

# THE Farming World

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FARMING WORLD

PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

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# PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901

F. A. CONVERSE,  
SUPERINTENDENT OF LIVE STOCK,  
DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,  
735 ELLICOTT SQUARE.



MODEL DAIRY,  
EDWARD VAN ALSTYNE, Supt.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 21st, 1901.

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74 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The work of the De Laval Centrifugal Cream Separator, Dairy Turbine size, guaranteed capacity 1000 pounds per hour, used by us in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., brought out the following points:

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**Second:** The official tests were made by two of the best experts in Babcock testing, and for the whole time, or 71 consecutive tests, shows a loss of .0161 of one per cent of butter fat.

**Third:** It was run at its full guaranteed capacity of 1000 lbs. per hour, at times exceeding that amount, but at no time was the feed reduced to make a skimming record.

**Fourth:** The amount of power used was very small.

**Fifth:** It did what you claimed for it in every particular.

*Edwin van Alstyne, Supt.*  
*Dr. Witt Goodrich } in charge*  
*Gas Stonehouse } of tests*  
*Jno. A. Carriso Butter maker*  
*Edwin C. Keldner Asst. Butter maker*

The above record in connection with the Gold Medal—**HIGHEST AWARD**—just issued to the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO by the Pan-American, tells the whole Cream Separator Story.

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## The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

77 York Street,

TORONTO

# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XIX.

NOVEMBER 5th, 1902.

No. 19

## The Farmer and His Neighbor.

**N**O man liveth unto himself; not even the farmer, who is looked up to and undoubtedly is the most independent individual in the country. The value of his farm in dollars and cents will depend in no small degree upon the condition of his neighbors' farms. If he lives in a community where his neighbors are unthrifty and unsuccessful in the management of their farms the value of his own property will be lessened. If on the other hand, his neighbors are prosperous and are adopting the most up-to-date methods, the value of his own farm is increased. The farmer therefore, should take a personal interest in having his neighbors follow up-to-date and successful methods in conducting their farms. And nowhere can they get so much information that will aid them in this as from a weekly agricultural paper. The Farming World, containing as it does from week to week, the experience and thought of the most successful farmers of the day, is of special value in this regard, and a farmer could do no act that would lead his neighbors to better methods of farming and thereby benefit himself than by inducing them to subscribe for The Farming World, and while doing so, do not neglect to look up your address label, and if not paid send in your renewal for 1902. Sample copies will be gladly sent to any address on application.

## The Industrial Fair By-Law.

Several weeks have elapsed since the closing of the Industrial Fair for 1901 and nothing has been heard of the question of new buildings for 1902. Early last spring at a most unreasonable time a by-law was submitted to the ratepayers of Toronto asking for a grant sufficient to erect new manufactures, dairv and arts buildings, only to meet defeat. The Industrial Exhibition should have received better treatment at the hands of the civic authorities, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up at an early date in order that everything will be in readiness for submitting a by-law to property owners at the next municipal elections. There is no doubt that this is the proper time for submitting such a by-law. People are more in touch with municipal affairs and will turn out to vote

on such questions when they otherwise would not do so.

The Industrial Exposition is more than a mere local institution. It is Dominion wide in its character and exerts an influence abroad that makes it one of the finest assets either the city or the Province has. In spite of the attractive powers of the Pan-American last fall's show was one of the best ever held, and in live stock ahead of anything ever held on this continent, not excepting the live stock exhibits at Buffalo, which in several respects did not compare with what was to be seen at Toronto last September. It therefore should receive greater consideration at the hands of those who have to do with supplying buildings and equipment than it does.

So widespread is the influence and prestige of the Industrial that it is worth considering whether a higher power than the city should not assist in its maintenance. At the last Exhibition several prominent public men, and among them Sir Wilfrid Laurier, expressed a strong desire to see a fully equipped Dominion Exhibition established here. In view of this expressed desire it might be advisable in discussing the question of new buildings to take up the general rearrangement of the grounds and the grouping of the buildings more in keeping with a national exposition. But we will return to this in a later issue and in the meantime every effort should be made to provide the new buildings mentioned for next year's show.

## That Dakota Ranch Affair.

Mr. F. W. Hodson's letter in our correspondence column this week, giving his views regarding the Hon. John Dryden's investment in Dakota should appeal to every fair minded and unprejudiced Canadian citizen. Looked at from the point of view which Mr. Hodson puts forward, that of developing a market for certain kinds of Ontario live stock, Mr. Dryden's investment is to be commended rather than condemned. An industry, whether established in this country or in any other country, that will take every year from Ontario farmers a couple of thousand stockers besides a few hundred Canadian bred bulls, is deserving of something else than abuse and adverse criticism. The live stock trade of this country is not in such a healthy and flourishing condition that we can afford to

hamper it by abuse of men who are instrumental in promoting industries of this kind.

It is now fully fifteen months since the announcement of the Canada and Dakota Land Co. first appeared, and why nearly a year should elapse before notice was taken of the minister's connection with the concern is somewhat strange. It looks very much as if there was a desire on the part of several of our contemporaries to make political capital out of the affair. In our opinion the honorable gentleman has done nothing inconsistent with his position as a minister of the Crown. He surely has the right to invest his own private capital where and when he pleases, and if he sees fit to become the president of a concern organized and capitalized in his own province, to engage in the export of Canadian live stock, his action is deserving of praise, not blame. Mr. Hodson, who has the very best interests of the live stock industry at heart, has taken a manly course in regard to this affair, and we believe his views will commend themselves to every fair minded citizen. It is only fair to Mr. Hodson to say, however, that we expected to have had his letter for publication a couple of months ago, but owing to stress of other work he has not been able to reply to our communication sooner.

## Prof. Shuttleworth Resigns.

PROF. HARCOURT APPOINTED TO SUCCEED HIM.

Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned to accept the position of Agricultural Superintendent and Chemist with the Ontario Sugar Co., recently organized in this city. His resignation takes place at once. Prof. Shuttleworth has given a good deal of attention to the subject of sugar beets during the past few years in connection with his work at the College and should be well fitted for the new line of work he is taking up.

Prof. Shuttleworth will be succeeded at the College by R. Harcourt, B. S. A., who has been assistant professor of chemistry at the College for several years back. Prof. Harcourt is a painstaking and accurate chemist, and we are assured that the important department over which he has been called to preside will receive every attention at his hands. Both as a teacher and an expert chemist he

has won distinct success. Among the most notable experiments conducted by him have been his investigations into the milling qualities of wheat. No more important work than this has been conducted at the College in recent years and the bulletins issued by Professor Harcourt on the subject have been comprehensive and practical. Prof. Harcourt has done considerable work in solving some of the prob-

lems confronting the dairyman. In this he has been associated with Prof. Dean and Prof. Harrison, bacteriologist, and has rendered valuable assistance to the industry. In every way Prof. Harcourt is well qualified for the work, having had charge of the department during Prof. Shuttleworth's absence in Europe a couple of years ago. We wish him every success.

Manitoba. But we don't intend to cast any blame on the honorable members of the Ontario Government. Whether the contractors promised more than they could reasonably expect to perform or not, they certainly have every interest in the completion of the road and can be depended upon to spare no effort to that end. Still the farmers feel disappointed over that loss of two cents a hundred.

## John McMillan, Ex.-M.P.

Born, 1824. Died, October 31st, 1901

Another stalwart Canadian agriculturist has gone to his long home. Mr. John McMillan, Ex-M. P. for South Huron, died at his residence in the township of Hullett on Thursday morning last. He had been ailing for a few days, but few outside of his immediate family circle supposed his case was so serious. He was 77 years of age.

Mr. McMillan came to Canada from Scotland in 1843, settling on a farm in the same township in which he has since resided. He settled in the bush and did his full share toward converting the site of the dense forests into fertile farms. For a number of years he has been one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers in Western Ontario and was a recognized authority on advanced agriculture, and more particularly that part of it relating to the breeding, feeding and raising of cattle for export. Some years ago he gave a course of lectures on live stock to the students of the Ontario Agricultural College. He was a prominent Farmers' Institute worker and his services were in demand at Institute and other meetings of farmers. He took a particular delight in imparting his knowledge to others and because of his thorough and

practical acquaintance with his own occupation, was able to make his addresses of great value to farmers. Though he had few educational advantages in his youth he became in its truest sense a very well educated man. Because of his natural ability and industrious habits he not only accumulated a competency, but stored his mind with much useful general knowledge.

Early in life he took a keen interest in public affairs and filled many positions of trust municipally and otherwise in his own district. For fifteen years he was reeve of Hullett township and resigned that position to become a member of the House of Commons. He first represented Centre Huron, and after the reconstruction of the constituencies he sat for South Huron from 1887 until the general election of 1900. After the election of 1896 he became chairman of the Committee of Agriculture and Colonization, a position which he filled with marked ability.

The announcement of his death will come as a surprise to his friends all over the province. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn his loss.

The anthrax scare in the range country is completely over, says Dr. Duncan McEachran, chief Government veterinarian. About 2,500 sheep out of a flock of 16,000 belonging to the Canadian Land and Ranch Co. at Swift Current were lost. The balance have been vaccinated with the Pasteur anthrax vaccine. The prairie on which they were feeding has been burned over and all other measures taken to prevent a repetition of the outbreak.

The cattle and sheep ranchers have been quarreling over the division of the public domain between their divergent interests. Cattle can not pasture where sheep have grazed and this is the root of the difficulty. There is enough land for everybody, but naturally, some is better than others, and both parties want the best. In fact both parties charge each other with wanting everything. Probably neither really wants more than its own but there seems to be some difficulty in deciding what's whose. A letter recently received from a cattle rancher accuses his sheep-growing neighbor of breaking agreements by trespassing on land left for winter range. The matter has been submitted to the Department of the Interior, the court of final appeal in land matters. It is expected that the country will be blocked off in such a manner that there will be no temptation for copying Montana methods, which are too well known to need description.

There have been numerous rumors this week about exportation of hay and oats to South Africa from Alberta, and it was stated that the Government intends assisting the enterprise. Export of hay from this western territory seems somewhat improbable; if the Government intends making further shipments these will probably be secured in the Eastern Provinces, where hay is an ordinary export commodity. Alberta needs her own hay for home consumption and any small surplus finds ready market in British Columbia. As to oats, however, there is every likelihood that the west will have several millions for export if we get them threshed.

The Winnipeg linseed oil mill has commenced operations for the season. The seed is being marketed very slowly at present, but with a continuation of fine weather will quickly ensure a full supply. The crop is somewhat uncertain this year and no safe estimate of the yield can be made.

## Our Western Letter

Fine Weather Continues: Ranch Conditions: Exportation of Oats.

Manitoba has now passed a second week of fine, dry, warm weather, and the markets reflect the weather in the increased receipts of wheat and other grains, and in the resulting activity in all other branches of trade. Farmers are bending every energy to the completion of fall work during the present spell of fine weather. Threshing is progressing favorably and the grain is grading as high as can be expected, considering the weather to which it has been exposed. Prices are eminently satisfactory, from 50 to 60 cents according to grade and freight rates. Threshing will not be completed before snow falls, perhaps not before Christmas. There will consequently be a great deal of wheat stored in elevators this winter unless the

all-rail freight rates come down a notch.

Some of the provincial political press are making considerable capital over the failure of the company to complete the Rainy River Railway to Port Arthur this fall. The line was promised for the 1st of October and in that case would have secured a large share of this year's wheat. The farmer was to have benefitted to the extent of a two cent reduction in the freight rate to Port Arthur, and of course is out that much on his crop. But to blame the Government for this is the height of absurdity. Scarcity of labor and bad weather hit the contractor as hard as they hit the farmer. Moreover the incomplete section is in Ontario, not in

## Correspondence

### F. W. Hodson on the "Dryden Ranch."

Editor The Farming World:

In yours of recent date you ask my opinion regarding the Hon. John Dryden's investment in Dakota. I have carefully looked into this question, and I find that his action in this respect is to be commended. No honest man who has investigated the matter and who understands the Canadian live stock trade and the needs of that trade, would condemn Mr. Dryden's actions in this respect.

On the dairy farms of Ontario there are annually thousands of calves killed at birth, because dairymen do not, under existing conditions, find it profitable to rear them. The skim milk, or whey, is fed to pigs, thus increasing the number of pigs put on the market, and reducing the number of cattle. This had a tendency a few years ago to depress the pig market. Too many pigs were offered, or at least they were sold to packers at a price below the cost of production. This condition was becoming serious, when the Hon. Sydney Fisher and the Hon. John Dryden took the matter in hand, went to Washington and succeeded in having the quarantine between Canada and the United States removed. Immediately a valuable trade was commenced, which the following statements clearly prove.

During the last four and one-half years of the quarantine between Canada and the United States, only 3,762 cattle were exported from Canada to the United States. These were valued at \$52,606. In the three and one-half years following the removal of the injurious quarantine, 301,073 cattle were sent from Canada to the United States, which were valued at \$4,377,852. In 1893, under the old conditions, only 402 cattle were sent to the United States by Canada. In 1900 86,989 were sent over.

