-place of Women's Institutes."

"We had a good meeting at Burford on the 9th. The farmers' wives gathered in from miles round, more than 60 ladies being present at the afternoon meeting, which we held in a separate hall. Miss Laura Rose of the O. A. C. was present and rendered a good service. All were anxious to organize a Women's Institute and this was done. I am particularly struck with the willingness with which the ladies accepted office."

"The officers are: Mrs. J. E. Brethour, president; Mrs. Lester, vice-president; Mrs. McIntee, secretary-treasurer. The Women's Institute of South Brant is prepared to go on and do splendid work this month and will at once apply for the Government grant of \$10.00 to help on the Institute work."

Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Secretary of the South Ontario Women's Institute writes: "It is very encouraging the way the women at Kinsale are taking hold of the work. The Farmers' Institute also held a meeting the same day, and at the close of both meetings lunch was served by the Kinsale ladies to the members of both Institutes."

These South Ontario people have taken hold of the Women's Institute work in the proper spirit. They have not confined themselves to Whitby, where they organized, but have spread throughout the entire county, having branches in all the different villages. Each branch sends its delegate to the annual meeting, and the one secretary reports for all. I think the

Women's Institute at Saltfleet might take a lesson from South Ontario. Although an older Institute they have never got far away from home. With such excellent talent as Miss Nash, Mrs. F. M. Carpenter, Miss Fanny Pettit, Mrs. Erland Lee, Mrs. S. Melson, Mrs. J. H. McNeely, Mrs. E. D. Smith and others, they might well establish and sustain branches all through South Wentworth, and I am sure they would find it a help to their own meetings at Stony Creek.

Mrs. F. J. Willcox, Secretary, North Grey Women's Institute, reports an interesting meeting at Kemble on January 8. Papers were read on the following subjects:

- "Method of Good House work."
- "Assimilation of Food."
- "Woman's Worth."
- "Worry."

There were 55 ladies in attendance, and it was decided to have a question box. Next meeting will be held on the first day of March, 1901.

North Grey, although only just commencing, has a paid up membership of 44.

R. McCulloch, who is assisting Mr. Raynor in Division 7A, writes to say: "We had a great meeting at Bolton yesterday—150 in the afternoon and 250 in the evening. Secured 90 members. Have over 200 members for this year already."

Robt. Thompson, who in company with Mr. R. L. Stevenson, is now in the far north, writes that they had good meetings at Verner and Warren in West Nipissing. This is the first time Farmers' Institute meetings were ever held at these places, but the farmers seemed exceedingly interested and 60 members enrolled at these two places alone.

Rural Mail Delivery.

Resolution passed by the East Middlesex Farmers' Institute.

We, a committee appointed by your Institute to draft a resolution dealing with the question of "Rural Mail Delivery," beg to move that we consider the time has come when farmers and all residents of rural districts should have a daily mail delivery, and we recommend that this Institute adopt this resolution requesting the Post Master General to use his influence in that direction, and further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Superintendent of Institutes, requesting him to bring this matter to the notice of other local Institutes.

J. K. LITTLE,
THOS. KNAPTON,
R. H. HARDING,
Committee.

The Missouri Hen.

Do you know how important the poultry industry of a country is? Take the State of Missouri for instance. The Chief Clerk of the Labor Commissioner's office of that State reports as follows:

Ordinarily the study and analysis of figures is an irksome and uninteresting task, but some of the figures given in Labor Commissioner Rixey's surplus shipment map present an interesting topic for the student of industrial and economic questions.

The farmer and grain shipper of the Northern and Western States have been wont to crown corn as king of the agricultural products; in the South cotton was given that title, and in some of the South-western States tobacco was vested with kingly robes. But conditions have changed, and the patient, unassuming, oft-neglected, but always persistent Missouri hen has won the commercial race and the right to be crowned queen of the wealth producers, so far at least as the State is concerned.

After crediting to each county all of the commodities of whatever kind shipped by the railroad, express and boat companies, during 1898, Commissioner Rixey has compiled a total of all the said products for the whole State and has computed their value at the average current prices, which prevailed during last year, which by the way were lower in many instances than the prices current to-day.

Over 70,000,000 pounds of poultry and almost 36,000,000 dozen of eggs were hauled by the aforesaid transportation companies during the last year, the aggregate cash returns for which were \$8,299,222. To more fully realize the importance of this "infant industry" compare its achievements with some of the others. The gross value of Missouri shipments of poultry and eggs in 1898 exceeded the value of the shipments of lumber, logs, cross ties, piling, cooperage and cordwood. Group together this total value of all the shipments of coal, nickel, iron ore, pig iron, tripoli, charcoal, stone, gravel, fire clay, lime and cement, brick, tile, sewer pipe and stone ware, then add pig lead and spelter, and the hen will beat the the aggregation and half a million dollars to spare. Here is another comparison: Combine the value of the shipments of corn, castor beans, pop corn, buckwheat, apples, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dried fruit, whiskey and wine, cider and vinegar, molasses, fish, game and feathers—and Missouri's new Queen will be several thousand dollars to the good. But the last comparison is the most amusing "cackle" of all.

Missouri has outranked the world in the production of lead and zinc. Aggregate the value of the combined tonnage of lead and zinc ores loaded on the cars during 1898 and the hen will have earned the right to crow first.

Hurrah for the Missouri hen!

British Imports of Animal Produce.

The sheep as a source of food supply to Great Britain is beginning to find a rival in the rabbit, particularly the Australasian animal. If we take the first ten months of the last three years we find the imports of Australasian rabbits into the United Kingdom to be 151,473 cwt. in 1898, 210,550 cwt. in 1899, and 321,705 cwt. in 1900. In two years, therefore, the supply has more than doubled; and down to the end of October the import this year reached the large bulk of 16,085 tons of dead rabbits, or nearly six times as much from Australasia as from all other sources combined, including Belgium. This great weight of dead rabbits is equivalent to about 600,000 New Zealand sheep, and to even a larger number of Australian.

