

The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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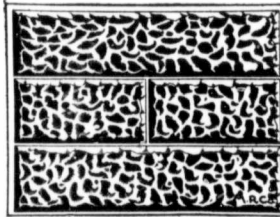
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

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Winter Dairying

IN many parts of Canada to day the closing of the cheese factories means the opening of the winter creameries. The winter creamery has now got far beyond the experimental stage. In many sections the operation of the winter creamery is just as necessary to the prosperity and success of the dairyman as is the operation of the cheese factory. True, the high prices for cheese during the season just closed have somewhat thrown the creamery business in the shade. But, nevertheless, the creamery business is of the greatest importance to the country, and the highest point of development in dairying can only be reached by combining the two, and making cheese during the summer and butter during the winter. This, of course, does not mean that there should be no creameries operated during the summer months. We believe that the more summer creameries there are the better. There are many parts of Canada better adapted for making butter all the year around than cheese during the summer and butter during the winter. Where such conditions prevail every effort should be made to develop the creamery business rather than cheese.

But to return to winter dairying. There are several advantages to be derived from it that must be apparent to every dairyman. One of the most important is that the winter creamery furnishes an opportunity to the farmer to make money out of his cows all the year round. And why should he not do so? In these days of competition and business strife a farmer must utilize every means at his disposal to increase the revenue from his farm. To keep a dozen or so cows during four or five months of winter weather without obtaining any revenue from them is to allow a valuable source of profit to be neglected. No farmer who is in the business of cow-keeping or milk production can afford to let such an opportunity slip by. The winter dairy enables the dairyman to round off the returns per cow for the year in a most satisfactory way. If a cow, during the summer season, barely returns enough to pay for her keep during the whole year, as many cows no more than do in a most favorable season, then the extra receipts from the winter dairy must be considered as all profit. It is a sound business rule that the more one can get for a product or out of a product after the first cost has been met, the greater the profit and the success of the venture. If every dairyman would apply this principle to his business, he would soon find a way for greatly increasing his profits.

Hinging onto this question of winter dairying is that of the length of time a cow should be milked. Though there

is a difference of opinion on this point we believe that the majority of dairy authorities are agreed that the average cow should have from four to six weeks' rest during the year. Of course there are individual cows in which the milking qualities are so highly developed that it would do positive injury to attempt to dry them up for even four weeks. Persistent milkers of this kind, if properly fed, can be milked continuously from the dropping of one calf to another without any injury. Then the question arises, if there are cows of this class are they not the most profitable cows for the dairyman to keep? Undoubtedly they are. A dairyman will never reach that point from which the highest possible profit can be obtained until he has a herd of cows in which the milking qualities predominate in the highest degree. But such cows require the very best care, the very best food and lots of it to do their best, which the average dairyman sometimes is not ready or willing to give. But the average cow, under average conditions, controlled by the average dairyman will do better one year with another by having a few weeks' rest from milking every year. Notwithstanding this fact, however, every dairyman should endeavor to develop the milking qualities of his cows, and in doing so should ever bear in mind that it is the cow that gives a good average flow of milk for a long season that is the most profitable. A cow that gives a large flow during the flush of the season and dries off early is never a profitable cow. She usually gives this large flow at a season of the year when milk and its products are lowest in price. It is the persistent milker that is hard to dry up at any time that is the most profitable cow.

We have not space to deal further with the more practical side of this subject just now but will defer that till some later issue. The outlook for prices this winter is good. In this the local market is perhaps a more important factor than the export market. In fact for some months back many creameries have been able to obtain higher prices by selling locally rather than to the export trade. Last week export prices for choice creamery ranged from 20c. to 21c., while on Toronto market choice creamery prints were quoted at 23c. to 24c., and tubs or boxes at 20c. to 22c. per lb. This range of values, favorable to the local trade, will apply to many more centres than Toronto. The situation then at the present time seems to be that while the export trade may be depended upon to take a large share of the surplus winter creamery at profitable prices the bulk of it can be disposed of to better advantage to the local trade. This has been the experience of the past year or two and the outlook at present seems to warrant a similar condition of affairs for this season. Though this may be the case the export side of the business should in no wise be neglected. Should the make of

winter butter very largely increase as it ought to under favorable conditions the export market must be depended upon to regulate values. There is a comparatively small limit to the local demand in any case, and when it is once supplied a market must be found elsewhere. Therefore our dairymen should retain their hold upon the English market as far as possible and get all the customers there for their butter they can. This is necessary in order to maintain an equilibrium in supply and demand and to have an outlet for our supplies when the market here is overloaded. There is, however, a growing demand in all our cities for creamery butter, and consumers seem to be willing to pay from 3 to 4c. per lb. more for it than for a good quality of dairy butter. The outlook for the winter creameries is then a hopeful one and dairymen may rest assured of getting good value for their butter this season. As shown elsewhere our exports of butter this season up to the closing of navigation are away behind what they they were a year ago. There is a great opportunity here for the winter creameries to make up this shortage. Will it not pay them to do so?

Cheese and Butter Exports

The exports of cheese and butter from Montreal from May 1st to the close of the navigation last week are as follows: 2,077,000 boxes of cheese at a cost value of \$16,560,000, as compared with 1,896,496 boxes at a cost value of \$14,698,000 in 1899, an increase of 180,504 boxes bringing an increase value of \$1,862,000. The exports of butter were 256,000 packages at a cost value of \$3,695,000 as compared with 451,050 in 1899 at a cost value of \$6,111,000, a decrease of 195,050 boxes or \$2,416,000 in value. The total exports in butter and cheese amount in value \$20,255,000 as against \$20,809,000 in 1899, a decrease of \$544,000. Of course there is considerable quantity of this season's make of cheese and butter to go forward yet, which may change the figures somewhat. There are many reasons assigned for the great shrinkage in butter exports which we will deal with at a later date. The price of cheese which has ruled about 25 cents a box higher than a year ago is somewhat remarkable when the extra large increase in exports is taken into account. Heretofore increased exports have been accompanied by lower prices.

A Big Order for Canadian Chickens

On November 22 last the Canadian Produce Company of this city received an order from Great Britain for ten tons of Canadian chicken. This order was obtained upon a sample of a few hundred pounds sent six weeks previous. This is, perhaps, the largest order for Canadian chickens ever received and speaks well for the future of this new Canadian industry. As we pointed out a few weeks ago, this company has been purchasing largely of live chickens throughout the province for the past three or four months. These chickens when they arrive at the company's establishment are killed, picked and packed in cases holding one dozen each and placed in cold storage, pending the arrival of orders from the Old Country such as we have described. The company's method of doing business is something of an experiment, as heretofore no plan similar to theirs had been adopted in connection with preparing chickens for the British market. At first the chickens after their arrival here were stuffed with a cramming machine for two or three weeks before being killed. A couple of months ago this plan was abandoned and the chickens killed and dressed in the condition they arrived from the farm. The plan has evidently passed the experimental stage.

This instance is only one from among the many that go to show that our trade in dressed poultry with Great Brit-

ain is capable of immense development. With reliable middlemen to purchase the live chickens from the farmer and put them in shape for shipping, the business is bound to go ahead and bring profit both to the dealer and the producer. At many country points separated by long distances from the larger towns and cities many farmers have had to sacrifice their poultry at extremely low prices, 20 to 30 cents a pair being considered good value for live chickens at the back country stores. No doubt there are lots of chickens throughout the country not worth 20 cents a pair, but like the farmer's butter bought by the country storekeeper the same price is paid for good and bad so that there is very little encouragement under the old plan for the farmer to improve his breed of fowl or give them better feed and care. But under these new conditions where all kinds are bought by the pound, there is a great inducement to breed and feed better. It is strange how this out-of-date plan of buying fowls by the pair hangs on. Even in Toronto to-day chickens and ducks are bought and sold by the pair. Of course the price per pair varies according to the quality of the birds; but why not adopt a uniform method of buying by the pound as is the case with geese and turkeys?

But what is the farmer's duty in relation to this new movement in the export poultry trade? Simply this: Get rid of all inferior or mongrel breeds of fowl and keep only those suitable for meeting the needs of this important trade. Such breeds as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Leghorn, etc., will be found suitable for this trade. Thus, with proper feed and care, there is no reason why the poultry department on every farm should not become one of its most important branches. There is money in poultry as has been shown many times in these columns, but care and skill must be exercised to get it out.

Manitoba Dairying

Since our remarks of a couple of weeks ago upon the serious condition of the cheese industry in Manitoba, a report of a meeting of the Cheese and Butter Makers' Union of Manitoba, held on November 8 and 9, has come to hand. About the whole time of this meeting was taken up in discussing ways and means for remedying matters in connection with the cheese and butter industries of the province, both of which appear to be in very bad shape. The president of the union, Mr. S. M. Barre, in his opening address, gave some figures bearing on the situation, which show that things are in a far worse condition than we pictured them a short time ago.

It is fifteen years since the cheese and butter factory system was first introduced into Manitoba. Eighty-six cheese factories have been operated in Manitoba at one time or another, 61 of which have ceased to exist, leaving only 25 factories in operation to-day. The total number of creameries that have been operated is 36, divided into what are known as local and central. Out of 32 local creameries organized during the past fifteen years, 16 are idle to-day or have gone out of existence. Some of them have been transformed into cheese factories. To sum up, the total number of butter and cheese factories organized is 122. Total number of failures, 77, or over 60 per cent., leaving only 45 butter and cheese factories in the province to-day.

In dealing with the deterioration in quality, the president referred to a period, thirteen years ago, when Manitoba butter beat Ontario butter at her own shows, which may be correct so far as we know. At the World's Fair Manitoba cheese also stood up well on the lists. He showed that to-day the quality of both the cheese and butter is away below what it ought to be. The bulk of Manitoba butter, especially that made during the hot weather, only graded No. 2 in Montreal, while the cheese is spoken of as being a disgrace to the trade.

In discussing ways and means to remedy matters, a number of resolutions were passed by the meeting dealing,

with the whole situation pretty fully. The chief ones are set forth in the following: that there is a large decrease in exports of cheese; that ex-students of the dairy school made the worst cheese; that some of the butter made is of very poor quality; that the worst defects found in butter and cheese are due to faulty, tainted milk and cream; that hardly any practical instruction has recently been given to factorymen and to patrons; that the free use of instructors, whose duties would be to inspect the sanitary conditions of factories, is necessary; that the plan followed in Ontario be adopted by making a grant to the association to employ instructors; and that the present dairy school system should be suspended and in preference the funds devoted to the employment of at least two skilled cheese instructors who should also be well skilled in butter-making, and one or more creamery instructors, and as may be afterwards arranged, a travelling dairy school for the province at large.

A glance over this summary of resolutions will convince one that the dairy business and the present methods of imparting instruction in Manitoba are not working very harmoniously. This further light on the condition of affairs tends to confirm our judgment as expressed in THE FARMING WORLD of November 20, that the best plan for Manitoba dairymen to adopt is the farm separator system of butter-making, and let other provinces that have better facilities and conditions for doing so make cheese. Many of the Western states are adopting this system with splendid results. If it proves a success in thickly-populated districts like Iowa, it should prove even more so in a country like Manitoba, where distances are great and farmers live far apart.

To Test Canadian Cattle

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, has announced that Dr. E. L. Volgenau, has been commissioned to make tuberculin tests of Canadian cattle intended for shipment to the United States on the farms where the animals are owned. Dr. Volgenau should be addressed at the Live Stock Exchange Building, East Buffalo, N.Y. He will visit any point in Canada when his expenses are paid by the owner of the cattle to be tested.

