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Men's Beautiful Real Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 1/4 size, 1-inch hemstitched hems, plain or with embroidered initials, in boxes for gift-giving, box of six handkerchiefs **1.50**
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Very Low Prices and Very Easy Terms

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- 1. Empire Piano**—7 1-3 octaves, ivory keys, composite iron frame, bronzed 3 strings, overstrung bass, improved new scale, artistically designed figured walnut, mahogany and oak case, cross banded double veneered inside and out, beautifully finished with best polishing varnish, finished hardwood, open back, rounding Boston fall board, dust music desk full length piano front, raised carvings on front panel, and trusses are all hand work—not pressed or machine made, patent receding compound sectional, rock maple pin block, high-grade triple repeating action, continuous hinges, nickel-plated hammer-ral, brackets and pedals, three pedals—loud, soft and automatic locking echo or practice pedal. This piano has been used less than a month. Manufacturer's price, \$350. Our price..... **\$250.00**
- 2. Wornwith Piano**—New improved scale, full iron plate, double veneered, in handsome figured walnut, mahogany or oak, lined with birds-eye maple, exquisitely hand-carved panels, plasters and trusses, full length awing music desk, three pedals and practice stop or mandolin attachment if preferred; rolling fall with continuous hinges throughout, trichord over-strung scale, elastic repeating action, ivory keys, polished sharps, 7 1-3 octaves, acoustic sounding board support. This piano has been used less than three months. Manufacturer's price, \$375. Our price..... **\$285.00**
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Our Easy Terms of Payment: For any of these three pianos, \$15.00 cash and \$7.00 per month.

Other Inducements to Buyers: Handsome drap and stool with each instrument, and all pianos carefully boxed and guaranteed to be in first-class condition on arrival at destination; otherwise same may be returned at our expense and we will refund money paid. We pay freight to any point in Ontario, and make special rates to more distant points.

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., LIMITED

115-117 King Street West - - TORONTO

The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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

The **Farming World** is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published on the 15th of each month, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. For all other countries in the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

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Letters should be addressed to:

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60 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, - - TORONTO.

Eastern Agency of "The Non-West Farmer."

Always mention THE FARMING WORLD when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

A Business Education

In this age of the world a good business education is a great advantage to boys who intend following farming, as well as to those who are entering upon other callings in the town and city. The Dominion Business College, Confederation Life building, Toronto, is well equipped for providing a thorough course. See their advertisement in this issue.

Our Oak Hall friends report very encouragingly as to business with FARMING WORLD readers. "Your readers," they say, "do not wish rubbish, and the class of clothing we offer apparently fills the bill. We have found business with the farmers particularly pleasant, and make a point in catering for it in a manner likely to give permanent satisfaction."

The agricultural community is evidently becoming more and more musical. Messrs. Whaley & Royce report a large country business this year, and particularly at this season, what a musical instrument of one kind or another forms a very appropriate gift.

Speaking of Christmas presents, Messrs. Murrays' ad. on title page is as appropriate as the class of goods they offer. Our friends will do well to read it carefully. Everyone knows Murrays. As the lots offered are somewhat limited, don't wait too long before ordering in case of being disappointed. The lots advertised have been specially selected for readers of THE FARMING WORLD.

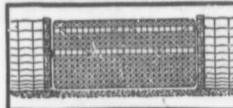
Piano and organ business is rushing just now. It is not often we have such fine lots offered in our columns. The last ads. we carried of a similar kind were extremely successful, so much so, that advertisers actually disposed of every instrument then mentioned. See Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming's ad.; also Messrs. Heintzman's.

The International Stock Food Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., are now manufacturing for their Canadian trade at their Toronto factory, 4 Bay Street. All their packages are made in Canada, and their printing is done here; and their machinery is Canadian, and so is their labor. As will be noted from their ad., Canadian stockmen are directed to communicate with the Canadian factory.

Poultry raising on the farm is attracting more attention every year and wisely so. Poultry pays. See the full-page adv. in this issue of the Chatham Incubator.

Most Creditable Exhibit

A noticeable feature in connection with the fruit exhibit at Leamington during the recent convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, was the excellent display of material and outfit for spraying, made by the Spramotor Co., of London. Such an annual exhibit is of great advantage to the local and visiting fruit growers, as it keeps them in touch with the latest inventions and improved devices for lessening the labor attached to that important part of fruit growing, spraying. The Spramotor Co. certainly deserves credit for its enterprise in this respect and for its fine exhibit this year at Leamington.



Page Metal Gates

Single or double—light, strong, durable, economical. Will not rust or get loose. Fitted with self-acting latches which open either way. A chain is used for closing in a strong wind—no surface to rot. Best farm gate made. The Page Fence and Poultry Netting, The Page Wire Fence, Limited, Waterville, Ont., Montreal, P. Q., and St. John, N. B.

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper Cross-cut Saw



We take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut fast must hold a keen cutting edge.

This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are ellipse ground this back, requiring less set than any saw now made, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them and keep the one you like best.

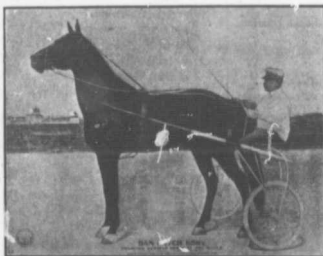
Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel Brand."

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose the extra cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE



DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903
International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto :

Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O.K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.

I am sincerely yours,
GEO. SOUTER.

We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicted.

EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY

We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1:30 1/4, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 13 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, and other medicinal plants of the Paris Exposition as a high class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we positively guarantee that the use of International Stock Food Will Make You Extra Money Over the Ordinary Way of Feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, colts, calves, lambs or pigs. We will pay you \$100 in Cash if International Stock Food contains an ingredient that is to any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: tabac set in a stomachic and worm medicine; tainic pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal

ingredients almost with every careful of your food and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee which is backed by a paid-in capital of \$100,000. We refer you to any commercial agent in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior feeds on the market. No Chemist can separate and name all the different medicinal ingredients in our stock food. We use in our preparation. Any Chemist or Manufacturer who is not a member of the Association of Ignorance or faithless. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

A \$3,000⁰⁰ STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw and cost over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Sheep, Goats and Poultry; and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Fully Illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED

We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us At Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

***1st—NAME THIS PAPER.

***2nd—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., and TORONTO, CAN.

Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

NORDHEIMER PIANOS



Typify the piano perfection of the age, and possess the tone quality that lifts them into a class by themselves.

NORDHEIMER PIANO and MUSIC CO. 1000 BAY ST. TORONTO, ONT.
BRANCHES and AGENCIES IN ALL LEADING CITIES IN CANADA.

Tolton's No. 1 Double ROOT CUTTER



POINTS OF MERIT

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured.
Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

TOLTON BROS. - - GUELPH, ONT.



What the Farmer's Wife
Says about the
U.S. Separator

"I think if I did not have the U.S. Separator, there wouldn't be any butter made on this farm as far as I'm concerned. I don't see how I could go back to the old way—regular drudgery—and the other machines we had before the U.S. weren't much better."

"Now, I haven't a particle of trouble, and **Butter-Making is not only far easier, but we get more butter and better butter.** Why, I get nearly twice the amount of butter that I did before we got the U.S., and not only that but we get a much better price for it."

"Then, it's so easy to clean the U.S. Why! there are only two parts inside the bowl—only takes a couple of minutes to wash, and runs as easy as a sewing machine—never seems to get out of order. I'm sorry for any farmer's wife who has to make butter without the U.S. Separator. She has my sympathy."

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton.

Address all letters to
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLINGHAM FALLS, VT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

More Room Needed.....	883
Canada at Chicago.....	883
Christmas Bells.....	883
The Important Thing.....	884
The Provincial Winter Fair.....	884
Sheepmen have a Grievance.....	884
Manitoba Crops.....	885
About the West.....	885
The Chicago International.....	886
The Shorthorn Winners at Chicago.....	889
In and About Quebec.....	889
Ontario Experimental Union.....	890
Kingston Dairy School.....	892
Notes from Guelph Dairy School.....	892
The Western Dairymen's Convention.....	892
Feeding Turnips to Milch Cows.....	892
Did not Accept.....	892
Our English Market Letter.....	893
A Game of Bluff.....	893
A Cow Sling.....	894
A Home-made Bag Holder.....	894
Measuring Corn in Crib.....	894
A Handy Wire Gate.....	894
A New Curd Knife.....	894

THE HOME WORLD

The Miser's Christmas Eve.....	895
The Yule Log.....	895
Christmas at Church.....	895
"Hickory"—A Tale of the Lakes.....	896
Sunday at Home.....	898
The Boys and Girls.....	899
Health in the Home.....	900
In the Kitchen.....	901
In the Sewing-Room.....	902
"Hickory"—Continued.....	903
Ontario Fruit Growers (Continued).....	905
Seventy-five Cents each for Chickens.....	906
Breeding and Raising Ducks.....	906
Prices for Canadian Poultry in England.....	906
Fatted Chickens Sell Well.....	906
Lice in Winter.....	906

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Trouble with House Plants.....	908
Moving Large Trees.....	908
To Scale Lumber in Logs.....	908
Treating Wool for Quilts.....	908

ABOUT RURAL LAW

Cattle Killed at Farm Crossing.....	908
Injured by Non-Repair.....	908
Rights of Inheritance.....	908
Cow Died of Tuberculosis.....	908
The Fruit Exhibit at Leamington.....	908
Finance on the Farm.....	909
Coming Events.....	909
A Great Horse Market.....	910
In the Island Province.....	910
Farming World Man on the Wing.....	911
A Dairy Test of Breeds.....	913
At New York Institutes.....	913
High Prices for Clydes.....	913
In the Honor List.....	913
Holstein Records.....	913
Shorthorn Sold.....	914
The Shorthorn Sale.....	914
The Galloway Sale.....	914
Market Review and Forecast.....	915
Produce Markets at a Glance.....	915
Maritime Markets.....	916
Prince Edward Island.....	916
"Hickory"—Continued.....	916

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXII

TORONTO, DECEMBER 15, 1903

No. 22

More Room Needed

A YEAR ago the grievance against the Winter Fair, and more particularly the city of Guelph, was the lack of suitable and sufficient accommodation for visitors. This year, while the difficulty regarding accommodation has been largely removed, another one looms up of, perhaps, a more serious character, and this is the need of more accommodation for exhibits. When the new building was erected by the citizens of Guelph in 1900, and the Winter Fair permanently located in the Royal City, no one dreamed that the show would so quickly outgrow the spacious quarters provided. But it has, and the management is face to face with the difficult task of providing space for the constantly growing list of exhibitors and exhibits. A year ago the original building was enlarged by the addition of another storey and by moving the quarters for sheep upstairs. But this has proved inadequate, and still more room is needed.

To provide this is the question. It will not do to stultify further progress by not providing for expansion and growth. It may be said that this year's show was sufficiently large to provide for all the requirements of a first-class educational fair. Quite true. But how is its growth to be checked? What exhibitors are to stay away and what exhibitors are to be allowed to display their wares? No discrimination can possibly be made and hence increased accommodation must be provided or the usefulness of the show will wane and its grip upon the people as a great educational institution cease.

A serious difficulty has arisen which the management must face at the earliest opportunity.

The additional room provided this year at the entrance for the display of manufactured goods, was a great improvement. But even this was crowded with attractive exhibits of those who wish to sell or advertise their wares. The lecture room is not large enough, and its proximity to the judging ring makes it difficult to carry on one or the other in as satisfactory a way as might otherwise be done. But this is one of the minor things and could be put up with for a time if increased accommodation in other respects were provided for. Some have suggested the addition of a third storey. This might help solve the problem, but might render access to all

the exhibits more difficult than it is at present. Others have suggested moving the Fair from Guelph to some larger centre, where visitors would be better looked after and room for future expansion provided for. But whatever is decided upon, should be done with a view to permanency and adequate provision for growth and enlargement in the future.

Canada at Chicago

The great International Show of 1903 is over and Canadian breeders have

victory even is ours. Had Canadians exhibited in many of the other classes, we feel sure that there would be the same story to tell. It is only fair to say that the Americans met their defeat graciously and were profuse in their expressions of good feeling when worsted in the showing.

But there is more yet. While no Canadians exhibited in the cattle breeding classes, the impress of Canadian stock and breeding was to be seen on every hand, especially in the Shorthorn section. There was an exhibition at

Chicago a splendid exhibit of this splendid breed of cattle and the top-notchers in about all the classes trace closely to Canadian bred or imported stock. An analysis of the breeding of the winners, prepared for THE FARMING WORLD by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, and published in this issue, shows this very clearly. Indeed, Mr. Flatt's timely summary of the Shorthorn winners shows that Canada, secured almost as high honors in the Shorthorn ring at Chicago as if the winners had been owned and shown by Canadians.

The Shorthorn breeders of the United States, to no small degree, are indebted to Canada and Canadian breeders. The present high standing of their herds, as shown at the International, is largely due to the bringing in of new blood from Canada, or to imported stock coming through Canadian channels. And yet these same American breeders, who have profited by the skill of Canadian breeders, would seek to shut out their benefactors now that they feel they have got near the top and have no more use for them. They have brought such influence to bear upon the authorities at Washington that regulations have been enacted that are almost prohibitory in their effect. So stringent are they that Canadian breeders have refused to go to St. Louis in 1904 unless they are greatly modified.

But it is a long road that has no turning. The day will soon come when new blood and the skill of the Canadian breeder will again be needed to replenish "Uncle Sam's" herds. In the meantime, the business of breeding high-class cattle in Canada will not cease. A market on this side will be found for the best that we produce. And it will not be an unmixed blessing if the best is retained to build up Canadian herds and

Christmas Bells

I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The bellies of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Till ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime,
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

But in despair I bowed my head,
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
"For hate is strong,
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep,
"God is not dead, nor doth He sleep!
The wrong shall fall,
The right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"

—Longfellow.

again demonstrated that they are able to win in any company. They have brought honor and glory not only to themselves but to their country. Canada owes a great deal to her citizens, but to none more than to the breeders of good stock who have time and time again upheld the honor of their country in the live stock arena, and the victory of a week ago at Chicago is by no means the least of the laurels won. The same thing would be repeated at St. Louis were our neighbors prepared to deal generously and neighborly with them. But that is another story.

The report of this year's International which appears elsewhere in this issue, shows a splendid record for the Dominion. Three championships in the horse arena come our way. In sheep a greater

raise the quality of the cattle grown on Canadian farms to a standard equal to the best to be seen in the fat cattle classes at the International. There is room in this country for a cattle trade on a far greater scale than is the case at the present time. Let our breeders then continue to produce the best of stock and let their surplus stock be well distributed over the country, and we need not care whether Uncle Sam wishes to buy our pure-breeds or not.

The Important Thing

The finishing of our beef cattle in Canada and the establishment of the dressed meat trade were among the important points touched upon by more

than one of the leading speakers at Guelph last week. Their views quite coincided with the salient features of the article on the dressed meat trade in last issue. There is no doubt the establishment of this trade in Canada is the thing needed to place the business of cattle raising in this country on a safe and profitable basis. It is now up to the governments and others interested to do something towards securing the establishment of this industry at central points at an early date.

But we shall have more to say on this subject in later issues. In the meantime, these columns are open for a full and free discussion of the whole question. Let us hear from you.

The Provincial Winter Fair

The Provincial Winter Fair of 1903, held on Dec. 7-11, at Guelph, Ont., is without doubt the greatest of the kind held anywhere. While the great International can justly boast of greater size, larger numbers and a massiveness that our winter fair cannot begin to measure up to, yet it does not come right down to the people and touch them with practical and definite instruction of the most valuable kind as does the educational show at Guelph. For this reason we may safely say that we have in the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph one of the most unique fairs of its kind in the world and one of which every Canadian may justly be proud.

The fair this year excelled all previous ones. The attendance was ahead of any previous year, and the exhibits in most cases ahead of any previous winter fair record. Owing to our pages being crowded with other matter, and the show being held so near the date of issue, we find it impossible to get anything like an adequate report of the various classes and exhibits of this number. Our special report of the show and the meetings, especially prepared by FARMING WORLD commissioners, will be worth keeping. It will appear next issue. In the meantime the following running comments on the show as a whole will have to suffice.

LIVE STOCK

The cattle section was ahead of anything yet seen at the winter fair. While the Shorthorn breed largely predominated, the "doddies," the "curly" blacks, and the white faces made a good showing. Col. W. B. Ferguson, of Picton Hill, Perth, Scotland, who judged the fat cattle at Chicago and also at Guelph, stated to the writer that the percentage of inferior animals at Guelph was no larger than at Chicago. It was larger, however, than is to be seen at the English fat stock shows, where the feeder and fitter knows more about the kind of cattle likely to win and sends only the best. The champion fat steer of the show belonged to that veteran feeder, Mr. James Leask, who now obtains full possession of the challenge cup which goes to South Ontario to remain there. There was a good showing of export steers. As contrasted with a couple of years ago, there has been considerable improvement in this regard though we would like to see more of the baby beef type on top.

In sheep the number of exhibits was not as large as a year ago. The quality on the whole was good, though there was, perhaps, not as many outstanding animals as have been seen at previous shows. There was, however, a splendid representative exhibit of this important branch of our live stock industry which will be dealt with in detail later.

The swine section was stronger than ever before and especially in the bacon classes, where a fine even lot of bacon hogs were to be seen. The contest in this section was most keen. In the pure-bred bacon class, J. E. Brethour, Hurford, Ont., was again first with a fine pen of pure-bred Yorkshires, which also won the sweepstakes in the carcass competition. Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville, Ont., was first in the grade class, getting on a pen of Yorkshires grades. He also won the championship on his grade pen for the best lot of bacon hogs on foot.

POULTRY

The show of poultry excelled anything ever seen in Canada. There were 150 more entries than in 1902, and a better display of the utility or farmers' breeds would be hard to find. Of this class the Buff Orpingtons made the largest display of any one breed and a very fine one it was. There were 30 pullets in one class alone. This exhibit was larger than the Rock exhibit in 1902, which attracted so much attention. In the Barred Rock section there were two classes, one for professionals and one for novices, with the latter having double the number on exhibition. Dark Brahmas were larger than they have ever been. The Wyandottes were about the same in numbers, with the Buffs exceptionally good. Cochins, Leghorns, etc., were out in good force with quality fine throughout. The Polands and lighter breeds were much the same in quality and quantity as we have seen at former shows. There was a splendid exhibit of turkeys, geese and ducks, with competition keen. In all, there were 3,000 birds on exhibition.

The dressed poultry made a fine showing with the quality of a higher order than usual. Exhibitors are learning to dress and finish their poultry better, and it certainly presented a fine appearance. The usual exhibit of poultry supplies was made.

THE MEETINGS

The unique feature of the Winter Fair is the number of meetings held, at which practical talks and demonstrations are given. While a great many of the subjects taken up on previous occasions were discussed, they were not without interest, and the capacity of the lecture hall was taxed on most occasions as well as those who desired admittance. Hundreds had to be turned away. New faces are constantly appearing to whom the old subjects are new, while those present other years seem as anxious as ever to obtain further light. A little variety was added this year by the introduction of stereoscopic views into a few of the lectures.

As with the show itself, we shall have

to defer any detailed report of the meetings till a later issue. The gatherings in the lecture hall were of the most practical kind and will furnish material for a lot of good matter for future issues. One of the great events of the show is the public meeting in the City Hall. At this gathering the citizens of Guelph and the visitors met together to enjoy the good speeches and the good music. This year's gathering, while not giving much of a practical nature, was most interesting, and served to take one away for an hour or two from the strain of the more practical and useful.

The Hon. John Dryden occupied the chair. Addresses of welcome were made by His Worship the Mayor of Guelph, and Messrs. J. P. Downey, M.P.F., and Hugh Guthrie, M.P. The addresses of the last two were most eloquent and appropriate. After a reply by the chairman, Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinarian for the Dominion, gave a most interesting address. Referring to the cattle embargo, he thought it sound policy to finish our cattle on our own grain and to send over the finished product as dressed meat. He strongly advocated that something should be done by the authorities and those interested, to develop the dressed meat trade. There had never been any basis for the rumor that Canadian cattle had pleuro-pneumonia, and the least the British Government could do was to acknowledge that a mistake had been made.

Col. Ferguson, referring to the show, said that it compares favorably with the best British shows of a similar character. "You can beat us all out in pigs, and you can also beat us in poultry," said the speaker. Referring to the more advanced in the block test. He stated that three-fourths of the people in Britain were opposed to a removal of the embargo. Why, he would not say. He thought it was the opinion of Canadians to feed and fit their own cattle.

Dr. Mills followed with one of his usual stirring and instructive addresses. An excellent musical program was provided by Captain J. Robinson, who was assisted by Cyril Dwight Edwards, of London, and Miss Augusta Kaiser.

A large number of annual meetings were held during the show week, but particulars regarding them will have to be deferred till next issue.

Sheepmen Have a Grievance

A number of the sheepmen and chiefly Canadians at that, have a serious and a just grievance against the management of the International Show at Chicago. In the Leicester, Dorset Horn, and Lincoln sections the prize list was cut down to one-money prize in each class. The reason for this is not clear. The Leicesters in 1902 put up a good show and the Lincoln committee, as also did the Dorset Horns. The Lincolns, while practically shown by one exhibitor, put up one of the best sheep exhibits at the show. This grievance would not be so serious if all were treated alike. The Cotswolds, for example, put up no better show than the others, with little if any better competition, and yet they retain their old standing. A show like the great International should be above any petty discrimination of this kind, and unless the management are prepared to treat all alike the classes referred to will not appear another year. Where there is little if any competition for the cutting down of the number made, there might be some justification for the cutting down the number of prizes. But there have been no weak exhibits in the classes so dealt with this year, and if the management wish to be fair and impartial they should put all on an equal footing for 1904.



The Shorthorn Bull, Village Ingraham, property of W. Hay, Tara, Ont.

About the West

The Grain Blockade—Live Stock Matters—The Barr Colony

There have been troubles for the railway management during these past few weeks. That unfortunate condition of affairs, commonly described as "car shortage" and "wheat blockade," has been altogether too common. Up to the hard freeze of Nov 15th the farmers were so busily engaged in plowing and other preparations for winter that they gave little attention to marketing. The grain came in slowly and both the elevators and the railways were easily able to handle all that offered. In fact they were somewhat inclined to denounce the farmer for holding back his grain. They believed he was waiting for a further rise in the present excellent price, and called him bad names; they insinuated that he was a wicked, wicked speculator, a gambler in fact. Every honest farmer sells his wheat as soon as possible, with the unrecurrent of their remarks. Whether or no, the farmer has a right to hold his wheat for better prices is a question upon which every grain dealer is welcome to his own opinion. In the present instance, however, for one farmer who is holding for a rise, ten were holding for snow. This is proven by the sudden increase in market receipts with the advent of sleighing, which increase has been beyond the capacity of the elevators and railways to handle, causing the car shortage mentioned, at many points in the province.

We have always believed that as the grain trade increases in volume it will be recognized that marketing must be carried on throughout the year, and that to expect the railways to transport in three months the whole year's produce is not reasonable. We have held that the railways were making reasonably effective efforts to keep pace with the traffic and that too much hard language is wasted upon them. But this (even if admitted, which it is not by most Westerners) does not justify the claims persistently made by the management in the face of facts, that there is no blockade and no car shortage. We have the spectacle of public letters written by reputable men over their own names claiming that cars are not available to ship their grain, being given the direct lie by the officials of the company. Whether the farmer who has grain to ship, or the railway official who would like to make a profit by shipping, is the more believable, we cannot say, but all will regret that either should place himself in the unenviable position mentioned.

It is undeniable that at many points there have not been sufficient cars available to ship the grain offered during the past ten days.

Sir William Van Horne recently visited his farm at East Selkirk, Man., and inspected the improvements and additions lately made to his herd; there, which are understood to include some of the finest pure-bred stock ever brought into the province. A number of these were secured from the estate of the late Senator Cochrane.

The Tri-State Grain Growers and Stock Raisers' Association meets at Fargo, N. D., January 19-22 inclusive. This is a very important gathering, when there will be present the most representative farmers of North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Mr. G. A. Johnson, for eight years mayor of Fargo, and the president of the Association, has been in Winnipeg recently for the purpose of meeting some of our stockmen and interesting them in the event. A feature of the convention will be the sale of live stock and seed grain. It is understood that "exchange" will be a feature of the sale, and stockmen desiring new blood for their herds will thus be mutually accommodated. Addresses are to be given by prominent agriculturists, professors, and government specialists.

An interesting budget of news has just reached me from Britannia Colony, as the Barr Settlement is now known. This colony is now under the direction

or leadership of Rev. G. E. Lloyd, whose popularity is well shown by the fact that the town which forms the centre of the colony has been named Lloydminster. However, popularity does not form a defence against all annoyances, for a libel action was recently entered against him by one of the colonists, by name Ramsbottom. When the matter came on trial, Mr. Ramsbottom's proofs were lacking and the case was dismissed much to the joy of the community.

Affairs in the colony are in much better condition than might be expected. Considerable amount of money has been placed in circulation by the C. N. Railway, whose contractors have given employment to every available man from the Colony during the fall. The Dominion Government is also spending a considerable amount in the erection of buildings and this has helped to keep the Colonists in funds. The Government has appointed a resident immigration agent, partly seems to divide with Rev. Mr. Lloyd the actual authority in the colony. Among other incidents indicative of his position, my correspondent remarks that one of the colonists, having departed this life, all arrangements for the funeral were made by the government representative. All goods for the colony are teamed from Saskatoon, and some idea of the magnitude of this undertaking may be gained from the fact that there are eighteen teams constantly engaged in this work, hauling an average load of a ton and three-quarters. Building operations are going steadily forward and though a large number of the colonists will have to occupy their tents throughout the winter, the number of these is steadily diminishing.