Eight months have elapsed since British ports were closed against live animals from Argentina on account of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in that country, and the effects are very apparent in the diminished imports of cattle, and more especially of sheep, over the first ten months of the year. As may be seen from the table below, the imports of cattle for the ten months ending October 31 were 417,496 head, or 20,474 below the corresponding total last year, and 73,816 less than that of 1898. About two thirds of this trade belongs to the United States, Canada contributing about one-fifth. Argentina has this year sent 38,562 head of cattle, or about half of the corresponding totals in 1898 and 1899. Of sheep the ten months' import this year of 344,559 head is 203,242 less than the corresponding number last year, and 235,025 less than that of 1898. Argentina has only sent half as many sheep as last year, and associated with this heavy decline is a slight falling off in supplies from North America. Even with only four months' trade this year with the River Plate there have nevertheless been received from that source 178,969 sheep, or rather more than half of the total ten months' import. Of fresh beef the total of 3,527,332 cwt. imported down to the end of October is 291,352 cwt. more than at the same date last year, but is no less than 959,146 cwt. in excess of the import two years ago. Two-thirds of this trade is in

the hands of the United States, whilst Australia claims about one-fifth. The over-sea trade in fresh mutton is not expanding so rapidly as that in beef, as the ten months' import of 3,026,473 cwt. exceeds that of last year by only 99,132 cwt., and that of 1898 by 228,742 cwt. Australasia possesses more than half this trade; but the Argentine so far from replacing its live sheep trade by frozen mutton, has actually sent rather less of the latter article than last year, the quantities being 988,041 cwt. and 986,203 cwt. for the first ten months of 1899 and 1900 respectively. Under the head of "all dead meat" are included—in addition to fresh beef and mutton—fresh pork, dead rabbits, salted beef, bacon, hams and other meat unenumerated. The ten months' total of 15,173,937 cwt. is only 225,299 cwt. over that of 1899, whereas the latter was as much as 1,369,780 cwt. in excess of that of the preceding year. The much lessened expansion of imports this year may, of course, be due to the temporary deflection of supplies to South Africa.

IMPORTS OF ANIMAL PRODUCE FOR FOOD INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1898, 1899 AND 1900.

	Jan. Oct. 1898		Jan. Oct. 1899.		Jan. Oct. 1900.	
	No.	Cwt.	No.	Cwt.	No.	Cwt.
Cattle for food.....	491,312	437,976	417,496	417,496	417,496	417,496
Sheep for food.....	579,384	547,801	344,559	344,559	344,559	344,559
Fresh beef.....	2,668,186	3,233,980	3,527,332	3,527,332	3,527,332	3,527,332
Fresh mutton.....	2,797,731	2,927,341	3,026,473	3,026,473	3,026,473	3,026,473
All dead meat.....	13,578,838	11,948,538	15,173,937	15,173,937	15,173,937	15,173,937
Butter.....	2,67,888	2,869,138	2,849,064	2,849,064	2,849,064	2,849,064
Margarine.....	738,702	777,514	738,130	738,130	738,130	738,130
Cheese.....	1,944,198	2,001,223	2,363,306	2,363,306	2,363,306	2,363,306
Condensed milk.....	675,391	687,672	814,464	814,464	814,464	814,464
Eggs.....	11,486,458	13,400,591	13,790,067	13,790,067	13,790,067	13,790,067

"I've Done 'Em."

At the railway station of a quiet seaside resort in "Fair Devon" the following amusing scene took place:

A countryman entered a third-class compartment, and to the amusement of the other occupants, kept shouting, "I've done 'em; I've done 'em," following up the expression with hearty laughter. At last one of the passengers asked him who he had done. The yokel, again with hilarious laughter, shouted, "I've done 'em; I've done 'em."

"Well, my man, who have you done?"

"Now, look 'ere," said the yokel, "don't you say anything, but I've done the railway company."

"In what way?" said the passenger. "You see, the other day I took a third class return ticket and lost it and I'm blowed if they didn't make me pay again. Now I've taken a third-class return, and I'm not going back again."

It was now the time for the passengers to laugh, whilst the yokel wondered where the laugh came in.—C. Pyne.

The Farm Home

The Best Things

I said it in the meadow path,
I say it on the mountain stairs;
The best things any mortal hath
Are those which every mortal shares.

The air we breathe, the sky, the breeze,
The light without us and within,
Life, with its unlocked treasures,
God's riches, are for all to win.

The grass is softer to my tread,
For rest it yields unnumbered feet;
Sweeter to me the wild rose red
Because she makes the whole world sweet.

Into your heavenly loneliness
Ye welcome me, O solemn peaks!
And me in every guest you bless
Who reverently your mystery seeks.

And up the radiant peopled way
That opens into worlds unknown,
It will be life's delight to say,
"Heaven is not heaven for me alone."

Rich by his brethren's poverty!
Such wealth were hideous. I am blest
Only in what they share with me,
In what I share with all the rest.

—Lucy Larcom.

The Helpmeet.

Genesis ii. 18.

Webster defines "helpmeet" as an assistant, a helper, a companion. The true helpmate combines the three terms. It does not mean simply man's housekeeper, or the mother of his children, or his cook, or his dairy maid or poultry keeper. The helpmate is an assistant; one who helps in all possible ways, and in addition to that is also a companion, which term implies equality and a suitable associate.

Notice helpmeet is not a feminine noun and does not simply refer to the wife. It may as readily mean the husband. Though Eve was given to Adam as a helpmate, we must not infer from that that Adam was a superior being, and that he, too, was not a helpmate. He was incomplete and incapable of undertaking any work until provided with a helper, also he found life very insipid and tame until he was provided with a companion. Had Eve been created first it is possible she might have been able to "Hoe her own row." Burns says—

"He tried his 'prentice hand on man,
And then he made the lasses, oh!"

It is probable, however, that she was the most perfect of creation—

"The one wonder yet,
Beyond man, angel, star or sun
He must achieve, ere he could set
His seal upon the world as one."

She would have required the helpmate in Adam, who considered her so very important a part of himself that he named her Eve, meaning life.

My idea of the helpmate is given in these lines by Moore—

"The one that's formed of two who dearly love
Is the best number Heaven can boast above."

While quoting this poet I must add

yet another of his graceful compliments to woman—

"Whether sunned in the tropics or chilled at the pole
If woman be there, there is happiness too."

When he wrote these words, he did not happen to be in the presence of the wrong woman.

Under no circumstances do the wife and husband need to be truer helpmates than when on the farm, they are compelled to look to each other for entertainment and friendly society, as they can not, as do the man and woman in town, depend on "going down to the club," going to the concert, to prayer meeting, to any of the many institutions in vogue for separating families and taking them from their homes.