There are some persons so badly informed or so dishonest that they assert that this trade has not benefited the Ontario farmer. These persons say "Ontario should feed all the cattle she produces." This is rank nonsense. Ontario cannot at present do this. Hundreds of dairymen, myself among the number, are so situated that it is more profitable to keep cows than to fatten cattle or to rear and fatten cattle. What are we to do, then, with our calves? Kill them at birth, if we cannot sell them before they are a year old. Therefore we must have a market for our young cattle, our stores or stockers as they are called. We have now got that market and many of us reared calves and sold them to the Americans, that we would otherwise have killed. Yet Canada had fed just as much beef as she had previously done, and sold just as much cheese, butter, chickens, eggs and

pork, as the following figures show. These Canadian products were sent to England in 1896 and 1900:

|                     | 1896.      | 1900.      |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Cattle, value of \$ | 6,816,301  | 8,504,257  |
| Eggs, "             | 807,086    | 1,457,902  |
| Butter, "           | 1,052,089  | 5,122,556  |
| Cheese, "           | 13,956,571 | 19,856,324 |
| Hams, bacon, "      |            |            |
| pork, value of      | 4,446,884  | 12,808,001 |
| Poultry, "          | 18,992     | 210,822    |

We see that the increased stocker trade has not in any way decreased any of the allied industries, but that each has increased. In this increase and in this stocker trade Ontario has had the lion's share. The \$1,401,137 received by our farmers in 1900, and the \$4,377,850 received for stockers since quarantine, was removed up to the end of June, 1900, was "found money" due entirely to the wise action taken by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Dryden. The removal of the quarantine not only benefitted the stocker trade, but it added \$10 to the value of every cow in Ontario, and increased the average value of every horned beast under two years old by from \$5 to \$10, according to the age and quality. This in itself will amount to a very large sum.

The stocker trade is now a valuable industry in Ontario, which it never could have been had the quarantine not been removed. It has given every farmer an enlarged market for his cattle. Because he can get as high a price or a higher price for a calf than he formerly got for a yearling or a two-year-old, does not compel him to sell. The Government has provided the market—the farmer decides whether he will sell or not. The butcher or the drover, before the quarantine was removed, had the Ontario farmer entirely at his mercy; now these men know that if they do not pay a fair price for fatted beasts, the farmer will sell his cattle as "stores" to Americans. The farmer is now master of the situation. The pork-packer knows that if he does not pay a fair price for pigs, the skim-milk will be fed to calves to be sold as stockers. Altogether the stocker trade has many valuable sides. In spite of this there are yet hundreds upon hundreds of calves killed as soon as born, because the demand is not equal to the supply.

To help to overcome this difficulty, a number of Canadians met and discussed the desirability of establishing American sale depots for Canadian pure breeds and store stock. The first step in this direction was the establishment of the much discussed "Dryden Ranch" in Dakota, the history of which is as follows: The company has an authorized capital of \$250,000. The entire amount has not been subscribed, but it is proposed to dispose of a considerable portion of it within the next six months. The company owns 160 acres fronting on the White River, in South Dakota. This

is necessary in order to insure water privileges for the cattle. This constitutes the land holdings of the company. The entire ranching territory in Dakota is free to such persons as desire to use it, so that no further purchases will be needed. The investment is therefore almost entirely in cattle. It is proposed to run from 5,000 to 10,000 head. These must be purchased in Canada. They will be turned on the range when a year old, or less than two years, and will remain until they are coming four, when it is expected they will be ready for market.

It is proposed to select good Canadian stock for this purpose, and it is hoped thereby to attract the attention of American ranchmen who do not now know the superiority of our cattle for this purpose. In the end it is expected that a considerable demand will be created for a class of cattle which are now destroyed entirely, not being liked by Canadian feeders or ranchers but are bought by Americans, viz., a cross on some of the dairy breeds with beef bred bull. This will give steers which will command a fair price, and will add to the profits of the dairymen considerably. If, therefore, this company can annually forward some of our Canadian stockers, say 2,000, and sell them when they are fit in Chicago, and bring the money here for investment, no complaint ought to be heard from any Canadian. If there is any complaint, it should come from the Americans.

It is also proposed to send to this farm a large number of Canadian bred bulls, which will be held for sale, and as soon as disposed of they will be replaced by others. Ontario is by geographical situation and by the instincts and training of her people destined to be the great stock supply centre of America. I trust that liberal minded and patriotic Canadians will establish a supply depot such as the "Dryden Ranch" in every State of the American Union.

F. W. Hodson,  
Dominion Live Stock Com.

### Stabling Cows on Cold, Wet Nights.

Editor The Farming World:—

In your issue of Oct. 15 P. T. O. asks how it is that his cows shrink when kept in the stable cold nights more than if left out, when, according to authorities, they should not do so.

It certainly is very inconsiderate of the cows not to conform to correct dairy practices. But when we look at the case a little closer we can see that the circumstances are somewhat different with P. T. O. than with most dairymen. When I first commenced dairying I had the same experience but afterwards when I went more extensively into the business I found that authorities were all right in principle but that they did not always clearly express themselves. My experience shows that under some circumstan-

ces it is good practice to leave cows out till snow falls. Under other conditions the good farmer will keep his cows in all wet, cold nights and every night after Oct. 1st.

The fact to be thoroughly understood is that a cow is a very sensitive animal and also a creature of strong habits. Now, see how P. T. O. by following the advice of his teachers, outrages the cow's sense of the fitness of things. He in mistaken kindness takes this cow that has been used to roaming at its own sweet will all night in rich, succulent pasture, and ties her up in a stable. Is it any wonder that she frets all night and refuses to eat even the best of hay, and in the morning does not give half the milk that the cows of his more careless neighbor who left his cows out in the storm.

If a man has not time to tie his cows up regularly at milking time and has a rough shed where he can leave some feed which the cows can have access to at all times with good fall feed in the fields he had better leave his cows out until the ground is covered with snow.

This is one extreme view. Now take another case equally extreme as represented by the breeders whom P. T. O. mentions, and one of whom keeps over seventy cows. Owing to the great number of cattle kept his pastures are never good

except perhaps for a couple of months in spring and early summer. The cows are tied in the stable every day to be milked and are housed on all wet or cold nights and every night after the weather becomes cold. Also more or less feed is fed the year round.

In fact, towards fall the cows are let out more for exercise than for what they can get to eat in the pasture. Now in this case, when a rough night comes there is no sudden change in the usual routine and it is easily understood that the cow being in the habit of being tied up and fed, eats her feed quietly and then lies down and chews her cud in peace and contentment, and gives the same amount of milk in the morning as usual and much more than if she had been left out in a bare pasture all night in the storm and cold. Somewhere between these two extremes will be found the happy mean which will suit each individual case, but I might say to P. T. O. that it will require very careful handling and plenty of meal and ensilage or other succulent feed to prevent a cow that has been in good feed from failing for a time in her milk when first put in the stable, as science has not yet discovered an equal as a milk producer to good, rich, second growth clover.

G. F. M.

## Canadian Store Cattle in Britain

A great deal of discussion has taken place in the United Kingdom during the past few months in regard to Canadian store cattle in Britain, and a number of resolutions passed by local organizations of farmers and others interested, chiefly in Scotland, strongly recommend to the Government the advisability of so amending the Diseases of Animals Act as to admit store cattle from Canada for feeding purposes. But it would seem from recent utterances of the president of the Board of Agriculture, that all this agitation is without avail, and that no relief from the present policy of slaughtering Canadian cattle within five days after their arrival need be looked for, for the present at least.

When Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, was in Great Britain last summer, he made strong representations to the president of the Board of Agriculture in regard to the importation of our store cattle, asking that in this matter Canada be treated in the same way as Ireland, as an integral part of the British Empire, and not as a foreign country. He also addressed a number of meetings of farmers and others interested in this trade, and since his return the agitation has been kept up in the Old Land. The Scotch farmers want Canadian cattle, and have exerted every influence to have the present law of restriction repealed, but without success. The British stock breeders demand pro-

tection against Canada, although they are more than willing to welcome Canadian buyers of pure bred stock who pay big prices for the best animals. That the policy of protection will be continued as long as the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury is President of the Board of Agriculture is shown by the following from the Edinburgh Evening Dispatch, of Oct. 9th:

The Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., President of the Board of Agriculture, was in Edinburgh to-day. In the forenoon he received in the City Chambers a deputation representing all parts of Scotland, in favor of the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle. The case for the deputation was stated by Mr. Bailie Brechin, who commented upon the careful examination made of all Canadian store cattle landed in Glasgow, and upon the fact that they had not had a single case of pleuro. They thought the time had now arrived when these restrictions should be removed, for if the farmer was to be remunerated for his trouble, outlay and care, it was to be from the feeding of Canadian cattle. Free trade should be allowed in cattle as in many other things. Mr. Wm. Smith said that all they asked was the right possessed by every tradesman in Scotland save themselves—the right to buy their raw material cheapest and best. If, he said, the three great industries of Edinburgh were compelled to buy their raw material in the United Kingdom alone,

the breweries would soon be out of existence, Scotch whisky would be made in Germany, and the flour industry would be practically annihilated. Canadian cattle, he claimed, were the soundest and healthiest that passed through the farmers' hands.

Mr. Hanbury, in replying to the deputation, pointed out that this matter was provided for by an Act of Parliament passed so recently as 1896, and he believed there would be a distinct majority in the House of Commons who would make it impossible for any Government to pass a measure repealing that Act. He pointed out that it applied to live animals from all over the world, and Canada was on exactly the same footing as any other country. Any alteration, therefore, must affect every other country that could supply them with store cattle. Then there was the perfectly insuperable difficulty that they could not reverse their treaties at a moment's notice. He thought he was taking what in the end was the best course for farmers, and certainly for the consumer at large, when he said that so far as he was concerned, his mind was very clearly made up. He did not think there was any possibility of his yielding to this demand as long as he was Minister of Agriculture. He hoped that by thus speaking out strongly he would bring home to their minds and the minds of the breeders that so far as he and this Government were concerned, and so far as all Governments were concerned, the policy of 1896 was the established policy of the country.

"As he closed he was greeted with cries of 'Rubbish' and 'Have another election.'"

## Hay and Oats for South Africa.

Through Lord Strathcona's office in London the Minister of Agriculture has made arrangements whereby practically the whole of the oat crop available for export from Alberta can be delivered in South Africa on account of the War Office. That will give the farmers in the new settlement a good market for their crops, and at the same time deliver the oats in South Africa at a price low enough to compete successfully with oats from other countries. Hitherto the farmers of Alberta have found a market for their oats in British Columbia; but this year they will have over a million bushels more than British Columbia can consume. It looks well for the transportation facilities in Canada and the organization of the Department of Agriculture that the oats can be moved from the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 3,000 miles from the Atlantic seaboard, and delivered in South Africa at less cost than oats from the United Kingdom or the United States. At the same time the farmers in Alberta will receive probably 25 per cent. higher prices than they have been receiving from other quarters.

## Poultry at Buffalo

Canadians Again to the Front. Clean Sweep in Several Classes.

The poultry display at the Pan-American during the last two weeks of October was an excellent one. The pigeon show was one of the finest ever seen on the continent, while the regular poultry show was only second to the great shows held at Boston and New York. The buildings in which the poultry was displayed were not well adapted for the purpose. They were dark, and what is worse, were very drafty, and if a large number of valuable birds are not lost because of this exposure, we shall be very much mistaken.

There were about 5,000 birds on exhibition, not including the pigeons, which would make the total well up to 7,000. Of the exhibits in the regular classes Canadians supplied perhaps one-third, and what is much more to their credit, secured nearly one-half of the prize-money. In poultry, as well as in horses, cattle, sheep and swine, Canada was again to the front, sweeping the board in several of the more important utility classes. It was indeed a fitting climax to the close of this great show that Canadians should come off with such large honors in competition with some of the best birds on the American continent. Many winners at Boston and New York were on hand as well as birds from the great Crystal Palace show at London, England.

The number of exhibits made and the prizes won is so large that we can do no more than give a summary of what was done. In what are known as the utility classes, the display was generally speaking good.

The Barred Rock display was a large one, and the quality was first-class. The competition was keen, many New York and Boston winners being present. Canadians were evidently afraid of this class, as only one exhibitor was present from this side, Newton Cosh & Co., London, Ont., who secured third on cock and sixth on breeding pen. We think a mistake was made in not sending more of this breed to Buffalo. We have as good birds in Ontario as any to be seen there. Besides, the prizes won by the only Canadian exhibitor of this breed, shows what we can do in the face of the strongest competition. In Buff Rocks no Canadians exhibited. In White Rocks Oke & Andrews, London, Ont., had second for cock and eighth for cockerels.

The Wvandottes as a class were strong, the white Wvandottes being as strong a class as the Barred Rocks. Canadians were well to the front here. In Silver W., James Arthur, London, Ont., had 3rd and 5th place for cock, 4th for hen, 1st and 7th for cockerels, 3rd, 5th and 7th for pullet, and 3rd for pen; C. J. Daniel, Toronto, had 4th for

pen, and George Bogue Strathroy, 8th place in two sections. In Golden W., C. J. Daniels was strong, securing 3rd for cock and hen, and 1st for cockerel and 2nd for pen; J. W. Saunders, London, had several minor prizes and 2nd place for pullets, and 3rd for pen. In White W., a few prizes came to Canada. T. F. Kingsmill, London, securing 3rd on cock, J. S. Jeffrey, St. Catharines, 8th on cockerel in a class of 35. In Buffs, Newton Cosh & Co. were strong, securing 3rd on hen, 1st and 7th on cockerels, and 3rd and 4th on pullets. S. Pencell W. was a fair class, with no Canadians showing. In Black Wvandottes R. Oke was 3rd on cock, and George Bogue 1st on cock and 2nd on cockerel. In Black Javas Canada swept the board. C. J. Daniels, G. Bogue and R. Oke getting all the awards, with the last named securing all the firsts in Mottled Javas. On American Dominiques, the originators of the Rocks, Geo. Bogue had 1st for cockerel, and M. T. Burn, Tilsonburg, 2nd on pullet.

The Brahmas were a fair class, with Light Brahmas strong, and Dark few in number, but fine in quality. Canadians showed up well in this class, and Quebec was to the front. Frontier & Nantell, of that Province, securing 1st on cock. Thorpe & Scott, London, had 4th and 8th in two sections. In Dark B. all the best awards came to Canada, Lewis C. Sage, London, Thorpe & Scott and Gus A. Langelier, Quebec, being the winners. Cochins were only a fair class, and here again Canadians came to the front. In Buffs, Chas. A. Stewart, London, had 2nd and 5th for cock, 1st and 5th for hen, and 1st for pullet and 1st for pen, while Frontier & Nantell had 2nd for pullet. In Partridge Cochins Canadians swept the board, Mrs. S. Butterfield, London, A. C. Walls, Hamilton, and Frontier and Nantell being the winners in the order named. In White Cochins Canadians had all the best awards. Latta Bros., London, and Frontier & Nantell sweeping the boards. The Black Cochins Latta Bros. had all the firsts and several seconds.