Manitoba Crops

On Dec. 10 the final crop bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture was issued, giving the actual yield of the various kinds of grain for 1903. The total area in wheat was 2,442,873 acres and the average yield 16.4 bushels, giving a total yield of 40,116,838 bushels. Oats yielded 38.6, barley 26.6, and peas 21.4 bushels per acre. The total grain yield for the province was 82,576,519 bushels as compared with 100,952,343 bushels in 1902. Owing to the increased breaking, summer fallowing and fall plowing, it is estimated that fully 3,000,000 acres will be sown to wheat next year in Manitoba alone.

Fuller particulars regarding this report are crowded out of this issue. They will appear in next issue.



Shorthorn Cow owned by Neil Dow, Tara, Ont.

The Chicago International

A Great Show—Canada to the Front with a Number of Championships

The International is *par excellence* the greatest of live stock exhibitions. From its inception in 1890 it has progressed rapidly, and this year's show, held at Chicago, from Nov. 28th to Dec. 5th, was ahead of any previous effort. Never, on this continent at least, has a greater and better display of live stock been seen. It was the meeting ground for the best that Canada and the United States can produce in the way of high class horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

The educational value of the International is not so great as the Winter Fair at Guelph. No lectures are given, and the onlooker has to find out for himself why the judge places one animal ahead of another in the show ring. At an exhibition conducted on so large a scale as the International is, it would be difficult to do so. The same idea as developed at Guelph. Nevertheless, more might be done in this direction. With the best of stock to work upon and with the best of talent present to do the work, it were a pity that the farmer and others in attendance had not, to some extent at least, the practical advice of experts given there as to the type and quality of animal material best suited to their needs. Guelph sets a good example in this respect.

Canada was much in evidence at the great show, not only among the visitors, but also among the exhibitors. Canadians carried off no small share of the honors, the majority of the championships, where they competed, coming to the north of the boundary. Canada's record at Chicago was indeed a strong vindication of her right to a premier position as a producer of high-class live stock.

It will be impossible in a report, condensed as this must necessarily be, to give more than a brief *resumé* of the show, excepting in those sections where Canadians were shown. In the sections among the prize-winners. The exhibition throughout was exceptionally strong, there being very few weak departments. Exhibitors showed their animals for all they were worth. We question whether such practices as we saw at Chicago would be allowed in a Canadian show ring. In the horse ring especially, there was a fellow to lead the horse and another to touch him up with the whip, a practice that should not be allowed in any show ring. Tom Graham could give those Americans a valuable lesson on how to show a horse before the judge. And he did it, too. The champions shown by him did not need the crack of a whip to make them show their movement before the judges. The same thing, only different, was noticed in the cattle and sheep rings. There was always an extra man present with a brush who took care that the weak spots on an animal were covered up and *vice versa*. Of course this kind of thing did not influence the judges, or, at least, we hope not. While it is commendable to have all animals in the very best of trim before coming into the show ring, the practice of fitting should cease as soon as they are before the judges.

The Clydesdale section was the strongest ever seen at Chicago. This section was international in fact as well as in name, and Canadians have reason to feel proud of the record made by their representatives. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., had a strong class out and carried off the best awards, including the champion stallion. They won \$680

in all in prizes, or more than all the others put together. N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., was their strongest competitor, with Alex. Galbraith, of Wisconsin, a good second. Robert Davies, Toronto, had a small contingent on hand in which was found the champion mare. In the aged stallion class, N. P. Clark was first with Pleasant Prince, dam Belle of Fashion, a good horse, that reminded many of old Maquenee, that wonderful old champion of ten years ago. Galbraith & Son had second with Woodend Garty, an animal that had made his mark in Scotland both as a show horse and sire. Graham Bros. had third place with Baron Primrose, who was not carrying enough flesh to put him further forward. He is only a 4-year-old and had to compete against mature horses. His legs, feet and movement are good. In the 2-year-old class Graham Bros. were exceptionally strong and easily had first and the championship in Cairnhill, the bonny black, with rare white feet. He is one of the kind to tie up to, and evidently has not seen his best yet. He is sire by Ethiopia \$750, dam Bess of Longhouse 14888. He is a credit to the exhibitors and the country from whence he came. The other winnings in this class went to N. P. Clark, securing fourth place, which Galbraith kept.

In the two-year-old stallions, Graham again had first place with Criterion, a colt of much promise, that won easily in a strong class. He is by Woodend Garty, second in aged class, and will be heard from again. For four animals any age, get of same sire, Graham Bros. were again to the front with a splendid lot sired by old Maquenee. The Brookside Farm in Indiana, was second, third and fourth to McLay Bros., of Wisconsin. For two animals, produce of same dam, N. P. Clark had first place, Graham Bros. not competing. In yearling stallions Baron William again brought the coveted ribbon to Graham Bros. He is a sweet youngster, by Baron's Pride, the champion at Toronto to last fall.

The show of Clydesdale mares was strong and with many they were the popular favorites. As a class they were massive, of sweet disposition, good on foot, and moved well. In the aged class, Lady Superior, shown by Robt. Davies, Toronto, and champion last year was first. She came in for the championship. She is a fine big blocky mare, fit for any company. Her Priddy Sel, a fine mare, bred by Col. Holloway and also owned by R. Davies, was second, no mean place in such good company. The two-year-old fillies were a grand class. In yearling fillies Davies was second, with Clarke first with a filly not so clean in the legs as the former.

The Clydesdale contest ended with two champions for Canada, Graham's Cairnhill winning the stallion, and Davies' Lady Superior the mare championship. Robert Ness, Howick, Que., and Prof. Kennedy, of Iowa, were the judges, who did their work well and to the satisfaction of all who saw the judging.

There were no Canadian exhibitors in the Shire section. This class was not so strong in quality as the Clydes. The classes were well filled but with many inferior animals, especially in the younger classes. It is a pity some of Canada's Shire horse breeders were not there to show the "Yanks" a thing or two in good Shire horse breeding.

There was a great show of Percherons. While the rings were not quite so big as they were last season, they were more evenly matched in individuality. This breed is seemingly very popular in the United States, and the judges had no easy task to give.

Considerable interest was centred in the display of Belgian horses. These big, massive horses were out in stronger force than anyone expected to see. For weight and size they take the "bun." As a rule, they are poor walkers, though with the aid of the ever-present long-lashed whip, they got around pretty lively in the trot before the judges. Twenty-six Belgians, 3-year-olds, in the ring, averaged 2,000 lbs. each. While these horses are popular with some, they don't appear to have any advantages over the Clyde and Shire.

Outside of the regular show-ring classes, the great big drafters in harness, hauling the trucks of the packers, formed one of the main features of the whole show. It was nip and tuck this season, and the Clydesdales did not have it all their own way. A grade of Percheron won in the class. For drafters in harness, weighing 1,750 lbs. or over.

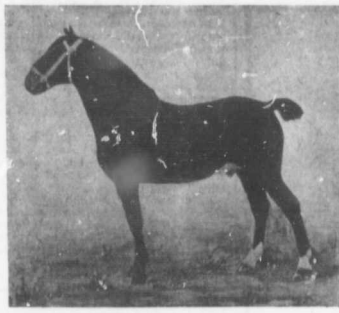
But the heavy horse was not the whole push of the show. In the great amphitheatre at night the crowd of Percheron won in the class. For drafters in harness, weighing 1,750 lbs. or over. But the heavy horse was not the whole push of the show. In the great amphitheatre at night the crowd of Percheron won in the class. For drafters in harness, weighing 1,750 lbs. or over. But the heavy horse was not the whole push of the show. In the great amphitheatre at night the crowd of Percheron won in the class. For drafters in harness, weighing 1,750 lbs. or over.

The cattle classes were all strong and with quality equal to, if not superior, to any previous show. The Shorthorns were in greater evidence, perhaps, than any of the best breeds. There were over seventy entries in the pure-bred bullock classes alone. The breeding sections were exceptionally strong and it kept the judges busy to finish up before the close of the show. No Canadians exhibited in the Shorthorn, or in fact, in any of the breeding classes. But Canadian blood and Canadian breeding was quite prominent among the winners, especially in the Shorthorn section. It is safe to say that fully 90 per cent. of the winners or their ancestors were Canadian bred or imported by Canadian breeders. The Americans fail to realize how much they owe to Canada for the present high standard of their Shorthorn stock. The feature of the Shorthorn exhibit has been worked out for THE FARMING WORLD by Mr. W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, and appears elsewhere. As an indication of how this has worked out, we might state that the grand champion Shorthorn cow was Canadian bred, the senior champion cow was imported, the senior champion bull was from imported sire and dam, and the junior champion bull was imported in dam. According to this, none of the purely American bred stood out prominently among the list of winners.

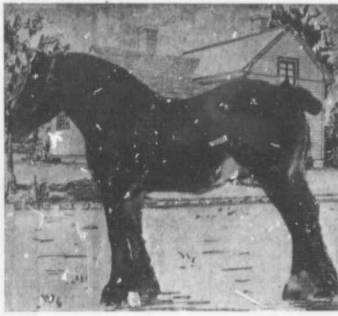
In the other breeding sections there was a good show. The Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway were out in strong force with good quality predominating. The Herefords, while not large in numbers, were of high quality. Red Polls and Polled Durhams were also shown in goodly numbers.

FAT CATTLE

At a winter show, interest centres around the fat cattle division. It is



Hackney Horse, Buller (7383), sire, Bonfire (1381), dam Fanny, by Norfolk Swell, imp. by Messrs. Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Ont.



Merry Mason (Vol. XXV.), sire Capt. Alexander, dam Dorine, by Gold Mine, (6545) imp. by Messrs. Bawden & McDonnell, and sold by them to J. Patton, of Swinton Park, Ont.

here where the finished product is to be found. Christmas beef was here in plenty. The pure-bred steer classes were strong, 2nd, for the most part, of excellent quality, but, as at previous Internationals they had to give way to the grades in the final. The grades and cross-breeds furnished the sensational animal of the show and all the classes were good.

In the fat classes, the Shorthorn was in greater evidence than any other breed, while the grand champion steer has not, so far, come from the ranks of the reds, whites and roans, the promoters are sanguine that before long this coveted honor will rest upon one of their number. There was some hope that Silver Crown, shown by the Iowa State College, would win it this year, but the blue roan steer from Nebraska was too much for him. Competition was unusually keen in all classes. There was one Canadian exhibitor who had the hardihood to face the music, James Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ont. His white steer, Keciprocit, stood next to Silver Crown. He is of much the same size and form, though judges thought he was not worthy of first place. In a later competition, in which the white steer did not compete, Col. Ferguson, of Scotland, placed another steer ahead of Silver Crown. It might be possible that had Rennie's steer come before the Colonel he might have won first place. Rennie also had second for Moss-Side

Lad in the yearling class, a neat, compact and well-fitted steer. In grades and crosses two heifers of his were winners. They are sold to B. Slattery, Ottawa, purveyor to His Excellency, the Governor-General.

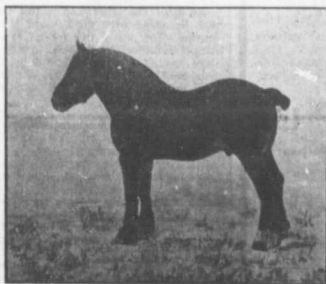
There was a grand showing of bullocks in the Aberdeen-Angus class, presenting rare form and finish. The number exceeded that of former years, while the quality on the whole was superior. Never, perhaps, in the history of the International have the Galloways made such a creditable showing. This breed is certainly coming to the front. The Herefords, not great in point of numbers, the quality as a whole was superior to that of other years.

In the various classes of grades and crosses there were over one hundred bullocks presented in rare form and finish. The classes were longer and the quality superior to that of other years, especially of the calf entries. The sensation of this class and, in fact, of the whole show, was the two-year-old steer Challenger, shown by the Nebraska State College, 2nd the champion steer of the show. His breeding is somewhat obscure. He was bought last spring from a feeder of that State, at 5 cents a pound, weight 1,275 lbs. He weighed, when shipped from Nebraska to the show, 1,825 pounds, having made a gain of \$60 in 6 1-2 months. During the last two months his monthly gain was over 100 lbs. He was sired by a Hereford

bull. His dam was the product of Holstein bull on a high-grade Shorthorn cow. He is a steer of excellent proportions, almost perfect in lines, and carries on back, loin and ribs a wealth of flesh seldom witnessed. He is a trifle off the ground and a bit coarse in the bone, but has so much width and depth throughout that he was an outstanding winner. He sold for 26c. a pound to a Buffalo firm. We hope to have a picture of him later.

THE CARLOAD LOTS

The carload lots of fat cattle were a revelation to all who saw them, and especially to Canadians. They were so even and well-fitted, on the whole, that to the average individual it would seem as if many an animal might be selected from the carload lots that would give the grand champion a hard rub. On closer inspection, however, they would probably be lacking in the perfect finish that characterized the blue-roan. However this may be, the car-lots were the most valuable exhibits of the show. They were there by the hundreds and showed the value both of good feeding and good breeding. Could some of the sceptical ones on this side of the line have seen that exhibit they would have been convinced that there is something better in store for Canada than to produce stockers and feeders. It was to us a most convincing proof that the sooner we get the dressed meat trade



Clydesdale Stallion, Allan Bright (11564), sire, Good Gift (10564) dam, Lily, by Old Times (597), imp. by Messrs. Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter.



Baron Glasserton, by Baron's Pride, imp. by W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

established in this country and provide a permanent market for this class of cattle in Canada, the better. There was close running for the coveted championship prize, which finally went to a carlot of Herefords, bred and fed by W. F. Herri, Buffalo, N.Y. They were one-year-olds, and so even in appearance and finish as to be practically all alike. They sold to a Pittsburg firm for \$3.35 per cwt.

THE CARCASSES

The show of carcasses was good. Here the championship went to an Angus yearling, College Lad, shown by the Iowa State College. He was fifth in his class on foot, but killed out exceptionally well. His live weight was 1215 pounds and dressed weight 816 lbs. His flesh was very evenly put on. Another heifer dressed 68.08 per cent, but was not so even in quality.

SHEEP

The International has again demonstrated that Ontario is the place to come for pure-bred sheep of nearly all breeds. Canada's display in this department was a credit to exhibitors and country alike. In the breeding sections Canada was strong all along the line.

In Shropshires were to be found the strongest class of the show, and here John Campbell, Richard Gibson, Lloyd-Jones Bros. and J. G. Hamner represented Canada. In aged rams Lloyd-Jones was second with Marauder standing next to Davidson's champion ram. He has only been beaten once before. He is a brother to Davidson's Manzell ram, the sire of nearly all his prize stuff, and is certainly looking well. In yearling rams, while first went to Geo. Allen, of Illinois, and Gibson, Delaware, Ont., was right after him with a good second. In ram lambs, that veteran Canadian breeder, John Campbell, was exceptionally strong, getting first and second in the regular class and first in the American Association specials. These two lambs are by Fair Star Rose, a Campbell ram, that promises to be as good a sire as the great Newton Lord. J. G. Hamner was first in the regular class and second in Association special. In yearling ewes, Campbell was again to the front, scoring 1st and 2nd in both regular and special classes for a pair of neat ewes that were put down to the 4th and 5th place at Toronto as lambs in 1902. The ewe lamb class was a strong one, 1st going to Davidson, 2nd to Lloyd-Jones, and 3rd to Campbell, the last named getting 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the specials. In the flock prizes, Campbell won the greatest victory, carrying off four in all, with the two flock prizes in the fat classes made six in all, a record worth having. Rich. Gibson had 3rd for flock in class 6, and Hamner 5th and 3rd in specials, and Lloyd-Jones 4th in specials. For flock, get of one sire, Hamner stood second for regular and Association prizes, and Lloyd-Jones 3rd for four lambs sired by Marauder. With all these Canadian winners in the field, strange to say both championships went to the United States, Allen getting it on his yearling ram, and Davidson on his ewe lamb. John Campbell's winnings totalled \$230.

In Southdowns there was fairly strong competition, Geo. McKerron & Sons, Wisconsin, getting the best of the awards. But they did not have it all their own way. Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., had first for yearling ram, and Geo. A. Drummond, Pt. Claire, Que., 3rd. In ram lambs, Drummond was 3rd and Telfer Bros. 4th, though many thought they should have been higher. These Canadians had the same standing in yearling ewes, and also in the ewe lambs. Both championships went to McKerron. Telfer's yearling ram,



Men Are Often Said to Be Good Judges of Nature

And by the same token they are said to be good judges of overcoat values. For this reason we appeal to the good judgment of our customers and ask you as one of them to pass your judgment upon the value of our 1888 Top Coat at \$6.00.

This is a coat we are making a special run on. The regular price was \$8.50, and cheap at that figure. 1888 is made from a dark Oxford Cheviot, is a $\frac{3}{4}$ length coat, has velvet collar and regular pockets, hand padded shoulders, and at \$6.00 it's a winner. We might have put the price at \$5.98 and called it a bargain; but we believe in even figures and \$6.00, even money, is dirt cheap for this line of coats, sizes 35 to 46. Write for one to-day. We pay express charges one way.

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all Competitors

1st at Toronto, and the only time ever beaten, was reserve.

In Oxfordshire there was a good show, with no Canadians showing. In Hampshire, John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., got a few places, ranking 4th for yearling ram in a strong class and 3rd for flock, get of one sire. In American Association specials he had 1st and 3rd on yearling ram, 2nd on ewe lamb, and 2nd on pen of four ewe lambs.

In Dorset Horns, Henry Harding Thorndale, made a good showing, landing one 1st and championship for his ram lamb, and two seconds, two of them being for flocks.

In Lincolns, J. T. Gibson, Denfield, and Graham Walker, Elderton, Ont., were the only exhibitors. The former had much the best of it, getting all the championships. He had a splendid exhibit of this grand breed of sheep.

In Leicesters, only Canadians exhibited. They were A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, John Kelly, Shakespeare, and John Orr, Galt. Smith had much the best of it, his flock were in good shape and were hard to beat. He had all the firsts but one, and the two championships. Kelly had first on ewe lamb.

In Cotswolds, J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., and Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., pulled out some of the best awards. Ross had a good lot out, and carried off 1st for aged ram, 2nd for yearling ram, 3rd for ram lamb, and 2nd for yearling ewe, and first for a ewe lamb, which was awarded the championship. He had also second on flock. Park also made a good showing.

FAT SHEEP
There was a good showing of fat sheep. In Shropshire, Campbell had 1st and 3rd for yearling wethers, and Rich. Gibson 2nd. In wether lambs this order was reversed with Gibson 1st for a fine lamb which was good enough to win the championship in the class and also the championship for the best lamb at the show. In pens, Campbell had 1st, Gibson 2nd, and Lloyd-Jones 3rd.

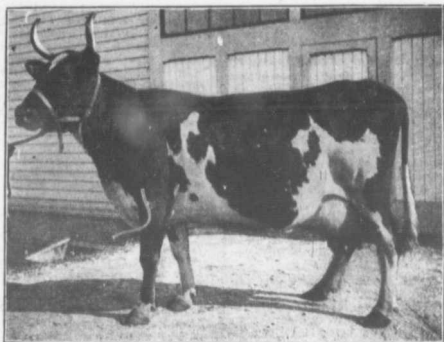
In Southdowns, Drummond had rather the best of it, getting 1st on yearling wether, 1st on flock, and the championship. In Dorset-Horns, Harding was to the front with three firsts and the championship. In Cotswolds, Park had two firsts and championship. In Lincolns, J. T. Gibson had it all his own way, winning the championship and also grand championship for the best pen of five wether lambs. In Leicesters, Orr had two firsts, and Kelly one and the championship.

There was strong competition in the grades and crosses. In medium wool or down types, the Wisconsin Experiment Station had 1st for yearling wether and championship. In wether lambs, Rich. Gibson was 1st and Lloyd-Jones 4th. The latter won in this class two seconds, five thirds and three fourths. For pen of five wether lambs, Rich. Gibson had 2nd and 1st in Shropshire specials, Campbell second in specials, and Lloyd-Jones 3rd. In the long wool types, J. T. Gibson had much the best of it.

The sheep carcass display was a good one. The champion carcass was a Hampshire-Leicester cross.

SWINE

The swine exhibit as a whole had little of interest to Canadians. The bacon type was almost lost amid the array of thick, fat stuff to be seen on every side. There was, however, a good sprinkling of the bacon type in the Yorkshire display, and though there were no Canadian exhibitors in this class, we can take credit for a number of the best awards. Previous to the show, H. J. Davies, Woodstock, Ont., had sold to Hintz & Son, of Ohio, a number of his high-class Yorkshires. On this lot Hintz & Son won seven firsts and six seconds, or over \$300 in prizes.



Mary Guide Snowflake, a good specimen of a grade cow kept at Dentonia Park Farm. Her dam is a well-bred Jersey and her sire an imported Shorthorn Bull.

The Shorthorn Winners at Chicago

Their Breeding and Why They Won

By W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

The International Live Stock Exposition, held at Chicago, is acknowledged to be the leading live stock exhibit in the world today, therefore the prizes won at this exposition by Shorthorns are of interest to every breeder throughout the world. There are twelve classes, were all entries computed according to age. The total entries were 262, and figuring five awards in each class there would be sixty prizes in all. Of the twelve 1st prize winners this year two were imported from Great Britain, two from Canada, one was got by a Canadian bred bull, four by imported bulls, and three their grand sires were imported.

In making a total summing up of the sixty awards given, they are as follows: Five were imported direct from Great Britain, four from Canada, nine were by or out of animals imported from Canada, twenty-one got by imported bulls, eleven were of Scotch breeding tracing closely to imported stock, and ten were of miscellaneous breeding.

In the championship and herd prizes they are as follows: Senior champion bull was got by an imp. bull and is out of an imp. cow. This bull was also awarded the grand sweepstakes for best bull, any age. The senior champion cow was imported from Canada. The junior champion heifer was imported from Canada. This heifer was also awarded the grand sweepstakes for best female, any age. The junior championship bull was imported from Great Britain. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize aged herds were principally made up of Scotch breeding. This was also true of the young herd.

The best four animals, get of sire, were as follows: The first prize lot was by an imp. bull; in the second prize lot their grand sire was imp.; in the third prize lot the sire was imp.; and the fourth and fifth prize lots were close to imp. stock. The best two animals, of either sex, produce of one cow, were got by an imp. bull and were out of a Canadian bred cow. The calf herds were also strong in Scotch breeding.

The prizes awarded at the international last year were also in favor of the imported Scotch and home bred Scotch cattle, and as we are all deeply interested in trying to improve the

Shorthorn the world over, therefore, these little lessons are of value to us. Canadians feel that they have an interest in the Shorthorn breeders of the United States from the fact that they have been able to assist them so materially in carrying the Shorthorn banner to the front. The situation of the beef breeds of cattle in the United States is most interesting and requires close attention. There is a fair fight on for supremacy. We have none of this to contend with in Canada. Here the Shorthorns predominate and will continue to do so just so long as we keep along a broad line and improve our cattle. Let us always be free from dispersions, free to go where we wish to get anything that will improve our herds, and be willing to acknowledge at any and all times, merit combined with good breeding. The demand is growing and will continue to do so for the early maturing animal. The Scotch cattle are inclined to carry natural flesh and are the type to feed rapidly and mature at an early age. There are already many breeding Scotch Shorthorns, but the public or majority of small breeders have not yet started, therefore, as the merits of the Scotch cattle are beyond question, I look for a much greater demand than there has been for this class of Shorthorns. Our markets demand the early maturing, thick-fleshed cattle, and one cannot afford to ignore them.

In and About Quebec

The drought in the Eastern townships continues, and a water famine of unprecedented severity is causing much inconvenience and large extra expense among the farmers.

One tenant farmer, after hauling water for all purposes for two months, has been at length obliged to spend two or three hundred dollars in order to provide a supply of water for the winter which has now set in. Anxiety is expressed on all sides, lest the ground remain frozen as it is at present, in which case, the water question would likely not be solved until the spring thaws commence.

Sherbrooke is practically without lights, and the large manufacturing concerns have either shut down, or are running less than half time.

A PLOW 113 YEARS OLD

The ancient plow which was mentioned in my last letter, is arousing considerable interest in antiquarian circles. Many offers of purchase have been received. The following history of this unique agricultural implement is of interest.

In the latter decade of the eighteenth century, Mr. Moses Barnett was farming in the neighborhood of Burlington. In those days Burlington was not the fine residential town and summer resort that we find it today. Much of the site of the present town had still to be cleared, and the settlers around romantic Lake Champlain were more or less confined to very primitive agricultural methods. The wooden plow, which is here shown, was the device of the old pioneer Moses Barnett, and was used by him during the years 1790 and 1810. In the year 1818, Mr. Barnett came to Canada and brought with him this plow, but it is not certain that he used it at all in this country. Mr. Barnett's son, George Barnett, died in the spring of the present year, 1903, having been born on the farm in Compton, and where he lived all his life. He was over 80 years old at the time of his death. Recently the farm has changed hands, and at the sale of farming implements, household effects, etc., the plow was bought as a curiosity by the present owner after spirited bidding, its age being vouched for as 113 years. As the photograph shows, the plow is entirely of wood with no cast iron in its construction whatever. The mold-board, which is of wood, shows a remarkably good curve, and is held firmly in place by means of wooden braces. The point is of wrought iron, and is hand welded; this is well shown in the illustration. It is held securely in place by an iron rod running through the beam on which are still a number of washers for tightening purposes. This curiosity is for sale, and inquiries may be addressed to the undersigned.

H. WESTON PERRY,
Compton, Prov. Quebec.



A 113-year-old Plow.

