

# THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

# CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



OCT. 15, 1907  
Vol. XXVI., No. 20

"SHALL WE LEAVE THE FARM?"

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## PUBLISHER'S DESK

## Coming Events

Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto—Nov. 11-16, 1907.  
 Fruit Growers' Convention, Toronto—Nov. 13 and 14, 1907.  
 Beekeepers' Convention, Toronto—Nov. 13-15, 1907.  
 International Show, Chicago—Dec. 2-7, 1907.  
 Winter Fair, Guelph—Dec. 9-13, 1907.  
 Eastern Dairymen's Convention, Picton—Jan. 8-10, 1908.  
 Western Dairymen's Convention, Woodstock—Jan. 15-16, 1908.  
 Eastern Ontario Winter Fair and Poultry Show, Ottawa—Jan. 20-24, 1908.  
 National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa—Feb. 5-7, 1908.

## Auction Sales

Shorthorns, Amos Elliott & Meyers, Guelph—Oct. 23, 1907.  
 Hackneys and Clydesdales, H. J. Spencely, Box Grove—Oct. 24, 1907.  
 Clydesdales, J. R. Johnston, Woodstock—Oct. 30, 1907.  
 Shires, C. K. Geary, St. Thomas—Oct. 22, 1907.



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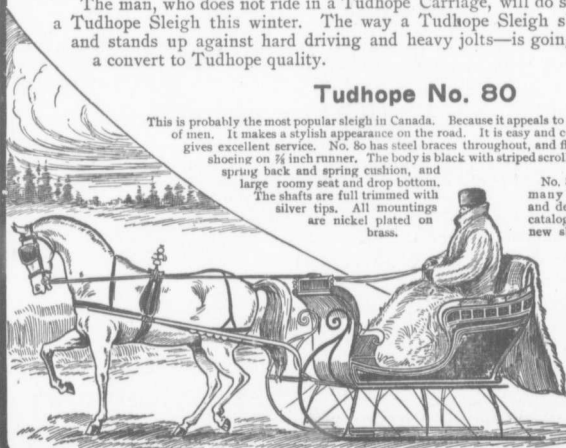
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### Feeding Farm Animals\*

In this work the author has succeeded in giving in regular order and in simple language the principles that govern the science and practice of feeding farm animals.

The book is intended alike for the student and the farmer, and even a hasty consideration of the plan and scope of the work will show its extremely valuable character.

The rational, orderly and comprehensive treatment of this involved subject is shown in the following condensed table of contents:

In Part 1, the principles that relate to successful feeding which have the strength of law, are discussed. They must be observed if success is to follow. In Part 2, type is sweet upon, not as is ordinarily done with reference to the finished animal, but to the animal to be finished or developed, and the principles that govern the feeding of foods is presented in a way that attracts to rather than repels from this difficult subject. Part 3 treats of foods and fodders, concisely and comprehensively. All that is said of any one food with reference to feeding different farm animals, is stated in continuity. The method of treatment in Part 4 is unique. Its divisions are an aggregation of considerations that apply to the various phases of feeding, each of which is important, but which have not in most instances the strength of law.

The author is certainly to be congratulated on the successful manner in which he has accomplished a most difficult task. His book is unquestionably a most practical work. We commend it to our readers.

### The Fruits of Ontario

We have just received from the Department of Agriculture of this Province a book entitled as above, which will be of great value to fruit-growers.

The selections of varieties with de-

\*Feeding Farm Animals. By Prof. Thomas Shaw: cloth, \$2.00. Orange Judd Co., 439-441 Lafayette St., New York.

scriptions made from the fruits themselves will afford much valuable information to persons desirous of setting out new orchards in any part of the Province, and will greatly assist those who may propose top-grafting a

lot of trees which have proved unsatisfactory in the past.

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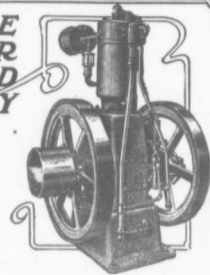
And when the power is once on the farm, he soon learns, if he did not know it before, that he can do things easier, more quickly and more economically than he ever did before.

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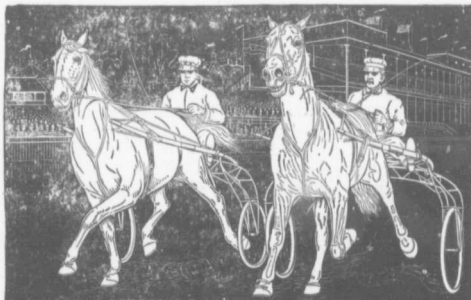
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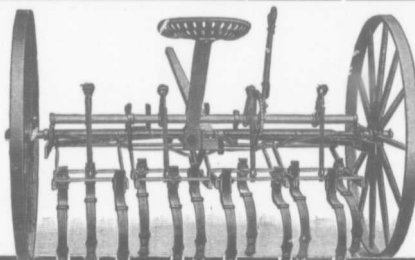
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## Christmas in Old Country

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# The Farming World

## Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 15, 1907.

No. 20

### Note and Comment

The last day of the month is set apart for national Thanksgiving. In no other land is the true spirit of the occasion manifested more than in this country. The Canadian has many things to be thankful for even in this year of nineteen hundred and seven when crop yields have fallen off somewhat. Prices for nearly everything the farmer produces run higher than for several years past. Peace and prosperity reign in our midst and the outlook for their continuance is bright. While accidents and disasters have been more numerous, no great catastrophe has overtaken our land. Our people live in comfortable homes, with health of body and mind preserved, ready to buckle to whatever task lies before them. For these and other numerous blessings they should be truly thankful.

And these good things have not passed by The Farming World. Last March, when the present proprietors assumed control, they determined to add 5,000 new names to the subscription list before the end of the year. They are now rejoicing in the fact that already one-half of this number has been secured, and that prospects are bright for securing the balance before the year is out. The best of the subscription season is to come. We counted upon our present subscribers aiding us in this effort and they have responded nobly. If they will keep up the good work until January 1st, when our subscription price goes to \$1.00, the full 5,000 new readers will have been secured. This can be done with little effort. They have a paper that can be recommended to friends and neighbors without hesitation, and the present price is low enough to suit everyone.

For several years The Farming World has advocated the issuing by the Federal Government of a Dominion crop report. According to a special correspondent in this issue this work is likely to be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture in time for next season's

crop. The value of an authoritative and carefully compiled report covering the whole of Canada can hardly be overestimated. Not only will it be of value to the grower in indicating the probable price he will receive for his crop, but it will aid very materially in advertising Canada abroad. No factor has been more potent in advertising the agricultural possibilities of the United States than the monthly crop reports issued regularly from Washington. Canada may expect to reap the same advantage by adopting a similar course.

Among the legislation foreshadowed for the coming ses-

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sion of the Ontario Legislature is something dealing with the automobile nuisance. That this system of locomotion as practiced by many people is a menace to the safety and comfort of farm life all will admit. At the same time the question should be approached in a calm and judicious spirit. Reactionary legislation might defeat the object in view, that of preserving the highways of the country for those who need and use them most. Further restriction of the reckless chaffeur is undoubtedly needed and our legislators have no easy task before them in devising legislation that will best meet the needs of the situation.

No stronger evidence is needed to show the prosperity of Can-

ada than the annual reports of the two leading railroads of this country recently published. Both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific report a large increase in the surplus of earnings over expenditures, as compared with other years. While large expenditures have been made by both railroads for rolling stock and equipment, a much larger outlay in this direction is needed before our transportation companies are sufficiently equipped to meet the needs of the shipping public. The fact of the matter is, that notwithstanding the large expenditures of recent years by our railroads they have not kept pace with the growing needs of the country for better shipping and transportation facilities. In many places a car shortage and delay in getting goods to their destination are just as prevalent as they ever were.

Another step in advance has been made towards the teaching of agriculture and kindred subjects in the rural schools. The Minister of Education for Ontario has decided to grant direct to rural teachers who qualify for the teaching of this branch at the Ontario Agricultural College and inaugurate the work in the school, the sum of \$30 per annum so long as the work is continued. This should encourage many teachers to take up this branch of education, though a great deal will depend upon the extent of the course to be taken at Guelph, and the cost incurred in obtaining it. Another way of accomplishing the same thing is to establish one of the Normal schools at Guelph in connection with the college. Were this done many teachers would take advantage of it.

The Post Office Department is considering a return to the one cent rate for letters posted in a city and addressed to parties within the municipality. The surplus which the department has every year, largely through the postage on newspapers and the higher rates levied on third-class matter, will enable this to be done. But where does the farmer come in?

## THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the  
1st and 15th of each month

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Canada if paid in advance, one year, **Sixty Cents**; two years, **One Dollar**; if not paid in advance, One Dollar. In the United States and Great Britain 50 cents extra must be added.

The Farming World is sent to subscribers until orders are received to discontinue. The Law is that post office orders addressed to them from the post office are liable for the subscription price.

Remittances should be made direct to this office either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be sent at our risk. When made otherwise we are not responsible. The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

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Is he to reap no advantage from this growing surplus? Is no attempt to be made to establish rural free mail delivery in our thickly populated country districts? The American farmer has a distinct advantage over the Canadian farmer in this respect. The latter is no less worthy of benefits of this kind than his neighbor to the south of the line. The gradual improvement of the roads of this country makes it possible to secure rural free mail delivery at much less cost than a few years back.

### "Shall We Leave the Farm?"

This is a question which faces hundreds of young men all over Canada. Our answer would be emphatically—some ought to leave—for the reason that they have no natural adaptation for the life and work which inevitably belong to the farm. Such persons, if they remain, will never reach that success to which every honest tiller of the

soil is entitled. It is in the mind of some that young people can be educated back to the farm. You can do nothing of the kind. The real farmer is born not evolved by education. By nature he loves the freedom of the field. He delights in watching the growing plants. Equally is he interested in and personally acquainted with every animal on the farm. They know him also and are not afraid. Such a young man ought not to be coaxed or misdirected into some other calling. He is a son of the soil. Let him remain and prosper.

But given a boy who cannot tell one cow from another; whose only interest in the growing crops is the money they produce; who loves confinement rather than the breezy freedom of life in the country;—let him take up some other calling. It is worse than cruel to try to educate him into a business for which nature gave him no equipment.

The education in the schools has not as much influence as many think in turning young men from the farm. What does influence them is the prevailing sentiment both in and out of the schools, that the life of the farmer is low and mean and requires no brains, and may be followed by any ordinary citizen without education, as well as with it. Another strong influence against the farm is the love of money. This influence is becoming more and more infused into our Canadian life. You can never become a millionaire on a hundred acre farm, but you can attain competency.

Among teachers and preachers there ought to be started a vigorous fight against this sordid sentiment which is fast destroying the highest and best in our young people; and which finally leaves many of them wrecks—wasted wrecks. Everyone cannot become rich and only a limited number can reach the goal. But sad to relate the effort to do so demoralizes so many. The character is destroyed and the dignity of manhood is gone.

There are some things in life better than money or anything money can buy. A pure life, a free and trustful spirit, an honest, dignified bearing among men, a sterling character; a sound, healthy body; a clear, strong intellect. All these belong to country life naturally. They may be found elsewhere, but if so it will be in spite of the surrounding influences. They cannot be measured in value by

money, nor are they purchasable at any given price. Yet all can be stimulated and cultivated. Parents and teachers have it in their power to obtain great results by training children to value that which is highest and best.

The start in cultivating an interest in growing plants and generally in all that pertains to the soil should be made with the youngest children in the school. Many a boy has been given hard tasks in cutting weeds without any explanation as to why they should be destroyed. Let him be taught that these weeds are "thieves" stealing the nourishment which should go to the plant itself and naturally he becomes personally interested in their destruction. These early lessons by the use of simple illustrations in the school-room would do more to counteract the distaste for farm work than any choice of particular subjects of study in later years. It is not a mean thing to labor with the hands or feet or both. Let this be stated everywhere and always and let us not be ashamed to honor the men who with high ideals and untarnished characters cheerfully, day by day, perform the tasks which make the world advance in all that goes to make up the highest civilization. In the home, in the Sunday school, and from the pulpit let these sentiments be taught from the beginning.

Those who labor grudgingly and with an evil eye on other people and are prompted only by a spirit of selfishness deserve no sympathy or approval. They do not labor to accomplish something, and usually take no interest in their work. What we plead for is intelligent, honorable labor directed by the mind and always with some definite object in view. Take for instance the young man who with plow and spade digs a drain to relieve the extra moisture in his field. He will find in it labor most trying and disagreeable, but it is an honorable task and keeping the results constantly before him he forgets the trial and really finds satisfaction in completing it. He knows why he is doing it and the reason for it gives him steady inspiration. It is the mind that rules. Start that early in right paths, with true motives and honest desires to accomplish improvements in farm work and life, and more will be done to keep young people, naturally fitted for it, on the farm, than any amount of book studying in later life.

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## Echoes from the West

Great interest has been created throughout Alberta by a recent experimental shipment of twenty-one car loads of cattle to Chicago, the results of which show that, notwithstanding the heavy duty imposed, heavy-weight range cattle of this country can be profitably shipped to American yards. Should future consignments prove this to be the case it will be of great benefit to the stock raising industry of Alberta, which requires a large and reliable market for its proper development.

The shipment was consigned to Clay, Robinson & Co., and the cattle were the property of J. I. Geisinger, Chas. Reid, A. L. Powne, and George L. Root, the latter being Honorary Secretary of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, whose headquarters are at Red Deer. The owners were extremely well pleased with the general results. One load of these steers averaged 1,396 pounds and brought \$6.10 per cwt., a gross figure of \$85.18 per head; 21 head, averaging 1,374 pounds, realized \$5.50 per cwt., a gross average of \$75.57 per head; another lot, 122 head, averaging 1,245 pounds, sold for \$5.30 per cwt., an average of \$66.00 per head; the fourth car of 64 head, averaging 1,159 pounds, brought \$4.60 per cwt., an average of \$53.34. In addition to the steers there were some cows of medium weight which averaged from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per head. The cattle were two and three-year-olds, mostly of Shorthorn breeding.

When it is considered that the duty is appraised on the basis of \$30.00 for three-year-old steers, and \$40.00 for four-year-olds, and that there is a general appraisement of \$20.00 per head on cows, the 27% per cent. off these figures is not so prohibitive as might at first appear. It means in the case of steers \$8.25 to \$11.00 per head, and on cows \$5.50 per head. The results of these sales prove that the heavier and better quality of Alberta cattle can be profitably marketed across the line. With the prospect of a shortage of the corn fed cattle in the States, there will be a strong demand for the heavier weight ranchers throughout the season, and this should be a great inducement to Canadian ranchmen to give their attention to the Chicago market.

The cattle were loaded at Red Deer on Saturday evening, September 7th, and rested three times on the journey, the first stop of 36 hours being made at Moose Jaw; the next, 24 hours, at Velvand, and the last, 24 hours, at South St. Paul.

That this experimental shipment created much interest in Alberta ranching circles is shown by the fact that several telegrams were afterwards received at Chicago from Alberta ranchmen inquiring for information regarding the Chicago market.

Much interest has been aroused in Alberta as well as other Western Provinces in the report of Professor McBride, the biological expert of McGill University, that the experiments which have been carried on at Cambridge University, England, have demonstrated the possibility of increasing the wheat yield of the West by 100 per cent., without in the least destroying the quality of the grain. Professor McBride is an authority on heredity, and he feels that a new epoch in plant life is about to transform farming conditions throughout the entire wheat growing world, and that it will be proved that the hard wheat of Canada is not due to climatic conditions, but to the nature of the seed itself.

Canadian wheat, as is well known, though having a smaller head is superior to the wheat grown in England on account of its hard quality, making flour that produces light bread, while the English wheat lacks that hard quality essential to good milling wheat.

The Agricultural Department at Cambridge University, Professor McBride tells us, is endeavoring to unite the best qualities of the two kinds of wheat, so that the yield per acre would be 100 per cent. greater without diminishing the qualities of the hard Western grain or losing the advantage of the larger English head.

### Profitable Truck Farming in Alberta

A remarkable instance of the money-making possibilities of truck farming in Southern Alberta, is supplied by Mr. George Wells, of Strathmore, who under date of September 1st, furnishes the following figures as

the result of his season's operations on a twenty acre plot of irrigated land:

Vegetables sold to date.....	\$ 625 50
Estimate of crop on hand:—	
800 bushels potatoes.....	600.00
2 1/2 acres sugar beets.....	100.00
(Pulled every other row, leaving half crop).	
10 tons mangels.....	50.00
18 tons white turnips.....	40.00
500 cauliflower heads.....	30.00
10 bushels parsnips.....	17.50
500 bushels Swede turnips.....	250.00
75 bushels carrots.....	75.00
2000 celery (planted late, poor crop).....	100.00
20 bushels table beets.....	20.00
10,000 cabbages.....	500.00
Onions, peas, etc., on hand.....	200.00

Total.....\$2,608.50

"The foregoing estimate," adds Mr. Wells, "is based upon wholesale prices at Strathmore. Of course, the total would be much larger were the estimate based upon Calgary retail prices."

"In view of the fact that I handled and attended this crop alone, and that all vegetables were put in on new breaking, I consider the results astonishing. I am free to say that this crop has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I have had twenty-five years' experience in raising roots—fourteen years in Alberta and eleven in England."

"I have worked on some of the banner farms in England, such as Eyre Bros., Cross, Derbyshire, where we won the King of Portland's silver cup for the best field of Swede turnips, and at Osberton Hall, Nottinghamshire, where we took first prize for field carrots against all England. When I tell you that I have had results as good here this year as on these farms where artificial fertilization was resorted to and no expense spared to get results, you will doubtless agree with me when I say that I consider the productiveness of the soil here something wonderful."

"The land at Strathmore, and throughout this district is especially adapted for raising roots, there being no hard-pan, with a subsoil which is loose and which requires no deep plowing or sub-soiling. Another point in its favor is the small amount of labor needed to prepare a seed-bed. A couple of strokes of the harrow and it is ready for the drill with no rolling and no clods to pulverize. In England, I have spent a week with four horses working on five acres, and then failed to pulverize it sufficiently for planting. Here the soil does not bake after being irrigated. It is the only land I have ever worked that would not crust if worked while wet. It is an ideal soil for irrigation, as the porous sub-soil insures good drainage."

"From what I have seen of irrigation this year, I shall probably never go back to dry farming. The difference between the two methods is as the difference between the self-binder and the old scythe of my younger days."

"For the first time in Alberta, I am gathering cabbage that was raised from the seed out in the open. On a small unirrigated portion of my garden the cut-worms were bad, but gave me no trouble on that portion which was irrigated." I have raised Stratagem peas for years, but never had such fine vines, large peas, or as many on a vine. Irrigation prevented

the cauliflower from hearing prematurely, allowing the heads to come on hard and firm. In spite of the unusual amount of rainfall this year and the inclemency of the season, I have found irrigation to be a decided benefit. The water was quite warm, and during the warm days I applied it freely, with the result that the ensuing growth was wonderful.

"Out of too strawberry plants set out, I have 99 that are doing well. They have put out strong runners and the young plants are well rooted. As soon as the freeze-up comes this winter, I shall mulch them with a good coat of manure and have a fine bed next year, as I am confident that this is going to be a splendid district for small fruits.

"I have thousands of Manitoba maple trees raised from seed this year that are now ten inches high. They are as easy to raise as oats, and all they require is the usual care for two years. As they grow over twelve inches a year they soon make a good wind-break, and are not only beautiful a farm, but are a splendid shelter for stock and a great protection for early vegetables."

#### British Columbia Shows

New Westminster puts up an excellent all-round agricultural exhibition. Sensational attractions are left out—a balloon ascension being the only exception. The drawing card for lovers of sport is the lacrosse game. Men, women and children are enthusiasts over the game. They tell me the people of this place wouldn't cross the street to see a horse race, but will fairly go wild at a game of lacrosse, and that Westminster has had the champion team of the West for twelve years. They play the Tecumseh of Toronto to-morrow and an immense crowd and great time is expected.

There is a good showing of stock. Pigs and sheep are only pigs and sheep to me, but I do like to examine the horses and cattle. They have a style and distinction that arrests the attention.

The dairy breeds are well represented, there being a good showing of Ayrshires and Jerseys and a few splendid Holsteins. I am surprised at the prominence of the Red Poll cattle at this western fairs. This breed, as shown here, comes nearest to the dual purpose cow of any I have seen, and bids fair to grow in favor among farmers.

I heard someone on the grounds ask where the chickens were, and the answer was: "Oh, they have dogs instead this year." The spirit of the West-giving the people something new. It appealed to me as funny, and English in its sportiness.

Every stranger marvels at the fruit exhibit. The variety, size and color are truly splendid, and certainly can grow fruit, but with all due respect to its many excellent qualities, Ontario fruit is hard to beat for flavor. The climate of this province gently waxes the flowering plants to produce the choicest and most brilliant blossoms—and even at this late season there is a magnificent showing of garden roses, dahlias, sweet peas, in fact, every variety.

The display of creamery butter was small, but the fine prize list for dairy butter brought out a lot of good entries.

The distinct feature of this fair is the district exhibit, and as I had hard to express on paper their importance,

size and the interest they create. The mountainous nature of B. C. forms valleys or tracts of fertile, tillable land known as districts. There is a wholesome, enterprising rivalry amongst these districts and all the forces are gathered together at the Westminster show. No trouble or expense is spared to make a good display as it is considered a great advertising medium as well as a very high honor to win first place. Each separate class, such as grain, fruit, roots, dairy products, etc. are judged by experts and the awards given according to the total score of marks, first prize being \$500 and the challenge shield, second \$400 and gold medal, third \$300 and silver medal, fourth \$250 and bronze medal. Fourteen districts entered and the following were the successful competitors—Chilliwack, Langley, Richmond, Surrey.

This has been children's day, and every boy and girl from far or near got in free, and, moreover, got a ticket to have a ride on the merry-go-round. The day has been perfect, and as I write I can truly how many tired, excited, happy little tots are being tucked into bed to dream of riding runaway horses or of hitting down at the big Judy's and getting pockets full of knives in return.