The Langshans were a very fair class, Blacks being the largest. In Blacks E. J. Dewey, Toronto, and R. McGurdy, London, secured several leading prizes, including 1st for hen and pullets. The latter made a notable win in securing 1st for pen. M. T. Burn, Tilsonburg, had 1st for cock and hen, and A. Plaff, Guelph, 1st on cockerel. The Leghorns made a fine showing, S. C. Brown Leghorns being exceptionally good, with several Boston and New York winners. This was one of the best exhibits to be seen anywhere, but Canadians did not show up very well. C. G. Henderson,

Hamilton, getting a few minor prizes. In R.C. Browns no Canadians exhibited. In S.C. Whites we did better, and in the face of many Boston and New York winners one exhibitor, John Ramsay, Owen Sound, Ont., securing 1st for cock and 2nd for hen. R.C. Whites were a good class, with R. Oke, M. T. Burn and W. J. Bell, Angus, figuring well up in the prize list. In S.C. Blacks C. J. Daniels was the only Canadian exhibitor, and he secured two 1sts and two 2nds. S.C. Buff Leghorns were a strong class, and as good as could be found anywhere, with Spy & Mick, and G. Berner, Toronto, and Jas. Dundas figuring among the winners, the first named getting 1st on cock. In Mottled Anconas, hall-bred Leghorns, C. J. Daniels and F. D. Fumiger, St. Catharines, won several prizes.

The Minorcas showed up well, the Black being A No. 1 in quality, and the Whites good, with several New York winners present. In Blacks J. H. Minshall, Brantford, had several prizes, among them being 1st for cock. In Whites J. N. O'Neill, Toronto, received three firsts, and the cup given by the American White Minorca Club for the best cockerel, hen and pullet. In Blue Andalusians Canada swept the board, Newton Cosh & Co. taking everything in sight. Black Spanish were a good class, with M. T. Burn, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, and Holmhurst Poultry Yards, Whitby, carrying off the chief awards. The Polish classes were well filled, and all the best prizes came to Canada. A. Bogue, W. McNeal, R. C. Middlemis, M. T. Burn and Frontier & Nantell figuring largely in the winnings. The same might be said of the Hamburgs, Red Caps, Creve Cours and La Flesche, the above names figuring prominently with those of R. Oke and C. J. Daniels. In these classes it may be said that Canada had practically everything.

Dorkings were a fair class, with Canada well represented, both in exhibits and the prize list. W. A. Halton, Hamilton, had 1st cock, J. H. Warrington 1st hen, and Allan Bogue 1st cockerel in Whites. In Silver Grays we did not do so well, though John McKee, Norwich, had third for pen. The game class was the strongest at the show, a number of Crystal Palace winners being present. Canada, however, did well, and W. Barber Co., Toronto, Jno. Crowe, Guelph, Jas. Morley, Milton, and W. J. Teale, Guelph, secured the bulk of the first awards. The Cornish Indian game shown are a good utility bird, and one of the best market birds we have. In the Bantam classes, which we can do no more than refer to, Canadians had more than their share. The display of Buff or Orpington was first-class, F. D. Fumiger and C. J. Daniels being the Canadian exhibitors, the former swept the board in the Black variety.

There was a good show of turkeys, with the Bronze variety predominating. In this section Can-

also did well, and W. J. Bell, Angus, and W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, were out with some good birds. Beattie had 2nd for male, 1200 male and female, Bell had second on hen, third for 1900 female, and 1st for 1901 male. In White turkeys, Beattie, the only Canadian exhibitor, was very strong, winning first for females and second for males. He had all the firsts in the Naragansett and Slate varieties.

The display of ducks was also good, and here again Canada was to the front. In Pekins, Geo Colwell, Paris, Ont., had 1st for male and second for female, and A. Bogue 4th for male. In Aylesburys

M. T. Burn had 1st male and female, G. Colwell 2nd and 4th male, A. Bogue 3rd male and 2nd female, and W. J. Teale 3rd female. In Rouens G. Colwell had 1st male and female, and M. T. Burn 3rd female. In the fancy varieties Canadians won their share.

In geese Canada did well again in the face of strong competition. For Toulouse G. Colwell had 1st male and 4th female, and A. Bogue 4th male. In Emdens, Colwell had 1st and 2nd for male and female. In Africans M. T. Burn had 1st male and female. In the other varieties Burn and Colwell had the larger number of the best prizes.

## At the Pan-American

Last week saw the close of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American and also the close of that excellent International Exposition. Of late the Jerseys and Holsteins have been making the best showing in the test, while the Guernseys are week after week getting farther behind. They are now holding fourth place, with the French Canadians a fairly good fifth. The last named suffered more from the heat than the others, as also did the Ayrshires, which had not been imported long enough from Scotland to become fully acclimated. It is probable that the Canadian Shorthorns will make up a total that is larger in proportion to the others than was expected.

The standing of the herds for the week ending October 15th is as follows: Jerseys, \$7.69; Holsteins, \$7.31; Ayrshires, \$7.02; Guernseys, \$6.83; French Canadians, \$6.01; Red Polls, \$5.75; Polled Jerseys, \$5.39; Shorthorns, \$5.38; Brown Swiss, \$5.18; Dutch Belted, \$4.01.

Though the Guernseys have fallen behind during the past few weeks they were so far ahead earlier in the test that they will get first place for profit in butter making in any case. The Holsteins will likely get first place for total solids and for total solids with gain in weight added. One Holstein, Beauty of Norval, is the best cow in the dairy for total butter fat.

The cows in the dairy are looking remarkably well and Superintendent G. W. Clemens is deserving of the greatest praise for the way he has looked after the Canadian herds. At the World's Fair in 1893 in a three months' test several cows died. But at Buffalo in a six months' test not a single cow has died or been taken out of the test. Some have been sick for a few days but have recovered within the seven day limit and have kept on in the test.

Mr. James Stonehouse, who is the Canadian representative in the conduct of the test, seems to be the right man in the right place. He has not only looked after Canadian interests well but has been thoroughly impartial and fair in the discharge of his duties. In such

high esteem is he held by the employees of the Model Dairy that a few days ago they presented him with a beautiful gold watch and chain as a token of his kindness and impartiality to those associated with him in connection with the Model Dairy.

The Ontario fruit exhibit seemed to grow better and more interesting as the time for closing arrived. No exhibit on the ground has attracted more attention to Canada, its climate and capabilities than the fruit display, thanks to Superintendent Bunting and R. Thompson, who has been associated with him. Among the new and interesting exhibits in the way of fruit, etc., have been lemons grown in the open air at Niagara and sweet potatoes and English walnuts grown near St. Catharines. These exhibits as well as the rest of the fruit display have been regular eye-openers to hosts of people who have been accustomed to look upon Canada as a region of snow and ice with a little precarious vegetation when the seasons were favorable. The good work accomplished in dispelling this idea from the minds of many people to the south of the line cannot be over-estimated.

The individual prize awards in the fruit section have not yet been made. There are over 300 contributors from Ontario, and if these don't obtain a good share of the best awards, the judgment of those best acquainted with the quality of the exhibits will be very much astray. From this lot at least half a dozen gold medals should come to Ontario exhibitors.

### Agriculture at St. Louis.

The management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are making extensive preparation for Agriculture in 1903. The building for this purpose will be the largest ever dedicated to agriculture. It will be 2,000 feet long by 700 wide, containing an area of 1,400,000 square feet, or about 32 acres. In addition to this building devoted to agriculture, there will be a vast area of live stock buildings and other special structures for special exhibits in this line.

### Studies in Nature.

"Studies in Nature Department" has been crowded out of this issue. It will, however, appear next week and once a month thereafter during the winter. Mr. Nash, who has so ably edited this department, has been engaged to address a series of Farmers' Institute meetings during the next few months, and consequently will not be here to give the work his attention every week. He will, however, send in a good review of what is transpiring in the realms of nature every month. All questions will be received as usual and if urgent will be answered the week after their arrival. Otherwise they will be answered once a month in the regular department.

### Horses for South Africa.

The following from the Globe summarizes what has been done in Canada in the way of supplying horses for South Africa during 1901:

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Dent, who is purchasing horses in Canada for the use of the British forces in South Africa, is at the Queen's Hotel. He is accompanied by Dr. Borhill and Major Gore, and to-day the party will inspect a number of horses at the Exhibition grounds, with a view to purchasing. In answer to an inquiry by a Globe reporter, Lieut.-Col. Dent said that it was not so easy now to obtain in Canada the number of horses desired, owing to the fact that his instructions were to purchase no more animals for artillery purposes. He was not now taking horses over 15½ hands, animals under that size being the most suitable for the mounted infantry and cavalry forces. Naturally this restriction limited the purchasable number, but he had no reason to complain of the class of horses coming within the requirements of the War Office, and which he was now buying in Ontario. A number of excellent animals had been secured in Lislewell, Paris and London, which places he had recently visited. Since March last some 6,400 Canadian horses had been shipped from Montreal to South Africa, and he would forward 800 next month, and a similar number in December. The latter shipment would go from Portland, as navigation on the St. Lawrence would then be closed."

### Central Canada Fair.

A balance sheet has been prepared for the Central Canada Exhibition showing total receipts to the amount of \$27,097, or \$308 less than the expenditure. The gate and grand stand receipts were \$3,000 less than last year. The royal visit proved a strong counter-attraction, many people preferring to remain in town on the 20th and 21st and see the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall or the decorations rather than go to the Central Canada Fair.



# The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

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## Sugar Beetlets.

That the sugar beet has come to stay, we believe the coming season will demonstrate beyond a doubt. That the beet crop is a mortgage licker will be proven beyond the shadow of a doubt, for he who follows the instructions sent out by the sugar companies with whom he has a contract must surely reap a bountiful harvest.

New growers are not fully acquainted with the crop and with the fact that the sugar beet has been developed along very rigid lines and that any considerable deviation from these lines is almost certain to affect the sugar content, purity or yield, and perhaps all of these.

Farmers will find out that they can make money by devoting part of their lands to sugar beets, as they have already discovered that some other crops besides wheat, oats and corn must be raised in order to secure a desirable profit.

It is not an easy matter to get farmers interested. They cannot see at first the benefit the industry will be to them, and only a good deal of talking and some experience can secure the co-operation of many of them. This difficulty will be overcome, though, and the growing of sugar beets will be recognized as the most profitable part of a farmer's business.

The sugar beet is an artificially developed and thoroughbred plant, and is similarly affected by placing it under conditions radically different from those of its development. It is a particularly sensitive plant—different in this respect from any other grown by the farmer, which is a fact not realized by farmers until they have grown the crop some years.

We have yet to find a single instance where a progressive beet grower has been dissatisfied with the returns for his sugar beet crop. But these direct money returns are not all the benefits the farmer

reaps from a careful cultivation of sugar beets. The indirect returns due to this intensive cultivation almost equal in value, the money received from each season's crop of beets.

This is the greatest of all industries, the greatest ever known. It made Germany and the German farmers rich, but they have been engaged in it for years.

It is evidently impossible to put down fixed prices for the net cost of beets, which will vary according to the rate of wages paid, and the quantity and quality of the beets, the latter depending on the quality of the soil, the quality of the seed, the quality of the manure used, and the conditions of the weather.

Plant oats or rye on the field which you wish for a beet crop for next year. They are excellent predecessors for the beet and can be harvested early enough to allow of properly fertilizing the field for the coming season.

A very good rotation has been found in clover one year, winter wheat the next, rye the year following and beets only every fourth year. On such fields the results have been phenomenal, proper care of the beet crop itself, at the proper time, being always of course a prerequisite.

Early fall plowing, with ordinary barnyard manure, and then intensive cultivation at the proper time next season will do more for you, than artificial fertilizers.

The prospects of farmers have never been so bright in Bay County, Michigan, as they are at the present time. With sugar factories and chicory mills they have been the making of the county. Many farmers who were mortgaged heavily are now finding relief. Lands that were almost valueless are now being opened up to farming; values of farm products have increased and with increased values the farm itself increases.

## Personals

Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth of the Agricultural College, Guelph, has resigned his position and has accepted an engagement as agricultural superintendent and chemist for the Ontario Sugar Co., Limited.

Messrs. Blain, Flett, Jones, McLaughlin and Cask of the Ontario Sugar Co., are away upon a trip interviewing the different builders and looking over plants with a view to awarding a contract at an early date.

## Beets Test High.

Prof. Shuttleworth of the Ontario Agricultural College has just finished the tests of sugar beets grown upon 17 plots in the vicinity of Berlin. The reports are very satisfactory, averaging over 17 tons to the acre, testing 15 per cent. in sugar, and 86 in purity.

## Wallaceburg.

A train load consisting of 16 cars of sugar beets recently left this town for Lansing, Michigan, with banners flying and placarded. The beets shipped were very satisfactory to the Lansing Company, as they were of fine form, running high in sugar content and purity. The farmers received \$3.00 per ton for their beets, and have already signed contracts for delivery at factory at Wallaceburg next year at \$4.00 per ton.

The work on the factory is progressing. A large amount of material is on the ground and everything points to an early completion next year. Recently a whole boat load of cement was received at the factory premises.

## Waterloo.

The people of the county of Waterloo are thoroughly in earnest about the beet sugar matter. They recently sent a deputation to the Michigan sugar beet districts to see things and make a report. One of the Berlin delegates reports as follows in the Berlin Telegraph:

"The deputation visited the mills in Bay City and Saginaw, the proprietors and managers of which closed up their offices and accompanied their guests through the refineries. A new refinery at Saginaw which will commence operations on Monday, Oct. 14th, was thoroughly inspected. It was a perfect example of the kind that the Ontario Beet Sugar Company intend building whenever they locate. It cost \$575,000, and the refinery is built entirely of brick and iron girders. The beet houses and storehouses are of brick and wood

and of immense size.