Ontario Experimental Union

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union opened at noon on Monday, Dec. 7th, in the Assembly Hall of the Massey building, O. A. C., Guelph. The increased membership and increased interest taken was plainly manifested by an increased attendance. Secretary Zavitz, in his annual report, referred to an attempt which had been made to secure an increased grant from the government, and was glad to be able to state that they got \$100, and now the Secretary got \$200, which formerly went out of union funds. The work was being carried on more extensively, and so more financial aid must be forthcoming. During the past year the ex-students of the O. A. C., who are now in Western Canada, formed the Western O. A. C. Union, while those of the United States formed the American O. A. C. Union. Besides this we find that Experimental Unions are being formed in many of the States and following in our steps. The president, H. N. Monteith, in his opening address extended a cordial welcome to all, and trusted that they would receive benefit. Farmers and other experimenters are showing more confidence in the good work of the Union and through the wide distribution of seeds and plants the Union is doing its share to show that variety is suited to each locality. A new pleasure and profit has been added to farm life by the distribution of fruit trees, etc. The prosperity of the farmer is shown by increased trade, but still his condition is not altogether satisfactory, in that most of them have to work hard late and early. He was proud of the College and of the college paper, the O. A. C. Review, which was gaining in quality and influence. He thanked the members for making him their president for the past year and expressed great indebtedness to Secretary Zavitz.

Mr. E. C. Drury, leading in the discussion, was pleased to note the success of the Union, but thought they should endeavor to cultivate a more cordial feeling toward our old college. Each ex-student should be a missionary in his district, to stir up interest in the O. A. C. To help to do this he proposed making the O. A. C. Review the official organ of the Experimentals Union. Several others endorsed this proposal, and a committee was appointed to report concerning this very important matter. On Tuesday this committee reported, and their motion to make the O. A. C. Review the official organ of the Experimental Union was adopted. Professors Day and Zavitz, W. J. Brown, E. C. Drury, W. H. Mason, G. C. Creelman and N. Monteith will act with the present editorial staff.

EXPERIMENTER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Mr. J. W. Gilmore expressed pleasure at being here for his first time, and to be able to tell us that they were imitating us in the matter of experimental unions, but went further and had reading courses for farmers, farmers' wives and the children. All this served to bring the farmer into closer touch with the higher educational activities of the College. The object of their experimental league was to make farming more attractive and more successful. He extended a hearty invitation to any of the members of our Union to attend their meeting, which was to be held in January.

Mr. W. J. Brown, of the Canadian Correspondence College, Toronto, gave the report of the committee which was appointed last year to decide what should be done regarding a memorial to the late Prof. Fenton. They had decided that it was only right that one who had done so much for ex-students and for Canadians should have more than his great work as a memorial, and proposed getting a competent artist to prepare an oil painting, which should be placed in some of the College buildings.

EXPERIMENTS

Mr. W. R. Graham, of the O. A. C., then gave a report of co-operative experimentation in poultry raising by incubation. Only six successful reports were handed in. The majority of chickens hatched by artificial means die when about ten days old from a kind of diarrhoea. As yet he could give neither cause nor treatment, but hoped to be able to do so next year. The success of the hatch depends on how the machine is run the first ten days. He asked for co-operation of more who were willing to sacrifice time and labor.

Prof. Zavitz then gave an interesting report concerning experiments with field roots and fodder. Over 3,000 experimenters had taken part in 34 experiments. Every man is responsible for his own experiment and urged to do his best and so help himself, his neighbors and the Experimental Union. The greatest results are gained from the work on the farm in connection with the experiment, and not from printed reports. The reports on three varieties of mangels placed Sutton's Mammoth Long Red first in yield, but Yellow Leviathan is more popular as a food for stock. The Cornish Giant Yellow Globe was the poorest yielding. In sugar beets the new Danish Improved is highest as a food, but Klein wanzlebener is the best sugar producer. In Swede turnips, Magnum Bonum leads Kangaroo and Hartley's Bronze Top. This year carrots and parsnips were tested, and results show that car-

rots gave about double the yield of parsnips. Pearce's Improved Half Long White is slightly ahead of Improved Short White. Mastodon Dent was the largest yielder in the fodder corn test, but was not so yielder as Wisconsin Earliest White Dent, which matured better. Under millets the Japanese Panicke was ranked highest, although it was not so yielder as the Hungarian. Sorghum was also tested and the Early Amber Sugar Cane came highest, with Kaffir Corn second. Grass peas and vetches were tested, but the season was quite unfavorable. The Common Vetch was placed first and Grass Peas last. The Hairy Vetch gives good results when sown in fall. Some recommend sowing it with rye, as they ripen about the same time. The Hairy Vetch may be made a paying farm product by using it for seed crop as well as for fodder. In Rape the Dwarf Banania yields better than the Dwarf Essex.

FEEDS AND FODDERS

Prof. Day then dealt with the subject of Feeds and Fodders available to the Ontario farmer. There were different elements needed for different parts of the animal body, and only the digestible constituents can be used in building up the parts of the body. We have proteins which contain nitrogen and go to furnish muscle, blood and milk. Then carbohydrates furnish fat and heat. These consist mainly of starch and sugar in different forms. Again we have fatty foods which produce fat in the animal and also furnish heat. Further, we have those constituents which go to build up the bone known as the ash of the food. All these constituents, and water besides, are needed before an animal can thrive. Food with these constituents in the most suitable proportions for a given purpose is called a *balanced ration*. Different standards are needed for different purposes. Experiments show that the most economical gains are made from light grain ration, because the protein food contained in grains is expensive.

Corn is without equal as a fat producer, but is not suited to young or growing animals as it is a poor bone producer. It is better mixed with light food, such as oats or bran. Peas, too, produce abundant fat. For dairy cows it is well to mix bran or wheat middlings with the other food. Pasture grass forms almost a balanced ration for the dairy cow. Oat straw is ahead of other straws as a food. Sugar beets lead turnips and mangels as fatteners, but they are about equal for dairy purposes. Some recommend Artichokes as a hog food. Rape is a good food, and cheap. Blood meal obtained comparatively pure, is a good substitute for milk in feeding young pigs.

In the discussion which followed much prominence was given to the yield of the pulp from our sugar beet factories

THE FARMERS' HANDY BOOK

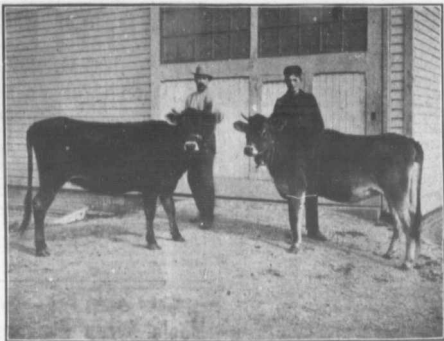
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We will send THE FARMING WORLD one year, Canadian Good Housekeeping one year, and a copy of the Farmer's Handy Book to any address in Canada for \$1.50. Address: THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto.



Two young Jersey heifers recently sold by Dentonia Park Farm, Toronto, to the Ontario Agricultural College. They were imported in dams and are of exceptionally good breeding. Their sires was recently sold for \$7,500.

was a good food, especially if mixed with the sugar beet molasses.

EVENING SESSION

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Hon. John Dryden, Dr. Mills took the chair at the Union meeting in the college gymnasium. In his opening remarks he compared the Experimental Union to a large stream which had only a small beginning, and gave Prof. Zavitz credit for being the chief factor in causing its growth.

Prof. Day then gave a short address on the progress of the Ontario Agricultural College. He first referred to the development along the line of increased accommodation by means of new buildings. Chief of these was the new McDonald Institute buildings, which are already far-famed, and in which a great work is sure to be done in years to come. He then referred to the courses now given and the intention of the management to make junior matriculation standing compulsory before a student may take the course for B. S. A. degree. He then spoke of changes in the staff, but pointed out that the change was more due to addition of new members than dropping out of the old ones.

Then Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of Cornell University, gave an excellent address on that all important subject: "The Farm Home." It was a good idea to institute a college of domestic science in which to train young women. There were many questions which every young farmer should ask himself before choosing a life partner, and the farmer's wife need never be apologized for because she is such. The boys and girls of the farm are the boys and girls who are making their mark in the world. The home should be so elevated that the community will think it the happiest place on earth.

Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave an address on Ontario farm statistics, and made an apparently dry subject exceedingly interesting and instructive. He showed how the information was obtained and the importance of it to the farmer, whose occupation was the chief one of Canada. Referring to the increase along lines of Agriculture he gave the Ontario Agricultural College credit for having much to do in bringing this about.

Mr. W. J. Spillman, Agrostologist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., spoke next on "Farm Management." He classed the Experimental Union as the best of its kind on the

continent. The United States farmer wants nothing to do with small plots, but many were now copying our idea. Farmers should not make their work hard. A pound of brains is worth a ton of muscle on any farm. He must be one who reads, uses executive ability and plans things. The best way to show farmer what to do is to select some specially successful farmer, and by using his history and methods let him to go and do likewise.

The last speaker, Mr. W. H. Mal-drew, Dean of the McDonald Institute, gave a short closing address on his favorite subject: "Nature Study," and pointed out that that study based education on common-place experiences, and fitted us to live here and now.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8TH

Prof. Harcourt, of the O. A. C., explained the composition of some of the common insecticides used in killing the potato beetle. Most of them rely on arsenic in some form to give the poisoning effects. An analysis of the new insecticides shows that they contain a very low percentage of poison compared with the pure Paris green, and that it is cheaper to buy the latter and dilute to suit. The addition of lime to the Paris green solution helps to hold the poison on the leaf. Bug Death has proved of value both as insecticide and fungicide. In fact it is as good as Paris green as an insecticide and better than Bordeaux Mixture as a fungicide, according to experiments during the last two seasons.

Owing to the absence of R. D. Craig, the report of co-operative Experiments in Forestry was read by Mr. M. Ross. At last year's meeting it was decided to ask the government to supply a nursery at the O. A. C., in which young trees could be grown with which to re-forest parts of old Ontario. This was not granted, but the government magnanimously offered land in northern Ontario for this purpose, which was, of course, not accepted. A committee was appointed to report on what they deem most advisable to do, and later reported in favor of again broaching the government with the very important subject.

Prof. Zavitz then dealt with the co-operative experiments with artificial fertilizers. The result is show that good barnyard manure is as good as any, and if that important fertilizer is carefully protected and our wood ashes kept on the farms we need no artificial mixtures.

The report of experiments on small

fruits was then given by Prof. Hutt. These experiments have been conducted for ten years now, and each year brings a larger number of experimenters. In this way the best varieties of small fruits are distributed over the province, and many who never would have bothered with these luxuries become interested and receive the benefit. In strawberries, Clyde is the most productive, but Tennessee Prolific is a more popular variety. Van Deman is a good early berry, but not vigorous enough. The Marlboro and Columbian leading the Cuthbert in raspberries sent out, but the last is most popular. The Golden Queen is an excellent yellow variety. In black raspberries Palmer holds first place, while in the black or thimble-berries, the Agawam is the general favorite and very hardy.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Some business was dispensed with before the regular programme was begun. It was decided to bring before the Dominion Government the importance of having certain foods, now sold on the market for stock analysis, and its composition marked and guarded.

G. H. Clark, B. S. A., Ottawa, then spoke concerning the MacDonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association and explained that such an organization was as important as a stock breeders' association. The Dominion and Ontario Governments have both encouraged the use of high grade seeds.

In the discussion which followed, L. H. Newman, B. S. A., pointed out that the careful selection of seed was as essential to good crops as was good cultivation.

GRAINS AND POTATOES

Prof. Zavitz then followed with a report on results of co-operative experiments with grains and potatoes. In oats, the Siberian gave slightly better yield than the Liberty, but was not so popular. The Alaskan is a very early oat and suitable for mixed feed. The Oederbrunckley was ahead of the Mandcheuri for the first time last year, but the latter again was the best this year. Black Hullless gave better results than White Hullless. The three varieties of spring wheat sent out were, Emmer, Wild Goose and Red Fife. The yields averaged: Emmer, 45.3 bus.; Wild Goose, 18 bus., and Red Fife, 17.7 bus., per acre. Emmer retains the chaff when thrashed, but has lower percentage than the hull of oats and is thought to be better food crop. In peas, a brown pea, the Early Britain, gave the largest yield, with Canadian Beauty second. Two varieties of bug-proof peas were tested, but the weather was unfavorable; the Egyptian pea yielded only 16.3 bus. and the grass pea 13.8 bus. per acre. Experiments with Soy beans, place Early Yellow ahead of Medium Green. These make a very rich food for stock. Corn grown for grain resulted in King Philip maturing best and being the favorite. North Star, Yellow Dent and Compton's Early were also good. Three comparatively new varieties were sent out. Imperial Amber ranked highest, Buda Pesth second and Turkey Red third. In sweet corn, Crosby and Country Gentlemen are the leading varieties. In potatoes, three early, one medium and one late variety was sent out. The late variety, Empire State, gave the best yield, and the medium, Burpee's Extra Early, second. Of the three early varieties, the Early Pinkeye was best, Early Ohio second and Stray Beauty last. This year potatoes planted in hills gave better results than those on the level.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

Mr. N. J. Spillman then spoke on "Grasses and Clovers for hay and for" (Continued on page 908.)

In the Dairy

Kingston Dairy School

The tenth session of the Kingston Dairy School began on Nov. 16th last and will continue until April 13th. During this period, a number of short and long courses of instruction will be given. The school has been enlarged and greatly improved during vacation and is in a position to do better work than ever before for its many patrons.

Notes from Guelph Dairy School

The following, relative to the excellent work being done at the Dairy School in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, was crowded out of last issue:

THE COWS

There are at present about 50 head of cattle in the herd of the Dairy, representing three different breeds and also a number of grades and a few cross-breeds. Several of the cows bid fair to make a record, for the present year, of over 10,000 lbs. of milk, and 350 to 400 lbs. of butter. As in previous years the Holsteins are in the lead. Some recent purchases of Ayrshires and Jerseys will strengthen the herds in these two breeds. Two Jersey heifers have been purchased from Dentonia Park Farm at a good price, and it is expected that they will add very materially to the value of the Jerseys in the herd. These heifers are among the choicest to be found at Dentonia. They could not have been bought except for educational purposes, and the students attending the short courses in dairying and live stock will have the benefit of seeing and judging some good dairy stock during the coming winter.

BUTTER-MAKING.

The butter branch of the dairy has been improved during the year by the addition of a "Successor" having a capacity of 500 lbs. butter, which is doing good work. It is of Canadian manufacture and marks a distinct advance in the manufacture of butter-making machinery. A turbine separator and a carbonic anhydride ice machine are the two other important additions to the dairy machinery. At present the second year students are taking practical instruction in creamery work. This will be completed in time for the Creamery course students to have all the butter room for their work in December. Formerly, this class took work along with the sophomores, but a change was made this year, whereby the whole attention of the dairy department will be given to the creamery class. For those who do not attend but two or three weeks at the dairy school this short course is specially commended. Unless the butter-makers take more interest in this short course it is probable that it will be cut out from the list of short courses at the College, as the number of students who have been attending in the past, scarcely warrants the expense.

We practice pasteurization of the whole milk all the year, and find that the results are much better than where pasteurization is not followed.

CHEESE-MAKING

In the cheese department we are adding a machine for making cheese boxes. The cheese box problem is becoming a serious one for many of our factories. The material is becoming very scarce in the older sections, which means that the raw material must be shipped in "knock-down" form. The weight rates are thus very much reduced, and if the cheesemaker can make his own boxes,

or have them made at the factory, it will be a great help. It is hoped that students in the regular dairy school, from January to March, will be able to get sufficient instruction to show him how to make his own cheese boxes.

The special instruction to advanced makers will be continued as in the past. Dairy chemistry, dairy bacteriology, instruction in piping, repairing, etc., will also form a part of the instruction.

Eight different makes of hand separators are now installed in the farm dairy. Setting milk, butter-making, testing milk, poultry raising and domestic science are also included in the farm dairy instruction.

The Western Dairyman's Convention

The 37th annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association, to be held at St. Thomas, Ont., on Jan. 12-14, promises to be of unusual interest and profit. Among those who will address the meeting will be the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. John Dryden, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, A. F. MacLaren, M.P., Prof. Dean, J. A. Ruddick, Dr. Connell, Prof. Harrison, Prof. Gamble, Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Elm Grove, Wis., and a number of others. The gathering will be most profitable one throughout and dairymen should arrange to be present in large numbers. We would like to see more of the patrons of cheese factories and creameries attend these meetings than has been the case in recent years. The farmer or the fellow who produces the milk is the one connected with the business that needs the education at the present time. The officers of the Association should therefore arrange to get as many of the farmers as possible out at the coming convention.

Feeding Turnips to Milk Cows

Cows are also partial to turnips, but if they are giving milk many will hesitate about feeding them, on account of their giving the milk a turnip flavor. If the cows are allowed access to them at all times and are fed on them exclusively, there is no doubt but they will transmit their flavor to the milk and butter. In fact, so well is this property of turnips known that nearly all milk condensing companies have a clause in the contracts with farmers to the effect that no milk is to be delivered from cows fed on them. But if some care is exercised in feeding turnips they will make a good feed, and all the objectionable odor can be avoided. They should never be fed alone, and only at stated intervals. The best plan is to chop them up by placing them in a barrel and using a spade and then mix them with cut hay, meal, bran or something of that sort. The feeding should always be done immediately after the cow is milked, and when she has consumed her allowance she should have no more until after the next milking.

Did Not Accept

A Yorkshire farmer was asked to the funeral of a neighbor's third wife, and, as he had attended the funeral of the two others, his own wife was rather surprised when he declined the invitation. On being pressed he gave his reasons with some hesitation. "Well, these, see, lass, it makes a chap feel a bit awkward like to be a-lit accepting other rater's civilities, when he never has nowt o' f' soart of his own to ax 'em back to."

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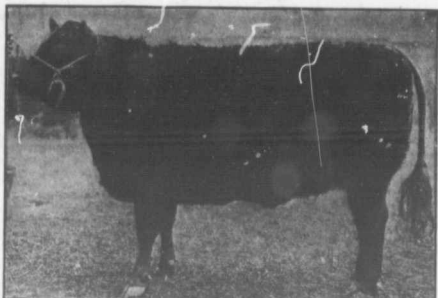
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Damesfield Patricia, champion beast at the Norwich, England, Fat Stock Show, 1903.

Our English Letter

Disastrous Season for Farmers—Trend of the Markets— Prices for Christmas Fare.

London, Eng., 26 Nov., 1903.

Farmers in this country have had the most disastrous season for many years. In previous despatches I have endeavored to show the great amount of harm done by the heavy and incessant rains throughout the "alleged" summer. All the corn is not yet carried and on late and low-lying farms the crop will be of no use beyond getting rid of it as manure. The present month has fortunately been a fairly dry one and during the last fortnight the land has improved so much in condition as to allow preparations to be pushed forward for planting of wheat, and already a good area has been got in. Farm crops have all suffered from the inclement season, with the exception of hay, which was a very large yield, and got in good condition. The old saying that "a good stack of hay never stood in a bad place" seems likely to prove again a true one, for with anything like a seasonable winter many farmers will need all the food they have to keep their stock moving along in the right direction. The fat stock show season has opened very satisfactorily. The ball was opened at Norwich last week when there was an excellent collection of both cattle and sheep, the quality of the exhibits being substantially above the average.

The Norwich Show is always looked forward to eagerly by breeders and feeders, as here they are able to get some idea as to how the future shows are likely to pan out. On my journey through the eastern counties I could not help noticing that a tremendous lot of water there was about, acres and acres being completely waterlogged. At the old Cambridgeshire city of Ely I incidentally fell in with one of the official lecturers in favor of our Chamberlain's protection proposals, and learnt that the movement is gradually making good headway in the country districts.

To return, however, to fat stock shows, we arrived in Norwich only to find the rain coming down and the streets a couple of inches deep with mud, while in London on the same day it was fine and cold for the Italian King and Queen to visit the Guildhall. The champion beast at Norwich was found in Damesfield Patricia, belonging to Mr. H. W. Hudson. This is a very beautiful Aberdeen-Angus — Dexter cross-bred heifer, which was not only first in her class at Birmingham last year but was declared to be the best

of the cross-breeds shown. It is seldom a heifer is exhibited two years in succession as a fat animal, but this one excited so much admiration and seemed so faultless, both in symmetry and quality, that it was deemed a pity to send her to the shambles. Her success and high merit will draw attention to the valuable cross of the Aberdeen-Angus bull and the Dexter cow. Indeed, it would not be at all surprising if it became all the fashion as blue-greys have been. A point in favor is that all the progeny will have small bones and their carcasses will yield what consumers patronise most—diminutive joints with a less proportion of fat to lean meat than bigger beasts yield. Perhaps the Dexter will become extremely popular for crossing purposes. The Short-horn-Dexter in the hands of a few breeders has become quite a distinct type in Ireland, and perhaps the union of the Aberdeen-Angus and the Dexter will nick still more perfectly. H. M. the King was well up in the prize list, winning first and second for steers bred and fed in Norfolk and also a first and second for Southdown sheep. Red Polled Cattle were on their native heath at Norwich, and a capital display they made, but they do not seem to be adapted to yield early maturity beef from a showman's point of view. The sheep classes were well filled, but the exhibits call for no special consideration.

The Birmingham show opens within a few days now and this will be rapidly succeeded by the Smithfield Club Exhibition. At Birmingham there is always a capital collection of Herefords, and these, I hear, will be quite up to the average. Market prospects are not any too rosy just now, as business in all trades is very slack and generally depressed. Many works are on short time and this naturally tends to restrict operations—food markets in which Canadians are especially interested. Meat of best quality is somewhat scarce just now owing to most of it being kept back for the Christmas markets, when it is hoped better values will be realized. There is sure to be a fair enquiry for top qualities but we are inclined to look on the market pessimistically. English poultry keepers have had a very bad time, as turkeys will be short in numbers, and buyers are looking to the large supplies from Canada to make up their deficiencies in the home-fed article.

The wet harvest was very trying to breeders here, and there was a large number of fatalities among the birds traceable to the inclement season.

Fruit Markets

Trade in our fruit market is exceedingly quiet. Apples are the fruit of the hour; the Nova Scotia fruit takes the palm for general excellence. Some of the Canadian fruit is excellent, but there is rather more spotted fruit than usual and it will be well if the Canadian grower attends to the details of spraying more fully. So far as we have been able to observe the Canadian fruit averages more spot this season than does the American, although the Canadian would be the best apple and certainly is when clean. It is a pity these spotted fruits are sent as it will do the ordinary Canadian no good. Nova Scotian Blenheimers are a very fine fruit, as also are the Kings and Golden Russets. Many thousands of barrels are being landed in this country, yet there seems to be little fall in prices, showing what a tremendous demand exists for apples. Some Canadian apples (Keiffers) are on the market in cases and barrels, which soon find purchasers. Good business is now going forward. A "bear" movement among bass holders has driven down prices in all directions. Several slumping has been going on in the department for Canadian bacon, and in the official list there has been a decline of 75 cents to 51 per cwt. The market for Canadian cheese at first had an inactive appearance, but latterly it has assumed a healthier tone, and operations are marked by more freedom, especially for "colored" cheese.

A Game of Bluff

In the Breeders' Nov. 25th, 1903 last, Mr. G. Howard Davidson, of New York State, issued a challenge to the effect that he would meet any Shropshire bred anywhere with a flock of fifteen Shropshires, the stakes to be anywhere from \$100 to \$1,000. Though the challenge was somewhat indefinite, it did not take our Canadian Shropshire breeders long to accept the challenge. On Nov. 28th, Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., issued the following, which was distributed freely over the show grounds at Chicago:

"This day, Nov. 28th, 1903, my attention having been for the first time directed to G. Howard Davidson's Challenge in 'The Breeders' Gazette' of Nov. 25, 1903, issue, I hereby accept said challenge to show fifteen Shropshire Ewe Lambs, all out of my own flock, believing I have twenty of the best to be seen in any flock on the continent."

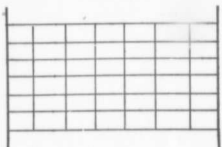
"Earlier, before many of my best ram lambs were sold, I would gladly have accepted the challenge for them also, and I have little doubt there are corner Canadian and American breeders who might safely accept the challenge were they so inclined."

Davidson did not accept this challenge and another was issued by some of the breeders present at the show offering to accept the challenge and have the matter decided then and there. The stakes were to be \$500 a side. The contributions to this fund were John Campbell, \$100; G. H. Hardin, \$100; Henry Harding, \$50; John Jackson, \$50 and J. L. Duncan, \$100. But here again the challenger "blunked," and refused to meet the others at the arena. After a day or two's excitement over the matter Davidson finally made a most gracious backdown and apologized for his presumption in thinking breeders have had a very bad time in the universe. It was a dangerous game to play, and unless one is prepared to stand by it he should not issue so sweeping a challenge.

Farm Implements and Conveniences

A Cow Sling

I have a very useful article which I think every farmer who keeps cows should have. It is a sling for getting cows on to their feet. I should have lost a valuable cow some time ago only for this article. It is made as follows: Take a piece of woven wire fence, six feet long, then take two pieces of good, hard round poles, about six feet long. Attach the wire to these poles and line with the old hair blankets. Use two



pulleys and some rope, and you have one of the best slings it is possible to get. By the use of double pulleys one man can raise any cow to her feet.

I also keep a bucket of ashes in my stable all the time to sprinkle the floor with to prevent cows from slipping, and therefore avoid many a strain.

W. F. ARMSTRONG,
Leeds Co., Ont.

A Home Made Bag Holder

The following is a description of a bag-holder which appeared in a recent issue of the *Australasian*. Some of our readers may feel like trying it. It is made as follows:

Procure a piece of 2 in. plank, 30 in. long and as wide as you can get. Bore two 1-4 in. holes in the plank, 24 in. apart. Then get two sticks, 3 ft. 9 in. long, of some tough wood, green poles will do, which should be about as large



as a man's wrist. Shave these sticks to fit the holes in the plank, and shave about 10 in. of the upper ends so that they will fit tightly into a 3-4 in. hole. Now make two blocks of hardwood, 4 1-2 in. long, and 2 1-2 in. square; bore a 3-4 in. hole in each block near the end. Set the compasses for a 6 in. circle, and mark off two half circles on an inch board; then saw them out, and nail one of these circular pieces on each block, close to the end, as shown at A. These circular pieces should be 1 in. thick each way, and they should have about three small lathing nails left sticking out 1-4 in. to keep the bag from

slipping off. It is the spring of the two long sticks that holds the bag tight. The blocks can be slipped up or down for bags of different lengths.