Also they must be companions and helpers in carrying on the work of the farm. The man in town, when he goes to the store, shop or office to earn the money to keep the home provided, may be his wife's helpmate. His wife, when keeping the home and children in order and preparing wholesome, nourishing food for the family, may be a true helpmate. But on the farms we realize a fuller meaning to the word. To be true helpmates, as far as our strength will allow, we must be willing to help with every kind of in-door and out-door work. She cannot say of any part of the farm work, "That is man's work, I will not do it." He cannot say, "That is woman's work, and not for me to do." They should know how to do both in-door and out-door work. They are partners working together and each piece of work has a bearing on some other work, so that it is impossible to separate them into man's work and woman's work. If she is at any time called on to do out-door work, for which she has the strength, she should be a willing helpmate. But if the rush of out-door work is past, and you will all agree with me that the growing and harvesting of grain is of greater importance than polishing stoves or baking cakes, woman's place is in-doors. There are men who go that far with me, but they stop short when I say it is only fitting that Adam should be a willing helpmate with the heaviest part of the housework, though I do not dare define in-door work as being woman's work and field or barn work as being man's work, for I believe woman would have a stronger physique if she worked more in the fresh air, and there may be cases where the helpmates are better fitted physically for the reversed order of work. Though, as a rule, woman is not so strong of body as man and should not be allowed to overwork either in or out, and where there is an exception to the rule Adam should be equally careful of his own strength. I have known women who have gone to the fields day after day, working with the

men, coming in a little earlier to get meals ready, and while the men were taking the after-dinner rest or nap they would wash dishes and continue working and in the evenings would bake, wash, etc., the Adams never once thinking of assisting, though the Eves also helped with chores all the year round, and in the meantime raised a family of children. This is wrong; very wrong, for Adam forgets that Eve is not a beast of burden and that he, too, should be a helpmate, a helper, a companion. He often forgets that though he did arrive on the scene first he does not own the earth, and only in one particular does he forget to ask for Eve's assistance, that is, in carrying the pocket book. She can be a helpmate in that particular to his and her advantage, but that subject is worthy a special chapter.

M. E. GRAHAM.

Some Tried Recipes.

Coffee Fritters.—Cut stale bread in finger-shaped pieces. Mix three-fourths cup coffee infusion, two table-spoons sugar, one fourth teaspoon salt, one egg slightly beaten and one-fourth cup cream. Dip bread in mixture, then crumb, egg and crumb, and fry in deep fat. Drain and serve with coffee cream sauce.

Coffee Cream Sauce.—Beat yolks of three eggs slightly, add four table-spoons sugar and one-eighth teaspoon salt. Pour on gradually one cup strong coffee. Cook in double boiler until mixture thickens. Cool and fold in one-half cup heavy cream, beaten until thick.

Berlin Fritters.—Dissolve two yeast cakes in one-half cup lukewarm milk, add one-half teaspoon salt and one cup flour; cover, and let rise until very light, then add one-fourth cup sugar, one-fourth cup melted butter, three unbeaten eggs and flour enough to handle. Roll into a long piece. Shape with biscuit-cutter, let rise, and put together in pairs with orange marmalade between. Brush over edge of lower half with milk and press edges firmly together. Fry in deep fat, drain on brown paper and serve with orange sauce.

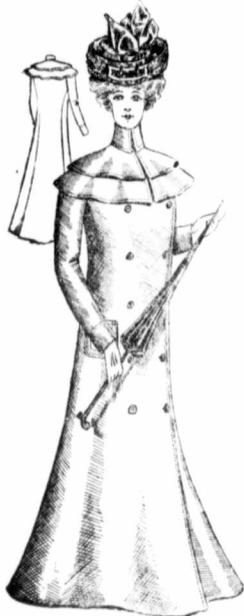
Orange Sauce.—Make syrup by boiling together sugar and water, using twice as much sugar as water. Add orange juice to taste, and if too sweet, a few drops of lemon juice.

Hints by May Manton.

The New Storm Coat, No. 3719.

The value of the coat that covers and protects the gown is too completely self-evident to require urging. The exceedingly smart model shown has the merit of being absolutely simple and practicable, as well as in the latest style, and can be made to serve for a general utility garment, or a wrap to wear over evening gowns, as well as

for stormy weather. As illustrated the material is waterproof cloth and the cloak is adapted to damp days; but made from broadcloth and lined with wadded silk it becomes an entirely satisfactory *sortie du bal*, and made from covert cloth or other suitable material is again transformed into a stylish ulster or automobile coat.



3719 Storm Coat.
32 to 42 in. bust.

The back is seamless, but curved to the figure with ease and grace and is joined to the fronts by means of under-arm gores. The box fronts are loose and lap one over the other in double-breasted style, a generous patch pocket being placed on each side. Over the shoulders fall two circular capes, and the neck is finished with a deep turn-over collar. The sleeves are two-seamed and comfortably snug without being tight.

To cut this coat for a woman of medium size 6 yards of material 44 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 50 inches wide, will be required.

The pattern No. 3719 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

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

Life a Century Ago.

One hundred years ago a man could not take a ride on a steamboat.

He could not go from Washington to New York in a few hours.

He had never seen an electric light or dreamed of an electric car.

He could not send a telegram.

He couldn't talk through the telephone, and he had never heard of the hello girl.

He could not ride a bicycle.

He could not call in a stenographer and dictate a letter.

He had never received a typewritten communication.

He had never heard of the germ theory or worried over bacilli and bacteria.

He never looked pleasant before a photographer or had his picture taken.

He never heard a phonograph talk or saw a kinetoscope turn out a prize-fight.

He never saw through a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary with the aid of a Roentgen ray.

He had never taken a ride in an elevator.

He had never imagined such a thing as a typesetting machine or a typewriter.

He had never used anything but a wooden plow.

He had never seen his wife using a sewing machine.

He had never struck a match on his pants or anything else.

He couldn't take an anæsthetic and have his leg cut off without feeling it.

He had never purchased a ten-cent magazine which would have been regarded as a miracle of art.

He could not buy a paper for a cent and learn everything that had happened the day before all over the world.

He had never seen a McCormick reaper or a self-binding harvester.

He had never crossed an iron bridge.

In short, there were several things that he could not do, and several things he did not know.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

What Was Wanted.

"Please, I want a pennorth of—er—er—I want—er—er—"

"Have you forgotten what you came for?"

"Yes; that's what I want."

"What?"

"Camphor."—*Moonskine*.

In the Bank.

Uncle Joshua—I wanter git some small bills for this \$50 note.

Paying Teller—What denomination?

Uncle Joshua—I'm a Baptist, but I don't see as how that 'ere's got anything ter do with it.—*Boston Herald*.

A Choice of Terms.

"Here's another man who got away with some money that didn't belong to him," said the young woman who was reading the paper.

"How much?" inquired Miss Cayenne.