"At one of the refineries visited in Bay City over 100 wagon loads of beets were being unloaded and the deputation had an excellent opportunity to question the farmers. Not one adverse criticism was heard and it was learned through this means that \$30 an acre was the lowest net profit from the growth of sugar beets and the profit ran up as high as \$45 an acre. There are business men and citizens in Bay City as well as young men and women who rent from 5 to 2,500 acres of land for the purpose of raising sugar beets. It is a bonanza for the farmers."

#### Dresden.

Messrs. Davidson of Bay City and Walsh & Fitzsimmons of Detroit, Mich., who are interested in the beet sugar prospect at Dresden, have visited the town and expressed themselves satisfied with the prospects for securing the necessary quantity of beets.

Instructions have been given to their solicitor to prepare the necessary papers, for incorporation and to secure the site, so that operations may commence at once. An expert agriculturist is to be sent from Michigan to assist in procuring acreage and instruct the farmers.

#### Galt.

Average contracts are being rapidly signed for a factory at this place. Over 2,500 acres have already been secured, and work is proceeding along that line at the rate of 100 acres a day. Mr. McMullen has recently visited the town, and fully expects to close an agreement with the committee at an early date and proceed with the work of construction.

#### Berlin.

The return of a second deputation from a visit to the sugar factories at Bay City, Michigan, with such glowing reports has so enthused the farmers of Waterloo that a monster excursion is being arranged. Nov. 5th is the date decided upon. A special rate of \$5.05 has been secured from the Railway Company and it is expected that at

least 500 will take advantage of the trip.

#### Waterloo.

The beet sugar problem as it exists at the present time in Berlin and vicinity appears to have passed the rudimentary stages of existence. The friends and promoters of the scheme for the erection of a sugar factory in the town of Berlin are not only talking, but have already taken action in the interest of the furtherance of their proposition by visiting institutions in Bay City, Michigan, and other points where refineries for the manufacture of beet sugar are in existence. So far these reports as presented have been of a favorable order. In fact these reports indicate the unusual assurance (as contradicting furnished from other manufacturing institutions) of not only making fabulous dividends for the stockholders but also adding amazingly to the wealth of those who produce the crude article from which sugar is made. Nothing produces healthy discussion on any question more than the request by a company for a bonus from a municipality to assist them in the carrying out of any enterprise which they may propose and nothing promotes the arrival at logical conclusions better than genuine unprejudiced discussion. There is one thing evident, however, that if the farmers of Waterloo township are to be asked to contribute a bonus to the manufacturers of beet sugar that they will require from the recipients of the bonus a pretty thorough explanation of how they are to be benefitted at least to an extent equal to the amount of the bonus. —Waterloo Chronicle.

The farmers of Waterloo township have been asked to vote a bonus of \$20,000 to the Ontario Sugar Co., and a by-law for that amount has been given a first and second reading by the Township Council and voting upon it is to take place about the 26th inst. So impressed are the farmers with the reports brought back from Michigan by two delegations sent over to examine the project, that an excursion has been arranged to visit the factories in Michigan. There seems to be no doubt but that the by-law will carry by a large majority.

#### Dunnville

The people of Dunnville are hard at work securing acreage for a sugar factory, which they hope to have erected for the season of 1902. Something in the neighborhood of 2,500 acres are already contracted, and it is thought the next two weeks will bring the amount up to at least 4,500. Mr. Wm. Gaffney of Bay City, who made a report upon conditions of the locality, says in regard to the beets which he took with him to Michigan for analysis: I caused an analysis of those beets which I carried in my valise from the Gracey and McQuillan plots to be made by the chemists of the West Bay City factory immediately upon my arrival in the city, with the satisfactory result of 13.50 per cent. of sugar, which was 2 per cent. higher than beets tested in the factory for patrons with a view of harvesting for the factory had tested at that time. These beets were gathered about the 3rd or 4th week in September, and analyzed a week or ten days later.

On Saturday, Oct. 26, Prof. Shuttleworth reports having tested at the Agricultural College several samples from the same district running as high as 16 and 17 per cent. sugar content.

The following are some returns of the tonnage grown on experimental plots under Inspector N. W. Little of the Agricultural College:

|                       | Tons Per Acre. |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| H. Rittenhouse ... .. | 21             |
| H. Hicks ... ..       | 20             |
| John Hoffman ... ..   | 20             |
| J. Sider ... ..       | 20             |
| J. Robinson ... ..    | 23             |
| Wm. Kline ... ..      | 32             |
| W. Stringer ... ..    | 33             |

At \$4.00 per ton the lowest would receive \$80 per acre and the highest \$132. These are remarkable results and it is not to be wondered at that the farmers are anxious to grow beets for a factory.

#### To Talk Sugar Beets.

The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union has been exceedingly fortunate in securing a promise from Dr. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C., to give an address at the Agricultural College on the

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**Sugar Beet Industry.** Dr. Wiley is the Chief of the Division of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and as he has made a special study of the sugar beet industry, there is probably no better authority on this subject on the American Continent. As sugar beet growing in Ontario is now in its infancy, the information which Dr. Wiley will be able to give will be greatly appreciated. This address will be given at the time of the annual meeting of the Experimental Union, and will likely take place in the Convocation Hall at the College, on Monday evening, December 9th. As there will be cheap rates on the different railroads to the meeting of the Experimental Union and to the Provincial Winter Show, a great many people will have an opportunity to hear Dr. Wiley's lecture on a subject which is receiving so much attention in Ontario at the present time.

Other information regarding the annual meeting of the Experimental Union can be obtained by writing to the secretary, C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

### The Proper Soil.

The sugar beet requires plenty of moisture and the physical conditions and properties of the soil are features to be considered. The ideal conditions for growing sugar beets is a soil having a sandy or porous moisture stratum. The soil being loose allows the beet to penetrate to a great depth and secure moisture by capillary attraction, which, by proper cultivation, brings the water up from below. Although the sugar beet requires plenty of moisture it does not necessarily follow that it requires a large amount of rain. On the contrary, beets planted in the right kind of soil will stand a greater drouth than any other root crop. The subsoil should be of a porous and penetrable nature. Hard pan and stiff subsoil are fatal to the success of the beet. New lands and brush lands that are considered desirable for corn and potatoes are not desirable for beets, as a rule, as they have a tendency to produce a large beet, that runs low in purity and sugar content. The best and only safe test of the soil is that made by experimenting with the actual growth of the beets.

### The Preparation of the Soil

The sugar beet has a tendency to send down its taproot to a great depth as compared with other roots. In order to produce beets of the right form and purity it is necessary to properly prepare the ground. If this is not done and the soil is not sufficiently loose to permit the beet to grow down, it becomes straggly, mis-shapen and rooty, and grows above ground, making it almost worthless for sugar factory purposes and a great loss to the grower. Deep plowing is necessary. The soil should be plowed about eight inches deep, followed with a subsoiler that will

loosen the earth about seven inches more. This should be done in the fall, turned over once more in the spring, and harrowed back and forth until it becomes thoroughly pulverised. Upon the preparation of the soil largely depends the success of the crop, and too much care cannot be taken to start right. The first step is to properly prepare the soil.

### Value of Pulp

Over in the Alma, Michigan, district the farmers are beginning to appreciate the pulp from the sugar factories and large quantities of it is being hauled away for winter feeding. The farmers about Alma are great stock farmers. They appreciate the value of stock to the farm and they also appreciate the value of the pulp for stock feeding.

Last season experiments were carried on at Alma for the express purpose of determining the value of pulp as a stock food.

Mr. A. W. Wright had two car loads of cattle of 25 head each, averaging within five pounds of each other fed for experiment by a man sent by the Agricultural College. The experiment was conducted fourteen weeks. Each car load was fed the same feed, only one had all the pulp they could eat, and the other had none. They were weighed at the end of each two weeks, and the pulp fed cattle gained the fastest, showing at the end of the experiment a gain of 128 pounds per head, while those that had no pulp showed only a gain of 62½ pounds.

T. M. Granger fed milch cows and sold the cream to the Alma Creamery. The cows kept up well, and increased in their flow of milk, producing as much cream as grass-fed cows. No taint or taste was noticeable in either cream or milk. Ira Snuydam turned off young cattle as fat stock in the spring having wintered them on pulp and coarse foods without grain.

Geo. Daniel of Elwell wintered 65 head of cattle on straw and a small feed of corn stalks with plenty of beet pulp and a very little meal. His cattle wintered better than any cattle he ever carried through a winter before. We might give more experiments along this line, but have not the space.—Michigan Sugar Beet.

### Ontario Sugar Co.

The Ontario Sugar Co. is now up to the point of awarding a contract for the erection of their sugar plant. The building committee are now visiting the different factories in the United States and so soon as the by-laws to be voted upon by the town of Berlin and the township of Waterloo are carried a contract will be awarded, and work upon the factory commenced at once. Acreage contracts are being made at a rapid pace under Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, Superintendent of the Company, assisted by twelve of the leading farmers in the district. No trouble is anticipated in securing all the acreage desired.

A point on which the public is liable to mistake is on the idea of what sugar is. Many people suppose that beet sugar is in some way a different article from cane sugar, or that it is a sort of imitation. Sugar is sugar, the world over and wherever found, just as gold is gold or copper is copper. Sugar has the same quality; it is sugar whether in the form of white crystals, or brown or yellow mush, or maple sugar, or molasses, or syrup, or beet juice or cane juice. Through all these forms it is true to its chemical nature, and its form can be changed by the practiced expert provided he has the necessary apparatus. There is a slight difference between cane sugar and beet sugar, but it is only a variation of the crystallization or the amount of moisture in composition.

One bright friend came in the other day with what he thought was a conundrum.

"Why is a newspaper like a woman?"

The various answers were:

"Because both have to be known to be appreciated."

"Because it has to have some one to run it."

"Because both are good advertising mediums."

"Because both have to be pressed?"

"Because it sometimes changes its dress and tells tales."

The correct answer is: "Because every man should have one of his own, and not be running after his neighbor's."

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100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N.Y.

# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 15th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

### FARM HELP EXCHANGE

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

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

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

### Help Wanted.

Wanted, young man to take charge of stock farm near Spokane, Washington State, U. S., must be thoroughly practical, and understand the raising and breeding of fancy cattle, sheep and swine, and above all must not be afraid of hard work. \$30 a month and board to begin with, and if satisfactory would be given an interest in the Jersey herd. a.

Wanted at once, first class farm and stock man to work on a large grain farm and attend thoroughbred stock. Must be active, willing, trustworthy, temperate and no smoker. Wages vary according to experience and age from \$200 to \$250 per year and, including board and washing. Address, F. W. Brown, Plainview Stock Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. a.

Wanted, two good men and strong boy for dairy farm. Will pay good wages to good man. Must be able to milk and willing to learn. No. 859. a.

Wanted a good man to work on dairy farm, must be reliable in every way. Good wages paid to right party. No. 855. b.

Wanted.—Good boy to work on dairy farm, must be reliable in every way. Good wages paid to right party. No. 856. b.

Wanted.—A man to engage by the year on a farm in the County

of Victoria. Must be a good choremán, able to milk but not always expected to do so, except when necessary, and to understand general farm work. Also must be temperate and have no bad habits. Good wages. Duties to commence about the last of December. No. 857. b.

A man wanted for winter months to milk and feed stock and for general farm work. A middle-aged man would do but must be sober and steady. A permanent engagement at good wages to right man. Apply at once. No. 858. b.

### Domestic Help Wanted.

Wanted at once, servant girl to hire by the year. One with experience on a farm and used to country life. A good position for a smart willing girl. Wages for first year \$120 with board. Address Mrs. F. W. Brown, Plainview Stock Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. a.

### Situations Wanted.

A position wanted by a young man for winter months. Has had considerable experience with stock. Good references. Address, Robt. Demorest, Dwight P. O., Ont. Care of McCormack's Camp. b.

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

### Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

### Notes on Institute Work in British Columbia

BY SUPERINTENDENT CREELMAN.

Early in the season, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock

Commissioner, made application to us for certain speakers to go to British Columbia to judge at the principal fairs in that province, and to conduct a series of Institute meetings.

Mr. Duncan Anderson of Rugby, and Mr. Andrew Elliott of Gait, were selected for the work, and after being absent about six weeks, have returned home. Mr. Elliott reports that on account of work not being so well organized as in Ontario there was some jealousy between the local associations, and that much tact had to be employed to avoid being drawn into party squabbles. Mr. Elliott says that British Columbia is a country of magnificent distances, and that sometimes they drove sixty-five miles to hold a meeting, and then sixty-five miles back to the next place, or a total of 130 miles in two days, and meetings in the evenings.

When asked if he liked this new country better than his own, Mr. Elliott replied that he was more than ever convinced that of all the places he had ever seen for comfortable surroundings and possibilities for success, there is no farming country like Ontario. "I feel," said he, "that the Ontario Department of Agriculture cannot too highly recommend the lands in New Ontario for settlement. There is no country that offers better inducements to a poor man, nor is there any place that I know of where a young man of the right stamp can as soon place himself in an independent position, as in the new lands of Ontario." I believe if some of our successful Ontario farmers, such as the members of your Institute staff, were sent directly to the Old Country to canvass the British Isles; to go to the schools and country hamlets and let the rural population know the possibilities of farming in Ontario, there would be a wonderful exodus of the very best class of emigrants towards the lands of Ontario." Continuing, Mr. Elliott said: "These are just the people we want and not the people of the large cities and towns. I think it is a mistake to keep up agencies in the larger places and neglect the people in the rural constituencies. I believe one good tenant farmer from the Old Country is worth a dozen young fellows who know nothing about agriculture."