Last week Victoria had her exhibition, and the weather man was most kind. There were lots of people in attendance and it was a big success. Horse racing and broncho-busting were the chief attractions. The people on the Coast take their pleasures quietly and never seem to lose their heads even when the race is close and the stakes are high. The big stock parade each afternoon showed the good quality of animals to be found in this province.

The social features of these fairs is a privilege not to be overlooked. One meets at these gatherings friends from every part—people one hasn't seen for years. It has been so in my case and has added much to the pleasure of my work and play at these fairs.

Oct. 4th. L. R.

#### A Dominion Crop Report

It is probable that before very long farm crop reports for the entire Dominion will be collected and issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The contradictory nature of the reports, particularly of Western grain crops, issued from week to week by grain dealers and milling companies, have led to a lack of confidence in the present sources of information as to crop acreage and yield. The question of putting into operation machinery for the issuing of reports for all Canada has from time to time been considered by the officials of the Census Bureau at Ottawa and the establishment of such a system is now under serious consideration.

It is realized that present day telegraph reports issued during the growing, harvesting and shipping seasons are confusing and misleading and therefore of no practical value, but rather

harmful to the country. While most of the Provincial Governments issue crop reports based on a percentage system, these do not furnish the information needed by the people, nor are they always regarded with confidence by the trade.

If a proper system of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments could be worked out the service would be very efficient and inexpensive, but the inevitable result of such an undertaking in these days of political pressure would sooner or later be to encounter conflict and confusion. The proper system could be best worked out by the Census Bureau at Ottawa, which would depend upon regular correspondents in all the agricultural districts of the Dominion. From four to six carefully selected men in each electoral division reporting monthly from seeding time throughout the summer and fall would supply information sufficiently accurate to build up reliable reports to be issued to the public. The first reports of the season would naturally give the actual acreage sown, and it is here that provincial co-operation would be particularly useful.

If provincial assessors could make their rounds soon after seeding had been completed their average figures could be used for the season. With these and the report of correspondents it would be a simple matter to make a very close estimate of the probable acreage and yields for the season.

This work would be made to involve an elaborate system of machinery, etc., making reports so late in being issued as to be of little value; on the other hand the work can be done very cheaply and promptly and at the same time with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. The important consideration is the capacity of the officer in charge for systematic, prompt work. Such a work undoubtedly calls for an official familiar with agricultural practice and conditions over the Dominion and a genuine appreciation of the importance of his office. It is these qualifications in the chief of the Fruit Division that enable him with a very small office staff to issue several comprehensive fruit crop reports throughout the year. As these reports are of value to the fruit growers, canners and shippers, so would similar reports of the field crops serve to regulate the consumption and trade in the products of the field.

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## Our English Letter

London, Sept. 30, 1907.

### HARVEST PROSPECTS.

A season such as the present renders one very cautious before making any remarks upon the weather, but the brilliant weather of the past two weeks compels one to allude to the difference it has caused in harvest prospects. Writing on the general outlook a farmer says:

"Harvest is progressing rapidly, and the bulk of it will be secured in good condition in the course of a few days. I do not think any harm has been done beyond the delay. The wet weather we have had has not been of sufficient volume to injure anything—quite an absence of heavy storms. I consider we have suffered most from lack of sunshine and the cold nights—especially throughout July and August. Wheat—generally speaking—is a fair crop, though the acreage grown has steadily diminished. Barley is very variable; in some places it has done very well, and there should be a satisfactory yield, but not of such good quality as last year. Oats are certainly the best crop, and will prove the most satisfactory. Good progress has been made during the past week or so in getting them in, and they are generally in good condition.

"Turning to the roots crops, man-golds are very good and full of growth, promising well for a heavy yield. Swedes vary to an exceptional extent; in some places they are in a poor way, mildew is frequent, and on the lighter soils rain is needed. I do not think this crop will be anything like so good as was at one time expected, for they lay stagnant in their growth so long owing to the lack of warmth in the soil to bring them along. Generally speaking, there will be plenty of keep for the winter, but much of it will be of poor quality."

### FLOUR AND BREAD MAKING.

At the bakers' exhibition which is taking place in London, one naturally heard a great deal about the different grades of flour and bread making. Mr. W. A. Vernon, of Messrs. Vernon & Sons, communicated some interesting intelligence on the position of the trade. He described himself an apostle of white bread. He believed that for general English consumption white bread was the best and the purest, and that it contained all that was necessary for those who ate meat and butter. If one lived on bread and water only, then brown would be the best.

Between the highest and the lowest grades of flour there was a difference of \$3.50 per sack, a penny increase on the price of a loaf was about \$2.00 per sack. When he began milling it was thought necessary to make the grain produce 78 per cent. of

flour, but now when the finest flour was produced the grain only yielded 60 per cent., but from that product all impurities had been eliminated together with the fibre and bran. In the best, harvested wheat there was bound to be some dirt, and this was more noticeable in the wheat that came from India. By careful milling the dirt and the husk were re-



POTATO GROWING IN ENGLAND

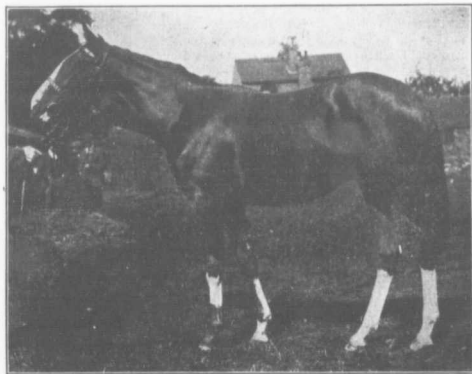
The usual method of disposing of the crops is for the buyers to inspect the field and purchase them outright as they stand. The photo shows a buyer inspecting roots at various parts of the field in order to determine the quality and quantity of the crops before making an offer.

moved, and the flour which resulted was a creamy white. Recently there has been a good deal of bleaching of flour, which meant that it could be made of any whiteness desired. There was nothing very detrimental in it, but the process took away that creamy look which was to

be found in the best harvested wheat.

In a short reference to the price of bread, Mr. Vernon said from the point of view of economy the poorest man could afford to have good bread. It was foolish economy to buy cheap bread, and no other article of diet varied so little in price; if the poorest quality was 8c. or 10c. per 4 pound loaf the very best was only 12c. or 14c., and he submitted that quality not price should be the point round which competition should move. At the present time there was a large importation of foreign low grade flour, which was used by bakers because of the greater profit it yielded, and that low grade flour was sent here because it was unsaleable in the countries which produced it. The milling industry of the country which had always been an important one was being ruined by the cry for cheap bread. In New York bread was 16c. and 18c. per 4 pound loaf, but only the very best flour was used; yet if the heavy protective duties were removed English milled flour could successfully compete with that produced in the United States.

English millers did not object to the best flour of America and Canada coming into England at an equivalent price to their own, but they did object to those countries sending in an inferior article, which sold much below the best flours of this country. It would never find a market if the public knew the difference between the high and low grade flours.



A THOROUGHBRED HORSE BY GALLINULE

Recently sold to S. B. Joel the South African millionaire and a great supporter of the English turf for \$10,000

## BLUE-GREY CATTLE.

Mr. John Cameron, M.R.C.V.S., the well known veterinary surgeon, of Berwick-on-Tweed, writes: For a good many years I have felt that a distinctive name, all their own, should be given to our grand crosses between the Shorthorn and the Aberdeen Angus. The Galloway cross with the Shorthorn has for long gone under the name of "blue greys." In the south it is always assumed that the term "blue grey" is the property, so to say, of the Galloway and Shorthorn cross. Men in the northeast of Scotland are either too modest or too unsystematic when they advertise their crosses between the Aberdeen Angus and the Shorthorn. At an odd time they class them as "blue greys," but too often they content themselves by noting the stock are Shorthorn and Angus crosses or something to that effect.

That is not the worst aspect of the case. The "blue grey" has had for many years a reputation of being a really first class animal for the butcher. Plenty of the Angus crosses by a first rate sire come black. Still a goodly portion are grey. Now these greys I have frequently heard described as "Border blue greys" or Galloway crosses. That may not do harm

to the latter cross, but it is just to the Angus itself? I do not think so, because the cross with the Angus is unquestionably a quicker feeder than the one with the Galloway. It has finer bone and is ready to kill at any age. Surely these are superlative advantages. To put the matter right we require a distinctive name.

For the Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn cross I would suggest the name of "Black-Grey." In the northern half of Scotland, the southeast, and indeed over the greater part of England, if one were to say that "so-and-so had gone in for the "blacks," all would conclude that the Aberdeen Angus was meant. The question would not be asked, "What kind of blacks?" Now if we were to apply black grey as a term of the cross between the Aberdeen Angus and the Shorthorn there would be no misunderstanding.

Could you bring this matter directly under the notice of our leading "Black Men" and their Shorthorn friends? The matter could be discussed at the annual meeting of the Polled Cattle Society, for instance, and some form of an agreement might be arrived at. The subject is well worthy of consideration, and I hope it may receive fair discussion.

A. W. S.

## Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition

The eleventh annual Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition was held at Halifax, from Sept. 25th to Oct. 3rd. The various buildings were fairly well filled, while in live stock the entries were as large as at any fair yet held, with the exception of 1906, which was a Dominion Exhibition. The weather was cold and disagreeable. This together with the fact that there was a sort of reaction after "the big" show last year, accounted for a rather small attendance and a certain lack of enthusiasm. Generally speaking, there has been an improvement in the animals brought out each year. This was very marked this year, especially in beef cattle, heavy horses, sheep, and poultry. In some classes, however, where there is seldom competition animals were brought out which should be seen in a show ring.

## BEEF CATTLE.

Shorthorns were well represented with C. E. H. Starr & Sons the chief exhibitors. Other entries were from A. N. Griffin, New Minas; Wm. Sharp, Windsor; Fred T. Holmes,

Amherst; and James A. Bell, Shubenacadie. In the section for aged bulls, Starr won, with Desdise Chief, a very thick, smooth, three-year-old bull, which was good enough to win championship honors later on. Archibald was a close 2nd, with a big, deep, sappy bull of his own breeding. Griffin was 3rd with a good useful sort. The two-year-old section brought out but one entry, the ribbon going to James Bell on a very nice bull but somewhat lacking in flesh. In senior yearlings there was only one entry, the award going to F. T. Holmes. Two good ones came out in the junior yearling section. The red ribbon went to A. N. Griffin on a very promising youngster by Mina's Hero. We shall be somewhat surprised if this fellow is not heard from again. Starr won 2nd here with a good son of Desdise Chief. In the section for aged cows, five good ones faced the judge. Starr won 1st and 3rd, the 2nd going to Griffin. Starr's white cow, Marr Beauty (which later carried off championship honors) is good enough to win in better company. In the three-year-old cow section, Archibald was 1st and Starr 2nd. The section for two-year-olds brought out eight good ones, 1st, 2nd and 3rd going to Archibald on three heifers of his own breeding, which were good enough to place his aged herd on top in spite of the fact that Starr had the championship 1st and female in the herd he led out. In senior yearlings, Starr won out, and in junior

yearlings Archibald was 1st and 2nd with Starr 3rd. In both senior and junior calves, Archibald was 1st and 2nd and Starr 3rd. In aged heifers and breeder's young herd, Archibald was 1st and Starr 2nd. In the graded herd this order was reversed. Starr won with bull and three of his get and Archibald with four females.

Herefords, with one exception, were shown by W. W. Black. The only other exhibitor was S. A. Bowser, Grand Pre, who won out with a good two-year-old bull and a young competitor. Black's herd was brought out in fine form ready to meet all comers as it had already creditably done at Sherbrooke and Fredericton.

E. S. Congdon was the only exhibitor of Galloways, and while he brought out some fairly good individuals, his herd was not in show condition. In grade beef cattle, W. W. Black won all the red ribbons in sight, while E. S. Congdon and W. J. Alyward followed in the order named. There was plenty of room between the 1st and 2nd prize animals in this class. The black's herd was not well filled, but here again Wm. Robertson, "W. W. Black's veterinarian herdsman," was to the front with outstanding winners.

## DAIRY CATTLE.

The show of dairy cattle was good. Ayrshires were shown by C. A. Archibald, Truro; McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B.; the Hampton Stock Farm, Hampton, N.B., and John McDonald & Sons, Shubenacadie, N.S. It was very regrettable that M. H. Parlee of Sussex, N.B., who had been entered, was unavoidably detained at the last moment. Honors were pretty evenly divided amongst the three first named exhibitors with McIntyre's leading. McIntyre's had the reds on bulls in the junior yearling and calf sections and with aged and three-year-old cows, with senior and junior yearling heifers and with aged and breeder's young herd. The Archibalds' reds were captured with his aged bull, two-year-old heifer, senior and junior calves and bull and three of his get. Hampton Stock Farm won the red on two-year-old bull, and a number of blue. John McDonald & Sons had the best senior yearling and carried off a number of smaller prizes.

Jerseys came out strong. The battle for honors was between H. S. Pipes & Son and Walter McMonagle, the lion's share going to Pipes. Other exhibitors were J. L. Hartlen, Halifax, and Jas. E. Baker & Son, Barronfield. Pipes' herd carried off ten red ribbons, beside the 1st female championship, bull and three of his get, and female and three of her offspring. McMonagle won three 1sts and had the best breeder's young herd. In most cases where Pipes was 1st, McMonagle was 2nd with good animals, the lesser prizes going to other exhibitors. Pipes' champion bull had previously won the same honor at Toronto, and is one of the best show bulls in Canada.

Guernseys were shown by Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B.; Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Howard Corning, Yarmouth; John McDonald & Sons, Shubenacadie; C. J. Keeler, Dartmouth, and Samuel McPhee, Shubenacadie. McMonagle and Roper Bros. broke about even as far as honors are concerned. Roper Bros. were strong in the cow classes, while McMonagle got most of his reds on bulls. Corning is a comparatively new

(Continued on page 981.)

## Horse

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## THE FARM

### Horse vs. Steam Threshing Outfit

The illustrations on this page show the old and the new threshing outfit. The horse-power machine has been almost superseded by the more modern steam power outfit. In some parts of older Ontario and in the newer districts also, the former type is still doing duty and giving a good account of itself, too, though it has many drawbacks as compared with steam power and more particularly the traction engine machine, which travels of its own motion from farm to farm. The latter does better and cleaner work. A steadier motion is maintained and the stronger power obtained makes it possible to do the threshing quicker and with less hardship. One of the defects of the old kind is its

taken complete possession of. On account of wet seasons and the pressure of other work I had been unable to eradicate it.

I cut a crop of hay off it mostly blue grass and plowed it quite shallow in August and harrowed it soon after. Then I disked it and cultivated as soon as the cultivator would work satisfactorily in it. I kept this up from time to time until fall, and I did not at any time seem to have the grass subdued.

In October, I ridged it as if I were furrowing it for potatoes, running the plow about as deep as it had gone before and left it over winter in that shape. In the spring the ground was as mellow and friable as could be wished, and I could find no trace of the grass with life in it. I have repeated the experiment

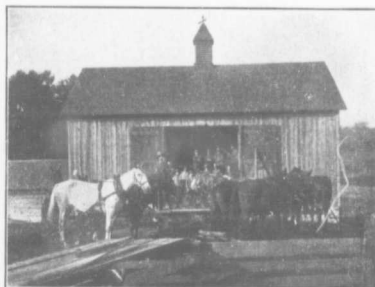
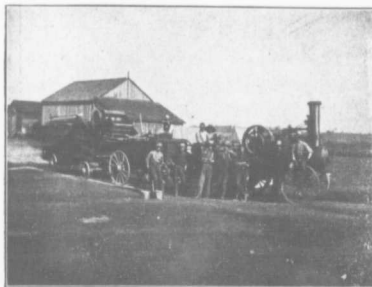
The land in the above cited cases was a sandy loam.

H. M.

Kent County.

### Experiment on Late Pulling Mangels

It has not infrequently been asserted that it is a mistake to keep mangels long in the ground, and that it is advisable to harvest them fairly early, as any subsequent growth which they may make consists mainly of water. To put this to the test a careful experiment was carried out at the Woburn Experimental Station of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England. A part of the crop was taken up at the usual time, October 10th, 1906, while another portion was left to grow on until the first frost; this occurred on November 12th. When the lots were pulled they were



A TRACTION ENGINE THRESHING OUTFIT ON MR. JOSEPH WHEATON'S FARM, MIDDLESEX CO., ONT. MCDUGAL BROS. THRESHING OUTFIT ON FARM OF MR. D. CURRIE, LANARK CO., ONT.

hardness upon horseflesh. The thresher's horses accustomed to the daily "grind" do not mind it much. But the average farm horse unaccustomed to the long, steady, circle pull and the crack of the driver's whip becomes restless and soon tires of it. Often the driver is not averse to touching up the "new" horse a little more than is necessary, and nothing will arouse the farmer's anger quicker than to have the driver of the threshing machine unnecessarily abuse his horse.

### Fall Cultivation

Editor, The Farming World:

There is a very valuable article on page 865 on the value of fall cultivation, worthy of the attention of every one who takes pride in having a clean farm.

A few years ago I had a field which a perennial grass had

since with a similar piece of ground with like results. But one word of caution. I would not advise anyone to use this method of preparing clover sod for corn unless as an experiment, or if it is foul with weeds.

I have planted corn on a field part of which was prepared in this way and part plowed in the spring, shortly before planting time, and the corn on the spring plowing was decidedly the best. Wondering whether or not my experience was exceptional, I wrote to Prof. Crisdale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, who has experimented a good deal with the fall preparation method, and asked him what was the best time to plow a clover sod for corn, and he replied in effect that it should be plowed when you are ready to work it up and plant it.

weighed and portions were carefully drawn and analyzed.

The results were as follows:

	Pulled Oct. 10, 1906.	Pulled Nov. 12, 1906.
	Tons lbs.	Tons lbs.
Weight of cleaned roots per acre ...	20.800	27.600
Analysis—		
Moisture... ..	89. 32	89. 44
Albuminous matters... ..	1. 00	1. 06
Sugar and digestible carbohydrates		
woolly fibre, etc... ..	8. 83	8. 55
Mineral matter... ..	0. 85	0. 95
	100. 00	100. 00
Nitrogen... ..	0. 16	0. 17

It is clear from this that not only did the crop increase very materially in weight by keeping it in the ground the extra month, but that the roots were in no way inferior at the later period; also that the increase is not due to water only. Of

course one season will differ from another, and in 1906 frosts were late in appearing; but it may be concluded that it will be of advantage rather than otherwise to keep the crop in the ground until the first frost comes.

#### The Perennial Sow Thistle

The following letter, recently received, shows the absolute necessity there is for strenuous efforts being made to control this weed pest:

Editor, The Farming World:

I wish to call your attention to the spread of the sow thistle all along the front at Whitby. Its yellow blossoms show thick among the grain there. It is also abundant in the neighborhood of Myrtle and south of Manchester.

Could you not persuade the Minister of Agriculture to help us in getting rid of it, for if something is not done soon the best land all through here will grow nothing else.

THOMAS MANDERSON.

As the weed problem is one of the most serious our farmers have to deal with, we propose giving in each issue of "The Farming World" for a time the life history, with illustrations, of one or more of the most injurious weeds which are now spreading over our land, so that they may be readily recognized when seen. At the same time we will give the remedies which have been found most successful in practice in controlling them.

It is most important that farmers should be able to identify a weed upon its first appearance, so that immediate steps may be taken to eradicate it before it becomes established. This is particularly important in the case of such perennials as the sow thistle, bindweed, etc., which are extremely difficult to conquer when their running root-stocks have become matted in the soil.

In this issue we give a full description of the various species of sow thistle found in the Province, with the best means of destroying them.

#### PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.

(*Sonchus arvensis*.)

Other English names: Field sowthistle, creeping sowthistle, corn sowthistle (in England).

Introduced. Perennial, very deep rooted, with large and vigorous running root stocks. Stems one to four feet high, hollow, simple, with few leaves, and branching at the top, whole plant filled with a bitter milky juice. Leaves six to twelve

inches long, pointed, deeply cut, clasping the stem at their base and edged with soft spines. Flowers bright yellow, one and a half inches across in corymbs, closing in strong sunlight, flower cup and flower stalk covered in the common form with long glandular hairs. A perfectly smooth and glaucous variety is common in parts of New Brunswick, and also occurs at Port Hope, Ontario. Seeds brown, oblong, somewhat flattened, about one-eighth of an inch long, ridged both lengthwise and across, bearing at the top a copious tuft of very white silky hairs, which spread in drying

thistle from its vigorous running root stocks and the large amount of seed it matures, is one of the most aggressive enemies of the Canadian farmer. Wherever it establishes itself, it causes great loss both in reducing the fields of crops and on account of the great difficulty in eradicating it.

Remedy: The adoption of a regular three year or other short rotation of crops is the only hope of clearing a farm infested with this weed. In the west summer-fallowing must be done early and the land cultivated as often as necessary to keep down the fresh growths as



PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE

and enable the seed to be carried long distances by the wind.

Time of flowering: June to August; seed ripe, July to September.

Propagation: Very rapid, by seeds and running root stocks.

Occurrence: Abundant in cultivated fields and along roadsides from the Atlantic coast to Manitoba, where it is becoming very noticeable and giving much anxiety in the Red River Valley.

Injury: The perennial sow-

they appear. If still abundant on the land this should be ploughed late in the fall and seeded down the following year, or used for a crop of oats or barley to be sown late after spring cultivation and cut green for feed.

When this plant first appears in new localities, the flowering stems should be pulled by hand as soon as the blossoms show in a growing crop, so as to prevent the seed ripening.

(Continued next issue.)