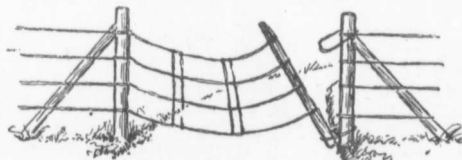
Measuring Corn in Crib

It is generally conceded by men who have had most experience in buying corn from the crib that it requires about two and one-half cubic feet to make a bushel. In other words, a crib twenty feet long, ten feet high and five feet wide would contain thousand cubic feet and would hold 400 bushels. We have known instances where it was claimed that two and a quarter cubic feet made a bushel of corn. In this case a crib twenty feet long, ten feet high and four and one-half feet wide would contain 900 cubic feet and would hold 400 bushels. If corn is extra fine in quality the latter rule may be applicable, but if it is in any sense chaffy, or if there is any considerable percentage of mixing the two and one-half feet per bushel is the one to use.—The Homestead.

A Handy Wire Gate

Where wire fences are employed quite universally on farms, handy gates at convenient places save much time, when the farmer wishes to pass from one field to another without having to drive some distance to reach the main entrance to the field. The cut shown here is that of a wire gate which is quite common in many parts of the west. Such a gate is easily constructed and when placed at convenient points about the farm, they become time savers for the farmers.

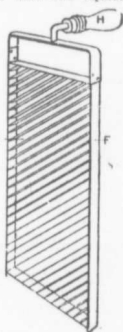
The gate wires are fastened to a post with staples and the loose ends of the wires are attached to a nole five feet in length. When it is desired to shut the gate, put the lower end of this pole into the ring of the post opposite the post to which the wires are stapled; then draw up the upper end of the pole, placing the top loop of wire over the top of the pole. The wires of the gate



should be of equal length. When the gate is closed the wires will be taut and firm. Two slats should be fastened to the gate wires to keep them from tangling when the gate is open. Such a gate is so simple an affair that it can be easily placed on any wire fence without much expense.

A New Curd Knife

Cheese-makers will be interested in the accompanying sketch of a new curd-knife that has recently been put on the market in England. It has been the custom to use two separate knives, one fitted with horizontal and the other with vertical blades. This new one, patented by Messrs. Ford & Son, of Blandford, Dorset, England, is intended to combine the advantages of both the vertical and horizontal blades, so that only one implement is needed. This object is secured by placing the cutters in the frame diagonally, thus making a sort of compromise between the vertical and the horizontal positions. The new knife is used by drawing it through the curd from one end of the vat to the other. The knife is then reversed and drawn back again through the vat. After this double operation is finished, the curd will be found divided into small cubes, exactly as when two separate imple-



ments are used. The price of the implement is less than the combined prices of the two cutters hitherto necessary, and it does the work as well as, and more quickly.

"Chuck Full of What I Like."

I must congratulate you on the splendid farm paper you are now placing in the hands of your readers; chuck full of what I like—short, crisp statements of facts from actual experience.

W. J. BAKER, Hastings Co., Ont.

ASSETS \$23,600,000.00

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The best Christmas and most truly typical of Canada will be that in which we combine the hearty spirit of the historic English holiday with fidelity to Canadian life. Let us be genuine, working out our national life from national conditions, proudly accepting them as our rightful lot. Let us be genuine in our Christmas, true to our personal needs and abilities, and as true Canadians we will have a Canadian Christmas.

The Miser's Christmas Eve
 Has ye heard o' the auld Scotch miser,
 Who'd skimped and saved sae long
 His heart had grown cauld as his siller,
 Till he ken'd nae ane's sorrow nor
 wrang?

But a' the his board could g' him
 Was a care, not restfu' peace,
 Carking care, lest a thief should rob
 him,
 Till frae life he sought release.

In despair he gaed himsel' to drown
 Ane Christmas eve, t'her burn;
 To a pleadin' bairn he tossed some gold,
 Scarce stopping his head to turn.

"For I can need it nae mair," he
 groaned,
 "When gane from this waesome
 world."
 But a sudden joy shot up j' heart,
 An' the flame round the embers
 curled.

Till a' his being grew bright an' warm
 Wi' the thoct that came as light;

That life was worth living an' gold was
 good,
 Did he but use it aright.

Then he hied him hame to his attic,
 An' frae bag an' box an' chest,
 Took bank-notes an' gold an' siller
 In haste, for he could na' rest

Till wi' lezish hand, he had given
 To a' the pair folk around,
 They scarce could thank him for won-
 der,
 Till, joyful, he said, "I hae found

Mair happiness comes frae givin'
 Tho' sma' the gifte be,
 Then frae all the hoarded treasure
 Ye keep for yoursel' to see."

The Yule Log

The Scandinavian ancestors of the English used, at their feast of Yule, to kindle large bonfires in honor of Thor. The custom was formerly observed in England with pomp and circumstance.

On Christmas eve, after the religious services, a huge log, sometimes a rugged root grotesquely marked, was drawn from the woods with much merriment. As it passed the wayfarer, he raised his hat in honor of the venerable black log, which was destined to support a fire that would crackle a welcome to all guests, and burn out ancient feuds.

Formerly, the custom was for each member of the family to sit in turn on the log, after it was rolled to the hearth, singing a Yule song, and drink to a merry

Christmas. When the fire was kindled, large Christmas candles were lighted and the sports began. The log was kept burning till Candlemas, Feb. 2nd, and a small portion of it was carefully preserved to light the Yule log on the next Christmas.

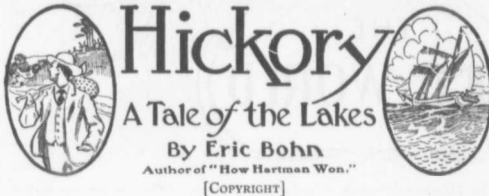
Christmas at Church

In our Christmas celebrations nowadays the church very rightly holds an honored place. It is an expression of the things for which Christmas exists, a reminder of the Christian spirit which we have ever with us. With Christmas is naturally associated the church, for Christmas is a religious festival, and the church thus becomes in a special sense a home. Carols, songs, the chime of bells, the message of peace renewed from year to year, the happy expression given to the religious spirit—these are the things that make Christmas long remembered and eagerly awaited. Without the church, without the religious spirit, something is lacking—Christmas is not Christmas, but only a date on the calendar. The churches justify their existence as they carry out into the rest of the year this message and spirit of peace, thus becoming "homes" in all seasons.

In the olden times, too, the church took a prominent part in the Christmas celebrations. The churches that our forefathers attended were quaint old buildings, but they were the centres of a strong and vital influence. Our illustration on this page shows one of the phases of this old-time church life—a village choir of over a century ago.



An Old-Time Christmas Choir.



CHAPTER VII.

The next morning, Hickory, for he will have to be called by his new name, could scarcely move. The many sore places on his body had become huge black patches, and his joints were bruised and inflamed. Still his mind was clear, and after what Ginger had said, he cheerily greeted the men, who stole in one by one to do what they could for him. Notwithstanding this, his injuries were worse than even the mate supposed, for it took many days to make him well enough to leave his berth, to say nothing about entering upon his duties.

This gave him time both to reflect and to observe; and as the latter was now his chief interest, he learned many things during his enforced idleness, which otherwise might have escaped his observation. The thing that struck him most was that the men never spoke of their past lives. They might have been part and parcel of the Condor for all time for that matter. Their chief interests were of the actual present; what they made, how they squandered their money, and what they saved. As to the ship itself, though they talked of corn and lumber, there was something else away in the background, like "salting the jolly fish," and "fiddling the strings," the meaning of which he did not comprehend. And from what he had already learned, the less of which he knew the better. Of the four men, he liked Skittles the best. Though much older, he appeared to be the most like himself. Still the past with him, as with all of them, was a closed book, which Skittles showed no intention of opening. Nevertheless, Hickory involuntarily associated him with young Patterson, to whom the father had sent the impossible message. Was he not 'Billy'?

Skittles was more attentive than the other sailors. He came oftener to see him, and was always ready to amuse and help him. One day they were talking about dogs, when Hickory expressed a preference for setters.

"Nothing like the hound for me," said Skittles. "Here's the picture of a regular bear."

And taking a little amblyoptra from his pocket he handed it to Hickory. "Goodness gracious!" cried the latter in surprise, at once recognizing the Patterson hound.

"What's the matter?" exclaimed Skittles, turning upon him sharply.

"I've seen a dog like that somewhere," said Hickory, endeavoring to cover his confusion.

"I expect you have," said Skittles, in a hurried tone. "They are as thick as bees in some parts." And almost immediately he went out, leaving Hickory to draw his own conclusions.

On Ginger's next visit he was up and anxious for work. His mind would be easier when his hands were busy.

"Don't bother yourself for a day or two yet," said the mate, "and remember, when you do start, your orders come direct from myself."

"And not from the captain?" he asked.

ed. He had only seen the chief officer once since he came on board.

"Of course; but as I brought you here, the captain has put you specially under my control."

"May I ask a question or two then?"

"Yes."

"Do you have watchwords on the Condor?"

"Yes."

"You used them when we came on board."

"Yes; both yours and mine."

"And what was mine?"

"The first and the last words—mine was the middle one."

"Spruce, 'splinter' and 'pine'. What do they mean?"

"That's not your business. After a time you may find out; but it's not necessary to know now," said Ginger.

"Now about the ship's watchword, it is always the same: 'Shiver my timber,' and it's an absolute secret to the men of the Condor."

"I understand," said Hickory.

"Another point you ought to know. The captain and myself are never off the boat at the same time—one or the other of us is always in command."

"Are the men allowed on shore?"

"Rarely. Never without leave; and on returning, the watchword is always required from each man."

"Do the men go all over the brig?"

Hickory asked.

"Over the main deck and the hold, but in the captain's den and my own, never."

"What of the cook?"

"He's a Chinaman, knows his business, and keeps to himself."

"And about my own work?"

"That'll be learning to run the ship. A regular sailor hand and nothing else. Learn as fast as you can. There'll be lots for you to do. Now I'll give you a motto. It ain't good grammar, but it's straight bizness. It was given to the lads by the mate that came before me, and every fellow on the Condor knows it by heart. 'A man never knows nuthin' if he never sees it, and if he never sees nuthin', he never knows it.'"

Saying which, Ginger left him to think upon all he had said.

From then out Hickory rapidly improved, and soon became familiar with his duties. Day by day, too, he tried to grind into his memory in actual practice Ginger's old motto. The 'settin' bizness was the great difficulty; and to do him justice, he did his best not to see; sometimes blinding his eyes by doing work that was not even necessary.

When his first pay day arrived, he was in a serious dilemma about another matter. The captain had allowed him full time, although only able to work during the last week, or so—while as Ginger told him the other men would only receive half pay.

"All because they gave me a hazing," said Hickory.

"Not because they hazed you, but for the way they did it."

"I don't think that's fair," said Hickory.

"Take care. A statement like that is mutiny."

"I mean that the intention was all right, and I want to share with them the pay I didn't work for."

"That's bad logic, but good sense," returned Ginger, nodding approval. "They're human critters, and it will make them more than ever your friends. The money's yours, and a man can do what he likes with his own."

"Another thing," said Hickory. "I want to send some money away by letter. How can I do it if I never go ashore?"

Ginger's brow contracted.

"A man's supposed to cut everything behind him, when he comes on the Condor," he said.

"I know, but this is something I can't cut."

"I don't want either names or places, but you'll have to tell me the particulars before you can get leave," said the mate.

Hickory had reefed a job that was carrying too much sail, and they were going ashore.

"The fact is," he said in a low voice, "I hadn't money enough to travel with, until a girl lent me some, and now I want to pay her back."

"If she gave you money, she gobbled your heart, and it's a fair exchange," said Ginger, with a grin.

"She's only a friend," returned Hickory, reddening, "ain't quarter good enough for her, but how can I send it? That's what I want to know."

"Sending's no trouble," said Ginger. "But we can't have letters coming to the Condor. Your old name, I know, and your new name your friends must not know. All this I made plain to you before."

"I know, sir, and I took the consequences for five years when I promised to abide by the rules. All I want is to send the money and be sure that she'll get it."

"Well, then, write the letter, sign your proper name, not in the money, make no mention of the Condor or the chap called Hickory, and I will see that it is registered. The rule is for all letters written on the Condor to be read by the captain or myself before they are posted; but this time I won't insist, on condition that it will be the last."

"There will be no occasion for any more," said Hickory.

"All right, lad. I don't know but you might write it in my cabin, during the next watch; and when we get to port this afternoon I'll post it myself."

"Thank you, sir; I thought sailors were not admitted into your cabin."

"Ah! but this is different."

Half an hour later, Hickory was seated at a table in the mate's room, writing the first letter he had ever written in his life. He had only half an hour to do it in, and Ginger had promised that he should not be disturbed. What should he say? For fully five minutes he sat thinking, and at last he commenced. The letter ran thus:

"Dear Elsie,—

"You are the best girl that ever lived. If it hadn't been for your money I could never have got a place where I could earn enough to pay it back. But I have it now, and here it is. I can never thank you enough, Elsie. I'm going to keep the purse, too. It's worth more to me than anything else I have. Some day I'll give it back to you, but that won't be for five years. Then I'll come sure as fate. Tell my mother please that I'm well and have got a place, and when the five years are up I'll be home to see you both. Just trust me, Elsie; I'll trust you forever. Good-bye, from the boy that loves you better than his own life—

"Tom Potter."

Then he put in the money and in his scrawling hand wrote the address. The time was nearly up; and while hasten-

ing, he heard the voices of the captain and mate in the adjoining room. It was the captain's den, and the two had just come in.

"It's the biggest jelly fish we've salted this summer," said the captain, "and it'll net us a clean thousand."

"It's mighty lucky it takes so little space," said the mate in a low tone. He had not forgotten that Hickory might be in the next room, and approached the door to ascertain.

But the young man had taken warning, and having heard the first words, he slipped the letter into his pocket and rushed down the gangway to the lower deck.

When Ginger opened the door, to his intense satisfaction, the cabin was empty.

"Luckiest thing that ever happened," he said to himself. "The kid's as innocent as a child. Better keep him so, if we can."

But the kid was soliloquizing, too, and in his bunk that night he reasoned the matter out by all the light he had. The statement of the captain was only a development of what he already sus-

ber and corn. What lay beyond these was none of his. Why should he pry into the secrets of other men's lives? Had he not been told emphatically, from the first, that his duty would be to attend to his own business, and not to pay attention to anything else?

And beyond all, by word as binding as an oath, he had agreed to be true to the ship and work upon her for the allotted term. Why should he attempt to break that word? What but disaster could come from the abnegation of a solemn promise? The forfeiture of his own life might even be the sacrifice; and if, by stratagem, he succeeded in eluding all vigilance, and escaping to the shore, what better would he be? Why give up an occupation which he liked with sure pay, for a precarious one which would only be fitful at the best?

The more he thought of it, the more decided did he become. He would stick to his post, do his duty and learn what he could, no matter who "fiddled the strings," "shivered the timbers," or "salted the jelly fish" of the Condor.

his hand down to the little brown purse in his pocket, he thought of the money he was saving toward that day, and took comfort.

The steady performance of duty on Hickory's part did not escape the captain's observation. It pleased him to know that he had secured a man ambitious of practical knowledge—one who could mind his own business—and at the same time be trustworthy and energetic.

Hickory proved himself of value also in other ways. He was skilful in acquiring the use of tools, and as the Condor was an old boat, needing much repair during each winter while off duty, it did not take long to discover his aptitude as a mechanic.

But the young man's mind was often doubtful. It was difficult to be continually oblivious. The old mate's motto still rang through his brain. He did his best not to see; and his only relief was to plunge harder into work, realizing that assiduous occupation was the best antidote against the evil effects of deeds of other men.

In September, of the second year of his life on the Condor, the brig took an unusual course. She went straight to Duluth for her load of corn. This was further west than her ordinary beat. On the return journey she stopped several times near little places on the southern shore, ostensibly to meet friends of the captain. What impressed Hickory, as it had done on previous occasions, was that halts of this nature were always made at night time. All day long the brig scudded before the breeze, and not until after the last rays of daylight had disappeared was the order given to tack towards the shore. Then sails were reefed, the anchor dropped, and a boat from a little cove waited for. Bye-and-bye it appeared, manned by a single oarsman; and before he had time to mount the ladder of the brig, Hickory caught the "Shiver my timber" sign: from the captain's lips. The reply he did not hear; but the minute the visitor was on deck. There was hurrying and scurrying, carrying satchels and dark lanterns; but it was not for long. Words were few and voices low. Then the man disappeared over the side, the boat glided away, and all was still. Next came the order:

"Run up the yards. Put on all sail." And Hickory, who was becoming an expert, and had charge of the halyards, unfurled the canvas again.

On successive evenings similar experiences occurred. Could this visitor possibly be the same man?

But the afternoon following the latter visit was even of greater interest. The Condor was nearing the Sault under full sail, when the captain, who had been on the watch most of the day, levelled his glass at a steam launch just visible in the distance.

"A U.S. revenue cutter," he muttered to Ginger. "She's full of men, and running straight for us."

"It's lucky we're ready," was the mate's comment.

"In ten minutes they'll board us," continued the captain, in a low voice; "but I'll be blessed if they'll find a single thing from bowsprit to stern. Better speak to the boys though. This is the first time the rascals have hounded us down in three years. Then they don't get a red cent."

"Salted jelly-fish keep best when well packed," muttered Ginger.

"You bet your bottom dollar," was the captain's comment as Ginger left him.

Cranks, Splinters, Rozin and Pickles were not taken by surprise. Although they talked by orders of little but lumber and corn, their eyes were open and

(Continued on page 903.)



"Sorry to put you to so much trouble," said the A.R.O., nonchalantly, "but orders have to be obeyed." (See page 903.)

pected. From the first he had his suspicions of the rectitude of the men of the Condor; and each day, during and after recovery, these suspicions had grown stronger. The peculiar expressions sometimes used, the complete exclusion of certain subjects from discussion, the strange orders he occasionally heard given to others, but never to himself, and the peculiarity of the names of all the hands, from the mate downwards, all pointed to something inexplicable and mysterious. There was wrong somewhere. What was it? But what business was it of his?

If evil existed, it was neither by his knowledge nor of his doing, and outside of the position he was engaged to fill. His post was simply that of sailor, to stand by the masts, d., to reef and fly the jibs, to help to guide the ship, and to load and unload the cargoes of lum-

CHAPTER VIII.

More than a year passed by. Hickory liked his work, and became familiar with his regular duties as a sailor. Nothing pleased him better than to stand before the mast in a stiff breeze. Never sea-sick, he even revelled in the gales; and the tossing of the ship before the storm, when guided by a master hand, was something that he loved. The outward and outward manoeuvres of the brig had a charm that never ended; and he rejoiced that he had accepted Ginger's offer of a place. It gave him what for years he had desired—life on the lakes, a struggle with wind and wave—a vision over the interminable waters. Then it was that he dreamed of Elsie and the future. Sometimes his eyes grew moist—it seemed so very distant—but slipping

SUNDAY AT HOME

Christmas Gifts

"Thou hast received gifts for me—"

Psalms 68:18.

Christmas gifts for thee,
Fair and free!
Precious things from the heavenly store,
Filling thy casket more and more;
Golden love in divinest chain,
That never can be untwined again;
Silvery carols of joy that swell
Sweetest of all in the heart's lone cell;
Pearls of peace that were sought for
thee

In terrible depths of a fiery sea;
Diamond promises sparkling bright,
Flashing in farthest reaching light.
Christmas gifts for thee,
Grand and free!

Christmas gifts from the King of love,
Brought from His royal home above;
Brought to thee in the far-off land,
Brought to thee by His own dear hand;
Promises held by Christ for thee,
Peace as a river flowing free.
Joy that in his own joy must live,
And love that Infinite Love can give.
Surely thy heart of hearts uplifts
Carols of praise for such Christmas
gifts!

—Frances Ridley Havergal.

Christmas Charity

The kindly spirit of the Jewish law ordained that the poor should participate in national entertainments. At the Feast of Weeks and Tabernacles, the Jew was to see to it that not only his own family should rejoice therein, but that his servants and the stranger, the fatherless and the widow should share in the general joyfulness.

The festive day by which the Christian celebrates the birth of Him who came to bring "on earth peace" and "good will toward men," finds also its fitting expression in the joys of the family gathering and in deeds of kindness and charity.

Time has shorn the holiday of its boisterous jollity, and associated it with the hallowed feelings of domestic love and the exuberance of children. It is as natural as it is sweet and reasonable, that with these home joys should be associated kindly thoughts of those whose homes glow not with pleasant memories nor with delightful anticipations.

The Grace of Giving

We are to cultivate the grace of giving just as we cultivate other graces. We can do so—

1. By gaining a deeper sense of the world's need. It was this need which prompted the gift of Christ.

"Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ; for your sakes He became poor." "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." It is often said that people do not give to good causes because they are ignorant of them. The more we gain a knowledge of these needs and give intelligently and systematically to relieve them, the more will this grace grow.

2. By a realization of the great gift that has been given to us. Our niggardly giving often is because of a feeble sense of obligation. In this respect also we need to consider the grace of Christ. "Though He was rich, yet for our sake He became poor," yet He made Himself of no reputation, and

lived a life of poverty and suffering. He gave His life for us. He left us with a work to do. How pitiful often are our gifts in view of so great a debt and so great a work. If one should save our life, we would feel that a lifetime could hardly repay so great an obligation. He who must greater should be our sense of debt to Him to whom we owe our eternal salvation. Our thought should be, not how little, but how much can I give!

3. By the practice of systematic giving. With intelligent and constant exercise, the true spirit of the art of giving will grow. One's interest increases in that to which he gives, hence giving and knowledge will be mutually stimulated. One finds that he is interested in missions when he gives to them. As one perceives, as he cannot help doing, the great benefit which intelligent, systematic giving is to himself as well as to its object, he will constantly grow in this grace also.

Our Own Faults

Let us not be over-curious about the failings of others, but take account of our own; let us bear in mind the excellencies of other men, while we reckon up our own faults, for then shall we be well pleasing to God. For he that looks at the faults of others, and at his own excellencies, is injured in two ways: by the latter he is carried up to arrogance, through the former he falls into listlessness. For when he perceives that such a one hath sinned, very easily he will sin himself; when he perceives he hath in aught excelled, very easily he becometh arrogant. He who consents to oblivion his own excellencies, and looks at his failings only, whilst he is a curious engineer of the excellencies, not the sins of others, is profitable in many ways. And how? I will tell you. When he sees that such a one has done excellently, he is raised to emulate the same; when he sees that he himself hath sinned, he is rendered humble and modest. If we act thus, if we thus regulate ourselves, we shall be able to obtain the good things which we are promised through the loving kindness of our Lord Jesus Christ.

A Christmas Wish

A merry Christmas wish I thee,
And that the coming year may be
Unshadowed by a grief or fear,
Undimmed by sorrow's sigh or tear.

May Christmas bells make music sweet
Within thine heart, and may thy feet
Tread safely o'er the untried way
Which opens of the New Year's Day.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

Honesty is one of the first principles of Christianity. It lies at the base and also at the apex of Christian character. It must be the dominant force in all traffic.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Christmas in the Barn

She went to visit the good old farm,
When Christmas came with its holy
charm,
Little Maid Marion, just turned five,
The wisomest, merriest sprite alive,
Whose heart was full of a tender love
For all God's creatures below, above.

Out with grandpa on Christmas morn,
She fed the cattle their hay and corn,
And hunted for hens' nests here and
there,
Up the ladder and down the stair;
Till at length, in a corner, set one side,
A last spring's scarecrow she espied.

Battered and dusty and grim it stood,
With arms of straw and a head of
wood,
Wearing a hat of an ancient style,
And an old gray coat that would make
you smile,
And leaning sadly as if the care
Or the griefs of life were too much to
bear.

Frightened, our wee maid turned to fly,
Then stopped, with a tear in each soft-
brown eye,
As her soul with a wondrous pity
burned
For this lonely creature whom joy had
spurned.

"I wish you, sir," (and she turned her
head),
"A merry Christmas," she softly said.

What Amy Gave

When Mrs. Dalton went down into
the parlor one December afternoon to
see the Rev. Mr. Hill, her little daugh-
ter Amy went with her. Mr. Hill was
very much interested in the plans for
a Christmas tree, to be given for the
poor children of Ryland chapel, and he
had called to solicit aid from Mrs.
Dalton.

"I have been promised dolls, toys and
candy, by every lady I have called up-
on," he said. "I want each one to do
what she can, remembering that every
little helps. There are calls on every
side for money just at this time, but I
hope to have my tree well filled. These
children have never had a Christmas
tree. You know the chapel was finish-
ed only last January, and I have gath-
ered my Sunday school by going from
door to door and hunting up the poor-
est and lowest. I issued the Christmas
tree tickets last week, and the little
creatures were nearly wild with joy."

"I cannot do much," said Mrs. Dal-
ton. "We have been obliged to econom-
ize very closely this year in order to
make both ends meet, but I think I can
send two large cakes and half a barrel
of apples."

"That will be an excellent contribu-
tion," said Mr. Hill, "and perhaps you
will help us trim the tree?"

Mrs. Dalton readily promised this,
and after talking a little while of the
wretched condition of the poor people
among whom he labored, Mr. Hill went
away.

Mrs. Dalton went back to her sewing,
but Amy did not accompany her. She
curled herself up on one end of the
parlor sofa to "have a good think."

She wanted to help with the charity

Christmas tree, but did not know how.
Her heart ached for the poor little chil-
dren about whom she had just heard,
but she had no money to make their
Christmas happy. She had counted the
pennies in her bank only the day before,
and knew that sixty-five cents would
not go very far. She had prepared
presents already for her mother, father
and the cook, and she had thought to
spend the sixty-five cents for a fan for
her cousin Nellie.