This arrangement may appear all right from an American point of view, but we do not think the Canadian breeder will appreciate the change very much. Why should such an inspector not reside in Canada at some central point where he would be within reasonable distance of the bulk of our breeders who do business with the United States? Toronto for example would be a more central point and one from which the expense of reaching the majority of our stockmen would not be very great. It certainly will be a big bill of expense and a hardship upon many of our breeders if they have to pay the cost of importing this special official two or three hundred miles to inspect a few animals destined for the United States. Evidently the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington is not very familiar with the greatness of this Canada of ours. There are breeders in Quebec who do a large business with the United States every year. If the inspector at Buffalo is to do the testing for the whole of Canada, these breeders would have to bear the cost of bringing this official four or five hundred miles, an item of expense which many of them will not care to undergo. Then, what is the poor fellow to do in the Maritime Provinces or in Western Canada who wishes to do business with the United States? He will simply have to do business at home. Instead of one official there should be several, stationed at various points in the Dominion, so as to be within reasonable distance of breeders.

Under the old plan our breeders had inspectors almost at their own doors, so that the expense of having a test made was not very great. The extra cost which this new arrangements will involve will tend to restrict trade very much and, perhaps, prohibit it altogether unless the American buyer is willing to pay the "piper." In fact if he

does not pay this extra cost directly he will indirectly, and so this new official will mean higher-priced animals for him.

This new departure, which we hope will only be of a temporary character, makes it more urgent than ever that a strong deputation from our breeders' associations together with the Ministers of Agriculture, should proceed to Washington at an early date and endeavor to have a better basis for conducting the live stock trade between the two countries agreed upon. Unless some modification of the new arrangement is obtained that will mean less expense for the Canadian breeder, we are afraid that our live stock transactions with breeders to the south of the line will dwindle down to a pretty small compass before long. As the question is of vital importance to Canadian live stock interests, we would be glad to hear from breeders doing business with the United States as to how it will affect their trade.

Auction Sale in Eastern Ontario

Eastern Ontario farmers and others interested are taking hold of the auction sale movement with a will that augurs well for the success of the venture. The people of Lanark county, who have been the prime movers in the matter, have agitated the holding of an auction sale at some central point in Eastern Ontario for a number of years. The Farmers' Institute of the county took the matter up and made an effort to have the local Government occasionally hold a sale of the surplus stock from the Agricultural College at some point east in easy reach of Eastern Ontario farmers. Though the Hon. Mr. Dryden expressed his willingness to hold alternate sales of the college stock east, the arrangement was never carried out. The appointment of Mr. Hodson as Live Stock Commissioner changed the complexion of things somewhat, and as he advocated the holding of big auction sales at central points all over Canada the matter of holding a college sale east was allowed to drop pending the development of this other scheme which is now assuming tangible shape.

During the Ottawa Fair a meeting of eastern breeders and representative farmers was held in Hon. Mr. Fisher's office, when it was decided to hold the first sale on the 7th of February next. The sale will be on a much larger scale than was first proposed, as stock will be offered from the farms of the leading breeders of the Dominion. A movement that is now on foot and which is likely to meet with a large measure of success is to have each of the counties in Eastern Ontario make a grant of \$150 to be offered in prizes to encourage their respective farmers to attend and purchase stock at the sale. At a meeting of the directors of the South Lanark Farmers' Institute, held a few days ago, the following resolution endorsing the auction sale principle was unanimously adopted:

"Believing that the auction sale of pure-bred stock to be held at some local point on the 7th of February next, under the auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Associations, if carried out on the lines laid down by the committee in charge, of which Messrs. Alex. McLean and W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., of this county, are members, will result in inestimable good being accomplished towards the improvement of the live stock of Eastern Ontario; be it resolved that we, the directors of the South Lanark Farmers' Institute, desire to place on record our approval of the holding of such a sale, and furthermore we would approve of the Lanark county council passing a generous grant to be offered in prizes to encourage the farmers of Lanark county to attend and purchase pure-bred stock at said sale."

Canada at Chicago

The great International Live Stock Show at Chicago is in full swing this week. It is by far the most important live stock event that has taken place on this continent for

many a day. Canadian breeders have realized this and are largely represented both as exhibitors and visitors. In our pure-bred stock column this week we give a list of the Canadian breeders who are exhibiting and who will give a good account of themselves when the prizes are awarded. In the list of judges are several Canadians, including Robt. Beith, A. W. Smith, Henry Arkell, W. H. Beattie, J. C. Snell, R. H. Harding, and D. C. Flatt. In addition to these we learn that a number of our prominent breeders and farmers will attend the show. We have arranged for a specially prepared report, part of which, at least, we hope to have for next week's issue.

Advantages of the Soiling System

Farmers should read carefully the experience given by Mr. Ketchen, superintendent, in regard to the soiling system as practised at Dentonia Park Farm during the past summer. What has been accomplished on Mr. Massey's farm with feeding cows instead of pasturing can with a little care be done on any farm in Ontario. Many farmers, who have a desire to increase their herds of cattle believe that the only way of doing it is to increase the acreage of their farms. But this is not at all necessary. The soiling system makes it possible for every farmer to double the number of animals which he keeps on his farm if need be. Then a decided advantage of this system is that while the number of animals kept may be greatly increased a means is provided for greatly increasing the fertility of the land as shown in the very large increase in the manure at Dentonia Park Farm. Others who have tried this plan have had equally good results. A notable example is Mr. D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster, Ont., whose experience as given in these columns some time ago shows what a farmer on one hundred acres can do, when skill, good judgment and business methods are followed.

Money in Making Binder Twine

The Farmers' Binder Twine Company of Brantford has declared a dividend of 90 per cent. on the present season's business. This company has had a most successful career. Since its organization it has paid five to ten per cent. dividends, one of 60 per cent., one of 100 per cent., and the present one of 90 per cent., an average of 37½ per cent. per year for eight years' business, a most remarkable record. While several outside causes have contributed to the large profits of the past few years, the extraordinary success of the venture must be put down to shrewd management and judicious handling and investing of the company's funds. Then the company has done an enormous business on a small paid-up capital stock which has made dividends larger than they would otherwise be had the usual amount of capital for running a business of this magnitude been invested. There has evidently been no watering of stock to make dividends appear smaller to the public than they really are, as is the custom with so many concerns of a public character.

The stock in this company is held by numbers of farmers all over the country who were induced to take stock when the factory was started. It certainly has proved a good investment for them, and we are free to say has been the means of reducing the price to farmers who have had to buy twine. We understand that for nine years past the company's actual profit on their twine output proper has not exceeded half a cent a pound on cost of production. A new company organized on a similar basis has been formed at Walkerton. If it meets with the success of the Brantford concern the farmers who invest will be fortunate indeed. And why should it not? There will always be a large demand for twine, and if the business is properly managed the experience of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company shows there is money in it.

Live Stock Shipments

Shipping from the port of Montreal is finished for the season, and a review of the exports in cattle shows that the total number shipped was 92,172 head, of which 5,677 were Americans shipped in bond. These figures show an increase of 19,368 head, as compared with the total of 1899, and this is accounted for to some extent by the fact that Messrs. Gordon & Ironside shipped about 10,000 head more ranch cattle this season than last. The average cost per head in this country was \$60, making a total value of \$5,530,300, while the ocean freight amounts to \$1,198,236, putting it on an average of \$13 per head, and the railway carrying charges at \$3.25 per head are \$299,559.

The quantity of hay used on the ocean voyages was 15,000 tons, at an average price of \$9 per ton, or a total of \$135,000, and 2,500 tons of feed were also consumed, which cost an average price of \$22 per ton, amounting to \$55,000. The ship fittings for the season cost \$161,301; insurance, \$115,115; keep at yards, \$46,086; loading fees, \$46,086; and the attendants on sea voyages \$60,000, making a total expenditure of \$7,645,703 on cattle and, with sheep included, a grand total of \$7,872,149, showing an increase of \$1,146,167, as compared with a year ago.

During the season the largest shippers of cattle were Messrs. Gordon & Ironside, with a total of 37,419 head, which shows an increase of 9,343 head, compared with 1899. W. Levack comes second, with a total of 6,964 head, showing a decrease of 3,055 from last year. John Dunn, who did not appear in the prominent list last year, figures out to third place this season, with a total of 5,336 head, showing an increase of 2,887 over 1899. Alex. McIntosh, who was also in the background last year, figured in fifth place this year, with a total of 4,585 head, an increase of 1,751 over last year. Brown & Snell, who held the third position last season, came fourth this season, with a total of 4,655 head.

Shipments of sheep declined, but the business was profitable, prices having been 20 per cent. better. The total shipments for the past season were 34,838 head, showing a decrease of 23,439, as compared with 1899. This decrease represents a value of \$117,195. The average price paid for export during the past season shows no change, being \$5 per head, making a total value of \$174,190. This, with ocean freight at \$1.25 per head, \$43,547, and insurance at 25 cents per head, \$8,700, makes a total expenditure of \$226,446, showing a decrease in value of \$138,785, as compared with a year ago. The largest exporters this season were Messrs. Gordon & Ironside, with a total of 6,297 head, showing a decrease of 1,101, compared with 1899. The second on the list is Alexander McIntosh, with 6,200, an increase of 2,831 over last year, and the third is John Dunn, who had second place last year, with a total of 6,117 head.

Feeding Cattle for Export

The export trade demands that cattle should be of the best quality and well finished. It is upon this latter point that many feeders stumble. To know just when to stop feeding and when an animal is in the best condition for market is an art that few farmers apparently know to a nicety. The following paper on the subject of cattle feeding read at a Farmers' Institute meeting contains some very sound advice on this important subject. On the copy sent us no name is mentioned, so we are unable to publish the writer's name:

The object sought in all farm operations is to realize a profit. Thus in beef production we must aim at quality in our beef products. The essential aim of breeders and feeders for beef is to have animals that will excel at the block. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the great importance of having the animals well-fleshed upon the parts from which the high-priced beef is taken. Keep in mind that the ultimate end of all beef stock is the block. In a good beef carcass 28 per cent. of the weight sells for

64 per cent. of the total value. The number of people who are willing to pay for quality is rapidly increasing.

The beef type has less variation than that for the dairy. The beef producing breeds, Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloways and Devons, are to be found throughout Ontario. Thus we have a good chance to select according to our own particular fancy.

The first thing that should be sought for is the general beef form, which is, low, broad, deep, smooth, and even with parallel lines, the skin soft, hair fine and silky, eye full and mild, legs short,—the bone strong, but not coarse.

The superiority of beef breeds of animals appears to be largely due to their tendency to mature early, to produce beef on the most valuable parts and the ability to consume a large quantity of food, part of which is used for animal support, the balance going toward building up fat, muscle, and bone. The larger this balance, the greater the profit. No amount of skill and judgment will give profitable returns in cattle feeding, unless cheap food is available. Difference of opinion exists as to what is the cheapest food for beef production. Numerous experiments conducted with the object of solving this problem have shown a decided advantage in favor of corn ensilage as a cheap and wholesome fodder, to be fed in conjunction with meal. Experiments in feeding beef cattle at the Ottawa experimental station gave the following results:

1. Hay, roots and straw, 44 lbs. meal, 4.41 lbs. per head per day cost 13.35c. per day.
2. Corn ensilage and straw 50.03 lbs. meal, 4.36 lbs. per head per day cost 6.95c. per day.

