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15 September, 1904

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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



The Clydesdale Stallions at the Canadian National Exhibition—A Record Display.



The Aged Shorthorn Bulls in the Showing at the Canadian National Exhibition.

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18. Mason & Hamilton Organ, high back with music rack, 8 stops, 2 octave, 4 sets of reeds, grand organ and knee swell	\$50.00
19. Bell Organ, high back, 5 octaves, 10 stops, including vox humana stop, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. This is a particularly fine case; an instrument that would be a credit to any church	\$51.00
20. Hamilton Organ, high back with music rack, 5 octaves, 10 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, nicely painted case	\$52.00
21. Thomas Organ, 5 octaves, 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds, couplers, grand organ and knee swell. This is a very nice organ, nicely decorated case, with high back including mirror, slightly shop-worn only	\$53.00
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23. Thomas Organ, with beautiful high back double plate mirror, nicely decorated case, 10 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, including vox humana stop, grand organ and knee swell, treble and bass couplers	\$73.00
24. Thomas Organ, chapel case, with 12 stops, 5 sets of reeds, including sub bass. This is a beautiful organ, suitable for any church or Sunday school, with grand organ and knee swell, mouse proof, etc. Only very slightly shop-worn	\$75.00
25. Exchange Organ, 5 octave, walnut piano case with continuous music rack, 5 octaves, 11 stops, including vox humana stop, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Used less than 6 months, and an elegant instrument in every way. Regular price \$100. Special at	\$76.00
26. Thomas Organ, with roll top and mirror, walnut piano case, beautifully decorated top, superior continuous music rack, 5 octaves, 11 stops, including vox humana stop, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Used less than three months; a beautiful parlor organ. Regular price \$100. Special at	\$87.00
27. De'Verty Organ, 5 octaves, piano case, with roll top and mirror, 10 stops, including vox humana stop, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, mouse proof, etc. An exceptionally handsome organ. Regular price \$100. Special at	\$90.00
28. Thomas Organ, with roll top and two mirrors, nicely decorated top, four full sets music rack, with 5 octaves, 11 stops, including vox humana stop, 1 set of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, vox humana stop, mouse-proof inside. This is a very nice organ, with new case, and has been used less than two months. Regular price \$100. Special at	\$99.50
29. Hoberly Organ, with roll top and two mirrors, 12 sets of reeds with treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, vox humana stop, mouse-proof inside. This is a very nice organ, with new case, and has been used less than two months. Regular price \$100. Special at	\$95.00
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YE OLDE FIRME OF

Heintzman & Co., Limited

115-117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

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

D. T. McAINSH, Manager

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stock men, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

Subscription prices: Single copy, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

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

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Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed:

THE FARMING WORLD,
90 WILKINSON STREET WEST, TORONTO
Eastern Agency of New-West Farms

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

PUBLISHER'S DESK

We take pleasure in recommending to our readers the value of Cotton Seed Meal as a cattle feed. It is without doubt one of the best foods feeders can use to fatten animals quickly for the market. To the dairyman it is invaluable, and to cream and butter producer there is nothing to equal it. Anyone who has fed Cotton Seed Meal will tell you of the good results obtained. It adds quantity and richness to the milk and is irreplaceable to the butter that cannot be obtained in any other way. Canadians are not slow in appreciating a good article and we firmly believe that Cotton Seed Meal is destined to be used as extensively in Canada as it is at present in England.

Have a Large Foreign Trade
THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE
AND PUMP COMPANY'S foreign trade is increasing and they are now preparing for shipment for the Levant, to complete; Canadian Airmotor outfits fitted with special drainage pumps. They are also preparing for shipment for Madras, India, a Canadian airmotor for supplying two houses with water on similar lines used in Canada here.

Their English shipments are also being made constantly and it is gratifying that Canadian goods are establishing themselves in distant parts of the globe.

Very Much Pleased

I am very much pleased with the improvement in THE FARMING WORLD during the past year.

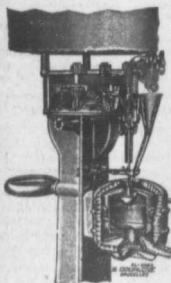
A. W. VANSICKLE,

BRANT CO., ONT.

The Feast and the Feaster

There was an itinerant cobbler
Who sat down to eat with his gobbler;
When the dinner was done
There remained only one,
And he was both cobbler and gobbler.

Melotte Cream Separators



100,000
IN DAILY USE
(Outside the United States)

**VERTICAL GEARING,
ALL ENCLOSED
BALL BEARINGS TURNING
IN OIL
FINEST SKIMMING ADJUST-
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The only Cream Separator running so smoothly as to need a brake. The only Cream Separator fitted with a brake.

Unsurpassed for Clean Skimming

Write for Booklet to Local Agents, or to

R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL

Fall Fairs

Eldon, Woodville	Sept. 16 to 18
Hamilton	Sept. 16 to 17
Ontario and Durham	Sept. 16 to 17
Can. Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	Sept. 16 to 18
East Simcoe, Orillia	Sept. 17 to 19
Canada's International, St. John's	Sept. 17 to 19
Strathroy	Sept. 17 to 24
N. Victoria, Victoria Road	Sept. 18 to 21
Central, Guelph	Sept. 18 to 22
N. York Co. Fair, Newmarket	Sept. 19 to 21
Port Carling	Sept. 19 to 21
Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 19 to 23
Essexdale	Sept. 21 to 23
N. H. Oxford	Sept. 21 to 23
Peel County, Brampton	Sept. 21 to 23
Peterboro Industrial, Peterboro	Sept. 22 to 24
Petrolia	Sept. 22 to 23
Roseau	Sept. 22 to 23
Lindsay Central, Lindsay	Sept. 23 to 24
W. Middlesex Union, Strathroy	Sept. 23 to 25
Halton, Milton	Sept. 24 to 25
Springdale	Sept. 27 to 28
G. N. W. Exhibition, Goderich	Sept. 27 to 28
Hastings	Sept. 27 to 28
Glencoe, Glencoe	Sept. 27 to 28
Wyoming, Wyoming	Sept. 27 to 28
Essex Co. Fair	Sept. 27 to 28
F. E. I. Industrial, Charlottetown	Sept. 27 to 30
West Kent, Chatham	Sept. 27 to 29
Durham, Whitby	Sept. 28 to 30
Carleton County, Richmond Hill	Sept. 28 to 30
Renfrew	Sept. 28 to 30
Rosebridge	Sept. 28 to 30
Centre Wellington, Centre	Sept. 28 to 30
Watford	Sept. 29 to 30
North West Fair, Paris	Sept. 29 to 30
Illinois State Fair, Springfield	Sept. 29 to Oct. 7
Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
South Waterloo, Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Bridgen	Oct. 4 to 5
Magnesian	Oct. 4 to 5
Alvinston	Oct. 4 to 5
Elms, Alwood	Oct. 5 to 6
Arvan, Tarr	Oct. 4 to 5
Ullerson	Oct. 4 to 5
Gravesham	Oct. 5 to 6
Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.	Oct. 5 to 6
Brook Falls	Oct. 5 to 6
Sarnia	Oct. 8 to 7
Cardwell, Beeton	Oct. 11 to 12
Forest	Oct. 11 to 12
Calontia	Oct. 13 to 14
Thedford	Oct. 13 to 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 18 to 20

Advertise in The Farming World.