"It doesn't state."

"That's too bad! I wanted to determine whether he is a plain thief, a misguided embezzler or a bold financier."—*Washington Star*.

The Farming World

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Publisher, D. T. McAINSH
Editor, J. W. WHEATON

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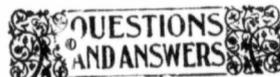
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FARMERS' SONS AS OWNERS OR TENANTS.

A subscriber at Selwyn, Ont., writes: "Is it in accordance with the statutes that all farmers' sons be assessed as owners or tenants and so placed on the voters' list? If their statute labor is thereby lost to the municipality, who is liable for the loss thus caused?"

It is not in accordance with the statutes that all farmers' sons be assessed as owners or tenants. A person, whether a farmer's son or not, can only be assessed as owner or tenant when he comes into possession of property or has become a lease-holder in a legal way.

If a farmer's son becomes an owner or tenant in a legal way, he is exempt from poll tax duty or statute labor other than that chargeable to the land for which he is assessed as owner or tenant. All losses from refusal to do statute labor should be made good by the parties legally bound to perform such statute labor.

Holstein-Friesian Meeting.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1901, at one o'clock p.m. The executive committee will meet at 10 o'clock. The report of the committee to formulate by-laws for a system of advanced registry will be presented.

Mr. Geo. Rice, Curries, gives notice that he will move "That animals be registered in name of first owner."

Everyone interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle is invited to attend. Buy ticket one way and ask for certificate. Members will please note that the annual fee for 1901 is due Feb. 1.

Manitoba Live Stock Meetings.

The Manitoba Live Stock Association will hold their annual meetings at Winnipeg during the bonspiel week, February 19 to 22, as follows:

These gatherings will start with the Sheep and Swine Breeders on Tuesday, 19th; Pure bred Cattle Breeders, 20th; Horse Breeders, 21st; Dairy Association, 22nd, with joint meetings each evening. The following able speakers are expected to take part: Professor Curtiss, Iowa; Professor Carlyle, Madison, Wisconsin; A. Galbraith, of American Clydsdale Association; Professor Robertson, Professor Grisdale, Professor Day and others. Reduced fares for intending visitors are being arranged for.

Canadian Commissioner to the Pan-American.

The Dominion Government has appointed Mr. Wm. Hutchison, Ex-M.P., Ottawa, Canadian Commissioner to the Pan American Exposition. Mr. Hutchison is well qualified to act in this capacity. As president of the Central Canada Fair he has made a close study of exhibitions for several years back, and we are assured that in this larger field the interests of Dominion exhibitors at the Pan-American will not be neglected.

Ontario Agricultural College.

The results of the Christmas Examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College were as follows:

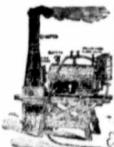
Passed in all subjects and arranged in the order of general proficiency:

First Year—1. H. W. Howser, Gampden, Lincoln, Ont.; 2. J. M. McCalmum, Shakespeare, Perth, Ont.; 3. H. L. Fulmer, Ruthven, Essex, Ont.; 4. W. R. Dewar, Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 5. H. Barton, Van kleeck Hill, Prescott, Ont.; 6. C. L. Parke, North Seneca, Hald mand, Ont.; 7. C. L. Strachan, McKenzie, Manitoba; 8. H. S. Aylesworth, Toronto, Ont.; 9. I. F. Colton, Bath, Addington, Ont., and J. C. Ready, Rosetta, Lanark, Ont.; 11. J. M. Johnston, Carlow, Huron, Ont.; 12. T. B. R. Henderson, Rockton, Wentworth, Ont.; 13. C. C. Thom, Alma, Dundas, Ont.; 14. C. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, Ont.; 15. J. Wilson, Whitechuren, Bruce, Ont.; 16. R. H. Paul, Bath, Lennox, Ont.; 17. C. I. Bray, Kleinburg, York, Ont.; 18. R. J. Downing, Fenaghvale, Prescott, Ont.; 19. A. J. McKay, Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 20. C. R. Carpenter, Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 21. F. J. Shearer, Vittoria, Norfolk, Ont.; 22. Jasper Johnston, Fingal, Elgin, Ont.; 23. C. L. Colter, Mouth of Keswick, N.B.; 24. R. E. Gunn, Toronto, Ont.,

25. A. Irving, Habermehl, Grey, Ont.; 26. C. W. Elliott, Cathcart, Brant, Ont.; 27. C. J. Zavitz, Fork's Road; Welland, Ont.; 28. F. B. McNaughton, Balderson, Lanark, Ont.; 29. I. F. Metcalf, Burford, Brant, Ont.; 30. T. C. Barber, Yorkton, Assa; 31. C. A. Newcomb, Church street, N.S.; 32. W. L. Yerex, Picton, Prince Edward, Ont.; 33. W. Hamilton, Ravenshoe, York, Ont.; 34. C. N. Nancekiville, Ingersoll, Oxford, Ont.; 35. B. W. Fansher, Florence, Lambton, Ont.; 36. R. H. Reynolds, Scarboro' Junction, York, Ont.; 37. C. A. Stauffer, Ringwood, York, Ont.; 38. W. E. Duff, Stirton, Wellington, Ont.; 39. C. M. Taylor, Todmorden, York, Ont.; 40. A. Sutton, Basildon, England; 41. A. C. Calder, Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont.; 42. D. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Prescott, Ont.; 43. M. G. Williams, Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont.; 44. F. L. Clarkson, Sweaborg, Oxford, Ont.

Second Year—1. J. C. Laird, Blenheim, Kent, Ont.; 2. W. J. Rutherford, South Mountain, Dundas, Ont.; 3. A. W. Partridge, Crown Hill, Simcoe, Ont.; 4. D. T. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S.; 5. H. M. Weekes, Glencoe, Middlesex, Ont.; 6. A. Atkinson, Egmondville, Huron, Ont., and J. F. Ferguson, Spring Hill, Carleton, Ont.; 8. L. H. Newman, Andrewsville, Lanark, Ont.; 8. D. H. Horton, North Pelham, Welland, Ont.; 10. L. S. Klinck, Victoria Square, York, Ont.; 11. W. H. Higginson, Hawkesbury, Prescott, Ont.; 12. D. H. Galbraith, Ellesmere, York, Ont.; 13. C. Shuh, Waterloo, Waterloo Co., Ont.; 14. W. T. McDonald, Teeswater, Bruce, Ont.; 15. F. W. Broderick, St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont.; 16. J. A. Higginson, Chilliwack, B.C.; 17. H. A. Craig, North Gower, Carleton, Ont.; 18. C. H. Dixon, Dromore, Grey, Ont.; 19. B. C. Gilpin, Gorrie, Huron, Ont.; 20. W. R. Carroll, Norwich, Oxford, Ont.; 21. A. B. Cutting, Guelph, Ont.; 22. W. G. Cowle, Toronto, Ont.; 23. W. H. Gunn, Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 24. H. S. Peart, Nelson, Halton, Ont.; 25. H. M. DeLong, Brooklin, Ontario Co., Ont.; 26. P. E. Reed, Georgetown, Halton, Ont.; 27. F. A. Eason, Keene, Peterboro, Ont.; 28. H. Murray, Mabou, N.S.; 29. S. H. Galbraith, Ellesmere, York, Ont.; 30. R. R. Sloan, Blyth, Huron, Ont.; 31. J. McLean, Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 32. B. C. Johnston, Fairfield Plains, Brant, Ont.; 33. A. W. Fairweather, Alma, Wellington, Ont.

