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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 OCTOBER, 1904

No. 20

Quality Counts

NO stronger proof of the need of keeping only the best is required than that shown by the live stock markets. Especially is this true of the cattle market. For no other product that the farmer sells off his farm is there such a wide variation in prices as for cattle, unless it be horses. Look for a moment at the report of Toronto cattle market in last issue. There we find a range of prices for beef cattle varying from \$2.50 up to \$4.75 per cwt., a difference of about 100 per cent. If there is money in producing the \$2.50 stuff, what a heap there must be in the business of the feeding cattle which sold at \$4.75. But experience has taught that there is no profit, but an actual loss in producing the cheaper quality. And yet the bulk of the stuff offering on Toronto market to-day, and in fact on all markets, is not of the most inferior quality, is very far from finest, and does not begin to approach extra prime.

The higher priced animal costs but little more to produce than the cheaper one, but sells for a good deal more. If one-half of the beef animals offered for sale in this country to-day were of fair, let alone the finest quality, many thousands of dollars would be added to the peoples' wealth. But the inferior kind continue to be turned on the market in large numbers, and to sell for a price that does not pay for their production. And so with other lines, with the exception, perhaps of hogs of which considerably over 50 per cent. of those produced are of finest quality. Whether the small percentage of finest quality to be found at our leading cattle markets is due to poor breeding or feeding it is hard to say. It will be nearest the truth, perhaps, to ascribe it to both. Taking the country as a whole, there are comparatively few skilful cattle feeders to be found. Some say that the successful feeder of beef cattle is born not made. While to some extent this is true, we believe that a little closer study of this question on the part of our farmers would bring about a marked improvement.

Government Commercial Agents and the Cheese Trade

An important factor in developing Canadian trade abroad is the work of the various Government commercial agents. These agents are in a position to advise producers and shippers as to the condition of the market; the best way of extending trade, and how the goods please the consumer. Such advice should be of great value in extending and developing trade abroad.

But very often the agent does not stop here. He considers it to be his duty, whether he has a particular know-

ledge of the line of business under discussion or not, to give explicit advice as to how complaints can be remedied, etc. This frequently leads to advice being given that is at variance with the experience of those who have made a life study of the business, and, if followed, would lead to all sorts of difficulties. For instance, P. B. McNamara, agent at Manchester, writing to one of our exchanges recently about packing, states that Canadian cheese boxes from different sections are too frail. This is all too true. But he goes on to give a remedy, and advises as follows:

"The boxes should be sufficiently large to allow the cheese to fit into the boxes without coming in contact with the cover." Here is where he puts "his foot in it," so to speak. Everyone who has handled cheese knows that if Mr. McNamara's advice were followed it would result in largely increasing the percentage of broken boxes.

Then we find Mr. McAllan, who, by

The Clock Strikes Twelve

We will send the FARMING WORLD from the present date till January 1st, 1907, for \$1.00. Examine this copy and satisfy yourself that this is the cheapest and best agricultural paper published on this continent. It is made in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. It costs less than a cent a week.

Show it to your Neighbors and Friends.

the way, is a fruit man, and without any special knowledge of the cheese trade, advocating the discarding of the flimsy elm boxes and using fibre boxes instead. Now all this may look feasible to the average individual, but it does not work out in practice. These boxes are made of paste board and have been tried and found impracticable for several reasons. They cannot be trucked as ordinary boxes are. Then it is hard to get a supply at a reasonable cost to the factories. Besides, it is almost impossible to cooper them when broken. There is, no doubt, great room for improvement so far as boxes are concerned, and yet there has been steady advancement in this respect during the past few years, as the records will show.

But not only does Mr. McAllan condemn the boxes, but also the cheese that is in them, all of which is printed in large type to catch the eye of the reader. Even if it were true, this is not the best way to advertise Canadian cheese. But it is not true, and we have good ground for believing that, generally speaking, Canadian cheese is more than holding its own, in so far as quality is concerned. We prefer to take

the advice of those in the business, rather than that of one unfamiliar with it, and who has picked up his information at random from parties who are only too willing to make complaint when an opportunity is offered. It is an easy thing to get complaints, but it should be the agent's duty to sift these carefully, and find out whether the fault lies with the trade or with the importer himself and mismanagement on his part. It does not do to take as gospel everything a fault-finding importer says, and give it out as of first importance to the commercial interests of Canada. There are, no doubt, many complaints made that the shipper at home should know about. But it should be the agent's duty to state these only, and leave it to those better qualified than he is to advise remedies and bring about an improvement.

Will it Pay to Feed Cattle This Year

At this season of the year the farmer is in more or less of a quandary as to whether it will pay him to do much cattle feeding during the winter. There are, of course, those who make a business of feeding and fitting beef cattle every year. Sometimes they make a heap, other times not so much. But they keep at it, and taking one year with another make the business pay. With these, anything we might say as to the advisability or not of feeding cattle the coming winter, would have little weight. They have made cattle feeding a special business in their farming operations, and will likely continue so to do so long as there is any profit in the venture. But with the occasional feeder it is different. His efforts are more or less spasmodic. He sees his neighbor making big money by cattle feeding one year, and concludes to try it himself the following season, and does so very often to his sorrow. The situation should be thoroughly canvassed, market conditions studied, and the outlook for prices looked into as far as possible.

The question for consideration just now is what are the prospects for the cattle feeder the coming season. It would be impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy in this regard. And yet there are conditions that arise every season that have considerable to do with it. The experienced cattle feeder, whether in Canada or the United States, follows closely the condition of the American corn crop. It is a kind of barometer that indicates to a very great extent what the state of the market will be when his cattle are ready for shipping.

Latest advices regarding the corn crop seem to indicate that it will yield about

the same as last year, or perhaps a trifle more. Some authorities place the yield at a very much less and some at a higher figure than in 1903. The U. S. Government crop report for September 1st gave a 7 per cent. better promise than last year, which means a total yield of 2,400,000,000 bushels. But the quality of the crop when harvested has something to do with the cattle feeding question. Last year there was considerable soft corn which could only be marketed by feeding to cattle or hogs. So far this season there has been comparatively little of the American crop seriously injured by frost. In not a few districts, however, the wind blew the standing corn down, thus preventing it from maturing properly. This means that there will be some soft corn, and it may be considerable when the whole crop is harvested, which will undoubtedly have some effect upon the cattle situation.

But there are other factors to be considered. The price at which feeders can be bought in the fall is one of them. An experienced Iowa feeder stated recently that he made it a rule that when a good class of steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. would bring four cents per pound off grass he would let the other fellow feed them. A great many western States feeders got badly bitten last year in buying feeders at too high a price, and not a few in Canada had the same experience. These may be wary about going into the business this year, unless they are compelled to, because of unmarketable corn. Should there, however, be any holding back this year by western feeders it may mean such a curtailing of the supply that will affect the market later. But there is said to be a good supply of cattle in the Western States, and these will have to be marketed somehow and somewhere. Then, as shown by our English correspondent last issue, the number of cattle in Great Britain shows some increase over a year ago. All these things have to be considered in determining the outlook.

Whatever conclusion the feeder may come to, we can assure him that the only safe plan is to feed cattle that will produce the very best quality of beef. In our opinion first-class cattle that will make AI exporters or butchers' stock will be a profitable investment, as they have been for some time. Anything less than this quality comes into competition with so much inferior stuff from other countries that it is questionable whether feeding and fitting it for market is a paying investment. Of course if a farmer is loaded up with a lot of inferior stuff the best way to get rid of it is to feed and fit it for the block in the best way possible. He can do it better than anyone else. It rarely pays to buy inferior cattle for feeding purposes.

In Ontario at least there will be abundance of feed, and owing to the wet season a considerable quantity of grain that must perform find a market

through cattle or other live stock. Farmers so situated should aim to get the very best cattle for feeding purposes. This quality, however, is none too plentiful in this country, and which, by the way, is another factor to be considered in estimating market possibilities later on.

Dean of Macdonald Institute Dead

Dr. W. H. Muldrew, Dean of the Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, died on October 7th after a very brief illness. Dr. Muldrew was appointed Dean in July, 1903, and assumed his duties at the beginning of the fall term. He was formerly principal of the Gravenhurst High School, and was a graduate of Queen's University. He had made a specialty of nature study, and was well equipped for the work begun under such favorable auspices at the Macdonald Institute.

The Wool Situation

The Pastoralists' Review of August 16 last, has the following to say on the wool situation in Australia:

"In dealing with the subject of the wool market at the present time it is more than ever necessary to discriminate between the different descriptions of the staple, for remarks of a general character will no longer fit the bill. The strong-fibred wools—crossbreds and coarse sorts—continue to easily hold the splendid position they have lately taken; the demand for these qualities is exceptionally brisk, and although prices now current are a long way higher than they have been for upwards of thirteen years, manufacturers are far keener to buy crossbreds at the existing level than they were to touch them when they could be bought at 100 per cent. less money. Thus from the point of view of the New Zealand grower, or the English farmer, who is now being offered 3d. per lb. more for this year's clip than he was able to realize last year, and 5d. per lb. more than he obtained in 1902, the condition of things in the wool market leaves nothing to be desired. But Australia woolgrowers are mainly interested in fine wools, and so far as these latter descriptions are concerned, there is certainly cause for some disappointment. The course of prices in the case of Merino since the date of our last issue has scarcely come up to expectations. In spite of the fact that prospects for this class of wool seemed to be amply secured by the circumstances of supply, there has been a total absence of buoyancy in the markets throughout the past month, and latterly sellers have found it a difficult matter to maintain values."

The ascendancy of crossbred and coarse wools, and the increasing demand for these varieties should interest wool-growers here. Evidently the Merino and other fine wools have not the hold upon woollen manufacturers they once had. The pre-eminence of the coarser kinds at the present time looks to be of a permanent character. But however this may be, the outlook for wool has not been brighter for some years past than it is just now. Truly things are coming the sheep-raisers way. Some authorities claim that there are

10,000,000 fewer sheep in the United States this year than last. This means a greatly decreased supply of both wool and mutton, which means higher prices for both commodities.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We have pleasure in announcing that beginning shortly, Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, will contribute to THE FARMING WORLD a series of articles upon the rearing, feeding and fitting of beef cattle for market. Coming from the pen of so safe and able a teacher as Prof. Day a series on this topic cannot but be of very great value to the farmers of Canada.

In this issue appears the first of Mr. Ferguson's articles on "The Commerce of Live Stock," which as previously announced will appear only in THE FARMING WORLD. Others will follow each month during the fall and winter. This one is more or less introductory to the others which are to follow, and deals with the world's meat. It will bear careful reading.

When this issue reaches our readers the large majority of the fall fairs will be over. As a rule they have been fairly successful, and on the whole more potent for good than previous ones. The educational idea is becoming more popular, and fair managers are giving features of this nature more attention.

The Farmers' Institutes will soon be in operation. Already meetings are being held in some of the outlying districts, notably in New Ontario and in some parts of New Brunswick. The institute has become a necessity to the farmer. The aim of those at the back of it should be to make the meetings of as great value as possible.

The Canadian display at the Agricultural Hall, London, England, is attracting much attention. The exhibit is of most varied character and of general excellence. It is seen daily by thousands, and is warmly commended by the press.

Canada's exhibit at the World's Fair, St. Louis, is not one of which any resident of the Dominion need be ashamed. Those who have visited the great fair, pronounce Canada's display to be the best on exhibition. It consists chiefly of agricultural products, fruit, and other commodities likely to attract settlers. It is in every sense a business display.

The sheep and swine at the World's Fair were judged from October 1-15. A number of Canada's best flocks and herds were represented, and made an excellent showing. Full reports of this branch will appear next issue.

Hereford Sale at St. Louis

At the World's Fair 27 Hereford cattle sold at a general average of \$233.70. The highest priced bull sold for \$730, and the highest priced female for \$400. The ten bulls averaged \$206.50 each, and the seventeen females \$106.76 each.

Live Stock and Farm Conditions in the West

Effects of Rust—Improvement of Seed—Manitoba Agricultural College

NOTES FROM OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENT

It has been a long, weary, anxious time since the beginning of harvest and the end is not yet, that is the final results of the threshing, the only accurate guide, are not all in. Following one of the longest and roughest winters the agricultural west has experienced, spring opened late and throughout the season has been abnormally cold, backward and changeable.

With all our eggs in one basket, with the party press, vying one with the other from the time the first seed is sown till the last sheaf is garnered, to produce the most glowing crop reports and with the spirit of hopefulness and buoyancy characteristic of the west, is it any wonder that we have "panicky" times at our harvest season?

However, the crop area is now beginning to stretch out over an immense territory and all sections are

The area affected covers a triangular shaped territory stretching along the southern boundary of Manitoba and extending northward through the centre of the province. The eastern, northern and western portions of the province and all the territories practically escaping injury from this cause. The damage within the affected area varied greatly, some crops were not affected, others reduced in yield and quality from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. and to 75 per cent. in some few instances. Blue ruin has not struck the province, yields have been good and the high prices have helped make up for depreciation of quality. And on the whole the season will be a better one for the country than 1923.

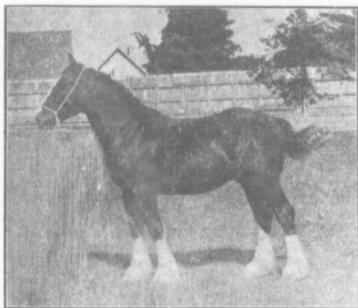
If Jones' object was to boom prices for the benefit of those "long" on wheat, he was a huge success, but if he desired to injure the Canadian

count of our system. Thus wheat and all wheat and wheat every year precludes the possibility of proper preparation of seed bed, of careful seed selection and encourages harvesting grain immature, stock threshing and general carelessness.

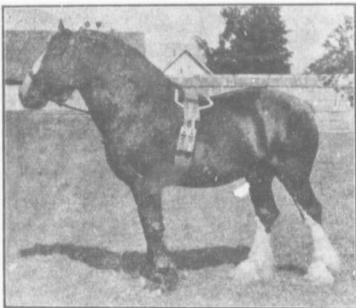
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

In spite of the fact that the excellent wheat grower may make more money from capital and labor invested, the mixed farmer has much greater satisfaction in the vastly increased interest in his work, the assurance that neither rust, hail nor frost can totally destroy his year's work, and perhaps more than all in the knowledge that his is a higher occupation, calculated not only to maintain the soil's fertility for posterity, but to develop and build up the home life of the country.

There is abundance of feed this year, coarse grains yielded well and fodder, both hay and straw, is plentiful and of good quality. Corn wherever planted has done well in spite of the cold season. The one thing most stockmen are shy about is a supply of roots, the labor being the almost insurmountable difficulty, but what little root crop there is is good.



Baron Bertram, by Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood, a royalty level yearling Clydesdale, imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, winner of first prize, Toronto, 1914.



Imported Clydesdale Stallion, Royal Baron, winner of first prize in class at Toronto and Ottawa. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont.

not affected alike so that the chances of an average volume of trade being maintained are always improving.

THE BLACK RUST

In spite of all eccentricities of the weather, however, the crops were coming along bravely and with abundant promise, except that they were late, until unchecked by tariffs or customs officials, then swept over the boundary line from the Dakotas, when or how no man knows, the spores of the black wheat rust. But the festive little spore made no fuss; it got in its work in silence and nobody paid any attention until like a "bolt from the blue" the great Jones (a crop specialist from the south) proclaimed that the black rust had swept desolation and ruin across the country, and that we might as well save all further expense and set fire to the blighted fields. Then there was something doing, prices went skyward and those long on wheat had their opportunity. The "experts" then got to work, and have been at it pretty much ever since, some supporting the calamity wall, others cheerfully optimistic. Guessing at the total yield ran all the way from 40,000,000 to 65,000,000.

west in order to discourage American immigration, he will fail, because there is no other country where the production per capita averages so great as here, and no place that offers such unsurpassed opportunities for the thrifty and energetic.

IMPROVEMENT OF SEED

Mr. James Murray has been working in the west all summer in connection with the work undertaken by the Canadian Seed Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Murray is well qualified for the work, being a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and connected for the past two years with the seed grain division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, under Mr. George H. Clark. This work is the outgrowth of the McDonald-Robertson seed grain competition, and there is undoubtedly an unlimited field here in the west.

We are naturally limited to a very few varieties of each of the cereals, and our present system of farming large areas with a minimum of help tends greatly to deterioration of quality. Year by year the percentage of No. 1 hard wheat has been growing less, not because of any marked change in soil or climate but on ac-

Last year feed of all kinds was very short and stock went out thin in the spring. This affected dairy cattle particularly, but prices of dairy produce have been firm all summer and will have helped to make up for unfavorable early conditions. Stock generally have summered well but beef prices are low. It has not been a very profitable year with hogs, feed being so scarce and pork prices not correspondingly high. Now, however, there will be a surplus of feed and the pig men should have an innings.

THE M.A.C.

Last winter we were led to expect that our agricultural college would have been ready this winter to receive our sons and daughters, but such hopes must be deferred, and from present appearances it will be a few years yet before the opening of this long promised institution. The board of directors have held during the summer one or two meetings and it is reported that the provincial architect has prepared plans of some magnificent buildings. In the meantime nothing is being done to keep up interest in agricultural education, through the farmers' institutes or otherwise. In fact it is doubtful if

there are any institutes now in existence.

It does seem strange that agricultural educational work in a province about to establish an agricultural college is so absolutely dead.

How the Market Toppers Were Fed

On Sept. 23rd there were sold on Chicago market, sixteen head of Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus steers for \$6.40 per cwt., the highest price for two months previous. They were fed and fitted by Mr. G. Moody, of Indiana, and averaged 1,467 pounds each. The first ten head, purchased by Mr. Moody on Chicago market, January 10th last, averaged 960 pounds each, costing \$4.10 per cwt. The second lot of six, purchased near Mr. Moody's home, averaged 1,950 pounds and costing \$4.25 per cwt. A description of Mr. Moody's method of feeding this lot was procured by the Chicago Daily "Drivers" Journal, which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers:

"Rough feed and hay up to March to cost about \$30. Grain fed from that date until Sept. 20 figured up to \$498. Added to this is pasture valued at \$1 per steer per month, amounting to \$60.

To the sixteen head of cattle there were added twenty-three hogs on March 8, averaging 8 1/2 pounds, at 5 cents, costing \$103.50. The total cost of the hogs and cattle together with their feed for the period up to Sept. 20 amounted to \$1,432.85.

The following summary of the cost of stock and feed is furnished us by Mr. Moody at our request:

Jan. 10—Ten Shorthorn steers, average 960 lbs. at \$4.10, in Chicago	\$391.60
Jan. 11—Freight and expense March 10—Five Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn steer, averaged 1,050 lbs., at \$4.25, at home Jan. 10 to March 10—Hay and rough feed	30.00
March 10—Total cost of ten head	\$791.35
March 10 to July 20—680 bu. corn at 40 cents	272.00
July 20 to Sept. 20—480 bu. corn at 45 cents	216.00
Sept. 20—Six months' pasture at \$1 each	96.00
Sept. 20—Eight months' interest at 6 per cent	44.00
March 8—Twenty-three hogs, average 8 1/2 lbs., at 5 cents	103.50
Total cost sixteen cattle and twenty-three hogs	\$1,432.85

During the period through which these steers were fed they show an average gain of 100 pounds, which netted the owner a profit of \$20.20 per head, according to the information furnished us by Mr. Moody. This shows some very satisfactory results, but at the same time illustrates the importance of buying cattle right and being sure of getting the right sort to begin with. Without careful attention having been given to these two important details the results that were secured with the cattle might have been entirely different.

It will be noticed that no attention has been given to the cost of labor. However, feeders generally understand that the manure which is produced in feeding live stock is considered sufficient offset for the time and labor required in feeding.

As noted, these steers were fed on roughage and hay until March 30. From that time until July 20, 680 bushels of corn were fed at the rate of one-third bushel per steer per day. During the period up to and including Sept. 20, 480 bushels were fed,

at the rate of half a bushel per day. It is interesting to note that while the grain was being fed the cattle were on a blue grass pasture, followed by hogs, but were fed corn but once each day, and that in the morning.

The following table shows the proceeds derived from this feeding:

Sept. 23—Sixteen cattle, averaging 1,467 lbs., sold in Chicago at \$6.40	\$1,502.08
Expense charges	32.00
Net	\$1,470.08
Sept. 23—Twenty-three hogs, average weight estimated at 225 lbs., at \$3.50	81.60
Total proceeds	\$1,750.68
Total value of cattle and hogs	\$1,750.68
Total cost of cattle and hogs	1,432.85
Net profit	\$313.13
Average gain per steer, lbs.	47 1/2
Average profit per steer.	\$ 20.20

Horse Stables

Stables should be located where there is good natural drainage and be arranged with plenty of light and ventilation. As lumber has become exorbitantly high, many stable floors are now made of concrete. When made of the latter material they need more bedding to prevent the animals from bruising themselves when lying down. Ventilators are arranged to carry off the pungent ammonia odors and also to admit fresh air. Ventilation should be so arranged as to prevent direct drafts on the horses, as they will induce colds, rheumatism and pneumonia. The stall partitions should come down to the floor, otherwise the animals are liable to thrust their legs under the partition when in the act of arising and injure themselves. The mangers should be constructed to slant inward so that the horse will not injure its knees when feeding. An ideal stable represents warmth, light and ventilation and should be provided with plenty of pure water.

Shoeing Young Horses

A horseman says that trouble comes in this work when there is improper handling the first time the colt is shod, and that before the colt is taken to the blacksmith for the first time he should be prepared for shoeing by handling his legs in such a careful manner that he will understand that he is not to be harmed. The rule invariably is to take the colt to the blacksmith first. This is a poor plan. We have found the following method to be an excellent one in preparing the most vicious colts for shoeing:

Take a long strap around the colt's neck, passing it along the near side and between the hind legs, bringing it to fit close to the body; then pass it under the strap which is around the neck; then tighten the strap gradually, holding the colt by the bridle. The colt will probably pull a little, but speak to him kindly. When he has become accustomed to the strap lower it to a point just above the

hock and gradually pull upon the strap until you have raised the leg at the same time pull back or to the side of the bridle to keep him from stepping ahead; then take the leg in your hand. The same thing can be done with the other leg, and after the process has been gone through several times you will be surprised to find how easy it is to lift any of the colt's legs.—Drivers' Journal.

Regulations Regarding Glanders

Regulations for the detection of glanders in the slaughtered animals affected with the same are published in The Canada Gazette. The regulations require the slaughtering of horses, mules and asses showing clinical symptoms of the disease, or which react to the mallein test. Animals which react to the mallein test, but do not show clinical symptoms of glanders, may be subjected to a second and third test, at the request of the owner. If the animal shows clinical symptoms during the intervening period it is to be slaughtered without compensation.