Her Christmas Present.

But all at once a bright idea came
into her mind. She remembered that
she knew how to knit mittens. She
might make half a dozen pairs for the
Christmas tree.

"Mr. Hill said that every little would
help," she thought, "and I think per-
haps the children might like mittens."

She ran upstairs and put on her hood
and cloak, emptied the money from her
savings bank into a little leather pocket-
book, and was soon on her way to a
fancy store, to buy some Saxony wool.

How glad she felt as she walked
along that she had paid the visit to her
grandmother's farm in September, for
grandma had taught her how to knit
and had watched and directed her, until
Amy could turn out a mitten as neat as
grandma's own.

Saxony yarn of a bright scarlet was
fifteen cents a hank. Amy asked for
four hanks, regretting that she had not
more money, for four hanks would only
make five pairs of mittens.

"What are you going to do with all
this, child?" asked the good-natured
woman behind the counter.

"I am going to knit mittens, ma'am,"
answered Amy modestly.

"You are a small girl to be able to
knit," said the woman; "and who are
the mittens for?"

Amy hesitated, blushed and looked
down.

"I am going to give them to a charity
Christmas tree," she said at last.

The woman smiled, then took another
hank of wool out of the drawer.

"I'll make you a present of this," she
said.

Amy thanked her heartily and went
out, clasping her bundle closely.

She did not tell her mother what she
was going to do, for she thought she
was doing too little to talk about, and
as Mrs. Dalton was very busy just at
this season she did not notice that Amy
was busy, too.

It took a day and a half to knit each
mitten, no matter how hard she worked,
but two days before Christmas the
whole six pairs were done, much to her
satisfaction.

Then she took Bridget into her confi-
dence, and that afternoon Bridget car-
ried the bundle containing the mittens
to the chapel, and left it there on a pile
of dolls, toys, and boxes of candy.

Mrs. Dalton worked nearly all the
afternoon over the tree, and was tired
out when she came home at night.

"There was scarcely a useful article
sent," she said to her husband at the
supper table, "but each child will get
an apple or an orange, about five cents
worth of candy, and a toy of some sort.
Somebody sent half a dozen pairs of
mittens, but I did not see them. Mr.
Hill took special charge of them, I be-
lieve. He said he wanted to distribute
them himself."

Amy's heart beat fast. She was con-
scious of a sudden heat in her face, and
wondered if her mother would notice
it. But Mrs. Dalton began to talk of
something else, and soon forgot all
about the incident of the scarlet mit-
tens.

A couple of days after Christmas,
Mr. Hill came to see Mrs. Dalton again.
He wanted to tell her how the Christ-
mas celebration had passed off. Amy
listened to him eagerly, deeply interest-
ed in every word he said.

"I wish the good friend who sent
those mittens had sent a hundred pair,"
he said, as he rose to go at last. "I
gave the six pairs to my six best schol-
ars and they were delighted with them.
You ought to have seen how quickly
they put them on. I wish I knew who
sent them."

Amy was far too modest to speak,
but her heart fairly sang with joy. In
trying to help a little she had helped a
great deal, and the thought made her
happy for many a day after Mr. Hill's
visit.



All Ready for Santa Claus.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Health as a Duty

A wise man who chooses to pose as a fool once said that "health is the primary duty of life." Yet the majority of us do not consider health a duty. It is a gift from God, a piece of good luck, what you will, anything but a requirement laid on mankind. We exact of man that he be kind, that he be honest. If he is not either of these the more shame for him; but if he is unhealthy we count him unfortunate, and let it go. It would be better to regard health as a duty. We inherit some of our trouble, to be sure, but nature is on our side, fighting for health, and most of our illness is brought about by our own indiscretion. Let us shoulder the new responsibility. We should live wisely and temperately in all things, neither overeat nor overdrink; we should keep away from intoxicants, and above all we should not allow ourselves to worry about anything, because that harms us physically as well as mentally. We should regard an act that is likely to interfere with our well-being with as much abhorrence as we would a lie or a theft, which is a blow at character. This is the part of wisdom; it is also the part of morals. If a man be sick he will more easily yield to temptation; all the moral and mental rest inevitably on the physical, and with good health to his aid one is able to face with fortitude all the various problems of life.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Hygienic Bedroom

Every bedroom should be provided with the essentials for healthful sleep and the daily sponge bath.

As nearly as possible the room should be kept free from anything that would tend to contaminate the air.

It should be as large as one can afford, and the windows so arranged that they may be opened at the top and bottom.

If possible, the floor should be bare, and the rugs so small that they can be taken out of doors with ease for cleaning and airing.

Everything about the room should be washable.

The bed should be light and fitted with strong castors, so that it may be readily moved.

The springs ought to be firm and strong, and the mattress of a kind that will not allow the heaviest part of the body to sink, and so cause the sleeper to lie in a cramped position.

Many people prefer a cheap, hard mattress next the spring, and a light one of hair on this; but any kind of a mattress is better than one that is too soft.

Above all, do not overfurnish the bedroom.

Eating Before Sleeping

A short time since physicians held the eating of food immediately before retiring almost a crime. The old theory is quite exploded. One medical journal, in commenting on the subject recently, said that while it is not good, as a matter of fact, to go to bed with the stomach so loaded that the undigested food will render one restless, still, something of a light, palatable nature in the stomach is one of the best aids to quietude and rest. The process of di-

gestion goes on in sleep with as much regularity as when one is taking vigorous exercise to aid it. It is so something in the stomach is very desirable for the night's rest. Some physicians have declared, indeed, that a good deal of the prevalent illness is the result of an unconscious craving of the stomach for food in persons who have been unduly frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous women, been keeping themselves in a state of semi-starvation. Nothing is more agreeable on retiring for the night than to take a bowl of hot broth, like oatmeal gruel, or some good, nourishing soup. It is a positive aid to nervous people, and induces peaceful slumbers. This is especially the case during cold winter nights, when the stomach craves warmth as much as any other part of the body. Even a glass of hot milk is grateful to the palate on such occasions, but a bowl of light, well cooked gruel is better, and during the cold months of winter should be the retiring food of every woman who feels, as many do, the need of food at night.

Cloves as Medicine

"Cloves," said a physician, "make an excellent and handy remedy for nausea, for the headache due to train rides and for slight attacks of seasickness. I went about last year on the boat the first day out I began to feel the approaches of seasickness. I took a clove every hour all the rest of the day, and by midnight the attack had left me, and it did not return again. My wife is much given to indigestion, particularly when she eats pastry, but experience has taught her that she may now eat pastry with impunity provided that she swallow a clove now and then for several hours after the meal."

Care of the Hair

Frequent brushing of the hair is recommended for its improvement. The scalp should be made to glow with the vigorous use of a stiff, bristled brush, and a thorough brushing before going to bed at night is considered to be of utmost importance. This gives gloss and softness; the long hair is in special need of it. Sage tea was an old-fashioned remedy for wetting the scalp and preventing the hair from falling out, and it is still regarded as excellent. Ammonia and borax are both used as invigorators of the hair; but they should be used only in small quantities, or they will do more harm than good, for too much ammonia will inflame the scalp, and too much borax will make the hair dry and brittle. Nor is soap good for the hair.

The scalp may be cleansed with the yolk of an egg beaten in a very little water, and rubbed well into the scalp, where it should be allowed to dry, and afterward rinsed off with lukewarm water containing a little ammonia. After the hair has been wet, it should be thoroughly dried before going to bed, and before going out into the open air. The scratching and irritating of the scalp with a sharp-toothed comb should be avoided; and the same danger is to be looked out for in the use of a metallic brush.

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IN THE KITCHEN

Carving the Turkey

The first move of the carver is to insert the fork astride the breastbone, at the point, plunging it deep enough to secure a firm hold. Then remove the drumstick with one stroke of the knife, first cutting through the skin down to the joint, hitting it squarely. It is a little difficult to locate this joint, but by pressing the leg away from the side of the turkey it is readily found.

To accomplish this make a V-shaped cut toward the joint, holding the thigh against the side of the turkey with the fork. The "drumstick" drops off neatly into the platter.

The next stroke removes the wing. A deep cut through the ball and socket joint severs this with a part of the breast meat. To strike the joint squarely the first time requires skill, though sometimes it is done very neatly by pure luck, and this calls forth most favorable comment from the expectant and hungry assemblage. If the knife doesn't strike the joint at first, move it back and forth, pressing the wing away from the body, disclosing the ball of the joint, then cut through, and the wing is detached.

When this process is completed the disjointed portions are laid to one side of the platter, or put on a separate plate, to allow of free space for slicing the breast meat.

Fillet of Ducks

Roast a pair of well grown ducks. Take the meat from the breasts, cut it into fillets and lay them in a saucepan with a tablespoon of game stock, a glass of wild grape jelly, a teaspoon of glass, the juice of half a lemon, salt and white pepper, a blade of mace, a dash of cayenne and a little grated nutmeg. Cover and set over a slow fire to simmer for 20 minutes. Arrange a mound of boiled green peas on a heated dish in the centre of a ring crustade, dish the fillet on the bread and pour the sauce over. Garnish with sliced tomatoes and olives.

Christmas Pudding and Cake

English Plum Pudding.—Clean one pound of currants by washing in warm water, dry on a towel, pick them over, toss them in flour, and put them in a big mixing bowl. Add one pound of raisins, stoned, slightly chopped and floured, then half a pound of brown sugar, one pound of finely chopped suet, four ounces of chopped citron, four ounces of chopped lemon peel, four ounces of chopped orange peel, one teaspoon of salt, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoon of ginger, one teaspoon of cinnamon, half a teaspoon of cloves, half a teaspoon of allspice and four ounces of split blanched almonds, one and a half pounds of flour and one and a half pounds of stale bread crumbs. Toss these dry ingredients thoroughly, add eight well beaten eggs, and milk enough to make a very stiff batter. One secret of success is that the batter be very well stirred.

Foamy Sauce.—One-fourth cup of butter, one cup of powdered sugar, whites of two eggs, one pint of boiling water and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the butter to a cream, then add gradually the sugar and beat until white, then add the white of one egg, unbeaten, beat again, then add the re-

maining whites, and beat the whole until very, very light. When ready to serve, add the vanilla and the boiling water, stand the bowl in a pan of boiling water over the fire, and stir until frothy, no longer. Beat from the fire and serve immediately, or it will lose its lightness.

Sylvia's Doughnuts.—One pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cup of white sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, a little cinnamon and nutmeg. Mode: Rub the butter, sugar, salt and seasoning into a quart of flour, beat the egg and stir into the milk in which you have previously dissolved the soda. While foaming, mix with the flour, adding enough more to make a dough that can be moulded. Knead slightly and let it stand three-fourths of an hour. Then roll a little thicker than pie crust, cut in shape—useally make what are known as twistlers—and fry in hot lard.

Wholesome Inexpensive Goodies

Why not let the children try making some other sweets for Christmas this year—goodies which are not the usual Christmas candies.

Shell, skin and chop fine one quart of peanuts or enough to make one cup of nut meats. Place one cup of sugar in a saucepan without water and heat gradually, stirring all the time, until the sugar is completely melted. Mix the caramels in thoroughly, pour out on an inverted tin, unbuttered, then shape into a square with two broad knives. When the candy begins to hold its shape, mark it in small squares and continue to shape it and re-mark it until it hardens. Set it to cool.

A dainty macaroon is made as follows: Beat the whites of two eggs until very stiff, add to them gradually one cup of powdered sugar, then one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sifted flour and a cup of finely chopped peanuts. Drop the spoonfuls on an oiled paper and brown delicately.

Stuffed dates are quite ordinarily used but stuffed figs you may be less familiar with. Both are good for the children and easy to make. For the filling use a mixture of nut meats all cut in tiny strips, some small bits of candied cherries, candied ginger, or any candied fruit. Have a variety and use only the best figs for filling.

Another sweetmeat of the oriental style is made by chopping together dates and figs in equal quantities and rolling them well in sugar, then shaping them in balls with half a nut on each side, or rolling a nut into the centre before sugaring.

Filling For Cakes

Raisin Filling.—One cup of sugar wet with a little cold water and boil until it hairs. Have ready the white of one egg beaten stiff, pour boiling sugar over it and beat until cool. Add one cup of seeded and chopped raisins, and two cups of chopped English walnuts.

Lemon Filling.—One cup of white sugar, three eggs, butter the size of an egg and the juice and rind of one lemon. Beat well and put in an earthen pan in another pan containing boiling water, let it boil, stirring constantly, until thick.



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IN THE SEWING ROOM

Things to Make at the Last Moment

Those with money to spare look forward with pleasure to the various shopping expeditions in which all women so delight. But those of us who must depend upon our own hands to make our gifts, have been anxiously wondering what we can make to please our friends. And now, when there are only a few days yet before Christmas, many of us find our lists still not complete. I will suggest a few things that can be easily made at almost the last moment.

For the little ones, our task is comparatively easy. They are not hard to please. There are mittens, whistles, balls, etc. I mean to make some caps of some pretty cloth I have. I shall cut a round piece for the crown. The rim will be cut six inches wide and lined with the same, to be turned up.

A footstool is a useful present. Take a box about a foot square, have a cover put on with leather hinges, now line the inside with bright cambric, calico or even paper. Cover the outside with some pretty cloth, and cushion the top. This has the advantage of being both footstool and shoe receptacle.

I find wall pockets make very acceptable presents. One in the kitchen with many compartments makes a handy place for twine, lamp cloths, dust cloth, etc. One for the children's mittens will please them, and help teach them orderly habits. A good way to make them is to take a strip of cloth two feet square, sew three strips of cloth across it, and divide into pockets.

A wooden ball, gilded, and provided with hooks, makes a good button-hook holder.

A nice collar can be made from an old silk necktie. Fringe the edges, and run three rows of shirring half an inch from the top.

A spectacle case to hang up will be appreciated by grandmas. Cut a piece of pasteboard eight inches long and four inches wide. Cover the front with silk and the back with silesia, sewing the edges neatly with bright silk. Shir a piece of silk on the front, dividing it into two pockets with a row of shirring. Hang with cord and tassels.

BRUSH BROOM CASE

Cut a piece of stiff cardboard six inches square, cover smoothly with plush or velvet, and line neatly with black silesia or farmer's satin. Cover a piece of cardboard five inches long and two and one-half inches wide with the lining, and sew strongly to each side in about the centre of the back. Ribbon of the same or a contrasting color should be sewed to each corner of the top to hang it by, and a full bow placed on the lower left-hand corner; or the plush can be ornamented with tined cord put diagonally or in any desired pattern, or a spray of flowers can be painted.

If one has scraps of different colors, it is pretty to have a piece of one color across the upper right-hand corner and a contrasting color on the lower left-hand corner, concealing the seam of tinsel, or fancy stitch in silk to match the ribbon used. Plush and satin look better where two colors are used than two colors of velvet or plush. Never combine plush and velvet.

Another pretty thing for a set to hang on a door knob or at the side of a

dressing-table, is this: Cut five pieces of bright silk or satin of various colors (ends of ribbon are good) about three and one-half inches square, sew across one side, folding in a half square; turn and fill with cotton well sprinkled with powder. When all are sewed up after filling, join all five at the point of the half squares with a few stitches, and again at the tops of each, which will make a five-pointed, star-shaped cone. Narrow ribbon to hang it by completes this dainty and showy affair. Arrange the colors to suit the taste.

A little bag for string or hair can be easily made by crocheting three strips of knitting cotton, afghan stitch, five inches long, making the lower or first row pointed (beginning with two stitches, and increasing each end of needle till five rows are done); crochet the strips together with shell stitch, and make a tassel for the point. Crochet a chain to hang it by, and sew to each side of one piece where it is joined to the others, and it is complete.

Fashion Hints

Woollen waists, unless matching the skirt in color, are rather out of vogue this season as the present style is to wear white when the blouse does not match the skirt.

Mauve of every imaginable shade is used for dressy gowns and includes every tint from palest lavender through all the lilacs, heliotropes, purples, plums, and even to magenta reds. Though the new stocks look too high to be comfortable, they are not so, being mainly soft folds of silk or lace supported by little bars of feather-bone.

White woollen gloves are quite as much worn by misses as last season.

The black silk coats so popular in the fall for little girls can be made sufficiently warm for ordinary winter wear by using a padded interlining with a layer of flannel next the silk.

Buttons range as an important trimming this season and matched sets in three sizes are used on many of the plain shirtdress suits to supplement the tiny piping that outlines skirt and waist-yoke, while sets of buttons being put into the points of the yoke, usually three or five on the skirt and six on the waist, including the two points forming caps on the sleeves.

The pronounced popularity of fagoting has revived an interest in smocking and the latter is seen on many of the newest waists as well as on children's dresses.

Another novelty in trimming is the pinked out taffeta ruchings which are seen on many of the new skirts and repeated on the waist in narrower width. This is a favorite method of using old material, since the closely pleated triple box pleat stitched through the middle requires yards and yards of material. When made of soft silk, the ruching is frayed for half an inch on both edges; but if cut on the bias, will quickly fray sufficiently without plucking.

A new fad in trimming is the use of rosettes made of narrow lace, outlining a yoke effect and taking the place on collars and waists of the medallions so popular in the summer.—The Pilgrim.

What shrank your woollens?
Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.

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REDUCES EXPENSE

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(Lady agents wanted.)

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This company, after testing Liquozone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid \$100,000 for the American rights. That is by far the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

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Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Faulk, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years of his life in the laboratory to get such an excess of oxygen in staple

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Liquozone does that. Oxygen is Nature's greatest tonic—the very source of vitality. Its effects are exhilarating—purifying, vitalizing. Nothing else in the world is so good for you. But germs are vegetables; and this excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

We spend 14 days in making each bottle of Liquozone, but the result is liquid oxygen—a product which will cure diseases which no medical skill can cure without it. It is now employed in every great hospital, and indorsed by every medical authority, the world over.

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Malaria—Neuralgia
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"HICKORY"

(Continued from page 897.)

they knew what was coming. Even Hickory, as he spied the little steamer from his post at the wheel, in a way realized the truth.

"Mum's the word," said Ginger to the other men.

"Aye, aye, sir," was the answer.

"You understand?" This was in a low tone to Hickory.

"Yes, sir."

"These men may bully you into admitting what they want," said Ginger.

"They can't bully me into admitting what I don't know," replied the wheelsman.

"That's right. You're safe"; and he passed on.

As the launch approached, the captain of the Condor gave orders to lie to; and he dipped the National flag in honor of the event.

"An unexpected pleasure," he called out, as the first officer followed by others ran up the ladder to the deck.

"Business before pleasure," was the response, ignoring the proffered hand.

"Acting under government orders, we have come to search your ship."

"For what, pray?" demanded the man with the eagle nose.

"Contraband goods, which you are said to have on board."

The captain threw back his head and laughed long and loud. His laugh was contagious and was taken up by his men. Even the revenue officers could scarcely refrain from joining in.

"Uncle Sam must be short of work," cried the captain at last. "When he'll stop a worn-out old brig like this, which

has been carrying corn and lumber for thirty years, to hunt for spoils."

He spoke in a loud voice, so that everyone could hear him, down even to the Chinaman on the lower deck.

"Sorry to put you to the trouble," said the A. R. O., nonchalantly, "but orders have to be obeyed."

"Certainly. It ain't your fault; my men can help you if you like."

"Must I take that as a bid?" queried the officer.

"Take it for anything you choose," was the haughty response—the eagle almost showing his talons.

"Don't get mad. Why not stay with us yourself?"

The invitation was what the captain was bidding for.

"What do you claim your freight to be?" the R. O. demanded.

"Indian corn. We may have ten thousand bushels on this time—a shorter load than usual."

"And what else?"

"That's for you to discover."

"We'll soon do it, I'll warrant. Come, men."

They commenced at the fo'castle and worked backwards. In a few hours they had gone over everything, but the sacks of corn and the cabins of the captain and mate—even the cook's kitchen and wood-pile and coal bin had undergone a cursory examination, but all without avail.

"Your rooms will come next," said the officer, as Ginger joined them.

"Here are my keys. Guess the mate 'll give you 'em," cried the captain, with another laugh. "Clean everything right out, but for heaven's sake be decent about it and don't make a muss. This

key fits my desk. This my wine closet, and this my trunk; everything else is open. There are glasses, too. Refresh yourselves. No reason why you shouldn't, if you'll leave enough to give each of us a decent hour afterwards.

Come along, mate; let 'em finish this thing for themselves."

It was almost dark when the chief joined the captain again. His manner was apologetic.

"I'm sorry to have upset your rooms," he said, "but we couldn't help it."

"Well, are you satisfied?"

"I can't say that I am. The evidence is pretty positive that the goods we're after are on board; but so far we've failed to find 'em."

"Better continue at it, old man," cried the captain cheerily. "Start again in the morning. I'll take two days yet to reach a port with our corn, and you might go through every sack of it before then."

"Can't do that," was the answer; "but we'll try another round after supper."

An hour later they were at it again, this time examining the corn; jerking out a sack here and there and pouring the contents into other bags. But the effort was useless. No contraband goods could be found; and the R. O. announced that they had completed the search.

"Are you satisfied now?" the captain asked again.

"Yes, I am," was the answer.

"But I am not, rejoined the captain, with a sudden assumption of dignity.

Three years ago was the last time my ship has been thrown upon it of being a smuggler. Investigation

proved the charge to be false. They never could find a thing. This slander must not occur again. I insist that you either give me now a written document of entire release from all suspicion, or else that you remain with the brig until the unload is examined everything there is upon her, and then give the writing I demand."

"A square offer, captain, and with all my heart I'll give it now. It will be impossible as well as useless to stay with you for two whole days longer."

So with hand-shaking and apologies the officers withdrew from the Condor, and the revenue cutter examined away.

"Smart fellows," ejaculated the captain to Ginger, as the launch disappeared in the darkness toward the American shore.

"Yes," replied Ginger. "They think they know their business, but I wish they'd stayed till we reached Collingwood."

"It would have been better. Those Canadian men may be on the lookout, too, and a word from the American side might have helped us. Still, this document is a pretty strong one. What we've got to make sure of now is a fresh supply of coal, as soon as we reach the wharf."

"Yes; in self protection," assented Ginger.

"Johnny Chinaman has used a good deal lately," said the captain.

"By jimminy, it's not down, is it?" exclaimed Ginger, in alarm.

"Lower than we've had it this long while. Still, there's no danger. It's as black as Hades down there now."

"And the jelly-fish?"

"Still salty, though fresher than I like 'em."

"Would five tons be enough?"

"Better say ten; for after this fracas, we'll have to keep 'em till they're thoroughly cured."

The captain's surmise was not without foundation. Suspicion had been growing for months on both sides of the lakes; and unknown to the men of the Condor, a mutual understanding had been arrived at among the revenue officers in both countries. This vessel, of all others must be submitted to a thorough examination, and by each body successively.

Hence, before reaching Collingwood, the Condor was met by a little tug-boat containing not only a pilot but also a full staff of Canadian revenue officers, who immediately boarded the brig and commenced another extensive examination.

"Will this document be of any service?" the captain asked of the chief C. R. O., as he handed him the certificate of the American revenue officers, received so recently.

"None whatever," was the contemptuous answer. "It refers to goods entering the States, not Canada. I tell you, suspicion is mighty strong. We've had our eye on this boat for a long while, and it's time we got to the bottom of it."

"How long will it take?" the captain asked, coolly lighting a cigar, and taking one or two long puffs.

"Several days, perhaps. It all depends."

"You're no right to make unnecessary delays."

"We don't intend to; but simply time enough to make a thorough examination."

"What about unloading? The corn is due now."

"With that we shall not interfere, except to examine each sack before it is taken out."

"Glad to hear it. What's worth doing at all is worth doing well. But to save time, I suppose you'll allow us to take on a jag of coal without delay."

"No reason why we shouldn't. For that matter we'll examine your fuel bin now, while you are in tow."

"Thanks," replied the captain. "You may tear the whole ship to pieces for that matter, so long as you don't damage the hull of the peaky old thing. She's ancient enough now, and will go to the bottom one of these days, without revenue officers punching a hole in her keel."

"We'll let her 'gang her ain' gait' in that respect," said the officer, with a grin; and the captain, accompanied by Hickory, led the way down to the dark, square dunnage hole, where the coal square dunnage was kept. Hickory was not very familiar with this region. Still, he remembered that once, when the coal was very low, he had noticed a slight unevenness in the floor. As they entered now, he noticed it again. It was even more apparent, for the cook had recently taken a scuttle of coal from the very spot. The officials, however, were looking intently at a square

block of wood that lay on the coal beyond.

"Move that stick," exclaimed the captain, sharply. Possibly he, too, had seen the depression.

Hickory immediately stepped forward and pulled the block down; and with it came the coal, completely covering the unevenness.

"That's a curious block of wood," said the C. R. O. "What's it doing here?"

"It's our log stick. Don't know how it got here," said the captain, who for the moment was memory blind. "But it's worth looking at. You see, it's hollow and contains a tin tube full of papers and things. If ever the brig goes down, which, as I said, she's sure to some day, the log will bob up again and let the world know what's become of her."

"Humph!" ejaculated the officer, chagrined a little at the collapse of an important find. "We've no use for that." (Continued on page 910.)

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Ontario Fruit Growers' Association

Good Attendance—Excellent Addresses—Good Exhibits

(Continued from last issue.)

All the old officers and directors, with one exception, were re-elected, Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, replacing Mr. W. Mc Coy of Collingwood, on the Board of Directors. The principal officers of the Association are W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, president; Alex. McNeill, Walkerville, vice-president; and G. C. Creelman, Toronto, secretary-treasurer.

The next annual meeting will be held in Toronto. If found convenient and satisfactory, Toronto may be made the fixed annual meeting place of the Association.

FRUIT EXPERIMENTS

During the Thursday morning session Dr. Jas. Mills occupied the chair.

Mr. L. Wolverton, secretary of Fruit Experiment Stations, presented a general outline of the work of the stations during the year. There are now fourteen stations situated in different sections of the province and each one working with the class of fruit suited to its particular district. The establishment of another is being considered, probably New Lisakard will be selected for its location.