During the 24 weeks the animals were fed, those fed on the ensilage ration gained in weight 51 lbs. per head more, and cost 4.6c. per head less per day for food consumed than those fed on the hay and root ration. Though corn ensilage is a wholesome and economic food the use of hay and roots as a supplementary food during the finishing period will prove advantageous.

The first year of a beef animal's life is the most economical time to produce beef.

Stewart in his "Feeding Animals" shows by extended experiment that during the first 12 months it cost 3½c. per lb. during the second 12 months it cost 8c. per lb., during the third 12 months it cost 12½c. per lb. to produce beef. With these facts before us it is unnecessary to urge the great importance of early maturity and good feeding from birth. Avoid unthriftiness as it impairs the digestive powers which count for so much during the finishing period. The best time to have the calves come in is in the fall or early winter months. At this time there is more leisure to attend to them properly. Take the calf away from the dam at birth. Give it new milk for the first month, gradually changing to skim milk with a little boiled flaxseed added, fed warm. Some chopped oats and bran in a box within reach will be appreciated at two or three months. The calf will begin to eat pulped roots and clover hay which should be fed in small quantities. If a calf is well fed and properly cared for during its first year it determines its future thriftiness to a large extent. During the second winter young cattle should be fed bulky food which is easily digested. A ration composed of one part cut straw or chaff, and three parts corn ensilage by weight with a small allowance of meal will keep young cattle in a healthy growing condition.

During the second summer turn on grass early, don't over stock. Remember that one good steer will give greater profits than two unthrifty ones.

See that provision is made for a regular supply of water and salt. Do not allow the cattle to suffer from exposure during the late fall, and when once stabled gradually increase the ration until the animal's capacity is reached. Have regular feeding hours and feed only what the animal will eat up clean. Keep the stable temperature about 60 degrees. Make the cattle comfortable, so as to induce them to lie down and do not disturb them except at regular feeding time. It will pay to brush the cattle two or three times during the week. Animals highly fed and exercised but little are liable to skin disorders. A table-

spoonful of common sulphur given in the food weekly will prevent to some extent annoyance from lice.

Successful cattle feeding is an art acquired by very few men. To feed an animal up to its full capacity without overdoing it requires good judgment. To discriminate between the capacity of animals and properly balance the muscle and fat formers is in itself a science requiring more than ordinary skill.

Provincial Winter Show

We are informed by Mr. A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Provincial Winter Fair, which takes place next week at Guelph, that the buildings are getting in good shape for the show, and that when the opening day arrives everything will be in order. The Grand Trunk Railway have completed their siding into the building, and have, in addition, agreed to put in unloading and loading facilities. This will give this company great advantages in delivering exhibits at the building. We understand, however, that the C.P.R. have arranged to run their cars over the street railway tracks to the building, which will enable patrons of this road to reach the grounds without much difficulty. Runways have been put in from the killing-room to the lecture rooms, so that all carcasses can be taken in for the judges to comment upon. Seating accommodation for 300 people has been supplied around the cattle showing, and the poultry-room will be thoroughly heated.

A couple of weeks ago we published an illustration of the new building, and stated that it was provided by the citizens of Guelph. This was somewhat misleading, as we understand that several townships surrounding Guelph, as well as the Fat Stock Club, contributed liberally towards the new building. Many Institutes have taken advantage of the \$5 offer to admit their members to the show.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Experiences with Soiling at Dentonia Park Farm

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

Having tried this system of summer feeding the past season I thought it might be profitable to your readers for me to give our experience.

On a farm like this, where we have a fair acreage of broken land, partial soiling is the most advantageous; but where the land is arable a complete system of soiling is the most profitable.

The great advantage is that one is enabled to keep a larger number of animals on a given acreage than by any other method. It is generally conceded that if a farm of one hundred acres will maintain twenty cattle, it is about as many as it will maintain. Under a complete system of soiling a farmer would be able to maintain one hundred head on one hundred acres. In countries where the system is carried out in its entirety fourteen animals on eleven acres is an average.

Last spring we had sixty milch cows; we turned these out on the 17th of May into a six-acre field and on the 29th of May the pasture was all gone. We had not had these cows on the six acres all the time, for they were in the barn at night and fed meal twice per day. Then on the 29th of May we turned them into an adjoining field of eight acres and on the 16th of June this pasture was so poor that they were kept in the stables and feed was hauled to them.

The first feed consisted of grass which had grown rather luxuriously near the ponds, but this amounted to very little. The next was from one and one-half acres of red clover and then we started cutting our oats and a mixture of peas and oats. In all we had seven acres and this amount of land fed these cows until the 8th of August. Summing this all up we find that under the pasturing system sixty animals

were maintained on fourteen acres thirty days, while under the soiling system the same number were maintained on eight and one-half acres fifty-three days. If this is not margin enough to offset the extra amount of labor I will give you as nearly as possible the value of the manure we had while the cattle were in the stables. Of course the manure of twelve horses was mixed with it, but when the shed was emptied on the 28th of August we drew out one hundred and forty loads of well-rotted manure. I feel safe in saying that if we had not stabled the cattle we would not have had twenty loads. The extra labor in excess of the pasturing system amounts to the time of one man and team three hours.

With these results I am confident that soiling is one of the chief factors of maintaining the fertility of the farm and now on one hundred and forty-five acres we are maintaining seventy-eight head of cattle.

J. B. KITCHEN,
Superintendent.

Dentonia Park Farm, Nov. 27, 1900.

Lime as a Fertilizer

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The following is an extract from Mark Lane *Express*, of September 3, 1900:

"The Kippen Farmers' Club, to the number of fifty, visited Lord Rosebery's home farm, at Dalmeny, Scotland, recently."

Dalmeny has had much to do with lime. Very heavy applications of it have cured the tendency of affecting turnip with "finger and toe." Dr. Hunter, the scientific adviser at Dalmeny, states that by particular treatment at Dalmeny, one-half of an affected soil has been completely cured, while the other half has continued to grow turnips so defective as to be scarcely worth harvesting.

But lime is so highly appreciated at Dalmeny that a small quantity consisting of 450 lbs. per acre is applied for all crops. Of course, "facts are stubborn things," and as Mr. Drysdale, manager of the farm, told the Farmers' Club, that the application of this small quantity of lime had in repeated experiments caused much better crops to be grown than were raised on other lands precisely treated otherwise, but not receiving the lime, we are bound to believe him. Moreover, according to his statement, it did not matter whether the manurings were with nitrogen, phosphates or potash, or whether no manure was applied, there had always been a marked difference in the superiority of the lime plots.

It is conceded by scientists that lime when applied to land in sufficient quantity possesses that other function commonly assigned to it of liberating the other elementary plant foods when held fast latently. Mr. Leslie, a celebrated chemist, more than a century and a half ago termed it "the midwife of fertility."

The above has nothing, however, to do with Canadian soil, but the following has:—Mr. A. Lyons, of Blackwater, limed thirty acres, and sowed barley last spring, and in the fall harvested 70 bushels to the acre. I would ask the reader did he ever have such a yield by any other manure? If not, let him try lime on an acre in the next field he seeds with either wheat, barley, or oats, and notice the result for himself, which will be a half more by applying 20 bushels to the acre on any kind of soil.

Toronto,

W. L. SCOTT.

Experiments with Fertilizers

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

An examination of the Directors' report for 1899 reveals the unwelcome fact that the experiments at Ottawa are of very little or a negative value. The treatment of the soil with barnyard manure by plowing under just before sowing is a very crude plan which one would hardly expect a scientist having a knowledge of soil physics and chemistry would adopt.

The admission made in the report that for ten or eleven years the land on which the experiments with fertilizers had been made has not been kept supplied with material to form humus is as astonishing as the intimation that this conditionless state of the land had just been realized. That this admission should be followed by the assertion that ten years' experience had shown that the finely-ground untreated mineral phosphate was of no value as a fertilizer seems very reasonable, for although the ground phosphate rock referred to is of small fertilizing value, it would be shown in its very poorest light on such soil conditions. But this assertion of the Director is in direct antagonism to the crude teachings of some of our would-be agricultural authorities in Ontario who pretend that this same rock phosphate in the soil can be brought into a condition of assimilability in the soil to supply the wants of clover and other crops without any preparation other than tillage.

The average yields of twenty-one bushels of wheat, thirty-four to thirty-five bushels of barley and forty-nine to fifty-four bushels of oats, on lands receiving fifteen tons mixed cow and horse manure per acre per year, well rotted and fresh, for eleven years is not very encouraging. But the experiments surely teach that the simple application of barnyard manure is not the beginning and end of the manuring question.

The application of various forms of phosphate, potash and nitrate salts, chlorides and lime under the conditions stated seem absurdly useless experimentation, but while we must give the Director credit for knowing it, we still deprecate its publication broadcast amongst farmers whose educational training does not fit them to draw proper conclusions therefrom. The most extraordinary experiment is found in plot six of the grain experiments, in which Thomas-Phosphate and fermenting barnyard manure are mixed and allowed to heat several days before using. It is only necessary to note that 250 pounds of caustic lime, much of it free lime, is thoroughly mixed with six tons of mixed horse and cow manure and farmers will appreciate the value of the experiment.

The whole batch of experiments suggest that the able Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms is altogether out of his element, for he has absolutely failed to appreciate the seriousness of the manuring question and the urgent necessity for reform in the methods of manuring. That our average yields are far below the possible average all will admit. If a system of manuring can be devised by which our average yield can be trebled and quadrupled, it will not only be a boon to agriculture but to the rapidly-increasing population of the modern world. These experiments at least prove that the time-honored custom of depending solely upon barnyard manure will not meet the want. If, as we know, a maximum of about 80 bushels of 60-pound wheat per acre has been produced at a profit, it is high time we should cast aside these musty experiments, which only prove negatives, and apply our energies to the study of the principles involved in plant growth and seed production, and endeavor to evolve therefrom methods of manuring and a system founded upon these principles and common-sense practice. What a magnificent career manurial science offers to some of our trained graduates in agricultural science, soil physics and chemistry, for in the immediate future this question will command the attention and tax the energies of experimentalists. Those engaged in the business of fertilizing have toiled to break down existing prejudice and I am sorry to say that the assistance so far received from Government institutions has been of a decidedly negative, and in some isolated cases actually hostile nature.

Fernside, Nov. 22, 1900.

T. C. WALLACE.

NOTE.—Our experimental farms and agricultural colleges are public institutions and there can be no objection to criticism of their methods of work and the results obtained. In fact, we know, that the officers in charge of these stations court rather than otherwise fair and reasonable criticism of their work. For this reason we give space to the above letter, knowing that the Director will be willing to accept the conclusions of our correspondent if they are correct, and is quite able to defend his methods if the occasion requires it.—EDITOR.

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Stock for Sale.

The next list of stock for sale will be published in the GAZETTE of December 18. In order to insure insertion in this issue, it is necessary that lists of stock for sale be received at this office on or before December 12.

Entries for the Provincial Winter Fair.

The entries for the Provincial Winter Fair are now all in, with the exception of those in the Poultry Department, and of these a good number have already been received at this date (December 1). The total entries in the cattle, sheep, swine and dairy departments are very satisfactory, and are a guarantee of a most successful show. Judging from the way the poultry entries are rushing in, there will be a splendid array of birds on view.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Help Wanted.