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## LIVE STOCK

### How the Meat Inspection Act Will Affect the Farmer

In view of the large trade carried on by farmers in some parts of Canada, more particularly during the fall and winter, in dressed pork, as well as in other dressed meats, attention may be directed to one of the requirements of the regulations, made under the new Meat Inspection Act, which is likely to have a considerable effect on this business. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa having assumed the responsibility of inspecting and practically guaranteeing the healthfulness of all meats and meat products sent out by the packing houses, must, of necessity, protect itself by making sure that no diseased carcasses are permitted to enter these establishments. The most effective way of preventing the

meat from being admitted for packing purposes, while if found to be diseased, to be condemned and tanked.

This being the case, it is incumbent upon every farmer bringing dressed hogs or other animals to market to remember that unless the carcasses are dressed in accordance with the regulation mentioned above, namely, with these organs left in their proper positions, it will not be possible for the representatives of the packing houses to buy such carcasses for use in any of the establishments coming under the operation of the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

The presence of the buyers or agents of these establishments on our local markets has always been, at least to some extent, a safeguard against possible attempts by local combinations of butchers and others to depress

### Sheep Raising in Canada

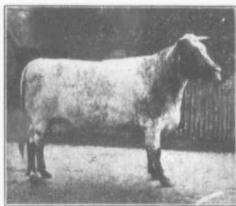
Sheep raising in Canada, apart from the ranching industry carried on in the Western Provinces, is almost entirely confined to a branch of mixed agriculture. Nowhere in the older settled sections of Canada is the rearing of sheep for commercial purposes carried on as a special business as in Great Britain and some other countries. In this country, except on the farms where pure bred flocks are kept, the industry as a rule is not given the careful attention received by other branches of animal husbandry. On the Canadian farm sheep in many instances constitute the neglected portion of live stock or, if not neglected, they are allowed to look pretty much after their own welfare, getting their food from the waste places and neglected corners of the farm or the grassy sides of the public highway. Even while consuming



THE HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS AT THE COBURG HORSE SHOW

entry of such diseased meat is, of course, the careful ante-mortem inspection provided for by the regulations, but in view of the large trade carried on in dressed carcasses and of the fact that both farmers and packers have been in the habit of handling meats in this way, the officials in charge of the enforcement of the Act have decided to admit to the establishments under inspection, dressed carcasses under such conditions as will enable them to judge with reasonable certainty, as to whether the animal, prior to slaughter, was free from disease. Provision has, therefore, been made for the admission on inspection, of dressed carcasses with the head, heart, lungs and liver held by their natural attachments, such carcasses to be inspected before entering the establishment, and if found fit for food to be so marked and ad-

mitted for packing purposes, and it will be well for producers to bear in mind the new conditions and when, for any reason, unable to market their stock on the hoof as they should undoubtedly do whenever possible, dress their hogs, as well as other animals in such a way as to meet the requirements of the new Act.



THE TYPE OF CATTLE FOUND ON MANY ENGLISH FARMS

useless plant growths which other stock refuse and which threaten to crowd from the fields the regular crops of the farm the sheep is putting on weight in both wool and mutton each day. It does this in many cases quite forgotten by the owner who is having his fields cleaned and enriched by an automatic process that is paying handsomely in gains for the privilege of giving such valuable service.

Compared with the other classes of farm stock sheep keeping offers opportunities that very many fail to appreciate. If the value of the little quadruped was known as it ought to be it would be found on almost every farm and it would receive that careful protection from the Legislature of which it is so highly deserving.

Placed side by side with dairying in labor alone sheep have

the advantage. It is not necessary to withhold certain foods for fear of tainting the milk, nor has the milk to be drawn, twice daily, aerated, separated and churned or sent to the factory. The lamb takes care of the milk for nothing and pays the owner well for the privilege.

Sheep gather their own food for from seven to twelve months of the year, according to locality. Even during the short period of housing they require to be fed only twice daily, unless at lambing time, and the work of feeding is relatively very easy because of its simplicity. S. B.

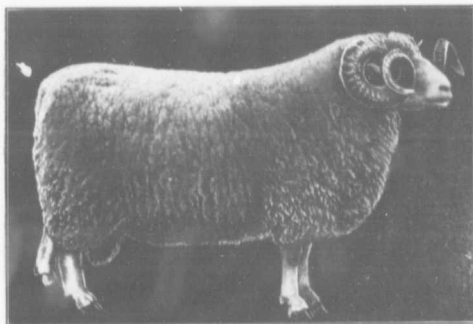
#### Don't Sell the Breeding Sows

Would it be considered that we were drawing on our imagination too much if we said there are already many signs indicat-

that it will not pay to feed hogs with grain at the prices now prevailing for it. Because of this farmers are preparing many sows for market that were intended for breeding purposes, and therefore it goes without saying that this will very much lessen the number of marketable hogs a year from now, and which will have the natural effect on prices. If this were an ordinary season this might only effect the business of the local packers and not seriously influence prices in the British market, although Canada (we might say Ontario) is now a strong factor in the British bacon market. But it must be remembered that 1907 is an extraordinary year to the extent that the cost of production will be seriously affected in all the countries that are competing for the British bacon trade. In this

situation it would be wisdom on the part of our farmers to seriously consider before deciding to dispose of any of their breeding stock.

It is fortunate that so much valuable information on the cheaper feeding of hogs has been gathered and distributed throughout Ontario during recent years. Much of this information will now be brought into actual use. It has been shown that the grain actually required for wintering a brood sow properly is not necessarily a great deal, and happily this season most people are fortunate in having a fairly good root crop as well as silage made from well matured corn. On this alone sows may be carried over the greater part of the winter, and if provision for pasture in early spring and summer is made, it will be possible to winter over many more hogs than would have been possible had we been obliged to face this situation some years ago. We may look forward also next year to receiving many reports of improved methods of hog production which will be one good result of the present lean harvest. The hog, being a very accommodating animal, can adapt himself to various kinds of food, and in this respect is the farmer's friend in the year of scarcity as well as in the year of plenty. Perhaps this is why he is styled in Ireland the "gentleman who pays the rent." F. W. S.



IMPORTED DORSET RAM

Said to be one of the best types of the breed ever brought to Canada. Winner of 1st and championship at the leading shows this season, owned by James Robertson & Sons, Milton West, Ont.

ing a scarcity of hogs and consequent high prices in 1908. But be this as it may, there are, however, sufficient indications for "The Farming World" to repeat to its readers the advice of the last two years, which is to stay by the hog for, at least, another year. Moreover, we feel justified in urging this a little stronger and advising an increase instead of a decrease of breeding stock, even though this should mean curtailing in some other line or involving a slight sacrifice which may be necessary owing to the present scarcity and high price of grain.

Some of our reasons for urging this matter are that according to reports to hand there is a strong feeling among Ontario farmers at the present time

respect Canada is, perhaps, more fortunate than some other countries. In the United States feed has reached a price almost unheard of in the past, and this will surely have its effect in the curtailment in breeding stock there for this season also.

The shortage of feed in Canada and in the United States will undoubtedly send prices soaring in Europe, where the harvest is also much below the average, and which means that for Denmark, where choice bacon is largely produced on feed purchased outside of their own country, the cost will be proportionately increased and no doubt a smaller quantity will be marketed. Therefore as nearly as we are able to size up the



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## THE DAIRY

### Dishonest Dairymen

The numerous cases of tampering with milk supplied to cheese factories reported this season, are no credit to the dairymen of this country. Instead of improving, conditions seem to be getting worse in this respect; unless it be that the inspectors are looking after delinquents better than was done a few years back. In any case the evil exists, and dishonest milk continues to be delivered to our cheese factories and creameries.

It is a most despicable business, and worse than open thieving. A patron who deliberately adds water to or takes the cream off his milk is stealing from his neighbor who supplies honest milk, just as surely as if he went into the latter's house and robbed him of his money. Just because it can be done at home and possibly without detection, does not make the offence less heinous. And it is surprising how many supposedly respectable people will be guilty of this "sneak" thieving. People who would scorn to be seen doing a dishonest act, will, in the seclusion of their own milking yard, deliberately add water to the milk designed for the cheese factory, or take the cream off after it has been standing a while. And the meanest of all men is the one who will thus tamper with milk, and when found out will blame the whole thing upon his wife, as a prominent farmer, who was a Justice of the Peace in Eastern Ontario, did a year or two ago, when charged with the offence by the inspector.

But the evil in its best form is not to be condoned and should be put a stop to. Conviction before a magistrate and the imposition of a nominal fine is no deterrent. People who will tamper with milk are little affected by the payment of a sum of money, as this can be easily made up by continuing the nefarious business. Sometimes the exposure and making public the names of the offenders will help but not always. Sending to jail without the option of a fine after the second or third offence would work better.

But there is a better way than all this. Pay for the milk delivered according to its quality and there will be no incentive to skim or water. Some factories are doing this with excellent

results, and every one could do so if the question were taken up in the proper spirit. Sometimes makers object to make this test because of the extra work involved without any extra pay attached. But it will be in their interests to undertake such work, and it would be money well spent for patrons to pay them well for so doing. On the other hand it is a great waste of time and money to have the inspectors, who are employed to improve the quality of our dairy products, not to keep down dishonesty, devoting a large share of their time to hunting up delinquents and prosecuting them for tampering with milk for cheese making purposes. If factories are bound to continue the "pooling" system of paying for milk, let them do their own prosecuting and hunting up of dishonest patrons. Public funds should be expended on something that is of more general good to the country at large.



### The City Milk Supply

The growth of large cities in recent years has greatly increased the demand for milk. Not only this, modern sanitary and health requirements makes a much improved quality of milk necessary. In no country has this trade developed more than in Great Britain. Forty or fifty years ago the milk supply of London was produced in urban and suburban cow-sheds, all the latter within driving distance of the city. The cows in these sheds were milked in hundreds and even up to the thousands in single establishments. As can be readily understood the sanitary arrangements of these stables or sheds were not of a very up-to-date kind. Indeed, the consumer in those days, largely through ignorance, was not so exacting as to quality. Almost everything went as milk, so long as it was white in color, and if the facts were known, the infant mortality resulting from the use of this milk must have been very large.

All this has been changed in recent years. To-day the urban cowshed, many of them were underground, is not in use, and the milk supply of London is produced, in the country, many miles away, and brought in by train, to be delivered by middle-

men to the consumer. At the beginning the railways did not encourage the shipping of milk. Now they are eager to carry all they can get and have provided facilities for handling the business that makes the shipping of milk long distances a comparatively safe proposition. The consumer is benefited. He gets a better quality of milk, handled in the most scientific way and delivered regularly at his door. The health of the animal kept in the country away from the polluted byre is better, and the danger of disease being communicated to the users of milk very much reduced.

The supplying of a better quality produced under approved sanitary conditions has greatly increased the demand for milk in all large cities and towns. So great is this demand in Great Britain that the home production of cheese and butter is being materially reduced thereby. In many sections the cheese factory is only used as an auxiliary outlet for milk, when it is too plentiful to be all taken by the city trade, as is commonly the case in the summer time. This turning of milk to the city trade, rather than converting it into cheese, is one of the factors that has increased the demand for Canadian cheese abroad and helped to put up the price. As the years go by this is bound to increase and a profitable market for the Canadian product is assured.

The chances that have been effected in the city milk supply of the old land and elsewhere apply also in Canada. On November 1st, next, the price of milk per eight gal. can delivered in Toronto will be \$1.55, and the price delivered to the consumer will be 9c. per quart for bottled milk and 8c. in bulk. For the most part the milk supply of this city is produced within a reasonable distance. Should the price be put at a high level, it may mean the extending of the production area and the diverting of considerable of the milk now supplied to cheese factories and creameries to the city trade. A little more co-operation on the part of the railways and the producers should make this possible. This is not saying that the new scale of prices which the producer is getting is too high. They are not considering the scarcity of feed and price of help. But every advance made in the price of milk for city use makes it possible to get the supply at greater distances from the source of distribution.

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When a merchant or dealer would foist on you some poor substitute for Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, do not let them deceive you. Buttermakers who buy Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color never pay for MUD or SEDIMENT. The last drop is as clear as the first, and is sold under a positive guarantee of greater strength than other colors. Ask for this perfect color that makes prize, gilt-edged butter. Do not allow any dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good.

### Churning Sour and Sweet Cream

Is it advisable to mix sweet cream with sour cream when starting to churn? Will there be as much butter from the sweet cream as if it were sour. Please answer and oblige.

A Subscriber.

ANSWERED BY PROF. H. H. DEAN, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

Whenever sweet cream is mixed with sour cream and the churning commenced soon after, the sour cream usually churns first and the yield of butter is not so great as if both lots of cream had been brought to the same degree of ripeness or souring. It is never a good plan to mix sweet and sour cream and churn them at once, as the yield of butter is usually less by following this plan. Different lots of cream should be mixed together, at least twelve hours before churning in order to get the best results.

### The Dairy Commissioner Abroad

Dairy Commissioner Ruddick has been doing excellent work for Canada during the past month or two by bringing to the attention of the Boards of Trade in the leading cities of the old land the value of our dairy, fruit and meat products. In his addresses he has emphasized the importance to the English consumer of developing this trade. The United States is becoming more and more a great consuming country and the time is not very far distant when that country will have little in the way of food products to export. Canada is now making every effort to improve the quality of her products. What has been done by organized effort in connection with the

cheese trade is now being duplicated in fruit, butter and other branches of trade. Dealing with this question before the Glasgow Provisional Fruit Trades Association, Mr. Ruddick said:

"Canada did not expect to extend its trade unless they could give a good article. The laws in Canada regulating dairy produce were very stringent. In the first place, all kinds of adulteration in connection with butter and cheese were absolutely prohibited, and he was able to state from his own knowledge of the situation that there was no adulteration of dairy produce in Canada. (Applause.) Then the importation, manufacture, or sale of oleomargarine or any butter substitute was prohibited, as was also process of renovated butter. On the matter of dating the manufacture of cheese there was no law dealing with this, and he might frankly say he was against the dating system. Dating the month of manufacture did not represent anything that had to do with the intrinsic value of the cheese. The only reason why September cheese had been better than the cheese of other months was because they had generally cooler weather then. Personally, he would rather have May cheese, or that of June or July, that had been properly cured and made, than cheese made in the autumn. With the improvement in the cooling of cheese that was becoming general they might, however, be able to produce cheese throughout the whole season that would be equal in quality to that of September. In the matter of cold storage he thought the steamship companies were entitled to very great credit for having developed this part of their service, often in the face of very great discouragement. Another good work that had to do with the improvement of the relations between the shipper and receiver on this side was the inspection of the cargoes. Every cargo of perishable produce was carefully inspected by men employed by the Department in

Montreal, and the same goods were re-inspected as they were discharged on this side, so if there was any difference in the condition of the goods they knew exactly where the blame lay. It was the policy of the Dominion Government to do everything possible to assist the producer in

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Canada to increase the production of food products of high quality, and to assist him in landing these goods in other markets in as near a perfect condition as possible."

**Chicago National Dairy Show**

The National Dairy Show being held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, this week, is one of the greatest events of its kind ever held on this continent. There are over 600 head of dairy cattle on exhibition, including Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys, Brown Swiss and Dutch Belted, and among them several herds from Canada. There is a fine display of dairy products, including some life-size statues of dairy cows and farm scenes carved out of pure butter. This special exhibit which was prepared by John K. Daniels, of World's Fair fame, contains ten thousand pounds of pure creamery butter. There are several other features of interest which will be dealt with in a fuller account of the show next issue.

**Dairy Notes**

The announcement has been made that no National Dairy Show will be held in Toronto

next January, and that efforts will be made to secure funds for one in 1909. In the meantime dairymen should remember that there will be, as usual, an exhibit of dairy cattle, including a milking competition, at Guelph, during the second week of December, in connection with the Winter Fair.

A new law is soon to come in force in the United States whereby cans of milk and cream will contain labels stating that

the product is from cows inspected by the United States Government. Packages of butter and cheese will also show that the products have been inspected. The inspection work will be done by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Mr. G. A. Putnam, Dairy Superintendent for Ontario, reports receiving a large number of applications for speakers at the annual meetings of cheese

(Continued on page 991.)

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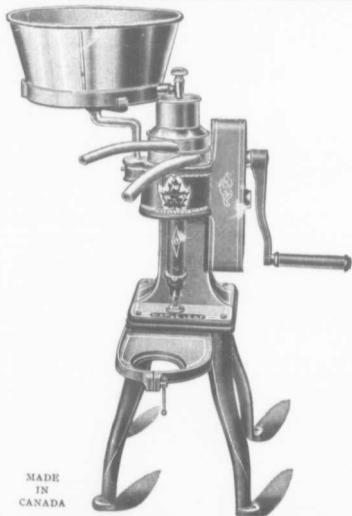
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## POULTRY

### Preparing Poultry for Market

There is almost an unlimited market for well fed fowls in Great Britain, and in our own country the demand is constantly increasing. The price now paid for first class poultry makes the rearing and fattening of good birds, a highly profitable business, but there is no market for scrubs of any kind. Although this has been frequently pointed out, we still find farmers bringing in for sale a large proportion of badly bred and carelessly fed birds, which are unsatisfactory to the consumer and therefore fail to give the producer profitable returns.

Where it is intended to make a speciality of feeding fowls for table use, it is wise to study the market to be supplied, find out as nearly as possible what is wanted and then select a strain of the most suitable breed to meet its requirements. The birds should be grown so that when fattened they will be fairly heavy, have plump breasts and a large proportion of tender flesh and not an undue amount of oily fat. Early maturity is always a valuable quality and for some markets, a certain color of legs and skin is essential.

According to British ideas there is only one type for market and that is the Dorking—a large, plump, square-framed, white fleshed fowl. Among our breeds which nearest approach this type are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and, of course, the Dorkings themselves. First crosses of these with Indian game make excellent table birds.

Where crossing is resorted to for the production of table birds the male should be Indian Game and the hens of one of the other breeds mentioned, as they are all winter layers, and none of the cross-bred chickens should be held over to breed from, or degeneration will take place and the flock soon run out.

To successfully raise chickens and realize high prices in autumn and winter the birds must be well fed from the time they are hatched, particularly during the early weeks of their lives, for if stunted then, they are not likely to recover from it, in time to be of value the first season.

### FATTENING POULTRY

Two methods of fattening poultry are known and practised generally in this country and

each has its advantages. Crate fattening is perhaps the most popular, though why it should be so is not quite clear. Under this system a few fowls are closely confined in crates and fed from a trough. The crates in general use (Fig. 1) are six feet long, sixteen inches wide and twenty inches high inside measurement. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are two inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick; the back, top, and front slats are the same width, but only three-eighths thick. The spaces between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the birds to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put on one and a half inches apart and the slat nearest the back of the crate is two and a quarter inches from the corner which prevents the



FATTENING CRATE

droppings from collecting at the rear. The bottom slats are placed upon the top of the bottom cross-pieces to prevent the chickens feet from being bruised when the crate is placed upon the ground. The top slats are two inches apart and the back slats one and a half inches. The top slats are cut above each partition and two strips two inches wide are nailed under each division, the three doors so formed may be hinged with pieces of leather to the rear top strip. The crates should be placed upon stands about eighteen inches from the ground and beneath them sand, ashes or some absorbent material may be scattered to absorb the droppings.

A light V trough, two and a half inches deep inside, is placed in front of the crates and carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough should be about four inches above the floor and the upper inside about two inches from the bars.

So long as the weather remains warm, the crates may be

left out of doors in any position which will afford shelter from rain and high winds, but in cold, rough weather the fattening should be carried on inside a building. Under this system of crate feeding good results have been attained both in Europe and America, but a certain amount of trouble is involved in it which may be avoided by

### FATTENING IN PENS

Under this method the birds are put up in small flocks and confined to the house and yard. From fifty to sixty fowls make a convenient flock for fattening and this number can be readily kept in a house 9 x 10 feet in size, with a yard attached 15 x 20 feet. Experiments on a very extensive scale have been carried on at various agricultural stations for the purpose of ascertaining which is the better of these methods. The results of these experiments show that close cooping is not necessary in order to secure the greatest gains in chicken fattening and that in general the birds made greater gains when given the liberty of the pens than when kept in close confinement. The labor involved in caring for them in small numbers in coops is greater than in caring for an equal number in a house and yard. The results in this respect are so pronounced that they must be regarded as conclusive.

### RELATION OF AGE TO FATTENING

In making fattening tests it has been clearly shown that with poultry the periods of cheap and rapid gain come early in life. Thus chickens put up to fatten when from ninety to ninety-five days old, made in twenty-eight days very nearly twice as much gain as birds which were one hundred and sixty days old when put up under precisely the same conditions. Old hens which have been well fed require no further treatment to make them fit for market. The only result obtained by putting them up to feed is to make them take on oily fat which is objectionable to most consumers.

### RATIONS FOR FATTENING

Chickens like other animals do best when their food is varied from time to time, a good staple mixture, however, may be composed of ground oats one part, ground barley one part, ground corn one part, and meat meal one part, mixed with water to the consistency of thin porridge. This should be fed twice a day. If skim-milk is

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used, the meat meal will not be required. The English poultrymen who make a speciality of fattening many thousands of birds each year feed them largely upon finely ground oats and mutton tallow, and by this method produce the best table fowls in the world.

#### Trap Nests

In an average flock of hens it is fairly certain that there is always a certain proportion of

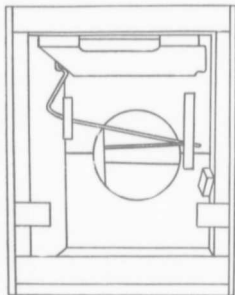
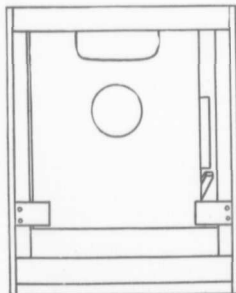


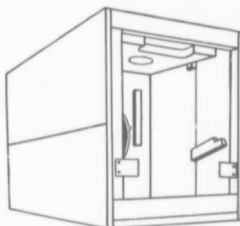
FIG. 1. TRAP NEST, NOTE WIRE TRIP

them not laying enough eggs in the year to pay for their food. The best regular layers are overlooked, while the inferior ones are credited with the general average of the whole. By the use of trap nests the value of each hen can be ascertained, the poor ones weeded out and the most productive selected for breeding stock.