A report on "New Fruits" was given by Prof. H. L. Hutt, of the O. A. C., Guelph. A number of very promising seedlings had been received during the year, among which were a seedling apple of the Wealthy type from Napanee; a seedling peach from Owen Sound, yellow flesh, very handsome, and one that, if it proves to possess hardiness; and a seedling gooseberry, the "Crosby," from Mr. Crosby, of Highland Creek, Ont., a large gooseberry of the English type which so far has proven most exempt from mildew of all varieties of that class. Among other new varieties worthy of note are the Smith's Giant raspberry, black, large, firm, and late; and the Emerald plum, introduced by E. D. Smith, Winona, very early, high in quality, and of the green gage type.

Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, told of new varieties and seedlings under test and received at the Central Experimental Farm. A large number of crosses between the Siberian crab and different varieties of apple had been made and, as a result, some very promising new varieties were produced, which, it is hoped, may be hardy for planting in the Northwest.

Following the reports on new fruits was a number of short addresses by the directors of the different stations. Mr. Murray Pettit, of Grimsby, recommended the following varieties of grapes for planting in his district: Campbell's Early, Warden, Lindley, Concord, Niagara and Delaware. Mr. A. W. Peart suggested a standard list of blackberries; for his section at Burlington: Snyder, Agarram, Kittatiny, Omer, Western Triumph and Taylor; and among those worthy of further test are Gairner, Early King, Early Harvest, and Wilson's Early. The varieties of currants favored by Mr. Peart are Cherry, Wilder, Fay, Pomona and North Star among the red ones. White Grape for white and Naples, Saunders, and Lee's Prolific for black.

We already have too many varieties of fruits, said Mr. G. C. Caston, of Craighurst, and no new variety should be recommended unless of well tried and superior merit. For planting in the

north, it is best to select the best commercial varieties and graft them on hardy stocks. In his estimation the Northern Spy is the leading commercial apple of Canada. Besides this, he recommended Cooper's Market, Salome, Gano, Windsor Chief, Mann, and Ontario. In cherries, the Orel No. 24 is one of the most promising.

Mr. W. H. Dempsey, of Trenton, said that the Duchess, Graevenstein, Trenton, Fameuse, Nonesuch, Wagener, Seek-no-Further, Ontario and Spy were the best apples for his part of the province and that among the new ones he would recommend Windsor Chief, Rome Beauty, Winter Banana and Shackleford. For the St. Lawrence district, Mr. Harold Jones, Maitland, advised the planting of Fameuse, Scarlet Pippin, McIntosh Red, Golden Russet, Scott's Winter, Canada Red, Winter St. Lawrence, Northwest Greening and Canada Baldwin. The best new apple at Mr. Jones' station is the Milwaukee.

RASPBERRIES AND STRAWBERRIES

A short talk on raspberries was given by Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton. The purple varieties, of which Shaffer and Columbian are types, had been discarded by him, as the market did not favor the color. The leading red ones for his district are Reliance, Turner, Miller, Cuthbert and Phoenix; the only white one of value, Golden Queen; and the best of the black caps, Hilborn, Older and Conrath.

Strawberries were discussed by the Rev. E. B. Stevenson, of Jordan. Up to the present time we have had no ideal strawberry. All the commercial varieties now grown are weak in one or more respects. The Cardinal, a new variety recently originated and soon to be placed on the market for planting, seems to possess all the qualities desired in the ideal. Other new ones worthy of propagation are Palmer's Early, Lyon, Success, and Mrs. Fisher. There are many good standard varieties, among which Mr. Stevenson named for early, Michael, Van Deman, Johnson's Early, Bederwood, Clyde, Monitor and August Luther; midseason, Haverland, Tennessee Prolific, Saunders, Williams, Glen Mary and Bismark; and late, Joe, Aroma, Nettie, and Timbrell.

PEACHES

Mr. W. W. Hilborn, Leamington, suggested the following list of peaches for his district: Yellow St. John, Garfield, Fitzgerald, Early Crawford, Ingle Mammoth, New Prolific, Elberta, Bronson, Kalamazoo, Late Crawford, Banner, Smock and Salway. Some favorable new ones in order of ripening are Greensboro, Triumph, Bridgen, Banner and Lawrence. Mr. Hilborn also outlined his work in spraying for the San Jose scale, and a lively discussion followed.

"A Season's Observations in the Peach Orchards of Georgia" was the subject of an address by A. B. Cutting, O. A. C., Guelph, who confined his remarks to the handling of the fruit, the picking, grading, packing, shipping and marketing, as practiced in Georgia, and in particular referred to the methods followed on the great Hale orchards.

STANDARD APPLE BOX

A resolution was passed by the Association recommending the adoption of a standard sized box for commercial apples; the one recommended being to x 11 x 20 inches, containing one-third of a Canadian apple barrel, approximately one bushel, and the box for Canadian pears to be one-half the capacity and depth of the apple box.



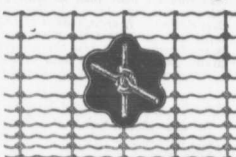
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WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with know ledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$40 per month with advancement, steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch Offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Canada.

BISSELL'S

Disk Harrows



have the knack of doing the work right. They make a perfect seed bed—soft or stubble, whether fall or spring plowed. Tremendous capacity. A draught. Write for price and full particulars.

T. E. BISSELL, (Dept. W-2) ELORA, Ont.

OAT DUST

IS A GOOD SUBSTITUTE for Bran or Shorts,

and is very much cheaper. We are offering Oat Dust, also other cattle and hog feeds, in our loads at low prices. Can ship by Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railways. Write for samples and quotations to

JAMES WILSON & SONS

FERGUS, - ONTARIO

In the Poultry Yard

Seventy-five Cents Each for Chickens

The Dominion Department of Agriculture carried on illustration chicken fattening work for three years at Renfrew, Ont. When the work commenced Mr. John Frood, the operator of the station, was requested to interest the farmers about Renfrew on chicken fattening and to inform them of the high prices paid for fatted chickens in Montreal. Mr. Frood loaned two farmers the fattening crates and showed them how to feed their chickens. These chickens were sold in Montreal at 11c. per pound, plucked weight, and one of the farmers wrote the Department that he was well pleased with the price he obtained. This year the farmer erected a poultry house costing \$300, and is engaging in the business extensively. He speaks very favorably of the fattening work. He has chickens in the fattening crates, and is shipping regularly to Montreal. It is learned that the second farmer and three others are also forwarding chickens to Montreal. One of them realized for his shipment 75 cents per chicken, another 65 cents per chicken. Three years ago, these farmers' chickens, unfortunately, could not have been sold for more than 50 cents per pair. It was then difficult to buy first-class chickens. A great number of Leghorns and scruffy chickens were raised by the farmers. This year almost every farmer owns a first-class flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks. W. A. CLEMENS.

Breeding and Raising Ducks

The three popular breeds of ducks are Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen. Their respective weights are: Pekin drake, 8 pounds; young drake, 7 pounds; Pekin duck, 7 pounds; young duck, 6 pounds; Aylesbury drake, 9 pounds; young drake, 8 pounds; Aylesbury duck, 8 pounds; young duck, 7 pounds; Rouen drake, 9 pounds; young drake, 8 pounds; Rouen duck, 8 pounds; young duck, 7 pounds.

Ducks lay from 100 to 140 eggs in the season. After beginning early in the season to lay, they do not cease until the whole number is laid.

In mating early in the season, three, five or seven ducks are allowed to a drake. When running at large, the flock may be increased to eight or a dozen females. The drake shall not be over two years of age.

Duck eggs take twenty-eight days to hatch.

After being hatched by a hen or one of their own species, the food for three or four days should be a mash composed of cornmeal, a little hard-boiled egg chopped fine, ground wheat, ground oats or granulated oatmeal, the whole to be mixed with boiling milk. Finely chopped cabbage, lettuce, clover or grass will be much enjoyed. Skim-milk may be given for drink in quantity as required. Cornmeal, bran, and a little oatmeal mixed with boiled skim-milk until 'crumbly,' with green stuff as mentioned, is an excellent ration. Young ducks should be fed five times per day. They must be kept in dry quarters and not allowed to get wet from rain or ducking in water. They must not be exposed to the hot sun. Feed in shallow pans or troughs. After two or three weeks the number of rations may be reduced to four per diem. When possible, allow a grass run. As the ducklings grow, the rations may be made more economical. Ground bone, beef scraps or cooked meat in shape of table waste will be much enjoyed. Small pieces of charcoal are great aids to digestion and good health. To fatten, feed on ground grains made into a mash, meat, beef, scraps, etc.

Feed nothing calculated to give the flesh a bad flavor. Barley meal may be used in the mash—A. G. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm.

Prices for Canadian Poultry in England

The demand for Canadian poultry and especially for turkeys in the British Christmas market this year is likely to be unprecedented. Mr. Wm. Rothwell, Manchester, England, writing to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives the probable prices for poultry in England, as follows: Large cock turkeys, plucked, 14 to 18 lbs. each, 18 to 20c. per lb.; plucked turkeys, 12 to 13 lbs., 16 to 17c. per lb.; plucked turkeys, 9 to 11 lbs., 15 to 16c. per lb.; plucked chickens, 16c. per lb.; plucked ducks, 14c. per lb.; turkeys in feather, 13 to 14c. per lb.

These prices should offer good inducements to Canadian exporters of poultry. The poultry should be forwarded in steamships equipped with cold storage.

Fatted Chickens Sell Well

The fatted chickens from the Dominion illustration stations have been sold. Wherever they have gone they have created a demand for more, which



A Typical English Houdan Hen.—This is a Most Excellent Specimen.

goes to show that it will pay farmers in every case to fatten their chickens well before marketing them. The price obtained for the fatted chickens in Toronto was 11c. per lb.; in Montreal, 13c. per lb.; and in the cities in the Maritime Provinces, with the exception of Charlottetown, 11c. per lb. The chickens were sold in Charlottetown at 10c. per lb.

Lice in Winter

Lice may be found on the bodies of fowls at all seasons of the year. While lice multiply very rapidly in summer, they also multiply some during the cold period of the year. The little red mites are more prevalent in summer, existing mostly in the poultry-house, and are not difficult to eradicate. The real enemies are the lice which do not leave the bodies of the fowls, some kinds working on the feathers. Examination of the heads, under the wings, along the backs and around the vents will nearly always disclose their presence. Remedies are not difficult to find. A thorough drenching of the poultry-house with kerosene emulsion to which a little crude carbolic acid has been added will prove very effectual against the red mites and other intruders of the poultry-house if done every week, while

even ordinary melted lard is effectual in destroying lice on the bodies, though linseed-oil applied with a sewing-machine oil-can is perhaps better. These remedies are mentioned because they are simple. The advertised lice-killers are also excellent. No kind of oil or grease should be used too freely on the bodies of fowls or chicks. The difficulty is that farmers and poultrymen as a rule do not employ any remedy at all until lice have gotten the mastery of the fowls and the flock is being thinned out by death.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or extra charge. Each initial and number counts as one word.

WANTED—Immediately, good girl on farm small family and pleasant. MRS. JOS. S. SWITZEL, Norval, Ont.

IF YOU KEEP Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Birds or Cats, call for our new catalogue, MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

SHORTHORNS.—The beef and butter combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. G. GRAHAM, Altona, Craig, Ont.

EGGS, from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circular giving particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED, to handle our Choice Specialties during fall and winter. Whole or part time. Pay weekly. Lowest outfit free. CAVERIS BROS., Nurserymen, Galt, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Splendid seller. Liberal terms to Agents. Write for literature and samples. CAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.

300 BUFF ORPINGTONS for sale, 15 yearling hens and 7 June cockerels to match at bargain to make room. My 1000 chicks bred from imported stock are good, prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. CLARK, Importer and breeder, Oronoda, Ont.

WANTED—Ladies to wear our New Victoria Protector; made of silk rubber; fits the person like a glove. Price one dollar. Particulars for stamp. Department managed by a lady, R. MACDONALD & Co., Box 38, Halifax, N.S.

SPLENDID 150 acre farm in the County of Norfolk, together with crops, stock and implements, offered for sale. This is an unusual opportunity to secure a first-class farm in perfect condition, with stock. For full particulars write to S. G. READ, Broker, Brantford.

DAVID G. HOUSTON of Shannonville Poultry Yards, Ont., is offering his breeding pair BRK. six hens and cock for \$5.00. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb, White Leghorns and Black Minorcas. This stock is No. 1, safe articles and guaranteed. Write a pen for these birds sent to your friends for an Xmas present.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE.—Seventy-five birds bred from Forty Pound Tom. Splendid young birds that have the characteristics of the Blue-tailed variety stamped in them. A clean sweep of first and second prizes on young turkeys 1891, 1892 and 1893. For more particulars, unless a record never before obtained. JAS. FORD & SONS, Drumheln, Ont.

WANTED.—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvasing outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes now before offered for sale in Canada. For more particulars apply N. C. PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

An Incubator Without Cash Until October, 1904

There is big money to be made in raising chickens with an Incubator.

Canada exports annually millions of chickens to the United States and Great Britain.

The consumption of poultry in Canada is increasing rapidly and the poultry dealers complain that they cannot get enough poultry to fill their orders.

One woman bought a number two Chatham Incubator the first of March—she had five hatches by July first and had four hundred plump, sturdy chicks. In six months her Incubator had paid her \$100.00, several times its cost. A Chatham Incubator should pay for itself each hatch.

We have perfected an incubator and brooder. We believe it is now absolutely the best in the world. We have sufficient capital behind us, and we are out for the entire business in incubators. We know that there is no other incubator that can approach the

Chatham Incubator

This is our proposition: To demonstrate our absolute confidence in the Chatham Incubator we will send one to you, freight prepaid, and give you one, two or three years to pay for it on your note.

The fact that we sell our Incubators in this manner guarantees them to the fullest extent. Thirty days' trial is a delusion and a snare. If you have good luck you may get off one hatch in that time, and even then you are uncertain, and if you reject the machine you will have to pay the freight both ways. But with us you send in your order and we ship the machine prepaid. When it arrives, if it is not all we claim for it, send it back at our expense. If it seems all right, start your hatch, and we will give you until October, 1904, before you have to pay a cent in cash. At the end of that time you will have off five or six hatches, and you know for a certainty that you have made a thorough test. We positively guarantee that the machine is a good hatcher. Every machine should sell a dozen, and we will, on no account, allow a machine that does not work to remain in any neighborhood.

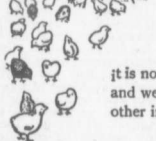
Chatham Incubators and Brooders have every new improvement worth while in an incubator or brooder. The incubators are made with two walls case within case, of dry material that has been thoroughly seasoned in our lumber yards. They are finished in antique oak, are built solid as a rock and will stand any amount of usage for years. They are fitted with a perfect steel and brass regulator that insures a successful hatch. There has never before been such an offer as this made in the whole world. The sooner you take advantage of this offer the more time you will have before October, 1904, to make first payment. Cut off the coupon and send it in to-day for our booklet on the way to raise chickens, what it costs and your profit. You will obtain all information regarding the Chatham Incubator.

M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co. Limited
DEPT. 6 CHATHAM, ONT.

Manufacturers of Chatham Incubators and Brooders

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man.,
Calgary, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
Factories at Chatham, Ont., Detroit, Mich.

Also Manufacturers of the Famous Campbell Fanning Mills
Mention this paper.



CUT OFF THIS CORNER AND MAIL IT TODAY

**M. CAMPBELL
FANNING
MILL CO.
Limited
CHATHAM, ONT.
DEPT. 6**

Please send your
descriptive Catalogue of the
Chatham Incubator, together
with all information about your
special offer, whereby no cash will
be paid until October, 1904.

Name

P. O. Address

Nearest Railway Station

Address all letters to Chatham, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Trouble with House Plants

About a month ago several of my house plants began to droop and look sickly. The leaves are curling and all falling off. Their names: Begonia, Rex Begonia, Patience plant and Military plant. They are carefully attended to, are kept in a warm, sunny dining-room. Can you tell me what is wrong?—Mrs. R. H. Thompsonville, Ont.

The trouble with your plants may arise from one of many causes. You had better re-pot them, using flower pots just one size larger than those now occupied by the plants. Fill these with fresh soil well mixed with leaf mould.—C. W. NASH.

Moving Large Trees

When is the best time to remove trees? I have some fruit trees, five or six years old; can they be moved successfully when the ground is frozen?—B. W.

Probably the best time to move such trees would be in the early spring while the ground is frozen and the tree dormant. It would be too late after the buds begin to swell. Keep the frozen earth for the top and don't put it around the roots. The frozen earth will take a long time to thaw out, if a couple of feet in the ground.

To Scale Lumber in Logs

I should be extremely glad to obtain the information: How to scale lumber in logs, with examples.—W. M. G., Thompson, Ont.

It is hardly within the scope of this journal to answer questions of this kind, and we doubt whether the information we are able to give will be satisfactory. An instrument is used for scaling lumber from logs, known as Doyle & Scribner's rule, and may, we understand, be obtained in any hardware store. The quantity of lumber in a log might be obtained by squaring the log. But this would hardly give the correct amount, as the slabs would not be taken into account. Likewise, by this method, one would be handicapped by knots and other defects in the log. Though we have not seen one in operation, we understand that the Doyle & Scribner rule works well and gives approximately the quantity of lumber any log will make. Perhaps some experienced lumberman can send us a better answer to this question.

Treating Wool for Quilts

In Nov. 15th issue a subscriber, at Wallaceburg, Ont., asked how to treat wool for quilts, to prevent it coming through the material.

In answer to the question, S. S., Belle's Corners, Ont., writes: "I have had an experience of thirty years and have never seen any other method than boiling for half an hour or so before it is carded into 'batts.' This will never fail.

A reader, Simcoe, Ont., also replies as follows: "Put wool into tub, cover with boiling water. Let the wool stand until cool enough to wash out, then repeat the process. Press out and dry on board before using."

The Best in the Province

I think a great deal of your paper. There is no better in the Province.

HENRY SHAWER, Brant Co., Ont.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Cattle Killed at Farm Crossing

Q.—The railway runs through my farm, and there is a crossing to enable me to get from one part of my farm to another. I was using the crossing, hauling hay, and left the gate open for a short time while I was unloading. Some of my cattle got on to the track and were killed. The engineer saw the cattle on the track, but he made no attempt to slacken the speed of the train, and took no precaution except to blow the whistle. He could have easily stopped the train after seeing the cattle, if he tried. I can I recover the loss of my cattle?—G. L. S.

A.—You can if you can prove your case as above, i.e., if you could get a jury to find the facts above. The accident was partly the result of your own negligence, but the railway company must still use ordinary care to avoid a collision, and on your statement of the case they have not done so, accordingly, you can get damages.

Injured by Non-repair

Q.—A. had premises leased from B. for five years. The lease contained a covenant by A. to keep the house in repair. After the expiration of the five years A. continued in possession, paying the same rent, but there was no new lease executed. One of the steps at the back of the house rotted away before the five years expired and it was never fixed. C., who came to the house on business, fell, in consequence of this, and was injured. The landlord, B. did not know of this defect in the step as he lived in an adjoining town, and had not been near the house to examine it. I. Can C. recover from B. damages for his injury?—D. F. F.

A.—I. No. The covenant by A. to repair would be implied from his continuing in possession of the same rent after the expiration of the lease, and B. would not be liable.

Rights of Inheritance

Q.—I. If a wife has property in her own name, and dies without a will, leaving a husband and two children, how would the property be divided? ONTARIO SUBSCRIBER.

A.—I. The husband would get one-third, and each child one-third.

Cow Died of Tuberculosis

Q.—In October, 1902, A. sold cow to B.'s auction sale to C. The cow died of tuberculosis in June, 1903. The note is not paid yet. 1. Can the money be retained by C.? 2. What steps ought to be taken by C. in regard to payment?—SUBSCRIBER.

A.—I. We presume C. gave a note in payment for the cow. The rule in all cases where a specific chattel is sold which the buyer has had an opportunity of inspecting, is that the buyer must look out for himself in the absence of a warranty. C. would, therefore, have to pay the note unless A. warranted the cow free from tuberculosis. If you could show that A. sold the cow knowing it was diseased, you might prosecute him criminally. But we should

think this would be hard to show in view of the length of time that has elapsed between the sale and the death of the cow. 2. C. should pay the note.

The Fruit Exhibit at Leamington

Profs. Hutt and Macoun, and Mr. L. B. Rice, of Port Huron, Mich., the committee appointed to report upon the fruit exhibit, highly commended the various societies and individual exhibitors for the excellence of the display, which was the finest in the history of the association. Apples, pears and quinces were the principal classes of fruit shown. Nearly all the district experimenters contributed. South Essex had a particularly fine display put up by the Leamington Horticultural Society. Several private individuals had good exhibits, showing both excellence of specimen and the best methods of packing in boxes, the latter feature being a valuable object lesson.

The Central Experimental Farm showed sixty-three varieties of apples. The Ottawa Horticultural Society also sent a fine display of apples suitable for that district, among which the Fameuse and McIntosh Red were particularly worthy of note. A case of wax models of various kinds of fruit, made by Mrs. Stanley Potter, was shown by the Ontario Agricultural College. These wax specimens certainly reflected great credit on the skill of the artist as many of them could easily be mistaken for natural fruit.

ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL UNION

(Continued from page 891.)

pasture." He is in favor of Alfalfa for hay and as pasture for hogs. It will not stand bare pasturing, and sheep or cattle are liable to blast if left in for a big feed the first time. It will not grow on heavy clay with wet subsoil. In some districts, where a dry period comes in the summer, Sorghum is grown extensively because it will stand drought.

Dr. Mills closed the meetings of the Union in a short but appropriate address.

At 6.30, the members of the Union, ex-students, members of the staff and the present student body gathered into the spacious gymnasium to once more enjoy a treat such as only the college matron, Mrs. Craig, knows how to furnish. Although the hall was crowded all were satisfied. Then some time was spent drinking to appropriate toasts and listening to the kind words which our distinguished visitors had to say of our hospitality and high standing in the farming industry. A. J. H.

An Annual Enrolment of over

One Thousand Students

indicates something of what the public think of our School.

The placing of fully three-fourths of this number in positions of honor in the classroom reflects the confidence of Business Men in our work.

We have the Teachers. We have the equipment. We produce the results.

Winter Term from Jan. 6th.

Central Business College

Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto,
W. H. SHAW, Principal.

FINANCE ON THE FARM

Savings Banks

The saving bank, as known at the present day, is not in any sense a modern institution. Banking of one kind or another has existed since before the Christian era, by the Chinese, the Greeks, the Jews, and, after a more modern type for over seven hundred years in Europe.

The Greeks are said to have invented the savings bank principle, that is, the receiving by a bank of various sums of money to be again lent out to those who could make good use of it in their business, but the Romans are accredited with the establishment of the first modern bank in 1156, although they were soon followed in the business by the Florentines and others. The Bank of England is the oldest of the great banks of the present day. It was established in 1694, and during its long and successful career has been of untold benefit to the Government and the commerce of Great Britain.

In Canada there are, strictly speaking, but two chartered savings banks. These are the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec, but in point of fact, all of the chartered banks may also be classed as savings banks, as each of these has its savings department. The chartered banks now doing business in Canada are 33 in number, with over 900 branches, a number that is rapidly growing. In addition to these there are a large number of loan companies and many private banks which are operating savings departments. The Dominion Government also compete with the private banks through their 1,000 Post Office Savings Banks and their 23 Government Savings Banks.

From this it will readily be inferred that there is no monopoly of banking in Canada, but on the contrary abundant competition for the business of gathering the savings of the people. The great extent of this business may be partially realized by an examination of the amounts gathered by these different institutions. On the 31st October last, the total Canadian deposits of the chartered banks aggregated \$401,006,132. Of this sum \$125,066,524 is classified as balance due to Dominion and Provincial Governments, and deposits payable on demand representing very largely the current accounts of business men and corporations. The remainder of these deposits, \$275,939,608, may be assumed to represent savings money. The deposits of the two chartered savings banks, above mentioned, are \$1,852,012, and those of the Post Office and Government savings banks, respectively, are \$44,845,250 and \$16,376,340. The loan companies have in deposits \$21,000,000, and in debentures which represent the same class of money \$52,000,000. This makes the large total sum of \$557,079,734, to which should be added the deposits of the private banks, a sum difficult to estimate, but probably not exceeding \$3,500,000.

Fortunately, almost the whole of this large sum remains in our country and finds ample and profitable employment in connection with its various needs and enterprises. The money of the banks is loaned to those engaged in the various manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, and to a smaller extent to farmers and others.

With regard to the important matter of safety, the depositor in almost any of the chartered banks may have an easy mind. These institutions are strong and

well managed, and in the rare cases of failure in the past the double liability of shareholders has rendered the loss to depositors but trifling in amount. The paid-up capital of the 33 chartered banks, on 31st October last, was \$78,286,682, and their aggregate reserve funds \$49,989,361. In this respect of security, the advantages of our system of banking with its comparatively small number of strong banks and numerous branches can be easily appreciated, as the same strong hands that gather the many small sums throughout our great Dominion, lend it as required in the thriving cities and towns, both east and west, and are ever ready and able to make full return of their trust when required.

The convenience of a savings account is so obvious that it is hardly a matter of surprise that they are made use of so freely, and yet, examples are not infrequent of those whose treasured savings are still kept in the trunk or stocking, a ready prey for the moth and the rust and the thief. The money thus hoarded in the secret receptacle is practically dead money. It brings no increase to its owner, it brings no help to the community. The money deposited in a bank is alive and active. It brings profit to the owner in the half-yearly payment of interest, and is available for the assistance of any and every great enterprise of the country, and without the aggregate of these many savings, the banks would be shorn of their greatest usefulness, the supplying of money to aid the import, export and manufacturing business of the nation.