Feeding and Management of the Boar

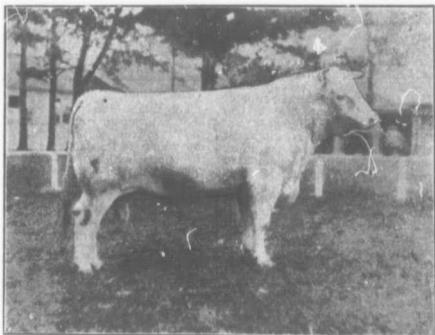
The age at which a young boar may be first used depends a great deal upon his development. Some boars will serve a few young sows when only six or seven months old, and apparently not be injured by it. As a rule, it is safely to use a boar before he is eight months old, and to use him as sparingly as possible until he is a year old. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, and the owner must exercise his judgment in the matter.

The quarters for the boar should be roomy, and he should have an outdoor lot in which to take exercise. Some boars are extremely active, and will take plenty of exercise in a comparatively limited space. Some are very quiet and inclined to become too fat. It will be found beneficial with such a boar to force him to gather part of his living from pasture.

The boar should not be permitted to serve a sow more than once, and under no circumstances should he be allowed to run with the sows to which he is to be bred. This practice exhausts the boar, and is likely to result in small, weak litters. The best plan is to turn the sow into the boar's pen when she comes in heat, and to remove her immediately after she is served.

Boars frequently become lousy from serving lousy sows. Almost any of the standard sheep dips will kill lice if faithfully used. They should be mixed somewhat stronger than the directions call for. Care should be given to use a very effective insecticide; but its tendency to blister the skin renders it objectionable. An excellent wash may be made as follows: Thoroughly mix 4 oz. of soft soap with 6 quarts of soft water; then add 8 oz. of naphtha and mix again.

The food for the boar should be varied, nutritious, and moderately bulky. Succulent foods, such as roots in winter, and green food of some kind in summer, should always be fed with his meal ration. Succulent foods are necessary to keep him in good health. Finely ground oats are very suitable for the main part of his meal ration. An equal weight of middlings, or middlings and bran, added to the oats, makes a good combination. Small proportions of other kinds of meal may be added, if desired. He should be kept so that he will eat up clean; and if he is inclined to become fat and lazy, the food should be reduced.—Prof. G. E. Day in Bulletin 120.



Valeoso 40th, Champion Shorthorn Bull, London and Ottawa, 1894. Owned by Watt Bros.,
Salem, Ont.

*"The Commerce of Live Stock"

No. 1—THE WORLD'S MEAT

By J. J. FERGUSON

Nothing in the industrial world affords a greater and more promising field for deep and interesting study than the problem of how to feed the world's millions. Fortunately the theories of some economists of nearly a century ago regarding possible starvation of the world's growing population, have not materialized. Never before in the world's history have so many people been so well fed and so abundantly nourished as now. This generation, at least, need not concern itself with danger of starvation, rather is there work to do along the line of making the most and the best of available food supplies so that the human family may be well nourished at the least possible cost.

With the steady advance of our civilization along economical lines, it has become recognized that, other things being equal, a nation is capable of achievement largely in proportion to the character of the sustenance of its people. A poorly fed workman is usually a poor workman. The people of this continent have long recognized this fact so that today we find Americans at large the best fed people in the world.

Applied science has done much to increase our creature comforts. But in no field has advance been more marked than in that of foods and food supplies. This generation eats better foods, better prepared and better understood, so far as concerns their adaptability to the various needs of the body, than any which has preceded us. The consuming public have become educated regarding the needs of the body under different conditions. The result is economical buying and marketing, and a decided improvement in their general health and condition. But with the entry of science into the field of food production, we find heresy has also entered. In the good old days a man never doubted that the beasts of the field were created for his food and maintenance. History tells us that since the early days of wandering tribes, conquering peoples and na-

tions have owned flocks and herds and depended upon them for daily food. The history of the British people is one of good cheer, stalled oxen and beef barons. Now comes a new dispensation telling us that meat in any form is hurtful, that mankind, in order to be strong, serene and happy, must abstain from meat and use only those foods which have never been in the wild animal life. But the savory invitation of a royal sirloin steak or the tempting aroma of English chops, invariably have proved the undoing of the advocates of grains, herbs and grasses. The working men and women of the world want meat.

NO STOCKMAN NEED FEAR

that the product of his farm, ranch or range will ever go begging a market.

The great meat consuming countries are those of the most highly advanced civilization. There still remain vast territories and immense populations from which there is no demand for commercial meats, but the densely populated consuming centres of the Old and New World furnish a demand sufficient to absorb all the meats available over and above those needed for local consumption. Every one does not eat meat, if they did the following figures would apply:

The world's population is 1,500,000,000. If all adults ate meat, a fair average consumption for the entire population would be $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per head per day. This would mean a daily consumption of 375,000,000 pounds. If enough steers, each dressed 500 pounds carcass, were slaughtered to supply the demand, 750,000 steers would be required daily. To carry the world's meat, 30,000 cars would be required each day, which, made up in trains for north, east, south and west would mean 1,000 trains, 30 cars each, or one continuous train 142 miles long, which, traveling at the rate of 25 miles an hour, would require 5 hours and 40 minutes to pass a given point.

But this is visionary. Under the present system of animal husbandry

the world's pastures are not extensive enough to maintain such a supply.

WE OF THE 20TH CENTURY

are proud of our commerce. Our navies are floating cities; our railways girdle the world. On every hand we see the wonderful march of progress. But no other part of our great commerce can show such progress as has taken place in handling the world's meat during the last quarter-century. Our methods of producing and finishing for market, cattle, sheep and swine, have not changed materially. But it is a far cry from the methods and business of the small local butcher of a few years ago to the gigantic operations and perfect system of the modern packing house and its accessories.

The application of artificial refrigeration has overcome distance. A visitor to the stalls of Smithfield Market would find hanging side by side carcasses of lamb and sides of beef perhaps from the prairies of the Canadian Northwest, the ranches and ranges of the Rocky Mountain States of the United States, the slopes of Old Mexico, the plains of Argentina, or the far away pastures of New Zealand and Australia. In the meat business of today neither distance, time nor temperature are allowed to interfere in securing a share of the world's markets. Where there were people asking for meat it has been carried to them. American packers cater to all nations. Where there were people who did not crave meat, they have been educated to its use.

*NOTE.—This article is introductory of a series by J. J. Ferguson, Swift & Company, U.S.A. Succeeding installments will minutely and practically treat of live stock commerce with special reference to the dead meat trade and its possibilities in Canada. —Editor.

How Canadian Cattle Can get to the International

Secretary Wilson has issued the following order:

"That Canadian cattle may be imported into the United States for exhibition purposes at the International Live Stock exposition, to be held from November 26 to December 3, 1904, at Chicago, Ill., without being subjected to the tuberculin test, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian stating that such cattle are free from contagious and infectious diseases; and further, that the cattle which are not sold to remain in the United States shall be returned immediately to Canada at the close of the exposition.

"The department must be notified of any Canadian cattle that will remain in the United States, and the tuberculin test will be applied to them by an inspector of this department before shipment to destination is allowed.

"All Canadian cattle, sheep and swine intended for this exposition must be shipped directly to the exposition grounds and must not be unloaded in any public stock yards."

Mrs. Cornstossel (reading letter)—"I declare, Jabez, I call this downright cruel!"

Farmer Cornstossel—"What's the matter?"

Mrs. Cornstossel—"Why, here's a letter from Amelia, telling me she gets help in raisin' her children from a Mother's club. I do believe in a slipper sometimes, an' 'a good birchin' don't do a child no harm; but I never used no club on my children.—Woman's Home Companion."

Correspondence

The Packer and the Bacon Hog

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I saw in Sept. 15th issue of THE FARMING WORLD a letter written by Mr. Brethour on the price of bacon hogs, and I also saw that THE FARMING WORLD wishes to hear the views of other farmers.

I am a large farmer and raise a great many hogs. I think that Mr. Brethour has said the right thing, and that packers must pay more for bacon hogs.

A few years ago the packers said that the farmer was not raising the right kind of hog to produce the quality of bacon required for the English market. At Farmers' Institute meetings and at the Winter Fair farmers were also told the sort of hogs to raise.

Many farmers began raising the bacon hog at a large expense to them, and in consequence, the percentage of bacon hogs in Ontario has risen from under 25 per cent. to over 75 per cent. We do not get any more for our hogs now than then and I think if this kind of thing goes on much longer the percentage will go down. The farmer who does not raise bacon hogs gets just as much as the one who does. It costs more to raise the bacon hog than the ordinary type, and, therefore, if the packer wants the percentage kept up he must keep up the price.

Two years ago farmers were getting from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt. for hogs. The price in England was lower then than it is today from 10 to 12 shillings. Today we are getting \$3.00 to \$3.55 per cwt.

That advance in the price was not caused by the bacon hog. It was due to the packers trying to break down the Farmers' Packing Co.'s. This they succeeded in doing and now have the business in their own hands again, and pay the farmers what they like. They said that they lost money in those days. Well, they are certainly making money now, with prices for bacon from 10 to 12 shillings higher in England and hogs \$2.00 per cwt. lower here.

The present price of hogs is too low for the price of grain and labor. If it is not advanced the farmer will not be able to keep up the quality of bacon hogs. A great many farmers today are not so particular about breeding the bacon hog as they were a few years ago. The short, blocky pig can be made ready for market easier and at less cost than the long bacon hog.

In closing I might say that the present price of bacon in England warrants paying \$6.00 per cwt. for hogs here and still give a good profit to the packers. The farmer would then endeavor to keep up the percentage of bacon hogs. If the packer would keep his promise and guarantee us from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per cwt. we can give him the bacon hog; otherwise the percentage will be sure to go lower.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, and hoping to hear from other farmers.

W. B. ROBERTS,
Elgin Co., Ont.

Constitutional Vigor in Cows

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

This is the element that produces endurance under great strain of any sort—in the race horse, under the strain of terrific speed, in the milch cow under

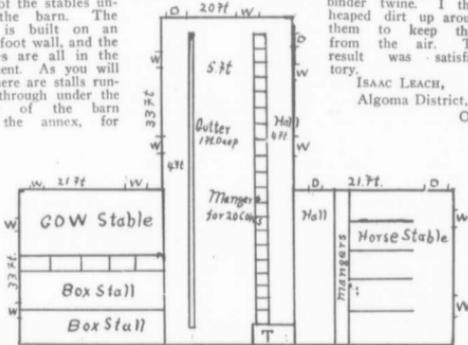
the strain of enormous production. Under the strain of a severe climate it is called hardiness. The presence or absence of this element is specially manifest in the growth and development of the young of the different breeds. Observe the calves of two different breeds. Of the one they live and grow without special care or attention; of the other, they perish easily if they do not have the best of care. The difference is simply in constitutional vigor or vital force born in the calves of the one and not born in the calves of the other. This difference continues throughout the lives of these animals. It may not be manifest so conspicuously in their food, care and productions. In what does it consist? Is it in possessing what is sometimes called the nervous temperament? Not infrequently we find the offspring of breeds that lay special claim to this temperament especially lacking in the ability to live and rapidly develop without special care. It is a secret force hidden in the race, in the breed and in the animal. Perhaps we may be properly called the vital temperament. The bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed possess this vital force or temperament more strongly than those of any other improved dairy breed. The breeders in Holland and Friesland have always avoided in-and-in breeding. In proof that this breed has maintained a high standard of vital force, we point to its use in almost every climate, including that of Northern Russia, nearly up to the Arctic Circle. Here in America it is as hardy as our native cattle. Its calves are raised without difficulty. Taken from their dams at three days old and reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil meal, they grow like weeds. Given plenty of food, no matter if much of it is roughage, they develop rapidly. The heifers usually drop their calves at about two years old and hence it may be properly said to their owners—G. W. Clemons, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

A Convenient Barn and Stable

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In looking over your issue of Sept. 15th I noticed the request of Mr. Lawrence, of Halifax Co., Nova Scotia, for information about building a barn. I think my barn comes near to the size required and can be built for the amount stated. I am sorry to hear of his loss and hope he is well insured.

The accompanying diagram is the plan of the stables under the barn. The barn is built on an eight-foot wall, and the stables are all in the basement. As you will see there are stalls running through under the centre of the barn into the annex, for



Plan of Mr. Armstrong's Stables.

20 cows, with a water tank at end of stable marked T. In the left wing there is room for 4 cows more, and also two box stalls. In the right wing is the horse stable, with room for five horses, with a partition shutting off the horses from the cows. There is a door from one to the other.

The main barn posts are 18 feet high, with purlines and a square pitch roof. In the south corner I have my granary. It is 15 x 21 feet, lined throughout with iron. I have a large window on the south side. I have a pipe from a bin running down to the hall in front of the horses, so that there is no carrying grain to feed. I have a power windmill with a 13-foot wheel, which runs an 8-in. plate grinder in the granary and also pumps the water. Everything is watered inside. A water pipe runs from the main tank in front of the horses.

The 43-foot annex is directly in front of the barn floor, so that all the front at threeching time is kept inside. Taking it all round things are pretty handy. Parties who have seen my barn say that the plan is a model. There are plenty of windows in the stables. As soon as the sun is up the whole stable is lighted up. As will be seen by the plan, I have room for 25 cows and 5 horses, besides two box stalls.

D. F. ARMSTRONG,
Leeds Co., Ont.

Restoring Girdled Trees

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I saw some time ago a question asked in THE FARMING WORLD with regard to fruit trees girdled by mice, and would like to give my experience.

I have a young orchard, and two years ago two young trees were badly girdled. As soon as the snow was gone and one could see the girdled trees, I cut the ends of some of the small limbs long enough to bridge the girdled portion. I then laid them away in the ice house, close to the ice, and covered them with sawdust, to keep them in their natural state until the trees began to bud.

When the girdled trees began to bud I took these small branches, and cutting them their right length, I made them flat on each end, or wedge-shaped. I then took my knife and inserted it just above and below the girdled portion, afterwards placing the ends of the limb in the openings made by the knife.

I put three branches in each of the trees, as they were small, and tied them tightly at top and bottom with binder twine. I then heaped dirt up around them to keep them from the air. The result was satisfactory.

ISAAC LEACH,
Algona District, Ont.



In the Days of the Bull Whacker.

The Genesis of the Western Cattle Business

The Mexican—The Saxon and the Long Trail

By J. McCaig

Though exploration and colonization enterprises on the eastern side of the continent, began in the part that is now Canada, before they did farther south, a more genial sun and more diversified set of resources together with a larger total area suited to high production led to a much more rapid growth in the south country than in the north. The fetish of republican institutions may likewise have had something to do with intensifying the impulse to settle in "America." The term "America" being considered practically synonymous with the United States is popular evidence of the strength of the immigration movement towards the republic rather than Canada during the greater part of the past century. It may be said that Canada has emerged into nationhood only within the past twenty years by the linking of the older east with the productive and potential west. Commercial relations

the Rocky Mountains. Mexico is the starting place of the cow business in America, but it bears new features and marks from the encroachment of the Saxon from the Eastern States on the country of the south and southwest. The Mexican steer originally was characterized in the early days by a magnificent wealth of horns and a plentiful lack of beef and his chief use to the native was his supply of hide. With the coming of the Saxon and with the demand for beef incident to dense settlement in the east the work was taken over by the new colonist and the beef began to be transformed by the use of Saxon sires. The Mexicans may have been the riders, but the Saxons were the proprietors and investors. Soon there was little left to the Mexican but his history surviving in the names connected with the art which he has surrendered to his business successor. The saddle was still Mexican, as were

Crops in the Territories

The Department of Agriculture of the North-West Territories has issued a bulletin showing the condition of crops on Sept. 15th, 1904. The total area in spring wheat in the Territories in 1904 was 1,040,790 acres, and the estimated yield 20,340,000 bushels. The acreage of fall wheat was 5,483 and the estimated yield 106,000 bushels; oats 656,249 acres, 21,473,500 bushels; barley 112,990 acres, 10,135,000; and flax 21,038 acres, 205,700 bushels. In 1903 the spring wheat yield was 10,029,149 bushels, fall wheat 82,420 bushels, oats 14,179,705 bushels, barley 1,741,299 bushels and flax 292,853 bushels.

Cattle at the St. Louis Fair

The Chicago Drovers' Journal commenting on the cattle show at the World's Fair, St. Louis, says:

"While the show has been generally excellent in the number and quality of the cattle shown, all breeds have not by any means broken their records. Be this as it may, the grand average of all the breeds shown must be taken as the standard by which the World's Fair cattle show is to be compared with similar great expositions.

"In general realization the cattle show has not been what was at one time promised and fondly expected by the exhibiting public, but the blame cannot justly be laid to the officials of the live stock department. The power behind the throne has been the executive committee of the exposition. It was the inactivity of these men that came so close to turning the prospects of a great show into utter chaos. However, the show has passed and has been in general satisfactory, though some minor fea-



A Present Day Ranching Scene in Western Canada.

with the east up till twenty-five years ago were maintained wholly by trappers and hunters. There was a distinct cleaving between the interests of Manitoba and eastern Canada, and between Manitoba and the western territories until the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This cleaving as far as the territories were concerned was compensated for in some measure by the development of the United States, and a good deal of our early development was a matter of international rather than inter-provincial traffic.

This is especially true of the cattle business. While the trader in bad American whiskey and good Canadian buffalo skins was busy clearing the Canadian prairie of its majestic wild game and helping along the work of the degradation and extinction of the Red race, the cowman was urging his stock northward to good grasses by the Long Trail.

The Long Trail is the route of the cattle business from Mexico northerly along the inner slope of

the chaps, lariat, girth and broncho, but the profits of the calling fell to the commercial enterprise of the newcomer.

It was found then as it always will be that feed and blood must cooperate to the highest success in livestock pursuits, and the better grass and improved appetite belonging to higher latitudes led to the movement of the cow land farther north till it reached the sixtieth parallel, which is within our frontiers.

This was before the days of railways in the west on either side of the line. The northwest part of plains south of the line was reached by the Missouri. Boats plied from St. Louis to Fort Benton, which was the headquarters for traders into the Canadian northwest. The overland route was traversed by bull-teams, horses not having come into general use, and though the country was called young the beef from the discarded bull-teams was considered old enough and sufficiently matured.

tures regarded as necessary to the smoothness of exhibition machinery have been most notable by their absence.

"In the estimation of the breeder and the exhibitor the World's Fair has presented a first-rate cattle exhibition of the leading beef and dairy breeds. Few exhibitors, however, will be deterred from taking the winning animals at this exposition into any other show. This is not what should have been. If President Francis and his associates find disappointment in this failure they will do well to understand that they alone are to blame."

Replete with Good Things

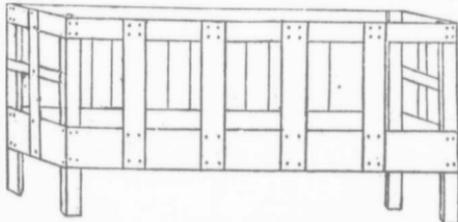
THE FARMING WORLD, TORONTO, issued a very handsome exhibition number, which is replete with good things, and very finely illustrated. There is practical, up-to-date matter in plenty for the agriculturist, and at the same time much to interest every member of the family.—The Canadian Keystone.

Farm Implements and Conveniences

Feeding Rack for Lambs.

An Illinois sheep feeder gives the following as a very suitable rack for feeding lambs:

"In order to feed corn, silage and alfalfa together we built a special rack, of which I present a rough sketch. The corner posts are 2x2 inch oak, 3 or 3½ feet high. The top side strips may be oak or elm, 1x3 inches, about 12 feet long. The bottom side pieces are 1x5 inches, and may be elm or cottonwood to cheapan and lighten the rack. The



bottom is tight and made of pine. The side slats should be of oak or elm, 1x3 inches, and spaced 6 or 9 inches apart, according to the size of the sheep fed. Rack is about 24 feet wide. We place only one slat on the ends and cross piece to keep lambs out of the rack. Once a day the racks are cleaned out. We put ensilage and ear corn in first and hay on top."

One of the redeeming features of a rack of this kind is the fact that it is easily filled, convenient for the lambs to get at the feed, besides being handy for the feeder to clean out. Such a rack is readily movable from place to place, and in general possesses many of the characteristics that render this type of a feeding rack for lambs valuable.

A Sugar Beet Puller.

A machine such as shown in the accompanying illustration is used extensively in some parts of Cal. to pull sugar beets. The iron pullers should be from 4 to 6 inches apart at a, and nearer together at b, and



about 3 feet long. The points of the pullers run on each side of the row and loosen the beets, which are lifted, slid along between the pullers and left on top of the ground. The points of the pullers are set slightly lower than the back—Arthur Goodwin.

Scales Needed on Farms.

Very few farms have scales large enough to weigh a wagon load of hay or a horse. Thousands of farmers send grain to the mill to be ground into chopped feed without knowing how much they are sending or how much they receive back again. The miller may be honest enough and in a great many instances, may return the proper equivalent in ground feed, but the old story about the miller

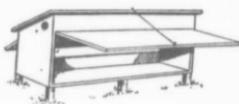
and his man each taking toll to make sure, still holds good. There are absent minded millers, but they are a good deal more likely to forget on the favorable side of their own account.

A pair of scales is worth a great deal, just to weigh animals to know how much they gain from month to month. Farm horses should be weighed once a month to know if they are holding their own. It is worth something to know the weight of a load of manure in order to estimate the value

of this stable product. It is only by careful, painstaking calculations that business on the farm can be conducted along business lines. The time for haphazard money-making on the farm has gone by. To make a success at the present time the farmer must know exactly what branches of the farm pay and which ones are losing money. Many farmers neglect to figure their time as part of the expense account. As one farmer expressed it, "I often work hard all day for a nickel."—Farm Stock Journal.

A Convenient Bee Stand.

There are all kinds of practice in the handling of bees. Some apiarists winter the bees in the cellar, and some leave the hives out of doors, with almost no protection. A mean between



the two is suggested in the cut. It is a bee stand to use both summer and winter. The hives are set inside the stand, where they are protected from the fierce heat of the summer sun, the back and front being raised as shown. In winter these doors can be closed, shutting out all winds, and much cold. Such a stand can be made of any length, or a number of stands can be made.

Bandage for a Poultice.

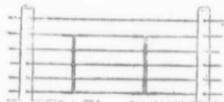
A common and very troublesome disease to which young horses are



subject is strangles. In its simplest form this disease is characterized by the formation of an abscess or abscesses at the under side of the jaw. The usual treatment is to place the animal in a warm, dry, well-ventilated box, clothe the body, give soft food, and add ½ oz. of chlorate of potash to the drinking water, night and morning. With regard to the abscess under the jaw, the practice is to apply hot fomentations or poultices, the latter for choice. But it is not always easy to keep a poultice in position, hence the advantage of a bandage such as that shown in the accompanying illustration. The cut explains itself, and the bandage can be made by any sensible person.