FIGURE IT OUT YOURSELF

Before you buy a cream separator it will pay you to look into our proposition. We don't claim to be "the only," but the

EMPIRE

Cream Separator

with its light-weight bowl and its few parts, is unquestionably the simplest separator made today. Most folks admit it. It turns

more easily, is more easily cleaned, it requires fewer repairs, it lasts longer than any other. Our new catalog will tell you the facts and then you can "figure it out yourself."

Empire Cream Separator Co.
28-30 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario.



The World Wheat Crop

Preliminary estimates of the world's wheat crop for the year now opening are being offered by different authorities. Dornbusch's London List makes the indications show about 90,000,000 bushels less than the high record of 1903, and slightly below the 1902 total. Berbohm's London List calculations reach a result 160,000,000 bushels below 1903, and about 10,000,000 below 1902. Dornbusch recognizes 87,000,000 quarters, or 696,000,000 bushels, for the United States and Canada, for the new crop, and Berbohm adopts 84,000,000 quarters, or 672,000,000 bushels, for these countries—a difference of 24,000,000 bushels. For all European countries Dornbusch gives 209,200,000 quarters, and Berbohm 193,950,000 quarters—a difference of 15,250,000 quarters or 122,000,000 bushels. Broomhall's Com Trade News gives 382,000,000 quarters for the year, or 5,000,000 quarters (4,000,000 bushels) under last year.

Summarizing the world's wheat estimates of the three English authorities the comparisons are indicated in the following, reduced to bushels:

	1904	1903
Berbohm	2,938,000,000	3,058,000,000
Dornbusch	160,000,000	3,187,000,000
Broomhall	62,000,000	3,067,000,000
Decrease	41,000,000	

—Price Current.

How Gracie Met the Situation

Willie (regretfully): "I'd like just awfully to kiss you, Gracie, but I s'pect it wouldn't do. You know your mamma said you mustn't never kiss the boys."

Gracie: "Yes; that's what she said. That is, it's about what sh' said. I member just well. She says to me, she says: 'Gracie, don't you ever let me see you kissin' the boys.' Mamma, -he's gone over to Mrs. Bilby's."

There is no good thing but what has an imitation.
The better the article the more imitations there are.

DeLAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are worth more than all imitations combined. They
save \$10.00 per cow every year.

Catalog Free

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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Useful Household Helps

We carry the newest goods
for Kitchen use, including:

**Meat Choppers,
Coffee Mills,
Bread Graters,
Pudding and Jelly
Moulds,
Scales, Carpet Sweepers, Washers,
Wringers, Mangles, Etc.**

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TORONTO.

TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter



Points of Merit:

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

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting and all that is latest and best in principal, material and construction.

Tolton Bros., Limited, - Guelph, Ont.



WIDE TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS

Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, stronger, lighter and cleaner than wooden wheels.

Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**, with Iron Wheels and wide Tires, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.



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Warranted

A Rockford couple recently purchased a baby carriage at a local store, and having the child with them placed it in the conveyance and started homeward. On their way they passed a number of people who looked at the carriage, then at them, smiled blandly, and appeared greatly amused. The actions of their friends was a matter of great annoyance to the young people, and was wholly inexplicable until they reached home. As the little one was being taken from the carriage, their eyes fell on a printed card on the front of the vehicle, which read: "None better; our own make."—Mount Morris (Ill.) Index.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1904

No. 18

The Drawing Card at the Big Fair

THIS year's fair has demonstrated that the Canadian National Exhibition is national in reality as well as in name. In fact, in several respects, it is international in character. Every year the number of visitors from the United States grows larger. This year one of the finest Shorthorn herds in the United States was represented in the show ring, and its owners carried off a liberal share of the best prizes.

But what is it that gives the exhibition its national and international character, and draws thousands of people every year from the north, the south, the east and the west? Is it the fine display of manufactured goods or the splendid collection of paintings in the art exhibit? We think not. Neither is it the attractions before the grand stand, nor the side shows in the Midway. The one thing, more than all others, that draws people from all parts of Canada and from many of the states of the Union, and would draw more if made more prominent in the show bill, is the magnificent display of the products of the farm, and more particularly the live stock. The Canadian National is essentially a great agricultural show. Its annual display of live stock is second to none on this continent, and it is doubtful, even in Great Britain, the best breeding ground in the world, if an all round better collection of breeding animals could be got together than was to be seen in Toronto last week. This is the feature that draws. It is the one that brings the visitor from a distance and makes him feel that he has got his money's worth and is fully repaid for his time and trouble.

It is a question, however, whether this fact has been made sufficiently prominent in making known the drawing features of the exhibition. The management of the Canadian National, as well as that of other large fairs err in not emphasizing more than they do the agricultural and live stock features, especially when endeavoring to reach people at a distance. Too often it is the special attraction before the grand stand, the art exhibit, etc., which are made prominent in exhibition advertising literature. These are all well enough in their place, and help to bring out the local crowd, but they rarely influence the person a hundred miles or two from the show ground. It is the live stock and agricultural features that appeal more to the fellow at a distance, and they should be made more prominent than they are when advertising a great national fair, in a country where, at least, two-thirds of the population are directly interested in the farm and its products. The large attendance from a distance at the Winter Fair and at the

Chicago International, where only live stock is to be seen, is proof of this. Exhibition managements will, therefore, advance their country's good and add largely to their gate receipts by emphasizing more than has been done in the past the live stock and agricultural features of coming shows.