It is a matter of gratification to know that our banks are showing so largely in the present great prosperity of our land.

Coming Events

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Belleville, January 6-8, 1904.

Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, St. Thomas, January 12-14, 1904.

Eighteenth annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association, Toronto, Jan. 19th, 1904.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1904.

Canadian Shire Horse Association, annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 3rd, 1904.

Annual meeting Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1904.

Home and Farm

It is the best paper I know of for home and farm.
Mrs. M. McKay, Alta, N.W.T.

ADVANTAGES

Of employing a Corporate Trustee in preference to an individual:

1. Continuity of Service.
2. Absolute Security.
3. Experienced Management.
4. Reasonable Charges.
5. In Administrations, bond not required by court.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS

CORPORATION

Was established expressly to furnish the public with a thoroughly equipped organization to undertake trusts of every description.

Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 200,000.00

TORONTO OTTAWA
WINNIPEG

Farm Labor

If you desire to secure Farm Help for the winter or for next season through the **Free Labor Bureau** of the Provincial Bureau of Colonization, send a postal card for a blank form of application to

Thos. Southworth,

Director of Colonization,
TORONTO.

Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Be Successful!

Our course of individual instruction in BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, etc., will prepare you for business or help you to become a successful farmer. Don't be satisfied with a cheap course. GET THE BEST. Our circular tells you how, write for it now.

DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE

Consideration Life Building,
4 Richmond St. E., Toronto.
J. B. MCKAY, R. D. NIMMO,
President, Principal.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Annual General Statement - 30th November, 1903

(Condensed)

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Notes in Circulation	2,855,846.00	Specie and Dominion Notes on hand	2,133,136.34
Deposits	15,474,009.23	Notes of and cheques on other Banks	755,940.27
Due to Other Banks	534,732.28	Due from other Banks	996,360.80
Dividend payable 1st December	142,809.39	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	122,000.00
	910,007,456.90	Bonds, Debentures & Stocks	2,707,948.61
Capital paid up	2,954,430.00	Loans and Bills Discounted	10,311,524.62
Reserve	3,154,430.00	Bank Premises	380,000.00
Profits reserved and carried forward	248,093.64		
	\$25,364,410.54		\$25,364,410.54

The Annual General Meeting of Stockholders will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 12th, 1904, at noon

A Great Horse Market

The fact that Canada possesses one of the largest, best equipped and most successful horse markets in the world is probably not as widely known as it should be. Such is the establishment of Mr. Walter Harland Smith, known as "The Repository," Toronto. The advantage of such a market must be apparent to every breeder, dealer or buyer of horses. Many consignors to the sales make the great mistake of waiting for some special sale or large event to enter their horses; this is not always wise, as they often find the market over-stocked. Buyers make the same mistake, and often find too many of one class and not variety enough. The regular sales every Tuesday and Friday are the most satisfactory to either buyer or seller. All the horses are sold with the warranty given by the owner, and are returnable any time up to noon on day following the sale. If purchaser finds they have been misrepresented as to age, soundness or working qualities.

The actual number of horses sold by Mr. Smith so far this year is seven thousand one hundred and thirty (7,130), and will probably reach 7,500 by the end of the year. This means an



W. HARLAND SMITH.

average of nearly 150 horses sold every week in the year. About three-fourths of this number are sold by auction and the balance by private sale. The lowest price paid by auction for one horse this year was \$5.00, and the highest price paid for one horse was \$950.00, showing that while it is the only way of disposing of a very bad one, it is the best and quickest way of disposing of a specially good horse.

Horses sold with a "full warranty" must be sound and kind, or may be returned. If a horse is offered that is wind-broken, blind, balky or a kicker, the fact is demonstrated so that everyone knows what he is getting, and the animal invariably brings all he is worth as there are always buyers for all classes.

Arrangements may be made for large consignments to be sold on special days when no other horses will be offered; and in busy seasons this necessitates a sale nearly every day in the week.

Over one thousand horses from British Columbia and the Northwest Territories have been sold this year, and it is a surprise to Western men to see the splendid arrangements which are carried out in the handling of hundreds of horses that have not been halter broken. All is done without abusing or in any

way exciting the horses, and no roping is required.

Farmers and dealers who require heavy draught and general purpose mares buy at the regular sales excellent workers, from \$50.00 to \$200.00, according to age and condition. A visit to this, the recognized horse centre of Canada, will repay anyone requiring horses, where they will also find the largest and most complete stock of buggies, carriages, sleighs, cutters, harness of every description, robes, saddlery, bridles, blankets, rugs, and every stable requisite, at the lowest possible prices. Any information required will be gladly furnished by addressing the proprietor, Walter Harland Smith, The Repository, Toronto, Can.

From the Island Province

Halifax and Sydney are the principal markets for the farm products of Prince Edward Island, though some still goes to Newfoundland. Sydney, which has been booming for a few years, is dull the last few months, and wages in the Iron and Steel works have been reduced very materially, consequently less food stuff is wanted there.

Shipments of lambs and sheep are about over for this year. S. H. Jones, of Sableville, Que., who has been in the business for years, shipped over 7,000 to the Boston market. He also shipped 11,000 live geese to the same place. The price paid for lambs this year was a 1-2c. per lb. alive and for geese 50c. each.

There has been a great many hogs marketed here during the last month at a good price, but just now the price has slumped to about 4 1-2c. alive and 5 1-2c. dead. The cause of the drop in price is that hogs were offering faster than the packers could handle them. Most of the hog crop here is marketed between the first of November and the new year. This is a mistake that should be remedied by our farmers by having hogs to sell at all times of the year. They would then get much better prices.

The "Manchester Engineer," a large steamer of the Manchester line, sailed from Charlottetown a few days ago direct to Manchester. The cargo included 1,850 sheep, a few cattle, and a large quantity of eggs and canned meats.

Cheese are about all shipped for this season. The price has been good, but the make is not so large as it was a few years ago. Our dairy output reached high water about three years ago. Since that it has not held its own, but has rather declined. Winter dairying here has not fulfilled the expectations of its promoters. There are very many butter plants idle this winter.

A provincial auction sale of pure-bred stock, managed by our local Department of Agriculture, will be held on the exhibition grounds at Charlottetown, December 3rd. This is a new venture here. The stock, which consists of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, will be contributed by the leading breeders of the Island. It will find a market for our breeders at home and be the means of inducing farmers to invest in pure-bred sires.

The meeting of our Maritime Winter Fair is coming near. There is more and more interest taken in it every year, as farmers come to realize the great means of education it is to them along their line of effort. The Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries is at present on the Island looking over the winter routes of our steamers. It is to be hoped they will be run more satisfactorily this winter than last, as

our farmers and shippers suffered severely by being cut off from outside markets during two months last winter, causing them very serious losses and completely demoralizing both the fresh meat and the fresh fish trade of the Island. W.

Horse Insurance.



You can insure your horse against Curb, Spavin, Strained Cord and all forms of Lameness, by using

Tuttle's Elixir.

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand.

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—a specific for inure blood and all diseases of the System.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Strains, etc. Sells Everywhere. Our Blood-purifier, "Venereal Expeller," FREE.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, 42 Beanty St., Boston, Mass.

Sealers of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all imitations they offer only temporary relief, if any. **LYMAN, BROWN & SONS,** Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

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Write for particulars of our

Marvel Wind Motor

Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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Horsemen, Use Dr. Turnbull's

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by W. A. V. Turnbull, V. M. D., Late House Surgeon, Veterinary Hospital, University of Pennsylvania.

A SAFE AND POSITIVE CURE FOR CURB, SPAVIN, Strains, Curbs, Ring-bones, Rony Growth, Deformities, Sprung Knees, Lameness of all kinds, etc.

It is the most Powerful Pain-killer and supercedes all Caustics or Firing.

NO BLEMISH! NO HAIR GONE! Its effects are Absorbent, Antiseptic, and it will reach the deepest seated trouble.

WAGER \$500 a bottle of **CURINE** will produce better results than any ointment, liniment or sprain cure ever made, and we will give \$100 for any curable case that it will not cure if used as directed. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction! Testimonials from the best horsemen in the world, by druggists or harness dealers or expressed from the manufacturers.

R. S. BOSSART & CO., ANSELB BLDG., PITTSBURG, PA.

Price: Large Bottles, \$2.00.

Small Bottles, \$1.00.

Send for our 96-page Little Giant, up-to-date book on the principal diseases of the horse, causes, symptoms and treatment, with testimonials and directions for CURINE. By mail free.

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 the medium for conveying information as to the breeder 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.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Bruce county has attained a reputation as wide as the continent for its live stock, both the kinds that go on two legs and the kinds that move on four. Go where you will and you will find there the emigrant from Bruce county, invariably taking a full hand in the game whatever it may be, and generally realizing his full share of the proceeds. In the cities and towns of Canada, on the rivers, in the woods, the mines and on the farms. It is a small matter of surprise then, that at home they should be to the full as enterprising as they prove to be abroad, and that the place itself should rank as prominently among the progressive sections of Ontario as its representative abroad have done elsewhere. In live stock, as in other things, the position taken by them is no doubtful one, and there are to be found there a few of the best herds and as large a number of excellent breeders in a smaller way as in any other part of Canada. The late Henry Cargill, of Cargill, Ontario, for a long time in the foremost rank of the Shorthorn breeders of Canada, and right behind him came R. J. Doyle, of Owen Sound, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Neil Dow, W. Hay, of Tara, James Thompson, of Midway, Thos. Weaver, of Cargill, and a host of others breeding the various lines of pure-bred stock, and taken together it is quite possible, as it is claimed to be, that the county of Bruce has within its borders more pure-bred stock than any other county in Canada.

The World Man on the Wing recently spent a day or two in the vicinity of Tara, Bruce County, and visited two or three of the Shorthorn men there, and familiar as he is with the various phases of the Shorthorn interests, it was a pleasure to see the business of breeding them so consistently carried on as it is there, giving as it does the hint once dropped regarding the draft horse industry of Scotland, that it was not always in the finest stables that the choicest gems of the breed were always found, but often the byre of the crofter was the early home and birthplace of the individual destined to become famous through lines of meritorious progeny. Visiting some of these places, one is tempted to the reflection that it is this aspect of the case that has met with the most serious drawbacks from the late boom in Scotch-bred Canada cattle on the other side of the line, and that it would only require a little more letting alone on the part of the buyers and a little fortitude on the part of these same smaller breeders, who go so carefully and so consistently about the business, until some of these representative men would send out their representatives to our big shows, peerless in quality and mighty in beef, to head the processions there and show their imported kindred the way to glory. On the farm of W. Hay are to be seen a herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, some fifty in all, and among his horses, even his driver is eligible for registration. The dams of his herd are for the most part Scotch-topped, although there are a

number of cows of old English pedigrees who, if they do not show outstanding beef quality among the rest of the more typical animals, are at least remarkable for their great size and good milking qualities. And right here it is quite in place to remark that it is not always at the first glance of comparison that the sires of long Scotch breeding shows very much outstanding quality over the product of the first judicious cross, brought forth from the loins of a big, roomy dam and generously nursed by her afterwards. Heifers of this first cross, raised plainly rather than forced, will usually make good or at least fair dual purpose cows, while the bull or steer can be easily forced along to finish into a real top-notch. At the head of Mr. Hay's herd is the fine young bull Village Ingraham, sired by Village Squire. He is a square, low-set fellow, reproduced in a cut on another page. He succeeded Ben Macbree as head of the herd. Among the cows are a number of good ones of Stamford breeding. A fine pair of roans that would call for a remark anywhere, are by Royal Tim, full sisters of the Daisy strain. A beautiful, thick, beefy heifer of pure white color, to be seen on the farm, is Red Rose, by old Orange Duke. Another splendid cow, whose name is more than once mentioned by Mr. Hay, as one stands among the young members of the herd, is a four-year-old by Marengo, and her dam was Missie of Neidpath. Several of the get of Mysie Sailor, a son of Royal Sailor, are also to be seen, and among the young stock is a four months' bull cal by Baron. This is breeding along the right lines to assure results, and the eye of the visitor is at once struck by the superior quality of the young stock to be seen on Mr. Hay's farm.

The Valley Home Farm, a few miles from the town of Tara itself, has also a good deal to interest the visitor. The proprietor, Mr. Neil Dow, is a breeder of long experience in the business and has got around him the blood to improve the stock of the country if anyone has. At the head of his herd is Sittiny Hero 12th, sired by the famous Barmpton's Hero, and his progeny are a good looking lot. Among his cows are a number of Minas, sired by Mina Lad, all of them thick, low-set, blocky animals of genuine high-class beef type. An aged roan cow, May Queen, that will tip the scales at 1,800, is the dam of no less than eight of his herd, a splendid year-old heifer from her and Sittiny Hero being one of the best to be seen on the farm. Mr. Dow has gone extensively into Scotch pedigrees of considerable length, embracing the Ury blood through Young Abbotsford, and a number of good ones from Lord Cecil. The picture that we reproduce of one of Mr. Dow's heifers will give one some idea of the kind of stuff to be met with on his farm.

The Ashland Stock Farm is situated about three miles from Tara, and about thirty head of pure-bred Shorthorns are to be seen there. The owner, Mr. J. Marshall, is himself a careful student of pedigrees, and has embodied the result of his investigation in his herd to



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
The Old Reliable Remedy
 for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.

GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.
 DR. R. J. KENDALL CO.
 Dear Sir:—
 I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from twelve to 15 men bottles a week and find an excellent remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Cuts and Swellings. I have two hundred head horses in my stable and I use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
 Yours very truly,
 H. W. LAIRD.

Thousands of Men report equally good or superior results from this Cure. Price 15¢ per Bottle. As a Liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your Druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "Treatise on the Horse," the book free, if address
 DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENSBURG FALLS, VT.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
 The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.
 Prepared exclusively by J. F. Gombault, Veterinaire, at Frenay, near Angoulême, France.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.
 Impossible to produce any scar or bluish. The safest best Blisters ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Inflammations from Hooves or Lungs.
WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment ever made. **Over 1000 Cures of Caustic Balsam** are mentioned in the following list: **Price 15¢ per bottle, postage paid, with full directions for its use, and all descriptive certificates, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWSON-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio 111 FRONT ST., WEST, TORONTO**

A GOOD LINIMENT
 For 50 cents a gallon can be made as follows:—
 Absorbine, 4 ounces
 Vinegar, 1 quart
 Water, 4 quarts
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 This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for: Bruises, Strains, Collar Galls, to loosen the shoulders for work horses; will reduce swollen Ankles, Bad Tendons, and all troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

ABSORBINE
 at the store, or send to the manufacturer,
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Agents
 who will send it prepaid upon receipt of 50¢ for a bottle. One bottle will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the Free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.



The Farming World stands firm for the improvement of every class of Live Stock in Canada, and for the financial betterment of every breeder. As such, it appeals to all thoughtful, progressive stockmen throughout the Dominion, and its advertising columns become a valuable directory of the best herds in Canada.



GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Canada's leading Horse Importers

Clydesdales and Hackneys Stallions and Mares.

Farm one mile from station on C.P.R.

Write for Catalogue.

Bawden & McDonnell EXETER, ONT.

Importers of

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Bright Boy, Vol. XXVI—by Gallant Prince—1902—be by Prince of Wales—dam Lily by Sir Everard—1903—be by Topgallant—1890—be by Darkey—295.
Bright Boy, Vol. XXVI—sire Gallant Prince, dam by Sir Everard—3135—
A number of other equally gilt-edge breeding, and individual size and quality to be seen at their stables, or described on inquiry.
EXETER P. O., Ont., and Sta. G. T. R.

CLYDESDALE

Stallions and Fillies. Also several choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers, for sale by

I. DEVITT & SONS,

FREEMAN P. O., BURLINGTON JCT., STA. G. T. R.

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM
Clydesdale Horses, and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns for sale, a number of fine individuals of Plain, Standard, Leavy, Red Back, and other choice breeding, from such herd bulls as Iron Masters, Royal Tim, Abercrombie, and other sires of choice Scotch breeding. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on W. H. T. Fern, G. O., and Station G. T. R.

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

good result, as some of his young stock is well worth going to some trouble to see. The best blood in the country is none too good for Mr. Marshall, as he has constantly availed himself of the best in the country, an old patron of the best breeders in the country. Mr. J. F. Brunton has been so long a breeder of high quality Shropshire sheep, having established for himself an enviable reputation in that line, and is just now beginning in the Shorthorn line as well. Comparatively a young man, he follows it with the same enthusiasm that has already characterized his successful career, and it is only a question of time till he will become as redoubtable a pillar of the Shorthorn congregation as he has been, and still is, of the Shrops. He has shown wisdom and discretion in making his first purchases in the Shorthorn line, beginning with several splendid individuals of not too modern a pedigree, and adding new blood by the judicious use of high-priced sires. The fashionable pedigree is of all the easiest to run out and the hardest of all to find a satisfactory cross of new blood for. This is a point that should not be lost sight of by all beginners in the pure-bred business, it is better to start somewhere nearer where the noted breeders themselves began than where they left off.

(Continued on page 913.)

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP.

Pure-bred Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young Stock of both sexes for sale. Write or call.
Sparta P. O.
Station, St. Thomas.
C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Leicester

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855

Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature.

(Imp.) ROEBUCKIAN OF DALMONT—4129—heads the herd.
Young stock of both sexes for offer; also Leicester sheep.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Caledonia, Ont.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON
Columbus, Ont.

—Importers of—

Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

Stations: Oshawa and Brooklin,
G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

40 miles east of Toronto

Long-distance telephone at Residence,
near Columbus. Telegraph,
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GLENVIEW STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES
and HACKNEYS
All Imported Stock

A consignment of first-class Clydesdales and Hackneys just arrived from Scotland. Stallions by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, King of Kyle, King of Roses, Riddle's Reliance, Prince of Brunstane, and from equally celebrated dams. Intending purchasers call on or write to

W. COLQUHOUN

Mitchell P. O. and Sta., G. T. R.

FOR SALE.

Six Imported Clydesdale Fillies,

3-year-olds, sired by the prize-winning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: on
FATTEBSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont.
Millbrook on G. T. R. Cayvanville, G. T. R.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.

The most successful Veterinary Institution.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,
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MAKING BEEF

Economical Flesh Production Spells
Phenomenal Success for the Stockman

He aims at producing the most and the best at the minimum outlay, in the shortest possible time.

CARNEFAC

Fills the whole bill. It will so tone the animal's digestive organs that **Feed will be assimilated, not wasted.** It is not the quantity of feed that makes flesh; it's the amount of feed assimilated.

"Facts are Chiefs, etc."

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., 62 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT.
GENTS: We have been using Carnefac Stock Food in connection with our milk cows, horses and young growing stock. We have given it a good trial and fully recommend it to all farmers and stockmen who are looking for the best and most economical classes of stock.
EAST TORONTO, ONT.
DENTONIA PARK FARM.
(1894.) J. H. KETCHEN, Supt.

Hundreds have written us just as Mr. Ketchen has. He tried it as we ask you to try it; just a small package at first, and you can buy that from any dealer. **Carnefac can be discontinued without any reaction from it.** The animal will not go back.

A PROFITABLE HEN

One hen eats sixteen times its weight in one year, and to pay a profit must return six times its weight in eggs.

Carnefac Fed Hens

do this all the time, and more most of the time. Many of you know this gentleman, and he knows what CARNEFAC POULTRY FOOD will do. Read:

Testimonial

MAPLE MOUND POULTRY YARDS.
The Home of America's Choicest B. P. Rocks, Black and Mottled Minorcas and Registered Scotch Culter Dungs.
R. M. CLEMO & Co., Proprietors.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., WILKINS, ONT., October 27th, 1903.
Dear Sir—I presume you are wondering what has become of me. I am still hammering away. I have been paying attention to one pullet and a pair of hens and giving the young a practical demonstration on "CARNEFAC." I bought five pullets Aug. 1st, and started feeding Carnefac. They were hatched May 16; grade P. Rock. I have six pure white Leghorns hatched 3rd May. On 1st egg from Rocke, 3rd, 4th and by Oct. 4 all five had laid. One week later the Leghorns started. The one I bought the five from has some older, some newer eggs and has fed them well with free range but has not so eggs yet; so much for CARNEFAC. In front of my shop I have a gize one with one of pullet's eggs, with card explaining how I raised it.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) R. M. CLEMO.

OF ALL DEALERS

Carnefac Stock Food Co., 65 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, P.O., Ont.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minas, Ury's, Clippers, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

NELL DOW,

TARA ST., G. T. R., C. O. and Tel.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS
A number of fine young bulls and heifers for sale. Herd bull Aberdeen. Such strains as Ross Duchesne, Burnston's Heers, Erie and others. Call on or write to

J. MARSHALL,

TARA STA., G. T. R., JACKSON P.O.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm

CANADIAN AND IMPORTED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Ben Leonard (Imp.), a grand individual of the famous Killbuck Beauty family has the herd. A few choice young bulls, one imported in duo, also a number of imported and home bred cows and heifers, all sexes, for sale. Write or visit.
Address from Moffat St., C. P. R. GEO. AMOS, Proprietor, Ont.

Choice Scotch-Topped Young Stock.

A number of young Bulls of grand quality and choice breeding, along good beef and dairy lines.

JAS. FLEMING,

Nelles Corners, P. O.

The Cedar Grove Dairy Farm is strongly of the Ayrshire persuasion, having been the home of the little Scotch dairy cattle for some 17 years. The proprietor, Mr. W. H. Tran, has all a Scotchman's acumen and astuteness in matters pertaining to live stock, the qualities which are winning fame for Canada's sons as well, materialized as it is in live stock of superior qualities and characteristics. It is some seventeen years since Mr. Tran purchased from Mr. W. Rodin, of Plantagenet, the first Ayrshire cow he ever owned, and a good one, too, Grove Blossom.

A Dairy Test of Breeds

At the Maine experiment station Holsteins, Avshires and Jerseys were tested during a period of two years on the following points: 1. The amount of food and nutriment. 2. Yield of milk solids fat, cream, and butter, and the composition of the whole milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk.

Results—The average amount of water-free food consumed daily for each animal was: Holsteins, 274 pounds; Ayrshires, 247 pounds; Jerseys, 233 pounds.

The annual yield of milk solids was: Holsteins, 1,014 pounds; Ayrshires, 848 pounds; Jerseys, 827 pounds; and of butter fat: Holsteins, 285 pounds; Ayrshires, 233 pounds, and Jerseys, 297 pounds.

Milk required for a pound of milk solids: Holsteins, 8.3 pounds; Ayrshires, 7.8 pounds; Jerseys, 6.6 pounds; for a pound of butter-fat: Holsteins, 29.4; Ayrshires, 28.3; Jerseys, 18.3.

The cost of a quart of milk, reckon-

ing the cattle foods at market prices, was: Holsteins, 183 cents; Ayrshires, 203 cents; Jerseys, 242 cents.

The food cost of a pound of milk solids was: Holsteins, 7.09 cents; Ayrshires, 7.45 cents; Jerseys, 7.44 cents; of a pound of butter-fat: Holsteins, 25.22 cents; Ayrshires, 26.62 cents; Jerseys, 20.43 cents.

The average composition of the milk for the two years was: Holsteins solids 12.22, fat 3.47; Ayrshires solids 12.98, fat 3.67; Jerseys solids 12.24, fat 5.50.

The loss of fat in the skimmed milk was least for the Jerseys. Solids of Skimmed milk were Holsteins 9.50 per cent; Ayrshires, 10.40 per cent; Jerseys, 10.50 per cent.

At New York Institutes

Mr. Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont., has been in New York State for the past few weeks addressing Farmers' Institute meetings. Mr. Elliott is quite capable of giving a good account of himself in any company, and we are sure his work will be appreciated to the south of the line.

High Prices for Clydes

Not only did Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., make a big sweep in the Clydesdale section at Chicago, but they made some big sales as well. Cairnhill, the champion Clydesdale of the International, was sold to A. S. McMillan, of Brandon, Man., for \$3,000. They also sold to Mr. McMillan two 2-year-old stallions that were not at Chicago, Grandee for \$1,600 and Glasserton for \$1,500. Critteron, the first two-year-old at Chicago, sold for \$2,500 to Mr. Houser, of Wisconsin. These are good prices, and the Messrs. Graham are to be congratulated.

In the Honor List

The following are the Canadians who won championships at the International, and who are justly entitled to a place in the honor list:

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., Champion Clydesdale and Hackney stallions.

Robert Davies, Toronto, champion Clydesdale mare.

Henry Harding, Thorndale, Ont., champion Dorset Horn ram and champion Dorset Horn wether.

J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., champion Cotswold ewe.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., champion Lincoln ram and ewe, champion Lincoln wether, and champion pen of five wether lambs.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., champion Leicester ram and ewe.

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., champion Shropshire wether and champion wether lamb of the show.

Geo. A. Drummond, Point Claire, Que., champion Southdown wether.

Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., champion Cotswold ewe.

John Kelly, Shakespear, Ont., champion Leicester wether and champion wether in long wool grades.

Holstein Records

During the period Oct. 30 to Nov. 12, 1903, the records of forty-one cows were received by the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. Nine full-aged cows averaged, age 7 y. 3 m. 16 d., days for calving 14: Milk 434 lbs., butter fat 15.88 lbs., equivalent butter 18 lbs. 3 oz., per cent. of fat shown in the milk 3.61. Eight four-year-olds averaged, age 4 y. 5 m. 9 d., days from calving 23: Milk 395.1 lbs., butter fat 13.067 lbs., equivalent butter 15 lbs. 15 oz., per cent. of fat shown in the milk 3.34. Fifteen three-year-olds averaged, age 3 y. 3 m. 10 d., days from calving 13: Milk 356.4 lbs., butter fat 11.399 lbs., equivalent butter 13 lbs. 4.8 oz., per cent. of fat shown in the milk 3.43.