A Simple Fence Dropper

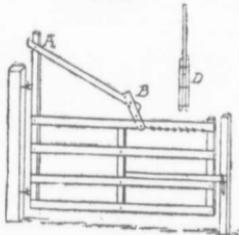
A new style of fence on sheepwalks is coming into favor in parts of South Australia. It consists of five smooth wires, with a barbed top wire, the height being about 3 ft. 6 in. The droppers used are of simple construction, and are made of two stout wires twisted together, with three openings to suit the gauge of the fence. A piece of each wire is left untwisted at each end of the dropper, which is tightly wrapped round the fence wire,



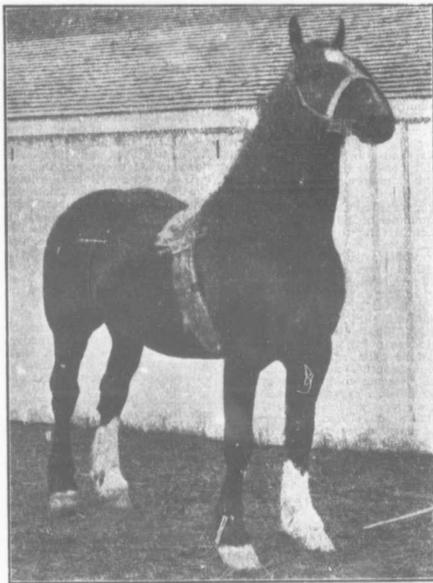
as shown in our sketch. The posts are set 20 ft. or 24 ft. apart, and two of the droppers described are considered sufficient to make a perfectly sheep-proof fence. The barbed wire may be passed through the post as shown, or run along the top of the posts and fastened with a small wire in the usual way. The droppers may be made on the sheepwalk, but most people prefer to get them made in Adelaide where they are supplied at a cost of 12s. per 100. Care should be taken that the wire used in making these droppers is not light, or they will warp and break.—Australasian.

Remedy for Sagging

Various means have been devised for overcoming the sagging of gates. In the figure the hinge-post of the gate-frame extends somewhat above the upper rail of the gate. A board is fastened to the top of this post, a, which runs downward to b, near the



middle of the upper cross-bar, and then connects with a short double band—one on each side of the long board—which is provided with a bolt fitting into notches, c, cut in the under side of the upper bar of the gate. The form of the double-latch piece with its bolts and its attachment to the board, is shown at d.



Champion Canadian-bred Chubdale Stallion, "Lord Fisher," sire, "Lord of the Manor," dam, "Maitland Kate," Imp. 6814. Owned by H. Miner, Bathwell, Ont.

Canada's International Exhibition

After a lapse of two years the St. John, N.B., exhibition grounds were thrown open to the public on September 17th, and a show presented which, except in the machinery department, has never been excelled in New Brunswick. The attendance was large and drawn from all parts of the Maritime Provinces, as well as from Quebec and Maine.

In the industrial departments, Toronto and Montreal exhibitors were conspicuous. Some exhibits coming from even as far west as Chatham, Ont

THE HORSE SHOW

A departure from previous exhibitions here was made when the management decided to make their exclusive grand stand attraction a horse show. In previous years various vaudeville features had been placed here, but this year all the available funds were put in the horse prize list, and a programme put on which drew a good attendance every afternoon, and at the same time we hope will act as an incentive to more and better horses being kept both for business and pleasure.

With the exception of a string from Messrs. Learmont and Pearson, of Montreal, and the French coachers from the Sanborn stud at Lewiston, Me., the offerings were all Maritime Province horses. Some of the leading exhibitors were F. L. Fuller, Truro; W. W. Black and C. W. Holmes, Amherst; Geo. W. Fowler, M.P., and H. R. McMonagle, Sussex; H. C. Jewett and J. D. Reid,

Fredericton; Hon. J. B. Snowball, Chatham; F. W. Stevens, Fredericton; F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, N.B., and a large number of St. John city exhibitors.

The total exhibit of horses was far in excess of the stabling accommodation, and consequently nearly all city exhibitors had to keep their horses in their own stables and present them at the various hours required in the ring.

CATTLE

There was a good representation of the different cattle classes, although it was only in Shorthorns that there was much competition. Senator Edwards sent down a draft from his fine herd, in charge of Manager Barnett, headed by his noted imported bull "Village Champion." This herd was sent for display only, and though receiving the ribbons in almost every class entered the prize money was allotted to the competitors next in order of merit.

Among the successful Shorthorn exhibitors were Lt.-Governor Snowball, Chatham; C. A. Archibald, Truro; F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence, and F. T. Holmes, Amherst.

W. W. Black showed his splendid herd of Herefords, and H. D. Harris, Canning, was out with a well finished herd of Polled Angus.

In dairy cattle there was more competition, and Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins were all strong exhibits. Guernseys shown by two exhibitors were excellent individuals.

Ayrshires have a strong hold on the affections of Maritime farmers, and

were a large class, well brought out. The exhibitors were: C. A. Archibald, Truro; S. J. Goodfellow, Sussex; S. Creighton, St. John; L. R. Ross, St. John; Easton Bros., Charlottetown, and Fred. S. Black, Amherst.

The sweepstake bull went to F. S. Black's "Commander of St. Ann's," and sweepstake female to C. A. Archibald.

Jersey exhibitors were Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B.; Josselyn & Young, S. Creighton, B. V. Milledge, and Joseph Cavanaugh, St. John; James E. Baker, Barronsfield, N.S.; Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Quebec.

When the aged cow class was called out there was a general exclamation of approval, fifteen splendid matrons faced the judge. It was a showing and competition worth of the queen of butter breeds. Walter McMonagle got first, Josselyn & Young second, and S. Creighton third and fourth. The sweepstake bull was S. Creighton's "Golden Trooper."

In Guernseys Walter McMonagle, Sussex, and Roper Bros., Charlottetown, each showed a worthy herd, and divided the prizes.

The Holsteins made a brave showing. The exhibitors were: Chamcook Farm, St. Andrew's, N.B.; Logan Bros., Amherst; Thos. Barton & Son, Welsford; C. H. Giles, Fredericton, and C. W. Holmes, Amherst. Logan Bros. had the sweepstake bull in "Flet Van Voran 1836," and also the best female. In fact they got most of the firsts with the other prizes divided among the other exhibitors.

Only a very few grades were shown in either beef or dairy classes.

SHEEP

There was an excellent show of sheep, and practically all breeds, general in Canada, were shown. A pleasing feature of the sheep display was the herding of a flock and exhibition of sheep driving by a trained Scotch collie from the Chamcook Sheep Company, under the management of James McLay.

SWINE

The Yorkshires and Berkshires had the call, and a very excellent display of the first named breed was brought out.

POULTRY

This department was not up to some former shows in either quantity or quality. Poultrymen as a rule do not take kindly to September shows as it involves very special preparations to get birds in condition. This is the moulting season, and therefore an off time in the poultry world.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese and butter shown were of good quality, but the exhibit for some unknown reason was smaller than usual.

FRUIT

The display of apples was very good for the time of year, and showed that New Brunswick is progressing rapidly in apple culture, and that the St. John valley can grow export fruit *par excellence*.

GRAINS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

This department, under the superintendence of S. L. Peters, was in apple order, and showed excellent samples. An interesting exhibit was that of Donald Jones, Tabouret River, N.B. of grain both in the straw and threshed, showing the results which had been obtained by the MacDonald-Robertson system of seed selection.

In the agricultural building were also shown all the leading makes of cream separators, and several stock foods. Representatives of these interests seemed to be doing excellent business.

THE JUDGES

The awards were placed in the following classes by the gentlemen named: Light horses—breeding classes—C. C. Gardiner, Charlotteville, P.E.I. Harness and saddle classes—R. F. Stecker, Orange, N.J. Heavy horses—A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa. Best breeds of cattle—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Dairy breeds of cattle—W. F. Stephens, Trout River, Que. Grade cattle—R. Robertson, Nappan, N.S. Sheep and Swine—Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont. Fruit—Geo. H. Vroom, Middleton, N.S. Grain, Roots etc.—W. S. Tompkins, Meductic, N.B. Poultry—John Lloyd, Hampton, N.B. Natural History—Dr. James Fletcher, OTTAWA. School Garden Exhibitions—J. F. Broderick, Seed Division, Ottawa.

THE NATURAL HISTORY

display put on by W. A. McIntosh, of St. John, was the best ever seen at a Canadian exhibition, and reflected great credit upon that gentleman. It comprised all the native woods, plants, birds and insects of the province, and a good collection of minerals, clays, pottery, etc. A novel feature of this department was the school children's weed exhibit. Prizes were offered to the school children in each county who would make the best collection of weeds. From the 15 counties in the province, over 80 collections came in, and 48 prizes were paid out, aggregating nearly \$300.

Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion botanist, judged this department, and the work he overtook may be imagined when it is stated that many of the collections contained over 100 specimens each, and the management have expressed their sincere appreciation of Dr. Fletcher's untiring efforts, who, in his report to the managing director of the exhibition in referring to the weed collections in part said: "For the most part these were well preserved, excellently mounted and well labelled in accordance with the provisions of the competition. I may add further that I found this exhibit excited frequent expressions of surprise, interest and commendation by visitors."

This important feature of your exhibition work must have a marked effect on the educational institutions of the Province.

THE LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONER

The exhibition management expressed themselves under great obligations to Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Livestock Commissioner, for his valuable services in arranging the programme of the judging, and his interest in supervising the different classes. He succeeded in making this work highly educational by placing it in the hands of experts, who were not only able to explain their awards when asked, but who also gave several addresses in the ring upon the types desirable for the different uses to which live stock is put.

The horse show features of the exhibition were voted a great success by the large numbers who attended every afternoon, and the great interest taken by the people generally. In this department augurs favorably for the development of the horse interest in the Maritime Provinces. McADAM.

The Charlottetown Exhibit

Successful exhibitions seem to be the order of the day this year. Charlottetown has fallen in line and the Prince Edward Island Provincial Exposition held in that city on Sept. 27-30 was the most successful ever held in the Island province. The weather throughout was pleasant and

the attendance large. At the formal opening addresses were delivered by the president, F. S. Haszard, Lieutenant-Governor McIntyre, and F. W. Hodson, Dominion Livestock Commissioner. The last named complimented the association upon possessing such fine buildings, grounds and race track. The admirable management was highly creditable to the directors. He had been attending exhibitions for a number of years in various parts of Canada, and nowhere had he seen a better conducted and a better organized exhibition than the present one.

During the course of the exhibition a number of addresses were given of practical value to the farmers present. Those who addressed these gatherings were: F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner; Dr. James Fletcher, Central Experimental Farm; R. Robertson, Supt. of the Experimental Farm; Nappan, N.S.; Wm. R. Rodd, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Mr. Hodson dwelt specially upon the work done at Glenhudson farm in developing permanent pasture, with special reference to growing grasses on the hillsides, in which his efforts had been most successful. Dr. Fletcher talked on clovers and grasses, emphasizing, more particularly, the varieties likely to suit the Island.

But to come to the exhibition. The show of live stock was good and was judged by Mr. Gardhouse and Mr. Ketchen, who pronounced the exhibit a creditable one.

Clydesdales and Shire horses and Canadian draft horses, registered, were shown together, with little competition in most sections. For aged stallion 1st went to Arch Ferguson, Springfield, and to McMillan & Crockett, Royalty, and 3rd to Stanley & Home, Charlottetown. For three-year-old stallion, P. Morrishead, O'Leary was first, with David Reid, Victoria Cross, 1st for two-year-old. The special prizes given for the best four foals of 1904, sired by "Goldfinder," went, 1st to James McMillan, Cornwall; 2nd to Jno. Newson, Charlottetown; 3rd to John Stewart, Marshfield, and 4th to Henry R. Hurry, West Royalty. In the draft horse class there was considerable competition. Some of the chief winners in this section were J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove; Wm. R. Rodd, Hampshire; John Watts, Hampshire; D. R. Dorkendorff, North River; Albert Boswell Pownall, and J. A. McMillan. Light horses were out in good force, with fair competition in most sections. In thoroughbreds a feature was the two special prizes, one given by Thos. Robins, Central Bedoune, for the three best foals of 1904, sired by "June Day," and the other given by John Richards, Bideford, for the three best foals of 1904 sired by "Haphazard." The general purpose, carriage, standard breeds, and other classes met a good showing, though the quality might be improved upon in some cases.

In the cattle classes the Shorthorns made the biggest showing, with some good runs on C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., had the best of it in the awards, winning first for aged bull, second for yearling bull; first for senior calf, and three firsts on cows, the one for heifer calf going to Ernest Lund, with F. G. Boyver, Georgetown, second. Lincoln Irving, Cherry Valley, had first for yearling bull, and Robert Stewart, Southport, first for junior bull calf. Archibald had the best of it in herds and the sweepstakes for the best bull and female any age. The champion bull under 2 years went to Irving. W. W. Black,

Amherst, N.S., won everything in Herefords, as did Mrs. R. B. Stewart, Strathgartney, in Aberdeen-Angus.

Most of the sheep classes were well filled. Albert Boswell, Pownall, won nearly everything in Leicesters, with S. C. Lane, Pownall, getting first for pair of ewe lambs and second for pack. John Tweedy, Earncliffe, and Alfred Robertson, Alexandria, were the principal exhibitors in Cotswolds and shared the prizes. A. Boswell, Jr., French Fort, and Alman Boswell, Pownall, had everything in Lincolns. F. G. Boyver and Robert Furness, Vernon River Bridge, and James Estery, Union Road, showed Southdowns, and Furness had much the best of it. Prizes for Shropshires were more distributed, with Cephas Mann, Winsloe Road, the largest winner. A. H. Boswell, Marshfield, had first for shearing ram. Oxford Downs and Suffolks were shown by Silas Lane, P. H. Lane, Cherry Valley, and I. L. Lane, Charlottetown.

Competition in the swine classes was fair, Peter Brodie, Millcove, and A. McPhail, New Haven, were the largest winners in Berkshire. J. W. Calbeck had much the best of it in Yorkshires. Geo. Crockett, Little York, had first for sow under 12 months and for pair of young pigs. W. Gibson, Southport, was the chief winner in Tamworths.

The show of poultry, grain, roots and fruit was good, and the whole exhibition a success.—S. C. H.

Whitby Model Fair

The Model Fair, as it is now called, held at Whitby on Sept. 29th and 30th, was a success despite heavy thunderstorms and a downpour of rain on the morning of the first day. Ontario County, the home of the heavy horse, was well represented in the various classes. There was a notable display of handsome driving horses, and also a spirited race for farmers' sons on home-bred horses, in two keenly-contested half-mile heats. Great admiration was expressed for the experimental plots which first became a feature of fall fairs a few years ago. They offered striking evidence of the helpful education to farmers of such a feature.

Lectures and demonstrations were given by Mr. Buchanan, of the Ontario Agricultural College, on roots, grains, etc., and by Miss Lillian D. Gray on cooking. Mr. Miller, of Bromley, Que., director of the local fair there, was present, looking up the fair for Quebec. The show of apples and pears was good.

A characteristic feature of the fair was the collection of wild flowers exhibited by rural schools. These were carefully mounted on sheets of white paper, with the common and scientific names written on neatly printed forms. They were very extensive, occupying several hundred feet of wall space. The prize winners were: S. S. No. 1, East Whitby, first; S. S. No. 1, second, and S. S. No. 6, Whitby and Kinsale and Bickering, equal for third place. A fine display of young fruit growers grown on the grounds of the Brooklyn school was a striking exhibit in this section.

Wrap Pears for Export

Mr. John Brown, inspector of the Department of Agriculture at Glasgow, reports that in connection with a recent shipment of Canadian Bartlett pears to that port, "a noticeable feature of these pears was the fact that the pears which were wrapped in paper were firmer and in much better condition than those which were bare."

A Sewage System for the Farm

A requisite in a modern up-to-date farm house is an effective system of farm sewage. Where a windmill or some other method of obtaining a constant water supply is available, a simple and most effective means of disposing of the sewage is the septic tank system. This will enable a waterworks system, for bathroom, closet, sink and laundry, to be introduced, and provide for conveniences on the farm similar to those in the best equipped city residences. A septic tank sewage system suitable for any farm house where sufficient fall can be secured to carry away the sewage, is described in a recent issue of Wallace's Farmer, from which the illustration is taken. The particular system described below is in operation at the Western Hospital, Watertown, Illinois, and gives perfect satisfaction. There are eight hundred patients and employees in this institution, and so thoroughly and completely does this system dispose of the sewage, that the water flows away from the tank in a clear sparkling stream, ninety-eight per cent pure. The system as described is as follows:

"At the Watertown asylum the system consists of two oblong tanks of 70,000 gallons capacity each, placed side by side, one tank emptying into

the other through a pipe. For all practical purposes, however, one tank with a weir box at one end, is exactly as good as two tanks, as it has been found that the water as it emerges from the first tank is just as pure as after it has passed through the second tank. The object of this weir box is to check the overflow and prevent any agitation of the sewage in the tank.

The tanks in this system are located about a quarter of a mile from the buildings. They might be located forty feet or four miles away, according to convenience, the result would be the same.

The sewage tank as shown in the illustration, consists of a brick box with eight-inch walls a d floor, lined within and without with cement. Concrete would make a better tank. The roof is made air-tight with a heavy coating of pitch, and all crevices are tightly sealed with the same material. The sewer inlet is about two feet below the surface of the sewage in the tank. A short distance from the opposite end of the tank a cross wall is built, having a narrow opening extending across the tank on a level with the inlet. This opening has little if any greater capacity than the inlet. Such an opening causes less current in discharging than would a circular opening. In the end wall is a row of curved tile so placed that the outlets are two feet above the sewer inlet and the opening cross wall. The cross wall forms a weir, or dam, which retards the outflow from the main tank, and of course there is no discharge until the contents of the

tank and weir box reach the level of the curved tile outlets. Thus both inlet and outlet are submerged about two feet below the surface of the sewage in the tank. The filter box is filled with sand and gravel and has an outlet at the bottom through which the water finally discharges.

The operation of this system is simplicity simplified. The sewage entering the tank remains until it fills the tank and the weir box to a level with the overflow from the curved tile outlets. In twenty-four hours, or a little over, after entering the tank, a scum will have formed on the surface, an inch or more in thickness, consisting of a solid mass of filth bacteria, which prey upon the poisonous matter and the solids contained in the sewage, constantly fighting among themselves and destroying each other like the Kilkenny cats, which devoured each other until nothing was left but the tail, the tail in this case being represented by the two per cent. of poisonous matter left in the water as it escapes, and which is at once eliminated upon exposure to the atmosphere.

Light and air are fatal to these bacteria, hence the necessity of keeping them in a dark, air-tight place that

The secret, if secret it may be called, of the whole system is the dark and air-tight tank, the submerged inlet and submerged outlet, and that is all there is to it. The bacteria will do their work if let alone. If stirred up they refuse to perform as desired.

When properly working the tank might be opened, the bottom scraped and not a handful of solid matter be found.

The tank should be large enough to hold all the sewage that is ever likely to run into it within a period of twenty-four to thirty-six hours. For a private residence this would rarely need to be larger than three feet wide, six feet deep and eight to ten feet long.

Women in Agriculture

The following is condensed from a paper read on this subject by Miss Fitzgibbon, before the National Council of Women, at Winnipeg last month:

She advised that councils in districts given up largely to agricultural pursuits appoint separate committees to take up the work in the interests of women on the farms. In the writer's opinion women should study agriculture and the properties of the soil from both an educational and also from the standpoint of home economy. It affected not only the economy of



they may accomplish their work. For this reason the tank must be air-tight. Again, to do their work effectively they must be left in perfect quiet, hence the inlet and outlet are submerged below the surface in order that from inflow and outflow as little current as possible may be caused, and this quiet is further assured by means of the weir box.

Upon emerging from the tiles the water is clear as crystal, and by chemical analysis contains but two per cent. of bacteria that would be in the slightest degree injurious to the human system. This water is allowed to filter through the sand and gravel, its exposure in this manner to the air destroying all remaining bacteria, so that it emerges from the final outlet absolutely pure.

Knowing its source, one would not care to drink it, though it is pure enough for this purpose, and stock may drink it with perfect safety.

A system of this kind will not freeze in winter, as the gases arising from the sewage in the tank generate enough heat to counteract the cold and prevent freezing. The water as it emerges will be found much warmer than the air in cold weather.

In cases where the sewage discharge is scanty and intermittent there might be danger of the water freezing in the filter box during a long cold spell, and then it would be advisable to erect a small tight building, well protected from frost, over the whole outfit, including both tank and filter, but when the sewer is in constant use this would be unnecessary.

the home, but the future of the race. She hoped the convention in Winnipeg, the great farm city, would do much to place on a firm basis the movement to promote an interest in agriculture among the women of Canada. In Ireland an effort was being made to make the work of benefit to women in the rural districts and overcome the difficulty of keeping girls on the farm. She would advocate that fathers pay their daughters a certain wage and make the home life as pleasant as possible.

Mrs. Cummings read a number of questions that had been sent out by the committee, and a summary of the answers, and other ladies spoke on the subject of the life of the women on the farm. Mrs. McEwan, of Brandon, speaking for Manitoba, said conditions were entirely different in the west to what they were in the east. Farms were much larger and more men were employed, particularly during harvest time. The lot of the western women was not unpleasant, and she dearly loved life on the prairie farm. The great drawback was the scarcity of help in the houses, and that was the great need of today.

"Hello, old chap. You've lost your job, I hear?" "Well, I wouldn't put it that way exactly, but the firm has been foolish enough to sever its connection with me."

"Teacher—"Which letter is the next one to the letter 'H'?"—Boy—"Dunno, ma'am." Teacher—"What have I on both sides of my nose?" Boy—"Freckles, ma'am."

In the Dairy

National Butter-makers to Meet

The 17th annual convention of the National Creamery Butter-makers' Association will be held at St. Louis Oct. 24-28. At this convention is held the biggest butter exhibition of the year.

Sweet Cream Butter Wins

As shown in THE FARMING WORLD'S report of the Canadian National Exhibition, the trophy for the best exhibit of butter went to Quebec, the successful competitor being J. G. Bouchard, butter-maker at the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School. It may be news to many dairymen to know that the butter which scored ahead of all others at Toronto was made by what is known as the sweet cream system. Not only that, but Mr. Bouchard won first prize for creamery prints and second for packages at Toronto and two first prizes and a gold medal at Ottawa in 1903, and the first prize again at Sherbrooke in 1902, all on butter made by the sweet cream process. It is, therefore, something to be reckoned with, and butter-makers would do well to give it some attention.

The sweet cream system was introduced into the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School by the superintendent, J. D. LeClair, three years ago, and was put into practice before six hundred students at the school during the summer of 1903. In addition to the honors won at exhibitions with butter made by this system, Superintendent LeClair claims that the fact that the butter made at the dairy school sells at a premium of one cent per lb. is a proof of its superiority.