We have not seen Mr. Anderson since his return, but hope to hear from him at an early date when we will give our readers the benefit of his experience in the West.

### Prof. Hart's Observations on Muskoka Farming.

Mr. J. W. Hart, Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, who was sent by the Farmers' Institute Department to judge the live stock and dairy products at the Muskoka fairs, was

prevented by the rain from making the advertised address on "Live Stock and Dairying" on the grounds at the fall fair, Gravenhurst, held Oct. 4. However, he has furnished The Banner with the following observations on the Agricultural resources of Muskoka, referring particularly to the extension of our production of animals and their products.

"Plant and animal life are mutually dependent on each other, which is one of the reasons why mixed farming is better than exclusive grain growing, even in districts where all of the land is arable. In Muskoka there are extensive areas which should never be cleared but left to perpetuate the benefits of large forest preserves. There are tracts already cleared and wide areas now covered with scrubby timber upon which great herds and flocks might be pastured. Again there are large tracts of swampy land, now unproductive, which if properly cleared and drained would produce the feed for the winter maintenance of stock. The most casual observer is struck with the toothsome qualities of Muskoka beef and mutton due to the splendid pasturage and the wise selection of breeds on the part of the enterprising farmers of the country. That life both plant and animal reaches its best development near the northern limit of growth is an axiom that a whole volume could be written on, but for the present a few instances will suffice. In the Southern States seed potatoes have to be brought from the north each year and the small watery specimens grown cannot be compared to the splendid tubers to be seen at your district fair. The same is true of nearly all vegetables which flourish in the north temperate zone. Apples and the various small fruits attain perfection in cold latitudes. Why has Canada with only 35 per cent. of the entries in the live stock classes at the Pan-American carried off 60 per cent. of the prizes? It might be answered the abilities of our breeders, which would only be another illustration of the truth.

Barley is said to ripen at Hammerfest, Norway, six weeks after sowing. The farther north the longer the day light lasts during the growing season, but to even mention all the causes that contribute to the rapid growth and excellent quality of that growth, both plant and animal in Muskoka would far exceed the limits of newspaper articles.

In breeds of cattle I have been favorably struck with the appearance of the Shorthorns and their grades shown at the different Muskoka fairs. Many farmers have extensive unfenced ranges for cattle with a comparatively small amount of land that can be profitably cultivated and they find beef raising profitable.

Store steers should be raised in considerable numbers which in their turn should be furnished for export by those farmers who can grow the crops for this purpose.

The Ayrshire should prove a profitable breed for Muskoka hill side. A few enterprising dairymen, who supply milk for the great summer tourist demand, find their ideal in the Jersey. Having butter and egg shipped in is certainly a condition of affairs that your farmers should bring to an end.

The nutritious, abundant and succulent herbage which imparts such delicious flavors to your meats has a similar effect upon the milk, but while the flavor of milk has an important bearing on the butter made from it, there are other sources of flavor in butter. The fats of milk given by strippers are different in character from those of cows fresh in milk. The butter made from new milk cows having a lively agreeable melting flavor which is not so evident as lactation advances. Perhaps the most important source of flavor in butter, if we except such objectional flavors as turnips and onions impart, as regards the average consumer is the flavor produced subsequent to milking under the action of the bacteria that obtain access to the milk. Lactic acid producing species bring about the normal ripening of the cream and produce pleasant flavor. Filth germs, whatever their source, injure the quality of the resulting butter. The texture of the butter on the whole could be improved by the more liberal use of ice and by the employment of lever butter workers such as any farmer can make.

A great many samples of butter were shown at the different fairs in Muskoka, which showed improper salting. Sufficient salt should be used to give the butter the desired flavor. The presence of undissolved salt is not desirable. Some good butter salt, such as Windsor dairy salt should be used. It is poor economy to use low grade salt in seasoning such a valuable article of food as butter.

The Muskoka dairyman has a great market for his products right at his door. A few cream separators are being operated and in the near future they are certain to be more extensively introduced. There is more than one locality in Muskoka where a cream gathering creamery would be a profitable investment if it was properly located, equipped and managed. That there is a bright outlook for the stock grower and dairymen of Muskoka is very evident if the experiences of the past are any indication. The intelligent efforts of the farmers, who will avail themselves of the natural resources of the country so well adapted for the production of concentrated and high grade food products will result in the prosperity of the men of all trades and professions dependant as they are for their daily bread upon the Agricultural class." — Gravenhurst Banner.

### Mr. McNeil at Meaford.

They had the educational idea, in another form, at the Meaford fair also. Speaking of this, The Mirror says:

"One of the interesting and instructive features of the exhibition held in Meaford on Thursday and Friday of last week was the practical exhibition of apple-packing given by A. McNeil, Government fruit inspector. Despite the minor attractions on the grounds, a large number of farmers took great interest in watching Mr. McNeil demonstrate and explain his method of packing. The barrel, Mr. McNeil said, should be placed on a plank. A round-bottomed basket, well padded, should be used for putting the apples into the barrel. As each basket of apples is deposited in the barrel give it a slight shake so as to allow them to settle into place. Mr. McNeil explained that good packing cannot be secured unless the barrel is given a slight shake as each basket of apples is emptied into it. Continue filling in this way until the chime is reached, then begin to face up head. Have a follower made of a circular piece of wood to fit in the barrel, a little smaller than the head. As the apples are filled in press them with the one hand and jar the barrel with the other. When the barrel is filled to the chime it is better to put screw pressure on the follower, thus leaving a good solid surface for forcing the barrel. This should be done by keeping the blossom end of the apples up, so as to give the bearing surface for head of barrel. Just how full the barrel should be is entirely a matter of discretion. In packing for local market or for storage purposes, comparatively little pressure is required, but for export considerable pressure should be applied. This is especially necessary in the case of long shipment, otherwise the barrel is likely to become slack. Every pains should be taken so as to give the greatest amount of support to the head of the barrel. According to the new Fruit Act, the grower's name and address must be on each barrel, and in no case must the facing be different from the rest of the barrel; the fruit must be uniform throughout. Mr. McNeil ventured the opinion that the apple business would never be on a business basis until every farmer had facilities for packing and storing his apple crop for a few months at least. At present the farmer has sometimes to sell his apples at a loss, owing to the lack of proper facilities for storing them. If he could hold his apples until the market improved he would realize considerably more money for them. As an illustration of this, Mr. McNeil cited the case of one farmer in St. Vincent who was offered only 50 cents a barrel for his apples last fall. Instead of selling at that price, the farmer put his apples in storage until the early winter months, when he sold the bulk of them at \$2 a barrel. The large number of farmers who took advantage of Mr. McNeil's exhibition augurs well for the future.

One of the most effective ways of impressing a man with your wisdom is to listen while he talks.

as it will have a tendency to introduce educational features into our local exhibition.

### The Canadian Horse Trade.

Writing in the Canadian Gazette, Mr. John Dyke argues that Canada has at present a great opportunity in the horse trade. "She is not able," he declares, "to meet one tithe of the demand that now exists for the class of horse than can be raised in Canada. 'She has not the stock,'" says Mr. Dyke, "for the simple reason that her breeds have been neglected. What, for instance, has become of the very profitable trade in Canadian hunters and carriage horses which existed in Great Britain from 1876 to 1880? The trade simply does not exist at the present moment. There was at that time—as reference to London, Liverpool, Scottish and Irish papers will show—a keen demand by some of the best English judges for these Canadian horses. The competition for them among job-masters and dealers at public auctions was keen. Thus, in The London Field of August, 1877, we find a record of a sale at Liverpool of a large number of Canadian horses, one trotter fetching 230 guineas, two carriage horses making 250 guineas (bought for Paris), while the rest fetched prices ranging from 90 to 150 guineas. At Glasgow a pair of Canadian cobs fetched 320 guineas at auction. During the navigation season of 1878 no fewer than 690 Canadian horses were exported to Great Britain from Quebec and Montreal, and nearly as many via Boston and New York; and Messrs. Grand & Sons of Toronto, when finishing up their season's shipments, found that they had made an average of £90 per horse. Similar prices were obtained by other sellers."

A present demand exists, Mr. Dyke argues; it is the supply that fails. "Carriage horses are, as a rule, not so good in Canada to-day as they were twenty or thirty years ago. . . . The 'pocket' (to use a mining term) of good horses bred by Canadian thoroughbreds was soon worked out, and the proper number of sires have not been imported from the mother country to keep pace with the demand." What is recommended is that, since the ordinary private owner can hardly pay \$5,000 for the thoroughbred sires needed to bring about an infusion of new blood, the Dominion and Provincial Governments, on economic grounds as well as to meet Imperial necessities, should supply Canadian centres with high-class sires.

Discussing Mr. Dyke's suggestion, The Gazette observes that an outlay of \$50,000 in helping to place fifteen or twenty sires in the Northwest—why only in the Northwest?—would advance the industry by ten or even twenty years. A further suggestion advanced is that steps be taken to encourage the retention in the country for, say, six years of the progeny of such sires. The present moment seems favorable

for a carefully thought-out attempt to encourage this valuable branch of industry.

### Institute Workers as Expert Judges

(Continued from last issue.)

#### LESSONS IN FEEDING AT BUFFALO.

"It is also giving some practical lessons in feeding," Mr. Drummond added. "The Ayrshire herdsman there is a good man to fit cattle for the show ring; but he fails in economical feeding for a feed test in milk production. He has been using oil-cake meal—an admirable feed to make cattle look well. But he could have got more milk and butter from gluten at a little over half the cost."

Speakers agreed as to the value of oats for feeding dairy cattle—largely as a matter of keeping them in condition—but both agreed that oats are too high now to make them profitable feed to use largely.

#### DAIRYMEN WHO BUY THEIR MILK COWS.

Then there was a drift of to the plan followed by dairymen, whose business is the supplying of milk to large cities, of buying their milkers instead of raising them. Mr. Drummond had a good deal of experience in this line when living near Montreal.

"It is the only possible plan," said he. "The milkman wants all his product for sale and cannot spare any for the raising of calves."

"The sort of cow that should be bought depends," he added, "on the season when buying is done. If I were buying a cow fresh now I would take one with some beef characteristics, and, after milking her six months, turn her off for cow beef about March. Buying fresh in spring, I would take one wholly of dairy type. The latter will go on producing milk on the fresh grass, while the beef animal would be apt to run to flesh. Speaking generally, a beefy animal will sell for about as much dry as you pay for her fresh, while there is a loss in selling of \$5 to \$10 on a dairy type but the latter makes up for loss by extra production while she is milking. In Montreal district there is never any difficulty in buying milkers, as they are wanted. Ordinary farmers there raise five or six calves in a season, and they have as many cows to sell off annually. The latter are picked up by drovers, who take them to Montreal for sale to milkmen, just as drovers in Ontario pick up stockers to sell in Toronto. I have seen 400 or 500 offered in one day."

"And there is more profit in raising milkers for sale in this way than there is in selling stockers," added Mr. Stevenson.

#### WHERE NOVA SCOTIA HAS THE ADVANTAGE.

Turning back again to the question of the effect of feed on quality, and dealing from a beef standpoint Mr. Drummond remarked: "Take

two Ontario steers, finish one here and the other in the Maritime Provinces, and the latter will give the better quality of beef. Yes, the brine in the air, due to the proximity of the ocean, may affect both the general condition of the animal and the quality of the feed used. It is possible, on this basis, that the superiority of Denmark in dairying is not so much due to the skill of her people as to the fact that her geographical position resembles that of Nova Scotia."

Finally the talk drifted back to the show ring again.

#### TWO REMARKABLY GOOD ANIMALS.

But to get back to the cattle at Orillia. A two-year-old Shorthorn heifer and a two-year-old bull, shown by Geo. Crawford, of Oro, made a particularly strong impression on the judges. "That heifer," said Mr. Stevenson, "has an exceptionally strong loin, the point where the most valuable cut is found; the only weakness is a slight shortage in heart room."

In judging the younger Shorthorns, as in judging the younger Berks, one point was especially noticeable—the judges did not go by size alone, without regard to age. Quality, age considered, was the standard. On this basis hogs and calves, of barely half the size of rivals, got first prize. Few judges have the courage to do this."

#### ONE GREAT MISTAKE.

Mr. Stevenson, speaking on this topic afterwards, said: "One of the greatest mistakes that can be made is to mix these two types. Beef production and dairy production should be carried on as separate and distinct industries. Yes, I know there are Shorthorns in the Old Country that make remarkable records as milk-producers. They are not bad beef animals, either; but neither are they the best. The fact is the further you go towards developing dairy characteristics in an animal the further you get away from the beef type."

"That is right," added Mr. Drummond, "and the sooner this country recognizes that fact the better. We should adopt the Fisher idea of breeding by sections. As a case in point, take South Ontario. That section has a name for Shorthorn production; the majority of the people there are breeding along beef lines. They ought to keep right on along that line. By all staying together they will make more money than by dividing up. It so greatly reduces the cost of marketing where a lot of one sort of product can be obtained in a narrow area."

(To be continued.)

A colored servant, sweeping a room, found a six-pence belonging to a lodger. "You may keep it for your honesty." Afterwards he missed a gold pencil case, and asked the servant if he had seen it. "Yes, sir. I have kept it for my honesty."

# The Farm Home

## Just Be Glad.

O heart of mine, we shouldn't  
Worry so,  
What we've missed of calm we  
couldn't  
Have, you know;  
What we've met of stormy pain,  
And of sorrow's driving rain,  
We can better meet again,  
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour  
We have known;  
When the tears fell with the shower;  
All alone,  
Were not shine and shower blent  
As the gracious Master meant?  
Let us temper our content  
With his own.