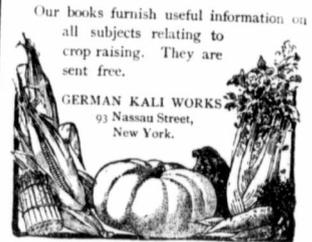
Third Year—1. B. S. Pickett, Vittoria, Norfolk, Ont.; 2. W. J. Carson, Vernon, Russell, Ont.; 3. L. A. Moorehouse, Cairo, Lambton, Ont.; 4. L. A. LaPierre, Paris, Brant, Ont.; 5. B. M. Etythithes, Ereklej at Iconium, Asia Minor.



RIPPLEY'S COOKERS.

Sell from \$15.00 to \$45.00. Made of boiler steel. No flues to rust or leak. Can't blow up. Guaranteed to cook in 10 hours, and to heat water in stock tanks 200 feet away. Will heat dairy rooms, Canteens and prices marked free. RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 216 (U.S. Factory, Grafton, Ill.) London, Ont.

Choice Vegetables
always bring high prices.
To raise them successfully, a fertilizer containing at least 8% Potash should be used.



LUMP JAW



Lump jaw means death of the animal and may mean the infection of your herd and pastures. The application of

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

means quick and permanent cure of every case. Can't harm. Leaves no trace of disease. A common sense remedy; easily applied. One to three applications cure. Endorsed by leading ranchers of the continent. Costs you not one cent if it fails to cure. Sent anywhere by mail. **PRICE, \$2.00.**

Dear Sirs,—Some time ago I bought a bottle of your Lump Jaw Cure and I succeeded in curing a bull as I think you very much. One of my friends has a cow that has a swelling on the neck near the ear and he wishes to have a bottle of your remedy. Yours truly

NAPLÉON RIVER.

FREE—A practical illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw sent free to readers of this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
Room K, 58 Bay Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Farmers' Sons

If you want a Business College Course free and are willing to help us for a few weeks, even during your spare time, drop us a post card and we will tell you how.

Write at once. The work is easy and the reward great. Address,

The FARMING WORLD

Confederation Life
Building

TORONTO.

MORE HOME KNITTERS WANTED.



The above cut shows a machine in operation and sample of work done at the home of a shareholder.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Application Form for Stock and Machine filled out and remittance, and we will allot you Stock and send you machine and outfit to begin work at once.

THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING SYNDICATE

Incorporated by Provincial Charter under the Ontario Companies Act.

LIMITED.

Authorized Capital Stock, - -

\$180,000

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, CANADA

The Syndicate is offering a limited amount of Stock at \$1.00 per share in lots of twenty shares.

(Each subscriber of the twenty shares to be furnished a twenty-dollar knitting machine free to work for the Syndicate and to share in the net profits of all goods made.)

The Syndicate has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing knitted goods cheaper than any existing company, to keep down prices, and to oppose the large knitting Combines and Companies which have joined hands to raise prices. To do this successfully it is necessary to get yarn at first cost and to manufacture goods with the least possible expense. Therefore—

1. The Syndicate supplies its own yarn and machines.
2. The Syndicate has all goods made by shareholders knitting at their own homes.
3. The Syndicate pays for all properly made goods at once upon receipt of same, and besides paying for the work when sent in will semi-annually divide with its working shareholders the net profits from the sale of all goods made by its shareholders.
4. The Syndicate sells all goods made by its working shareholders.
5. To each subscriber of twenty \$1.00 shares the Syndicate gives free a twenty dollar Knitting Machine to keep, and also supplies each working shareholder, free of charge, full directions, samples and yarn to make the goods.
6. To become a shareholder, a worker, the owner of one of the machines, to be paid for the work you do, and also to participate in the equal division of the net profits, you have only to become a member of the Syndicate and take twenty \$1.00 shares which will cost you twenty dollars.

THE METHOD OF THE SYNDICATE is to supply its own yarns and knitting machines to its shareholders, FREE. By this plan it can readily be seen that the Syndicate not only benefits its shareholders by way of dividends, but is the source of a regular employment and income at their homes. The Syndicate is fully prepared to keep its shareholders supplied with working shareholder, free of charge, full directions, samples and yarn to make the goods.

It will be seen that to manufacture goods on so large a scale it would be necessary to have a number of knitting factories, which would mean the investment of thousands of dollars, besides taxes, insurance and interest on same. We can, therefore, not only manufacture goods cheaper and in larger quantities, but pay our shareholders dividends semi-annually.

THE MACHINE The Syndicate furnishes a high speed family seamless knitting machine, and will last a lifetime with ordinary usage, in fact the Syndicate will guarantee the machine for twenty years. It will knit from the finest of imported yarns to the coarsest of Canadian wool yarn the same as hand work, but eighty times faster, in fact a pair of socks or bicycle hose in twenty minutes. With each machine a full outfit is sent together with a supply of yarn to commence at once. The guide accompanying the machines is so plain and the operation so simple that anyone of ordinary intelligence can make any of the knitted goods required by the Syndicate, such as Gents' Socks, Ladies' Stockings, Golf and Bicycle Hose, Knickers, Leggings, and Toques for Children.

THE PRICES The Syndicate pays for knitting these goods are:—Socks, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; Ladies' Stockings, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Gents' Golf and Bicycle Hose complete, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Leggings and Footless Bicycle Hose, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; fine Toques, \$2.00 per 100. All these goods are quickly made on the machine and at these prices any person willing to work can make good pay, much more than clerking in store, working in shop or laboring on farm. Shareholders can devote all or part of their time knitting, but at all times they are expected to work for the interests of the Syndicate.