Experienced man, with no bad habits, who can milk, tend stock and do general farm work, wanted in Michigan, on a small dairy farm. Wages, \$180 to \$200 and board. No. 617. a

Competent, reliable, married man wanted on a farm, one who is capable and willing to undertake the chief work and minor management of same. Yearly engagement and permanent situation to satisfactory party. Good house, garden and fuel furnished and liberal wages paid. Will also let farm on shares. No. 618. a

Good situation in Michigan for one accustomed to general farm work, where considerable stock is kept. No. 619. a

Good, married man wanted by the year. Work is general farming and fruit growing. Furnished house free. Will hire at once or on Jan. 1. Farm is near St. Catharines. No. 615. b

Situations Wanted.

Wanted, by young, married man, without family, situation as manager, or assistant on a farm. Has no bad habits, and is accustomed to the care and management of live stock and growing of farm crops. No. 459. a

Man, experienced with sheep, wants a place to look after sheep. No. 460. a

Young man, 23 years old, of good character and habits, who has always lived on a farm, and is used to milking and general farm work, requires a situation. Would go to Manitoba. No. 461. a

Man wants a good place on a farm. Is reliable and competent. No. 457. b

Housekeeper, with thorough knowledge of housework, wants a place on a farm. Can furnish good references. No. 458. b

Domestic Help Wanted.

Wanted, for small family on a farm, good respectable housekeeper. Wages, \$6 a month. No. 616. b

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

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Pan-American Exposition.

The dates during which the different departments of live stock will be required to be present at Buffalo next year have been re-arranged as follows: Swine, August 26 to September 7; Cattle, September 9 to 21; Sheep, September 23 to October 5; Horses, October 7 to 19; Poultry and Pet Stock, October 21 to 31.

Death of John I. Hobson.

Sketch of His Life by Dr. Jas. Mills, O.A.C., Guelph.

A strong man has fallen—very suddenly and in the vigor of his manhood! a manly man! my friend!

For many years John I. Hobson has been a prominent figure in municipal and agricultural matters—reeve of his township, warden of his county, expert judge of beef cattle at the principal fairs of the Dominion, director of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, director of the Sheep Breeders' Association, President of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, President of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, President of the Provincial Winter Fair, Provincial prize-farm judge for ten years, an able and most acceptable Farmers' Institute lecturer for fourteen years (1887-1900), examiner in agriculture and live stock at the Ontario Agricultural College, and chairman of College Board from its inception till the present time.

In all these positions Mr. Hobson did a work that was creditable alike to the association, institution, county or province that appointed him. And his success was due, not merely to the fact that he possessed good ability and sound judgment, but to two other well-known facts: First, that he could always be relied upon to do right and

deal fairly, whether it was popular or unpopular to do so, second, that he never neglected the duties of any office or position to which he was appointed—having once accepted a position, he allowed neither private business nor personal comfort to prevent him from attending promptly and faithfully to all the details of work involved in that position. Such men are scarce.

Mr. Hobson travelled a great deal in his own country and abroad, and read widely—no doubt for pleasure, but chiefly to fit himself for the work which devolved upon him in the various positions to which his fellow-countrymen had elected him. He never was considered what we speak of as a popular candidate for office; he was too straightforward and outspoken for that. He did not possess the popular arts and devices; but he possessed sterling ability, honesty, fidelity and courage; and his fellow-citizens showed their appreciation of these qualities by electing him and continuing to elect him to so many high and responsible positions.

I shall not venture to speak of Mr. Hobson's church relations or religious life, but I may say that he was kind and tender-hearted, and carried the burdens, not only of his own family, but of many widows and orphans throughout this county—many for whom he has been quietly and unselfishly acting as executor and guardian.

Mr. Hobson's sudden and unexpected death is a very severe blow to his family and a great loss to the community and country in which he has lived.

Winter Institute Meetings.

Announced by Secretary Young, of Cornwall, to be held in Stormont and Glengarry.

The increasing interest in the meetings of the Farmers' Institutes all over Ontario shows that the people appreciate a good thing when they see it, and well they may in this particular case, for the improved conditions of agriculture, not only in these parts, but all over the province, are largely due to the instruction given by the speakers sent out by the Department of Agriculture.

In the inception of the movement, owing to the difficulty of obtaining persons able to talk intelligently upon agricultural subjects, the professors of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph were largely drawn upon, but the increasing demands upon the time of those gentlemen have compelled them to relinquish outside work, their places being filled by practical farmers, who have made a success of their own business and are able to explain their methods to others. By this means accurate information is brought to the very doors of the farmers of Ontario, who have an opportunity of learning what is done in other parts of the province. The bulletins issued by the

Department of Agriculture are sent free to all Institute members, and, if carefully preserved, form an agricultural library which could be obtained in no other way.

The meetings are free to everybody, but in order to participate in the full benefits, membership is necessary; the fee being fixed at 25 cents, which ensures the receipt of the bulletins above referred to. Tickets are now in the hands of Institute directors and we bespeak a good sale for them, as on the extent of the membership depends in great measure the number of meetings that will be held.

There are no politics in the Institute work. A large number of the speakers annually selected are opposed to the Ontario Government in political faith, and the discussion of politics is expressly forbidden at Institute meetings. They present a common ground on which all can meet for the diffusion of information on agricultural topics, and the man who stays away makes a great mistake in his own best interests.

A splendid programme of winter meetings has been prepared, particulars of which for this section will be given next week.

The Earliest Mention of the Horse.

By W. J. Gray, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

This occurs in the Bible. In Genesis Joseph is stated to have given the Egyptians "bread in exchange for their horses." But neither in the fourth nor tenth commandments are they mentioned as other animals are. In Judea horses were until the days of Solomon very rare. Egypt is many times termed in the Old Testament a land of horses. There is pretty good evidence for supposing that even at the time of the Trojan war horses were but rare animals in Greece. The wooden one which played such a famous part in the taking of Troy came as a surprise to the Trojan in a double sense. In Deuteronomy Moses expressly forbids the Israelites, in the event of their electing from among themselves a king, allowing him to multiply to himself horses and thereby foster a lust of dominion and belligerent propensities, at the same time creating too frequent a communication with Egypt. That country was undoubtedly in early times the great breeding place for horses. At Jacob's funeral in Judea there came forth from Egypt "chariots and horsemen a very great company." The Hebrews were pursued into the Red Sea by Egyptian horsemen when horse and rider were alike overwhelmed. Solomon, several centuries later, obtained all his horses from Egypt, and this concurs with the narratives of the Greek writers in the time of Solomon.

THE PRICE OF A HORSE
from Egypt averaged one hundred

and fifty shekels, which, according to computation, would be about seven-teen pounds ten shillings or eighty-one dollars and ninety cents Canadian money, a large sum in those days. In Xenophon's time, some six hundred years later than Solomon, the price of a good charger was about fifty daaks or twenty-seven pounds ten shillings, being one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents of our money, at least, that is the record price paid by Teuthes, the Thracian, to Xenophon himself for the steed which he rode during his retreat from Babylon.

Increasing Milk Production.

C. P. Goodrich, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and one of the best Institute men in the state, is to-day one of the most trusted authorities in America on all matters relating to practical dairying. At a western dairy convention he told his hearers the history of his own advancement. When he started there were no dairy schools or dairy professors, he had to build almost entirely on his own study and experience. He started in 1875 with a yearly average of 150 lbs. of butter per cow. In 1893 he had got up to 339 lbs., but his advancement was not very regular. In one year he rose from 150 to 250 lbs. The explanation was that at first he depended altogether on corn grown on his own farm, but was led to buy freely of bran and similar feeds to balance the carbonaceous quality of the corn. Then he got the idea that he could buy cows cheaper than he could breed them and his mistake pulled down his average very seriously. Since then he has kept the calves from his best cows, fed in accord with the best teachings of science and experience, collecting new ideas as fast as they assumed reliable shape. The silo was the means of raising his annual average 40 to 50 lbs. a year and with a gratifying reduction in the cost of production.

Skim milk for Growing Chickens.

At the Indiana experiment station skim-milk has been tested for two years as a food for chickens. In both cases there were two pens of chicks, each containing the same number, and each lot having the same total weight. The same mixture of solid food was supplied to both, the only difference being that one flock had only water to drink, and the other had, in addition, all the milk they could consume.

The trial lasted six weeks. The water drinkers gained seven and three-quarters pounds, while the milk drinkers gained nearly 15 pounds. The food cost of producing a pound of chicken without milk was four and a half cents, and with it three and a half cents.

The lot with milk to drink consumed 10 pounds more solid food than those that drank water.

The Farm Home

A Kitchen Convention.

The fork said the corkscrew was crooked
The remark made the flatiron sad;
The steel knife at once lost his temper,
And called the tea-holder a cad.
The teaspoon stood on its mettle;
The kettle exhibited bile;
The stove grew hot at the discussion,
But the ice remained cool all the while.

The way that the cabbage and lettuce
Kept their heads was something sublime;
The greens dared the soup to mix with them
And the latter, while it hadn't much thyme,
Got so mad it boiled over—the fire
Felt put out and started to cry;
The oven then roasted the turkey,
And the cook gave the grease spot the lye.

The plate said the clock in the corner
Transacted the business on ticks,
And the plate, which for years had been battered,
The clock said was full of old Nick.
The salt said the cream should be whipped,
The cinnamon laughed—in a rage,
The cream said the salt was too fresh,
And its friend wasn't thought to be sage.

Next the pepper, whose humor is spicy,
"I dare any fellow," did cry,
"To cauter reflection upon me!"
The mirror took up the defy.
Then the axe, with a whit, sharp and cutting,
Declared that the rug had the floor;
While the key said the knob should be worshipped,
'Cause it was the right thing to adore.

The bell, ringing in, said the cook book,
Must be bashful, else wherefore so read?
The stove brushed, a thing of some polish,
Looked down on the saucer and said
It thought that the same was too shallow,
But admitted the cup was quite deep;
The coffee tried to climb on the tea leaves,
But discovered the same were too steep.

You'd not think a thing that's so holey
As the sieve would have mixed in the fuss,
But it did, for it said that the butter
Was a slippery sort of a cuss.
No one knows how the row would have ended,
Had not the cook, Maggie O'Dowd,
(Her work being done) closed the kitchen,
And thusly shut up the whole crowd.

Canadian Apples.

By L. Ryerson Young, Jr.

There may be one or two other countries as favored as Canada in this matter, but they are not many. Oranges are juicy and sweet, peaches are tender and of delicate flavor, and mangos, figs and olives have their virtues, which are duly appreciated by the people of the world, and especially by those of the countries in which they grow. But for all-round utility and pleasure, there is no fruit to surpass the Canadian apple.

With what longing eyes did we watch the filling globes of fruit in the orchard! Because of their tardiness and our youthful eagerness, many an apple was sacrificed ere it was ripe. Then, with joy, we welcomed the early ones—the red Astrachans, the yellow harvesters, and the striped St. Lawrence! After these came the most delicious of all eating apples, the rosy-red Snows,

with their pearly-white and juicy meat. The Duchess, which is the most successful pioneer in our Canadian north, is the Snow's best companion. Then follow the later, firmer, and more lasting varieties, the Pippins and Kings, to fill the barrels; the Spies and Spitz, for general purposes; the Baldwins and Greenings, to please the cooks; and Russets and Tolman Sweets, the loved of all who go to school or gather round the grate on winter nights.