For we know not every morrow  
Can be sad;  
So forgetting all the sorrow  
We have had,  
Let us fold away our fears,  
And put by our foolish tears,  
And through all the coming years  
Just be glad.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

## Table Decoration.

The first essential to a well arranged table is a pure white, smoothly ironed cloth. The cloth, if of fairly good quality, should be without starch, and is much nicer if spread over another table covering, thus preventing noise when dishes are set upon it. To my fancy, table napkins are much more tasteful when simply folded and all dishes, glass and silver, should be clean as soap and water and clean cloths can make them. I am not at this time going to describe the correct method of table setting for a dinner party, but shall just give a few of the minor points so that our girls may find it easy to have their tables looking well and yet be arranged in a correct and simple form.

If one forms a habit of placing certain articles on the table in regular order and in certain places, it will prevent the necessity of getting up for something forgotten.

It will be found less labor to put all knives and forks to be used during the meal on the table at once. If more than one fork is required they should be placed at the left. The dinner fork nearest the plate, etc., and at the right of the plate the knives and spoons are placed side by side. A tablespoon for soup, the knives beginning with dinner knife nearest the plate. They should be placed in straight rows, not slanting, nor should spoons be placed in front of the plate. The napkins or serviettes, are usually placed between the knives and forks. The soup ladle should be placed in front of the soup server. Carving knife and fork with the meat server. Salt and pepper dishes should be placed side by side between each two guests. That would mean usually at each corner and in the centre at

each side. Sugar and cream and the tea spoons are usually placed in front of the hostess. While butter is not considered a necessity on the dinner table, few country people would think the meal complete without it. The butter dishes may be put on also in front of the one who is to serve it. Glasses for milk or water also may be placed at each plate. It will be found much easier to prepare dinner if this much of the work is done early in the day, leaving the whole of the mind to be directed towards the cooking. For the table decoration proper one should be very chary of using many colors or of using highly scented flowers. And one needs not a large garden to have some brightness on the dinner table though the best decorations are the bright faces of the guests. Growing plants with their foliage and flowers are often used. Though I like best a flat decoration which does not prevent one seeing the faces opposite.

## MY PRIZE TABLE BOUQUET.

I shall describe my method of building a table piece which won first prize against many competitors. And though it was not considered worthy by some on account of its lack of showy colors, was pronounced by others to be "lovely." I used a dinner platter, which I filled with wet sand. In this I placed fresh green ferns of the many varieties growing in our woods. These were not placed in regular order nor in set patterns, but showing as much of their natural grace as possible. Around the edge, and here and there, also with careless or careful irregularity were placed uneven sprigs of pale lavender and white shades of a wild flower that grows in profusion in the autumn, called, I think, the wild aster. A very few red berries were also introduced and the remaining spaces filled with white asters, single and double, large and small, and partially hidden by the graceful ferns. I left the roots of the ferns attached, though, of course, there were no roots seen nor sand nor the platter. If one used a table lamp, it would be placed in the centre of the flowers and should be tall and shaded, but a hanging lamp does not shut off your vis-a-vis as does a stand lamp or a tall epergne of flowers. All flowers are beautiful, even the showy sunflowers, when properly placed, but they must have harmonious surrounding. Gaudy flowers are as much out of place on a well set table as are colored table cloths of scarlets, blues and greens. I am very fond of the old blue in dishes. Yet I believe the more delicate shades are in better taste.

—M. E. Graham.

This Department is always open for correspondence from farmers' wives, etc.

## Hints by May Manton.

### WOMAN'S FANCY BLOUSE, N. D. 3953.

Fancy blouses are in great demand both for entire gowns for indoor wear and odd bodies to be worn with jacket suits, to the theatre, informal luncheons and the like. The model shown is essentially smart and is well suited to both uses. The material from which the original was made is louisine silk in pastel green, the bands being white edged with black velvet and worked with French knots in black, the narrow vest and collar, silk of a deeper tone, trimmed with Persian bands, and the undersleeves the deepest toned silk to match the vest.



3953 Fancy Waist,  
32 to 40 Bust.

The fitted lining closes at the centre front and serves as a foundation for the various parts of the waist. The back is smooth across the shoulders but drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are laid in five tucks each, that extend to yoke depth and provide soft folds below. The narrow

Only vegetable oils—and  
no coarse animal fats—  
are used in making

**"Baby's  
Own  
Soap"**

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it  
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vest is plain and is arranged over the lining and beneath the fronts, being attached permanently at the right side and hooked over on to the left. The sleeves are novel and generally becoming. The upper portions are snug, but not tight, and are curved at the lower edge to allow the soft puffs of the undersleeves to fall through. At the waist is an odd shaped belt that is wider at the back, narrower at the front.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of material 21 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27 inches wide or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 41 inches wide will be required with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21 inches wide for vest and under sleeves.

This pattern 2953 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

#### What to Wear this Winter.

A charming new wrap is a Russian blouse, made of shaggy material to wear with a short skirt. Trimmings of heavy braid and galloon will be worn more than ever before.

Green is the favorite color of the season, the more subdued shades prevailing.

Black silk waists, to be worn with odd skirts of black serge, cloth or cheviot, are much in vogue.

For evening wear nothing is more popular than black net or mouse-line over black or white silk.

The new flannel waists have flat buttons and long-waisted pouch fronts.

Small metal buttons are much used for trimming dresses this autumn.

The papoda sleeve is the latest thing in Paris. It is small at the top and widens toward the bottom, where it becomes quite large.

Some of the newest things in furs are long stoles, or little round collars with long tabs. Little tight-fitting fur coats are also popular — November Ladies' Home Journal.

#### Serving Fish.

When fish occupies a prominent place on the family bill of fare, the manner of serving it should be varied so as to avoid that "damnable iteration" which tends to disgust. Fried fish may be served occasionally, but much that is fried would be better as well as more wholesome broiled.\* Boiling fish—save in the case of cod, halibut, salmon and haddock—is both an insipid and wasteful way of cooking fish. Unless a fish is uniform in thickness and perfectly fresh, it will break in the boiling. The best way to boil it is not to boil it at all but cook in a steamer over boiling

\*Chilled to the bone? A tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whiskey. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

water. If that is not convenient, put on a plate, tie the plate in a square of cloth, put in salted boiling water and simmer, not boil, until the flesh separates easily from the bones. Lift cloth, plate and fish together, drain thoroughly. Serve the fish in a folded serviette and the sauce in a sauceboat. Garnish with slices of lemon, or hard-boiled eggs, potato balls or sliced pickles.

To make boiled fish palatable a rich sauce is required. Hollandaise and sauce piquante are best with salmon, while lobster, oyster or shrimp go excellently well with cod, halibut, haddock and cusk.

## FALL TERM

Now Open in all Departments of the

### Central Business College

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Young men and women are coming in from all parts of the Dominion to attend our school, because they find with us very superior advantages. Our catalogue explains them. Write for it.

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Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

# GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of Persons are Hastening Towards their Graves as a Result of this Dread Disease.

READ HOW TO SAVE YOURSELF  
Full Free Course of Treatment to Our Readers



DR. SLOCUM IN HIS LABORATORY

Demonstrating to Medical Men, Scientists, Statesmen and Students the Value of the New Slocum System of Treatment for the Permanent Cure of Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Wasting Diseases.

Do you cough?  
Do your lungs pain you?  
Is your throat sore and inflamed?  
Do you spit up phlegm?  
Does your head ache?  
Is your appetite bad?  
Are your lungs delicate?  
Are you losing flesh?  
Are you pale and thin?  
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

Consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-fashioned beliefs that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that none could recover who were once firmly clasped in its relentless grip.

But now known to be curable, made so by the discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system of treatment. Now known to be preventable and curable by following and practising his teachings.

The new system of treatment will cure you of consumption and of all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs as a foundation.

It is not a drug system, but a system of germ destruction and body building.

Not guess work, but science.

Not a step backward, but a stride out of the old ruts.

Made possible only by Pasteur's, Virchow's, Metchnikoff's and Slocum's latest discoveries in bacteriology, hygiene and therapeutics.

In plain English, a system of modern scientific disease curing.

The Slocum System consists of Four Preparations which act simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all lung troubles and disorders complicated by loss of flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, giving post-office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto.

Mention THE FARMING WORLD. For sale by all druggists.



# The Farming World.

PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Publisher, . . . D. T. MCANISH.  
Editor, . . . J. W. WHEATON, B.A.

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published weekly, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

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**Letters** should be addressed to:  
THE FARMING WORLD,  
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,  
TORONTO.

## Angora Goats Wanted.

A subscriber at Plevna, Ont., wishes to know where he can procure a pair of Angora goats and what the price will be for them. If any of our readers can supply this information we shall be glad to forward it to the inquirer.

## Prizes at Orillia Fair.

Mr. J. R. Harvie, Orillia, Ont., writes in regard to the Orillia Fair recently held: "The cows shown there had to be giving milk and as my show cows are not due to calve till next month, I could not show them under the regulations. For this reason my list of prizes was not as large as it would otherwise have been. I, however, secured all the herd prizes."

## A Splendid Family Journal.

The Dresden Times of last week says: "For many of the interesting items continually published in these columns the Times is indebted to that splendid family journal, The Farming World, Toronto. Every farmer in this vicinity, who wishes to keep posted on the best farming methods in all departments should subscribe for this journal."

## Agricultural Events

The following list of agricultural events should be kept in a prominent place by every farmer. The more of them he can attend the better:

Entomological Society of Ontario, at London, November 13 and 14.

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Cobourg, December 4, 5 and 6.

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Guelph, December 9 and 10.

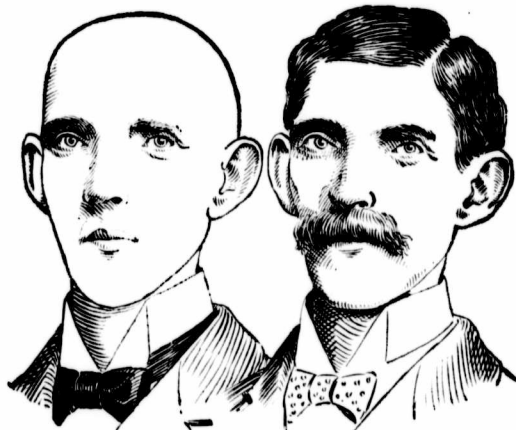
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair,

# He Was Bald-Headed

## Most Remarkable Restoration of Hair to a Prominent Ohio Citizen by a New Free Remedy.

### It Grows Hair on Any Bald Head--Thickens Thin Hair, Eyebrows or Lashes, Stops Hair Coming Out and Restores Grey Hair to Natural Color.

### Free Trial Package Mailed Duty Free to Any Address.



HENRY LAGEDROST, Hamilton, Ohio.

These Portraits Plainly Show What This Great Free Remedy Does.

Those who are losing their hair or have parted with their locks can have it restored by a remedy that is sent free to all. A Cincinnati firm has concluded that the best way to convince people that hair can be grown on any head is to let them try it and see for themselves. All sorts of theories have been advanced to account for falling hair, but after all, it is the remedy we are after and not the theory. People who need more hair, or are anxious to save what they have, or from sickness, dandruff, or other causes have lost their hair, should at once send their name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 4543 Butterfield Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2c. stamp to cover postage, and they will forward prepaid by mail and duty free a sufficient free trial package of their remedy to fully prove its remarkable action in quickly removing all trace of dandruff and scalp disease and forcing a new growth of hair.

The escape from baldness of Henry Lagedrost, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of the city of Hamilton, Ohio, is remarkable, and the

photos of him published herewith are ample proof that this great Free remedy will grow hair on any bald head. He says:

"My hair began falling out in spring of 1900 and in November of that year I was entirely bald, being devoid of hair on head as well as on face. I then commenced using Foso, and I have as good a head of hair as I ever had, my head being covered with a good growth of hair, and my lips with a good mustache, and I can cheerfully recommend the Foso Treatment to any one that is bald and in need of anything for the hair.

HENRY B. LAGEDROST, Hamilton, Ohio.

Write to-day for a free trial package. It will be mailed securely sealed in a plain wrapper so that it may be tried privately at home.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness, and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color, and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes.



The Drum in position.

# Deafness

and HEAD NOISES

Relieved, the progress of deafness stopped, and sensitive ears protected by **THE COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS** which are made of soft rubber only; are absolutely invisible and comfortable, and can be worn at all times both day and night, by infants and children, as well as adults, with perfect safety and comfort.

Call, or write for pamphlet and testimonials showing benefit in cases of Catarrhal Deafness, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Discharge from Ears, Relaxed, Sunken or Thickened Drums.

**The COMMON SENSE EAR DRUM AND MEDICINE CO., Limited**  
FREEHOLD BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

Mention this paper

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310 Front St. West, Toronto

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7 miles from the City of Brantford, for \$2,500.  
We have a large list of farms of all sizes. If you want to buy write and say just what you want and we will give you full particulars by next mail.  
S. G. KEAD,  
Real Estate Broker, Brantford

### Honey Wanted

Let us have your price. State how put up. Check sent as soon as we receive the honey.  
**SAMUEL L. LEWIS & CO.,**  
Commission Merchant,  
London, Ont.

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for the NEW PICTORIAL STOCK DOCTOR AND LIVE STOCK CYCLOPEDIA revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address—

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Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
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PRINCIPAL, PROF. SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.,  
TORONTO, CANADA

## Salt In Butter

When you buy Salt for butter-making you want Salt, not lime or other impurity. You want Salt that dissolves quickly, Salt that will give a delicate flavor to the butter. YOU GET ALL THIS IN WINDSOR SALT.

**Windsor Salt**

Guelph, December 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Western Ontario Poultry Show, Guelph, December 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Eastern Ontario Dairy Association, Whitby, January 8, 9 and 10.

Eastern Ontario Poultry Show, Ottawa, February 12.

Western Ontario Dairy Association (place not fixed), January 14 and 15.

Eastern Ontario Auction Sale of Pure Bred Stock, Ottawa, February 12.

Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Woodstock, December 3, 4 and 5.