In a pamphlet issued last January by Mr. LeClair, the sweet cream system is fully described. In brief it is as follows: After separation, the cream is warmed for twenty minutes and then cooled as quickly as possible to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. It is kept at this temperature for three hours in order that the fatty matter may become thoroughly cooled. The cream is then ready for the churn and is poured into it without any more preparation. A certain quantity of ferment is added, which is strongly charged with lactic acid, the amount depending upon the condition of the cream. The churning should take about 30 minutes. The rest of the work after the churning is completed is carried on in the ordinary way.

The sweet cream system was tested by Prof. Dean last summer, and the results, as published in THE FARMING WORLD for June 1st last, were satisfactory. Have any others tried this system? If so we should be glad to have their experience for publication.

Is There Margarine Cheese in Canada?

It is reported that margarine cheese from Canada has been sold recently in Great Britain. When interviewed in regard to this matter, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the Dairy Division, said:

"I am not clear as to what is meant by margarine cheese unless it is the product generally known as 'filled' cheese. Filled cheese, so called, is made from skim milk, to which some inferior fat has been added as a substitute for the butter fat. The manufacture of such cheese is prohibited in Canada by the dairy products act, 1893. I have never heard of any infraction of the law. Any tampering with the cheese in this way would have to be done at the ordinary cheese factory, and as these places are very public and the process of filling cheese

would require considerable machinery and material, not found in the ordinary cheese factory, it would be impossible to carry it on without a great many people being aware of it. I do not believe that any filled cheese have been made in Canada. In any case, if an attempt is being made to carry on the manufacture of such cheese it will be a very easy matter to stop it."

Straining Milk

Milk should be strained through a fine strainer. By straining the milk in a room with fresh and pure air, a strong infection of bacteria is not only avoided, but the advantage is also gained that the milk is aired in the best manner. The animal odor of milk as drawn from the udder, which is so unpleasant to many, will not disappear to any appreciable extent if the straining takes place in the stable, while the air is foul; the odor may, on the contrary, often increase by the milk being kept there for any length of time. In the fresh air of the milk room the animal odor would, however, largely disappear.

The straining of the milk may cause germs of infection to be spread in the milk instead of removing them from the same, that is if the strainer cloth is not changed often enough, or if the wire strainer is not frequently cleaned. In such cases it will easily happen that the finest dust-like impurities remaining in the strainer are pressed downward by the milk running through, and that the bacteria found on the larger impurities are washed off. Actual trials have convinced me that this may happen and largely contribute to the infection of the milk.

It is therefore very important to change the strainer cloth often during the straining; or, if a metal strainer is used, the operation should be changed occasionally by allowing steam or hot water to pass through the strainer in the opposite direction. The more unclean the milk the more frequently the changing and cleaning process should take place.

In my straining experiments it was also shown that the more violently the milk dropped on the strainer, the more the strained milk was mixed with fine soil-particles and cow hairs. The kind of strainer used also played an important part in regard to the quality of the milk strained. Milk of highest purity was not obtained by straining the milk through a good linen strainer cloth, or by applying a fine wire-gauze strainer, but by placing the linen cloth on the wire-gauze strainer and allowing the milk to pass through them both. By changing the former as often as need be, the washing down of bacteria from the fifth remaining on the strainer will be limited as much as possible.—Prof. F. W. Woll.

Cool Cured Cheese in Favor

There is an increasing demand in England for cool cured cheese. Cheese factories that are able to offer strictly cool-cured cheese are deriving increased profits. The work at the Government cool-curing stations has clearly demonstrated the value of this method of curing, and many of the larger factories have already remodelled their curing rooms on this system. The change involves the putting in of concrete floor, some extra insulation, and the erection of an ice chamber. Many of the existing curing rooms are large enough to allow of an ice chamber being constructed in one end and still leave sufficient room for cheese.

Where improvements are proposed for next season, the work should be undertaken this fall, in order to have the ice chamber ready for use during the winter. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, has prepared plans showing his system of cooling for all classes of cheese factory and creamery buildings, and he invites those who contemplate improving old buildings or erecting new ones to communicate with him, if they desire to have the benefit of his experience in these matters.

Major Alvord Dead

Major Henry F. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, died on Oct. 1st last at St. Louis, as the result of a stroke of paralysis.

Major Alvord visited Canada a couple of years ago and attended the dairymen's conventions at Q. Tawa and Brantford. His addresses delivered on those occasions were both inspiring and practical. His geniality and courtly bearing won for him many friends to the north of the boundary. He was cultured and well informed, and every inch a gentleman.

Toads as Insect Killers

The wonderful insect-killing capacity of the toad is known in a general way to the enlightened few. An imported colony of toads may be the salvation of a flower garden. Many gardeners give their children a cent a piece for every cutworm destroyed. From May 1 to Aug. 1 a toad may destroy 2,760 cutworms, which it would cost \$20 to destroy by hand. English gardeners are said to pay as much as \$25 a hundred for toads for colonizing purposes.—American Cheese Maker.

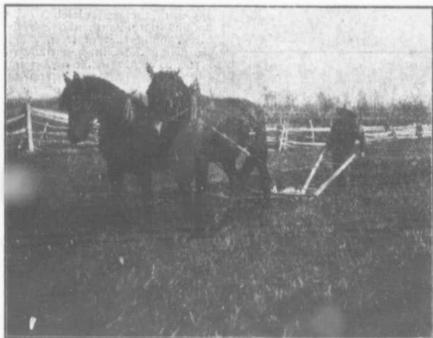
CONDIMENTS FOR LIVE STOCK

Under the above heading THE FARMING WORLD of August 15th prints an article which shows the utter ignorance of agricultural writers on the subject of stock condiments.

Among the list of ingredients there recommended are black antimony, sulphate of iron and saltpetre. These are drugs and their action is not as a condiment, but has a direct stimulating effect on the system, and is sure to produce a reaction. The writer then goes on to say: "One thing about Condimental Food must be kept in mind. Continuous use will, so to speak, 'blunt' the stomach, and its efficacy will cease after a time."

This is setting up a man of straw and knocking him down. The writer says is true of the preparation he recommends. The true condiment contains no drugs but is purely aromatic in its nature and simply supplies those aromatic parts that are an aid to digestion and which are contained in the best pasture. A true condiment does not "force," nor does it "stimulate." An animal goes off its feed because its food lacks the aromatic qualities necessary for thorough digestion. "Off feed" is simply indigestion, and a properly prepared condiment will prevent it or cure it.

Herbageum is a purely aromatic condiment. It contains no antimony, resin, copperas, iron, saltpetre, or anything that acts directly on the system. It does not "force," "stimulate" nor "blunt the stomach." Its "efficacy" does not cease after a time any more than the efficacy of the aromatic parts of a good pasture ceases, and its continuous use is certainly advisable and profitable.



Fall Plowing—A familiar scene on every Canadian farm.

Nature About the Farm

Edited by • W. NASH

As I sit at the window, writing, I often get glimpses of the great movement now taking place among the birds. Every day since the autumn migration began the trees and the shrubs have been filled with active, busy, creatures, which eagerly search every twig, leaf and bud for the insects which infest them. Many species are represented; the gleaners among the foliage being chiefly warblers, among which, for the last few days, myrtle and palm warblers have predominated. Accompanying these flocks of warblers there are nearly always a number of Tree Creepers, whose special function is to work over the trunks of the trees and extract from the crevices in their rough bark the insects which hide there. After watching the thorough way in which the work is done and noticing the immense number of captures made by each individual bird, one would be inclined to think that there could not be an insect left to reproduce its kind next year. We shall find, however, when the time comes, that enough, and more than enough, have escaped the birds' scrutiny to provide amply for the perpetuation of the species, but only a few minutes watching will be sufficient to show what important factors birds are in the maintenance of the balance in nature.

Among the most interesting of my recent visitors were a large number of thrushes, Hermit, Graycheeked and Olive backed. The olive backed and graycheeked first appeared about the twentieth of September, when I saw four or five feeding on the ground in the shrubbery. A few days after some Hermits joined them. On the first of October all three species were abundant, and then I found out what had induced these usually rather shy wood birds to come to my place in such large numbers. A few years ago I planted a number of mountain ash trees; this year they bore a fair quantity of berries, and these berries were undoubtedly the attraction, for very early in the morning the birds resorted to the trees and ate the berries, but as the ash trees stand about forty feet away from the shrubbery they would never remain long enough upon them to take more than one or two berries at a visit. Thus they kept up a constant flitting to and fro so long as everything was quiet, but later in the morning when people were about, they ceased feeding upon the berries and afterwards confined themselves to hunting for insects among the shrubs and along the

edge of the lawn for the rest of the day. From my previous observation of birds of this class, I had formed an opinion that they gathered the greater part of their insect food from the ground, and probably as a general rule that is correct, but this season I frequently saw them hunting for and taking caterpillars quite high up among the foliage of tall bushes, and I noticed also that the gray-cheeked thrushes were quite expert in capturing insects on the wing. During the night of the sixth of October they left, and I have seen none since, but I hope that when the next bird wave comes from the north it will bring me some more thrushes, as there are still a lot of berries left, and no doubt many more insects than I have any use for.

There are some peculiarities about the distribution of our wood-haunting thrushes for which it is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation. The wood thrush, which is the largest and appears to be the strongest of them all, arrives in May and leaves in September, but confine itself chiefly to the south and south-western parts of the province, and is not common anywhere. Wilson's Thrush also arrives in May, but leaves soon after the middle of August. It is distributed all over the province, and is abundant. The Hermit arrives in April, and I have found specimens here as late as the tenth of November, when there was four inches of snow on the ground. This species breeds sparingly in southern Ontario, and regularly and commonly in the more northerly countries. The Olive-backed and Graycheeked also arrive in April, but quickly pass on. The bulk of them spend the nesting season in the far north returning late in September and leaving early in October. Just why there should be such a wide difference in the geographical summer distribution, and in the time of migration between such closely allied forms as Wilson's Thrush and the Olive-backed Thrush will only be solved when we know more of the laws which govern all forms of life, than we have as yet been able to work out.

INSECT LIFE

I often wonder why people will persist in calling all insects (except butterflies and moths) "bugs." The name always seems to be associated with that which is most disgusting and offensive among living things, yet many persons who are otherwise careful in their lan-

guage will apply the term to all small creeping or flying creatures. There is an order of insects which may be properly called "bugs," the half-winged insects or Membrera. These insects have the upper pair of wings thickened at the base, and thin or membranous at the tip. In some few species, however, no wings are developed. All of them are provided with a beak fitted for piercing and sucking through which they obtain their food either from animal or plant tissues. This order contains some of the most injurious and annoying insect pests we have, among them being the squash bug and the chinch bug, while others, such as the assassin bugs, are decidedly useful, their food consisting for the most part of soft bodied foliage eating insects. A curious family in this order is that of the "water spiders," or skaters. They are narrow bugs, with long legs, which shoot swiftly over the surface of the water in streams and ponds seizing and preying upon whatever insects they can overpower. Another representative of the order which frequently attracts attention is the Giant Water-bug, one of the largest insects we have. It is aquatic living among weeds in still water, but on summer nights they often indulge in long aerial flights, and are at such times attracted to the electric lights, beneath which they may often be picked up. In some places they are known as "electric light bugs." They are perhaps the most rapacious insects we have, feeding on all sorts of aquatic insects, tadpoles and small fish. Nothing comes amiss that can be grasped by the creature's powerful forelegs. In handling them it is well to carefully keep your fingers from their short but stout beak, for they are apt to resent familiarity by thrusting it forcibly into your flesh. It is the only weapon they have, but it can be made to do good service when required.

Flower, Fruit and Honey Show

The Provincial Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, to be held in Toronto, November 15-19, promises to be one of unusual interest. Apples and flowers will be given away free to every person who attends the exhibition on two days of the show. In addition, neatly gotten up booklets containing numerous recipes for cooking, preserving, etc., of all the varieties of fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes, will be given away free by fruit growers. The bee keepers will follow much the same line of work. Everything possible is being done to make the show of as great educational value as possible.

Institute Meetings

Farmers' Institute meetings will be held in St. Joseph's Island and West Manitowlin from Oct. 14th to Oct. 20th inclusive. The speakers will be C. W. Nash, Toronto, and L. E. Annis, Scarborough, Ont.

A Professor's Opinion

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD: Received the copy of your special number of THE FARMING WORLD. I was very much impressed with the same. It is certainly a credit to Canadian agricultural journalism. You have covered such a wide range of ground, and the write-ups on the various subjects are particularly good. I wish that you would send me four or five additional copies, and any charges on the same I will remit promptly. Yours sincerely,

G. L. McKEAY,
Dairy Department State College,
Ames, Iowa.

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Ontario Fruit in the West

IN THE FARMING WORLD for August 15 last, there appeared a report of a fruit conference at Winnipeg for the purpose of devising ways and means of improving the fruit trade between Ontario and the west. Some strong things were said in regard to the methods of some shippers and the condition in which fruit arrived in Winnipeg.

The report of that conference and the comments thereon seem to have stimulated the authorities in Ontario to do something to improve the fruit trade with Manitoba. The matter was taken up by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and an experimental shipment of fruit was made to the west, the results of which have recently been made public.

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, Guelph, had charge of the experiment, and was assisted by Prof. Hunt, A. McNeil and P. W. Hodgetts. The fruit was packed in boxes and crates with stiff sides, like California fruit, instead of in baskets, which usually crush on a long journey. Two refrigerated cars were sent by freight, and the fruit arrived in prime condition in Winnipeg. Fruit in various stages of ripeness was shipped to experiment as to the best time, and results showed that as to peaches those shipped full-sized and well-colored arrived in perfect condition, still firm enough to last some days. This fruit presented a better appearance than the fruit shipped under-sized and under-colored. The same was true of Bartlett pears. Those reported at the point of shipment as "a little too ripe" arrived in prime condition. Plums were beginning to soften, but those firm at shipping turned out all firm in Winnipeg. Grapes shipped well. Prices all round were satisfactory, apples going 75c. to \$1.00 a bushel; pears, 75c. to \$1 a half bushel; plums, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per crate of 20 lbs. net; grapes, \$1.40 to \$1.65 per crate of 30 lbs. net; and peaches, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per box (California package).

Prof. Reynolds, who accompanied the shipment, attributes the success of the experiment to careful selection and packing, careful loading of the cars and good transport service, including icing and despatch. One car was unloaded seven days after arriving and the other eight days. A five-day trip is quite practicable, so that the possibilities of greatly extending Ontario's tender fruit trade in the west are very great, provided that careful selection and packing are adhered to by the shipper.

Packing Apples for Export

A. W. Grindley, Chief Inspector at Liverpool for the Canadian Department of Agriculture, gives the following pointers on packing apples for the British market:

1. Cool all fruit thoroughly before packing.
2. Handle as little as possible.
3. Grade fruit according to "Fruit Marks Act."
4. Pack fruit tightly in package.
5. Pack no inferior fruit for export.
6. Pack a limited quantity of fancy

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are easier to clean than any other. The thickly enamelled surface of the bowl casing in sizes 1 to 5 is specially provided as being the easiest of all surfaces to clean. It should be noted



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apples of the best varieties in boxes, holding not less than one bushel or forty pounds net of fruit, a suitable size being the Canadian standard (to x 11 x 20 inches, inside measurement). Little or no packing material should be used, but a sheet of cardboard at top and bottom of case will reduce the amount of injury from bruises. Only very fancy fruit for dessert use, such as "Fameuse," "King," "Wealthy" or other highly colored varieties, should be wrapped in paper.

7. The barrel is the most suitable package for the bulk of the apple trade with Great Britain. It is popular with the wholesale trade, and the retailers like it as the net weight of fruit holds out, which is an object where fruit is sold by the pound; the demand for apples in boxes will increase when the trade find they get a good article combined with 40 lbs. net weight of fruit.

Barrels should be well made, strongly nailed and should have eight hoops, two each at top and bottom, with four quarter hoops. Place at each end of barrel a circle of heavy cardboard, in order to prevent the fruit being bruised and becoming unsightly when exposed for sale; these cardboard circles should have semi-circular holes at each side to allow of their being easily removed.

8. Brand packages for export according to "Fruit Marks Act," Section 4.

9. Use only new barrels or boxes for the export trade.

10. For making barrels or boxes use a wood that will not taint the fruit.

Export Apples of Better Quality

The Dominion fruit inspector at Montreal writes with reference to export apples that: "with the exception of snobs and a few other similar varieties the pack is coming fairly clean and in much better condition than last year. There has been a great improvement in the barrels."

Lower Freight Rates for Fruit

As a result of the representations made by fruit growers and others before the Railway Commission in Toronto last spring valuable concessions have been made to fruit shippers by the railway companies. What is known as fresh fruit shall be carried in baskets, boxes or crates on the following reduced basis of rates:

Between all stations in Ontario, east of Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William and between all stations in Quebec and interprovincially between Ontario and Quebec and stations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at fourth-class rates in car loads of not less than 20,000 pounds, instead of third-class, as at present, and at second-class rates in less than car load lots of 10,000 pounds or over, instead of first-class, as at present. Also from stations in Ontario and Quebec to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon, at fourth-class rates, in car lots of not less than 20,000 pounds, instead of at third-class as at present.

It is understood in all cases that the total charges on a smaller lot shall not be greater than the total charges on a larger lot at the next lower rate, as indicated above.

With respect to the charge made by the railways for refrigerating shipments in transit, it is ordered that the average actual cost of the ice and the placing thereof in the cars shall not be exceeded, and that, pending a decision by the board as to a reasonable charge for such service, the charge for refrigeration shall not be more than \$2.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds or the actual weight of the ice supplied.

THE HOME WORLD

If you can't pay for a thing—don't buy it, if you can't get paid for it—don't sell it. So you will have calm days, drowsy nights, all the good business you have none, and none of the bad.—Ruskin.

In Apple Getherin' Time

In apple pickin', years ago,
My father d' say to me:
There's jest a few big fellows, Jim,
Away up in the tree,
You shinny up 'n' git 'em;
Don't let any of 'em fall,
Fur fallin' fruit is skersely.
With the gatherin' at all—
Then I'd climb up to the very top,
O' that old apple tree,
'N' find them apples waitin'—
My—what houncin' ones they'd be!
'N' with the biggest in my mouth,
I'd clamber down again,
'N' if I tore my pantaloons,
It didn't matter—then!

Sence then, in all my ups 'n' downs,
'N' travelin' around,
I never saw good apples, boys,
A-lyin' on the ground,
Sometimes, of course, they look all right,

The outside may be fair;
But, when you come to sample 'em,
You'll find a worm-hole there.
Then leave behind the windfall,
'N' fruit on branches low,
The crowd gits smaller all the time,
The higher up you go.
The top has many prizes,
That are temptin' you 'n' me,
But, if we want to taste 'em,
We've got to climb the tree.

Different Ways of Resting

I HOLD, in theory, that every woman should lie down every afternoon and relax, taking an hour's interval of entire repose, not even thinking of anything that taxes her, and thus repairing the waste places of her life after a busy morning. This is my theory, firmly held and warmly recommended to you. Let me whisper, in strict confidence, that this is not a thing I ever do myself. To take a nap in the daytime would be for me one of the impossibilities, and the mere suggestion is enough to keep me wide awake. My preference is a rocking chair and footstool and a bright short story in the half-hour after the midday meal. A neighbor of mine has always a white shawl on hand, and knits when she wants to relax. I could not tell you how many white shawls this lady has made and given away, but she is so proficient in their manufacture that she knits like an automaton. This pastime is her sedative, and she would not forego it on any account.

Certain men among my friends say that a day's fishing rests them to an extent that nothing else does, and they affirm that the rest is in the fishing, not in the catch. I think, as I am sure you do, that everybody who is busy—and most of us women are—must have an occasional rest. Some of us get it, if we are sociable souls, in the homes of our friends or in little excursions abroad; some of us never really rest well except

in our own beds, and we hate to leave home even for a night. Which of us can dictate to the other? Your road to Arcady and mine may lead across different rivers, and through diverse valleys. It does not matter much, if we reach our goal, by what route we make the journey.—Margaret E. Sangster in the Woman's Home Companion.

The Woman Who Worries

When the kettle boils over,
If baby cries,
If the fire isn't always bright,
At every speck of dust,
If there's a spot on the front steps,
If the ice-man's boots are muddy,
If anything interrupts her afternoon nap,
When a dish or a glass is broken,
If the roast doesn't come along nicely.

Every time the heater needs attention,
If the butcher, the baker or the candlestick-maker fail her in the least particular,
If the pie crust burns ever so little,
At every mistake of the servant girl.

Because the gas bill's "higher this time than last,"
When a huckster knocks at the door.

If her new dress isn't a perfect fit the first time she tries it on.

If the letter she's looking for doesn't come to hand on the minute.

Yet how much happier she'd be if she met all these things with a smiling countenance!

Care of the Piano

Apropos of moths reminds one that there is one article of furniture which is practically neglected when all others are carefully looked after—that is, the piano. Whether we care or not is a side issue, but the fact remains that the instrument is costly, and that there is no reason for not treating it properly. The interior, with the amount of felt it contains, is liable to be attacked by moths, while the enemy ever with us—dust—works havoc with the instrument; damp also affects it in a most painful manner. Regularity in dusting will help, of course, but the best plan is to leave the top open for a time, at least while it is played upon, as the dust which rises from the hammers then finds a necessary outlet. The piano (if it stands much against the wall) should be placed so that at least four inches separate it from the partition, and wherever possible the wall near which it is must not be the outer one of the house.



Pa and Ma Talk over the Prospects for the Winter

A RISE IN EGGS

"BILLY, eggs are twenty-nine cents a dozen, and I had six dozen to take up to the store. Goodness only knows what has made our old hens have such a laying streak in this cold weather! but we can't say again luck is always against us, when ours is about the only place in the neighborhood where they have any over and above what they are using every day."

Hester Woods assumed a confidential mood as she sat down on the woodpile near her brother, who was splitting logs.

"I'm real glad, Hetty," he said, stopping to talk with her for a moment. "What are you going to take the pay out in? You know you need not get the sugar less you want to; we can get along all right without using your hen-money, now that there are only you and Mag and me to be looked out for."

His voice broke as he said the last words, for it had been but a few weeks since the death of both father and mother had made this Manitoba farmhouse seem very lonely to the three who were left.

"That's just what I want to talk about," Hester answered. "Billy, have you noticed how very pretty Mag is getting to be?"

"Why," said Will, "she has always been good looking, with her curls and red cheeks. Remember what a cute little chap she used to be, and how sassy she always was to pa? He would have whipped it out of you or me, but Mag has such a way about her that even pa would put up with a lot of badness from her. But what's that got to do with eggs? I hope you aren't planning to get any more fixings for her, Hester. Better not, for she is most too flighty now."

"No, it isn't that sort of fixings," said Hester. "I wonder if you have thought about how often Phil French comes to supper and to stay the evening now?"

Will dropped his axe.