What fun the apples can give! Think of dear old grandfather on his knees beside a tub full of water, trying to catch an apple with his teeth, when the wily little chap ducks into the water and bobs up some place else. Then we tie one end of a string to an apple stem, and fasten the other end to the ceiling, and watch big father try to get a bite. To this, however, the apple objects, and it slips away like a Rugby forward, but comes back on the nose or in the eye like a modern punching-bag, and at father's surprised look we scream with laughter. Then grandma, who can tell of apple-paring bees, where boys and girls, in her days, used to get acquainted and make up, just as they do now at pink teas and neck-tie sociables, calls us all up beside her chair and shows us that she did not go to apple-bees for nothing. She likes the big, firm Northern Spies the best, and declares that they are the most reliable. So she selects a beautiful Spy, with his greenish body blushing all the way to his red nose, and she begins to peel. Quietly and steadily she turns the apple; just as steadily moves the knife, and the peel, thin and regular, comes off in a string, and coils up in her lap. We are all watching her eagerly, fearing lest the peel will break or get cut. Our fears are groundless, there is never a break, and finally, grandma successfully reaches the stem, while we have a sigh of relief and clap our hands. Grandma smiles at her success and our applause, and after swinging it three times around her head, she throws the big peel over her left shoulder with her right hand. As it lies on the floor behind her chair, we try to try to make out what letter or letters it is like. One says, It's a G; others say, It's an L. Then grandmas says, That's nice. That's for Good Luck. And we all clap our hands in delight. Mother says that she hasn't any playtricks, but she brings out some jolly apple-dumplings with cream, and from grandfather to baby Jim, and grandma to little Nell, we say that apple-dumplings are the best apples after all.

Apples are the gift of God, and, if we wish to get the most out of them, we must learn God's laws about them, and carefully obey these laws. There was a man who shook his apples off his trees, and left them out in the cold.

He went one morning to see them, and found that they were not only frost-bitten, but that every apple that had been bruised in its fall had begun to decay. That man turned around and began to blame God for giving him poor, bad apples, and then for sending the frost. Certainly, God sent the frost, and taught his apples to decay. But it was the man's fault that the apples were not carefully picked by hand from the tree, and then stowed away in a cool, dry, frost-proof cellar. He would then have found that he would have had apples all winter, yes, and almost up to the time when new ones were ready to be picked. It is a pity that some people cannot turn to God and learn to obey His laws instead of doubting and blaming Him when they are suffering just punishment for their neglect and their sins. Knowledge and obedience are full of blessings; ignorance and neglect always bring their evil rewards.

Plain Chicken Pie.

This receipt is taken from the *American Kitchen Magazine* and may be followed safely. Singe and clean a four-pound chicken, tie it into shape, put it in a kettle on a trivet and half cover with boiling water, slightly salted. Let it simmer until it will separate at the joints. Cut it in convenient pieces, remove the large bones, and arrange it in a deep dish. Take one cup of the liquor, remove the fat, add one cup of the cream, and make a white sauce by stirring this liquor into one rounding tablespoon each of butter and flour cooked together. Season with celery, salt and paprika. Mix one cup of solid oysters in among the chicken, pour on the sauce, and cover with a rich baking powder biscuit dough made as follows: Mix one pint of sifted flour, one level teaspoonful of salt and four level teaspoons of baking powder. Chop in two level tablespoons of lard and two of butter till fine, then wet with milk to a stiff dough. Toss on a floured board, roll out to the size of the dish, grease the edge of the dish and cover with the paste, pressing it well against the side of the dish.

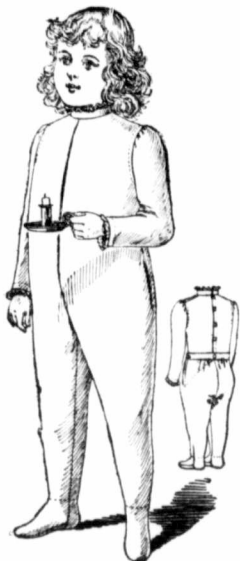
Make a deep cross in the centre; turn back the edges, insert a cone of stiff white paper, and bake about 40 minutes.

Hints by May Manton.

Child's Night Drawers, to be Made
With or Without Feet,
No. 3679.

Comfortable, roomy drawers that fit sufficiently well to avoid clumsiness, make the best sleeping garments for little folks, both girls and boys.

The attractive little design shown fulfills all requirements and can be made from heavier or light material as circumstances demand. In Scotch or outing flannel it is adapted to cold weather wear; in muslin to warmer nights. It can be made with feet, as in the drawing, or cut off at the ankles as shown in the outline.



3679-Child's Night Drawers.
2 to 8 years.

The fronts are cut in one piece from the shoulders to the feet, but the back includes a waist and drawers portion, which are buttoned together. The waist portion closes at the centre with buttons and buttonholes, and extends below the waist line, being included in the under-arm seams and forming a triangular underlap at each side, as indicated in the small drawing. This arrangement prevents the waist rolling up and provides a strong underlay without additional labor, and means both comfort and warmth. The drawers portion is seamed at the centre and opened at the sides, where it is finished with underlaps and is buttoned into place. The sleeves are two-seamed and in coat style, the gathers at the arm's eyes being stitched flat on to the under side.

To cut these night drawers for a child of six years of age $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, will be required.

The pattern No. 3679 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

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

The Production of Leeches.

There are so many things to be purchased in the chemist's shop that customers have no idea of their origin. Among the rare purchases are a few leeches when some acute inflammation demands blood-letting from the patient. At one time doctors ordered them for a black eye, or almost any local congestion, but they are now seldom in requisition save for urgent cases.

There are many varieties, and some in this country, in marshes, where the wise among horse-dealers send their stale old animals to get their legs freshened up. The writer knew a man who farmed land for this particular purpose, and often sold in the early summer in London horses that had been cast off the previous autumn. The chief source of supply of the official leech is a lake in Western Greece, and the "fishing" is of the most primitive character. Only the most miserable class of men engage in it, the aesthetic Greek being much above labor of the sort, and his place is filled by Levantines, whose nationality is very much mixed. During the eight or ten weeks the season lasts the men wade into the lake and stir up the bottom with poles until the leeches stick to their limbs in scores, and then, wading ashore, basket them and sponge over the wounds incurred with salt. In order to make a good catch they buy up old horses, past work, and which would in this country be sent to the kennels, and drive them into the water until covered by leeches; then, roughly pulling them off, make the wretched beasts go in again. The poor animals often succumb to the loss of blood and starvation, as the men cannot afford to give them any other food than they can graze in the intervals of immersion.

An Ingenious Western Minister.

"The ingeniousness of Rev. Harry A. Handle, rector of St. James' Mission, Meeker, Colorado, constantly evolves entertaining features for the old and young, attracting interest to the mission," writes Stanley Stokes of "A Minister among the Cowboys," in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "He is an accomplished artist and takes photographs for everybody. An immense see-saw, swings and other entertaining features have been erected by him in the rectory yard, where everybody in the town enjoys them. The preacher spent part of his earnings for a phonograph with a set of fifty rolls, which drew big crowds to the rectory, some coming one hundred miles to see the wonderful talking machine. Nearly every day when the stage come in Mr. Handle changes his working clothes and goes to the hotel to acquaint himself with the strangers arriving, and invites them to the rectory, all of

which is unusual and unlooked for on the frontier. And that is one of the ways by which so many people in his parish, which is of greater area than the States of Delaware and Rhode Island combined, have become acquainted with the popular 'Little Minister of Rio Blanco,' as he is called."

Not a Beehive.

The following is told at the expense of an American gentleman who was recently stopping with his wife at the Hotel Cecil. On their first evening there he happened to retire somewhat later than his spouse. Arriving at the door of what he imagined to be his room, and finding it locked, he tapped and called "Honey!" No answer came, and he called again and more loudly, "Honey!" Still he got no reply, and, becoming somewhat uneasy, he shouted the endearing term with his full lung power. This time a reply came, and in a male voice: "Go away, you blithering idiot! This is a bath-room, not a blooming beehive!"—*London Express*.

19th Century Progress.

At a recent gathering in Boston one of the speakers made the following statement, as quoted in *The Age of Steel*: "The century received from its predecessors the horse, we bequeath the bicycle, the locomotive, and automobile. We received the goose quill, and bequeath the typewriter; we received the scythe, we bequeath the mowing-machine; we received the sickle, we bequeath the harvester; we received the hand-printing press, we bequeath the Hoe cylinder press; we received gunpowder, we bequeath nitroglycerine; we received the tallow-dip, we bequeath the arc light; we received the galvanic battery, we bequeath the dynamo; we received the flint-lock, we bequeath automatic-firing Maxim guns; we received the sailing ship, we bequeath the steamship, the greyhound of the sea; we received the frigate Constitution, we bequeath the battle-ship Oregon; we received the beacon signal fire, we bequeath the telephone and wireless telegraphy; we received wood and stone for structures, we bequeath 20-storied skyscrapers of steel. Such are a few of the bequests of the nineteenth century to the twentieth."

"You said I was the biggest fool in town," exclaimed an irate citizen to his neighbor, "and you've got to apologize."

"All right, all right," responded the offender, "I'll apologize. You are not the biggest fool." And still the man was not satisfied.—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Farming World

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Managing Director, . . . D. T. MCAINSH
Editor, . . . J. W. WHEATON

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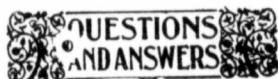
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CIDER MILL REFUSE AS A FERTILIZER.

A subscriber asks for information on this subject. We referred the matter to Prof. Shuttleworth, Ontario Agricultural College, who replied as follows:

Mr. B.'s inquiry regarding the fertilizing value of refuse from a cider mill arrived during my absence in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Chemists.

I hasten to-day to write you in reference to this question to the effect that refuse of this kind possesses practically no manurial value, being composed largely of pectose substances.

It is just possible that such refuse might be used to advantage for feeding purposes, though of this question I am somewhat doubtful.

Prof. Dean has been feeding refuse from a cider mill to one or two cows in connection with a test he is making, not as to the feeding value, but as to the "taints" in the milk derived from the food eaten; and I understand from him that the refuse of a cider mill will give a marked odor to the milk.

NOTE.—The report of some of Prof. Dean's work in feeding apple pomace to milch cows appeared in THE FARMING WORLD of Oct. 30 last.—EDITOR.

SETTLEMENT FOR A MACHINE.

A subscriber at Enfield, Ont., writes: "A. sold a machine warranted to be made of good material and to do good work to B. for filling a silo. B. was to have one day to give the machine a trial. B. tried the machine for about one hour, cut about 1½ tons of green corn when the machine broke so that it could no longer be used until repaired. A. was at once notified. The machine still stands in B.'s barn and is not repaired. Can A. compel B. to give settlement before the machine is made do the work for which it was bought?"

It would be impossible to give a definite reply to the above without fuller particulars as to the agreement between A. and B. and the manner in which the machine was broken. If the agreement, whether verbal or written, stated definitely that B. was to have a day's trial of the machine before the bargain was completed and the machine broke while performing the regular work of filling the silo without any negligence or carelessness on B.'s part, A. certainly could not claim settlement from B. If, however, the breaking of the machine was due to the carelessness or ignorance of B. in operating it, B. could be held responsible for the price of the machine and the cost of repairing the breakage. But as these points are not clearly stated no definite reply one way or the other can be given.

Live Stock at the Pan-American.

A few days ago Hon. John Dryden and Manager Hill, of the Industrial Fair, visited Buffalo, and conferred with the directors of the Pan-American Exposition as to the conflicting of dates with other shows for exhibiting cattle. Their representations seem to have had the desired effect. In a letter to the Ontario Department of Agriculture last week Mr. Frank Converse, Superintendent of Live Stock at the Pan American Exposition, states that the following dates for live stock exhibits have been agreed upon instead of those previously announced: Swine, August 26 to September 7; cattle, September 9 to September 21; sheep, September 23 to October 5; horses, October 7 to October 19; poultry, October 21 to October 31.