Packers Must Pay More for Bacon Hogs

That the pork packers are not doing their share in maintaining the quality of the bacon products of this country is clearly shown by Mr. J. E. Brethour elsewhere in this issue. During the past year or two little if any distinction has been made in the prices paid at country points for select bacon hogs and lights and fats. On Toronto market a premium of only twenty-five cents per cwt. is made as between first quality and

reason to believe that the packer would make it worth his while to produce the quality desired. But the packer has not lived up to his promises, and the farmer is becoming indifferent as to quality, as he finds that all kinds sell for practically the same price. And who could blame him? It is dollars and cents that count in this business and not sentiment. The packer must do something and that very quickly if he desires the farmer to produce hogs that will make the finest quality of bacon. The difference in price paid on Toronto market does not begin to equal the difference in price as between first-class Wiltshire and the other qualities of bacon in the British market. It is, therefore, neither fair nor just to expect the farmer to do his share in maintaining quality when he does not get an adequate return for so doing. There should at least be a difference of 75 cents per cwt. as between the price the farmer gets for select bacon hogs and lights and fats.

Mr. Brethour's letter is most timely and to the point, and we would be pleased to have the views of farmers and others upon this important matter.

The Needs of the Canadian National

In the Canadian National Exhibition the city of Toronto has one of its most valuable assets. No other institution within its limits brings to the city itself and to its citizens a larger return both directly and indirectly, in cash receipts. An imperative duty, therefore, devolves upon the city council to provide adequate and up-to-date accommodation for all classes of exhibits and for visitors as well. The last year or two have brought considerable improvement in this direction, but much more is required before the growing needs of the exhibition will be met.

The first need in our opinion is a live stock judging arena. There should be no delay in securing this. It would add greatly to the educational value of the live stock display if the awards could be placed under cover and where there was seating accommodation sufficient for the large numbers who would gather to see the "battles" of the show ring. Such an arena could be utilized for other purposes and would prove a valuable city asset.

Next in order of importance is the replacing of the antiquated fruit, flower and agricultural halls by one combined, up-to-date building large enough for all three. A structure erected in the form of a cross would have a wing each for fruit, flowers and agricultural products, and a fourth one for the honey and apiculture exhibit. The centre could be utilized for the more decorative flowers and plants, and made most attractive.

Nothing Stereotyped About It

TORONTO, Sept. 3rd, 1904.

THE FARMING WORLD,
TORONTO, ONT.

Dear Sirs,—Special numbers of farm papers usually mean one thing so far as appearance is concerned, and that is the old stereotype form and order of articles contained in the paper. We want to congratulate you upon your Toronto Exhibition Number. We consider it about the neatest issue we have seen.

Yours truly,

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y.

what are classed as seconds. This is not sufficient and unless packers are prepared to pay a higher premium for selects we can assure them that the present high standard of our bacon products cannot be maintained. In fact, as Mr. Brethour states, the average quality of the hogs in the country at the present time is not as high as it was a couple of years ago. In other words, we are retrograding, a fact that must work serious injury to this growing and important trade.

It is now up to the packer to do a great deal more than he has been doing to maintain the high standard of the Canadian bacon hog. The farmer has done his share. With characteristic vigor and energy he followed the instruction as given out at the Provincial Winter Fair and other exhibitions, and disseminated largely through the Farmers' Institutes, and so improved the breeding and feeding of hogs in this country that a year or two ago fully seventy-five per cent. of the hogs marketed were classed as select bacon hogs. In doing so, he was told, and had good

A building somewhat after this style would do much to stimulate greater interest in these branches, which, notwithstanding the progress in other lines are in about the same position that they were ten years ago. Fruit and honey are among Ontario's most important products, and are deserving of more attention than they have received at the hands of the exhibition authorities.

There is need for a new poultry building. The present one, while it may, by tight squeezing, accommodate all the birds shown, is old, out of date, and difficult to keep in a sanitary condition either for birds or visitors. In the general plan for new buildings and improvement of the grounds the poultry department should not be overlooked. Poultry is of more practical value to the country than the cats and dogs, which appear to be better housed and cared for.

There are several other needs in the live stock and agricultural departments which should be considered in any rearrangement of the grounds and buildings that may take place. We understand that it is the intention to enlarge the grounds to the eastward and to move a number of the live stock stables east of the grand stand and large ring. While a change in this respect would provide more open space in the centre of the grounds, which is badly needed, care should be taken not to sidetrack the important live stock interests by placing them too far away from the regular route of the visitor and sightseer. The exhibition management will be well advised if they consult with representative stock men and others before any definite action is taken. It would be a pity if anything were done that would in any way alienate the present interest of the breeders in Toronto's great national live stock show.

Why not a Dominion Crop Report?

Canada has grown in recent years. Her producing power has greatly increased, and she is fast becoming an important factor in supplying the world's markets with food products.

The leading crop statisticians in Great Britain and other countries now take Canada into account in estimating the world's annual wheat and grain production. This being so, it becomes of first importance that something should be done to aid crop authorities abroad in obtaining an accurate estimate of what Canada produces each year. The most effectual way of doing this is to issue a Dominion crop report each month or less frequently as the necessities of the case may demand. Such a report would be looked upon as authoritative and would do much to advance Canada abroad, and to make known what our possibilities are as producers of agricultural products.

For a number of years the Department of Agriculture for Ontario has been issuing a regular crop report. Who will say that this has not been of material advantage in making Ontario grain and

live stock products better known at home and abroad. Manitoba and the North-West Territories are following in her footsteps in their great advantage and profit. The crop reports of these western provinces are looked forward to with the keenest interest, not only by agriculturists, but by business men in other countries as well as in our own. Little Prince Edward Island, down by the sea, issues a crop report, the one for August last just received, being comprehensive and complete. If these minor crop reports are of so much advantage to the producers and districts they represent, how much more beneficial would an authoritative crop report for the Dominion be to the whole country. Other countries with not half the agricultural resources that Canada possesses, issue crop reports, and by so doing effectively advertise their

country in the leading grain and food markets of the world.

We would commend this proposal to the careful consideration of the Minister of Agriculture. Looked at from every standpoint the advantages of such a report to the country would very much outweigh the cost of its preparation and compilation. It would give Canada a position and standing among the grain producing countries of the world that she has not at the present time.

Reception to Mr. Beith

On Sept. 12th the citizens of Bowmanville and district tendered Mr. Robt. Beith, M.P., a reception upon his return from his victories at the St. Louis Exposition and the Canadian National Exhibition. The welcome was most timely and well deserved. Not only his home district, but the whole province should honor one who has done so much to advertise Canada abroad.



A Successful Canadian

In last issue it was announced that beginning in October, Mr. J. J. Ferguson, of the Swift Packing Company, Chicago, would contribute a series of articles upon the dead meat trade, having special application to the development of the live stock industry of the Dominion. In order that our readers may the more fully appreciate the value of this series, we have pleasure herewith in presenting a brief sketch of Mr. Ferguson's life and work.