"Jerusalem!" he said. "I've always thought Phil came to see me; we've been great hands to set on the fence and talk together ever since we went to Oak Ridge district school. So you think it is Mag?"

"It looks so," said Hester, "and she would be doing well. Phil is so steady he'd be just the sort for a gay girl like our Mag!"

"Yes," answered her brother, thoughtfully, much pleased with the new idea. "Phil is a member of the church, and his politics are all right, and he has got over two hundred acres of good bottom land; but I never have noticed that he took much interest in Mag. If I'd have thought of it at all I'd have had"—he broke off, embarrassedly, but Hester met his eyes steadily.

"He looks at her a good deal," she said, with only a trace of effort in her voice, "and he laughs so much at her fooling. Then, too, he tells out so much more about his own affairs than he used to. Just the other night he told us he had rented out forty acres

of his cleared land for six dollars an acre, and he would get it, too, for it's good corn land."

"Yes, that was a good thing; and how he laughed when Mag said six seemed mighty little, and asked why he did not make the man pay twelve. She does know precious little about farm matters. I don't see how she could get on away from home here, where we think so much of her and are used to her ways."

"Oh, she couldn't help getting on with Phil," Hester said, rising from her seat on the logs. "Now about the money. Of course, I shouldn't say what I was doing it for, but I'll get some calico at the store, and tack her a few comforts, just as 'nother would have done if she had lived. There

"Well," Will continued, growing very red, "I've got pretty good reason to think now she cares some for me."

"I'm real glad, Billy," his sister said, heartily. She went over to him and patted him on the arm as she spoke.

"And, Hester," he added, "you know this home will always be as much yours as ours."

"Yes," she said, quietly, "you have always been such a kind brother, and I know you always will be, and Sally and I like each other first-rate. She is as capable a girl as I know; but I guess I better go to the barn now, and hunt eggs, for the sun is most down."

Her search was even more successful than usual, and she decided on other gifts for Mag, but on her way back from the barn she felt very heavy-hearted.

"It's mighty lonesome with pa and ma gone," she thought. "I'm glad Mag and Billy will have Phil and Sally



to help make things seem worth while again. Mag ought to be real happy, and Billy, too."

She was twenty-seven years old, and was known throughout all Upland Prairie as a sensible young woman, a good housekeeper, and a very kind neighbor, but this cold afternoon she did what would have amazed the friends who admired her practical good sense. Glancing around to see that no one was near, she opened the door of the corn crib, climbed in, and after carefully setting aside her basket, she sat down on the corn and gave herself up to a good cry.

"If I had pa and ma back to do for," she said to herself, "I should not be so lonesome when the others are planning for new things. Oh, I thought I knew just how fond of 'em I was, but seems as if I should die

"Hetty," he said, awkwardly, "since we are talking about marrying, there is something I want to tell you. I have wished so many times that I had spoken about it to pa and ma. You are so quick to see things that, perhaps, you know I have cared a good deal about Sally Henderson for some time?"

"I surmised as much," said Hester.

(Continued on page 780)

REDUCE TEA

If you use it once, you are likely to use it again and perhaps always.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

If You Try

You can sing a joyful song,
If you try, if you try;
You can help a friend along,
If you try, if you try.
You can scatter golden seeds,
You can give to other's needs,
You can live in little deeds,
If you try, if you try.

Their Halloween Party

OUR next door neighbor gave her children an All Halloween party last year, and she thought of everything she could to make it pleasant.

She had two open fires, one of coal, and one of wood. A platter of nuts stood in the front parlor, and those the boys and girls used freely to burn in couples on the coals, each one named, of course, and great was the fun whether they danced apart or burned together.

In the back parlor a great stone had been placed in order to save the hearth, on which nuts for eating could be cracked, and the shells kept the wood fire sparkling. In the dining room stood a large, deep pan full of water in which the children "bobbed for apples."

That is, an apple was set floating, and had to be taken out by the teeth alone, hands not permitted. It was very slow the younger ones enjoyed this, and their cheeks grew rosier with every splash of the water.

There was one mysterious performance in which each girl, separately, was given a tiny candle with a lighted candle, and was then directed by an unknown guide, wrapped in a long cloak, through strange passages, up dark stairways, and across a dim garret to a little low room, where she had to open the third drawer of a bureau, and "take one out." But there was nothing more frightful in the drawer than a quantity of little bouquets of fresh cut flowers.

The candlesticks and the bouquets were souvenirs to be carried home.

The refreshments were simple, biscuits, seed-cakes and lemonade, but at ten o'clock precisely the ten was substituted for twelve, as being a more suitable hour for children—while the clock was striking, amid perfect silence, the All Halloween cake was cut, in pieces small enough for each to have a slice.

There were numerous prizes in the cake, and the boys and girls hunted for them eagerly. A ring meant love, a silver coin riches, and a thimble that the finder would have to sew for a living.

How One Boy Found Success

TEN years ago Will Finlayson was attending school in Bridgeburg, Ont. He had no special advantages and no prospects above the other boys in the village. But he was possessed of a great amount of energy and a fixed desire to do something and to do it better than the average. He began to look around him, and it was not long before he convinced himself that the opportunities which best met his case were in connection with the work of an electrical engineer. Electricity, he reasoned, was one of the great forces

of the future, and he would make his aim in that direction.

With this purpose he set about to study. Electrical science is by no means an easy subject, even when one has all the advantages of the higher schools, but to study it by one's self is doubly hard. Young Finlayson persevered, however, making good use of such assistance as he could get from books, and from friends and by his own experimenting. A definite purpose is a great stimulus; there were times when he was tempted to abandon his study for a less difficult course, but the thought of its final reward spurred him on.

By the time he had reached his twentieth year, he had mastered the principles of electrical science, and soon after he began his active career. In 1901 he was at work in Buffalo, at the Pan-American Exposition, where he assisted in making the plans for the lighting of the electricity building, and was also in charge of the beautiful electrical fountain.

Another opportunity came to him when the St. Louis fair managers called for electrical experts. Out of forty-one men who were required to pass a competitive examination, Will Finlayson headed the list, with the largest percentage to his credit, and was at once given some of the most difficult portions of the work. The magnificent electrical effects will be one of the chief features of the great fair, and some of them will be the work of this young Canadian.

Will Finlayson's career is another example of the success which is sure to attend faithful and persistent effort, and such examples are an encouragement to all other Canadian young people who have set themselves to a life-purpose in the face of difficulties and disadvantages.

A Bear and a Cow

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes, in the Woman's Home Companion, tells of the amusing doings of a black bear cub. He says:

"Jimmy had an interview with a cow the other day, and the result was amusing. The cow had a calf with her, so she was much bolder than usual. Jimmy didn't want her calf, but the cow didn't know that, and started after him with a strong

suggestion of business in her eye. But Jimmy was not asleep, and before the horns came near enough to look dangerous he was safe in the crotch of a tree with a very impudent look on his naughty little face. Then with a growl, which might have been interpreted 'Who's afraid,' he came sliding down tail first, and went striding out to meet the cow like a pigmy to meet a giant. 'Bossy' lowered her head and prepared for battle, but Jimmy fought according to rules of his own. As the cow came near, the cub rose on his hind legs, and 'squaring off' like a prize-fighter, he swung for the jaw with right and left in rapid succession, and landed twice. This trick astonished the cow, who stepped back in a hurry, and before she could recover Jimmy, with what looked very much like a sneer, turned and bolted up the tree again. Finally he drove the cow away, and we continued our walk."

Fall Gossip

Said Mrs. Maple to her neighbor, "Have you got your new fall gown?"
Mr. Frost has lovely samples,
That he's brought from wintertown.
I thought I'd get a yellow,
With a woodbine sash of red,
Something bright for chilly weather,
And that's stylish, Jack Frost said."

So when hick'rys, oaks, and maples,
Were in gold and crimson dressed,
Looked they into water mirrors.

Seeing which one looked the best,
Though the water laughed and dimpled.

Over this reflection bright,
Mr. Frost was very angry
When the sun withdrew his light.

For his brilliant autumn colors
Needed Indian Summer light,
So he tore their pretty finery,
And locked up their mirrors tight.

Something Good to Eat

Boys and girls try this. You will find it better than any pop you ever ate. Select some fine, large-grained ears of sweet corn and let them ripen on the stalks just where they grow. When dry, pull off the ears, do not husk, but tie in bunches and hang up in a dry place. In a few weeks the corn will be dry enough to parch. Shell an ear or two into a frying pan and place over a moderate fire; stir often to prevent burning. When the grains are puffed up almost round and are of a delicate brown color they are done. Turn into a bowl, add a piece of butter, sprinkle with salt, mix well, and they are ready to eat.



A Word Puzzle

Here is something you can try yourself and then can make similar puzzles for somebody else. Each of these Jumbles is the first line of a well-known rhyme. After you have puzzled them out, try your hand at making some yourself.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A Prayer

Lead me onward, dear Master, by Thine own path, for Thou knowest what is best for me. Teach me to use all things, whether good or bad, that I may grow more like Thee. I cannot see my advance now, but O, keep me patient and true, that when I awake in Thy likeness I may be satisfied.

Religion in the Home

The religious influences of the home are potent. Its religious life ought to be pure, cheerful, full of sweet content, its piety unassuming and goodness real. Then its joy will chasten every sorrow. The Bible has a place in the family as a household treasure. There, with no doubts or cavils or questionings about it, it is read by the quiet firelight as the gloom of evening time comes on. Who can forget the sacred associations of these hours? The morning incense and evening oblation of ascending prayers, the gathering in the old parlor on Sabbath afternoons, the deep-toned organ notes, the sacred songs and sweetly solemn tunes. There is the child kneeling at mother's knee in snowy white night robes, not purer than the little heart, and the sweet voice is lifted softly, tenderly, in words of prayer, reverently saying: "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Or, when older grown and the voice better modulated, but not sweeter, and the vision broadened, the wisdom clearer, joining all the family circle in repeating: "Our Father, who art in heaven."
How well we remember the last gathering for prayer about the old hearthstone, the tremulous words of adoration and petition, the singing of "God be with you till we meet again." Then, with silent hand clasp, the Mizpah ends, and we go out to tread life's busy pathways with its sweet melody ringing in our ears and the religious spirit of the home lingers yet.

Religion in the home! There Christ writes His image on many a child-heart, never to be effaced, but to be brightened and enlarged all along life's journey.

All and in All

By Rev. Mark Guy Pearce
His kingdom ruleth over all—therefore thou canst find nothing which is not matter for praise, since there is nothing which is not the matter of thy Lord's gracious permission, or planning, or control. Over all—nowhere canst thou step outside His realm, nor in anything get beyond His care and government. Over all—therefore take all as from God; hold all as from God; and by thy gratitude give all back to God again, and thus complete the circle, making Him the alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending of all things.

Do Not fret

Let us not live fretful lives. God will never stretch the line of our duty beyond the measure of our strength. We ought to live with the grace of the flowers, with the joy of birds, with the freedom of wind and wave. Without question this is God's ideal of human life. We are expected to

do no more than we can do with the time granted us, with the tools, the materials and the opportunity at our disposal. We serve no Egyptian taskmaster who watches to double the tale of bricks, but a generous Lord who waits to make our duty our delight. "If our love were but more simple."

We should take Him at His word. And our lives would be all sunshine in the sweetness of the Lord.

Waiting on the Lord

Wait on the Lord in humility of heart, that thou mayest daily feel the change which is wrought in the heart and conscience by the holy, eternal, ever-living Power; and so thou mayest witness, "that which is born of the Spirit, is spirit." And then thou wilt feel that this birth of the Spirit cannot fulfil the lusts of the flesh, but will be warring and fighting the good fight against them; and thus, in faithfulness to the truth, and waiting upon the Lord, thou shalt witness an overcoming, in His due time.

Oh, the conquering faith, the overcoming life and power of the Spirit! We cannot but speak of those things; and cry up the perfect gift, and the power of Him who is not only able to perfect His work in the heart, but delights so to do; and even to tread down Satan under the feet of those that wait in patience for the perfect conquest.

Defend Us, Lord

Defend us, Lord, from every ill. Strengthen our hearts to do Thy will. In us we plan and all we do. Still keep us to Thy service true. O, let us hear the inspiring word. Which they of old at Horeb heard. Breathe to our hearts the high command,

"Go onward and possess the land!"
Thou who art Light, shine on each soul!
Thou who art Truth, each mind control!

Open our eyes and make us see
The path which leads to heaven
Thee!

As Dew

The dew, formed in the silence of the darkness, while men sleep, falling as willingly on a bit of dead wood as anywhere, hanging its pearls on every poor spike of grass, and dressing everything on which it lies with strange beauty, each separate globule, tiny and evanescent, but each as flashing back the light, and each a perfect sphere, feeble one by one, but united mighty to make the pastures of the wilderness rejoice—so, created in silence by an unseen influence, feeble when taken in detail, but strong in their myriads, glad to occupy the lowliest place, and each "bright with something of celestial light," Christian men and women are to be "in the midst of many people as a dew from the Lord."

Do not let us complain over the place in which we are compelled to serve. The Lord hath made us, and abaseth our plan of our life is so arranged as to bring to their most perfect development the faculties with which we have been endowed. Let us only be concerned that we run not counter to His plans.

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One of the notable features is the latter portion of the book which is devoted exclusively to sick room cookery; and the treatment before the doctor arrives, of persons suddenly taken ill or meeting with an accident.

The book contains altogether, over one thousand recipes which have been most carefully compiled, with the help of friends in the British Isles, France, Germany and the United States.

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IN THE KITCHEN

Some Points in Cookery

A few points for the Canadian cook to remember, if she is to emulate the gentle art of the French chef, may not be found amiss.

Never make piecrust in a warm room, and never mix it with a spoon, but with an ice-cold knife. Use only ice water in moistening the pastry and shortening. The shortening should be cold and firm. Butter makes the best pastry. It is false economy to substitute anything else for it.

Bake piecrust in a very hot oven, not so hot that it will burn before the lower crust is done, and yet hot enough to prevent the shortening from melting before it browns. If an oven is more or less slow the lard or butter will ooze out and make the dough a heavy mass. All piecrust should be thoroughly chilled just before it is put in the oven.

Never beat and stir whites of egg, but "whip" them in light, firm strokes. If the recipe calls for well-whipped whites, never use eggs that refuse to be whipped to a froth stiff enough to be cut with a knife. Too long a whipping of egg whites, however, will sometimes make them curdle.

In boiling or steaming puddings never allow the water to stop bubbling for more than a moment. Have ready boiling water to pour immediately into the kettle when the water begins to boil down.

In regard to seasoning, it is better to adhere strictly to the recipe. One's taste is not often the best guide in this matter. Some women really seem to be lacking in the sense of taste, though they will seldom admit it. What to them is delicious is sometimes very disagreeable to other persons. Many dishes are completely spoiled by over or under seasoning. The printed recipes in the established cookbooks are generally correct.

Some More Recipes

BARLEY SOUP.—Only beef stock is required in making a first-rate barley soup, if the grain is allowed to steep in it for some time before cooking. One-quarter the quantity of cold water should then be added, with a few kernels of allspice, and the simmering process conducted almost imperceptibly. Diced raw potatoes are thrown in about half an hour before serving, the cooking being then hastened to a gentle boil.

QUICK SALLY LUNN.—One cupful of sugar, half cupful of butter; stir well together, and then add one or two eggs; put in one good pint of sweet milk, and with sufficient flour to make a batter about as thick as put; put in three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake and eat hot with butter for tea or breakfast.

OATMEAL CRISP.—Scald the oatmeal with boiling water, stirring with a spoon, and making a pretty stiff dough; knead well together, dust the moulding board with a little Graham flour, and roll thin, cut in small cakes, and bake in an oven fifteen or twenty minutes, or until they are dry and hard, but only slightly browned.

APPLES IN CREAM.—Pare and core one dozen apples. Make a syrup with one cup of sugar and one cup of

water; cook the apples in this till transparent. When cold arrange in a glass dish, and pour over them a custard made as follows: Two cups of cream, three eggs, and one-half cup of sugar. When cold pour over the apples.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—One tablespoonful of butter, one pint of milk, two cups of bread crumbs, four tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, the yolks of three eggs, and one cup of sugar. Heat the milk to the boiling point, and pour over the bread crumbs and chocolate. Add the sugar, butter, and well-beaten egg yolks. Bake twenty minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and spread on top of pudding. Set in the oven a few minutes to brown. Serve cold.

Handy Hints

It is well to remember that a pound of sugar is one pint, an ounce of liquid is two tablespoonfuls, and a pint of liquid weighs sixteen ounces.

To clean a fishy frying pan fill with cold water and place on the fire to boil. When boiling put a red-hot cinder in, then wash in the usual way.

It is better to use a wooden spoon than one of metal when stirring milk or soups, and before using baking tins, you should grease them inside thoroughly, either with butter or lard. In order to prevent them from burning, it is well to take the precaution of sprinkling the shelves of the oven with salt.

A zinc covered table is a convenience in the kitchen, as hot things can be set directly onto it, and it is easy to keep clean. Fine-top tables look spick and span when they are scrubbed carefully, but that means a constant expenditure of strength and covered with kitchen oilcloth save a great deal of time and labor.

To Cook Oatmeal

The best way to cook oatmeal, according to a cooking teacher, is to cook it the day before, so as to be sure to allow time enough. To one cupful of rolled oats allow half a teaspoonful of salt and two cupfuls of boiling water. Pour the water directly upon the cereal, in the top of the double boiler, and allow it to boil for five minutes over the full flame of the gas range. Then place the cover on the boiler and let the cereal steam for three or four hours, or longer, if possible. The teacher referred to cautioned her class against stirring the oatmeal while it was cooking, on account of the passiveness induced, and she emphasized the necessity of making the breakfast as nourishing and appetizing as possible, especially if there were men in the family who had to start out early in the morning for their day's work. The close connection that has been proved to exist between improperly prepared food and the liquor habit, makes it important that every article that appears on the table should be as well cooked as possible, and no amount of time or thought that is expended on making the table attractive and wholesome should be regarded as wasted.



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WHEN COOKING FISH in water, the skin may be left on until the fish is done and then removed easily. Insert a fork in one end of the skin and twist it off carefully.

Never wash a jelly bag, strainer cloth, pudding bag or dumping nets, with soap. The next thing that is put into or passed through these things will surely taste of the flavoring of alkali.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Apples and Prunes for Health

Apples are now held to contain much sustenance for the brain and to have an exhilarating effect on the spirits. Apples contain phosphorus and also malic acid, which is most beneficial for people under mental strain or who habitually do work which prohibits exercise. The apple should not be munched between times, but taken as a component part of the regular meals.

At a well-known sanitarium, stewed prunes and stewed and roasted apples are used for breakfast, and are very effective in relieving constipation. Those patients who find that stewed prunes are not efficient in keeping the bowels open, are given another expedient. A few senna leaves are tied in a muslin bag and placed in a pan beside the prunes to be stewed. This very simple plan in many cases is successful where the ordinary method of using prunes is insufficient.

A Matter of Sanitation

There is one direction especially in which farmers are indifferent or forgetful about the health of their families. A recent government bulletin states that not one-fifth of the wells on Canadian farms have safe and wholesome water, and one of the chief reasons for this is the improper care of the closets.

Ordinary shallow wells in the vicinity of the old-fashioned privy pits are almost certain to become contaminated by seepage. The soil is an excellent filtering and cleansing agent, oxidizing organic matter rapidly, and tending to check the development of many of the common putrefactive bacteria. But the soil is only able to dispose of a certain amount of contaminating material, and such disposal takes time, so that by heavy rains the contaminating matter may be carried far into the earth below the true purifying layer, and thus soak unchanged into the wells. An old pit which has been closed and covered with earth is almost equally dangerous, as the decomposition of the large mass of excreta contained therein is a matter of years, unless hastened by the proximity of trees whose roots reach the pit. The contents should be removed and spread upon a field, and the pit left open long enough to permit the decomposition of any organic matter remaining.

If farmers once took time to think of these matters, there would undoubtedly be a great improvement. Windmills are now both cheap and common, and there is no reason why well-to-do farmers should not have a water system in their houses, with all the conveniences and advantages which residents in the cities enjoy from the water works systems there established.

Though not quite so convenient, the dry earth closet is so cheap and so satisfactory a great improvement. Windmills are now both cheap and common, and there is no reason why well-to-do farmers should not have a water system in their houses, with all the conveniences and advantages which residents in the cities enjoy from the water works systems there established.

makes a receptacle that can be conveniently drawn to the field or barnyard to be emptied. This box may be made wholly or in part of sheet iron, and if the bottom be semi-circular in form a kettle of hot water will be found sufficient to loosen the frozen contents in winter. Galvanized iron buckets, larger at the top than at the bottom, are also easy to empty in winter. The nature of the receptacle is largely a matter of convenience; the essential features of the system are the storing and use of a plentiful supply of dry earth and the emptying of the receptacle regularly. If the contents be spread thinly over the surface of a field, they will be decomposed in a very few days, with no danger to the public health.

Water Drinking

If the habit of drinking a glass of water, hot or cold, according to the state of digestion, was general, there would be fewer complaining women. To secure the best results, twenty minutes at least should elapse between the drink and breakfast, so that the greater part of the liquid can be absorbed before the digestive organs are taxed for breakfast. Cold water stimulates the membranes of the stomach, and hot water soothes them, so each must choose for herself. Sipping either is better than swallowing them rapidly, and when the taste of hot water is unpalatable, a pinch of salt or a dash of lemon juice will improve it. A pinch of soda with the lemon juice is even better. The water cure can be overdone, like any other cure. For a time the flooding of the system, like that at the medicinal springs, is beneficial, but prolonged, it is likely to produce catarrh of the stomach. A rational habit of drinking water will not only improve health, but preserve it.

Raw Eggs

When raw eggs are ordered for an invalid to whom they are objectionable, make as palatable as possible by having the egg as cold as one can make it and then serve it from a cold glass as soon as it is opened. Of course it is useless to serve any save perfectly fresh eggs.

If the white alone is to be taken, it should be beaten with a whisk until very stiff and frothy, then seasoned with salt or sugar—whichever is preferred, and eaten with a spoon.

Lifts on a Mother's Road

Let the baby lie in its crib to rest instead of in your arms.

Sit in the coziest part of the room, where the sunlight strikes.

Have a comfortable chair for your own use, with headrest, and use it as often as you can for rest only, with your hands dropped at your side, and your head thrown back.

Let the children do some work for you every day.

Economize your strength by sitting or lying down whenever you can.

Buy a new dress for yourself occasionally instead of the children, and make over your old one for them.

Aim to be something more than a drudge in your own household, for the sake of your family, when they shall stand in need of a companion instead of a housekeeper.

Fruit-a-lives

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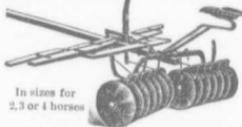


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THE FARMING WORLD is a good paper for everybody, for the farmer, the stockman, the fruitgrower, and the gardener; in fact, it is the paper for all classes of men connected with the land.