Ontario Beekeepers.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association will hold its annual convention at Niagara Falls, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. It is expected that a number of American beekeepers will be in attendance. The following among other notable speakers will address the convention: Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, Ottawa; Mr. Foster, Dominion apiarist, Ottawa; Prof. F. C. Harrison, biologist, Guelph, who has been making a

special study of the foul brood in Ontario and in Europe; Wm. McEvoy, Provincial Inspector of Apiaries; E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and W. Hutchinson, editor of *The Beekeepers' Review*.

Large Turkey Shipments.

Mr. A. J. King will ship from London, Ont., this week for the English Christmas market ten carloads of choice turkeys. The shipment will contain thirty thousand birds. Six thousand chickens, picked from the largest breeds, will go forward at the same time. This combined shipment is the greatest of its kind that has ever left London. Mr. King and his staff have been engaged in arranging for this shipment for over a month, and have gathered in birds from all parts of the country.

Mr. John McLean, Manager of the Government Fatening Station at Woodstock, is also preparing a shipment of 5,000 turkeys for the English Christmas market. Mr. McLean buys the turkeys at seven and one-half cents per lb., live weight, and prepares them for shipment. They are shipped to Manchester.

Canadian Hereford Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association will be held at Guelph on Wednesday, 12th December next, at 1.30 p.m., at the Royal Hotel. Members are strongly urged to be present, as new business of importance will be transacted. The election of officers will take place and the report of the business of the year will be received. HENRY WADE, Secretary, Toronto.

Kingston Dairy School.

The creamery run in connection with the Kingston Dairy School began making butter on Nov. 19. A large quantity of milk is being received in spite of the fact that many of the cheese factories throughout the territory from which milk is supplied have not closed for the season.

In the butter-making department new granolithic floors have been laid, and the machinery has been entirely re-arranged. A new Simplex combined churn and worker, kindly loaned by Messrs. D. H. Burrell & Co., has been installed. Another later and temper-saving device is an automatic skim-milk weigher. D. Derbyshire & Co., Brockville, are furnishing a new separator specially adapted for handling pasteurized milk.

The classes are rapidly filling up. Many of our oldest and most experienced makers are registering for the long or certificate course. The students of the school have been successful in carrying off many valuable

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prizes at the fall fairs. The cheese department will again be under the direction of G. G. Publow, while L. A. Zufert will teach milk-testing. Both these gentlemen, during the summer, are employed by the Eastern Dairy-men's Association as travelling instructors, and are in the best possible position to realize the difficulties cheese-makers have to contend with.

A calendar containing full information will be sent by addressing "The Superintendent," Kingston Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders.

The secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, has kindly sent us the following report of the Executive meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association held on November 19th:

There were present: John I. Hobson, A. Johnston, Robert Miller, Jas. Russell, and the secretary. Mr. Hobson not feeling well, requested Mr. Miller, first vice-president, to preside.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Miller then explained that he did not receive his notification in time to attend the meeting of the British Shorthorn Breeders' Association, although he was in England in time to attend it. He had some conversation with Mr. Philo L. Mills about discontinuing four-cross animals.

Mr. Arthur Johnston said that he did not reach England in time to attend the meeting. Mr. Hobson and Hon. John Dryden did not visit England this year.

The secretary read part of a letter received by him from Mr. J. H. Pickrell, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, asking him and some of our committee to meet a committee from their association to consult about admitting English pedigrees, and to help adopt some uniform rule in regard to this matter, also to petition the English Association to record all their females and to quit taking any more four-cross pedigrees.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of all the members of the Executive Committee who would be in Chicago during the International Exhibition, including the secretary.

A report was then read by the secretary as to the genuineness of four pedigrees sent in by A. C. Smith, of Hagersville.

RE RINGLEADER 2ND—27201.

Jas. Douglas, of Caledonia, claims that the pedigree of Ringleader 2nd—27201—, as recorded in the Dominion Book, is fraudulent, because:

First: William Douglas, reputed to be the breeder, was dead before the bull was born, and that he (Jas. Douglas) had entire charge of the herd and records for a year before calf was said to have been born.

Second: Earl of Goodness 5th was slaughtered in 1890, four years before the calf was born.

Third: That Elgitha, the dam, was never out of the herd.

Fourth: That Elgitha had a calf named Earl of Derby—24611—calved Feb. 8, 1896, only two months after Ringleader 2nd was supposed to have been born.

Mr. Douglas also points out that the pedigree of Ringleader is identical with that of Ringleader 2nd—27201—, with the exception of the year of birth, the former being calved in 1890 and the latter in 1895, in fact that the younger had been copied from the older bull's pedigree.

Mr. Douglas says he sold Ringleader—15514—to E. Martindale, who writes he kept him for a stock bull for some time and sold him to W. E. Elmore, who in turn used him and finally sent him to the butcher and that he was never in the possession of A. C. Smith.

The pedigrees of Honest John—27200— and Ringleader 3rd—27202—are proved, by letters from their breeders, to be correct.

SAMSON—27284— Pedigree has not been sufficiently investigated yet. Have to hear from D. Fletcher of Fletcher, before we can be certain of the identity of Edward Ball, whom Mr. Douglas claims is a myth.

The secretary was authorized to cancel the pedigree of Ringleader 2nd—27201—and to write Mr. A. C. Smith, formerly of Hagersville, now of Carman, Man., notifying him of the action of this committee, so that he might give his explanation as to why he recorded this animal.

A report from the committee who visited the Maritime Provinces, during the late Provincial Exhibition, was then read.

Your Committee, consisting of John I. Hobson, President, and H. Wade, Secretary, visited the Maritime Provinces during their exhibitions in September, as requested by resolution.

We first visited St. John, N. B., where we thoroughly aroused the breeders to the necessity of recording only in one book. After leaving there we went to Halifax, N. S., and found a good show of Shorthorns. At this place we were fortunate enough to get the ear of the Attorney General, J. W. Longley, and Mr. B. W. Chipman, Secretary of Agriculture, and convinced Mr. Longley of the necessity of one Dominion herd book. Mr. Chipman also promised to do what he could to convince the Government of the necessity of discontinuing their book. A meeting of the breeders was called for that evening at the offices on the grounds, which was well attended.

At this meeting your secretary and Mr. John I. Hobson addressed the breeders. Your secretary explained briefly why it would be advisable for the breeders to record their pure-bred animals in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, saying that it had the highest standard of purity of any other herd book in the world. The Dominion Book had gone through a great process of regeneration until all the doubtful pedigrees had been expunged and it now contained nothing but those of the very highest standard. He also asked the breeders of Nova Scotia to either raise the standard of their book equal to that of the Dominion, or better still bequeath it to the Central Dominion Association, allowing them to use it in the best interests of the Shorthorn cause. He did not see why four-cross animals should be allowed to be recorded in the Nova Scotia Book, when it was not sufficient in other parts of the Dominion. One of the great advantages derived by recording in the Dominion Book is: That all the American Herd Book secretary requires is one of our Dominion certificates—no other papers are required as they accept them without cavil; all they require is a fee of \$1.00 for each animal not already on record in their book, and the penalty fee of \$25 for each animal is not exacted from the owners of Canadian cattle when recorded in our book.

Mr. Hobson made some remarks along the same line and was attentively listened to, then

the question was discussed among the gentlemen present. It was urged by several that not only did we want uniform registration of Shorthorns, but also of all other breeds, and the opinion was practically unanimous that we should work with this end in view.

A resolution was moved by E. B. Elderkin, seconded by C. A. Archibald, and carried, to the effect that the breeders here assembled request the Government to discontinue Provincial registrations and the publishing of the Nova Scotia Herd Book, as, instead of being a help to the breeders of this province, it is a detriment by reason of the standard not being up to the requirements.

This question of registration will likely be taken up and thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting of the Maritime Breeders' Association to be held in Charlottetown on the 27th and 28th of Nov. next.

We then visited Fredericton and spent a day with Mr. T. A. Peters, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture. We talked the matter over thoroughly, and he promised when any Shorthorn men sent in entries he would write them and explain.

We have since received a copy of a letter from him which he had written to the first applicant for registration after our visit, and he showed the advantages to the breeder of recording in the Dominion Book.

We also visited Charlottetown, P.E.I., and did what we could to help on the interest taken by breeders in this class of cattle. We found them the favorites every place we visited. There is a marked improvement in the stock since we had the pleasure of visiting the Maritime Provinces two years ago, and if the two provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, discard their registers for Shorthorns there will be no difficulty in their cattle ranking with ours in Ontario, but at present no one is safe in purchasing from the ordinary breeders down there.

We were well and hospitably treated at all three of these exhibitions, and great interest was taken in the object of our visit.

This report by resolution was adopted.

Moved by A. Johnston, seconded by Jas. Russell, that the sum of \$30 be paid to Mr. William Linton for a set of William Thornton's circulars that he had purchased while in Britain to replace a set burnt in the fire of 1894.

On motion it was resolved: That this association being legally incorporated under the late Dominion Act hereby memorialize the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to act in the matter of herd books, to the end that there may be but one recognized herd book for each breed of cattle in the Dominion of Canada.

On motion of A. Johnston, seconded by William Linton, it was resolved that the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association be held at the city of Guelph in the second full week of February, 1901, and at the same time as the Provincial Auction sale. This change not to be considered permanent.

The secretary was notified not to print a list of contributors for the present year.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, then addressed the committee on the subject of reduced freight and passenger rates for the whole Dominion. The letters sent by him to the different railway freight and passenger man-

agers were read and endorsed by this committee.

A deputation consisting of John I. Hobson, A. Johnston, William Linton and Robert Miller were deputed to go to Montreal and wait on the railway authorities on the 24th of November.

Moved by A. Johnston, seconded by Jas. Russell, that this association appropriate \$100 towards the yearly wages of a man to take charge of the association interprovincial car loads of live stock. Carried.

A Successful Poultryman.

In November, 1899, a correspondent at Dominionville, Ont., who had been very successful in fattening chickens, wrote Mr. Gilbert, of the Central Experimental Farm as follows:

"In answer to your enquiry regarding the exact figures in the fattening of chickens I may say they are as follows to the best of my knowledge:

"1st week 8 chickens consumed 25 lbs. meal, 35 lbs. milk.

"2nd week 8 chickens consumed 22 lbs. meal, 40 lbs. milk.

"3rd week 8 chickens consumed 18 lbs. meal, 20 lbs. milk.

"Total gain 1st week 7 lbs. or 7/8 lb. per chick.

"Total gain 2nd week 4 lbs. or 1/2 lb. per chick.

"Total gain 3rd week 2 3/4 lbs. or 1/2 lb. per chick.

"Cost of producing one pound weight is about 5 2-5 cents.

"The meal is worth one cent per pound and the skimmed milk is worth 15 cents per 100 pounds.

"The meal fed the first week was, by weight, three parts oats and one part pease.

"The second week's feed was the same as the first with some corn meal added. In the third week the corn meal was increased.

"The foregoing statement may not be absolutely correct, but for all practical purposes I think it will do.

"The experience I have had so far as the first three weeks is concerned in the fattening of the chickens is highly satisfactory.

"There has not been one sick chick in the lot of twenty-six as yet.