The trap nest is particularly valuable to fanciers who wish to follow some regular system of breeding and is the best device which can be adopted by those desiring to produce a strain of phenomenal layers, while to those who require to determine



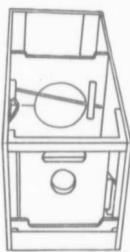
TRAP NEST, DOOR CLOSED



TRAP NEST, DOOR OPEN

the result of experimental matings it is invaluable.

A very simple and convenient form of trap nest is that shown in Fig. 1. It has been well tested at the Maine Experiment Station and found to answer its purpose well. It is twenty-eight inches long, thirteen inches wide and fifteen inches deep, inside measurements. A division board, with a circular opening six inches in diameter is placed across the box twelve inches from the back end and fifteen from the front end. The lower edge of the six inch opening in the division board comes down to within four inches of the floor of the box. The rear



TRAP NEST FROM ABOVE

section of the box is the nest proper.

The double box with nest in its rear is necessary, as when a hen has laid and desires to leave the nest, she steps out into the front space and there remains until she is released. With one section only she would be very likely to crush her egg by stepping upon it and from that acquire the bad habit of egg-eating.

The door is made of seven-eighths inch pine board. It does not fill the entire front by two inches at the bottom and one inch at each side. A hole two and a half inches in diameter is bored in its centre to admit more light. For the same purpose a section is cut out of its

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**HARVEY PERKINS**, Okhawa, Ont. Buff Orpingtons (Imp.), S. C. Brown Leghorns. Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale.

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**J. P. RYLEY**, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of Barred Rocks, W. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and B. Minorcas.

**STEPHEN OLIVER**, Lindsay, Ont.—26 kinds of fowls—Hamburgs, W. Leghorns, H. Caps, Houdans and W.C.H. Poland.

**FOR SALE**—Fekin Ducks, two dollars each. Splendid layers. **T. L. SMITH**, Jamestown, Ont.

**J. L. BROWN**, Box 49, Seaforth, Ont.—60 Pekin Ducks at \$1.00 each, Raakins and Show-maker's strain; also Barred and White Hook Cockerels at \$1 to \$2 each, Wills' strain.

**FOR SALE**—White Rock Cockerels. \$1 each. **MISS A. HYFIELD**, Brooklyn, Ont.

**T. L. SMITH**, Jamestown, Ont.—Smith strain Pekin Ducks, early layers, \$2.00 each; \$4.00 per pair; \$5.50 per trio. Order now before prices go up.

upper end leaving enough of the board at each side of the opening to extend up to the cross piece and hold the hinges which are made of leather, tacked on the inside of the door and the top cross-piece.

The trip latch is made of a piece of stiff wire about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and twenty-three inches long. This piece of wire is shaped so that a section of it twelve inches long rests horizontally across the circular opening in the division board, leaving about two-thirds of the six inch opening below it. It is held in place by two clamps, one on either side of the circular opening. The clamps have slots large enough to allow the wire to work up and down about three inches without friction. The next section of the wire is eight inches long and is bent so that it is at right angles with the twelve inch section. It passes along the side of the box back towards the entrance door and is fastened strongly to the wall by staple and clamp, yet loosely enough, that the wire can roll easily, when its twelve inch section is pushed up by the

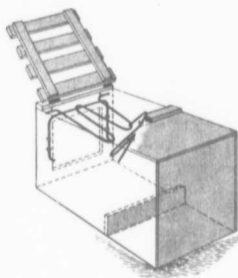


FIG. 2—NEW WIRE TRAP NEST

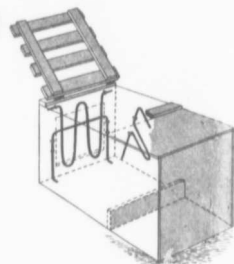
passing fowl. The remaining section of the wire which is three inches long is bent towards the centre of the box with an upward inclination, so that it supports the door when opened up. The end of the wire is turned over smoothly, forming a notch into which the door slips and rests when it is opened. The notch prevents this section of the wire from sagging under the weight of the door and interfering with the free action of the latch. It is necessary that the wire from which the latch is made be of good stiff material, so that it will not bend or spring much.

As the hen passes in under the open door and then through the circular opening of the nest, she raises herself so that her keel may pass over the lower part of the division board and her back presses against the horizontal wire lifting it enough as she passes, that the notched end supporting the door, slides from under it and the door swings down and passes a balanced catch which is screwed loosely to the side of the box. The catch locks the door and prevents the hen from escaping and others from entering.

These nest boxes may be placed in rows one above the other, with a board over the top row, so as to slide in and out like drawers and be carried away for cleaning when necessary. Twenty nests in a pen accommodate one hundred hens, by the attendant going through the pens once an hour, during that part of the day when the hens are busiest. Earlier and later in the day the visits need not be so frequent. To remove a hen the nest is pulled part way out and as it has no cover she is readily lifted up and the number on her leg band noted on the record sheet, which should be tacked up close at

hand. After being taken off a few times the birds do not object to being handled, apparently expecting to be picked up.

Another excellent and simple trap nest may be constructed as shown in Fig. 2. The box is two feet deep, fifteen inches wide and sixteen inches high. A piece of three inch by one inch board is nailed inside the box twelve inches from the front to form the nest. The trap mechanism can be made with ordinary fencing wire, bent as shown in the illustration, the whole device being so simple that any handy boy can make it.



CLOSED TRAP NEST AS SHOWN IN FIG. 1 THE LID IS LIFTED TO SHOW MECHANISM

#### Geese as Caretakers

People who live near the seashore are frequently troubled by the crows and hawks pouncing upon the young chicks and carrying them off. When I was rearing chickens in Victoria, I found this very troublesome. I also was besieged by the neighboring cats. I tried every plan, all unsuccessful, until I put a trio of good, large Toulouse geese into the yard. The chicken food was put into a "creep," also the chickens' water, and as soon as any living thing showed its nose in the yard the geese promptly turned it out. They would not only turn away crows, hawks,

and cats, but they entirely routed a large sheep dog that used to visit the yard, and refused to allow any stranger to make his way peaceably across the grass. So successful did I find this plan that my neighbors would leave the dividing gate open so that the cats and hawks and crows might be induced to leave them in peace. I have found it best to bring up the goslings with the chickens, as they never seem to fight them in this case, whether they would or not if they were freshly introduced I do not know, but it is well worth a careful experiment.

Octavia Allen

Ganges, B.C.

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Tree Pruning

For some time past several English horticultural journals have furnished interesting matter as to the respective merits of the pruning and non-pruning of fruit trees. The evidence in some cases discloses strong proofs that the common custom of annual pruning, and that often of a severe nature, is altogether a mistake.

A contributor to the "Gardeners' Chronicle," a grower of fruit trees, especially apples of the best English, French, and Russian varieties, states that long since he has arrived at the conclusion that if quantity combined with quality are the desired objects, regular pruning as practised by most gardeners is a mistake. He admits that thinning is necessary every few years, that long branches should be shortened, and that cross, awkward growths should be taken out, but the annual pruning that one sees in most gardens is wrong. Time spent in cleansing the trees from American blight,

manuring, etc., is much more profitably employed. Many sorts have not failed to crop for at least twenty years, and some seasons very heavily.

Mr. J. Udale reports on experiments in pruning and non-pruning, the difference, he says, between pruned and unpruned plum trees being nearly 100 per cent. Williams' Bon Chretien pears also showed a great difference. Lane's Prince Albert apples showed the least difference, but still it was clearly defined. The trees of each kind of fruit only slightly pruned exhibited intermediate effects. These experiments annually increase in value and interest. Some details are as follows:

Eleven trees of apple, Prince Albert, are growing under equal conditions in all respects except in regard to pruning. Five trees in one row have been annually and carefully pruned. Three trees in the next row have been annually and badly (or roughly) pruned, and three trees in the same row have not been pruned.

All the trees came from the same source, and from the same parcel of trees, and were planted on the same day. Each tree has produced more or less fruit every year since 1896 to 1906, inclusive, and the average weight per tree for the whole of that period is: Three badly-pruned trees yielded 106.0 pounds of fruit per tree; three non-pruned trees, 183.6 pounds of fruit per tree; five well-pruned trees, 195 pounds of fruit per tree.

In order that readers may understand the size and market value, as well as the economic value of the fruit, 28 pounds of the largest apples were selected from each stored sample, and the following, after careful counting, was the result. Seventy apples from the well-pruned trees weighed 28 pounds, 125 apples from the badly pruned trees weighed 28 pounds. When sold, the fruit from the well-pruned trees realized from \$2.10 to \$2.50 per cwt., that from the badly-pruned trees \$1.45 per cwt., and fruit from non-pruned trees \$1.20 per cwt.

It is thus shown that the non-pruned and badly-pruned trees have up-to-date produced nearly double the quantity of fruit produced by the well-pruned; it is also shown that the latter have produced fruit nearly twice the value of the former, which makes them about equal in value (commercially) up to the end of 1906. The future will prove which system of management is the best of the three; but to predict future events by the past is not very difficult, and, judging by the progress made by the well-pruned trees, the result in the near future is almost a foregone conclusion in favor of good pruning.

Much more may be said about this much-disputed question of the benefits arising from good pruning as against slight or non-pruning. The great bulk will agree that good pruning is the best; but there are also other fruit growers, who say that regular annual prunings are a mistake.

#### Important Horticultural Convention at the Jamestown Exposition

The week of Sept. 23-27 was an important one for horticulturists at the Jamestown Exposition, Virginia, as during that time several horticultural societies held meetings which were the means of bringing together many horticulturists from different parts of the United States and Canada to dis-

cuss problems of scientific and practical value.

The societies which met were the American Pomological Society, the Society for Horticultural Science, the National Council of Horticulture, and the American Nut Growers' Association.

Many useful papers were read at the meetings. The American Pomological Society is an international one, its work being planned to cover all North America. Two important features of its work are the bringing of new fruits into notice and the systematizing ofomenclature, or, in other words making the names of fruits as simple and accurate as possible. Subjects relating to methods of culture, and in fact to all pomological matters are also dealt with by this Society. The President is at present Mr. L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo., and the Secretary, Prof. John Curry, of Cornell University.

Perhaps the paper of most interest for Canadian fruit growers was that on "A Promising Treatment for the Control of Brown Rot of the Peach," by W. M. Scott, United States Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, who found in the self-boiled sulphur lime mixture a spray that would keep the rot in check and at the same time not injure the foliage. Further experiments are necessary, but this is the most promising remedy for brown rot yet discovered.

Mr. W. T. Maconn, Horticulturist, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, read a paper on "Fruits Originated in Canada," and told how the prominent fruits of Canadian origin were originated and described the work at the Central Farm. Mr. Maconn had with him a collection of Canadian apples which was awarded a silver medal, the highest award of this Society.

Mr. Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, gave an address on the "Operation of the Canadian Fruit Marks Act," which was received with much favor by those present. American fruit growers are very desirous of having such an Act in the United States and a committee was appointed to endeavor to bring this about.

Other Canadians attending the meeting were Prof. H. L. Hutt, O.A.C., Guelph, and Mr. R. B. Whyte, Ottawa.

It is the desire of many members of the American Pomolog-

ical Society to hold the next meeting, which will be in about two years, in Canada. The Canadians present expressed their pleasure at the prospect of the meeting being held there. It is hoped, however, that an invitation will be given the American Pomological Society to visit Canada by the different fruit growers' associations.

The papers read before the Society for Horticultural Science were of a more technical nature than those at the Pomological Society meeting, and the papers of the National Council of Horticulture of a more general nature. Mr. Maconn presented a paper before the last mentioned Society on "Horticultural Conditions in Canada."

Following these meetings at the Jamestown Exposition was a three day convention at New York, on Oct. 1, 2 and 3, where under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York there was a conference on "Acclimatization and Hardiness," at which many papers were presented. Prof. H. L. Hutt read a paper on "Co-operative Testing to Ascertain Hardiness in Fruits." These papers on acclimatization and hardiness contained valuable information for Canadians. They will be published in one volume.

#### Method of Blanching Celery

The object of blanching celery is to secure leafstalks free from woody strands, crisp and tender, and without the rank flavor found in those that are green. Of the cultivated varieties there are two classes—the large-growing or giant, and the dwarf sorts. These are again divided into those that must be blanched by excluding all the light and those which are in a measure self-blanching.

Blanching is accomplished by the same general method that is employed for destroying the coloring matter in any plant tissue; that is by excluding the light and allowing the growth to proceed in the dark. The particular method to be adopted must be determined largely by the time when the crop is to be used. If for early use of marketing, the blanching must be completed where the plants are grown; but if the celery be for winter use the blanching may take place after the crop has been removed from the field and placed in a storage. In fact, it is best to blanch as little as possible before storing when the product is to be kept until late,

as the keeping qualities are better while it is unblanched. When planting for early use it is necessary to choose one of the self-blanching varieties, such as may be conveniently blanched by the use of boards or other similar means.

For early blanching on a small scale, such as would be employed on the farm or in the garden of the amateur horticulturist, there are several methods. One of the most common is by means of boards placed on edge along each side of the row of celery. This method is also in general use for blanching large fields of early celery. The boards used for blanching should be 1 inch thick by 12 to 14 inches wide and 12 to 16 feet long. The cheaper grades of pine will answer the purpose, but new boards are liable to impart an unpleasant flavor to the celery. The kind used by growers in Michigan, Ohio, and New York, at the rate now prevailing, costs \$25 to \$30 a thousand feet. In placing the boards in position, slip one edge well under the outside leaves of the plants, then bring this edge upward until in a vertical position along the row, leaving another board at the same time placed on the other side, so that when in position there will be as little space between the boards as the thickness of the plants will

permit. These boards when used on a small scale only, may be fastened in position by means of stakes driven in the ground, by nailing laths across the top or by placing notched sticks over the tops of the boards.

A satisfactory way of blanching early celery on a small scale is by means of ordinary farm drain tiles of about 4 inches inside diameter, placed after they have become almost fully grown. To facilitate the work of placing the tiles over the plants some of the outside leaves should be pulled away and the main part of the plant loosely tied together by means of a soft string. If the common unglazed tiles are used the evaporation from this surface has a tendency to keep the plant cool during the heat of the day and a very nice crisp and tender product is the result.

The most common method for blanching celery on a small scale is that of backing with soil, and it is by this means that the finest flavor can be obtained. Where the plants are set in single rows, the soil can often be partially thrown up by means of a plough. A small quantity of earth must first be placed around the plants by hand to hold them in position, while the earth is being thrown around them.—The Weekly Fruit Grower.

hives without any bottom boards over these, each upper hive resting on two of the lower ones. That will leave an open space under each hive, and you may thus pile them up as high as the room will allow. They will take up still less room, if your bottom boards are one or two inches deep, for then you can pile each hive directly over another and pack the piles closely together. You will generally find the bees very quiet the next day after having a flight and if you are careful in handling them they will not be likely to fly out.

If it should happen to be warm for some days after they are in the cellar, have the doors and windows wide open every night. They may even be left open in the day time if you find the bees do not fly out. After they are in the cellar every bee that flies out of the hive is lost for it never finds its way back. Bees will find their way back if they crawl out upon the outside of the hive, and you need not be alarmed if sometimes quite a cluster hangs out. When the weather gets cold, whether it be the next day or three weeks later, keep all closed up, and whenever it seems too warm in the cellar, cool off a little at night. Put a thermometer in the cellar and see at what temperature the bees are most quiet, and after that try to keep the temperature as near that point of quiet as you can. If the cellar is too warm the bees will stir about and be somewhat noisy. If it gets too cold they will make a sort of humming sound in trying to keep warm and the colder it is the louder the humming. There is a certain point at which they will be neither too cold nor too warm, but almost dormant. It will be somewhere about forty-five degrees, but thermometers and cellars vary and it is much better to find out for yourself what is the right degree in your cellar with your thermometer.

If it should go down below forty degrees for any length of time, it would be well to try to make it warmer. If you have no stove in the cellar take down hot stones or jugs of hot water corked tight, but do not use an oil stove, a lamp, or anything of that kind, without having it

## THE APIARY

### Cellar Wintering

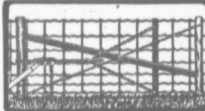
One of the most difficult things about wintering bees indoors is to tell when to take them in. There can be no fixed date in the case; one year may be very different from another. A safe rule to follow is: At any time after November the tenth when the day has been so warm that the bees have had a good flight, carry them into the cellar.

Having decided that it is time for the bees to go into the cellar, put them in, the evening after their flight, or within a day or two at latest.

If there has been very cold weather, the hives may be frozen down so tight that when you force them up, it will disturb the bees badly. Raise the hives twelve hours or so before carry-

ing them in and put a nail under them to keep them free. The hives should be taken into the cellar with the covers on, just as they were on the summer stand. They will need no ventilation above, provided they have good ventilation below. But box hives may be turned upside down so as to have all upward ventilation.

Unless your bottom boards are so deep as to leave one or two inches space under the bottom bars it is as well not to carry them into the cellar. But if you do take them in, be sure that there is abundant ventilation below. The hives may be blocked up an inch or more. If you want to take up little room, set a row of hives with, perhaps ten inches of space between them. Then set a row of



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directly connected with some kind of a pipe or chimney to carry off the smoke or gases.

If mice are in the cellar, close the entrances of the hives by means of wire cloth having three meshes to the inch; this will keep out the mice, but will allow the bees to pass. Do not confine the bees to the hive, for when bees are about to die from old age or other causes, it is their nature to leave the hive, and if confined it is likely to make the other bees uneasy.

You need not be surprised to see bees come out of the hive to

die throughout the winter, and if many colonies are in the cellar it will be necessary to sweep up the dead bees by the first of January and occasionally thereafter.

The quieter the bees are kept the better, although it does no particular harm to go into the cellar as often as necessary to get vegetables, etc., for the use of the family. Fruits and vegetables should be kept carefully sorted over and all that are decayed carried out, both for the health of the bees and that of the family.

only where nuts planted out are sure to be destroyed by mice or squirrels.

The best plan is to gather the nuts in the fall, keep them over winter in layers of sand and plant them in the spring where the trees are to stand permanently. If the nuts are properly handled and not disturbed, from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of them will germinate, but, since thieving animals are always to be feared, it is well to plant two or three nuts in each place and if necessary thin them out afterwards. They should be planted about two inches deep. If all goes well the growth of the seedlings during the first season will be from six to nine inches.

The after spacing will depend upon the object of the plantation; if the production of nuts is chiefly desired, wide spacing—about twenty by twenty feet—is essential, whereas for a wood-lot about six feet by six feet will be sufficient.

Shagbark hickory does well when planted in pure stands, but if the plantation is to be allowed to grow to considerable age, some other slow-growing species may be mixed with it, or after it has attained a good growth, it may be planted with a species tolerant of shade. Hemlock and sugar maple are good trees for this purpose.

If the plantation is on tillable land it should be occasionally cultivated until the trees are large enough to shade the ground. In any case live stock of all kinds must be kept out of it.

There are four species of hickories native to this Province, but the shagbark is the only one of much value for its nuts and different trees of this species vary considerably in respect to the size of their nuts, the thickness of the shell and the flavor of the meat. The time is coming when the best will be selected and much improvement made upon the natural varieties.

Hickory ranks first of all our woods for fuel, especially for the open fire, and it is used extensively in the manufacture of carriages, agricultural implements and axle and tool handles. There is consequently a good demand for it, at a high price. Second growth hickory or that which is largely sapwood is especially esteemed, while the wood of the young sprouts is used for articles in which flexibility and toughness are required.

## FORESTRY

### Waste Land Planting

Among the hardwoods which flourished abundantly in Southwestern Ontario, none were of greater utility to the early settler than the shagbark hickory. Its wood being very strong, hard, tough and flexible was used for a vast number of purposes, by the rough and ready people whose ingenuity enabled them to subdue the forest which then covered that part of the Province. During recent years the tree has become very scarce and will in all probability soon be extinct, unless it be propagated on the waste places of the farm. This could be done to advantage wherever there happens to be a spot of fertile soil so situated as to be unfit for agricultural purposes.

The characteristic feature of the shagbark hickory from which it takes its name first appears in the older trees in the long, loose plates or strips of bark which are produced on the trunks. On young trees this is not seen, their bark being very smooth and close.

Under favorable circumstances this species will attain a height of seventy or eighty feet and a diameter of two or three feet. In the forest the crown is short and small, while the stem will run up clear to about forty or fifty feet, but in the open the stem often branches near the base and the crown becomes full though it always remains narrow. In nature it is generally found scattered in woods associated with oaks, chestnuts, maples and similar hardwoods. It attains its highest development in a deep, rich, moist loam, but does well in other moderately rich soils, which permit the taproot to penetrate

to a moist sub-soil. It will not thrive in a hard clay soil, nor in pure sand, nor where a layer of hardpan lies near the surface. It is intolerant of shade and if overshadowed grows very slowly, doing best when surrounded by trees which only slightly obstruct the light, under these conditions its rate of growth is fairly rapid, comparing favorably with that of the white oak.

This hickory reproduces itself both from seeds and from sprouts. Natural reproduction from seed, however, is very uncertain, because squirrels and mice devour a large proportion of the nuts and amongst the thick growth of a mixed forest, the light loving seedlings are suppressed by other species.

Sprouts from young hickory stumps grow rapidly and the sprout method of reproduction is advisable where an existing plantation or a natural grove of small trees is to be renewed. If good trees are to be produced from stump sprouts the stumps should be cut low and left smooth and slanting on top. The low stump compels the shoots to start close to the ground, where they can soon form a root system of their own and become self-supporting; while the slant causes rain to run off and thus prevents decay. All but two or three of the best sprouts should be removed from each stump at the end of the first season. The sprout method is particularly well adapted to the production of small-sized material for hoop-poles and carriage stock.

On account of the strong taproot which shagbark hickory develops the cultivation of seedlings in a nursery is advisable

## Nature About the Farm

By C. W. Nash.