Dentonia Park Farm,

COLEMAN, P.O., - ONT

For Sale During the next six weeks, young animals of both sexes
JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS
 and **AYRSHIRES**

Our prizes won at Toronto and Ottawa this year give only a fair idea of the quality of the stock. Our prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

AYRSHIRES

A number of choice pure-bred bulls for sale, or will exchange on suitable terms for pure-bred or grade heifers of dairy strain.

C. S. AYLWIN, - Freeman P.O., Ont.

..Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..
 Its good young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK.

September Yorkshire ready for shipment.

J. G. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

TAMWORTH SWINE

THE IDEAL BACON HOG
 A snap for thirty days in young hogs fit for service, from prize-winning stock; also young hogs of September farrowing. Must be sold to clear out and reduce stock. Write now. Address, **ANDREW ELLIOTT & SON,** Galt P.O. and Sta.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE

Of good breeding and feeding quality, and the right bacon type. From superior imported stock.
IRA JOHNSON
 Hagerville Sta. Palmer P. O.

POULTRY WANTED

BURLINGTON CANNING CO., Ltd.
 will pay the market prices for any quantity of dressed **Turkeys, Ducks and Chickens.** Write us for quotations or consign to

Burlington Canning Co., Limited,
 Burlington P.O. and Station, G.T.R.

T. E. ROBSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
 Sales of pure-bred stock a
 specialty

ILDERTON - - ONT.

Shorthorns Sold

Mr. Geo. Amos, Moffatt, Ont., reports the following sale of Shorthorns: The roan heifer, Fancy Drop 5th, by Fergus Chief. She is of the well known Campbell Golden Drop, family tracing to imp. Golden Drop, by Gladstone, to Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont. The (imp. in dam) bull calf Dalmeiny Victor, to F. C. Wilmot, Milton, Ont. He is bred by Earl of Rosebury, K.G., Dalmeiny Park, Edinburgh. Sired by Village (80177), dam Mabel of Knowled, by Prince Victor (73320). As it will be noted, Prince Victor (73320) was sire of the great champion heifer Cicily, so well known. Have still for sale two extra good bull calves, including Pride of Spring Valley, first prize bull calf at Galt, to which reference was made in your columns some time ago.⁷

The farm of Mr. Amos is eleven miles east of Guelph, on the C. P. R.

The Shorthorn Sale

The Shorthorn sale, held at the International show grounds on Dec. 1st, was well attended. It was held under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and was opened by Col. F. M. Woods, well known to many Canadians. Seventy-one head were sold, making the excellent average of \$236. The highest priced female, and, in fact, the sale topper, was Breeder's Fane, calved Nov. 21, 1903, sire Nonpareil Victor, consigned by the Iowa Agricultural College and sold to Judge E. G. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich., for \$1,025. The highest priced bull was another consignment of the Iowa College, College Farewell, calved Oct. 3, 1902, sire Scotland's Crown, sold to E. A. Edwards, Webster City, Iowa, for \$435. While these prices are not high as compared with other sales in recent years, they are good profitable values for both buyer and seller, and show about what one may expect for good serviceable cattle when there are no boom prices afloat. The Shorthorn breeders present were quite satisfied with the general result of the sale, which indicated that there is good money in Shorthorns even yet.

The Galloway Sale

The sale of Galloway cattle, held at the International, under the auspices of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, was well attended, but prices did not run as high as was expected or as the condition of the offering warranted. There were 25 females offered and the highest price paid being \$400, the average being \$133. Some twenty-three bulls were sold, the top price being \$200, and the average \$113. The average for the whole sale was \$125.

Langdon SHROPSHIRE

My Breeding Flock consists of Imported Stock Only : : : :

We have this year imported more Ewes from leading English breeders.

Now for sale : 8 Ram Lambs by Mansel prize winners out of Imported Ewes.

—Apply—

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Blair, - - - Ontario

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

SHORT COURSES in Stock and Grain Judging and in Poultry Raising free. Three month course in Dairying—\$1 registration fee. These courses will commence early in January, 1904. Send for circulars.

JAMES MILLIS, M.A., President.

Guelph, Ont., 1903

LEICESTERS ONLY—Young Stock for sale from our imported Stock Farms on pure-bred ewes of best strains. Write telling what you want and get our prices. C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P.O., Burlington Jct. Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Twelve months bull calf, dam winner at Pan-American Model Dairy 3 mos. last. Other young bulls and heifers from advanced registry stock. **MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,** Caldwellia G.T.R. Sta. and P.O., Haldimand Co.

PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 3 **Ayrshire Bull Calves** from 6 to 10 months old, a number of **Pure Bred Ayrshire Heifer Calves** from 3 to 10 months old. **Heifers** coming one year old, 1 **Shorthorn Bull** two years old, choice **Yorkshire Bear** one year old, **Yorkshire Sows** and **Bears** from four weeks to six months old. These animals are all in good breeding condition. Buyers will be interested in this herd.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,

Warkworth, Ont.

SHANNON BANKS STOCK FARM

W. H. TRAN, Proprietor

Breeder of **AYRSHIRE CATTLE** and **YORKSHIRE SWINE**

Choose young animals of both breeds and sexes for sale. Color Grove P.O., Ont. Locust Hill Sta., C.P.R., mile; Markham Sta., G.T.R., 4 miles.

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Live Stock Labels

Send for prices and order early before the rush.

R. W. JAMES

Dunnville Ont.



Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Dec. 14th, 1903.
A brisk holiday trade is in prospect all over the Dominion. In other lines a reasonable quiet prevails. Retail trades in all lines are active. The money market rules about the same.

WHEAT

The wheat situation has not improved any since last writing and quotations generally are a little lower. The situation in the United States is well summarized by last week's *Price Current*, as follows:

"The wheat markets have been firm most of the week, with prices in many places slightly higher than a week ago, though at present the feeling is not strong. The chief sustaining influences were the moderate receipts of wheat in the Northwest and a strong buying leadership in the speculative market at Chicago. For a time the news from Argentina was uncertain, but latest information was favorable. The strength in American markets continues independently of the European markets. The principal cause for an easier feeling in the markets is a falling off in the milling demand, though it is still fair."

Locally the market rules steady at 77c for red and white, 70c for goose, and 73c for spring, grain dealers' quotations. On Toronto Farmers' market red and white brings 78 to 78½c.; goose 72 to 73c.; and spring 74c, 78c. per bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

The market is quiet for coarse grains of all kinds, and lower in price. The American corn market is reported easy with a lowering of values due to increased offerings. The demand is not very active.

SEEDS

The seed market is quiet though some trading is reported. Shipments of Alsike and clover are going forward to England. Montreal quotations L.O.B. at country points are: Timothy, \$4 to \$5; red clover, \$7 to \$9; alsike, \$7 to \$9 per cwt.; and flax seed \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bushel. On Toronto seed market alsike sells for from \$4 to \$5.50; red clover, \$5 to \$6; and timothy, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market rules steady at about last issue's quotations. Though higher values have been prophesied for several weeks back, they have not come yet. Many firms have sufficient stored up for the holiday season and renewed activity is not likely to take place till the New Year.

The movement of beans is quiet, with a lowering of values east.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market continues firm and active, especially for fresh-cuck. Strictly fresh-gathered are quoted here at 23c. in a wholesale way. On Toronto Farmers' market, new laid eggs sell at from 40 to 45c. per dozen.

There is a very active demand for choice quality of poultry of all kinds. There is very little stock other than chickens coming in here. The demand is active at quotations.

FRUIT

The apple trade for 1903 is drawing to a close. Growers have had good prices where fruit has been clean and well packed. It is reported that Nova Scotia

growers have realized from \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl. for apples in orchards. Montreal quotations are: Very finest XXX winters, all varieties, \$3.25 per bbl.; very finest XX winters, all varieties, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl.; hand-picked fallmase, \$3.50 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese season is about over so far as the producer is concerned and most of the stock is now in the middlemen's hands. A week ago prices advanced in the old country market only to drop again towards the close of last week, and a corresponding dullness ensues. There is an easier feeling generally. October goods are quoted at Montreal 10½c. for Ontario, and 10½ to 10½c. for Eastern Townships. November makes are ½c. lower than these values, and December's ½c. higher.

The export butter trade is at a standstill as exporters cannot get suitable butter at a price that will enable them to export at a profit. About 21c. is all that they can afford at Montreal. For the local trade there, fine butter sells at from 21 to 21½c. The market here rules steady at 21 to 22c. for creamery prints, and 20 to 21c. for tubs. Dairy sales in a jobbing way at 17 to 19c. for pound prints, and 15 to 18c. for tubs. On Toronto Farmers' market pound rolls bring 21 to 23c. each.

HORSES

There has been good business in horses during the past few weeks, though prices have ruled a little lower than they are expected to be after the new year. Just now is a very good time to buy. Many buyers from the West are expected during the holiday season, and about Jan. 1st will be a good time to sell. On Tuesday last a sale of draft horses was held at Grand's Repository. One good sound 5-year-old, weighing 1,600 lbs., sold for \$360. Another at \$205, another at \$197.50, another at \$175, and a pair at \$345 down to \$150 each. These were a good lot. On Thursday 53 general purpose horses, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs. each, sold at from \$67 to \$177.50 each.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock market has been active of late, and everything offered has gone off readily enough. The run on Toronto City market on Friday was light. Business was good and an active Christmas trade is in prospect. The best exporters sold at \$4.45 to \$4.55, and mediums at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt. Export bulls sell at \$4 to \$4.25 for choice, and cows at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Choice butchers' cattle, 1,100 to 1,175 lbs. each, are worth \$4.40 to \$4.60, and fair to good at \$3.60 to \$4.25 per cwt. Feeders of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, are worth \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. Feeding bulls sell at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. One to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$2.75 to \$3, and other quality from \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. Milch cows sell at \$30 to \$50 each, and calves at \$2 to \$10 each or \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Sheep rule steady at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Spring lambs sell at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. for the ordinary run, and \$4.40 to \$4.50 for choice ewes and wethers for export.

The hog market continues at the low level of the past few weeks. Select bacon hogs sell at \$4.75 and lights and fats at \$4.50 per cwt.

TORONTO JUNCTION

Trade has been good at the Union Stock Yards markets. The quality offering has been good. Ordinary exporters sold on Friday at \$4.40 to \$4.75 per cwt. The prize winning cattle at the Fat Stock Show held at the yards, sold at \$4.70 to \$6 per cwt. Some other choice cattle, not exhibited, sold at \$4.85 to \$5.25 per cwt. Other prices were about the same as at the City market.

The Junction Fat Stock Show

The first annual Fat Stock Show of the Union Stock Yards Company, was held at Toronto Junction on Dec. 11th. It was an undoubted success both in attendance and in point of exhibits. Some of the cattle shown were equal in quality to the prize stock at Guelph or at Chicago. The animals were shown ready for slaughter and not for show. Competition was keen, and Messrs. Simpson, Rennie and J. M. Gardhouse, the judges, had no easy task in making the awards. The prizes were largely distributed over the province.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	14	12	11	11	25
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 77	\$ 0 78	\$	\$	\$ 0 78
Oats, per bushel.....	20½	30	42	44	32
Barley, per bushel.....	40	50	55	55	37
Peas, per bushel.....	62	61	73	73
Corn, per bushel.....	46	52	55	57
Flour, per barrel.....	3 05	3 90	5 25	5 30	4 70
Bran, per ton.....	16 00	17 00	20 00	20 00	16 00
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	19 50	22 50	22 50	18 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	70	65	1 15	1 25	75
Beans, per bushel.....	1 70	1 50	1 95	1 95
Hay, per ton.....	9 00	10 50	14 00	14 00	10 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	6 00	8 00	8 00
Eggs, per dozen.....	23	23	22	23	21
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	8	11½	per 50	50	per 110
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	9	14	16½	65	10
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	14	14	14	14	13
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	8½	9½	13	13	10
Apples, per barrel.....	2 00	3 25	3 50	3 50	4 00
Cheese, per pound.....	11	10½	12	12	13½
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	22	21½	23	23	23
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	19	18	20	20	20
Cattle, per cwt.....	5 00	4 75	4 75	4 75	3 00
Sheep, per cwt.....	3 50	3 50	4 00	4 10	4 00
Hogs, per cwt.....	4 75	5 00	5 50	5 50	5 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 50	5 00	4 75	4 75

MARITIME MARKS.

Halifax, Dec. 10th, 1903.

With the exception of exclusively holiday lines, business is a little duller in this province since the commencement of December. The quantities of the industries at Sydney also have been detrimental to trade in Cape Breton. In the Annapolis Valley a firm operating stores in three villages has failed, involving several Halifax wholesale houses in considerable loss. The partial failure of the fisheries has lessened the buying powers of the shore counties. So, taking things all around, the trade outlook in this province has taken a less favorable turn.

The price of apples in the English market has declined owing to over supply, and the Nova Scotia exporters acting on cable advice from the London agents have reduced shipments, the quantity forwarded last week being less than half that of the weeks preceding. The local price is well sustained, and the wise policy of holding shipments until followed by exporters generally, will lead to a recovery of the market on the other side. In this province the Fruit Marks Act is strictly enforced and little if any fruit is offered for sale here that is not honestly packed and branded. There has been some trouble in St. John, however. The captains of small schooners have been in the habit of picking up cargoes in the Valley and selling them in St. John. These apples were often deceptively branded and a number of the shippers have been fined this season. In one instance the packer of the apples has brought suit against the inspector for damages, claiming that the apples which he condemned as No. 2, were really No. 1. Very large quantities of Ontario apples have been sold in St. John this season. The latter were handled by commission houses, and it is quite possible that there is a desire to drive the Nova Scotia schooner captains out of the trade and concentrate the business in the hands of the regular commission men.

Quite a large quantity of produce has arrived by vessels from P. E. Island in the last fortnight, but the prices have been well maintained. Calico potatoes are selling ex. vessel at 35c. per bushel, and oats at 30c. There have been quite a lot of red potatoes arriving, for which there is no demand for local consumption, as they are not liked here.

Since last report there has been a good deal of Ontario butter arriving, but the market is not over-supplied. There has been a new Nova Scotia butter marketed of late. Dealers are getting 1 1/4 cents for tail ends cheese, but as these are tough and pasty many grocers prefer to pay 12 cents for September's. The factories have sold all the season's make. Eggs are scarce and higher than ever before known here at this time of the year. Hay remains steady and in only light supply, the open weather preventing farmers from getting to their barns upon the dyke lands in this province.

Prince Edward Island

We have had no very frosty weather up to December 4. About 12 inches of snow fell on December 2, but as rain has been falling for nearly two days, much of the snow has disappeared. There was a small attendance at the market on account of the disagreeable weather. Very little produce was offered. Oats sold for from 32 to 33c; potatoes, per lb., 2 1/2c; hay, 60c. per cwt., with a downward tendency; beef, qtr., per lb., 4 to 6c, small, 6 to 10c;

pork, 8 to 5 1/2c.; mutton, per lb., 7 to 9c.; chickens, per lb., 7 to 8c.; butter, per lb., 23 to 24c.; eggs 25c. per doz.; hour, per bbl., \$3.50 to \$5.00; geese, 75 to 80c. each; live hogs, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c.; ducks, pair, 70 to 80c. The sum of \$75.00 was offered this year in the cheese makers' competition conducted by the provincial government. This was divided into five prizes, and was offered for the five best lots of four each, of cheese: one made in July, August, September and October. The judging took place on November 24. E. L. Head, cheesemaker of Hazelbrook acted as judge. The following are the prize winners: 1. W. H. Leslie, Kensington, 93 1/4 points, \$25.00; 2. C. J. Cook, New Perth, 93 1/4 points, \$20.00; 3. A. Sullivan, Hillsboro, 91 1/4 points, \$15.00; 4. L. J. Murphy, Tignish, 89 1/4 points, \$10.00; 5. Jos. A. McDonald, Mount Stewart, 88 1/2 points, \$5.00. There were 13 competitors. The exhibit was pronounced highly creditable to the province, some of the cheese being very excellent quality.

The annual sale of pure-bred live stock held at the Exhibition grounds took place on December 3. Although the weather was disagreeable, there was a fair attendance of buyers. Some valuable cattle, pigs, sheep and horses were offered by number of our leading stock raisers. The following is the stock sold:

CATTLE

Scottish Monarch, bought by J. McMillan, Monroch, \$20; Scottish Archer, bought by Dr. Curran, \$25; heifer, Royal Maid, bought by Dr. Jenkins, \$17; cow, Linda, bought by J. H. McPherson, Hunter River, \$38; heifer, Windsor Lady, owned by Jas. C. Clark, bought by Dr. Jenkins, \$28; Sir John, owned by A. Boswell, Pownal, bought by J. Simpson, Hunter River, \$48; Cape Colony, owned by Jas. Mutch, Rustico, bought by G. G. McIntosh, East Town, N. S., \$60; bull calf, bought by G. W. Cameron, Augustine Cove, \$30; Bolivar Andrew Wells, Alberton, bought by A. E. McLean, Masouche, \$89; Jersey bull, Wallace Wheatley, sold to W. A. Dawson, East Royal, \$25.

SHEEP AND HOGS

Leicester Ram, A. Boswell, Pownal, bought by J. McLean, Darlington, \$17; Southdown Ram, R. Furness, Vernon River, bought by Jas. Essery, Union Road, \$24.5; Southdown Ram, R. Furness, Vernon River, bought by Jas. Essery, Union Road, \$24.5; Shropshire Ram, Frank Halliday, bought by E. Wheatley, \$5.00; Shropshire Ram, H. Rowse, bought by Walter Stead, Highfield, \$7; ram, John Allan, city, bought by S. Kennedy, \$25; Yorkshire Boar, J. W. Calbeck, Augustine Cove, bought by W. H. Weatherpoon, Granville Ferry, N. S., \$35; Yorkshire Boar, bought by S. J. McLeod, Kinross, \$25.25; Sow, bought by W. H. Weatherpoon, \$47; Boar, bought by J. H. Myrick & Co., \$21.50; two Yorkshire boars, owned by J. Halliday, Eldon, bought by C. H. Carruthers, Mill River. Some fine animals were not sold.

Some of our farmers are holding back their crops on account of the prevailing low prices for pork.

A few of the cheese factories are making butter now, but winter dairying is certainly on the decrease.

A. R.

HICHOY

(Continued from page 904.)

Then they pounded the walls of the bin, punched the flat roof above, and ran sticks down here and there through the few inches of coal; but, seemingly, there was nothing to find in that quarter.

"Well! what's the verdict? Shall we

put our coal in while you are looking after the corn?"

"Yes; any time possible," returned the R. O. leaving the bin in disgust.

"Put in ten," said the captain, in an aside tone to Ginger, a few minutes later; "and the quicker you do it the better."

And soon—while the revenue men were turning everything upside down, hunting high and low, in nooks and corners, in cupboards and crevices, in boxes and drawers, in banks and cabins, among papers and documents, and even into the sacks of corn for something they could not find—the coal heavers were pouring sacks of bituminous diamonds high and dry over little bits of white carbon, harder than ivory, that they were burying many feet deep.

"Mate," cried the captain again. "Tell the men that everything they've got is to be open for inspection. Not a single thing to be hid from one end of the ship to the other."

"Aye, aye, sir."

Never above on the great lakes did a sailing vessel receive from revenue men such a thorough overhauling as did the Condor. The search went on for two whole days. Every sack, even, of the ten thousand bushels of corn was examined, and for no purpose. Not an ounce of contraband goods was discovered, and the C. R. O.'s were just as disgusted as were the A. R. O.'s only two days previously.

"There's only one other place we might examine more thoroughly," said one of the junior officers, who had the reputation of being the keenest man in the posse.

"Where is that?" demanded his senior.

"Under the coal bin, sir."

"That's the first place we examined."

"We didn't raise the floor."

"Raise the deuce," muttered the officer. "The floor was flat, and there wasn't half a ton of coal in the bin. How much have you there now?" turning to the captain.

"Ten tons," was the answer; "but that needn't hinder you. If you take the planks up at the sides, you can work right to the centre beneath the floor. Take good care of the supports, that's all."

The R. O. looked him keenly in the eye for a moment. But the man with the eagle nose did not shrink. Determined not to be beaten, however, the revenue officer ordered the planks to be raised. There was room enough for a little man to crawl in beneath the floor to the large central supporting beam of the bin which ran amidships. A lamp was held, and the youngest junior came in with a hook, crept into the narrow chink of boards and coal dust to investigate. The lines of the timbers were straight, the angles square, and the floor above him flat. Seemingly, nothing could be hidden.

"May there not be two cross beams and a space between them?" said the R. O., loth to be convinced.

"There is only one," replied the captain, "but don't take my word, measure for yourselves."

And passing a tape line between the joists from the two sides to the centre, they proved to their own satisfaction that there was only one cross-beam, barely ten inches thick, which supported the whole.

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR HABITS.

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for and habit of using any narcotic medicine and only requires touching the tongue with its compound.

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New-fangled mills made to sell (you) are being pushed.

Do not be experimented upon.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
LIMITED. TORONTO.

"I give it up," said the officer, at last. "You really do!" returned the captain, in mock surprise.

"Yes; and I apologize for our unjust suspicion."

"You'll give me a testimonial, of course!"

"I will. And as both you and your men have treated us courteously, and granted every assistance, I shall make my letter as strong as I well can."

"Thanks," said the captain, gravely. "It's a good thing to be able to recog-

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Our new Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, containing description of hundreds of elegant articles in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Leather Goods, Cut Glass, etc., is invaluable in aiding selection. Through this list you can order just as easily—just as economically—as shopping in person. Here are a few of its unapproachable values:

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8020	Lady's Watch, Solid Gold Case, A. Kent & Son's Special movement	25.00
8016	Gentleman's Watch, solid Silver Case, A. Kent & Son's special movement, full jewelled	7.50
8085	Lady's Gun Metal Watch and Chatelaine, American movement	5.85
3597	Fine Pearl Sunburst	8.00
4184	Fine Emerald Ring	7.00
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Catalogue sent on request, free.

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YONGE ST. MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS. TORONTO.

nize an honest man when you meet him."

"You are right, but sometimes it takes a long while to learn how." And shaking hands, they parted.

(To be continued.)

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Your paper is one of the best in Canada. It gives general information about live stock and general topics which interest the Canadian farmers generally.

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TERMS OF SALE

Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.

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| <p>Estey—5 octave organ by J. Estey & Co., Battleboro, Vt., in neatly decorated solid walnut case without high top, has 6 stops, 3 complete sets of reeds and knee swell. Originally \$100. Reduced to 53</p> <p>Dominion—5 octave walnut organ by the Dominion Organ Co., in neatly decorated case without high top, has 7 stops, 3 sets reeds in the treble and one set in the bass, knee swell, height 4 feet 1 inch. Originally \$100. Reduced to 34</p> <p>Bell—5 octave organ by W. Bell & Co., in carved solid walnut case without high top, has 8 stops, 21 sets of reeds, knee swell, height 4 feet. A splendid organ for a church or Sabbath school. Originally \$125. Reduced to 37</p> <p>Dominion—5 octave organ by the Dominion Organ Co., in solid walnut case with revolving fall board, and without high top, has 5 stops, 21 sets of reeds, knee swell, height 4 feet 3 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to 38</p> <p>Karn—5 octave parlor organ by D. W. Karn & Co., in neatly carved solid walnut case with high top, has 10 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 5 feet 9 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to 39</p> <p>Bell—5 octave parlor organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in neatly panelled and decorated solid walnut case, has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 5 feet 8 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to 41</p> <p>Karn—5 octave parlor organ by D. W. Karn & Co., in handsomely decorated solid walnut case with high top, has 8 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet. Originally \$125. Reduced to 43</p> <p>Rowe—5 octave parlor organ by J. T. Rowe, in very handsome solid walnut case with high top, has 13 stops, couplers, etc., 3 sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 8 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to 45</p> <p>Bell—5 octave organ by W. Bell & Co., in handsomely decorated solid walnut case with high top, has 9 stops, 13 sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 8 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to 47</p> <p>Kilgour—5 octave parlor organ by Kilgour, Hamilton, in neatly panelled and decorated solid walnut case, has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet. Originally \$125. Reduced to 49</p> | <p>Bell—5 octave parlor organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in very handsome solid walnut case with high top, has 11 stops, including complete, vox humana, etc., 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, height 6 feet 3 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to 53</p> <p>Dominion—5 octave Dominion organ in solid walnut case with handsome mirror top, attractively panelled and carved, has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, including sub-bass, 2 couplers, vox humana and 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 1 inch, used less than six months. Catalogue price \$170. Reduced to 57</p> <p>Bell—6 octave parlor organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in handsomely decorated and ornamented solid walnut case with high top, has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, couplers, vox humana, etc., mouse-proof pedals, height 6 feet 11 inches. Originally \$130. Reduced to 58</p> <p>Mackie—5 octave parlor organ by Mackie & Co., New York, neatly decorated solid walnut case, high top, has 10 stops, 3 full sets of reeds, including a sub-bass set, couplers, forte stop, etc., 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 2 inches. A fine organ. Originally \$150. Reduced to 59</p> <p>Dominion—6 octave piano-case organ by The Dominion Organ Co., in handsome mahogany case, has 11 stops, including couplers and vox humana, etc., 3 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, patent folding mouse-proof pedal attachment and swing desk, height 4 feet 7 inches. Originally \$150. Reduced to 71</p> <p>Bell—6 octave piano-case organ by W. Bell & Co., rich dark rose-wood case with handsome mirror and rail top, has 11 stops, couplers and vox humana, etc., 3 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 3 inches. Originally \$175. Reduced to 73</p> <p>Bell—6 octave piano-case organ by W. Bell & Co., solid walnut case with handsome mirror and rail top, has 11 stops, couplers, and vox humana, 3 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 3 inches. Originally \$175. Reduced to 75</p> <p>Dominion—6 octave piano-case organ by the Dominion Co., in handsome solid walnut case with fall length, music desk, polished panels with hand carving in relief, and handsome top with bevelled oval mirror. 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, etc., height 6 feet 10 inches. Used less than six months. Catalogue price, \$200. Reduced to 88</p> |
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GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 YONGE ST., TORONTO