"The crates are made of common building lath 4 feet long, divided into two compartments with the bottom lath planed, four chicks in each compartment. The crates are in an open shed now and I have noticed on one or two cold mornings the droppings froze to the bottom of the crates.

"When the weather gets cold and frosty I shall move the crates into one end of the hen houses. I intend to place five or six pair in the crate today and if success warrants the undertaking I will place more in them."

These chickens were Barred Plymouths, and later he sent some of them to Mr. Gilbert. They weighed from 6 to 7 pounds each, and cost, as stated above, about 5 2-5 cents per pound. These chickens that would

have been prized in any market, English or Canadian, sold readily in Montreal at 10 cents per pound.

Permanent Pastures.

Considering the important subject of permanent pastures, W. B. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, says: "I should prefer to sow the grass seed either alone or in a crop of standing corn. If the land to be made into pasture should be susceptible of cultivation, I should regard as the very best way to put it into corn for the silo, and then, at the time of the last cultivation, to sow the grass seed. The culture should, of course, be level. Seeding in corn for meadows is the almost universal method in this part of the State and it gives better results than any other that I have ever seen. The corn shades without crowding, and is removed in season to give the grass plenty of time to thicken and harden before winter. The seed is generally sown here about the last of July. It should be sown before the corn is so tall that the hand cannot be swung over it. A little more seed than usual should be used. Sown on the freshly-cultivated soil, if there is the usual dog-day weather, with occasional heavy showers, the seed starts without covering. I have seen it up within 48 hours after sowing. If the pasture is not sufficiently cleared to allow plowing then I should bring the soil into the best possible condition of pulverization, and sow at the time above indicated alone. For pasture I should use about the following mixture: Kentucky blue grass, 12 lbs.; orchard grass, 8 lbs.; tall oat grass, 5 lbs.; meadow fescue, 6 lbs.; redtop, 4 lbs. If sown above, perhaps Italian ryegrass, 4 lbs.; white clover, 6 lbs. After a few years I should expect the sod to consist chiefly of the Kentucky blue grass, the meadow fescue and the white clover. I might vary the proportions of the different grasses to suit different moisture conditions, but the mixture as I have designated is selected with reference to what would be called good, fairly retentive grass land. For lighter and drier soils some of the smaller fescues, such as the red fescue, hard fescue and sheep's fescue might be used, with less of orchard grass and tall oat grass. For moist soils I should be inclined to add, perhaps, a little tall fescue and a little fowl meadow.

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The cutters we supply are superior in make, trimming and finish to the Buggies we sold such large numbers of this past season.

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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 as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Horses.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., writes: "We have just purchased from Mr. Wm. Baley, Carberry, Man., the great Burnbrae champion two-year old over all draft breeds at the Chicago Horse Show in 1897. He has developed into a grand big horse and is now in show shape, and by a few accidents he will again appear at Chicago at the forthcoming exposition. We have eight entries and all are in ripe show condition. We have also more good young Clydesdale stallions and mares on hand than ever before and the demand is good here for both sexes."

Cattle.

Every farmer thereabout believes in his native breed of beasts, but all breeds cannot be the best. So many an argument has ere now arisen on the point, and words have waxed hot. This much, however is true, that no race of bovines stand before our Shorthorns as graziers, beasts abroad. They are most admired in Canada, in the United States, and in Australia, besides in the more temperate parts of Russia and many another land. Thus far the English Shorthorn has proved itself to surpass any other breed in capability of acclimatization. It matters not much where you take the breed, it soon accustoms itself to surroundings. It is, however, perhaps just a little shy of the sea. It is grazed in all counties of England, but not much just on the coast. It is, I am persuaded, the boisterous breezes that come across the briny waves that suit it not until they have been tempered and qualified by their onward course inland.—*English Rural World.*

Mr. Geo. H. Lixon, Kendall, Ont., will sell by public auction on Wednesday of this week, the whole of his fine stock, consisting of 14 registered Shorthorns, 28 high grade cattle, and 50 pure-bred Leicester sheep. In addition there will be sold 12 pigs and 7 horses. This will be one of the largest sales of the season, and as Mr. Lixon has rented his farm, everything will be sold without reserve. His farm is seven miles east of Newtonville Station and 1 mile south of Kendall.

W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Ont., Can., report the following sales of Shorthorns: "To Mr. Andrew Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., the young imported bull Ury Prince, of the popular Ury family, bred by Robert Bruce Heatherwick, Scotland, got Ury Prince of Archus (71240) half-brother to Brave Archer and many other good ones. His dam Ury Star 2nd was by Emancipator, the sire of many noted animals coming to America. Mr. Chrystal also purchased from us Susanna 2nd (imported in dam), a beautiful young heifer of the Cruickshank Secret family, and fifteen young cows and heifers all home bred. Nine of the heifers were by Indian Statesman, a Duchess of Gloster bull by Imported Indian Chief. To Mr. H. S. Keck, Rechelle, Ill., the eleven months old bull calf Master of Arts, by Indian Statesman out of Gwendolyn by Earl of Moray, the sire of Nominee, sweepstakes winner at Toronto 1897 and Omaha 1898. We have a great inquiry for Shorthorns. Our young imported bulls are doing excellent since they came home from quarantine; several of them look like making show yard candidates."

The following stock has lately been landed at Quebec and is now at Levis cattle quarantine: From the "Tritonia," sixteen Shorthorns for Hon. Wm. Mulock, Toronto; from the "Etolia," eight Shorthorns for Col. Nelson, Kansas City; from the "Lakonia," thirty-six Shorthorns for Geo. & Alex. Isaac, Coburg, Ont.; from the "Kastalia," thirty-nine Shorthorns for W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.; from the same ship, nine Shorthorns

for W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.; from the "Albanian," twelve Swiss cattle for F. A. Poth, Philadelphia, Pa.; from the "Montford," forty-five Shropshire sheep for W. S. Hawkshaw, Glenworth, Ont.; from the same ship, thirty-five Lincoln sheep for Gibson & Patrick, Hideron, Ont.; and two Leicesters for A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. There are at present at quarantine eighty-two sheep and one hundred and sixty-five cattle, making a total of five hundred and twenty cattle and eleven hundred sheep that have been quarantined at Point Levis this year.

The following Canadian breeders will exhibit at the great Chicago Live Stock Show this week in the cattle classes: Herefords, H. D. Smith, Compton Que.; Shorthorns, Banalack & Lafance, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Smith, Hay, Ont.; and W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; Galloways, D. McCrae, Guelph.

A meeting of the council of the English Shorthorn Society was held at London on Nov. 7. Lord Moreton reported for the Editing Committee that Volume XLVI contained the pedigrees of 2,221 bulls and 4,359 cows with produce, which was the largest number of entries in any volume since Volume XXI. Since last meeting the following certificates had been issued: For South Africa, 3; South America, 159; Australia, 2; Canada, 172; Germany, 14; Japan, 1; United States, 31; and Russia, 26—total 408.

A sale of imported Shorthorns, the property of Messrs. H. & W. Nelson, was held at Buenos Ayres on the 27th of September. The animals were exposed in very good form, and met a capital sale, the following being a few of the leading prices: Sultan, G. C. Aldao, £704 7s. 1d.; Sign of Wealth, E. Berdier, £504 5s.; Admiral Sampson, V. Anasagasti, £588 5s. 10d.; Golden Morning, A. T. de Alvear, £554 13s. 6d.; Bapton Sultan, S. Lalor y Berceche, £470 6s. 8d.; Kruger, E. C. Veley, £445 8s. 5d.; Rich Orphan, C. Bull, £378 3s. 9d.; Prince Rufus, S. Lalor Berceche, £361 7s. 7d.; Lancer, T. E. de Anchorena, £310 19s. 1d.; British King, S. A. de Elia, £294 2s. 11d. The average of the whole worked out at over £460. On the previous day fourteen French Shorthorn bulls were sold in the same market, their range of values being from £151 4s. 6d. to £100 17s., with an average of £121 17s. 2d.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Sheep.

Canadian sheep breeders will be well represented at the Chicago Live Stock Show this week. The following will exhibit: Shropshires—John Campbell, Woodville; D. E. & J. G. Hamner, Mt. Vernon; J. H. & E. Patrick, Hideron; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; and Richard Gibson, Delaware, Hampshires—John Kelly, Shakespeare, Dorsets—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Cotswolds—A. J. Watson, Castleberg, and John Rawlings, Ravenswood, Lincoln—J. H. & E. Patrick and J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Leicesters—J. A. Gardhouse, Highfield. A number of these breeders will also exhibit in the fat sheep and dressed carcass classes, so that Canada will be well represented, and should make a good showing.

Swine.

Messrs. Brethour & Saunders will make an exhibit of their celebrated Yorkshire hogs at the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago this week. They are also preparing another lot for the Provincial Winter Show at Guelph. The Oak Lodge herd has for a number of years taken the lion's share of the prizes in the Yorkshire classes in Canada, and we have no doubt they will give a good account of themselves at these prominent shows.



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The only scientific sound conductors. Invisible, comfortable, efficient. They fit in the ear. Doctors recommend them. Thousands testify to their perfection and benefit derived.

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WHY NOT HAVE ONE ?

If you are a paid up subscriber to **THE FARMING WORLD** you may have a \$2.50 4-inch reading glass for \$1. This glass shows how clear small type appears when viewed through its lens. It is a great comfort to those whose eyesight is not strong and is valuable in examining seeds and insects.

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The Slocum System goes to the Very Source of the Disease Performing a Cure Step by Step.

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The Slocum system cures grip and its painful after effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal, and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests, with their long train of attending dangers. To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

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When writing for them always mention this paper.

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

Market Review and Forecast

Office of THE FARMING WORLD,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Dec. 3, 1900.

The closing of navigation at Montreal has checked the volume of business there. In wholesale mercantile circles, however, a good business is passing, and the volume of transactions has been above the average for this season of the year. Trade in the west and in the lower provinces continues to expand. General trade is good and in a healthy condition. Money keeps firm at about 5 per cent. on call.

Wheat.

The wheat situation shows little improvement. The attempt of the Chicago wheat ring to manipulate the market through scare head crop reports from the Argentine has proven a fizzle. That country is likely to have more wheat to export than was expected a few weeks ago. Then Manitoba and the Northwestern States will have a larger output than reports a month or two ago would warrant. Then receipts in the Old Land have largely increased of late, resulting in a dull market. All these conditions go to show that prospects for any marked advance in prices are not very bright. The *Price Current* of last week sums up the wheat situation as follows, and the outlook is certainly not very encouraging:

"The wheat market has been dull the past week, without any new feature of consequence in the situation; supplies continue liberal, and with an indifferent demand prices are slightly lower than a week ago, though the range of prices during the week has been narrow. The decrease in the visible wheat supply this week was small and was expected; foreign markets have been easy; news from Argentine has been less unfavorable than hitherto, and the flour trade has been dull."

No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at 82c. afloat, Fort William. Business in Ontario red winter wheat is reported west of here at 63½c. for export. The market here is quiet at 63 to 63¼c. for red and white middle freights, goose at 62c. west, and spring wheat at 65 to 66c. east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 67½ to 68½c., spring 66c., and goose 61 to 61½c. per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

The oat market is improving, and prices in England have a rising tendency. Some large transactions for export are reported at Ontario points at 26 to 26½c. for choice No. 2. The market here is firmer, and oats are in good demand at 26½c. for No. 1 white west and 25½c. for No. 2 white middle freights. On the farmers' market oats bring 29 to 30c. per bushel.