### The Grouse of Canada

All through the northern coniferous forests, from the Pacific ocean to the Atlantic, wherever the spruce, pine and tamarack flourish, and where as yet the white man has not established himself as a settler, there is to be found in abundance a remarkably handsome species of grouse, commonly known to hunters, trappers and lumbermen as the spruce partridge and to the voyageurs and habitants as *perdre de la savanne*. In all books on ornithology and by naturalists the bird is always called

#### THE CANADA GROUSE.

Originally the range of this grouse probably extended through the whole Dominion and into at least the northern tier of the States in the Union, but as the forests disappeared and the farmer took possession of the land, the spruce partridge was exterminated, for it is a singularly tame and unsuspecting bird, never becoming educated to the ways of man like its cousin the ruffed grouse, and so failing to adapt itself to civilized conditions, it has like all wild things been "wiped out" where such conditions prevail. In our north woods where it is still found, its tameness is one of the most noticeable traits in its disposition. Perched upon the limb of a tree, it permits one to approach within a few feet, without showing any sign of fear. The Indians and woodsmen rarely take the trouble to shoot these grouse, but they capture a great many of them with a noose fastened on the end of a stick, this the birds allow to be placed quietly over their heads and around their necks, when a quick jerk brings them into the hands of their captor.

The mating season begins in May and then the males begin to strut and put on grand airs, not only before their mates, but even before their great enemy, man. With head drawn back and the bright red comb erected above each eye, the feathers of throat and breast raised and puffed out; wings lowered and slightly open; while the outspread tail, occasionally closed with a swift movement is elevated above the body, the bird moves about with proud, mincing steps, no doubt highly pleased with the display he is mak-

ing. Certainly he is a beauty and well worth seeing. When drumming he either selects some tree inclined away from the perpendicular, up the trunk of which he flutters rapidly, beating his wings to produce the "drumming" noise. Having ascended about fifteen feet in this fashion he glides quietly to the ground and resumes his strutting, or, perhaps in the absence of suitable trees, the drumming will be produced by the bird jumping up in the air and vibrating his wings at a great speed for a few moments.

The nest at first is little more than a shallow depression

the season and the chicks are exceedingly pretty little creatures. The mother shows great courage in their defence, fluttering close to anyone who approaches her brood, and will almost permit herself to be touched with the hand as she crouches with ruffled feathers or stumbles along feigning lameness in front of the disturber of her charges. The chicks are very precocious, and soon attain sufficient wing power to enable them to fly up into the trees, where by their activity they can escape their four-footed enemies.

During the summer and early autumn months the Canada grouse feed on such leaves, berries and insects as are abundant in their haunts and their rich, dark colored flesh is then highly esteemed, but in the winter



THE CANADA GROUSE

scratched out beneath the drooping boughs of some small evergreen, but as the eggs are laid and while the bird is sitting, material is constantly being added, so that by the time the young appear the structure assumes a rather neat appearance. In it are deposited about a dozen eggs, sometimes even more, of a ground color, varying from buff to pale brown, spotted and blotched with marks of various sizes of reddish brown or amber, so great, however, is the variation of color and markings that some eggs will have no marks upon them at all, while others are beautifully decorated.

Only one brood is raised in

when they are compelled to resort to the buds of evergreen trees for sustenance, their flesh acquires a bitter, resinous flavor, which renders it distasteful to even the hungriest hunter.

From all that portion of our country which has been brought under cultivation the Canada grouse has disappeared, to find it now, one must resort to the wild north-land. The primeval forest with its grandeur of giant evergreens, silvery lakes and rushing streams and the companionship of nature's wildest forms of life, seem to be the necessary associations of this beautiful member of the grouse family.



This Department is edited by Miss Laura Rose. All communications referring to "The Home" should be addressed to her at Box 25, Guelph, Ontario.

"We thank Thee, we praise Thee, for plenty and peace,  
For Thy full-flowing bounty that never doth cease,  
For the Church and the Sabbath, the Home and the School,  
For a land in which mercy and righteousness rule."

### Be Ye Thankful

"And be ye thankful." We have all read the words many times. They occur somewhere in the Good Book.

Perhaps next to the havoc wrought by misunderstanding people's motives is the grave error of omitting to express our thankfulness. So many things we accept as our right that we do not think it necessary to say "Thank you," and perhaps it is not really necessary, but it makes the person who performed the service for us feel very much better if we show our appreciation in this simple way. Everyone is willing to put herself out for a person who is really grateful, and shows it. Money reward is all right, but there are times when one has made an extra effort, has put his or her very best into the work, and if no notice be taken of the successful result, although the purse may be full, the heart is heavy. The average human being craves for the "I thank you." Especially should we thank children for little services they perform for us. It teaches them the habit and they are pleased to think they are of use to "grown-ups."

For what should we be thankful? Well it would take a long time to count our many blessings. Lovey Mary was bemoaning her very plain looks to Mrs. Wiggs, and that cheery, hopeful, good woman consoled her with the fact that she! Mary might be thankful she hadn't a hair pl. When one sees all the sick and halt and blind, if a person is reasonably well, it is a cause for thankfulness. When we see those who toil from early morning till late at night and barely have enough to subsist upon—we who have enough and to spare should at least not grumble.

Thanksgiving Day will soon be here. We do not know when it was instituted, but it speaks well for a nation when it sets apart a certain day of the year on which to publicly acknowledge the many good gifts bestowed and to offer thanks for the same. 'Tis the spirit the nation, as well as the individual, should cultivate. "Lest we forget."

Very often we can show our gratitude in a tangible way by helping those in need or who are less fortunate than ourselves. Not what we have but what we share do we enjoy. Let us divide up our pumpkin pie, ask someone away from home to dinner or send a hot plateful of the good things from our table to some old lady or invalid. If we only think, there will come to us many ideas in

which we can show in a tangible way our appreciation to the kind Providence who has given to us so much for which we should have grateful hearts.

At this special season of the year, if we could learn the lesson of "Be ye thankful," discontent, a striving after the unattainable, the thousand petty worries that strike the notes of discord in our lives, would vanish and we would be happier and more useful.

### After the Harvest

The hay and the grain are gathered in,  
The apples are stored away;  
The fields are barren and brown and still  
All the tranquil autumn day.



No stir enlivens the quiet scene,  
No sound of frolic or fun;  
No laughter comes from the orchard now;

The work of the year is done.

I only see in the silent fields  
The gleaners, the peaceful kine,  
Gathering patiently what they may  
In the mellow, mild sunshine.

—Mary M. Currier.

### "When Nellie Makes Fifteen a Week"

In days gone by, mothers planning for the future would say: "When Nellie is married we will do so and so." Today they say: "When Nellie has a good position or makes fifteen a week I will do this or that." The old-fashioned mother pointed with pride to the daughter happily married, mistress of her own well-managed home. To-day the power in the household to whom all bow is the daughter who earns the largest salary.

Many mothers frankly admit that it does not pay to train daughters in housewifely habits. The girl who is

to be in business should not be troubled with domestic matters. Instead of teaching the girl how to dust and mend or cook, before and after school hours, the mother dictates shorthand exercises.

Is it remarkable that the girl accepts her mother's view? Surely this mother, drudging more or less patiently at home while the daughter is preparing for business, must know whereof she speaks when she says her child shall never lead the narrow life that has been hers? Is it strange that the girl sees the domestic life through distorted lenses, and decides in favor of a life of individual and absolute independence?

Not until the wage-earning women of the present generation have married and reckoned the full measure of their loss will a second, or perhaps a third, generation of daughters be taught to choose intelligently between the domestic and the business life. Not until thousands of women have scored either failure or deadening mediocrity in wage-earning will girls be taught that there is drudgery in the factory, store or office as well as in the kitchen. Until mothers learn this by actual experience daughters will continue to fling themselves recklessly, unadvisedly into the mad-stream of business life.—Anne Stowe Richardson in the September Woman's Home Companion.

### The Farmer's Thanks

The farmer rose—a grizzled man  
Of kindly mien was he,  
Still straight for all his threescore  
Years

As any poplar tree,  
Beside him sat his gentle wife,  
A withered rose in gray.

And all his girls and boys were there  
To spend Thanksgiving day.



The farmer spoke: "I thank thee,  
O Lord,  
For all my golden grain,  
The fruit that bent my orchard boughs,

The sunshine and the rain;  
But most I thank thee for the crown  
And glory of my life,  
The sweetheart of my youth and age,  
My true and faithful wife."

—Minna Irving.

# THE BOYS AND GIRLS

## Picture of the Cry Baby

A cry baby's face is always wet with tears,  
A cry baby's heart is always filled with fears,  
A cry baby's mouth is always puckered, and  
Stuffed in its mouth is the cry baby's hand.



A cry baby's dress is always soiled with dirt,  
And a cry baby thinks it is always hurt,  
A cry baby cries when there is nothing wrong,  
And a cry baby cries when the world is filled with song.

A cry baby cries the last thing at night,  
And the cry baby cries with the dawn of morning's light.  
Oh, people never say of a cry baby he,  
Oh, people never say of a cry baby she is ever very nice, is ever very good,  
But I should think that all the children should.  
Keep away the frowns and keep away the tears,  
Keep away all things looked upon as fears,  
So folks who know them will never have to say,  
"Cry baby, cry baby!" every blessed day.

—Omaha World-Herald.

## Imported Fruits—The Date

Of all the palm trees the most important and the most useful is the common date palm. In Egypt, Northern Africa, Persia, and Arabia, the date is extensively grown and forms the principal food of the natives. A man's wealth is reckoned by the number of date palms he possesses. The tree has a straight, simple stem 30 to 60 feet long. It bears from 40 to 80 large leaves each 8 or 10 feet long, and a number of fruit clusters, each cluster yielding about 200 fruits. A bunch of fruit weighs from 20 to 25 lbs., and a single tree will produce from 300 to 600 lbs. of fruit a year, being about twelve times that of corn.

The blossoms of the palm are imperfect, and to insure a crop, a branch of the pollen-bearing flowers from the staminate tree is cut off just before the stamens ripen and suspended among the flowers on the pistillate tree. In a grove there may be only one staminate tree to fifty fruit-bearing trees. The trees are seldom

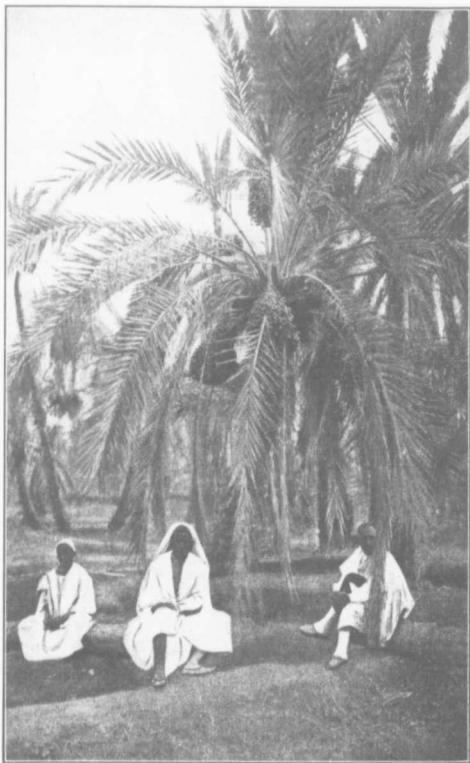
propagated from seed. To make sure of the variety, suckers are taken from a tree known to bear good fruit. The tree begins to bear when about eight years old, is at maturity when thirty and does not decline until over 100 years old.

The fruit is gathered by the natives. A sort of human ladder is formed, each man clinging to the tree with one arm and his bare feet, the man at the top carefully cuts off the bunches of fruit and passes them down the ladder to the ground. The bunches are arranged on beams in the storehouse to dry. The dates are packed in wooden boxes holding 22 lbs. each, and transported by caravan to the railway station. The men who do the harvesting are usually paid in fruit, receiving from 11 to 50 lbs. per day, according to the kind of work they do, the man who cuts the bunches off receiving the highest wage.

The fleshy part of the fruit con-

tains over 50 per cent. of sugar. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried and when dried becomes the date of commerce. Cakes of dates pounded and kneaded together so solid as to be cut with a hatchet, are the food provided for African caravans crossing the Sahara desert. Honey and wine are made from the date, also a sort of vinegar. The date stones are roasted and ground and used as a substitute for coffee. From the leaf stalks all kinds of baskets and wicker articles are made, also walking sticks and fans. The leaves themselves are made into bags, mats, etc., and parts of the stalk make a strong cord. The wood is used for building purposes, fences, etc. Thus it is plain to be seen how useful this tree is.

The date palm is the symbol of beauty and victory, victory over death and immortality, hence the custom of representing angels and the blessed with palms in their hands. It was largely used for decoration during festivals and for strewing in processions. Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem is commemorated on Palm Sunday.



THE DATE PALM SHOWING "STRADDLING" OR FRUIT CLUSTER TO PREVENT THE BREAKING OF THE STALK



SOME YOUNG THRESHERMEN

### A Happy Thanksgiving Dinner Party

It was Mrs. Needham's turn to give the Thanksgiving dinner, and she had thought much upon the matter. She could not surpass the banquets spread by the other women of the family on previous occasions, but she believed she could make it more truly an occasion for Thanksgiving. She talked the matter over with her husband and he agreed with her.

"We'll have a good, but simple dinner," she said, "and we'll try to make everybody feel that they have had a good time. And we'll have no sick children from overeating," she added with emphasis.

The children were three in number: Hastings, aged eight; Mildred, "going to be five"; and Jamie who was "half past three"; all rugged, active children, with all the normal child's delight in noise. They were deeply interested in the coming dinner, and Mrs. Needham saw that unless guided in their manifestations of interest, they might become troublesome.

The Sunday before Thanksgiving she took the little group to the library and showed them some pictures. A life in Puritan times. She told them in simple words of the landing of the Pilgrims and the first Thanksgiving Day, and then set their little brains to searching for their own causes for thankfulness.

"I'm thankful for my croquet set," said Hastings.

"An 'I'm thankful for my sand machine," said Jamie.



"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG"

"I'm thankful for you and papa," said loving little Mildred, putting her arm around her mother's neck.

"And we are very thankful for our little babies," said the mother, kissing each shining face with her eyes filled with tears.

Thanksgiving Day dawned with rain and wind and prevented the children from carving out their plan of a morning out of doors, so Mrs. Needham felt that in some way she must make good the disappointment.

"This is to be our day to make others happy," she said, as they left the breakfast table. "Who would like to be mamma's helper?"

Three pairs of hands were waving in the air at once, and three eager voices shouted, "Me! Me! Me!"

"Well, you can all help. Millie and Jamie can help me make the beds, and Hastings can put the sitting-room in order and dust the parlor. Then he can take charge of those rooms for the day and see that they are kept in order."

There was no dissenting voice to this proposition. The older boy felt proud to be trusted to work alone, and the younger ones were happy to work with mamma, and straightened the bedclothes on one side as mamma pulled them up on the other, tucked in the corners, patted the pillows, hung up "nighties," and felt that they were of great assistance.

When it came time for Mrs. Needham to take herself to the kitchen she brought out two seed and flower catalogues, and suggested that the two older children should color the picture, a plan which met their hearty approval. She left them anxiously discussing what colors should be used on certain flowers, feeling sure that they were disposed of for the rest of the morning.

Little Jamie she took with her to the kitchen and settled him at the table with a tiny rolling pin, cake cutter, and a bit of dough, where he "helped mamma cook."

Dinner was to be at half past twelve as usual, for Mrs. Needham said she saw no reason why people should be made hungry and impatient in order to make them thankful for their dinner.

The guests arrived in due season, and the children among them were entertained by being shown the paintings of Mildred and Hastings, and being called upon to decide what color to paint the beets and cucumbers, the roses and carnations, but so quietly was this done that the grown people, who wanted to talk together, were not disturbed.

When the six children came into the dining-room, they uttered shouts of joy.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" they exclaimed: "a little table all for us!"

It was indeed a little table, almost too small, but the children did not care for that. They took their places, looking with delighted anticipation towards the larger table.

"Hastings is going to wait on his table," said Mrs. Needham, "and Cousin Carrie will wait on us." A little impatiently, perhaps, but nevertheless quietly, the older children waited until, with an air of great dignity, the little fellow served the young guests at his father's direction, and then brought his own dinner and took his place with them.

The dinner was little more than an ordinary company meal, turkey, cranberry sauce, simply cooked vegetables

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and pumpkin pie. But Mrs. Needham had placed at each plate a small envelope which was found to contain a laughable recital of something which the guest was directed to read to himself while the dinner was being served and then to find some place in the conversation where it could be related appropriately. As these stories were based upon all sorts of conditions and incidents, the endeavors of each guest to turn the conversation along the line of his special story created much amusement.

After dinner, the table was hastily cleared, the food put away, the dishes piled up to await a more convenient season, and then Mrs. Needham appeared with a most entertaining Thanksgiving story, which the young lady who had studied elocution was asked to read. Then the musical young man was requested to preside at the piano, while they all joined in singing, "My country, 'tis of thee." Cousin Carrie had been asked to learn Mrs. Heman's "Landing of Pilgrim Fathers," and recited it with effect.

Then a spontaneous conversation, made up of recollections of the older people interested in the elders, while the children, in charge of Cousin Carrie, were allowed the sitting and dining-rooms as their exclusive domain.

Mrs. Needham and the young girl had talked the matter over beforehand and arranged a program of diversions which should be entertaining yet not noisy. First came a "whisper hunt" for peanuts, which were hidden in all sorts of places, even the upstairs rooms being included in the hunting grounds. The whisper and with many giggling whispers the little people prosecuted their search. One peanut was to be paid as a fine for every word spoken above a whisper, while the boy and girl having the greatest number at the end of the search were rewarded with dainty but inexpensive souvenirs.

After this came "Still Hide and Seek." The little company seated themselves on the floor, and the state of the number would say, "I am hiding, where?" Then the others would guess in turn. "In the parlor." "No." "Under the table." "No." "In the jardiniere." "Yes." Then the successful guesser took his turn at hiding, and so the merry game proceeded, the strangest hiding places being selected, but all finally guessed by the eager little minds.

Other games equally entertaining and quiet kept the children happy until the hour for departure came, when one and all said that they had had a most enjoyable time. Through it all, not a word was said about the dinner, and yet Mrs. Needham was happy.

A simple supper of bread and milk satisfied the children, and after they were in bed, sleeping the quiet sleep of healthy, happy childhood, Mrs. Needham washed the bed-dishes and Mr. Needham wiped, and together they reviewed their causes for thankfulness and rejoiced in their happy Thanksgiving Day.

#### Her Impression

"Now I have an impression in my head," said the teacher. "Can any of you tell me what an impression is?" "Yes'm, I can," replied a little fellow at the foot of the class. "An impression is a dent in a soft spot."



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#### What One

I have been naturally led to a good deal of having a more than not good - not want - but any per - happy by a few days.

When a pe - know of n - more than - dainty sent - home cook - unexpected j - petite.

The souve - made to ple - person at a - the invalid - postal card - will get a c - a very nice - this way - pleasure to - place them -

Anyone is - a little tim - an invalid - appreciates - pick out ga - much physic - part of the - a simple ge - very much - able to sit -

And of - reading, - eyes, and s - but very li - for whom - ded by re - while.

Anybody - times, and - and I son - will s - blessings; I - send to the - a hospital - magazines - have been t - torn, and - a comic pe - the most, h - zines appea - other way - for an inv - books. O - ally takes



## Health in the Home

### What One Can do for an Invalid

I have been sick a long time, and naturally feel as though I know a good deal about this subject. I think having a lot of visitors pleased me more than anything. Of course, it is not good for one, and an invalid does not want a visitor to stay too long, but any person can make the sick one happy by a little cheering that every few days.

When a patient is convalescing, I know of nothing that pleases him more than having some unexpected dainty sent in at mealtime. Of course, home cooking is good, but something unexpected generally tempts the appetite.

The souvenir postal-card fad can be made to please and interest a sick person at a very little cost. A few of the invalid's friends can send him a postal card every few days, and he will get a collection together. I have a very nice collection that I made in this way. It has afforded me great pleasure to sort the cards over, and place them in my book.

Anyone is very kind who will spend a little time in playing games with an invalid, and I am sure the invalid appreciates it. One should try to pick out games that do not require much physical or mental effort on the part of the patient. Jack-straws is a simple game that I think appeals very much to a boy or girl that is able to sit up in bed.

And of course I must not forget reading. Many diseases weaken the eyes, and so, some patients can read but very little. These are the ones for whom a friend can do a kindly deed by reading to them for a little while.

Anybody who has any old magazines, and gives them to a sick person, will surely reap a great many blessings: for they will prove a God-send to the invalid, and especially in a hospital. Of course, they have magazines in a hospital, but these have been thrown around usually, are torn, and very much soiled. I think a comic paper pleases a sick person the most, but perhaps scientific magazines appeal more to some men. Another way a person can do a kindness for an invalid is to exchange library books. Of course, an invalid generally takes library books, and as he

knows his relatives and nurse are very busy, he probably does not ask to have them exchanged as often as he would otherwise. A friend might easily stop at the door and ask if he could exchange any books. It would probably be slightly inconvenient him, and greatly aid the sufferer.

You will find many people who have never been inside of a hospital. They say they don't know anybody that is sick, and are not going to go there and try to amuse the patients, and be asked to mind their own business. But they don't understand the case. A large number of the patients in hospital wards have very few people, if any, who come to see them. They are always very much pleased to be noticed by another's visitors, and so nothing would please them more than to have people come to see them especially.

It makes no difference if you do not know the patients, for everything is very informal in a hospital ward. Although one may be weak and strong, one must remember that he may be stricken down with a long illness, and also that if he has been kind to others in sickness they will be kind to him. The golden rule works admirably in this case.—Edward J. Gallagher.

Note—Let us put in practice some of these good suggestions, and make some lonely "shut-in's" life happier this Thanksgiving season—for truly in this case it is thrice more blessed to be the giver than the receiver.—Ed.