### Australian Agriculture.

The importance of agriculture as a factor in the material progress of a State possessing an abundance of suitable land is beginning to be recognized in New South Wales, where the area under cultivation shows not only a steady annual increase, but also improved production both in quantity and quality. As a result, in some measure, of a more scientific treatment of the soil. In this direction much assistance has been afforded by the State Government, which, taking a lesson from the United States, has established a large central agricultural college, a few miles distant from Sydney, with a number of experimental stations in various parts of the State. The college accommodates a hundred students, and the applications for admission are always in advance of the number that can be accepted. The work of the students is divided between their class room studies and their practice in the field. The course of training extends over two years, the students of each year forming a distinct class. In the class rooms and laboratories the principal and the two science masters lecture on their special sets of subjects, and everything discussed is afterwards followed out by practical demonstration in the field. The farm comprises a total of over 3,500 acres, and the diversity of the crops is so great and the branches so numerous that there is always field work in progress to provide for the daily employment of fifty students.

### Too Much.

Mistress: Now, Bridget, there is one thing I must insist upon. If you break anything, I want you to come and tell me at once.

Bridget: Sure, ma'am, I can't be runnin' ter ve every minute of the day.—Brooklyn Life.

Husband and wife are equal: the one not inferior to the other: the wife not a slave: not a housekeeper—but an equal: a companion. And just so far as a young man starts out with that idea fixed firmly in his mind—to make a companion, a comrade, a chum of his wife—just so far does he start out right.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

### OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Dupham Cattle, "Milking Strains"; Yorkshire Pigs; Plymouth Rock Poultry.  
**John Cousins & Sons.**

Harrison, Ont.



### Oxford Downs for Sale!

1 Imported aged Ram  
4 Good Shearing Rams  
15 Good Ram Lambs  
12 Nice Ewe Lambs  
6 Shearing Ewes  
The above are all sired by Imp. Rams  
8 or 10 aged Imported Ewes



PRICES REASONABLE.

**SMITH EVANS, : GOUROCK, ONT.**

### OXFORDS AT BRANT FARM

Some good yearling feed rams. Limited number of ram and ewe lambs, splendid type and style. Some aged ewes cheap.  
Burford Station  
T'graph & Phone  
**H. JULL & SONS**  
Mt. Vernon, Ont.



Live Stock Labels in large or small lot, also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list.  
**R. W. JAMES,**  
Bowmanville, Ont.



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



### Cramming Machines

Fattening Coops,  
Incubators and Brooders  
All kinds of Poultry Supplies.  
CATALOGUE FREE.  
**A. J. Torgan, Mfr., London.**

### WYANDOTTES

Buff, White and Golden. The people's favorites. Splendid breeders. Cheap.  
**A. W. GRAHAM, Nurseryman & Fruit-grower,**  
St. Thomas.

### FOR SALE

S.C. White Leghorn Cockerels. Cheap, if taken soon.  
**H. D. NORTON,**  
Alliston, Ont.

### "VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE

(Patented Can. & U.S.)

The only nest in the world which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.

Simple—Effective—Durable

No springs—Eggs cannot break.

The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section.

Prevents flies, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never fading, comfortable.

Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to **L. P. Moxin, Inventor, Mfr.,**

13 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



# PURE-BRED STOCK

## NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

### Cattle.

A great many Canadian breeders will be interested in knowing the result of the joint sale of Short-horns, the property of W. Duthie of Collynie and W. S. Marr, Upper-mill, Scotland, which took place on Oct. 8th last. It was one of the best sales ever held by these two well known Scotch breeders and indicates that good breeding pays. The sale was largely attended by breeders from all parts of the United Kingdom. The animals were well brought out and met keen competition.

Some remarkable prices have in former years been obtained at this sale; in fact, last year's was described as "the most sensational sale of Shorthorn cattle ever held in Scotland," but that which took place this year was even more sensational. Not since the memorable and historical sale at Dummore, twenty years ago, when the sum of 2,500 gs. was paid for a two-year-old bull, has there been anything approaching the price paid on Oct. 8th for a single bull call belonging to Mr. Duthie. That gentleman has not only the distinction of breaking his own best record by a long way, but establishing a record for the present century in Scotland, by securing the big price of 650 gs. for a single animal calved in March of the present year. Mr. Duthie's previous record, made at the annual sale last year, was 355 gs., so that on the present occasion he has not far short of doubled his previous record. Many others of his animals made three-figure prices, and the twenty lots realised the magnificent average per head of £157 11s., the best average Mr. Duthie has ever obtained, being over £7 a head more than at last year's sale. Mr. Marr, who also had a superb lot of calves, was less fortunate with his individual prices and his averages than Mr. Duthie; the highest price paid for a single animal of his lot being 310 gs., and his average for nineteen head being £119 17s. 4d. Last year his highest individual figure was 230 gs., while his average for thirteen calves was £125 3s. 2d., showing a decline in his last year's record average of £5 5s. 10d per head. Altogether thirty-nine young bulls were sold at this sale for a total of £5,428 10s., yielding the splendid average of £139 2s. 3d. Taking all things into account, the sale may be reckoned among the historical events of the agricultural year, and as one of the greatest of its kind that has ever taken place in Scotland.

The most exciting incident of the day was the remarkable sale of Mr. Duthie's Royal Scotchman, a

son of the bull Scottish Champion, which Mr. Duthie bought from his friend, Mr. Marr, for 330 gs. last year. He is endowed with lovely colour, possesses great style, and has a beautiful head. He comes from a pure Sittyton dam, Rose of Sittyton, which is from the same dam as the celebrated stock bulls Sittyton Pride and Golden Ray. The estimation in which this six-months call was held was shown in the fact that the bidding started at 110 gs., and that the second offer was 120, whilst in a very short time the price had mounted to 400 gs. By rapid bids the figure was carried to 550 gs., at which juncture the auctioneers appealed to the bidders to make it 600 gs., for "it will shorten the day." His appeal was not responded to, for the next bid was 560 gs., still, shortly afterwards, 600 gs. was reached. Finally, after some persuasive remarks the bull was knocked down, amidst loud cheering, at 650 gs. to Sir William Wills, Bart., Bristol. His chief and plucky opponent was Mr. George Campbell, Harthill, who was acting for American clients.

The following are the averages obtained by Mr. Duthie and Mr. Marr at this and the three preceding years' sales:—

| Mr. Duthie. |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1901        | 20 head £157 11 6 |
| 1899        | 19 head 150 8 6   |
| 1899        | 20 head 123 18 0  |
| 1898        | 24 head 89 9 1    |
| Mr. Marr.   |                   |
| 1901        | 19 head 119 17 4  |
| 1900        | 13 head 126 3 2   |
| 1899        | 16 head 116 18 10 |
| 1898        | 19 head 76 4 2    |

The attendance at the combination cattle show and sale at Kansas City, during the past ten days, has been good. This show is styled the American Royal Show. The sales in connection began on Oct. 22nd. The sale of Shorthorns began on Oct. 23rd, when some good prices were obtained, the average being \$367.38, including one animal at \$1,850. The Iowa breeders were the largest purchasers. They were after cattle and ready to pay for them.

As a direct result of Canada's exhibit of live stock at Buffalo the British Columbia Government is making several purchases of cattle for delivery at Ashcroft, B.C., through the medium of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson. These include 200 Shorthorn yearlings and two carloads of Shorthorn heifers. Cook & Son, of Ohio, have bought a pair of Ayrshire bulls, and Mr. F. A. Converse, Live Stock Superintendent at Buffalo, has become the

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



### SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or Memish. The safest best Blisters ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

**WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any Balm or ointment mixture ever made. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Sent for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:  
THE LA FLECHE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio  
OR 21 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

## LUMP JAW



Lump Jaw means death of the animal and may mean the interests of your herd and pastures. The application of

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

St. Leon, Que., July 29th 1899.  
Dear Sir,—Some time ago I bought a bottle of your Lump Jaw Cure and I succeeded in curing a bull as I thank you very much. One of my friends has a cow that has a swelling on the neck near the ear and he wishes to have a bottle of your remedy. Yours truly  
NAPOLEON RIVET.

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

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

## BRANTFORD ENGINES.

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE.  
2 to 25 H.P.

The Perfected Product of Many Years' Experience.  
Also Makers of Steel Windmills and Water-works Outfits, Etc.

**WRITE US.**

owner of a carload of Ayrshire heifers and one bull. C. M. Winslow, of Vermont, has secured one Ayrshire bull, and H. E. Cook, of the same State, two Shorthorn bulls.

**Sheep.**

At the annual show and sale of Leicester sheep held at Aberdeen, Scotland, last month, the property of Messrs. Ruth & Anderson, there was a good attendance of buyers. The results of the sale are given by the North British Agriculturist as follows:

"At the sale there was a good attendance of breeders and others from a wide area, and a very steady level trade was experienced for the best classes of sheep, a goodly proportion of which, as usual, were bought for Orkney and Shetland, the Messrs. Hamilton & Manson being extensive purchasers. The Barrelwell first prize of five shearlings averaged £8 18s, selling to £10, bought by Mr. Beaton, Middlethird. Mr. Hume's lot of eight averaged £8 6s. Pitlvie, second prize five averaged £8 2s, top price being for the first prize single tup £10 10s, going to Mr. Bruce, Myreton. Mr. Taylor's lot of fourteen averaging £6 17s 6d. Inglishton, third prize pen averaged £6 5s, highest being £8. Atherb, commended pen averaged £5 18s, highest price £7 15s. Gordon Castle lot averaged £8 2s, highest price £9. Mr. Shand, Mains of Craigston, Turriff, averaged £6 11s for his pen, making to £7 12s 6d and £7. Seggiecrook got an average of £6 12s 6d. Mr. Findlay, Newmill of Craiglassie, made £5 15s for four. Mr. Kilgour, Ardlin, £5 2s for five; Mr. Farquhar, Pitscandilly, £4 12s 6d for eight; Mr. Alexander Balmnoon, £5 10s for five; and Mr. Moyes, Cairndrum, £5 5s for twelve. Corston lot of ten Shrops averaged £4 8s. Seggiecrook, first pen of five tup lambs averaged £4 18s, the first and second two making £5 17s 6d and £5. Silverford averaged £4 2s for nine, the third prize lamb making £6 7s 6d. The other lots also sold very well. Atherb, first prize gimmers made 76s; second prize, 72s; and Newlands, third prize, 72s. Barrelwell, ewe lambs, 48s. Corston, Shrop gimmers, 58s."

**From Forge to Farm**

We have received from Deere & Company, Moline, Ill., a very neat and artistic pamphlet containing the story of the plow or "From Forge to Farm." It is beautifully illustrated and shows in detail the work as carried on by this company at their large plow works in the United States. This company is one of the largest manufacturers of plows in America and we understand are shortly to introduce their goods into Canada.

Time and tide wait for no man, but they just have to slow up a little for the woman who is trying to get her hat on straight.

**Stock**

**IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM**

10 Young Bulls from one month to four months, bred from Winnie R's De Kol.

**W. H. SIMMONS,**  
New Durham, Ont.

**Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxforbs**

Sheep of both sexes and all ages, and two bull calves by imported sire for sale.

**J. W. WIDDIFIELD,**  
Uxbridge, Ont.

**SHORTHORN BULLS**

Two choice bulls about a year old

**FOR SALE**

**JOHN McNAR,**  
Rockwood, Ont.

**The Up-to-date Herd Tamworths**

Bred from sweepstakes herd. Young stock of both sexes for Sale.

**W. H. McCUTCHEON,** BRUSSELS, ONT.

**Yorkshires for Sale**

Boars fit for service.

Boars and Sows 8 weeks to 4 months old; all stock registered of the lengthy even deep type. Write

**J. A. A. RUSSELL,**  
Precious Corners, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

**FOR SALE.**

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS coming 1 year old, fit for service, and one coming two years old. All sired by "White Prince" (Imp.) except the one coming 2 years old. As I am about renting my farm these bulls will be sold cheap if taken at once. Also a number of fine pure-bred Yorkshire Sows from one to four years old.

**JOHN H. DOUGLAS,**  
WARKWORTH, Ont.

**Stock**

**J. A. RICHARDSON,** South Marsh, Ont., Breeder of Holsteins, Dorset Horned Sheep, Tamworth Swine.

**E. PANNAECKER,** Fairview Farm, Hespeler, Ont., breeder of reg. Holsteins. Stock for sale.

**DAVID McCRAE,** Janefield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydehead Horses, and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

**Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm**

**20 Boars** fit for service. Improved Berkshires and Tamworths several of them winners at Buffalo and Ottawa

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Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm. Mention FARMING WORLD.

**FOR SALE**

**Pure Bred Improved York-shire Pigs.**

**ANNANDALE FARM,**  
TILSONBURG, ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE**

Bred from the best Imported Stock.

Also Silver and White Wyandottes.  
**W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

**MAPLE LEAF HERD**

OF LARGE YORKSHIRES

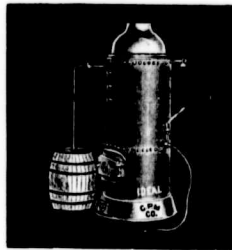
...Young Stock for Sale

**ROBERT NICHOL,** BRUSSELS, ONT.

**W. R. BOWMAN**

Mt. Forest, Ont.

Breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE  
Young Stock of both sexes for sale.



**IDEAL BOILER OR STEAM FEED COOKER**

Built Like a Boiler

This is a reliable farm boiler for cooking feed, heating water, etc. They are made from boiler iron, and have regular lap-welded boiler flues, making them durable, rigid and strong in all their parts, and will last, with ordinary care, a lifetime. They are well riveted and caulked, and are capable of carrying any ordinary pressure.

| Size No. | Diameter of Shell | Height | No. of 2-inch Flues | Length of Boiler | Shipping Weight | Net Price |
|----------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1        | 19 inches         | 40 in. | 9                   | 54 inches        | 325 pounds      | \$28 00   |
| 2        | 19 "              | 41 "   | 13                  | 58 "             | 370 "           | \$28 00   |

Fitted with Steam Gauge and Water Column.