WHO CAN JOIN. All persons willing to accept and honestly knit the yarn entrusted to them, and to return made goods promptly to the Syndicate.

WHAT YOU MUST DO TO JOIN. Each person desiring to become a shareholder of stock, participating in the semi-annual dividend, and to do work for the Syndicate, receiving pay as fast as the work is sent in—must cut out the following APPLICATION FORM, sign their name to it, fill in address and reference, and enclose it with Express or Post Office Money Order to the Syndicate.

Application Form for Stock and Machine.

THE PEOPLES KNITTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED,
130 YORK ST., TORONTO, ONT.

I enclose you herewith \$20.00 in FULL PAYMENT for 20 shares of stock (subject to no other call) in The People's Knitting Syndicate, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, and one of your \$20.00 machines free, same as you furnish your shareholders, together with free samples, instructions and yarn, which I wish sent to me as soon as possible to enable me to begin work for the Syndicate at once upon receipt of same. The said stock to entitle me to participate in the semi-annual dividends of the Syndicate in addition to being paid cash on delivery for all the Knitting I do for the Syndicate on my machine.

Name your nearest Express Office:

Your name _____

Post Office _____

Name Reference, Mr. _____

Toronto Farming _____

(Please state how much time you can devote to the work and how you wish to be paid—weekly, monthly or as you send in the work.)

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

These columns are set apart exclusively for the breeders of purebred horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Of late they have not been using them as much as we would like, and we have had to keep them filled with outside news. Let us have items about your stock with sales made. No charge is made, and we are glad to have them whether you are advertising with us or not. It will help you to let others know what you are doing.

Horses

English Shire horse breeders have had a fairly successful year. The average price obtained at Lord Langatock's dispersal sale exceeds everything yet recorded for the breed, as 44 animals found purchasers at an average figure per head of £226 1s. 8d. The top price for the year was paid for a mare sold at Lord Wantage's dispersal for 1,010gs., while at Mr. Cavendish's sale Southgate Charn was bought by her breeder, Mr. F. Crisp, for 670gs. This mare, it may be mentioned, in addition to many prizes in this country, also obtained the Champion prize at the Paris Exhibition. Other good figures were 530gs. at Sir James Blyth's sale, and 460gs. at Captain Duncombe's dispersal. Clydesdales have met a steady business, values being fair, but not sensational. Stallions sold at £336, £252 and £210, and mares up to £294. During the year this breed have been in increasing request for abroad, Americans both North and South being partial to this type of horse. Suffolks have been rather quiet, and business has run upon similar lines ruling of late years. Turning to riding and driving horses: Hunters, up to weight and of good class, have met a ready sale at remunerative prices, but business in hackneys has been quieter this year, although the interest taken in the breed at the various shows has by no means diminished; still, prices at the stud sales have been below the level of last year.

They have curious laws in Japan. At present the imperial authorities are striving hard to promote horse-breeding, but those who desire to try to improve stock or begin the business of breeding find themselves so fenced around with rules and regulations that it is much trouble to comply with it all. All persons desiring to breed horses must join a horse-breeding guild and if there is none in a district, must form one. These district guilds are subject to a central guild. There are urban and rural guilds and every member, as horse breeder, is subject to police supervision. Each colt or filly produced must be accounted for and duly reported. A report of its birth must be made. It it dies that must be told. Each year it is compulsory on owners to put up their stock for sale at auction, unless permission has been previously granted to withhold. Permission must be had from the district guild to sell and transfer any horse or mare. The guild licenses stallions and mares for breeding purposes. Transfers of ownership are carefully recorded. In fact the people who breed or want to breed horses in Japan are subject to supervision much as pawnbrokers are in Chicago, New York or London and the permit to do business is liable to be revoked at any time for cause. Every dealer must keep a perfectly detailed and accurate account of all his transactions, making a separate entry for each animal handled, showing price paid, price obtained and so on and so forth to a length truly sickening to an Anglo-Saxon. Stallions of less than five years of age are limited by law to two matings or less per day in the stud. Stallions five or over, may be bred to three mares per day but not more under penalty of heavy fine and all matings must be registered daily with the pro-

per authorities. The Mikado's counsellors may think that it would be too bad for Japan to spend its money for pure bred horses and cattle to improve the I-land herds for the benefit of other powers who might buy up the surplus which is so badly needed right in Japan, but it would be well, one would think, not to surround the business with quite so many senseless rules. Surely the enforcement of a law prohibiting the export of horses would fill the bill quite as well as all the rigid rules of rules quoted above.

Cattle

According to reports English breeders have had a very favorable season during 1900, though the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease hampered it very much. While many of the best animals were sent to foreign countries, a good portion has been kept by the English breeder. Shorthorns have been higher and trade better than for some years back. Individual values have ruled good. At the Birmingham Spring Show and Sale Mr. S. H. Allen's Rearguard was purchased for the Argentine at 450 guineas, while Mr. Dyke's Duke of Barrington 23rd went to a similar destination at 510 guineas. At Miss Alice de Rothschild's sale buyers for the Argentine again gave the top price, 450 guineas. Mr. H. Dudding made 360 guineas for a two-year-old heifer, and an average for fifty-one animals of £63 10s. The best average of the year was made at the Sandringham sale at the end of June, when fifty-four lots made £69 3s. 3d., the highest individual figure being 250 guineas. In spite of the big prices ruling for Herefords in the United States—where during the year animals have been sold at £1,500, £1,020, £1,010—business in this country has only been moderate, the top price being 81 guineas, obtained at Messrs. A. and D. Edward's sale for Leominster Daisy. At the Breeders' first sale in March Mr. Caddick's Ireland made 60 guineas, and the same owner's Interest 57 guineas. Considering the high prices in the States that the white-faces are making, it is remarkable that English breeders have not experienced a better year; but, at any rate, the prospect is a promising one. The Aberdeen Angus breed have met a steady trade; the best price for bulls was made at Perth, when £378 was paid, while in England a cow was sold at 105 guineas.

Sheep

1900 has proven a better season than 1899 for British sheep breeders, who have received higher prices. Pride of place must again be given to Lincoln Longwoods, for Mr. Dudding has once more made 1,000gs. for a ram, and he obtained an average at his home dispersal sale of £77 19s. Shropshires have shared to a great extent in the improved condition of the sheep industry, thanks to the growing demand from abroad, rams of the breed making up to 240gs. Down breeders have also had a good season, Hampshires letting as high as 115gs.; Southdowns sold up to 52gs., and Border Leicesters £120.