Like not a few of the successful citizens of the United States, Mr. Ferguson is by birth and education a Canadian. His early life was spent upon one of the finest farms in Leeds County, Ontario. The usual experiences of the country lad came his way. At an early age he entered high school, where his career was most successful. Later, he entered the Ontario Agricultural College, from which institution he was graduated with highest honors in 1894. After graduation, though offered a responsible government position, Mr. Ferguson decided to spend a few years in practical work, and returned to Maplehurst Farm to take up its management. A Jersey herd was established, and a modern creamery equipped to handle the product. There was added to this a splendid herd of Berkshire swine from which the foundation stock of many of the best herds in the Eastern counties was secured. While managing Maplehurst, Mr. Ferguson was in frequent demand for Institute work both in Ontario and the Eastern provinces. And thus a splendid foundation for future work was laid.

In 1899, after five years practical farm work, Mr. Ferguson accepted

the position of Professor of Dairying at the Michigan State Agricultural College. A year later he took up animal husbandry work and the following year was placed in charge of this department. During his year (1901) there was fed and fitted under his direction, Elm Park Lad, a Canadian-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer, which won the grand championship at the International Exposition, Chicago. In September, 1902, he severed his connection with the Michigan College and began his present duties as manager of the animal foods department of the great packing house of Swift & Company. In this work, it is needless to say, he has been most successful, and has made himself master, not only of his own special branch, but of many of the various lines of work carried on by an up-to-date packing concern. Especially is this true of the commercial side of the business, of which Mr. Ferguson has an exact and comprehensive knowledge.

In a special way, therefore, Mr. Ferguson is splendidly equipped to take up the work of educating Canadians as to the value and importance of the dead meat industry. During the past ten years, his time has been devoted almost entirely to animal husbandry, either in a practical way on a Canadian stock farm, in instruction work in a well equipped agricultural college, or in active management of an important department of one of the large packing concerns in the world. Having obtained a wide experience of practical animal husbandry, both on the farm and in his college work, Mr. Ferguson is now making a special study of the commercial side of the business. In this he is acquiring an experience that no other college man possesses, and in Chicago is the place to get it.

Though a resident of Uncle Sam's domains, Mr. Ferguson is still a Canadian in spirit, and looks forward to ending his days at Maplehurst Farm, which has been in the family for three generations. His interest in the prosperity of his native land continues. It was this, rather than the persuasive powers of the writer, that induced him to undertake the series as outlined for THE FARMING WORLD. He knows—no one better—the value of the dead meat trade to the live stock industry of the United States and is willing to set an example which will be securing similar advantages for the live stock interests of the Dominion.

J. W. W.

Canada's Great National Fair

With an aggregate attendance of over half a million and gross receipts totalling fully \$150,000, the Canadian National Exhibition of 1904 must be characterized as a magnificent success. Almost every day of the fair was a record one in so far as attendances was concerned. During the first week a couple of severe rainstorms hampered things somewhat. But the delightful exhibition weather of the second week fully made up for this and helped to swell the receipts beyond that of any previous show, and to put the management on easy street in so far as financing the enterprise is concerned. With a surplus of \$20,000 there should be something doing next year in the way of improved equipment both for exhibitors and visitors. But the success of a great fair is measured as much by the quantity and quality of the

these, prepared with great care by experts, follow. They make interesting and profitable reading.

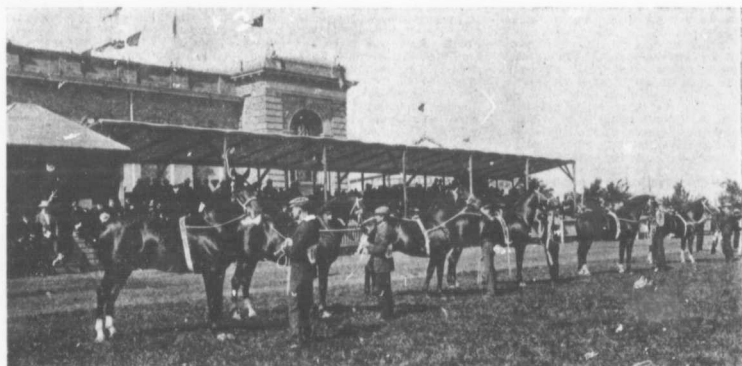
HORSES

There were 1,668 entries in the horse classes, as against 1,179 for 1903, but in point of quality the exhibits made this year far surpassed those of 1903. This was particularly to be remarked among the Standard-breds, Roadster, Thoroughbred and Clydesdales. Of the last named it can truly be said that there was lined up in the small judges' ring such classes of imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies as Canada had never before seen. Every stable, with perhaps one exception, sent out representatives to the ring, and, if they all could not win the coveted trophy, at least did a whole lot to vindicate the pre-eminence of this breed as the royalty of the

had ever seen of that trappy, fine-mannered, and splendidly-gaited horse, the English Hackney. Miss K. Wilks, of Galt, came in for third place with a string of Standard-breds, good animals all, but mixed, as is always the case with this breed, as to gait, style and conformation. The racing events, pulled off every afternoon, sandwiched in among the classes of light horses and saddlers in the large showing, were features that attracted a great deal of attention.

CLYDESDALES

Such an aggregation of Clydesdales Canada has never before seen, many of the leading importers having searched Scotland for the best to be had in order to meet competitors in the large showing here, and also the demand for the very best that can be obtained, a demand that has become a very strong one in Canada of late years. The judges officiating were Messrs. McLaren and Prof. Carlyle,



The Hackneys make a fine showing. The champion, Saxon, is at the head of the line.

exhibits as by large gate receipts and attendance. In this respect the Canadian National was not lacking. In fact, leaving the money question out of consideration, the exhibition throughout was a great success. In but few departments, and these of minor importance, was there anything lacking. The art, the manufacturers, the transportation, the process, the implement, the dairy, and other buildings were filled with most creditable displays. But it was left for live stock to crown them all. Never in the history of any annual fair on this continent has a finer and larger exhibit of live stock been seen. All kinds were there and mostly brought out in splendid fit. The chief feature was, no doubt, the magnificent show of the "red, white and roans." The Shorthorn breeders did themselves proud. The show excelled in quality the great display at the International last fall. The Hon. John Dryden, who visited the Royal Show of England last June, stated to the writer that he did not think the champion cow at the Royal would be in it with the magnificent representatives of Shorthorn perfection shown in the cow class at Toronto. It was indeed a show of which every Canadian might well feel proud.