## Helpful and Restful

### Too Late

What silences we keep year after year  
With those who are most near to us  
and dear:

We live beside each other day by day  
And speak of myriad things, but  
seldom say

The full sweet word that lies just in  
our reach,  
Beneath the commonplace of common  
speech.

Then out of sight and out of reach  
they go—

These close, familiar friends who  
loved us so!

And sitting in the shadow they have  
left.

Alone with loneliness and sore bereft.  
We think, with vain regret, of some  
fond word

That once we might have said and  
they have heard.

For weak and poor the love that we  
expressed

Now seems, beside the vast sweet  
unconfessed;

And slight the deeds we did to those  
undone,

And small the service spent to  
treasure won.

And undeserved the praise for worth  
and deed

That should have overlooked the  
simplest need.

This is the cruel cross of life, to be  
Full-visionsed, only when the ministry  
of death has been fulfilled, and in the  
place

Of some dear presence is but empty  
space.

What recollected services can then  
Give consolation for the "might have  
been?"

—The Housekeeper.

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There are souls in the world who have the gift of finding joy every-where, and of leaving it behind them when they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers, like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable pladdening of the heart. They give a light without meaning to shine.

### "Eighteen Blessed Years"

Not a Sunday passed but the preacher at Casey's Patch gave thanks for Jimmie Cameron. Among all the sixteen hundred miners he was one of the few who never visited the saloon, and his example over the younger lads was wholesome and strong. For two years he had been a teacher in the Sunday-school, and the class of boys he gathered about him grew in numbers and enthusiasm. When the roof of the mine—the roof of the upper world—fell in on Jimmie and killed him, the great black rock above fell also on the preacher's heart and crushed it.

The sight of the black ambulance commands a universal silence in the "patches" about the mine. Three times a week, on an average, it starts from the shaft, and the word that it is coming calls every woman to her door in all three of the "patches" of shanties. When it passes the fork of the road, two-thirds of the women feel a load lifted from their hearts, to be shifted to those of the other third. Then, as it moves toward Casey's or Martin's or Amerson's patch, no woman in that patch knows joy in any earthly thing till it has passed her door. And on that

day it passed shanty after shanty until it stopped at the Cameron shack, far down the struggling line of cabins. And they bore in on a stretcher the lifeless form of Jimmie. Jimmie and his father worked together, and both were industrious miners. Had Donald shunned the saloon as Jimmie did, they had long since known better conditions. Back in Scotland Donald and his wife had attended the kirk, and been members of it. But they had lost their religious faith, although they hoped for better days, and they tied their hopes to Jimmie.

Jimmie and his father were careful miners. But there are times when the most carefully timbered roofs begin to creak, and the miner, warned by the ominous sound, has only time to run, feeding on his back as he runs the rush of air that accompanies the falling of the roof behind. This time there was no warning sound. Donald chanced to look up as a rock started, and sprang to save Jimmie, but too late.

The preacher usually arrived hard behind the ambulance; and he had learned well such words of comfort as were possible in those sad conditions. But he felt that he could not go to the Cameron home. His own heart was too crushed; his own faith lay under the fallen slate. Jimmie, the finest, truest young man in the mine, the pastor's best helper, the truest example of temperance and godliness, was gone. What could he say to those sorrowing parents, or even to his own son?

But go he must, and did. And when he entered the room there was no word he could speak; but he threw himself on his knees beside the stretcher, one arm under each parent, and with choking voice he prayed.

Donald and his wife met him with stony, imperterritable, tearless faces. They were little given to demonstration, and their grief was too bitter for tears. But the minister's sobbing prayer, the warmth of his arm and the comfort of his fellowship went to their hearts, and they wept on their knees with him.

Then they rose, and the mother said, "Donald, let us aye thank God for these eighteen blessed years we have had our Jimmie. And let us think of them and believe that God is good."—"YOUTH'S COMPANION."

### The Light of Joy

We all have our sorrows, and they may be very bitter. We all have to endure pain, perhaps, again and again, and it may be very hard to endure. We all have our griefs and our losses, and oftentimes our hearts may seem to break. But through all these experiences the light of joy may continue to shine within us, and our peace need not be broken. The happiness God gives is part of "the life of Heaven, and in that home the light goeth not out by day, and there is no night there."—Rev. J. R. Miller.

Cultivate your instincts, and make them guide and aid your reason.

Too much work and too little, have caused an immense amount of trouble in the world.

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The Pig hoo with dishes dishes unlims compete to c tinctively able 1 once. by pu put or necess.

M may l one ki in the in w breaki

To r ashes add tl pulver moiste and fi

To f wrap dipped as pos

Six pulp, come Take and m of wa pounds Boil.

Pulp five m then add tl of vim teaspoo spice.

Steer preserve one in same ( all arr bag, a quart bottle

I inc cake found eggs a priced, neighb all th in a c good, sugar, togeth spoonf immed pected you m



## IN THE KITCHEN

### Passing of Old-Time Service

The old-fashioned custom of expressing hospitality by crowding the table with a great number of heavily-laden dishes is rapidly disappearing. The dishes should be choice rather than unlimited in number. Do not try to compete with your neighbor, but try to cultivate individuality and distinctiveness. As few dishes as possible should be put on the table at once. Rather than crowd the table by putting on all the dishes at once put on only as many as each course necessitates.

### Prevent Glasses Breaking

Many jelly glasses and fruit jars may be saved from being cracked if one knows that a silver spoon placed in the glass before the jelly is poured in will prevent the glasses from breaking.

### Mend Cracks in Stoves

To mend cracks in stoves good wood ashes are to be sifted through a sieve; add the same quantity of clay finely pulverized together with little salt; moisten with water to make a paste and fill up the crack.

To prevent cheese becoming mouldy, wrap it in a cloth which has been dipped in vinegar and wrung as dry as possible. Keep in a cool place.

### Grape Catsup

Six quarts of grapes off the stems; pulp, then boil the pulp until seeds come out; strain through colander. Take a ten-pound basket of apples and make into sauce. Use one quart of water; one quart of vinegar; three pounds of sugar; all kinds of spices. Boil.

### Spiced Grapes

Pulp one peck of grapes; boil for five minutes; strain to take out seeds; put the skins and pulp together and add three pounds of sugar; one pint of vinegar; one teaspoon cloves; one teaspoon cinnamon; one teaspoon allspice. Cook until thick.

### Unfermented Wine

Stem and wash grapes, place in preserving kettle, add water to about one inch from top. Grapes (the same as in making jelly), boil until all are broken, strain through a jelly bag, add one quart of sugar to two quarts juice and boil ten minutes; bottle and seal.

### Cream Sponge Cake

I enclose my rule for cream sponge cake. In my own home we have found it such a handy recipe when eggs and butter are scarce or high-priced, and we have given it to our neighbors and friends also, and they all think it fine. Two eggs broken in a coffee cup, then filled up with good, rich, sweet cream, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 1/2 cupfuls of flour. Beat all together until it creams, add 2 teaspoonsful of baking powder and bake immediately in a loaf. When unexpected company comes for "tea," or you must have cake for the lunch box,

this is nice and handy, as it can be made and baked in less than half an hour.

The above cream sponge cake recipe makes a delicious dessert if poured over stewed or raw fruit and steamed or baked half an hour. Serve with cream or sauce.

We pop corn in our turkey roaster, which is made of two pans exactly alike and litted together. We put lard and salt in our pan and when hot put in six or seven handfuls of corn, then cover with the other and taking hold of the top with some holders move it back and forth on the stove.

### "Some Pumpkins"

"What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye?  
What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin pie?"

—Whittier.

### 1.—PUMPKIN PUDDING.

Use if possible for this pudding the common field variety, selecting one with a dark orange skin; pare it carefully and dice; when tender, mash with a potato masher until soft and creamy, adding a tablespoon of salt, two tablespoons of sugar and a generous piece of butter; when well blended stir in one cup of cracker crumbs, two tablespoons of lemon juice, half a gram of nutmeg and sufficient rich milk to form the consistency of a boiled custard. Line a buttered pudding dish with crustless slices of graham bread, spread with honey, sprinkle thickly with currants and pour the prepared pumpkin carefully in; set the dish in a larger vessel of hot water and bake in a moderate oven about forty minutes. Serve with a hard sauce flavored with almond extract.

### 2.—PUMPKIN PATTIES.

This delicious sweet may be appropriately served for supper and is made by paring and cubing sufficient pumpkin to make two quarts; place in a steamer with a little water and cook until tender, seasoning with a teaspoon of salt and one of mixed spices; then pass through a ricer, adding half a cup of whipped cream, two tablespoons of sugar, the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and a cup of chopped dates; blend to a cream and fill into patty shells, returning to the oven to be reheated; cap with the paste top, ornamenting the top of each with a large crystallized cherry.

### 3.—PUMPKIN PIE.

Mrs. H., who has for several years taken first prize at one of our large exhibitions for pumpkin pies, gave me her recipe as follows: Prepare the pumpkin and steam until very soft. Mash fine. Allow 5 eggs and a pint of milk for three pies; two pinches of salt, a pinch each of nutmeg, ginger, allspice and cinnamon and sugar to taste.

Abraham Benedict, of the New York bar, who entered a street-car with a dog and attracted the attention of an Irishman, who inquired what kind of a dog it was. The young man replied: "It is a cross between an ape and an Irishman." "Then we are both related to it," responded the Irishman.

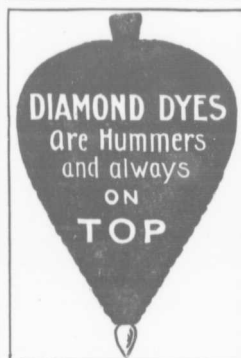
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## In the Sewing Room

### Outlined Hemstitching

When about to hemstitch, the threads should be drawn and the hem neatly basted. Then the work should be taken to the sewing machine and with the stitch regulated to the length desired the cloth should be stitched, without thread, close to the edge, as in ordinary hemming. This gives one a line of perforations as usual and curately and evenly marked which is easy to follow.

### Sew in High Chair

One doctor declares that no woman when running a machine should use a chair less than eight inches higher than the ordinary one. After experimenting with a higher chair, it has been found that more work can be accomplished in the same amount of time with less fatigue.

### How to Darn Woolens

Woolen goods should be darned with threads of the material, but it is often difficult to get the barbed fiber to go through the eye of a needle small enough to do good work. Take a short piece of No. 120 cotton thread, double it and pass it through the eye of the needle about half an inch. Slip the end of the woolen thread through the loop, then draw back the cotton thread slowly and firmly and the woolen thread will follow. If the cloth is a mixture, it should be darned with a mixture of threads, using the stronger for the warp and filling in with the weaker ravelings.

### GIRL'S THREE-QUARTER COAT

The long shoulder effect is apparent in the garments of the younger contingent as well as those of the grown-ups and this little coat exemplifies it in an altogether charming and novel way. In the illustration the material is blue broadcloth and the trimming consists of the material embroidered in dots of various sizes, the work being executed with very heavy thread, while the edges are piped with velvet. But for immediate wear white serge and soft finished pique will be charming as well as the light-weight cloth, although this latter



6857 Girl's Dress,  
8 to 14 years.



6760 Girl's Three-  
Quarter Coat,  
6 to 12 years.

material, in such bright colors as the blue and red, is greatly in vogue. A little later the same model will be found admirable for serge, chevrot and all materials of a similar sort.

The pattern 5760 is cut in sizes for children of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

### TUCKED FIVE-GORED SKIRT 5768.

The tucked skirt is always a pretty and attractive one for light weight materials and just now it is a favorite for all fashionable fabrics of the season. Here is one that is shown in a novelty voile stitched with belding silk but which would be very charming in any of the pretty thin silks as well as in the voile, marquisette and similar fabrics. The wide tucks above the hem give needed weight to thin material while the flat ones over the hips do away with bulk at that point. The pattern 5768 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

### FANCY TUCKED BLOUSE 5762.

Long lines undoubtedly are eminent-ly becoming to many figures and here is a waist that is daintily charming and which also shows that feature.



6762 Fancy Tucked  
Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.



6768 Tucked Five  
Gored Skirt,  
22 to 30 waists.

In the illustration it is made of handkerchief lawn and there is a simple design embroidered on the spaces between the tucks that simulate box plaits, but the blouse can be treated in various ways. Applied motifs can be substituted for the embroidery or insertion in any width that may be liked can be used instead, or, again, if a simpler blouse is desired, the front can be left plain. In this instance there are little frills of the lawn which are both dainty and smart, but these also are optional and the plain finish can be used if preferred. All the pretty lingerie materials are appropriate for the design and also the wash silks that are so useful for between seasons and early autumn. The pattern 5762 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

### GIRL'S DRESS 5657.

To be Made With or Without the Chemisette.

The dress that can be made high or low neck at will is the most convenient one for any girl to possess, as it becomes adapted to the warmer and the cooler days at a touch. Here is one that is charming in every way while it includes that practical feature and which is girlish and simple in make. In the illustration it is made of pale blue linen embroidered by hand and worn with a chemisette of tuck muslin, but while this material and this treatment are exceedingly beautiful, the model is one that can be adapted to a great variety of fabrics and can be made to take quite different effects as it is treated in one way or another. The scalloped edges are both fashionable and dur-



6769 Jumper Corset  
Cover, 34 to 44 bust.

6813 Blouse or Shirt  
Waist,  
32 to 44 bust.

able, but these require to be worked onto the material, whereas straight ones can be trimmed with some pretty banding, involving much less time, while the effect will be desirable.

The pattern 5657 is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only ten cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Temple Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

## YOUR LUNGS



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Do you spit yellow and black matter?  
Are you continually coughing and  
hawking?  
Do you have night sweats?  
Do your lungs ever bleed?  
Have you pains in chest and sides?  
Do you have pains under your  
shoulder blades?

### THESE ARE REGARDED SYMPTOMS OF LUNG TROUBLE AND CONSUMPTION

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## Women's Institutes and their Work

Geo. A. Putnam, Supt.

The annual convention of the Ontario Women's Institutes will be held at Guelph on December 12th and 13th next. Supt. Putnam, who will attend the annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers at Washington, Oct. 23-25, expects to secure some prominent speakers from the United States for the occasion.

A county convention of the North and South Waterloo Institutes will be held at Preston on October 24th next. Dr. Backus of Aylmer, Ont., will address the convention.

Women's Institutes that have not yet applied for speakers for the regular Farmers' Institute meetings to be held the coming winter, should do so at once. A charge of \$2.00 per meeting is made for the services of the speaker, which is usually paid by the Farmers' Institute under whose auspices the meeting is held or by the local Women's Institute. The ladies in the neighborhood are expected to entertain the Women's Institute speaker free of charge to the department.

### The Farmer's Wife and Farm Literature

In farming, more than in any other calling, the wife can be a help or a hindrance to her husband. To ensure success, there must be co-operation between them. Knowledge may be gained in many ways: by success, by failure, by experience (either of their own or of others), and by reading. The progressive farmer will benefit by all these means, and will avail himself of the experience of others through the printer's art. His wife will do likewise in her own particular line, and there is no reason why a woman living in the country should not be as well-informed on domestic and other subjects as a woman living in the city. We all know that there are many branches of farming which are associated with housekeeping, such as dairying, calf-raising, chicken-raising, bee-keeping, and so on; and to help to make these a success, the housekeeper must help intelligently, using both her brain and her common-sense. And to learn the best way of doing things, she must keep in touch with literature—reading what others do, trying to improve on their plans, and to adapt their ideas to her own particular case, avoiding their mistakes, and profiting generally by their experience.

The woman of long ago did not benefit in this manner, as the literature of early days was limited.

Printing presses were fewer in number, and consequently fewer books were to be had. Railways were almost unknown; hence there was little chance for the circulation of reading matter. The woman of 1807, as compared with the woman of 1907, was wretchedly what the dirt stage-coach would be if placed alongside the automobile. Both vehicles could get along, but how much more easy and rapid is the progress of the modern machine! All honor to the woman of long ago, however. She did her best, laboring under difficulties of which we know scarcely anything about. So we see how fortunate is the woman of to-day in having so much reading to choose from.

The daily and weekly and agricultural papers contain many articles which are very useful. Besides, there are innumerable reports and bulletins issued periodically by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the Agricultural College at Guelph. These in themselves are almost invaluable. What a large amount of information we may gather from the various reports published by these institutions.

The dairy and poultry bulletins are very valuable, and speaking personally, I should not like to have to do without them. But it is not how much we read that is of any real help to us—it is the usefulness of it—the application of our reading that will benefit us. We might read twenty books, and after all not know one whit the wiser, because we have read aimlessly. We must read with a definite object in view. Take again, for example, the dairy or poultry reports mentioned before. We cannot possibly remember all the hints and information given in them, but we may read them over first so as to get an idea of their contents, marking with a pencil any particular paragraphs which strike us, and lay them aside to be kept for reference in the future. Then when the time comes when we wish to know about some particular thing, all we have to do is to get the book, and find at once the information we want. Speaking for myself, I find it a very great benefit to keep all my dairy notes by themselves and poultry notes as well. I keep them in the stiff covers of a large old album, where they are always handy for reference, and of great use to me. These notes, clippings, papers and pamphlets cannot be referred to too often, and the various reports which come to the house are also placed in a safe corner, and are

many and many a time hunted over, and special parts read and re-read, much good resulting therefrom.

And still further to help us push on in the right direction, all we have to do when difficulties arise is to write to any of the Departments at either Guelph or Ottawa, and tell our troubles. A prompt and courteous answer is certain, and great help may be derived therefrom.

It was Dr. Mills, the late president of the Ontario Agricultural College, who, when addressing a convention of Women's Institutes at Guelph some years ago, said: "We all need stirring up to observe, read, and think. This is the secret of success, ladies, in the home or wherever you may be. Observe—open your eyes and see, wherever you are or wherever you go. Read—great men and great women everywhere are great readers. The home without reading matter will be a barren home intellectually. Then think over what you read. We must look up and out for the inspiration that is uplifting."

If we can even in some measure follow Dr. Mill's advice, and observe, read and think, we shall find as time goes on that we have improved along the lines by our observation, our reading, and our thought, and so prove better helpmates at home, and better women in every way, helping not only ourselves, but reaching out a willing hand to assist others in need of help.

MRS. W. M. SHIELDS.

O'Connell, Ont.

### American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers

The 12th annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers will be held at Washington, D.C., on October 23-25, 1907. Among those who will attend and give addresses are President Creelman and Professor Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Geo. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario.


### WINTER TERM

#### ... at the ... BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

YONGE & MCCILL STS. TORONTO.

Begins on NOVEMBER 4th, the date on which most farmers will enter our school for their business training. Arrange to come as soon as possible. Catalogue free.

T. M. WATSON, Principal.


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## NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA solicits the accounts of Farmers, School Sections, Churches, Townships, &c. Highest current rate of interest paid on deposits and lowest rates charged on advances. Assets over \$33,000,000.

## LEARN TO BE A BARBER

Let us teach you how to become an expert barber. You can earn good wages after two months in one of our schools. Attend personally. E. WILSON, Manager Toronto Barber College, 8-10 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Yield of Whey

How many pounds of whey is a patron supposed to get from 100 lbs. of milk supplied to a cheese factory? Frontenac Co., Ont. J. K.

The yield of whey in cheesemaking will average about 80 lbs. per 100 lbs. of milk. If the whey is handled carefully at the factory, a patron should at least get 75 lbs. of whey for every 100 lbs. of milk he sends to a factory.

### Growing Apple Trees from Seed

I wish to grow apple trees from seed and would like to be advised in detail.

1. As to the kind of seed to be sown.
2. When to sow it.
3. The size of the young trees at the time they are to be grafted.
4. The methods employed in any first-class nursery.

Northumberland Co. H. R.

1. The kind of seed to be sown depends very much upon what it is desired to produce. Generally speaking, the seed should be taken from apples which have ripened in a climate similar to that in which the plants are to be grown.

2. Apple seeds germinate best when sown in the autumn. If, however, it is not convenient to sow them at that time, they may be stratified in sand slightly moist but not wet, and kept in a cool but dry place until spring. Seeds should not be sown in the autumn in soil which heaves much. If apple seeds become very dry they may not always germinate satisfactorily and this must be guarded against.

3. The young trees should be whip or tongue-grafted when they are one or two years old.

4. More space than we can afford in one issue would be required to cover all the ground. We publish articles on this subject continually.

### Summer Manuring

1. Many farmers affirm that manure left spread upon the surface of a ploughed field during summer, loses in fertilizing value in proportion to the length of time it remains uncovered.

2. Will you please give, through *The Farming World*, the latest conclusions of agricultural science on this question.

T. J.

1. Manure undoubtedly loses much of its fertilizing value when exposed to the action of sun and air.

2. Unfortunately we cannot afford the necessary space to go into the whole question of manuring just now, but will do so fully in an early issue.

### Varieties of Apples—Mice in the Orchard

There are several persons in this neighborhood who would like to know:

1. What variety of apple tree is the best for grafting the Northern Spy upon?

2. Would it be advisable to wrap some kind of paper around the trunk of young trees, where snow may lodge, to protect them from being girdled by mice?

3. Would you recommend, in planting out a young orchard, putting in many Ben Davis or Stark?

### A DURHAM SUBSCRIBER.

1. The Tallman Sweet is one of the very best varieties upon which to graft the Northern Spy.

2. It is a good plan to wrap tar paper around the trunk of young trees to protect them against mice in the winter. Do not shoot the hawks and owls and you will not then be troubled by mice.

3. No. The Ben Davis is hardy, keeps and ships well, but is of inferior quality. The Stark is a somewhat better apple, but only of second quality.

### Effect of Damp on Salt

Please tell me, through your columns, if salt becoming damp is likely to materially reduce its strength.

B. C. INQUIRER.  
No.

## Rural Law

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

### The Husband's Portion

A girl, having some property, marries a husband. They live together for several years but have no children. She dies without making any will. What portion of her estate can her husband claim?

ENQUIRER (N.S.)

The Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia (1900), chapter 140, section 7, enact as follows:—"If a married woman dies intestate, leaving real or personal property or both, owned by her in her own right or held for her separate use, such property shall be distributed according to the following rules:

Subsection (2)—"If she leaves no issue, one-half of her real and personal property shall go to her husband, and the other half shall go—

- (a) to her father; or
- (b) if she leaves no father, to her mother, brothers and sisters in equal shares, and the children of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation; or
- (c) if she leaves no father, mother, brother or sister, to the children of any deceased brothers and sisters in equal shares and not by right of representation."

Subsection (3)—"If she leaves no issue, father, mother, brother or sister, or child of any deceased brother or sister, the whole of her property shall go to her husband."

By the same statute it is provided that nothing therein shall affect the

title of a husband as tenant by the courtesy.

### Sale of Suck Cow

A buys a cow at an auction sale. The cows are all supposed to be first-class and B sells her for a good cow. As A is taking her home, he sees a lump on her stomach about the size of an egg. He asks A and A tells B about it, but B says he did not know it was there. A lets it run on for a time and then sees a veterinary about it. He attends to it but the cow gets worse and A has to kill her. The veterinary says it was a cancer. A has asked B to lose part of the price of the cow, but B says he will not and that A must pay for her. A can prove that the lump was there before he got her home. Has A to pay for the cow? Must A or B pay the veterinary?

G. B. (Ontario.)

Unless B made or caused to be made false representations about the cow, thereby deceiving A at the time of the purchasing, and proving that they were false and that he was so deceiving A, we do not see that A can, on the above statement of the matter, legally refuse to pay for the cow.

Even after finding out that there was something wrong with her he kept her and had her treated in order to cure her if possible. He does not appear to have repudiated the whole matter immediately on finding out that she was not a first-class cow. Even had he done so he could not legally refuse to pay for the cow if he bought her on his own inspection and without making any statements that B might have made regarding her with the intention of deceiving A, as before mentioned. A does not allege that B made any false statements or representations about the cow nor that he gave any warranty.

As A employed the veterinary, he is responsible to him for his charges.

### Barbed Wire Fence

Can a man prevent his adjoining neighbor from putting a barbed wire fence on the line or any other, what must he do to prevent him?

A SUBSCRIBER (Ontario.)

By the Consolidated Municipal Act it is provided that the councils of townships, cities, towns and villages may pass by-laws for regulating the height, extent, and description of lawful division fences, and in case of proper and sufficient protection barbed wire fences for providing against injury to persons or animals by fences constructed wholly or in part of barbed wire or any other material; and in towns or cities for wholly prohibiting the construction or erection along streets and public places of fences made wholly or in part of barbed wire or any other barbed material.

It would not seem that a person can prevent his neighbor from building such a fence, but possibly some by-law has been passed by the council of your municipality relating to the construction of same. You can no doubt ascertain this from the clerk of the municipality.

**DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES** UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," two-cylinder, two-cycle, high speed, heavy-duty, with greater durability, low loss to fly—low to loss. Quality, reliability, economy. Heavily mortgaged on any engine. It is a combination of power, speed and economy. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

## Nova Scotia Exhibition

(Continued from page 956.)

breeder and deserves credit for the manner in which he had his animals "fitted."

Messrs. Logan Bros. were unfortunate in having the only entry in Holsteins. We say unfortunate because, according to one of the rules of the show, only one prize can be awarded where there is no competition. Messrs. Logan have never feared competition and were exceptionally strong this year, having lost but two 1sts at Toronto and one at Sherbrooke before coming to Halifax. The rule of withholding prizes where there is no competition has not been wholly successful as in some cases it has tempted some breeders to enter their animals in other people's names.

There was a small entry in grade dairy cattle. The chief exhibitors were James McKenzie and John McDonald & Son, both of Shubenacadie.

## HORSES.

The entry of horses was large, and while there were plenty of ordinary animals, generally speaking there was a decided improvement in quality.

Standard-breeds were shown by M. F. Ronnan, Antigonish; Thos. Munroe, New Glasgow; W. S. McKie, Charlottetown; J. O. Stevens, Elchouase; Jas. A. Bell, Shubenacadie; T. B. Messenger, Torbrook; H. C. Jewett, Fredericton; Frank Boullier, Halifax, and others. The horses which faced the judge were as different in size and

type as the men who led them out, and the judge was kept busy picking winners. The exhibitors were numerous and the prizes pretty well distributed.

The Roadster class brought out some fair ones. The exhibitors were largely the same as in the Standard-bred class. There was nothing in this class worth special mention.

General purpose horses, which were a fairly good class, were shown by Wm. Sharpe, Windsor; Geo. Hatcher, Black; J. Keheo, Bedford; Johnstone Campbell, Stellarton; W. W. Black, Amherst; Fred. T. Holmes, Amherst, and others. The horses brought out in this class were of every description that conformed to the proper weight. The judge, however, simplified matters some by picking little draft horses and sticking to that type. Wm. Sharpe was the principal winner, the other exhibitors faring about equally well.

Heavy drafts were few in number. The prizes were largely won by the same men who won in the general purpose class.

There were two good aged Hackney stallions out. First went to Roper Bros., Charlottetown, and 2nd to Chas. R. Smith, Merrigomish. A yearling stallion and a yearling filly were shown by W. W. Black.

In Clydesdales, C. R. H. Starr & Son and W. W. Black were the chief exhibitors, the only exception being in the aged stallion class, where Wm. Sharpe, P. C. Brown and J. Adams each had an entry. In this section,

Starr was 1st, P. C. Brown 2nd, and Sharpe 3rd. In the balance of this class, Starr led Black for honors.

## SHEEP.

There was the strongest exhibit of sheep ever brought out in the history of the fair, both in quantity and quality. Capt. T. E. Robson and John Gardhouse joined forces in placing the ribbons. Shropshires were shown by Logan Bros., Boswell, and Andrew McPherson. The majority of the rids went to Logans on a splendidly fitted herd. McPherson was the next largest winner. His lambs were especially creditable.

In Oxford Downs, J. E. Baker & Sons had it all their own way, but won with animals which would grace any show.

Howard Corning, Yarmouth, showed some fine Cotswolds and practically won everything in sight.

Lincolns were shown almost entirely by Boswell's, while the honors in Cheviots were about equally divided between Henry Lettiall and Chas. Symes.

## POULTRY.

There was a large exhibit of poultry and the quality was pronounced. The Agricultural building was well filled with splendid specimens of roots, grains and vegetables, while in the Horticultural building the display was worthy of special mention.

Note.—At a meeting of the directors at the conclusion of the fair, it was decided to hold next year's show one month earlier.

## WHEN YOU COME TO THE ROOF PUT ON OUR FAMOUS EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

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We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

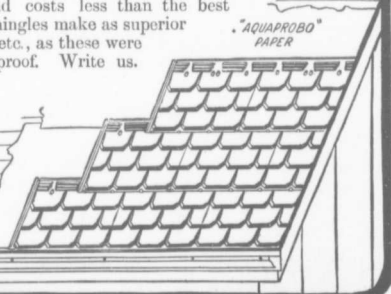
Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as these were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

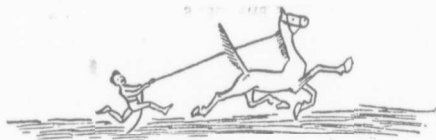
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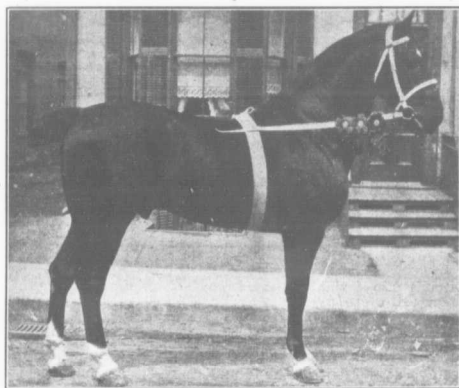




# CLYDESDALES, HACKNEYS AUCTION SALE

At Craigalee Stock Farm,  
Markham, Ontario

OCTOBER 24th, 1907



**25 Head of Imported and Canadian Bred  
Hackney Fillies**  
**2 Imported Hackney Stallions**

And a number of Imported and Canadian Bred Clydesdale Fillies. Sale of pure bred stock to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms, 9 months credit on bankable paper, 5% off for cash. Trains will be met, C.P.R., at Locust Hill; G.T.R., Markham.

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## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the 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 useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter which he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

#### Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. G. A. Brodie of Bethesda, Ont., has just landed a fine shipment of Clydesdale and Hackney horses at his home near Stratfordville, Ont. The shipment comprises thirteen Clydesdale fillies got by such sires as Sir Hugo, noted as a producer of big drafty animals of a very acceptable character. Silver Cross is a name in a strong company at the H. & A. Gay Everard, another grand breeding son of Sir Everard, and others by noted sons of Baron's Pride, including one by Everlasting, another by The Summit, and one by Brilliant. In the importation is a very promising two-year-old Hackney stallion sired by Polonius, a noted show-ring winner and producer of prizewinners. Mr. Brodie has also landed a number of Shetland ponies.

Mr. John A. Boag of Ravenshoe, Ont., is rapidly making a name for himself in the Clydesdale world. His sale of imported fillies held at Newmarket last spring reached perhaps the highest average of the season, and this solely because the goods offered were well worth the money. This year he has landed a smaller number of females, but the quality even surpasses that of last year. A splendid animal included in the late arrivals is the roan two-year-old stallion, Buttress, sired by Everlasting, dam Lady Rose, by Gold Mine, g.d. by Prince of Fortune.

This is a colt of great promise, deep and solid, and with legs and feet of the superlative degree in size, character and quality. He moves well in his paces, and is of a very impressive appearance, showing lots of masculinity. Another animal of unusual character is Glemsman, a very thick, muscular and deep-set two-year-old, whose sire is Flash, a son of Prince Sturdy, whose dam was by Flashwood. The dam of Glemsman was sired by the great Prince of Wales stallion, Mains of Airies, and this combination should be a sufficient guarantee of his breeding qualities. Glemsman possesses a wealth of bone, together with muscular development not often seen, and he should be a popular stallion wherever he may be sent. Timothy (13883) is a fine promising son of Benedict, now one year of age. As flashy at the ground as could be desired, he is of good size and a good mover and promises to grow into a valuable horse. His dam is by Prince Robert, a son of the Prince of Wales and the

sire of the great Hiawatha, while his grand-dam is Top Gallant, and his g.g.d. by the Prince of Wales stallion, Laird of Kintyre. The pedigree can thus be seen at a glance to contain the blood of all that has been popular of late, and coming to him as it does through the most potent channels, places this stallion in the first rank in point of breeding. The Squire is a bay two-year-old, sired by Ascot, dam by Royal Standard. He is of a very thick, low set and drafty type. In females, a fine two-year-old by Douglass Chief, a much-prized son of Prince Thomas, whose dam was the noted Baron's Pride champion, Lady Douglass, will scale 1,400 pounds. Her dam was by Forest Hero, a son of the great Sir Everard. Bet of Hallguards is a big, drafty bay two-year-old sired by the well-known stallion, Garty Gold, and her dam was by the Prince of Wales. She will scale 1,400 pounds and is a mare of splendid quality and action as well. Nelly of Knockinaird is a good, big, flashy yearling sired by Prince Otto, a son of Prince Thomas. Rose Campbell is a yearling of a character not often seen. Beautiful, stylish and handsome from the ground up, she is a good mover and of fair size and full of Clydesdale character. She is a daughter of the good Baron's Pride sire, Benedict, once at the head of the stud of Clark Bros. at Janesville, Wis., and afterwards returned to Scotland to stand for service at the

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Cuts, Sprains, Swells, Croup, Hoof,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Tuffs, and all lameness from Spavins,  
Ringbones and other bony humors.  
Kills all kinds of Parasites, Thrush,  
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Hernia, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Gombault's Caustic Balsam is sold by  
wholesale and retail dealers, and is  
warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25c  
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by  
post, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Prepared for domestic consumption,  
London, etc. Address  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONTARIO

DEC. 9th to 13th, 1907

For Prize List, etc., apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary  
TORONTO

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America  
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,  
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## Large English Yorkshires The Largest Herd in America.

We are headquarters for the profitable feeders. The Summer Hill type of Yorkshires is different from the rest. That's why they win wherever shown. Our Herd has won more first prizes during the last six years at Toronto, London, Pan American, Chicago International, and St. Louis than all other herds combined. We always have plenty to select from. Our prices are right and our stock is right—and you will be right if you buy Summer Hill Yorkshires.

D. C. FLATT & SON - Millgrove, Ont. Six miles from Hamilton.

## Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

I HAVE FOR SALE Pigs of all ages, both sexes, from eight weeks to eight months old, sired by such Stock Boars as Woodstock Laddie and Polgate Doctor's Rival. All true to type and prize-winning stock. Call and see or write for prices.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

## YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not skin

J. W. HOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

## YORKSHIRE SWINE

We have a stock of over 1500 to choose from, and have a fine lot of specially selected young males and females for sale. Prices reasonable.

Glenavy Co., Limited, Davisville  
Glenavy Farm, Eglington Avenue East  
North Toronto.

stables of A. M. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Scotland. Her dam is sired by King of the Roses, a son of Rosemount. Thus herself and her dam were both sired by H. & A. S. winners.

Mr. H. J. Spencley of Cox Grove, Ont., announces in this number an auction sale of high-class Hackney and Clydesdale fillies and mares at his residence near Markham, Ont. The character of Mr. Spencley's steppers has been well advertised in Canadian show-rings, and it is well known that he handles nothing but high-class performers of the most fashionable kind. As a judge of harness horses he has few superiors, and his success in the business is a guarantee of the character of the goods he now offers at public auction. Among the offerings, which will consist of about 25 head of Hackney fillies and mares, as well as a number of imported Clydesdale fillies, are several very promising youngsters, in addition to a few well-known prizewinners. Glamydora, a fine six-year-old chestnut, is sired by Ganvneede, a good breeding son of Danegett, and sire of Minerva, the champion mare at Toronto and Ottawa in 1907. Her dam is Solina (9996) by North Star (1317), g.d. Jean (2122). Morton is a fine chestnut three-year-old of splendid harness or saddle type, sired by the well-known stallion, Candidate, a son of Denmark (177), and her dam is Liquid Gem (4241), sired by Danegett (174), and with Lady Florence (1189) by Lord Derby (417) behind that. The three-year-old filly, Mabel Vane, is a fine chestnut with white hind legs, also sired by Candidate (920), dam Lady Coke (9069), a

Do you wish to buy a farm or live stock of any kind? If so, look through the advertising in this issue. Should what you desire not be advertised, then insert an ad. in The Farming World telling our readers your "WANT"

**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES**  
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!  
**LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

**John Davis & Son**  
FOLEY, ONT.

Breeder of Clydesdales and Shropshire Sheep and Shorthorns, Gloster Lavender, Pyria, Miss Ramsden and Lady Eden families. Stock for sale. Long Distance phone.

## Dalgety's Clydesdales



I have at the present time to offer a few newly imported splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

JAMES DALGETY, FRASER HOTEL, LONDON, ONT.

## CITY VIEW STOCK FARM

### Clydesdale -- Shorthorns

Five Fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions of choice breeding, for sale.  
Fifteen Good Young Shorthorn Bulls at a reasonable price

J. W. INNES

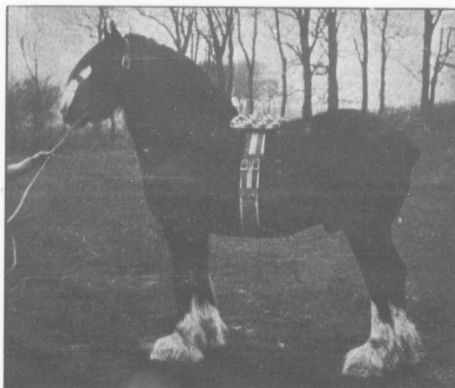
Woodstock, Ont.

# GREAT CLYDESDALE SALE

At Public Auction, Woodstock, Oct. 30th, 1907

— 40 —  
**Imported  
Clydesdale  
Fillies**

Chicely bred,  
and from one  
to five years  
of age. Re-  
corded in  
Canadian  
Clydesdale  
Stud Book



Catalogue

will be

ready

Oct. 1st,

1907

**J. R. JOHNSTON, Springford P.O., Ont.**



daughter of Grand Fashion 2nd, by Lord Derby. The two-year-old, bay filly, *Carinthia* 1869, by the Garton Duke of Connaught stallion, King's Messenger (8211), is a very promising youngster, whose dam, Miss Emma (10316), was also sired by a good son of Lord Derby. The roan three-year-old stallion *Wain* (17700) is of a promising character, and is sired by the Garton Duke of Connaught stallion, Dainty Duke. Her dam, *Starlight* (8469), is a daughter of the good sire, Success (2719), by Great Shot (329), he by Great Gun (325), a splendid strain of old-time performers. Her g.d., *Moonshine* (8315), is by Royal George (6883), he by King Charles (3923). *Rosaline*, a grand five-year-old mare of beautiful type, and in foal to *Blaze* 2nd (2376), is a daughter of *Ganymede* (2676), and her dam is *Primrose Dame* (7282), by *Canitate* (1920), g.d. by *Fireaway* (249), f.g.d. by *Sir Charles* (708). Her daughter, rising one year of age, is a splendid bay got by *Blaze* 2nd, and will also be offered for sale. *Blaze* is by *Pioneer* (1088), a son of *Phenomenon* (584). These mares were imported by Mr. T. H. Hassard of Millbrook, Ont. The splendid stallion, *Colorado*, now five years of age, is a beautiful chestnut and well known to the horse fanciers of the continent, having won 1st at Toronto, New York and Chicago in 1906, and is now showing up as a harness performer of the most sensational kind. He is a son of the great *Rosador* (4964), and his dam is the prizewinning mare, *Syringa* (11825). *Colorado* combines in his breeding the blood of such noted sires as *Roward*, *Banquet*, *Sir Charles* (761), *Agility* (2799), *Norfolk Gentleman* (492), and *Fireaway* (242). *Ruby Crystal* (9861) is a brown four-year-old sired by *Ruby* (1342), a son of *Cassius* (111), he by *Confidence* (138), by *Prickwillow* (614). The dam of *Ruby Crystal* is *Pimpernell* (1312), by *Lord Lossie*, a son of *Lord Derby* 2nd (417). He is a very typical animal of good, flashy style, high, smooth action and grand quality, and he is simply gilt-edged both in individual merit and breeding.

A number of imported Clydesdale fillies will also be offered. They are a well-bred lot of good character and are sired by leading prize-winning sires in Scotland.

#### Gossip

Speaking of the western cattle industry, Mr. P. Burns of Calgary recently said: "The farmers of Alberta have had a good season this year. The grass has been in good condition and prices for beef have been satisfactory. This is helping the cattlemen to recover from the severe blow they received during the storms last winter. Those losses were very heavy, the worst, in fact, for twenty years, and it will take ranchers several years to recover fully from the loss sustained."

Joe Davis & Son, Foley, Ont., were very successful at the Oshawa Fair, winning 1st on one-year-old bull, 1st on bull under one year, and 1st on bull, any age. This last is a young bull of great promise, a fine sappy fellow, roan in color.

Mr. W. J. Clarke, Chicago, and Mr. J. S. Richards of the Inter-Mountain Sheep Company, Ogden, Utah, have been in Ontario recently purchasing pure-bred sheep for the latter company. About 300 head of Lincoln and

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HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

H. J. SPENCLEY, Box Grove, Ont.

R. M. HOLTBY.



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A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting Royal Chattan and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.



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Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Looking Orders Ahead

Order your young large *Yorkshires* from the choice of the fillies of our seventy-five brood sows to farrow in a few weeks, 12 young *Leas* and *sows* now on hand. Fairs not akin a speciality. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.R. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

Long Distance Phone.

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SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

## HIGH CLASS GLYDESDALE HORSES

We have now on hand only the choice imported culs, *Dashing King* 3 years old, and *Baron Columbus*, the Toronto winner, as a 2 year old. Also a couple of good Canadian 7 and 8 year olds.

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



## W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-Breds and Throughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone

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## Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.



## Simcoe Lodge

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales and Hackneys, For Sale

Our stables have won *Pirats* and *Championships* at America's leading Shows, and a few individuals of the showing kind are always on hand. Come and see them

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

Long distance telephone at Farm. C.P.R. & C.N.R. Stations

Cotswold rams were purchased from F. H. Neil & Son, and other breeders in the neighborhood of Lucan and Ilberton. In company with Mr. F. H. Neil, Lucan, a visit was made to Guelph, where several hundred more sheep of different breeds were secured. Really good rams are scarce and high prices were paid. Mr. Richards paid as high as \$50 each for selected Lincoln rams.

The sheep purchased by Thos. A. Peters, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick, in Ontario early in September, were later sold by public auction at Fredericton, realizing the following prices: Cotswolds averaged \$13.20 for rams and \$14.66 for ewes; Leicester rams, \$20.57; Shropshire rams, \$24.02; and Lincoln rams, \$23.65. There were sold altogether 34 Cotswolds, 30 Shropshires, 18 Leicesters and 14 Lincolns.

Mr. A. E. Meadows had some fine animals from his Shorthorn herd at Port Hope Fair. His bull, Challenge Plate, winner of 1st at Toronto this year in the two-year-old class, was on exhibition. He was the centre of attraction and was of course a winner. The best female, any age, was won by a heifer not ten months, sired by this noted bull and bred by Mr. Meadows; also 1st and 2nd in heifer calf, and on yearling heifer, 2nd on two-year-old heifer, and 1st on herd, male and four females.

Mr. W. J. Westington, Plainville, Ont., won in the sheep classes at Port Hope fair the following: 1st on ewe, 1st on lamb, 2nd aged ewe, 2nd and shearing ewe, 1st ewe lamb. He also won at Cobourg the flock prize against all breeders, and at Rosneath all firsts and nearly all 2nd prizes.