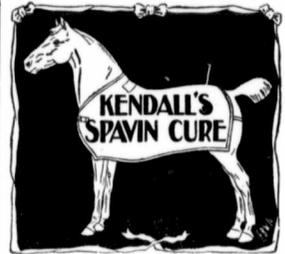
Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., has received an order for six grade wether lambs for the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Hogs

There have been rather more sales than usual of pigs in Great Britain during 1900, several important herds having been dispersed. Mr. Allmand made 26gs. for Large Whites, Mr. R. Ibbotson 13gs. for Tamworths, and Lord Carnarvon 28gs. and 22gs. for Berkshires. The Large Black has lately become possessed of a breed society, and at the association's first sale boars made up to 25gs.

A SPAVIN

Ringbone, Splint or Curb will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 percent. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Cure him with



Rony and unaccrued enlargements, also all forms of lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in its effects and cures without a tremor as it does not blister.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find stamp for your Treatise on the Horse. I can truly recommend your Kendall's Spavin Cure, for I have used it for several years, on Spavins, Splints and Lameness. It has always given good satisfaction. I can never without a bottle on hand. Use my name if desired.

JAS. C. MOORE,
Spokane, Ill., Dec. 17, 1897.
It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price, \$1; six for \$5. Ask a druggist for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

WAGGONER

Extension Ladder

Light, Strong, Convenient and Cheap.

Port Colborne, April 10, 1900.
Dear Sir—Have you an agent down here for your goods? The ladder I got from you seems to take with the public, and I wish you would send agents' prices so if I can do anything I will take it up or let them know who your agent is.

L. TURBELL.
(See our ad. in last and next week's issues.)

For stacking, or for picking apples, and for general use about the farm the WAGGONER LADDER is unequalled. Made in all lengths.

Ask your local Hardware Merchant for our goods.

Or write for catalogue (free) to

The Waggoner Ladder Co., Limited,

LONDON, ONT.

Advertising Pays!

IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE EVERY ADVERTISEMENT SO CONSPICUOUS :: IT WILL BE SEEN, SO READABLE :: IT WILL BE READ, SO CONVINCING :: IT WILL SELL GOODS.

TRY The Farming World

When writing to advertisers please mention The FARMING WORLD.

Market Review and

Office of THE FARMING WORLD,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1901.

Trade in wholesale lines keeps quiet, though fair for this season of the year, with prospects of a good spring's business later on. Money keeps firm at about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on call and 5 per cent. on time. Rates of discount are reported firm at 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

Cable reports show a firmer feeling in England but there was increased receipts from America. The advance a short time ago at Chicago of about $\frac{1}{2}$ turns out to be merely a speculative move to boom prices. Legitimate traders kept aloof from it, and consequently many of the bulls had to unload at a big loss. There are all sorts of rumors all at just now among speculators as to future deals in wheat. It is reported that a big deal is being manipulated to corner May wheat at Chicago. Of course this is only rumor and cannot be relied upon. If such an attempt were made it might not be possible to carry it through. Farmers should watch things closely, and if prices begin to boom rapidly sell, as an inflated market never lasts long, and regular supply and demand conditions do not seem to warrant any big advance over present values.

Winter wheat conditions in the United States are reported fair, while the wheat movement is fair but decreasing. There is not much change in the situation here. Red winter wheat has been selling at Ontario points for export at 66c, which would be a cent or two above farmers' prices in the same localities. Red and white is quoted here at 66c. middle freights, and goose at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 64c. No. 1 spring wheat is reported firmer at 68 to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. east. Manitoba wheat is reported very firm for the higher grades. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 70c., goose 65c., and spring life 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

There has been considerable business in oats for export, owing to the advance in the English market. At western Ontario points, quotations are 27 to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 28 to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. east. These are shippers' prices. An easier feeling developed later in the week. On the farmers' market here oats bring 33c. per bushel.

The barley market keeps quiet, with quotations a shade higher at 40 to 41c. for No. 2 quality. On Toronto farmers' market barley brings 45 to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

The pea market continues about the same at from 61 to 63c. at Ontario points for shippers' quotations. On the farmers' market here white peas bring 64c. per bushel.

There is a fair corn movement in the United States, but the market, generally speaking, is a little quiet. Car lots of American corn on track, Montreal, are quoted at 46c. per bushel. Prices here are 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 45c. on track, Toronto, as to quality.

Bran and Shorts.

Ontario bran in bulk has sold at Montreal during the week at \$16.50 to \$17 per ton and shorts at \$18 to \$19. City mills here sell bran at \$14.50 and shorts at \$15.50 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto. At western points the trade quotations are \$12 to \$13.50 for bran and \$13.50 to \$15.50 for shorts.

Eggs and Poultry.

The English egg market has revived a little after the drop in prices a few days ago, which caused a firmer demand. Supplies on this side are becoming a little more plentiful, and new-laid eggs are coming forward in larger quantities. At Montreal these bring 27 to 28c. per dozen in case lots. Offerings

have been large here, and the demand is only moderate. Case lots of new-laid bring 23 to 24c. On Toronto farmers' market boiling stock brings 25 to 30c. and fresh stock 23 to 28c. per dozen.

Choice fresh turkeys are reported very scarce at Montreal, and sell for 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; choice young chickens at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c.; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c. for ducks, and 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. for geese in a wholesale way. Offerings of dressed poultry have been light here, the weather being somewhat against active business. Turkeys are selling for 10 to 11c. and geese at 7 to 8c. per lb. and chickens at 35 to 60c. per pair in a wholesale way. On the farmers' market turkeys bring 10 to 11c. and geese 7 to 9c. per lb. and chickens 40 to \$1 per pair.

Potatoes.

Car lots are quoted at Montreal at 45 to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bag. The market here is quiet at 33 to 34c. per bag for car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 35 to 40c. per bag.

Hay and Straw.

The New York market is easier and consequently there has not been so much buying in the East by Americans. The Canadian market, however, keeps firm, with \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 1, and \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2 quoted at Montreal for baled hay in car lots. Receipts have been only moderate here. No. 1 quality is quoted at \$10 to \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$13 to \$14.50, sheaf straw \$9 to \$10, and loose \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Seeds.

There seems to be a good demand for red clover for export. Montreal quotations are \$5.50 to \$6 for red clover; \$5.50 to \$6.25 for Alsike, and \$1 to \$2.50 per bushel for timothy in a wholesale way. On Toronto farmers' market Alsike brings \$5.75 to \$6.75, red clover \$5 to \$6.50, and timothy \$1.40 to \$1.80 per bushel.