**Creamery Package Manufacturing Co.**

Cowansville, Que.

Limited

-Makers of-

**Butter and Cheese Making Machinery for Factory or Farm Dairy**

Ask for our new Catalogue, just out—Free.

**OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES**



are acknowledged to be the best type of bacon hog to produce the ideal carcass for the best English trade. **CHAMPIONSHIP HERD AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR NINE YEARS** also sweepstakes on Dressed Carcass at Provincial Winter Show. We have on hand now a large herd of different ages. Our prices are reasonable and the quality is guaranteed to be choice. Write

**BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,**

Barford, Ontario

# Market Review and Forecast

Office of the Farming World,  
Confederation Life Building,  
Toronto, Nov. 4th, 1901.

General trade continues satisfactory, though in some circles east there is said to be a quiet feeling in wholesale lines. But if we take the trade returns there is a steady expansion in the trade of the country.

The returns of the Toronto clearing house for October, with comparisons, are as follows:—

|      |     |     |     |              |
|------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1901 | ... | ... | ... | \$53,983,377 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | ... | 47,246,005   |
| 1899 | ... | ... | ... | 46,979,986   |
| 1898 | ... | ... | ... | 38,349,779   |

The money market keeps steady. The Bank of England increased the rate last week from 3 to 4 per cent. Quotations here are 5 per cent. on call, though some report getting it at 4½. Discounts on commercial paper keeps steady at 6 to 7 per cent.

**Wheat.**

There is nothing much that is new to report in the wheat situation. At the end of the week cable reports were higher, but this did not appear to effect prices on this side. The Cincinnati Price Current of last week sums up the situation as follows:

"Wheat had about one cent range during the past week, with a net loss at most markets of ¼ to ½¢ per bushel, although Minneapolis cash wheat gained ¼¢ and Liverpool closed just the same as a week ago. Reports of damage to the Argentine wheat crop by drought put prices to the top for the week, and later reports of showers in that country cut prices down again. Weather in this country has been favorable for marketing of grain, and a slight increase is noted both in spring and winter wheat. Milling demand for wheat is satisfactory, and there is no special feature in the situation to attract attention."

Montreal shippers complain that the bulk of the Western wheat is going through via American ports, and consequently there is very little doing at that point. There has been a little better demand here the past few days and more inquiry for export and from millers. Red and white are quoted at 65½¢ to 66¢, goosie at 62¢ to 63¢ and spring at 66¢ to 67¢ east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68¢ to 72¢, goosie 65¢, and spring file 70¢ per bushel.

**Oats and Barley.**

The oat market continues to advance and quotations at Montreal last week were 45¢ to 45½¢. The last order placed in the Territories by the Government for oats for South Africa has caused a flurry in the west. There is an active demand here and prices are higher at 40¢ east and 39¢ middle freights. On the farmers' market oats bring 39¢ to 40¢ per bushel.

There is considerable activity in

barley both for malting and feeding. Malting barley has taken a jump up to 65¢ at Montreal. The market here is inclined to be dull with quotations at from 45¢ to 54¢ as to quality and point of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market malt barley brings 54¢ to 58¢ and feed 49¢ to 54¢ per bushel.

**Peas and Corn.**

The pea market keeps firm at prices considerably in advance of those for wheat. An order for 10,000 bushels is said to have been placed in the Stratford district at 71½¢ f. o. b. Peas are steady here at 73¢ east, 72½¢ middle freights and 71½¢ west. On Toronto farmers' market peas bring 71½¢ per bushel.

The American corn markets continue to advance, though the advance on futures has not been so high as usual. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 65¢ Toronto in car lots. Canada mixed is quoted here at 55¢, yellow at 55½¢, and new at 47¢ to 47½¢ west.

**Bran and Shorts.**

Ontario bran is quoted at Montreal at \$16.50 to \$17 and shorts at \$18.50 to \$19.50 in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$15 and shorts at \$17 in car lots f. o. b. Toronto.

**Potatoes and Beans.**

Dealers are now becoming resigned to the fact that potatoes will be high and are beginning to lay in their winter supplies. At points east 65¢ to 70¢ are being paid for car lots f. o. b., where only from 35¢ to 40¢ was paid a year ago. Potatoes are offering more liberally here and good sound potatoes are quoted at from 45¢ to 50¢ in car lots on track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 55¢ to 65¢ per bag.

There is a firmer feeling in beans, and Montreal prices are \$1.50 to

\$1.55 per bushel in car lots. Prices on Toronto farmers' market continue at \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bushel.

**Hay and Straw.**

The Government has allotted 5,000 tons of hay contracts to New Brunswick. There is a large inquiry for Canadian hay. France and Germany are the latest countries to make inquiries. There is also a demand for South Africa and for American points so that business keeps especially at points east. Baled hay is selling at country points east at \$8.50 for No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8.00 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7.00 for clover in car lots f. o. b. Montreal quotations are \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1 timothy and \$8 to \$9 for No. 2 timothy, \$7.50 to \$8 for clover mixture and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover. Baled oat straw is quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 in car lots. Offerings of car lots are more plentiful here with baled hay quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 in car lots on track and straw at \$5.50 to \$6. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$10.50 to \$12, clover \$7 to \$9, loose straw \$5 to \$7.50 and sheaf straw \$11 to \$12 per ton.

**Eggs and Poultry.**

The English egg markets are higher. The market on this side is firm with prices advancing. Fresh eggs are quoted at Montreal at 18½¢ to 22¢ in case lots. Quite a few lots of cold storage eggs are selling there at 13½¢ to 18¢ as to quality. Though offerings here are liberal prices are steady at 17¢ for best selected new laid, 15¢ to 16¢ for held fresh, and 13¢ to 14¢ for limed in large lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs new laid bring 20¢ to 25¢ per dozen.

Some large live poultry contracts have been placed in the west for 20,000 to 25,000 turkeys at 6½¢ to 7¢ per lb. live weight. At some distant interior points 6¢ is quoted.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <p><b>CHICKENS</b><br/><b>DUCKS</b><br/><b>GOOSE</b><br/><b>TURKEYS</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | } | <h2 style="margin: 0;">WANTED</h2> |
| <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">We forward empty crates to any express office in Ontario, and pay express charges both ways. As we have a steady demand for all the birds we can procure we would be pleased to purchase poultry at all times of the year and in any quantity. Write to us for further particulars, and if you have any time to purchase for us you will find it a very profitable employment.</p> |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited</b> • <b>Davidsville P.O.</b><br/>Toronto Telephone, North 1030.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |                                    |

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ed. Choice dressed turkeys sell readily at Montreal at 9½¢ to 10¢. Nice young chickens sell for 8¢ to 8½¢. Ducks are scarce there at 9¢ to 10¢. Fancy geese sell at 7¢ to 8¢ per lb. in a jobbing way. Offerings are heavy here and turkeys in particular are coming in large quantities. They sell at 7¢ for best young birds and geese at 5¢ to 5½¢ per lb. Ducks are quoted at 30¢ to 50¢, dressed chickens at 20¢ to 40¢ and live at 40¢ to 45¢ per pair to the trade. On Toronto farmers' market chickens live bring 30¢ to 50¢, dressed 30¢ to 55¢, and ducks 50¢ to 65¢ per pair, and geese 5¢ to 6¢ and young turkeys 6¢ to 9¢ per lb.

"The Canadian Produce Co., 36 and 38 Esplanade East, Toronto, will pay up to Nov. 16, for spring chickens, 6¢ per lb. For hens (including last year's birds) 3¢ per lb. For ducklings 5¢ per lb. Crates supplied free and express paid up to 50¢ per 100 lbs. of birds. These prices are for live weight."

**Fruit**

High prices are being paid at country points for apples. Sales have been made at \$3.50 to \$4.00 f. o. b. for choice winter fruit. Prime Nova Scotia stock is selling there at \$4.00 and seconds at \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel. At Montreal Fameuse are quoted at \$4 to \$4.25 in good sized lots. On Toronto farmers' market apples bring \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel.

**Grains**

Timothy is quoted at Montreal at \$5.50 to \$5.60 per cwt., red clover at \$7.50 to \$9, alsike at \$10 to \$12 f. o. b. at country points. On the local farmers' market here prices rule the same at \$6.25 to \$7 per bushel for alsike, \$1.25 to \$4.90 for red clover and \$2 to \$2.50 for timothy.

**Cheese**

The cheese market shows little improvement though it is felt that the bottom has been reached, and if there is any change it will be higher prices. And these may not come soon enough to do the farmer any good. The falling off in consumption in England has become most serious and several large concerns have been forced to put their stocks on the market and to sacrifice them at low values, which has caused the drop. The fall make in Canada is estimated to be about 100,000 boxes short and this with a 350,000 boxes of a shortage in exports, together with the small make in Britain should have some effect in strengthening values later on, in spite of the falling off in consumption. There is more trading at the recent decline. Finest Western September colored are selling at Montreal at 9½¢ and whites at 9¢ and Easterns at 8½¢ to 8¾¢, white and colored respectively. Prices at the local markets have ruled at from 8½¢ to 9¢.

**Butter**

The splendid export demand for Canadian creamery butter continues and English dealers are buying it in preference to much of the higher priced Danish. In fact, to such an extent is this the case that Danish butter makers are beginning to

view the thing with alarm and have dropped their prices in order to counteract this demand for Canadian. The Trade Bulletin's summary of the week's trade is as follows:

"The recent activity and excitement in butter was well worth its existence while it lasted as it cleared off an immense amount of goods, and left us in a much better position in regard to the future of the market. We have had a heavy September and October make in this province, with the prospect of a full November and winter production. To-day a lot of 250 boxes of choice Eastern townships last half of October creamery sold at 22¢; but it was to fill an urgent order, and this afternoon the same buyer bought a lot of creamery equally as good in every respect at 21½¢. Several lots of nice useful merchantable creamery for present use sold at 20½¢ to 20¾¢, but it was slightly uneven in color; and 500 packages of very fine quality sold at 20½¢ to 21¢. Western creamery is quoted at 19½¢ to 20¾¢."

Creamery sells here at 20¢ for prints and 18¢ to 19¢ for solids. Good large dairy rolls are in demand at 16¢ to 17¢ and the best tubs at 15¢ to 16½¢ in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 17¢ to 19¢ and crocks 16¢ to 17¢ per lb.

**Cattle**

It is reported that exporters have lost heavily during the past few weeks on shipments, owing to the dull state of the British market. Last week cable reports were more favorable and the outlook for trade over there is brighter. On Friday however, New York cables were weaker. At Toronto cattle market on Friday the receipts comprised 551 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 1,244 sheep and lambs and 40 calves. The quality of the fat cattle was not good with the exception of a few loads of butchers' cattle. Drivers say it is impossible to get enough choice cattle while there are too many of the common kind. There are few shipping cattle coming forward and few are wanted apparently. Two or three loads sold at \$4.25 to \$4.30 and one load at \$4.60. Those offering were little better than short keep feeders. Choice butchers' cattle sold well at good prices. One load of heifers, 1,150 lbs. each, the best on the market, sold at \$9.00 per cwt., but common grades of butchers' stock were cheap and hard to sell. Feeders for the distillery byres are in good demand and are being bought up readily at quotations. Stockers of poor quality are plentiful. These are lower at Buffalo, where 20 car loads of Canadian stockers were offered on Friday. All good quality is readily picked up here at quotations. Cows of good quality are in demand.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.00 to \$4.40 per cwt., and light ones \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$1.00 to \$4.25 and light ones at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

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**Feeders**—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and other quality at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$3.00 to \$3.20 per cwt. Feeding bulls for the byres 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. each sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

**Calves**—These are in good demand at Buffalo. Good to choice veal brings \$7.00 to \$7.75 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves bring \$2 to \$10 each.

**Milch Cows**—Milch cows and springers sold at from \$30 to \$50 each.

**Sheep and Lambs**

These seem to be plentiful and are also cheap. Prices for sheep were steady at \$3 to \$3.25 for ewes and \$2.00 to \$2.50 for bucks. Lambs were easy at \$2.50 to \$3 each and \$3 to \$3.20 per cwt. The average of the lot sold would be from \$3.12½ to \$3.25 per cwt. In their weekly report of Thursday last Eirick Bros. of East Buffalo have this to say regarding Canada lambs:

"The supply on Monday was about 15 cars; since then the receipts have not been overly heavy, about 5 to 10 loads per day, and the market has been sluggish, with the very best handy weight ewe and wether lambs selling at \$4.75 and those weighing 90 lbs. and upwards dull at \$4.65 to \$4.70. We are compelled to throw out all buck lambs and thinnish lambs, and these are selling slowly at \$4.25."

**Hogs**

The bacon hog market kept steady all week till Friday at \$6 for selects, but the supply on that day was large and prices for selects dropped to \$5.87½ and \$5.62½ for lights and fats. Unculled car lots sold at about \$5.75 per cwt. It is expected that prices will be even lower this week.

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, for the week ending Nov. 9th will pay \$5.62½ per cwt. for select bacon hogs, and \$5.37½ for heavy hogs, and \$5.37½ for lights.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Oct. 31st, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"The advance of 2s last week was short-lived, having been followed by a decline of 2s 6d, owing to a large increase in the home supply."

**Horses**

The Montreal horse keeps quiet. The only thing there of importance is the American demand for high steppers, which are scarce and for desirable animals of this class good figures are paid. A good demand continues for South Africa. Quotations at Montreal are:

|                                      |        |             |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Carriage horses                      | ... .. | \$175—\$350 |
| Heavy draughts                       | ... .. | 125—225     |
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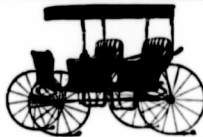
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|                              | 4   | 20 "   | 4 to 12 "   |
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