The barley market keeps quiet. Americans are reported to be taking some choice malting barley. Prices here range from 37½ to 40c. as to quality and point of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market barley brings 40 to 47c. per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

Cable reports a higher and better demand for Canadian peas in England. Some business is reported at Ontario points at 59c. f.o.b. Here peas are firm at 61c. east, 60c. middle freights, and 59c. high freights west. On farmers' market peas bring 61½c. per bushel.

The corn market shows little change during the week. The quality of the arrivals at American points is improving. American mixed is quoted at Montreal at 45 to 46c. in car lots. New No. 3 American yellow is quoted here at 44½ to 45c. Toronto.

Bran and Shorts.

Prices at Montreal have an easier tendency and quotations here are \$14.50 to \$15 for bran and \$16 to \$17 for shorts in car lots on track. City mills here sell bran at \$13.50

and shorts at \$15 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto. At points west of here bran is quoted at \$11 and shorts at \$13 in large lots.

Eggs and Poultry.

The export egg trade, though quiet just now owing to the close of navigation, has shown a large increase over other years, amounting to about 17 per cent. over the exports of 1899. Montreal market is quiet at 17 to 17½c. for fresh gathered, with strictly new laid much higher in large lots. Trade is quiet here and few strictly fresh are offered. Prices are 18 to 19c. in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 18 to 25c. per dozen.

As noted elsewhere, the export poultry trade has become exceedingly active. At Montreal the market is more active for dressed poultry at 8½ to 9c. for fresh-killed turkeys, 7 to 7½c. for chickens, 7½ to 9c. for ducks, and 5 to 6½c. per lb. for geese in a wholesale way. Receipts are increasing here and a good trade is being done. Turkeys are quoted at 8 to 8½c. and geese at 5 to 6c. per lb., and chickens at 30 to 45c., and ducks at 50 to 65c. per pair in large lots. On Toronto farmers' market dressed chickens bring 30 to 50c. and ducks 40 to 60c. per pair, and turkeys 8 to 10c., and geese 5 to 7c. per lb. Live ducks bring 35 to 50c. per pair.

Potatoes.

The market is reported firmer at Montreal, where car lots sell at 40 to 45c. per bag. On the local market there farmers have realized 60c. per bag during the week. There is only a moderate demand here and trade is dull at about 30c. per bag in car lots. On farmers' market potatoes bring 30 to 40c. per bag.

Hay and Straw.

A brisk demand continues at Quebec points for baled hay for the United States, where dealers are paying from \$8.25 to \$9 for car lots on track. There is also a good demand east on English account. Prices are firm at Montreal with No. 2 quoted at \$8.50 to \$10, and \$7.50 to \$8.25 for clover. Farmers are said to be holding for higher prices. Offerings are light here with No. 1 quality baled hay in car lots quoted at \$9.50 to \$10 and No. 2 at \$8 to \$9 per ton. Baled straw brings from \$4.50 to \$5.50 in car lots. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$13 to \$14.50, sheaf straw \$12.50, and loose straw \$6 per ton.

Fruit.

The export apple trade has experienced a little set back and dealers have lost consider-

ably on some recent shipments, but they fared well on earlier shipments, so on the whole have done well. There are signs, however, that the check is only a temporary one. Strange to say, there have been quite a few Americans on this side buying Canadian apples for points in Western States, where there is a shortage. Evidently the big yields reported early in the season in Canada and the United States have not materialized. A Liverpool cable despatch of Thursday shows a decline of 10s. to 12s. on choice fruit. On Toronto farmers' market apples bring from 75c. to \$1.50 per bbl. as to quality.

Cheese.

As shown elsewhere, our cheese exports so far this season show a large increase over last year. In addition to this the shipments from New York so far this season show an increase of fully 55 per cent., making the total increase in shipments from Canada and the United States 409,240 boxes. There are estimated to be in stock in Montreal 550,000 boxes and there is every reason to believe that the cheese held over in Canada after navigation closed is larger than at this time last year. There is, however, six months' consumption to provide for and if there is an average demand all the cheese in Canada will be wanted for export. The market already shows signs of improvement and a decidedly better feeling has set in both here and in New York. Some large sales of Octobers and Novembers have transpired at Montreal at 9½ to 9¾c., the former figure for seconds, and 10½ to 10¾c. for best. There has not been very much doing at the local markets during the week, many of them preparing to, if they have not already, close up business. Prices ranged from 9½ to 10c. on the local markets.

Butter.

The export butter trade is quiet, creameries being able to do better for local trade. Exports show a falling off of 45 per cent. Montreal quotations are 20½ to 21c. for choice, and 19½ to 20c. for seconds. Local prices there are somewhat higher. Western dairy is quoted at 17 to 18c. Prices remain steady here for creamery at 23 to 24c. for prints and 20 to 22c. for tubs and boxes. Choice dairy butter is scarce and wanted at 19½ to 20c. for lb. prints and 17½c. for large rolls. There is too much under quality being offered, which is rather a drag. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 20 to 25c. each.

Cattle.

Cattle have ruled rather quiet all week. At Chicago prices were lower for all classes

The Razor Steel Secret Temper, Cross-Cut Saw

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

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These Saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less than any Saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take these both home and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.

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early in the week and continued so with little variation till the end. On Friday most of American markets were slow. New York cable quoted live cattle at Liverpool at 11c. and 12c. and at London 11½c. to 12½c., tops 13c. The receipts of live stock at Toronto cattle market on Friday were 615 cattle, 2,100 hogs, 1,187 sheep and lambs and 16 calves. 200 of the above were American cattle unloaded here for feeding purposes. The fat cattle offered were chiefly of the butchers' class and with the exception of two or three loads were of poor quality. There were no first class export cattle offered. Owing to light run of butchers' cattle during the past week prices for these were firmer, especially for the better grades. All good, young, fleshy cattle sold readily. Old worn-out cows of which there were a large number offered and not wanted were selling at low prices.

Export Cattle.—Choice lots of these are worth \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt., and light ones \$4 to \$4.25. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt., and light ones at \$3.12½ to \$3.35 per cwt. Loads of good butchers and exporters' mixed sell for \$3.90 to \$4.10 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters', and weighing 1000 to 1,400 lbs. each, are worth \$4.50 to \$4.65; good cattle, \$3.90 to \$4.35; medium \$3.50 to \$3.65; and inferior to common \$2.40 to \$3 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,150 each, of good breeding sold at \$3.60 to \$3.90 per cwt., and poorer quality at \$3.40 to \$3.60. Short-keep steers, 1,100 to 1,200 each, in good condition sold at \$4 to \$4.15. Light steers, 800 to 900 lb. each, sold at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt., and feeding bulls, 1,100 to 1,600 each, at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, and suitable for the Buffalo trade sold at \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt., and off colors and those of superior quality at \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt. Yearling bulls, 600 to 900 lbs. each, sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Milk Cows.—These sell from \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves.—These have been in moderate supply at Buffalo with fair demand. Choice to extra are quoted at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and good to choice at \$7 to \$7.50 per cwt. Calves sell here at \$3 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

Canada lambs are quoted at Buffalo at \$5.25 to \$5.40 per cwt. Prices here keep steady at \$3 to \$3.40 for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. for bucks. Spring lambs sold at from \$2.30 to \$3.75 each and \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Hogs.

As we intimated last week bacon hogs took another step forward. Best select bacon hogs sold on Friday at \$5.75, and thick and light fats at \$5.25 per cwt. Unculled car lots sold at \$5.60 to \$5.70 per cwt. There has been a sharp advance in prices at Montreal where quotations are \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt. The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable of Nov. 29 re Canadian bacon reads thus: "The market remains firm at last week's advance, there being a good demand for most offerings. No. 1 Canadian has ranged from 55s. to 58s."

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6 per cwt. for select bacon hogs this week.

Horses.

Horses have been slow all week and very little business doing. This is a slack season and will continue to be so till about the end of January. Hendrie's big sale takes place on Wednesday of this week. We will give particulars next issue.

Apple Market Report.

"Bow Park,"

Brantford, Nov. 28, 1900.

Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day's apple market as follows: Baldwins, Seeks, Canada Reds, Ben Davis, Golden Russets, Cooper's Market,

Phoenix, American Pippins, Wagner, Talpa-hocken, Bottle Greenings, 11 to 14s.; Spies, Mann, Cranberry Pippins, Fallwaters, 12 to 15s.; Rox Russets, 10 to 13s.; English Russets, Talman Sweets, 9 to 12s.; Greenings, 13 to 16s.; Kings, 18 to 21s. The above quotations are for first-class, sound, well-packed apples, the bulk of which ruled about midway between the highest figures. Some fancy fruit brought a little higher than the highest, but common grades and fruit out of condition ruled from 1s. to 3s. below the lowest. The market opened weak, but got firmer as the day advanced, and closed with a slight improvement in prices. The lighter incoming receipts will have a tendency to force prices up.

Messrs. Simons, Jacobs & Co., Glasgow, cable their apple market as follows: Greenings, Cranberry Pippins, 14 to 16s.; Golden Russets, Rox Russets, 12 to 14s.; Spies, 14 to 17s.; Kings, 18 to 20s.; Baldwins, 14 to 16s.; Spitz, Seeks, Canada Reds, 13 to 15s. These quotations are for good, sound fruit, common grades and conditions ruling from 1 to 3s. less. The market is active, and prices are hardening.

Messrs. Garcia, Jacobs & Co., London, cable: Our market is advancing, and prices for sound, well-packed apples are hardening, but poor or waxy fruit is hard to move at a low figure. J. M. SHUTTLEWORTH.

A baker who bought his butter in pound rolls from a farmer, noticing that the rolls looked rather small, weighed them, and found that they were all under a pound in weight. Thereupon he put the farmer into the county court.

"These butter-rolls," said the judge, "are certainly under a pound in weight. Have you any scales?" he asked.

"I have," said the farmer.

"And have you any weights?"

"No, sir."

"Then how can you weigh your butter?"

"That's very simple," said the farmer. "While I've been selling butter to the baker I've been buying pound

loaves from him, and I have used them for weights on my own scales."

The laborers on a large estate decided that it would be more convenient for them if they could be paid every week instead of every fortnight. One of their number was sent to place their proposition before the land agent, and this was his statement.

"If you please, sir, it's me desire, and it is also every other man's desire, that we resave our fortnight's pay every week."

Don't Guess At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of their merits.

Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898.
Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBERIK.

Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Provincial Winter Fair

A Combined Exhibition of Fat Stock, Dairy Cattle,
Live and Dressed Poultry

Will be held at

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December 11th to 14th, 1900

NEW BUILDINGS!

NEW EQUIPMENT!

See FARMING Nov. 20th, page 295

Over \$7,000 will be given in Prizes

Prizes, Live Poultry, \$1,500

Prizes, Dressed Poultry, \$300

Special prizes offered by prominent Live Stock Associations, and Manufacturers. Expert lecturers will deliver addresses in different departments during the show.

Special R.R. rates from Kingston, Sharbot Lake and points West, good going from 10th to 14th, returning until the 15th. Judges and exhibitors, on presentation of certificate, single fare, Dec. 7th to 14th, returning good until 18th.

All Applications should be made to the Secretary.

A. P. WESTERVELT,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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Books for Farmers

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Aiming always to help the farmer in this direction we have arranged to place at his disposal as premiums some of the most valuable and newest books on various phases of farming published. Here are the particulars:

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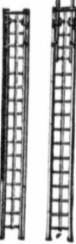
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