But we must not linger. Our readers will be anxious to pass on to the more detailed accounts of the battles of the showing. Special reports of

draught horse realm. The Hackneys were also out in force, both imported and home-bred, and it says a good deal for Canada that the championship both for stallion and mare were awarded to Canadian-bred animals. The prize for the best ten animals was this year divided into two classes, one for the light and one for the heavy horses. These two classes had to meet for the possession of this honor last year, but it was judged a rather hard matter to rightfully discriminate between them. In the light harness horses this prize called out five strong strings, and again Canadian-breds won the honors of the day, the prize going to the splendid string of Hackneys exhibited by Mr. A. Yeager, of Simcoe. At the head of his string was his famous sire Hillhurst Sensation, followed by ten of his get, all as like as so many beans, and high-class harness step-pers, every one of them. One could have taken the first horse of the string and mated him perfectly with any one of the other nine. Next in order of merit, though perhaps a far less notable aggregation, really representing many times the dollars that the best string did, was the exhibit of Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmansville, Ont. Fresh from winning supreme honors in the ring at St. Louis, and in the breeding classes at Toronto, they were certain, entitled to their place as the best that Canada

of Colorado, both well-known in Canada, and while in the main their awards showed them to be familiar with the requirements of a draught horse, there were times when a very keen and discerning ringside talent gave indubitable proofs that they had from the other side of the fence decided otherwise. Twenty-five entries. The first class to enter the ring at two o'clock p.m. on Wednesday afternoon was the aged stallion's, four years old and over. Twenty-two of these marched into the ring and the judges tackled the game. The horses were as grand a lot as ever faced a judge. Splendid representatives of a splendid breed, they were an object lesson to the 400 numerous cranks in Canada who breed a worthless skate of a mare to a four-dollar Clydesdale grade stallion and then say the breed is running out. Grand, massive horses, wearing their feathers with all the pomp of the best, bodies nicely turned and sleek, walking with smooth, graceful, effortless tread, their majesty and ease of strength made an impressive sight. Not a hoof that was not good enough to last a lifetime on macadam and stone pavements. Not a pastern that did not spring resilient to the impact of the massive body above, and there was a wealth of bone, flat, clean and smooth, in the broad symmetrical and cordy legs, which, covered with fine, silky hair, spoke only of one

very good ones, the winner of third prize, Nately Pioneer being a grand big, well made horse, slightly faulty as to his hocks, but otherwise a hard one to beat. The Fonthill horse is one of good promise, a horse with quality in his limbs, and strength in his well-coupled body, as well as considerable style and action. Sand Boy still improves, and looks well after a heavy season in the stud. The two-year-old class was filled from the Sarnia stables only, and the prizes went one, two, three, on three fair entries. The only entry in the yearling class was that of J. E. Barrick, of Humberstone, Mars Jr., a good son of the Fonthill Mars, imp. The sweepstake ribbon was awarded to Sand Boy, for the second time at Toronto. He is certainly a credit to his owner, Mr. Gardhouse, and the importers, Messrs. Bawden & McDowell, of Exeter. Three-year-old

aged stallions were three in number, the one to get the rest was Prince Henry, owned by Sinclair & Sons, Coldstream, a big, heavy get of Grandeur and, a bay with lots of bone and fair quality, the second place being given to Jubilee Chief, owned by Robert Newman, of Woodford, a rather lengthy sort of horse, dark brown in color, light in bone, and with a rather straight hind leg. The third prize horse, Gordon Anderson, owned by Stanley Isaac, of Paisley, by far the most impressive looking individual of them all proved to be such a bad goer that he was placed third. The three-year-olds were a much better lot, and comprised McAirlie's Best for Graham Bros., winner of first place, a good colt of Ratepayer's, owned by Andrew Grady of Mayfield, called Wild America, came in for second, and another good one owned by Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherry-

general purpose class was something of a novelty to many of the visitors of the fair, used as they are in many parts of Canada to seeing an animal very often of the pony Clyde order come out as general purpose. Here the class calls for an animal more of the style of a heavy carriage horse. The prizes were awarded by Mr. Peter Christie, of Manchester. The classes were filled with horses of a very useful kind, being all animals of good, strong build and showing considerable hot blood and fine action.

HACKNEYS

This is a breed that is rapidly springing into favor in Canada, and its representatives in both the harness and breeding classes were many and exceptionally fine. In the smaller ring the breeding classes were lined up and the call for aged stallions brought out as goolly a company as



The Ayrshire Herds in the Judging Ring.

fillies had only two entries, that of Fonthill, Lancashire Lass getting first, and Lady Darnley, shown by J. M. Gardhouse, coming second. The latter also captured first for yearling filly with Lady Luetta, and she had to beat two other good ones from the Fonthill Farm. First for brood mare with foal was sent to the stables of John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, their mare Laura being one of the quality kind. To get it she had to beat Moulton Marianne, a grand one from the Fonthill Farm. Her colt, by Pride of Hatfield, also won first for colt of 1904, with Moulton of Marianne's colt second. These were two that would have bothered the Clydesdale fillies that were out some to have beaten. Mare with two of her progeny was won by the Fonthill mare Letta, with her two fillies, Lancashire Lass and Jean, captured the prize, and the championship for mare any age was won by J. M. Gardhouse's mare Luella.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES

The Canadian-bred heavy draught exhibit, in a general way, was not up to very much. Better ones can be seen at local fairs in many parts of Ontario. The classes seldom failed to bring out a few good ones, but also a number that were indifferent, appeared in most, and the entries were not numerous, anyway. The

wood, MacClure, a get of Old McQueen, came in for third. There were also two very creditable entries from the stables of Messrs. Smith & Richardson, gets of that good horse Royal Cairnton.

The class for heavy draught mare or gelding was a feature of interest, a lot of fine-looking ones being out, and as is usual where there is some variation of type, ringside opinions were at variance, but with such a judge as Robt. Ness at the bat, the best was bound to come to the top, and the bay gelding Nat, sired by Eastfield Laddie, owned by the Hendrie Co., of Lorne Street, was led out to first place; B. H. Millard's entry got second; that of Donovan & Robbins', Seaforth, third, and Idonia Queen, owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdal's, took fourth. When judged in harness later on, single horse to wagon, the Donovan & Robbins' entry was set back and Idonia Queen brought up to third place with her stable mate, which did not get inside the money under Ness, was placed fourth. This was in a much better class, and a class in which the three-year-old Royal Princess, who was placed second in class for three-year-old fillies, by the same judges, did not get a place.