### Markham Fair

The East York and Markham Agricultural Society Fair, held at Markham on October 3rd and 4th, was a decided success. Good weather prevailed and on the last day the grounds were crowded, the attendance being estimated at 15,000 for the one day. One feature caused considerable adverse criticism, and that was the large number of side shows, most of them of the lakir kind. These were given a prominent place on the grounds, their tented sections cases blocking the entrance to a couple of the main buildings. Aside from this the fair was a success.

The display of grains and roots was hardly up to that of other years. The exhibit of butter was good and also that of poultry.

It was in the live stock classes, more particularly in horses, where the chief interest centred. There was an excellent show of horses, both light and heavy drafts. Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, had out a large string of Clydesdales and Hackneys. The winners in some of the principal classes of horses were as follows: Imported four-year-olds, draft stallions: Graham & Renfrew. A. G. Gormley, R. A. Canning. Canadian draft, two-year-old: John Lowrey, Wm. Cox, Geo. Davison & Sons. Canadian draft, four-year-olds: W. I. Howard, A. G. Gormley, G. Davidson & Sons. Agricultural class, mare and foal: Jas. Maxwell, E. Trick. Roadsters: S. J. Beacock. Carriage teams: J. McFarlane, H. J. Spencely. High-stepping team: H. J. Spencely, J. McFarlane. Welsh ponies: Russell Reesor. Sovereign Bank's prize for best high-stepping Hackney (valuable

cup, to be won twice): Graham & Renfrew, H. J. Spencely (last year's winner). Mr. Geo. Brodie, Bethesda, showed a number of his recent importation of Clydesdales and Hackneys and won several prizes. His two-year-old Hackney won first place. James Torrance won first on a nice driving horse.

There was a good show of cattle, sheep and swine. Among those exhibiting were W. H. Tran, Locust Hill; A. J. Colwell, Newcastle; Aycr & Son, Bowmanville.

The management of the Markham Fair is energetic and enterprising.

W. J. Harper is president, and A. Ward Milne, Markham, secretary.

### The Jersey Show at Toronto

In our report of the Jersey exhibit at the Canada National Exhibition, we unintentionally failed to give credit to Messrs. E. Wicks & Sons, Bedford Park, Ont., for some prizes won. This firm secured fourth prize in the two-year-old bull class as well as second prize in bull calves under one year. The Messrs. Wicks had out a very good string of Jerseys at Toronto.

## WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 25 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine, steam power, strong and durable. ANY MACHINE CAN OPERATE THEM. Write for catalogue.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

## The Salem Herd of Shorthorns

is headed by the champion Gilt Victor (Imp.). Cattle of all ages for sale.

J. A. WATT

ELORA STA., G. T. R. & C. P. R. SALEM P. O.

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Direct from the World Renowned Breeding Farm of John Chambers & Sons, Heldenby, Northampton, England.

Ten Stallions and Thirty-five Mares and Fillies. The Fillies have all been bred to the best stallions. Among them are Matched Pairs, and many that will develop to be prize winners.

Mr. L. O. CHAMBERS accompanies the above consignment.

**Sale will be held at St. Thomas, Ont., on Tuesday, October 22nd, 1907.**

Send for catalogue with full description of animals, and if you want a first-class animal where the BUYER FIXES THE PRICE, then attend this Sale. Address—C. K. GEARY (Agent for Jno. Chambers & Sons), St. Thomas, Ont.



## Clydesdale Fillies

A few big drafty ones, sired by Up To Time, Acme, Baron Mitchell, Lord Faulteroy, Clan Stewart, and other noted breeding horses in Scotland. Also two grand Yearling Stallions sired by Baron McNece and General Hunter. Personally selected in Scotland by myself. Come to St. Thomas for a grand imported Clydesdale Brood Mare.

ALEX. McNEVIN, St. Thomas P.O., Ont.

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have exported to Canada a shipment of 17 head, including many prizewinners at the English shows. The shipment consists of 8 stallions and 9 fillies, which will be sold at low prices. This stud has won during the last ten years at the leading shows in England upwards of 500 first and other prizes. Come and look them over or send for catalogue. They are at

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My new importation comprises a number of the deep, smooth, stylish cows, with dairy qualities strongly developed. I can furnish shoring cattle and grandly bred bulls and heifers of the right kind at a reasonable price. If in want of something good and something useful drop me a line.

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Canada's Greatest Herd of Herefords  
Won at Toronto, 1907—1st, Senior Herd;  
1st, Junior Herd; 1st, Herd of Calves;  
Junior Bull Champion; Bull and Heifer  
Calves, 1st champion and grand cham-  
pion. Females any age.  
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont.

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FOR SALE—12 Heifer Calves, 6 Bull  
Calves, 2 Yearling Bulls, 6 Cows with  
calves at side. Sire of young stock, On-  
ward (imp.). Herd headed by Prime  
Lad 3rd (imp.). Popular prices.

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We breed registered and prize-winning  
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down Sheep. Our prices are yours, and  
our stock the best. 4 Guernsey Bull  
Calves must be sold before Xmas.

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Try a beautiful young Herd of 6 French  
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High class Shorthorns from recent impor-  
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Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For sale some nice  
young Bulls and Heifers that will be sold  
cheap because of scarcity of feed; also several  
nice young Tamworth Pigs, and five Sirester  
Ram Lambs  
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No grade Lamb equals the half-bred  
Dorset for the block.

Try a Pure Bred Dorset Ram on your  
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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk-  
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Young Stock for sale—imported and  
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Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns  
Choice Shropshire Sheep, Cotswold  
and Hackney Horses.

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Superintendent. Proprietors. Limited  
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

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Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-  
topped Shorthorns, Shire  
Horses, Lincolns and Leice-  
ster Sheep. A good selection  
of young stock of both sexes  
for sale.  
Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston  
station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. and  
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Bred from best stock in America for size  
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Winners wherever shown. Correspond-  
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SHORTHORNS of right type and quality, Im-  
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service, also COWS and HEIFERS. The rest  
of Noted Imported Bulls are offered for Sale at  
easy prices.

Write or call on

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS  
AND YORKSHIRES.

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THOS. BAKER, SOLINA, ONT.

Breeder of Shorthorns, and Importer  
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Welsh Ponies.

Young stock for sale.  
Long Distance Phone

## SHORTHORNS

so Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always  
for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as  
Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Aed (imp.). The imported Bruce  
Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

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are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding,  
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in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at  
the animals.  
Come and see them Ask for a catalogue.

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Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.  
Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale.  
Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln  
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We have for present offering a number of first-class imported and home-bred ram lambs,  
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Our flocks will be seen this fall at Toronto, London, Sherbrooke and other exhibitions.

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CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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White Rocks, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotters, Pekin Ducks, from heavy laying strains. Also a few choice Berks for quick sale. Write your requirements and be a satisfied customer. Can ship C.P.R. or G.T.R.

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**Bog Spavin**

Over the lameness and remove the bane without wearing the horse—have the put looking just as it did before the lameness came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid splint, curbs, C.P.R.'s, Thoroughbred, Common — (also C.P.R.'s), Thoroughbred, Splint, Curbs, etc. It is a little remedy, but it is a great one. It is a little remedy, but it is a great one. It is a little remedy, but it is a great one.

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Unbroken record of several years' success at all leading Canadian Exhibitions, is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of Live Stock on the American continent.

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BREEDERS OF

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**FOR SALE**—Two imported Clydesdale Stallions, six years old; one imported Hackney, five years old; five Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

**R. REID & CO.,** Hintonburg, Ont.

## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Oct. 14, 1907.

Wholesale houses report good business, and at present writing fall trade bids fair to outstrip that of last year, both as regards volume and profits. There seems to be less cutting of prices. Money keeps in good demand. Call loans rule at from 6 to 6 1/2 per cent., with some bringing as high as 7 per cent.

#### WHEAT.

There has been much excitement in the world's wheat markets during the past few weeks. In Europe people are beginning to worry a bit and prices are on the up grade all round. The same condition to a lesser extent prevails on this side the water. Some are prophesying \$1.25 for wheat at Winnipeg this winter. Some local dealers here have reported sales of Manitoba wheat here at \$1.18 to \$1.19 for No. 1 Northern. A bid of \$1.04 was made last week for 10,000 bushels of Ontario wheat, but the order was not filled. Very little wheat is being marketed, farmers holding for higher values. At London, Ont., last week, millers advanced the price to \$1.00 in order to get enough wheat to keep their mills running. Here quotations are above the dollar mark, at \$1.04 1/4 to \$1.05 at outside points. The U.S. Government report places the yield of the United States crop at 625,000,000 bushels.

#### COARSE GRAINS.

The feature in coarse grains is the advance in barley, which is very scarce, and top grades are quoted at 78c. Oats continue firm at \$2 1/2c to 35c, at outside points, and peas at 87c, per bushel. The U.S. crop bulletin for October gives crop at 12 points below last year at this date. The market is firm, American being quoted here at 73c. to 74 1/2c. in car lots, Toronto. Bran is quoted at 25c in car lots.

#### HAY AND STRAW.

Farmers who have hay to sell are holding it, especially the good quality, as very little is coming forward. The trade is somewhat at sea as to what to pay for hay for storing, but they may rest assured that the supply is not large, and if properly distributed will be barely more than enough to go round. The demand is good. At Montreal, new baled hay is quoted at from \$14.50 to \$14.50, in car lots on track. Here, prices are higher at \$17 to \$18 in car lots on

track, Toronto. On the farmers' market here, loose hay sells at \$2.50 to \$2.25 per ton for timothy.

Baled straw is quoted here at \$4.20 to \$10 per ton for car lots on track.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS.

The potato market has ruled a little on the quiet side. Easterners are quoted here at 70c. to 75c. per bag in car lots on track, Toronto, and Ontarions at 70c.

Bean stocks are light and prices are high. At Montreal, holders are asking \$1.70 per bushel. Here primes are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85, and hand-picked at \$1.95 to \$2 per bushel.

#### POULTRY AND EGGS.

The keen demand for eggs continues. At Montreal, selected stock is quoted at 28c. to 29c. per dozen in case lots. Prices rule steady here at 22c. to 23c. in case lots. On the farmers' market eggs bring 28c. to 30c. per dozen.

Receipts of live poultry are beginning to arrive in larger quantities. The demand, however, is fairly good. Chickens are quoted here at 7c. to 7 1/2c., hens at 6c., and ducks at 7c. to 8c. per lb., live weight.

#### FRUIT.

The September fruit crop report just issued by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, states that recent rains have improved the winter fruit very much in quality. A light to medium yield is reported in most sections. The rot has not developed to any large extent in grapes and a yielding to a full crop is expected in the Niagara district. The European and United States crop is light, so that high prices will rule. Early apples averaged from \$3 to \$3.75 at Liverpool. The highest price noted was \$6 per bbl. Ontario Fruit Co-operative societies are holding their winter stock at \$1.50 per box 10-lb. for No. 1, and \$2 wrapped and retred. Some Associations have sold their entire output at \$3 per bbl. 10-lb.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.


The cheese market continues strong in tone. At Montreal, finest western is quoted at 13 1/2-8c. and Quebecs at 12 1/2-8c. Prices on the local markets range all the way from 13c to

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Popular U  
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Thousands in use  
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ON A GUARANTEED CONTRACT

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Any person, however inexperienced,  
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#### Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors  
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cutting, just a little attention every fifth  
day—and your matter refunded if it does  
not. Cures most cases within thirty days,  
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#### Fleming's Vest-Packs

—Extraordinary Advice  
—Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six  
pages covering more than a hundred ex-  
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71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## A Combination Sale of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns

Composed of 30 Head of Young Cows, Heifers  
and Bulls of the following well known noted  
families: Villages, Mysies, Brawth Buds, Cecillas,  
Victorias, Buckingham, Augustas, Bessies, Urys,  
Clarets, Wedding Gifts, Fashions, Daisies, etc.

Will be held in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph,  
Ont., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 1907, at 1 p.m.  
We will sell rain or shine.

THOS. INGRAM, Esq., GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat  
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Mention this paper Box 378, Guelph

# CARNEFAC MADE IN CANADA

Is a safe-guard against failure in feeding farm stock. By its use animals gain faster and about one-third the feed is saved (a very important item this year)

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## CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO. Limited

TORONTO

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CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No stamping or coin inserted. Each initial and number counts as one word.

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FOR SALE—One hundred acre good land. Good buildings, orchard. One mile from Ottawa, Ont. Will be sold either in terms to suit purchaser. Possession to close after harvest buildings Oct. 1st. W. J. STEVENSON, Box 620, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—172 acre farm, 3 miles Branford; new white brick house on stone foundation, 9 rooms, frame bank barn 22x50, hog pen, implement shed, drive house, windmill, etc. Price \$10,000. Write or call upon S. G. HEAD & SONS, 129 Colborne St., Branford Ont.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE quickly for cash. The only agency of its kind in the world. You get results, not promises. No retaining fee. Booklet free. REAL ESTATE SALESMAN COMPANY, 510 Barge Block, Lincoln, Neb.

#### Help Wanted

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the industry. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

WANTED—Farmers and others wishing farm help or domestic servants, apply ALEX. STEVENSON, Insurance Agent, Kilmichael, Scotland.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for sale at home; waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$10 to \$25 per week during fall and winter months. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

WANTED—By a well-established Toronto house—young men of good appearance to represent them in town and country. \$3 to \$6 a day. A good workers. Experience unnecessary. Address KEYSTONE VLEW COMPANY, Toronto.

#### For Sale

FOR SALE—Imported Shire Horse "Aahb Statesman," brown, 5 years, one half getter, one of the best stock horses in Canada, and a money maker; might consider full estate exchange. Address for particulars, WM. A. KERR, Hamilton

PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE at low prices. I have shown three different varieties at the fairs and they have proved to be winners: 20 White Wyandottes, 12 Silver Wyandottes, 15 Banded Plymouth Rocks, 12 White Plymouth Rocks, 4 Buff Plymouth Rocks, 10 Black Minors, 10 Brown Leghorns, 10 Buff Orpingtons, 4 Black Spanish. Write at once as these must be sold. H. HULSE, Branford, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and cannery factory produce farms in the Niagara District. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dunville, Ont.



ROCK BALT for horses and cattle. In tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

13 1/2c., some factories selling at the latter figure.

Butter prices are advancing, due to the local demand. Prices are too high for export. At Montreal, the best creamery is quoted at 25 1/2c. to 27c. There is a strong demand here and prices are firm at 26c. to 28c. for creamery prints and 23c. to 25c. for solids and dairy prints, and 21c. to 22c. per lb. for dairy solids.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock last week were the largest of the season. The quality of the cattle offering, generally speaking, was not good and a large percentage was bad. Trade was active, with prices a little lower excepting for picked cattle. Out of nearly 3,000 cattle sold on Toronto city market, not ten per cent. of them sold over \$4 per cwt. No choice exporters are offering. Those sold brought from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per cwt., and export bulls from \$3.25 to \$4.10 per cwt. Butchers' cattle are more plentiful. Prime cattle, 1100 to 1300 lbs., sold at \$4.70 to \$4.90; good cattle, 950 to 1050 lbs. each, sold at

### SHOE BOILS

Are Hard to Cure,  
yet

## ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blisters. Does not blister or injure the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked 48 hours after delivery. Book 5c. Free. ABSORBINE, J.H. for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bunions, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Hydrocele, Always Pain Free. Vendors: W.F. Young, R.F. 71 Bennett St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: LEXAN BROS & CO., Montreal.

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### FOR HUNTERS SINGLE FARE NOW IN EFFECT

To points in Temagami; points Mattawa to Port Arthur; to Port Arthur and all points on Georgian Bay via N. Co., and to certain points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland.

OCTOBER 24th TO NOVEMBER 5th  
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### SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

MUSKOKA LAKES FERRISBURG  
LAKE OF BAYS MIDLAND  
MAGNETAWAN RIVER LAKESHIELD  
Madawaska to Ingot Harbor; Apple to Coboucon; Lindsay to Haliburton, Shabrook Lake via Kingston Junction and Kingston and Pembroke Railway. All points severa to North Bay inclusive.

Full information and tickets at Toronto City Office North Bay and Kingston and Young Street or write to J. D. McDONALD, D.P.A., Union Station, Toronto

\$4 to \$4.50; medium cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50 lbs.; \$5.50 to \$1.50; cows, \$2.40 to \$3.60, and calves \$1 to \$2 per cwt. There was a large run of stockers and feeders. Best feeders, to 1000 to

# Tuttle's Elixir

## The Horse Remedy of the Age

No stable is now well equipped without this incomparable liniment on the shelf. It has cured more blemishes and made more horses clean limbed than any other remedy in the world. It never fails to locate lameness.

### \$100 Reward

Our offer is always open. Some cases have passed the curable stage. But whoever a cure is possible we will pay \$100 for any failure of Tuttle's Elixir to cure Spavin, Curb, Splint, Strain, Colic or Lameness.

It is the main dependence of Veterinarians, Express, Livery and Transfer Stables as a



# Leg and Body Wash

Beware of all blisters; they give only temporary relief, if any.

Tuttle's Hoof Ointment, Worm Powders, Condition Powders, White Star Liniment and Family Elixir are other excellent specifics. "Veterinary Experience," an infallible guide for horsemen, is free. Every disease and symptom made plain. Write for copy. Postage 2c.

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1100 lbs.  
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The springer  
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A GOOD LINE  
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## A READY MARKET FOR YOUR POULTRY

YOU don't have to wait for a buyer when you send your poultry to us. We are always purchasers. We pay the highest market prices for the **better class** of live and dressed poultry. Our reliability is unquestioned and we remit promptly.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES TO

**Dept. A. FLAVELLES, Limited**  
LONDON ONTARIO

1100 lbs., sold at \$3.35 to \$3.60; best, 800 to 900 lbs., feeders, \$2.40 to \$2.65; medium, 700 to 900 lbs., feeders, \$2.15 to \$2.40; common, 500 to 700 lbs., stockers, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cwt.

The bulk of the milch cows and springers offering are of poor quality. Prices range from \$25 to \$55, the average price of the best being about \$45 each.

The veal calves offering are a very poor lot, the worst seen in years. Some few of fair quality are offering. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs is large. There were some of good quality but more of the common kind. Export ewes sell at \$1.25 to \$4.40 and culls and rams at \$1 to \$3.50, and lambs at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. At East Buffalo, lambs are quoted at \$5 to \$7.65 per cwt.

Hog deliveries were large, but prices rate the same at \$6.12 1/2 for select and \$5.87 1/2 per cwt. for lights and fats, fed and watered.

### Dairy Notes

(Continued from page 963.)

factories this winter. Factory men who desire speakers should apply at once.

A series of district conventions will be held in Eastern Ontario this fall. At these gatherings delegates are selected to represent the district on the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario. At these conventions efforts will be made to get both makers and patrons to attend. Prominent speakers will attend and give addresses.

### Winter Dairy Show

As usual a winter dairy exhibition will be held in connection with the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, which will be held on Jan. 15th and 16th, 1908. Good prizes are given for both butter and cheese. A feature is the giving of medals to patrons for milk and butter fat

production. A silver medal will be given to the patron who furnishes the largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario from April 1st to October 1st, 1907, and a bronze medal to the one who furnishes the largest amount of butter-fat per cow to any creamery in Western Ontario for the same period. No herd of less than eight cows will be allowed to compete.

For further particulars apply to Frank Hems, Secretary, London, Ont.

### Expert Judges' Work

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Supt. of Agricultural Societies, reports having received some very complimentary letters regarding the work of the expert judges this season. Their services have been in greater demand than ever before.

## Dollars in This!



To those who are wise enough to install our **WOODWARD WATER BASINS.**

See! 1/2 per cent. of milk is water. More water, more milk, if supplied properly. It must be in small quantities at frequent intervals. Must be at the right temperature. Our **Patent Valve** in the **WOODWARD BASIN** does this. Thousands installed in the most up-to-date **Dairy Farms of Ontario.**

NOTHING LIKE IT

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.  
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Have you a Farm for Sale?  
If so, advertise it in **The Farming World.**

## Is your Horse always "Going Lame"?

Either it's an old Strain or Swelling—or there is chronic weakness of the joints. In either case, your horse needs **FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.**

Strains in any part of the body—sprained or wrenched back, shoulder, knee or fetlock—bruises from kicks or falls—all lose their soreness when you rub the sore spot with

## Fellows' Leeming's Essence

for Lameness in Horses

It makes weak joints strong—enables a horse to do a good day's work every day. Get a bottle and keep it handy in case of accidents.

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

**FARMING WORLD. SPECIAL OFFER**

# The New Century All Metal Stereoscopes

Are the latest and best made. They are fitted with the new pebble lenses, being far superior to the ordinary grades, and are so arranged and tested that they give a perfect camera focus and effect.

PREPAID TO YOUR ADDRESS

We have been able to purchase at a low price a large number of these excellent Stereoscopes, together with a variety of views, which we purpose letting our subscribers buy from us at a bar-gain price, when sending to us new or renewal subscriptions.



The present subscription price to "The Farming World" is 60c. a year, or two years for \$1.00. When you take this into consideration you will acknowledge that we are giving you an excellent Stereoscope and a fine set of Views at a remarkably low price.

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All three for \$1.25.  
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**HERE IS ANOTHER OFFER:**

For one new yearly subscription at 60c. we shall give choice of one set of Views.  
For two new yearly subscriptions at 60c. each we shall give one Stereoscope and choice of one set of Views.  
For three new yearly subscriptions we shall give one Stereoscope and two sets of Views.  
For four new yearly subscriptions we shall give one Stereoscope and three sets of Views.  
For five new yearly subscriptions we shall give one Stereoscope and four sets of Views.  
For six new yearly subscriptions we shall give one Stereoscope and five sets of Views.  
If you send us twelve new yearly subscriptions we shall send you one Stereoscope and the full set of Views.  
Following is the list of Views from which you may select—A Trip Across the Continent, Odd Sights and Odd People, The Destruction of San Francisco, The Home Pet (Prize Series, Comic), Weddings Bells, A Trip Around New York City, Wonders of the Old World, The Life of Christ, The Jamaica Earthquake, New Series of Comics, The Panama Canal Zone, The Atlas Set.

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