The Provincial and other Nova Scotia Fairs

Halifax, Oct. 6th, 1904.

When the Nova Scotia Exhibition Commission a number of years ago decided to abandon the old show grounds in the south end of the city and purchase an extensive area of land in the northern suburbs they acted wisely and made possible the great success to which recent exhibitions in this city have attained. Commodious buildings were erected and an excellent half-mile race track constructed within the enclosure, and every year since the Nova Scotia exhibitions and fall race meetings have been regarded as the most important events of this character in the Maritime Provinces. While the New Brunswick and P. E. Island commissioners from time to time consider the advisability of only holding exhibitions every two years, in this province no thought is given to anything less than an annual show. The expenditures both in premiums and special attractions are much larger than in the sister provinces, and while no stated grant is made by either city or provincial government, these corporations in equal shares reimburse the commission for any deficiency that may occur between receipts and expenses.

At present the commission, backed by the support of these bodies, is making an effort to secure the Federal grant of \$50,000 from the Ottawa government towards the holding of the Dominion Exhibition in Halifax in September, 1905. If the extreme east is to participate in the holding of such an exhibition, Halifax, by reason of the extent and superiority of its grounds, is certainly the place in which it should be held, and while no definite assurances have been given the commission believes that the task of preparing for such an event will devolve upon it.

The 1904 exhibition had many good and some indifferent features. Exhibits were invited from all the Maritime Provinces, and in the stock departments many herds and animals were shown which afterwards figured in the prize ring at St. John and Charlottetown. In fact, a large proportion of the Halifax prizes were justly awarded to exhibitors from New Brunswick and P. E. Island. The cattle show was particularly fine and was a decided improvement on former years. The Shorthorn and Shorthorn grades were particularly good, the cow, "Mary Parker," owned by Logan Bros. being declared by F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Comptroller, to be the best of the animals exhibited in Canada in recent years. There was a fine exhibit of Ayrshires, the herds of C. A. Archibald, Truro, Fred S. Black, Amherst, and Easton Bros., P. E. Island, contributing largely. The only exhibit of Herefords was that of the herd of W. W. Black, Amherst, which has won about all the prizes in this class in recent years at the Maritime Province shows. In Jerseys good exhibits were made by W. McMonagle, of Sussex, N. B., I. Hartlen, Halifax, and Pipes & Son, Amherst. The principal exhibitors of Guernseys were Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, and Walter McMonagle, of Sussex. Holsteins were much in evidence, the largest exhibitors being the Logan Bros., S. Dickie and the Chamcook Farm, St. Andrews, N. B.

Entries in the horse department were not as numerous as last year, but there was an improvement in the quality of the animals shown. There were numerous entries in the Hackney class, the Chamcook Farm, of

St. Andrews, N. B., being one of the chief exhibitors. In the coaching class a leading exhibitor was H. C. Jewett, of Charlottetown, N. B. There were a great many Clydesdales shown by W. W. Black, of Amherst, W. M. Sharp, of Windsor, W. R. McMonagle, of Sussex, and others.

In sheep there was a marked improvement, particularly in those entered by Logan Bros., I. L. Lane, of P. E. Island, and the Chamcook Farm. The flock of the latter were not penned, but were cared for in the open by a shepherd, assisted by a trained Scotch collie.

In the horticultural and agricultural departments the exhibition was not particularly strong, which was due to the early date on which it was held, and the unfavorable weather in this province in the past season for all kinds of growing crops.

The total attendance for the seven days was 85,535, as against 90,257 in 1903 and 85,853 in 1902.

In addition to the above a number of county exhibitions are held throughout the province. One of the most important of these is that held at Yarmouth—this year on Oct. 5th and 6th. There was a very large attendance, and the exhibits were very creditable, particularly the floral display. This is not what is generally known as a farming county, yet the exhibits of fruit and vegetable crops speak well for the productivity of the soil. The display of grains included wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn. Sheep made a good showing, while horses and cattle were exhibited in large numbers. The Yarmouth merchants reaped a rich harvest out of the visitors which the special excursion trains brought to town in large numbers.

The Kings County Fair takes place in a few days at Wolfville, and as this is the heart of the famed Annapolis Valley, the exhibits will no doubt rank high.

The Annual Fair of Lunenburg County was held on Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th, and was very successful from a financial standpoint, the attendance being comparatively large. There was a fine apple display, roots and vegetables showed up to advantage, as did also grain. The horse, cattle, sheep, hog and poultry exhibits were only fair and might be improved upon.—J. B.

Woodstock, N. B., Fair

Under the management of President Judson Briggs and Secretary C. F. Rogers the Charlottetown Agricultural Society exhibition held at Woodstock, N. B., on Sept. 27-30 was a success. The total entries were 2,000, 300 more than last year. The Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered the opening address. He thought all small exhibitions should be done away with and three or four large exhibitions held in the province. This would enable exhibitors to make the circuit. Referring to the St. John exhibition he stated that there never was a better display of horses and cattle in the Maritime Provinces than that shown there.

Prince Edward Island

Fine weather during the latter part of Sept. Six thousand one hundred and sixty-seven persons took advantage of the delightful weather and passed through the turnstiles at the main entrance to the exhibition on Sept. 28. The attendance exceeded all former records. The exhibits were excellent, especially the fruits and

vegetables, which were the best and largest we have ever seen. There were 750 different exhibits of apples, and many of them were perfect beauties.

The choice gilt-edged prints of butter were greatly admired. There were also 43 tubs, crocks and boxes of butter, 40 different samples of prime cheese were exhibited.

The show of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry was indeed highly creditable to the Island.

Fifty of the horses exhibited at the fair were sold to buyers from the mainland. About 30 horses were taken over by the Prince on October 1st.

Mr. R. Gregory, of East Royalty, won special prize of \$600 offered by L. Hazard for best pair of Buff Orpington chickens hatched from eggs purchased from him.

Plowing is well advanced. Some of our farmers commenced potato digging on Oct. 3rd. The tubers are very large, and are turning out well.

Owing to disagreeable weather there was a small attendance at the market on Sept. 30th. Very little produce was offered.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qt. per lb. 6 to 8c., small 8 to 12c.; mutton, per carcass, 6 to 8c.; butter, fresh, per lb. 22 to 25c.; eggs, per doz., 18 to 19c.; flour, per cvt., \$2.70, per bbl. \$6 to \$7.50; oatmeal, per lb. 3½ to 4c.; potatoes, per bu., 20c.; hay, per cvt., 70 to 75c. per ton, pressed, \$13.50; oats, per bu., 3½ to 37c.; turnips, per bu. 12 to 16c.; chickens, per pair, 50 to 60c.; pork 5¼ to 6c.; apples, per peck, 10c.; plums, per qt., 6 to 8c.; tomatoes, per peck, 15c.; cabbage, 2 to 5c. each; onions 5c. per lb.; codfish, fresh, 8 to 12c. each.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef, carcass, per lb. 5½c.; butter, per lb. 16 to 17c.; eggs, per doz., 16c.; hay, loose, per ton, \$12.00; straw, pressed, \$5.00; flour, per cvt., \$1.80; oatmeal, per cvt., \$2.25; oats, black, per bu., 35c.; white, 35c.; wheat, per bu., 75 to 80c.; pork 5½ to 6c.; potatoes, per bu., 30c.

The following cheeses were boarded at the cheese board meeting on Sept. 24th: Red Point 45, Lakeville 85, Orwell 375, East Point 105, Stanley Bridge 553, New Glasgow 300, Hazelbrook 150, Hillsboro' 100, Union 180, Emerald 300, Kinkora 170. Sections of the board were secured by Mr. H. Hazard at 8.15-16c. The second bid of 8.78, by Mr. R. E. Spillett, was accepted by several factories.—A. R.

Stock Judging and Other Competitions at Ottawa

Considerable interest was taken in the Maree-Hewitt stock competitions at the Central Canada Exhibition this year. In the judging of live stock a large number of farmers' sons took part, and the results were as follows: Dairy cattle—1, G. B. Rothwell, Barklee Hill; 2, Wm. Magee, North Gower; 3, J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill; 4, G. B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

Beef cattle—1, G. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; 2, H. Barton; 3, E. B. Spears, Salem; 4, G. B. Rothwell.

Horses—1, J. A. Watt; 2, G. B. Rothwell; 3, Wm. Magee; 4, D. C. Routledge, Simonsville.

Sheep—1, H. Barton; 2, Wm. Martin, Waterloo, Ont.; 3, D. Orm, St. Norbert, Que.; 4, J. W. Kennedy.

Swine—1, Wm. Martin; 2, Wm. Magee; 3, G. B. Rothwell; 4, H. Barton.

For the best collection of fifty weeds injurious to farm and garden crops, open to school children, Miss

Ellen Stewart, Westboro, Ont., got 1st; G. L. Kerwan and Philip Kerwan, Ottawa, 2nd and 3rd respectively.

For the best collection of grain consisting of spring wheat, six-rowed barley, barley (any other type), oats (black or white), and small peas, all the growth of the exhibitor, one-half bushel of each, the awards were placed as follows: L. Wm. Cooper, Prescott; J. Geo. Canham, Avonmore; J. Joseph Canham, Avonmore; 4. D. Cummings, Russell.

For the best set of plans for farm barn, suitable for farm of 100 acres, building to cost from \$800 to \$1,000, M. H. Gordon, Lime Bank, Ont., won first; A. W. McIntyre, Newington, 2nd, and H. Barton, Vankleek Hill, 3rd.

For the best set of plans for a farm house, suitable for farm of 100 acres, building to cost \$2,000, H. Barton got 1st; A. W. McIntyre, Newington, 2nd, and M. H. Gordon, Lime Bank, 3rd.

¶

Short Courses at the O.A.C.

The announcement for the short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College during the session of 1904-05 is out. Included among these short courses are those of the dairy school. The courses provided for dairy students cover a wide range, and are as follows:

Creamery course for factory butter-makers only—December 1st to December 21st, 1904. Milk Producers' and Milk Dealers' Course—December 12th to December 22nd, 1904. Dairy School, Long Course, for Factory Cheese and Butter-makers—January 4th to March 24th, 1905. Course for Dairy Instructors—April 3rd to April 13th, 1905. Summer Course for Butter and Cheese Workers—May 1st to September 30th, 1905.

All the dairy courses will be under the immediate charge of Prof. Dean. The short courses in live stock judging and the judging of seeds will take place from January 10-21, 1905, and that in poultry raising from January 10 to February 3, 1905.

These short courses aim to reach the individual who has a few weeks or a few days leisure during the winter months. Those who can avail themselves of this privilege should do so and send in their applications to the president of the college at once.

¶

A \$40,000 Surplus

A more definite statement as to the financial outcome of the Canadian National Exhibition has been published. This shows total receipts of \$1,223,856.66 and total expenses of \$1,322,030.10, leaving a balance on hand of \$40,208.56. Out of this profit account, in addition to the money expended upon new buildings, the association expects to hand over to the city about \$35,000.

The dates for next year's exhibition are fixed from August 26th to Sept. 11th.

¶

How Some Exhibitors Value Their Exhibits

Under the head, "Cash Value of Exhibits," the Ottawa Valley Journal publishes some interesting data relative to the valuation placed by the owners on their exhibits at the Ottawa Exhibition. Fourteen head of imported Clydesdales, including the winners of all first prizes except one, with both championships, are valued at \$18,000. Another splendid string

of eleven, owned by a reputable importing firm, is valued at \$15,000, while a third, consisting of eight Clydesdales and four Hackneys, is valued at \$16,000. The Shires were placed a little higher, a string of five of them, along with four Hackney and four Clydesdale stallions, were valued at \$20,000. But most precious of all, that is to say, in the minds of their owners, are the Percherons. There were nine of them in one stable and along with two German coachers and one Hackney, the modest valuation placed on the string was \$24,000. The light horses in this last string did not outclass others of the same breeds shown by the other exhibitors.

In fact, in some cases they were beaten in class by them. Comparing the eight Clydesdales and four Hackneys with the nine Percherons and two German coach and one Hackney, there is the same number of animals in each string. The Hackney horse shown by the owners of the Percherons was beaten in class by the Hackney of same age in the other string. The Clydes in question were inside the money right along, and included among their number an eight-year-old once champion of Scotland, and the sire of another. Yet there is a modest difference in estimated value of \$8,000, a difference of nearly, or quite, \$1,000 a head.

Is the Percheron so much more valuable an animal, either on the farm, the market, or anywhere else, that he should so out-value the best draught horses of other breeds that Canada has, or ever had, so much? If such is the case, Canada has reason to congratulate herself upon the acquisition of these highpriced horses. If not, then there is some very costly horse sense due to some where among the horse breeders of Ontario in the near future. Who will be the first to buy?

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Cows Give Bloody Milk

I have two cows that have both given bloody milk in one quarter. One is a cow that has had three calves and the other is her first. Both have been some time calved. What is the cause of this? Could they have been hurt?—A. C.

Newly calved cows frequently give bloody milk for the first eight or ten days, and as the congestion recedes the red color disappears. When cows give a good while in milk give bloody milk from one or more quarters, the cause is, as a rule, due to some injury to the udder, either a kick or bump with the horn of another cow, or the udder may have been bruised in some other way. Keep the affected cows as quiet as possible, and view carefully milked. The following medicine given in a mash once a day for a week will do good: one dram of exsiccated iron mixed with 3 drams of common salt.

Salting Dairy Cows

How much salt should a cow in milk have, and how should it be given? Some of my neighbors practice salting cows once or twice a week, others mix salt with the feed, while others allow their cows to have access to salt at all times. Which plan is the best?—P. B. M.

The character of the soil and vegetation and also the kind of drinking water supplied have something to do with the amount of salt required by all animals. The best way then is to have salt placed where the cows can get at it when they wish to. They will not take as much salt as they need, after becoming accustomed to this plan. The following extract from a bulletin issued by the Kansas Experiment Station on the subject of salting cows fits in well here:

A supply of salt available whenever

the cow wants it is necessary to maintain a high milk yield. Salt stimulates the appetite, assists digestion and assimilation and increases the flow of the fluids of the body, stimulating all the vital functions of the animal. Salting dairy cows once a week is not sufficient. It is a good plan to keep rock salt under shelter where the cows can get it at will and then feed loose salt twice a week in such quantities as the cows will eat. Loose salt may be used exclusively if it can be sheltered from rain. If rock salt only is used, the cows' tongues will frequently become sore, when they will not eat the quantity needed for a full flow of milk. Do not mix the salt with the feed, because if you do the cow may get more salt than she needs, which will reduce her yield. Cows having salt kept before them all the time will not eat too much. Where cows have not had sufficient salt they should be worked up gradually to consuming a full quantity, the same as for grain. An overfeed of salt to a cow that has been deprived of it like a poison, producing irritation to the digestive organs and scouring.

Broken Wind

I have a six-year-old mare whose wind is affected. She has been this way for three years. Common work does not appear to hurt her. She shows the trouble most when pulling up hill, or when driven rapidly. Can anything be done for her?—J. C. K.
This trouble is practically incurable. The trouble may be helped by driving with overhead check to keep her from getting her head down when pulling up hill. It is better not to work her too soon after meals, or to feed hay at noon during hot weather, or when heavy work is being done.

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.

Poll Tax

Q.—Can the law compel a man over sixty years of age to pay a poll tax for county and poor rates?—I. V., Nova Scotia.

A.—Yes. His age makes no difference to his liability except when he is under twenty-one.

Injured by Thresher

Q.—A works for B on a farm. B sent him to assist C at his threshing. While working there he was injured by the bursting of a wheel on the threshing machine, which was cracked before, as can be seen by examining the wheel. I can A sue B for the injury sustained while in his employ?—I. G.

A.—No. A would have had a right of action against B, if the machine had been owned by B, or if he had sent A to work on it knowing of the defective wheel, but not otherwise.

Cattle too Late for Show

Q.—I intended to exhibit some cattle at the fall fair at B. I got

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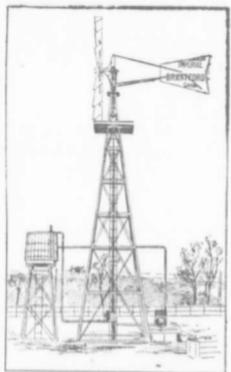
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them to the railway station and told the agent that I wanted them in B on a certain day, as I was going to show them. They did not get there till the following day and were too late for the exhibition. I can sue the railway company, and if so, what damages should I get?—G. D.

A.—Yes. If the animals suffered at all from the delay you will get whatever that damage amounts to, and in addition whatever a jury will prize you as anticipated profits from prizes.

Leights of Wife

Q.—A died leaving a will by which he left all his property to G, who is no relation of his, nor was A under any obligation to him whatever. A's wife was left nothing by the will. I had A the right to leave everything away from his wife in that way?—A. W. R.

A.—Yes, but if any of A's property consisted of real estate (land) his wife would be entitled to one third of that for life in spite of the will.

Wants Reward

A.—An advertisement appeared in the paper stating that a dog had been lost, and promising \$25 reward to any person returning him to the owner. I found the dog and returned him to the owner, who said he hadn't the money with him, but would pay me next day. I have not been able to get the money. I can I compel him to pay me?—A. W. H.

A.—Yes. If he will not pay you, sue him. You have a good claim against him.

Purchase of Horse

Q.—A purchased a horse from B for \$125, and told B that if he liked the horse after he had him for awhile, and nothing happened to him, he would pay him \$10 more. The horse is all right, but A will not say that he likes him, and refuses to pay B the \$10. I can B compel him to do so?

A.—No. The contract was too vague and uncertain to fix A with any legal obligation to pay the additional \$10.

Right to Goods

Q.—A and I were formerly in partnership, and we occupied a rented farm. We each owned half of the stock and machinery. Seven or eight months ago we separated, and most of the stock and machinery, implements, etc., were sold at auction to outsiders, but I bought the binder from A, i.e., A's share of it, and the binder was not put up at auction. Some time ago A came and took the binder away while I was not at home, and he now claims that it is his and refuses to return it. I. What remedy have I?—C. S. W.

A.—I. If you can prove that it is yours replevy it, or bring an action for damages for the conversion. If you want the binder itself the former would be your proper remedy; if you would be satisfied with the price of it, the latter would be the more simple remedy.

Crime by Child

Q.—A, who is a boy of eight, set B's barn on fire. There is no doubt that A set the building on fire as he does not deny it, but I do not really think that he did it on purpose or that he knew what he was doing. B, the owner of the barn, threatens to have A prosecuted for arson. I can he be convicted under the circumstances?—T. W. Y.

A.—I. Not unless it can be proven that he knew what he was about, i.e., that he had guilty knowledge. A child of that age is presumed not to have such knowledge, and cannot be found guilty, unless it be proven he has. Previous acts of mischief by him, his actions before and after the fire, etc., would be evidence as to his intent and knowledge.

Repairs on House

Q.—I rented a house from A. The agreement contained in the lease was that he was to re-shingle the roof, put a cement floor in the cellar, and do other repairing. I moved into the house, but he refuses to make the repairs. I. What should I do?—J. B.

A.—Your remedy will depend somewhat on the wording of the lease, but in any event we would say that you would have the right to cancel the lease, move out and sue him for damages for not repairing, which should be the difference between the rent you actually paid, and what a house without the repairs would be worth, together with your expenses of moving.

Title by Possession

Q.—A owns, or formerly owned, lot 25 in the township of E. He went west about 16 years ago, leaving the farm in the possession of a tenant; the tenant paid rent for two years, and after that time his letters to A were returned unanswered. The tenant continued to live on the farm for eight years after this without paying any rent. At the end of that time he died, leaving one son but without leaving any will. The son has been in possession of the farm ever since. Quite recently A has returned and claimed the farm. I. Is he entitled to it?—G.

A.—I. No. The son may add the possession of the father to his own, and this will give him a title by possession, which will be good even as against A, the original owner.

Run Into While Driving

Q.—I was driving south along the highway, and was on the right side of the road, i.e., on the west side. B was driving north on the same road. He was also on the west side of the road, i.e., on the left side of the road in the direction he was going. He was not watching where he was going, and ran into me, and injured my horse and rig. I. Can I make him pay the damage?

—G. G. Ont.

A.—I. It will depend on who was to blame, i.e., whose negligence was the cause of the accident. The mere fact that B was on the wrong side of the road, and that you were not, does not in itself prove that you were not to blame, and that you should get damages. The first question to determine is, was B negligent? Then, if he was, could you by the exercise of reasonable care have avoided the accident? If you could you cannot succeed. Being acquainted with the facts, you will be able to answer the above questions better than we can for you.

Sale of Land

Q.—A farm was placed by B in a land agent's hands for sale. C offered to purchase it, and signed a form of agreement for sale and purchase, which was taken by the agent to B, and was signed by him, but before C was notified thereof he gave notice to the agent withdrawing the offer. I. Can B compel him to take the farm?—E. G.

A.—I. No. The instrument, though in form an agreement, was in reality a mere offer, and as C had withdrawn before he was notified of its acceptance, there was no completed contract.



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Grand's Repository Changes Ownership

Grand's Repository, Toronto, a familiar spot to every horseman in Ontario, changed ownership last week. W. Harland Smith sold the business to Messrs. Burns and Sheppard, who took possession on October. Mr. Burns is a well-known horse dealer, and president of the Canada Ice Company, Toronto. Mr. Sheppard is a lumberman and capitalist of Orillia. The price paid is said to be about \$10,000. The purchase includes the land, buildings and the stock of the Repository, which for the past few years has been located on Simcoe Street. Mr. Smith will remain with the new firm till Dec. 1st.

For years the Repository has been the rendezvous for horsemen from all parts of the country, and many have made there. It was formerly located on Adelaide Street and operated by Douglas H. Grand, who sold out to Mr. Smith several years ago. Under his management the business developed rapidly, and became too large for the old quarters. Three or four years ago he erected the present commodious buildings on Simcoe Street, providing for enlargement and growth. During the past two years the Canadian Spring Stallion Show has been held in the large arena of the Repository, Mr. Smith kindly giving up his stabling accommodation for the use of exhibitors.

To the Farming World Mr. Smith stated that he was sorry to break connection with the many friends who had treated him so kindly and generously in the course of several years, business relations. Mr. Smith has not yet decided what his future line of action will be.

The new firm begins operations under most favorable auspices. They come into a well established business, which, we are assured, they will continue to make an important centre for the exchange of horses and a factor in the market for horses in Ontario.