GENERAL PURPOSE

The style of horse exhibited in the

is not often seen anywhere. Ten lined up for the award, which was placed by Mr. West, of New York. Every one was an exceptionally fine animal. Mr. Robert Beith's fine string had got back from St. Louis, and the well known champion Saxon entered the ring looking in fine trim. Hiliustrated Sensation, who is making so much of the Hackney history in Canada as a sire of high class, trappy harness horses, and Frangley's Sportsman, were old acquaintances, and with them were a lot of new arrivals, amongst them a fine, breezy looking fellow imported by R. Ness & Sons; Dainty Lord, Borrow Moss and Canny Boy, imported by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., three chestnuts that would bear some inspection and take some beating. Barthope Performer, owned at Brampton, by Messrs. Brown & Burrell, a very dark chestnut, is also a very toppy horse, and can move some too. Adam Dawson, of Camvington, Ont., had in another good one, Painslack Prime Minister, a handsome brown, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. There was not much contention for first place, as Saxon was out to win, and his wonderful way of going placed him an outstanding winner. Second place was given to the Bell Boy, exhibited by R. Ness & Sons. He is a handsome chestnut, rather above the average height, perhaps the truest goer in the

field and a high actor as well. Third place was given to Hillhurst Sensation, though his placing was not altogether to the mind of the talent, a number of whom seemed to consider the Hassard string the best. Shanty Lord getting only fourth place. The three-year-old class turned up another string of nine, headed by another mover of the sensational kind, and J. B. Hogate's Thornton Royalty, who, without a great deal to recommend him, showed a way of going that reminded one of the dark brown horse that is making the Waverly stables famous. Second place went to income, owned by W. C. Quickfall, of Glenail; third to Norfolk Performer, D. Dalton, Delhi, and fourth to K. Beith of Bowmanville, for his young imported chestnut Ivanhoe. K. Beith won the first in two-year-olds with his St. Louis junior champion St. David, and second with a good, big, handsome one, Terrigton Bellerophon. Third went to J. B. Hogate. First and second in year-olds went to the Beith string also, and third to a son of old Square Shot, owned by A. G. H. Luxton, of Milton. This exhibitor also won second in three-year fillies, first again going to the Beith string for his handsome chestnut mare, Smylett Duchess. First and second again went to this exhibitor for yearlings. Crossley, of Rossean, won first for brood mare, and again first for foal of 1904, this being a foal by Beith's stallion Saxon. The filly is a good one and shows the same high, true action as her sire, a fact that Saxon will one day be as celebrated as a sire as he now is as a show horse. The championships in stallions was contested by Saxon and Hogate's Thornton Royalty, and the action of both horses as they showed their paces was an interesting sight. The Beith string captured both trophies, Saxon again vindicating his prowess in stallions, and the handsome chestnut mare Priscilla capturing the championship for females.

ROADSTERS

There was a long string of entries in the roadster classes, and most of them were good ones, too. First in aged stallions was won by Ren Wilks, owned by A. C. McMillan, of Erin West. This one also won the championship. A splendid pair came out in the three-year-olds, Lucky Bruno King, owned by J. Rogers, and Wild-irno King, owned by J. L. Clark, of Norval. This latter horse is a very stylish fellow and a good mover. In the two-year-olds there was a good turnout and the first prize went to a nicely turned and fine going bay, Mikado 1st. A colt by Furioso, bred by I. Natrass, Millbrook, came second, and third place was taken by Wilks' McKinley, owned by J. McKenzie, of Presque Isle. This one is nicely turned and sweet, a fine mover and breezy looking. He was champion in the yearling class in 1903. There were quite a number of contestants for the championship and the judges were a long time in deciding. Three-year fillies was a tight class, first went to C. Stein's mare, Miss McCrowen; second to F. Shaver, Islington, and third to G. F. Smith, of Guelph, with a mare by Lorraine. It was the class for two-year-olds that held the winner for the championships and this was perhaps the strongest class that came out. The winner was a fine going little bay mare owned by Fuller Bros., of Norval, and sired by the good show and breeding horse Golden Jubilee. Second to this mare came the one that held the championship last year. Myrtle, owned by John McKenzie, of Presque Isle, Ont. Third place was taken by a nice chestnut owned by J. D. McGib-

bon, Milton, Ont. The first class for brood mares brought out a mixed-looking lot, but there was an outstanding winner in the string. Nellie Gold Leaf, owned by M. E. Mitchell, of Ingersoll, Ont. She is a mare of wonderful show quality. Her colt also won first in the 1904 class.

STANDARD BREES

Classes were not very well filled. An interesting feature was the judging of the aged stallions in harness, and their speeding round the ring. First went to the well known Oro Wilks, Second to the Ison, owned by W. H. Riddell, and third to Golden Jubilee, owned by Armstrong & Cheyne, Brampton. 2-year-olds were shown by Miss Wilks, Galt, and Stanley Isaac, Paisley, and placed respectively. The champion mare was owned by Paterson Bros. of East Toronto Viola E., sired by Diplomat and dam by Caledonia Chief.

CARRIAGE AND COACH

There was a fair number of entries in these classes, and a number of fine individuals. J. L. Reid, of Derry West, had a number of fine ones of his own breeding well to the front. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, had a good imported coach horse that deserved better than third place in the aged class. R. Ness & Sons had also a good one in the three-year-olds. There were a large number of exhibitors of mares in this class.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

How are we to find adequate language to describe a display of Shorthorns surpassing any previous exhibit of this grand old breed it is the very centre of the most famous breeding ground of the red, white and roans, on this continent?

The necessarily limited space at our disposal absolutely prohibits an attempt even at conveying to our readers, by individual description, the battles that were fought in the little crowded paddock on this memorable occasion. For two long days the classes, one after another, filed in before the judges, Messrs. Robt. Millar and John T. Gibson, who worked with the utmost diligence and painstaking care over every class drawn up before them. Only twice or thrice was the official referee, Mr. Thos. Russell, called to adjudicate where they had failed to agree. Nevertheless, there were now and then cases where the policy of give-and-take between the two judges was apparent, again confirming our preference for the single judge system.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association had supplemented the very liberal prize list by a grant of \$5,000, thus creating purses well worth striving for, but we venture to say most of the contestants, once the battle was called, lost sight for the meantime of the dollar and cent side of the question in the glory of winning (or trying to), such was the keenness of the competition. In addition to the many familiar exhibitors whose names were catalogued in this class, were a number of newer ones, and by way of returning the compliment paid to the Western breeders, by the visit of several breeders from Eastern Canada to the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg, the Van Horne herd had come down from East Selkirk, Manitoba. From the United States had come a show herd of no less fame than that of J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Indiana, and these outside herds added immensely to the interest of the exhibit. The prize list had been very greatly improved by the elimination of the class for bulls 4 years old and over, consequently all bulls over three years were shown together and the animals presented