Cheese.

Though the English market is quoted firm buyers there are cautious about placing orders. Though the market on this side has ruled quiet there are signs of a healthier movement. Holders at Montreal seem to be firm in their demands. The largest demand seems to be for undergrades at 10c. or under. Sales have transpired there at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the finer qualities up to 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for finest.

Butter.

Owing to large receipts of Australian and New Zealand butter of late English values have declined somewhat. The New York market took a drop during the week resulting in some buying of American butter on English account. Canadian creameries so far have found a good demand for their butter in the home markets, and as stocks are reported to be light the local trade may be able to take all our winter creamery. The *Trade Bulletin* sums up the situation at Montreal last week as follows:

"The market is firm but quiet, sales being reported on this market of 250 tubs and boxes this morning at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in lots of from 20 to 40 pkgs. A dealer, however, said he found it difficult to get this figure, as he had just received a lot of choice fresh creamery direct from the factory, and his customers, after examining it, said they could buy the best butter at 22c. and they left without taking it. On the other hand, we hear of a lot of creamery consisting of 20 tubs that sold at 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and a lot of 15 tubs at 23c. But dealers seem to think this an extreme quotation."

There seems to be a good demand for creamery here at 22 to 24c. for prints and 21 to 22c. per lb. for solids. Dairy butter shows an easier tendency with pound rolls quoted at 18 to 19c., and large rolls at 17 to 18c. in a

butchers' and shippers' cattle trade was dull. Choice lots of butchers' cattle are scarce. There was quite a large number of milk cows offered, but most of them were inferior in quality. Good veal calves are wanted at firm prices. There are too many of the skinny kind coming forward.

ANNUAL

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of Pure-bred CATTLE
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(Registered)

Will be held
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painstaking care in its "get-up." It will be mailed free to any of our readers who are interested, upon application to William Rennie, Toronto.

Art and Philosophy in a Calendar.

That helpful and inspiring motto—"Keeping Everlastingly at It Brings Success"—is again suggested by the receipt of the 1901 Calendar from N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia. These gentlemen conduct the world's greatest advertising business in newspapers, magazines and billboards—but as responsibilities increase they seem to grow more energetic while their work grows brighter and better. The 1901 Calendar is an evidence of taste and originality. It is mounted on a striking design in clay modelling executed in two delicate tones, with the famous Ayer motto standing out in bold relief. The figures are large enough to be easily distinguished at quite a distance, while the spaces are occupied by reproduction, in colors, of a number of striking modern posters, and by advertising philosophy as well. The cost of production and the demand for this calendar are so great that Messrs. Ayer & Son have found it necessary to charge a nominal price for it—25 cents. Those wanting a copy of this very serviceable and highly ornamental work should send at once before the edition is exhausted. In previous years its predecessors have been quickly bought up, and it is more than likely late application now will prove disappointing.

Sheep and Lambs.

Though receipts have been liberal at Buffalo the market maintains a good position. Canadian lambs were quoted there on Friday on a basis of \$5.60 per cwt. Prices at Toronto have been steady at \$3 to \$3.50 for ewes and \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. for hucks.

On Tuesday and to \$6.50 on Friday for select bacon hogs. On Friday select bacon hogs were quoted on Toronto market at \$6.50 per cwt., and light and thick hogs at \$6 per cwt. Unculled car lots sold at \$6.25 to \$6.40 per cwt.

The Montreal market is easier and lower at \$6.75 per cwt. for select. The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable of Jan. 25th re Canadian bacon reads thus:

"Under light offerings holders of Canadian bacon are firm in their views, and No. 1 lean sides have sold at 58 to 59s, although the official quotations are 25 to 35s higher on fancy brands."

The dressed hog trade is not quite so brisk and the market is easier. On Toronto farmers' market dressed hogs bring \$8 to \$8.25 per cwt.

Horses.

The horse market is becoming more active, though it is not likely that prices will advance to any great extent as there seems to be nothing in general market conditions to warrant it. We will be able to give quotations next issue as a large sale of drivers and workers and a number of horses from the late Sir Frank Smith's stables, takes place at Grand's on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Geo. Chapman, of London, England, one of the best whips in the world, is in the city buying horses for coaching purposes, and good sized carriage horses. He has already secured some 20 from W. Harland Smith, and will probably take 50 to 100 more. He is very careful in his selections and takes only the best.

Rennie's New Annual.

Among the brightest and most attractive of seed catalogues we have seen this season is that just issued by William Rennie. The book is certainly complete with instructive information of all that is newest and best in the horticultural line, and is neatly bound in a particularly dainty cover. A interesting feature is the remarkable record of first prizes won by the product of Rennie's seeds at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1900. Altogether the catalogue shows the most

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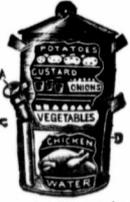
Wrought Iron Wheels with Wide Tires

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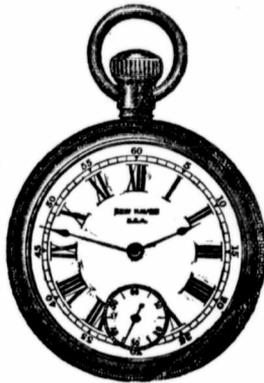
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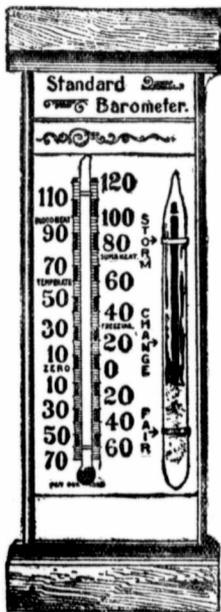
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Confederation Life Building
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1st—If the weather is to be fine the substance of the composition will remain at the bottom and the liquid will be clear.

2nd—**Previous to Rain**, the substance will rise gradually and the liquid will be clear, with small particles moving about.

3rd—**Before a Storm** or high wind the substance will be partly at the top, and will have a feathery appearance, and the liquid will be heavy and in fermentation. In this it will usually give notice **twenty-four hours before the weather changes**.

4th—**In Winter**, generally the substance will rise rather high, in snowy weather or white frost it will be white, with small stars in motion.

5th—**In Summer**, the weather being warm and dry, the substance will be quite low.

6th—To know **what quarter the wind or storm comes from**, you will observe the substance will lie closer to the bottle on the opposite side to that from which the storm or wind comes.

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