Cairnbrogie and Uppermill

We learn that Mr. John Marr, of Cairnbrogie, is to take over the tenancy of Uppermill, which was rendered vacant by the death of his cousin, Mr. W. S. Marr, in June last. By this arrangement the historic connection of the Marr family will be continued. The late Mr. W. S. Marr's father succeeded his maternal grandfather—Mr. Wm. Smith—in the tenancy of Uppermill in 1833, and twenty years later he commenced to build up the famous herd of Sorthern which made the name of Uppermill a shell to conjure with in the Sorthern world. Mr. John Marr, although he has been more prominently identified with the breeding of Clydesdales than the breeding of Sorthern in the past, had an excellent training in Sorthern breeding under the late Mr. Cruickshank, Sittytown, and Mr. Marr, Uppermill, and for some years he has been taking an honored place in the ranks of Sorthern breeders. In taking up the tenancy of Uppermill he will doubtless set himself to uphold the traditions of Uppermill as a great centre for the breeding of the "red, white and roans."—North British Agriculturist.

Mrs. Stubbs—John, this advertisement says: A horse for sale; not afraid of automobiles.

Mr. Stubbs—Then I don't want him. Any horse that isn't afraid of automobiles must have lost his horse sense.—Chicago Daily News.

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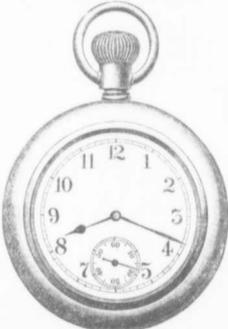
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In the Poultry Yard

Feeding for Eggs in Winter

On this subject I have spent a great deal of time and study in the past few years. In the first place a person wants good healthy vigorous stock, then a good warm comfortable house for fowls to roost in with a good scratching shed attached.

My buildings are boarded up and down, lined on inside with three ply tar roofing paper. The hot summer following the winter after I lined my buildings melted the tar sufficient to completely seat every lap, making the buildings practically air, wind, frost and water proof.

My way of feeding for winter eggs is as follows: In the morning I take small grain, oats, wheat or screenings, about a half feed and scatter in the litter in the scratching sheds, the fowls set to work scratching for their breakfasts. This starts circulation, warms them up and they are happy; then at noon I throw in another half feed and they set to work with renewed energy. They simply scratch from noon to night. Then just before roosting I give them a feed composed of corn, oats and middlings or any ground feed, scalded and fed warm in troughs. I give them all they will clean up in ten or fifteen minutes.

Two or three times per week cabbages are hung up in buildings for them for green food, or raw potatoes, beets, turnips or most any garden vegetables will answer for green food. Dyster shells, water warmed in severe weather is kept in easy reach of them.

From above way of feeding I have secured excellent results; this has only been one day for a year just passed but what I have had eggs to gather.

I have been practicing this mode of feeding for several years and from my Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes I have secured 26 eggs in 31 days in January and February weather per pullet.

Last winter was a severe one on poultry. My hens laid well all winter and neighbors around me didn't get an egg.

I have been breeding for winter eggs for some time and I believe I have bred up today as good a strain of winter egg laying fowls as can be found.

A great man once said, "the time to commence to educate a child is one hundred years before it is born." And I am of the opinion that if one wants a flock of winter layers he must commence to breed for winter layers several years ahead.—F. R. I. Freeland, in *Am. Poultry Advocate*.

Feed Cockerels for Market

When the chickens are moved to the field the sexes are separated. The cockerels are confined in yards, in lots of about 100, and fed twice daily in porridge made of four parts corn meal, two parts middlings or flour, and one part fine beef scrap. The mixed meals are wet with skim milk or water, milk is preferred—until the mixture will just run, not drop, from the end of a wooden spoon.

They are given what they will eat of this in the morning and again towards evening. It is left before them until all have eaten heartily, not more than an hour at one time, after which the troughs are removed and cleaned. The cockerels are given plenty of shade and kept as quiet as possible.

We have found that chickens that are about one hundred days old, gain in four weeks' feeding from one and

three-fourths to two and one-fourth pounds each and sometimes more. Confined and fed in this way they are meaty and soft and in very much better condition than though they had been fed generously on dry grains and given more liberty. Poultry raisers cannot afford to sell the chickens as they run, but they can profit greatly by fleshing and fattening them as described.

Many careful tests in chicken feeding have shown that as great gains are as cheaply and more easily made when the chickens, in lots not to exceed 100, are put in a house with a floor space of seventy-five to one hundred feet and a yard of corresponding size, as when they are divided into lots of four birds each and confined in latticed coops, just large enough to hold them. Four weeks has been about the limit of profitable feeding, both in the large and small lots. Chickens gain faster while young. In every case birds that were 150 to 175 days old have given us comparatively small gains. The practice of successful poultrymen in selling the cockerels at the earliest marketable age is well founded, for the spring chicken, sold at Thanksgiving time, is an expensive product.

The experiments referred to above indicate that they can be retained and fed a few weeks, in inexpensive sheds, or large coops with small runs, and sent to the market dressed, and make good returns for the labor and care expended. The quality of the well-covered, soft fleshed chickens, if not too fat, is so much superior to the same birds not specially prepared, that they will be sought for at the higher price. The dairy farmer is particularly well prepared to carry on this work, as he has the skim milk which is of great importance in obtaining yield and quality of flesh—Director Maine Experiment Station.

Pekin Ducks for Market

The Pekin duck is an excellent layer, and grows rapidly when young,

but it has one serious fault, which is its excitability. The slightest noise may cause a panic at midnight, or at any time, and with several hundred together they can alarm a whole community. When alarmed or excited, they rush pell-mell over each other from one end of the house or yard to the other; and they will cease until exhausted, unless a lantern or other light is furnished them, when they will quiet down. When a "panic" takes place, it means the loss of a large amount of fat duck meat, which is dissipated by the exercise, and more food will be required to put on the flesh again. When the panic occurs, get to the flock once and put up lights, no matter at what hour of the night it may be.

The ducklings may be allowed in the yard as soon as they are feathered, and even very young ones may go out on warm, clear days. They are sent to the market "dressed," and they must be dry picked, all the pin feathers being removed. In all other respects they are treated the same way as broilers. No one who has ever dressed a duck will worry for a repetition of the job, and no one knows how many feathers are on a duck until he attempts to get them off with duckings; it is even more difficult, owing to the large proportion of pin-feathers. After the duck is supposed to be picked clean, it may be picked over again, apparently, half a dozen times, for they will have a fuzzy appearance. The dressing of these ducklings is the disagreeable portion of the business; but if you get your young ducks in good condition, and in large numbers for market, you will get fair prices, and be amply rewarded.—Poultry Keeper.

Guelph Seed Fair

During the Winter Fair at Guelph, December 5-9 next, a seed fair will be held open to operating members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Liberal prizes will be given. Entries must be made to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who will supply free entry forms on application. No entry fees will be required.



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bone and good quality. He is a get of Mains of Airies, whose sire was Prince of Wales and whose dam was by old Darnley. His dam was Miss Jenney, by Henry Irving (4440), by McGregor (1487).

Royal Hall, by Royal Carrick, a Glasgow premium horse, dam Queen of Hall, by St. Blase, is a promising four-year-old. Another good one of the same age is Springfield Chief, a bay with two white hind feet, by Mayfield Chief, dam Polly of Rankellor, by Garnet Crop. Prince Bernard (12282), by Ascot, a get of McGregor, dam by Flashwood's Heir, g.d. by Topgallant, is well enough bred to satisfy anyone, is a nice brown and well turned. A colt closely resembling his sire is Prince of Tod 11857, by Hiawatha. His dam is Dorothy Drew 14137, by Royal Alexander, a get of Prince Alexander, g.d. of Margaret's Mill, by Prince Gallant, g.g.d. Miss Lawrence, by St. Lawrence, a get of Prince of Wales, g.g.g.d. Darling 2682, by Darnley 222.

At the head of the three-year-olds is Bogside, a well turned one, and who, like most of the gets of Clan Chattan, Bogside took third place at the spring stallion show in Toronto, and second place at Ottawa. He is developing into a fine one, with the style and action of a Hackney. His dam was by Sir Everard.

Sir Herbert (11594) is a nice, sweet brown, with white markings, by the noted premium horse, Ornament, dam Lady Maswell, by MacMeekcan, a get of McGregor.

Game Cock 12157, by Silverwood (10910), dam by Flashwood (3604) is a fine, thick bay, a horse of a very pleasing kind, and one that with proper fitting would make a hard one to beat in his class, as he is of showing quality, a good mover, with a thick, strong, well turned body on the best of feet and legs. Hazeldean 11741 is a get of Royal Patriot, he by the Prince of Wales horse Prince of Carruchan. His dam is Rosy of Ormstown, by Prince of Cathcart, a get of Prince of Wales, g.d. Lily Dale, by Rosette, a get of McLennan 3620, g.g.d. Lily of Earnock 11651, by Gillie Colum, g.g.g.d. Mamie 3716, by the Glasgow premium horse McKelvin. One of the best horses in the stables is Champion Tom, two years of age, by Prince Thomas, with four registered dams by well known sires to his credit. He was third in his class at Ottawa and is a big fellow of the quality kind, who looks like a doer and one likely to come to the front in the near future. Blackhall Prince vol 27 is a roan bay, by Sir Hugo, four registered dams. Another by the same sire is Royal Stevenson vol 27 a colt of good quality and

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on The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

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Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you take to this one, our offer saw is just as good as any other saw, let you take them both home and try them, we keep the one you like best.

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

price winners than any other Hackney that ever lived. His dam is Shirley, by Cadet, and his g.d. Kathleen, by Canon Ball. Dainty Lord is six years of age, sired by the same horse, Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Dainty, by Denmark. He is a big solid horse with plenty of bone of the right kind, a good goer, well made and stylish. Canny Boy 5912, sire Canny Man 2882, dam Perfection, by Denmark, is another that ought to prove a benefit to any community, as he is of the type that finds favor in Mr. Hassard's eyes, a combination of size, quality and action.

In spite of recent heavy shipments of young stock to the North-West and other points the Dentonia Park Farm, at Coleman, Ont., has still a large and very choice aggregation of first-class young stock to choose from. Dentonia's Fancy Maid, who was first at Toronto, 1902, is now in full milk and makes a fine appearance. Her calf by the present herd bull, Arthur's Golden Fox, who was sired by the famous Flying Fox, has been sold to G. Duncan of the Don Jersey Herd. Tester Out, who was first at Ottawa last year, is now also in full milk, and she has at foot a fine heifer calf by the same bull. Primrose Park Pride, who gave at the Pan-American in six months 574 pounds of butter, is now yielding about 48 pounds of milk daily, and has a nice heifer calf, now four months of age, by Arthur's Golden Fox. Flying Fox Brunette



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Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep
 Prize-winning pure bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on
J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis P. O. and Sta., Ont.

Glenview Stock Farm
 Only two first-class Hackneys remain unsold.

Another consignment of imported Clydes exported about September 1st.

W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, P.O.
 and Station, G.T.R.

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 now on
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 horses in
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Long
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MILLBROOK, - - ONT.

imp, by the Famous sire Flying Fox, and who won the sweepstake honors at Toronto twice, is now three years old, has just dropped a calf to Golden Fox, and shows wonderful indications of milk. Her first calf, imp, in dam, is now a yearling in milk, giving about thirty pounds per day at that age. 18 Carat also has a heifer calf by Golden Fox, and is giving over 45 pounds of milk. The old imported cow Brilliant, dam of Blue Blood, who has been such a prizewinner for B. H. Bull & Son, is still looking well and in milk. There are a lot of fine young stock, both males and females. Good young bulls will be exchanged for heifers. There are about 25 head of Guernseys at present on the farm, about 15 head being imported. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Island Heirloom, by Harold, dam Japonica, by Sir Joseph and Cherry White.

Don't Forget the Perkins' Sale

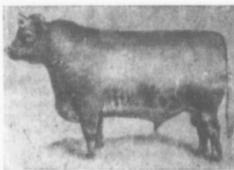
Don't forget that Oct. 26th is the date of the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of the late T. E. Perkins, at Petrolia, Ont. This sale will provide a fine opportunity to obtain some of the best blood of standard Shorthorn families. A number of the animals to be offered are bred right in the lines that are winning highest honors in the great showings of today, a number of the cows to be offered being bred from Valasco 32nd, a bull very closely related to Valasco 40th, champion at London and Ottawa, and in calf to a bull bred along the same lines as Prince Sunbeam, champion at Toronto. This bull, Fragrance, by Prince of Archers, a son of the great Scottish Archer, will also be offered for sale, and he will not be alone; seventeen of his get will also be offered to show the kind of breeder he is. There are few breeders in Scotland, in whose hands the stock left to posterity by the late A. Cruickshank, has won more fame than the Bruces of Heatherwick. This is the kind of blood that is not dear even at a very high price.

Get One

The new catalogue issued by J. E. Brethour, the Yorkshire bacon hog breeder of Burford, Ont., is to hand; it is replete with good illustrations, good reading and good, breezy, entertaining and instructive gossip on bacon hog lore generally. Don't fail to drop him a line and get one. Your knowledge of the hog industry won't be complete without it.

Big Sale of Clydesdale Fillies

Mr. T. H. Hassard's sale of imported fillies at W. Harland Smith's Repository, on Simcoe Street, Toronto, is an event that it will pay not to miss. It is probable that very few, if any more opportunities of the kind will be offered, as it is seldom that such animals can be obtained at prices that the Ontario farmer can pay. This importation includes some of the best blood and breeding to be had in Scotland, and the good that importations of the kind will do here in improving the draft horse of Canada is not to be readily estimated. The consignment includes fillies by such sires as Prince Alexander, one of the very best horses in Scotland, Clan Chattan, a famous one also, Prince Gallant, Foremost, Stately City, Elator, and other well known names well known in Clydesdale lore. One of the fillies to be offered is a get of the recent champion Labri, another is by Gay Everard. One of the fillies in the list is Lady Richard-



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Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shropshair and ram lambs, imported. Massell. Prices Moderate. **G. A. HRODIE.**
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Scotch Shorthorns

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 Bred bull imp. Royal Prince (AS29). Young stock of both sexes for sale; Oxford Downs ewes; sows in farrow in October, and young pigs.
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Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
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son, a get of the good horse Katerpacer, dam by Lord Lothian, g.d. by Glander 341, and bred to Cawdor Cup. She was winner of first prize at the Ottawa Exhibition this fall, fourth at the Toronto National and third at the spring stallion show. To own some or a pair of such fillies is not only a pleasure, but profit also, and the way to lay the foundation for a stable full of the right kind is to own, as long as you use a stable.

BASSARD'S FILLIES

Gay Beauty vol. 26, brown, white stripe on face, hind legs white; by Gay Everard; dam Alice, by St. Mungo, g.d. Maggie, by Duke of Rothsay (2744).

Henrietta vol. 27, sire Sir Harry 9411; dam Trim vol. 27; 4 registered dams.

Brilliant vol. 27, sire Radiant (10420); dam Treasure (12317); by Fortune's Favorite, g.d. Melinda, by Farmer's Fancy, 4 R.D.

Dorothy vol. 27, br., white face hind feet, sire Brooklyn 6547; dam Daisy vol. 27, by Blengary (9321), g.d. Nancy of Balloleys (1190), by Admiral, 5.

Prudence vol. 27, br. white face and hind feet, sire Brooklyn; dam Pride vol. 27, by Mains of Keir (8834), g.d. Miss of Balloleys 1191, by Dainty Davie (274), g.g.d. Kate (1471), by King William 434.

Duchess vol. 27, dark p.r., off hind leg white, sire Royal Peer 1175; dam Jean of Auchensale vol. 27, sire McNeil (4566), g.d. Rosie of Killellan (7437), by Loudon Prince (472), g.g.d. dam of Hawkie 70, by General McWilliams (326).

Shepherdess vol. 27, dark bay, white face and hind legs, sire Stately City (10466); dam Fairy Barr (13262), by Ettrick Shepherd (2763), g.d. Lily of Barr (5016), by Captain 121, g.g.g.g.d. dam of Sir Walter Scott.

Fanny vol. 27, light bay, white face and hind legs, sire Lord Lochinvar (10297); dam Miss Shapely (15804), by Prince Shapely (10,111), g.d. Darling (12044), by King Darnley (5106), g.g.d. Doralice (2107), by Derby (227), g.g.g.d. Meg Murdochson (245), by Prince Charlie (627), g.g.g.g.d. Mall (441), by Cairn Tom (117).

Peerless vol. 27, br., near fore leg, white with little on off hind leg, sire Royal Peer (1175); dam Bella (14463), by Sir Everard (5353), g.d. Rose of Whitemoss (12512), by Royal Salute (6246), g.g.d. Flower of White Moss (8562), by Topgallant (1850), g.g.g.d. Jess (1706), by Topsman (886).

Stately Queen, light br., white face and four white legs, sire Stately City (10466); dam Lily of Barrangary vol. 27, by Prince Sturdy (10,112), g.d. Maggie, by Belted Knight (1326), g.g.d. Bess, by Bouncer (1972), g.g.g.d. Jess of Ardnacross (6896), by Richard 37 (1862), g.g.g.g.d. Jean of Ardnacross (8859), by Lorne (499).

Her Royal Highness vol. 25, p. 69, dark br., face and hind feet white, sire Sir William (11204); dam Her Majesty (6310), by Darnley (222), g.d. Jess of Huishallan (3050), by Kinnell (438), g.g.d. Jess of Barclose, by Glenelg (357).

Nellie vol. 27, bay, near hind and fore leg white, sire Rothsay Bay

(10,624); dam Rosie vol. 27, by Boy in Blue (5578), g.d. Darling, by Speed the Plough (8283).

Martha vol. 27, light bay, two white feet, sire Balmaceda Markman (10677); dam Miss vol. 27, by William Wood 8391, g.d. Rosie, by Rosedale (8194), g.g.d. Young Tartan, by Prince of

Wales (673), g.g.g.d. Tartan, by Darnley (222), g.g.g.g.d. Jean Douglas (640), by Young Campsie (995).

Queen's Bride vol. 25, p. 70, dark br. on face, off hind foot white, sire Balmaceda Queen's Guard (10,666), dam Lorna Doone (11,693), by Sir Houston (10,640), g.d. Betty (5728), by Admiral (2559), g.g.d. Maggie, by Colin Campbell (1024).

Braco Lass vol. 27, bay, white on face and hind legs, sire Sylvander (10,933); dam Missie vol. 27, by Royal Signet (8657), g.d. Flossie, by Rosedale (8194), g.g.d. Kate (10,799), by Prince Victor (652), g.g.g.g.d. Mall (2051), by Dainty Davie (211).

Pyeston Princess vol. 25, p. 80, bay, white face and hind pasterns, sire Prince Alexander (8,899), dam Brisk of Pyeston (10,288), by Conrad (3,537), g.d. Queen of Pyeston (9170), by Ivanhoe (397), g.g.d. Queen, by Sir William (800).

Glencoe Katie vol. 25, p. 74, black, white ratch on face and four white pasterns, sire Prince of Glencoe (10,851); dam Jean of Wester Mye (6724), by Lord Lennox (2,697), g.d. Kate of Mye (5,939), by Campsie (119).

Lady Forrester vol. 27, bay, face and two feet white, sire Lord Forrester (10,833); dam Rosie of Ashes vol. 27, by Prince of Craigden (10,104), g.d. Queenie (13,245), by William Wood (8391), g.d. Rosie of Kirkton (11,326), by Oliver Twist (3043), g.g.g.d. Jean of Kirkton (5,980), by Topsman (886), g.g.d. Bet, by Clydesdale Jock (1415).

Woodend Lily vol. 25, p. 120, br. stripe on face, three white feet, sire Labori (10,791); dam Woodend Maggie (1,091), by Prince Sturdy (10,112), g.d. Darling vol. 12, p. 248, by Topgallant (1850), g.g.d. Rose of West Glen (5832), by Prince of Renfrew (664).

ONE-YEAR-OLDS

Betty vol. 27, bay, ratch on face, off hind foot white, sire Elator (10,340); dam Young Bett vol. 27, by Prince Gallant (6176), g.d. Old Bett, by Old Times (579).

Prince Alexander vol. 27, bay, white on face, sire Prince Alexander (8899); dam Lady Bean vol. 27, by Lord Colin Edmund (9280), g.d. Glore (11,690), by Young Duke of Hamilton (4122), g.g.d. Evelyn (223), by Time o' Day (875), g.g.g.d. Barn's Maggie 28, by Farmer (1134).

Lady Gallant vol. 27, bay, white face and three feet, sire Prince Gallant (6176); dam Bess of Fulwood vol. 27, by Craigmores Darnley (5,667), g.d. Rosie of Fulwood vol. 27, by Belted Knight (1359), g.g.d. Lady Mary (1721), by King William (437), g.g.g.d. Laude o' Bute (377), by Young Samsone (437).

Cian Belle vol. 26, p. 51, br., three white feet, white face, sire Cian Clathran (10,527); dam Bella of White Moss (1,4263), by Sir Everard (10,527), g.d. Rose of White Moss (12,515), by Royal Salute (6246), g.g.d. Flower of White Moss (8562), by Top Gallant (1850), g.g.g.g.d. Jess (1706), by Topsman (886).

Boagide Beauty vol. 27, bay, ratch on face, white hind legs, sire Foremost (11,330), dam Millfield Charnier vol. 27, by Sir Everard (5353), g.d. Lady Killellan (13,097), by Killellan (9532), g.g.d. Mayflower (13,917), by Old Times (579), g.g.g.d. Mysie (5168), by Marquis (1215).

Pyeston Baroness vol. 25, p. 108, light br., white stripe and three white feet, sire Lathrick Baron (11,392); dam Rose of Pyeston (12,024), by Prince of Albion (6187), g.d. Queen of Pyeston (9170), by Ivanhoe (307), g.g.d. Queen, by Sir William (800).

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They are from good milking strain. Write or call.
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Scotch Shorthorns. A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sires and dams. Write, or call on
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Young Boars fit for service and Sows ready to breed or already bred. Boars and sows not skin. Prices right. Write or call on

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- 1st, \$40—J. Curry, Everton, Ont., calf born Jan. 13, weight 802 lbs.
2nd, \$20—Geo. Amos, Moffat, Ont., heifer calf born Jan. 18, weight 722 lbs.
3rd, \$15—A. McQuillin, Guelph, heifer calf born Jan. 16, weight 709 lbs.

Other five of exceptional weights competed.

Carnefac bears the proud record of producing not only the heaviest calves ever shown in Canada but being the feed used by most successful exhibitors of all classes of live stock. If you have not used it you have no idea of the profits to be derived.

Carnefac Stock Food Co

65 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO

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unsoundness, etc., that will operate to bar a horse are to be agreed upon by a committee and published by the exposition.

Plans for a grand new pavilion for this year's show are under consideration. Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., has been selected to conduct the student judging contest between the leading agricultural college teams.

The judges selected so far in the classes in which Canadians are specially interested are: Shorthorns—E. K. Thomas, North Middleton, Ky.; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., and Maurice Douglas, Hope, Ind. Aberdeen Angus—A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill. Herefords—Thos. Smith, Crete, Ill.; Ed. Taylor and Thos. Manierre, Galloways—Thos. Wornall, Liberty, Mo. Grades and Crosses—To be selected.