were a much fresher lot than usual under the old classification. Seven bulls lined up when the class was called, five of which were imported, viz., Prince Sunbeam, from Sir William Van Horne's estate, Village Champion, from Senator Edwards' stable, J. W. Russell's Fitzstephen Forester; McDonald Bros. Keith Baron, and Crenshaw's Scottish Hero, and the Canadian-bred Lord Chesterfield, owned by J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Indiana; W. B. Watts' Sons Volasco 40th, and Jas. I. Davidson's Missie's Prince. Mr. Millar not having arrived, Referee Russell was asked to act with Mr. Gibson, and the fun began. The Robbins' bull, Lord C. 'sterfield, had been doing a successful stunt down the circuit of the great American fairs, and the "talent" were all expectation as to his chances here. He was bred by Thos. Redmond, of Millbrook, Ont., by Sailor Champion, out of a Matchless dam. The Van Horne bull, imported, Prince Sunbeam, bred by Robt. Bruce, by Prince of Archers, had only recently been purchased from Mr. Fitzstephen, who was well known abroad that since his appearance in the ring a year ago, he had developed wonderfully. The Watts had in the Nicholson-bred White Volasco, 40th, a great, massive bull that many thought would prove a winner. It was soon apparent that it was a fight between the two roans, Prince Sunbeam and Lord Chesterfield, both of the thick, blocky type, and both brought out in the pink of condition. The white Volasco, not conforming quite so closely to the type now winning, dropped into third place, with the Luthie-bred Village Champion, from the Rockland herd, in fourth position. After a lengthy consultation the judges failed to agree on the order of the two great roans, and the ring was finally dispersed to be brought back later before Mr. Millar as referee, and his ruling sent the coveted red ticket to the imported Prince Sunbeam. He is, perhaps, a trifle thicker all through, a bit better packed along the back, and with somewhat fuller crops, but his rival surpasses him in length and liveliness and hind quarter. Fifteen 2-year-old bulls lined up before Messrs. Gibson and Millar and a grand lot they were. Harry Smith's Gold Drop, a thick, blocky red, bred by Cargills, was picked for first; G. H. Oak's Invincible for second, and R. Gibson's imp. Guy Lothario third, with John Gardhouse & Sons' imp. Scottish Prince in fourth place. This rating did not meet with very general favor from the ring side talent, many considering that the Gardhouse bull should have gone higher, at least into second place.

There were nine senior yearlings out, Hon John Dryden & Son's thick, low-set, level, red Clipper Prince made a strong first. Goodfellows coming next with Remus, followed by Russell's Breastplate, Robson's White Hall Ramsden, and Elliott's Wanderer's Star.

Again there were nine entries forward in the junior yearling class, the most uniform lot thus far presented. The red ticket again went to Dryden's entry for another son of Prince Gloster, Edna, a Prince, a deep, thick-fleshed one of the sort that's wanted. A good second was found in the showy roan, son of Lord Chesterfield, Admiral Chesterfield, sired in capital form by Capt. Robson. Third went to the Van Horne entry, Vain Baron, one of the best backed bulls in the bunch. He was bred by the same party, and went to the imported roan Old Lancaster, shown by Amos, and fifth to Royal Star, bred and owned by John Watt.

The call for senior bull calves brought out a sensational ring of twenty-four. In this lot was found the junior male champion. Thos. Redmond was the fortunate exhibitor with Margold Sailor, by Sailor Champion, out of a Prime Minister Margold, a dark roan of almost faultless conformation, and afterwards made junior male champion. For the blue, the judges selected Edwards' Red Champion, the first prize winner in his class at the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg. This left the third place only for the Robbins' calf, Lavender Lad. Dryden's Bertie's Hero fitted into fourth place, with Pettit's States-bred Royal Coronet following.

The Nicholsons contributed the winning calf out of a very uniform lot of 14 juniors, with the red and white son of imp. Spicy Count, Count of Monte Cristo. Aitroll, with Blythe-son's Ruler won second over the Van Horne entry, Trout Creek Guard, a decision that might easily have been reversed. Fourth went to Crerar's Scottishman, with Edward's Rob Roy following.

by that wonderfully successful sire "Lad for Missie," these cows are big and wide, and deep and thick, and carrying every ounce of flesh that skill and feed could put on. The second prize cow, Lad's Lady, was only beaten by the somewhat stronger back of the Canadian-bred entry. Mayflower has a wonderful strength of back, well covered, great girth, full bulging neck, veins and great depth, width and levelness of quarters, and withal a beautifully motherly head, and an udder that would delight the heart of the dual purpose enthusiast. Goodfellow's massive roan, Water Cross, dropped into fourth, leaving fifth for last year's sweepstakes winner, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, shown this year by the Watts, and showing evidence of rather long continued high pressure. Groff's Roan Mary, and Edwards' Missie 133rd, made up the short list. Nine 2-year-old heifers were next presented for the judges' consideration. The big roan, Lad's Missie, from the Robbins' stalls, looked for a time like topping the class, but favor finally settled on the sweet, captivating, rich

to the ring and again the judges had a most difficult task. Eight were finally drawn, the balance sent back to the barns. Fortune favored Senator Edwards, and his general manager Joe Barnett picked the first and fourth plums with Zoe of Pine Grove and Missie of Pine Grove, respectively, both by Marquis of Zenda. Second went to Van Horne's Duthie-bred Collynie Bashful, Crerar's Gem of Ballechin 3rd got third, with Lady Hampton fifth for Geo. Amos & Son.

From fence to fence of the cattle ring extended the 33 senior heifer calves, and a more charming lot of winsome beauties never did judges face. After a lot of sifting a short heat of 17 were drawn and as the balance were dismissed, such comments were heard as, "Not a bad one in the lot," "That bunch would make a grand foundation for a beginner," "Have seen worse ones winning," etc. But to business; the fight—and it was a tight—lay between the first prize and junior champion female at the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg. The Platt-bred Spicy's Duchess, from the



The Senior Shorthorn Heifer Calves. James Yule and Spicy Duchess are in the foreground to the right.

The classification of females had been made similar to that for males, with no special class for three-year-olds, the definition being "cow three years and over." And never before in the history of Canadian show rings was there such a turn out of magnificent cows; great, deep-fleshed, table-backed matrons, emblematic of all that is best in the present day Scottish type. In fact, throughout the females the rings were of a strikingly sensational character and remarkable for uniformity of type and perfection of finish; from every ring dozens of individuals were unable to reach the money that would do credit to any breeder's herd.