In sheep, Wm. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., will judge Shrophires; Prof. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, Oxford; Rich. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., Dorsets and Cheviots; W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont., Cotswolds, and T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont., Lincolns. The judges for Southdowns, Hampshires, Leicesters and grades and crosses are yet to be selected.

In swine, the Barrow pens will be judged by Harry Booth, Chicago. The other judges have yet to be selected.

The Clydesdale horses will be judged this year by Professor Carlyle, Fort Collins, Col. and Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Ames, Iowa; J. Craig, College Station, Texas, referee. These are all three Canadians who are engaged in college work in the United States. The judges on Shires are to be selected. Mr. A. B. McLaren, Chicago, will place the awards in the Hackney section. Mr. Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont., will judge German coach horses.

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Cotswold Sheep Berkshire Swine Close to or direct from imported stock. Good young stock of both sexes to select from.

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Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1904.

Trade in wholesale circles is reported to be in a healthy condition, and large dealers seem to have confidence in the future. Export trade has been brisk and the outlook is favorable. There is a good demand for money for commercial purposes and the rate on call is steady at 5 per cent. Quite a lot of money has been loaned on first and second real estate mortgages of late. In Montreal at 5½ to 6 per cent. Mercantile paper is discounted freely at 6 to 6½ per cent., the former figure being the ruling one.

WHEAT

The wheat market is not as brisk as it was, and local conditions are reported steady at \$1.00 to \$1.10 for red and white f.o.b. at country points, 87c. to 90c. for goose and 94c. to 95c. for spring file. The general situation has, however, not changed much since last writing. Cable quotations keep steady, though there is comparatively little export business doing. The United States government report for Oct. 1st gives the preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat as 187 bushels, subject to revision when the final estimate is made in December. The average condition of spring wheat is 79.7, as compared with 85.5 in 1903, and 87.7 in 1902. Some authorities place the world's wheat crop for 1904 at 500,000,000 bushels less than for 1903. Of course this is largely guess work and may be right or wrong. The amount of wheat in sight is placed at 52,616,000 bushels, as against 48,200,000 bushels a year ago at this time. Russia continues to export over 5,000,000 bushels every week, so that Europe has a pretty good supply just now.

COARSE GRAINS

Chief interest centers in oats. The Montreal Trade Bulletin sizes up the oat situation as follows: "From a statistical standpoint the prospects of high prices are rather slim, the visible supply in the United States and Canada, being 20,016,000 bushels against 6,453,000 bushels for the same period last year. Prices in Chicago are 5c. to 5½c. lower than at this time last year, whilst in this market prices are about ¾c. to 1c. higher. The export demand has been very quiet during the past week, prices here not having declined to a parity with the drop on the other side."

The United States crop will likely yield very much more than in 1903. At Montreal prices rule quiet and steady. And the same may be said of the market here, with quotations at 33½c. to 34c. for new. Barley is in good demand at from 42c. to 46c. as to quality. Peas are dull. The condition of the American corn crop on Oct. 1st, as shown by U.S. Government report was 83.9, as compared with 84.6 one month ago, 80.8 on October 1st, 1903, 79.6 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 78.3.

MILLFEED

There is a keen demand for all kinds of mill feeds. All lines are scarce and prices are firm. At Montreal, Manitoba in bags is selling at \$18 to \$19, and shorts at \$21 in carlots. Ontario bran and shorts are firmer at quotations.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay situation is rather quiet. There is a quieter feeling both in Great Britain and the United States, which is affecting things here. Carlots on track rule barely steady here at \$7.50 to \$8.00 on track. Toronto. Quotations for baled straw rule steady.

POTATOES AND BEANS

At Montreal, owing to increased receipts, potato prices are easier. The demand for choice stock continues rather good at from 60c. to 65c. per bag in carlots. There has been some inquiry at Montreal from Ontario buyers. Here the market is firm at 60c. to 65c. per bag in carlots.

The bean market grows firmer. Some of the new crop has recently sold at Montreal at \$1.40 per bushel, November shipment. The old crop in Western Ontario is now pretty well exhausted. The new crop is hardly ready for shipment yet, but will be in a week or two. There is a big export demand for France and other countries which is helping the market considerably.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Last spring and summer some of the large Chicago packers made an effort to corner the egg market, and with pretty good success they are said to have a large supply on hand which they will not let go at any low figure. That is one side of the story. Reports from New York show large receipts, and many dealers are looking for a slackening of prices owing to the large quantity of cold storage eggs put up. However, things don't look much that way at the moment. It looks now as if prices would be high in England the coming winter, as Russian exports are expected to be much lighter than usual. At Montreal prices are firm at 19c. in large lots. 18c. f.o.b. is being paid at Eastern Ontario points and 17½c. at points in Western Ontario. Supplies are light here at 19c. to 20c. in case lots.

Trade in poultry continues light and the market rules steady at quotations.

FRUIT

A large share of the apples exported this season so far have been of immature and uncolored fruit, which has had the effect of lowering values. However, the export market is strong for first-class fruit, which will begin to go forward shortly. Some authorities report that the Ontario apple crop has been over estimated and that owing to wind-

falls and wormy fruit the quantity of good shipping winter stock will be reduced about one-third from first estimates. It is stated that considerable winter fruit has been contracted for at 40c. to 60c. per bbl. on the trees. With picking and cost of bbls. the price f.o.b. would be \$1.15 to \$1.35. As high as 75c. to \$1 have been paid for finest Spies on the tree, and considering the outlook is none too high, as fancy fruit will likely go higher later on.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market continues drabby, and prices are about 8c. a pretty low figure for prime fall make. Everything depends upon the English buyer. At present he is not laying in any stock and until he begins to lay in his winter supply, things will be drabby on this side. There is no speculative element at work and things are running their own course. The total exports so far this season show a decrease of 301,363 boxes as compared with the same period of 1903.

Butter cables of late have not been as satisfactory as a few weeks ago and shippers are endeavoring to dispose of their stocks locally. Exports from Montreal the past few weeks have been very large, which may have had something to do in depressing cables. The Australian butter trade has opened up

SALT LAND SALT

\$2.50 per ton in bulk f.o.b. Toronto. The operation of our curing business gives us surplus salt, hence the remarkably low price.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES CO.,
LIMITED
TORONTO

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 stuff lower.

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	14	13	10	10	9
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 1 01	\$ 1 03	\$	\$	\$ 1 00
Oats, per bushel.....	33	38	45	45	41
Barley, per bushel.....	40	55	52	53	37
Peas, per bushel.....	63	72	75	75
Beans, per bushel.....	53	60	61	61
Flour, per barrel.....	18 00	18 00	21 50	22 00	18 00
Bran, per ton.....	20 00	20 00	22 00	23 00	20 00
Shorts, per ton.....	60	65	60bu	60bu	70
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 40	1 10	1 60	1 70
Beans, per bushel.....	8 00	9 00	12 50	13 00	9 00
Hay, per ton.....	6 00	6 00	8 00	8 00
Straw, per ton.....	20	24	21	21	19
Eggs, per dozen.....	13	14	per 75	80	per 113
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	11	per 60	70	70	115
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	13	14	16	16½	16
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	9	10	12	12	12
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	3 00
Apples, per barrel.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cheese, per pound.....	20	20	21	21	20
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	15	15½	17	17	14
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	4 75	4 50	5 25	5 25	3 50
Cattle, per cwt.....	3 75	3 75	5 25	5 25	3 50
Sheep, per cwt.....	5 35	5 00	5 50	5 50	5 50
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 25	5 00	5 00	5 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....					

earlier than usual, and this has also lessened the demand for Canadian. Prices on this side are reasonable and about 2c. per lb. lower than at this time last year. Quotations at Montreal for finest eastern townships creamery are 21½c. to 22c. and a few lots have changed hands at below 20c. Receipts are liberal here. Choice makes are in demand at quotations.

WOOL

Canadian wool is in limited supply at Montreal. The Americans are buying largely there. Washed fleece is quoted at 20c. to 21c., and unwashed at 11c. to 13c. per lb. Prices keep firm here. Some Ontario mills have found it profitable to import wool from Britain owing to prices here being too high. The one drawback to the market generally speaking is the lack of supplies. Toronto dealers quote 20c. to 21c. for washed and 11½c. to 13c. per lb. for unwashed.

LIVE STOCK

Live stock receipts continue large. The quality of the fat cattle offered shows little improvement. In fact, it is, generally speaking, of poorer quality than at this time a year ago. Very few good to choice cattle are being brought to market. Prime stuff rules steady, but other quality is easier. Very few exporters are being offered at the city market. Trade in butchers' stock is on the slow side, especially for common stuff, few sales being quoted over \$4 per cwt. Choice ones bring \$4.25, but the bulk sell at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. with rough to inferior stuff selling at \$2 to \$2.50.

There is a fair demand for choice feeders, though prices are easier. Feeders of good quality, 500 to 1,000 lbs. each, are worth \$3.50 to \$3.70 per cwt. There is very little demand for stockers. Those weighing from 500 to 750 lbs. bring from \$2 to \$2.75 per cwt. Feeding bulls are lower, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt. being the ruling figures for the best of them. The demand for milk cows is better than it has been for some time, at \$33 to \$55 each. Veal calves sell at \$2 to \$10 each, or \$3.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Deliveries of sheep and lambs are only moderate. Prices rule steady at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.75 to \$3 for lambs. Lambs sell at \$3.75 to \$4.30 per cwt.

Receipts of hogs are falling off somewhat and the market is firmer and higher, at \$5.35 per cwt. for selects and \$5.10 for lights and fats.

HORSES

All over the continent a good demand continues for heavy draft, and good business horses. At the Repository, Toronto, on Tuesday last some fine draft horses sold at \$175 to \$200 each. The majority offered, however, were ordinary working horses and sold from \$150 down to \$40 each.

TORONTO JUNCTION

The new stock yards here continue to draw their share of the trade, especially of the better classes of cattle. Receipts this week are heavier than usual. Cattle of good quality meet a ready sale, though too many of the inferior kinds are coming forward, which do not go off so quickly. Exporters sell at \$4.25 to \$4.85 for the best, the bulk selling at \$4.40 to \$4.75 per cwt. Prices for butchers' stuff are about the same as in the city market.

Worthy a Place in Every Home

THE FARMING WORLD is worthy a place in every home in the land. And if its teachings are put into practice, they will make the farm a success and the home brighter and happier.

Weaning the Foal

Upon the care and intelligence shown in weaning the foal will depend in no small degree the quality of the future horse. Care, feed and attention must be bestowed upon the colt in order to get early development and good size. Nowhere is more attention given in this particular than in England. An English exchange has this to say about weaning the foal, and it will be found helpful to horse raisers generally:

"It is when the young animal is from five to six months old that complete separation from the mare is usually effected. Growth and development, ability to shift and attainment of a certain age, should be the test of fitness for weaning, for some foals are better able to bear the separation at four months than others at seven or eight. Something depends on constitutional vigor and precocity, but more on the manner in which mare and foal have been treated since the birth of the latter. A severe check at weaning time is seldom compensated for by any amount of good treatment afterwards, and it is most essential that when separation is determined on the colt should be fit to bear it. The best preparation for weaning is to teach foals to eat bran at a very early age. This will not only help their growth and development, and render separation from the mare and her return to active work possible at an early date, but will enable them to maintain their condition and go on improving when they lose their first natural nutriment and the society of their dam when weaning time comes round. Even in the case of those mares whose mission in life is breeding foals, and who are not wanted for work, a prolonged association between the pair is not desirable, since the brood mare is wanted to breed regularly every year, and suckling a foal, carrying another, and living on grass are not calculated to be of much use to the mare or to her prospective offspring, however the plan may suit the sucker. Generally speaking, neither mare nor foal derives any material benefit from remaining together for longer than six months, and, if they have received decent treatment, the foal ought to be fit to "fend" for himself at that age.

3

Scottish Ram Sales

The annual ram sales held so far in Scotland this year have, according to reports, been going fairly well. There have been no record-breaking prices, but for good animals there has been a good trade at remunerative prices. However, there have been a number of inferior rams offered which has made trade draggy in some centers. At Lanark the top price was, for a first prize black-face shearer, which realized £125 (\$625). At Perth the top figure was £24 (\$240). The top figure for a Border Leicester at Perth was £25 (\$125). At Kelso the top price of the year was reached, £160 (\$800), paid by Mr. Little, of New Zealand, to Lord Polworth. The average for his Lordship's draft of 28 was £25 10s. 9d. each. The highest average for the year was made by Mr. Hume, of Buchan, whose draft of 20, which included the champion of the Highland show, averaged £25 10s. each, a rise of £7 as compared with last year. The Oxfords were in good demand at most places. The highest average at Kelso for Oxfords was £16 10s. 10d., with a top price of £30 (\$150).

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

FARMS FOR SALE.—Clear or bush farms for sale on easy terms from one thousand to four hundred acres. Apply to J. A. MARSHALL, Burk's Falls, Ont.

WANTED.—Agents to push a 3c. article needed in every home, at great seller; buskers make \$5 to \$8 per day; 200 per cent. commission. Particulars, ACME STRAINER CO., Dunville, Ont.

SALESMEN wanted for our hardy Nursery Stock. Choice Specialties. Liberal terms. Elegant outfit free. Pay weekly. CAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.—The beef and butter combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Alisa Creek, Ont.

WANTED.—Energetic, responsible man to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Guaranteeing outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements to be made on part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW to W. L. CLARK, NURSERY CO., Fanny, Toronto, Ont.

GINGERS.—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine free. G. ZARK GISINGER CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

SALESMEN WANTED for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed air, hand sprayer. Most Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE.—No. 1000, 1st prize, 1st prize, 1st prize. 1st Chicago pullet 1903, 1st Industrial pullet, also 2nd, 4th, 5th hens; headed by 2nd Ontario 2nd eggs \$2.00 per lb. Pen 2's—Liberty egg colored set of females, headed by 2nd Ontario 2nd egg, sold last grand champion; eggs \$1.00 per lb. \$10.00. W. L. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful 30-acre property two miles from Oakville; fine residence, 13 rooms, heated with furnace; bath, china pantry, refrigerator, etc. 1000 sq. ft. of land with cement floor; new silo; root cellar; 1/2 acre orchard. For full particulars address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

BARGAINS IN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Poultry News, Vick's Family Magazine, and Successful Farmer all at one year for seventy-five cents (accepted). PAUL F. WILLIAMS' SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

BARIEN COW CURE makes any animal under ten years old bleed, or refund money. Particulars from L. F. SELLER, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

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

Leaves for New Zealand

Mr. J. C. Kinsella, Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand, who has been spending a holiday at his old home in eastern Ontario, sailed for New Zealand on October 21st from San Francisco. He has recently visited Europe and South America, investigating the condition of dairying in the interests of the New Zealand Government.

Clydesdales for Canada

Last week Mr. Duncan Green, of Drainie, Liosseimouth, sailed from Glasgow for Canada with two Clydesdales, two Shires, two Glades, a Prince Harold, and Crown of the Roses, 12114, by King of the Roses. Both horses have travelled Morayshire, and are of the class that is likely to be popular in the Dominion.—North British Agriculturist.

Free for a Post Card

It costs just **one cent** for you to get relief from Kidney and Bladder Troubles. A simple request on a post card brings a free sample box of Gin Pills. We don't ask you to buy. Simply try Gin Pills at our expense, and let them prove themselves all that we claim for them. And we know the samples will do you so much good that you will voluntarily buy Gin Pills until a complete cure is effected. We intend to give away

100,000 Boxes Free of Charge

in order to show our confidence in this remedy. We know what Gin Pills will do. We have implicit confidence in their power to relieve and cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. We know that you have only to try them to believe in them.

Gin Pills Never Fail to Cure.

All over Canada, Gin Pills are known as a certain and speedy cure for Inflammation of the Kidneys; Gout and Rheumatism, caused by uric acid in the blood; Catarrh of the Bladder; Painful and Suppressed Urination; "Burning" Urine; Gravel or Stone in the Bladder; Bed Wetting; Pains in the Back, and all other Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal pro-

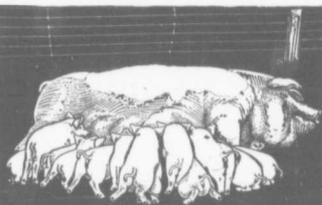
porties of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

Don't Delay—Write To-day.

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample of Gin Pills, and start yourself along the road to a certain cure.

Use a post card, ask for a free sample of Gin Pills, say in what paper you saw this advertisement, and sign your name and address. Write to-day—now—to

BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. 4, Winnipeg, Man.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

STRAIGHT TALK TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, "THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT," is a purely vegetable, medicinal preparation, composed of nature's remedies such as roots, herbs, bark, seeds, etc. It is entirely harmless, even if taken into the human system, and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration in order to promote digestion and aid assimilation. The average farm animal does not digest more than 25 per cent. of the grain fed, 45 per cent. passing through without being digested. By taking up the digestive apparatus, "International Stock Food" prevents this waste, and saves money over the ordinary way of feeding. You believe in using up-to-date machinery, because it saves you money. Why not use up-to-date methods in feeding your stock? This branch of your farm rightly handled will prove a money maker. **Save Many Times Its Cost—Our guarantee is that "International Stock Food" will save you more than its cost; if it does not we refund your money. There is as fair a proposition as we can make.**

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE DIRECT

FREE

-A \$3,000.00 STOCK BOOK

and

A COLORED LITHOGRAPH OF DAN PATCH 1.56

We will pay you \$10.00 if Book and Lithograph are not as described.

The cover of the Stock Book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors. Book is 11 1/2 inches long by 6 1/2 inches wide. It cost us over \$2,000 to produce the engravings. It contains an up-to-date veterinary department, which will save any farmer or stockman hundreds of dollars, as it treats of the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells how to cure them. The large colored lithograph of Dan Patch is 14 feet 4 inches long by 1 foot 9 inches wide, printed in six colors. It shows the International Stock Food Company's model barn in the background, and is worthy of a place in any home.

Write us today and answer the following questions:

1. How much stock have you?

Capital Paid In
\$2,000,000

International Stock Food Co.
Toronto, Canada.

Largest Stock Food
Company in the World.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Save Hay and Oats

Augustine Cove, Lot 25, P.E.I., June 27th, 1904.

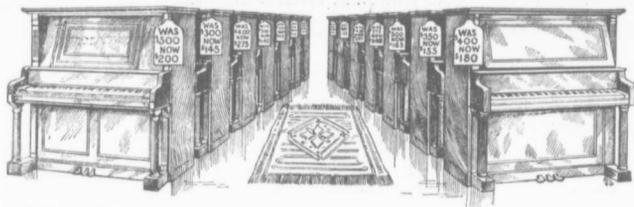
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, TORONTO, ONT.

Gentlemen—

I have fed "International Stock Food" and I think it is the best stock food on the market. I fed it to two horses this spring and they did the work of three horses, for I work them very hard, and all the feed they got from the 10th of May till the crop was in was 100 lbs. of hay, and two gallons and a half of oats a day, and my horses came through as well as my neighbors, and they feed heavier than I. I have come to the conclusion that I have saved half a ton of hay and twenty bushels of oats, and if I live to see next fall I shall procure a further supply of Stock Food from you.

Yours truly,

[Sgd.] JOHN J. ROBINSON.



Stock-Taking Sale of USED PIANOS

All are more or less used.

Some so little (less than a year) that for durable purposes they are better than new.

Some used a little more, but so perfect it is hard to tell them from new.

Some used a little more still, but so thoroughly renewed and repaired that we ship on approval and guarantee for five years the same as if they were new.

All offered at stock-taking cut prices, so low that every piano is a genuine bargain for the early buyer.

TERMS OF SALE

1. We guarantee every piano, and agree to pay the return freight if not satisfactory.
2. A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash.
3. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Pianos under \$150—\$10 cash and \$4.00 per month.

Pianos under \$250—\$15 cash and \$6.00 per month.

Pianos over \$250—\$15 cash and \$7.00 per month.

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.

Barnore—7 octave Square Piano by T. H. Barnore, New York. Attractive case, finished in dark rosewood with carved legs and lyre-serpentine moulding, full iron frame and overstrung scale. Has been fitted with new hammers and parts-throughout. Originally \$400. Now..... **\$103**

Heintzman & Co.—7½ octave Heintzman & Co. Square Piano in handsome rosewood case with serpentine and plinth mouldings, carved legs and lyre, extra overstrung scale, heavy iron frame. Were it an upright it would bring nearer its original price, \$450, but now we offer at..... **\$119**

Mathushek—7½ octave Handsome Square Piano in rosewood case by Mathushek & Co., N.H. Has beautifully carved legs and lyre, handsome double mouldings around top and bottom of case, double brand overstrung scale, heavy iron frame. A particularly fine square piano. Originally \$350. Now..... **\$127**

Schomacker—A Genuine 7½ octave "Gold String" Piano by Schomacker, New York, has fine large overstrung scale, good action, case of fine appearance with double mouldings, carved legs, etc. A splendid piano. Originally \$350. Now..... **\$135**

Mason & Risch—7 octave Upright Piano by Mason & Risch, Toronto, in attractive walnut case, handsome panels polished and with raised carving, has trichord overstrung scale, action in thoroughly good order and has nice tone. Originally \$325. Now..... **\$189**

Berlin—7½ octave Upright Piano by the Berlin Piano Co., Berlin, Ont.; case in walnut, of simple though attractive design, with full length music desk, 3 pedals. In as good order as when new. Originally \$255. Now..... **\$195**

Karn—7½ octave Upright Piano, by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in rosewood case, with polished panels and raised carvings in relief; has heavily flanged, full iron frame, trichord overstrung scale, copper strings in base section, and Wessel, Nickel & Gross action. Originally \$350. Now..... **\$210**

Mendelssohn—7½ octave Upright Piano by The Mendelssohn Piano Co., Toronto, in very handsome mahogany case, with full length music desk, automatic sliding fall board, and front panel with polished surface and border of hand carving; has lift or practice pedal. Used less than a year and could not be told from new. Originally \$340. Now..... **\$245**

Gerhard Heintzman—7½ octave Upright Piano by Gerhard Heintzman Co., Toronto, in dark mahogany finished case, has polished panels with raised carvings, trichord overstrung scale, double repeating action, best ivory and ebony keys. A fine piano. When new, \$375. Now..... **\$268**

Emerson—7½ octave Upright Piano, by The Emerson Piano Co., Boston, in handsome burr walnut case of colonial design, with Boston fall board and full length polished panel surmounted by hand carving; has 3 pedals in addition to muffler. Has been used very little and could not be told from new. A splendid piano. Regularly \$425. Now..... **\$280**

Gerhard Heintzman—7½ octave Grand Upright Piano by Gerhard Heintzman, in handsome walnut case of simple and artistic design with full length panel and music desk. Has large iron frame, full overstrung scale, patent tone-piloting bridge, acoustic rim, etc. A perfect piano, could not be told from new. Regularly \$450. Now..... **\$295**

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