Excitement ran high when the 18 mature females were lined up and the ringside was packed with eager on-lookers. Clearly, the fight lay between the two great States-bred cows from the Indiana herd and the Winnipeg female champion from the Manitoba herd. After long and careful deliberation, that magnificent model of Shorthorn perfection, the six-year-old roan Mayflower 3rd, by Royal Sailor, carried the red rosette for the Van Horne contingent, with Robbins' grand cows 2nd and 3rd. Both bred by the exhibitor and both

roan Missie of Pine Grove, the imported daughter of the six thousand dollar Missie 133rd, from the Edwards string. For third place was selected the Watt-bred Mildred 12th, shown by Van Horne. Israel Groff scored fourth with Lady Fanny 9th; Robbins' next with Lad's Secret, followed by Watts' entry, Beauty 45th.

The senior yearling heifers were 15 in number, and again an exceptionally strong class, containing, as afterwards proved, the junior female champion. So uniform were the lot that ten head were drawn out of the fifteen. This time the Indiana herd played the winning card with the Majestic red and white daughter of their great show and stock bull, Lad for Me, Lad's Emma out of the imported Emma 2nd, by Captain of the Guard. She is certainly a paragon of a heifer, one in a thousand, but she by no manner of means ran away from the Watt entry, Irene Stamford, which gave her a good fight for place, finally settling into second. A big, thick, strong heifer she is. Capt. Robson's Lady Dorothy 41st was next, with the Amos' entry, Maria 12th, Van Horne's Spicy Wimple, and Robbins' Lad's Clara following in the order named.

Fifteen junior yearlings trooped in-

Van Horne string, and the Fairbairn calf Felicia, recently acquired by the Watts. A wonderful pair of roans, low down, blocky, strong, broad-backed, with beautiful briskets, bulging neck, veins, and sweet heads, but the Spicy Marquis calf showed rather fuller in crops and smoother in shoulders and was finally sent to the top. The American herd furnished the third prize, Pearl Russell; Dryden's Roan Golden Sunbeam fourth; Aitroll's Lady Hope of Ridgewood next, followed by Edward's Nonpareil of Pine Grove, Redmond's Thornhill Daisy 35, Amos' Bashful, and Dryden's Roan Golden Sunbeam fourth. Good material still to pick from.

Would the stream never stop? 19 bonnie heifers in the junior calf class; who says the Shorthorns are not holding their own? Ten plump lassies were left when the sifting process was applied. The States herd winning out with Lad's Clara and scoring fifth with Lad's Emma 2nd, but who, looking at these two red beauties, would guess at there being four places between them? So it proved, however, Capt. Robson's Queen Sunbeam slipped into second, Crerar's Scottish Lass into third, H. Smith's Spring-hurst's Gem into fourth, and Edward's

Missie of P. G. sixth; while in the short heat there still remained John Cardhouse's Pride of Aberfeldy, Alex. Smith's Rector and Annie Lowrie 58th, Watson's Maud Adams, and Atrill's Seashell.

As above stated, the Van Horne cow, Mayflower, was awarded the senior championship, and the Robbins' senior yearling, Lad's Emma, the junior championship, and when these marvels of Shorthorn perfection came together for the grand female championship, opinion was divided as to which should win. However, the consensus of ragside talent agreed with the judges in giving the place of honor to the cow who, in spite of being a 5-year-old, was so faultless in her lines and perfect in her finish. This indeed was her crowning glory, and she looked as though she knew it, with her head held high, and her free noble carriage, every inch a champion. She had defeated a heifer of great facilities as they are made and whose equal does not probably exist on the continent.

Sir Wm. Van Horne has in Mr. Jas. Yule a manager of undoubted skill, both in training, breeding, fitting and showing, and since taking charge of Sir William's Selkirk estate a little over a year ago, has been gathering around him a few Short-horns of the kind that win. Making his first showing at the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg in July and winning out under strong competition, the decision was made to come on to try issues with the giants at Toronto. Down through the singles the Manitoba contingent had been scoring so that when the herds (graded herds this year for the first time) were ordered out, Manager Yule was able to marshal a group that was practically invincible. At the head stood the grand champion bull, Prince Sunbeam, with the grand champion female, Mayflower, the 3rd prize 2-year-old Mildred 12th, and prize junior yearling Collyer's Bashful, and the 1st prize calf Spicy's Duchess. It was a magnificent aggregation, and well might Mr. Yule feel gratified at such a victory.

Right close up, with no gap between them, stood the Indiana herd, made up of 2nd prize bull Lord Chesterfield, and prize cow Lad's Lady, and prize 2-year-old Lad's Missie, 1st prize senior yearling Lad's Emma, and the 1st prize junior calf Lad's Clara 2nd. Apart from the wonderful individual excellence of this group was the fact that all the females were bred by the exhibitors and the get of their stock bull Lad for Me.

The third prize went to Senator Edwards, with Village Champion; Missie 13rd; the 1st prize 2-year-old Missie of Pine Grove; 4th prize junior yearling, Missie of Pine Grove 5th; and the junior calf, Missie of Pine Grove 6th; a Missie herd of very marked uniformity.

The junior herd contest brought out 7 lots, all of which were smiled on the stranger this time, and the coveted red ticket went to the Robbins' bunch, all bred by themselves. Second went to Edwards, and third to Van Horne.

Six lots of four calves bred and owned by the exhibitors responded to the call and made a most interesting class. The Indiana herd again won out, but not before the referee had been called to settle a tie with Harry Smith's quartette all by his first prize 2-year-old bull Gold Drop.

Third went to the Rockland entry and fourth to Dryden.

For three animals, the get of one bull, 8 lots were out, Robbins showing 3 groups, Edwards two, Dryden and Atrill one each, and Harry Smith

his Gold Drop calves. Robbins' 3 lots were all sired by Lad for Me, a most remarkable achievement certainly. 1st went to the 2nd prize cow Lad's Lady, and prize 2-year-old Lad's Missie, and the sensational yearling, Lad's Emma, an invincible trio without question. Edwards' gets Marquis of Zenda got into second, and Dryden's Prince Gloster trio third. Robbins again scored on two animals, the progeny of one cow, winning first on the get, Emma 2nd and third on the progeny of Clara 55, both imported cows. Second went to the progeny of Missie 16th, exhibited by Senator Edwards.

HEIFERS

The show of the English white-faced breed was this year more numerous than for many years past and some of the exhibits showed a good deal of quality. W. H. Hunter, of The Maples, Orangeville, had the largest number of entries and is working into a good herd. The F. W. Stone Stock Co., of Guelph, had a fine lot and won with their three-year-old heifer the sweepstakes medal for best female of the breed. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., who has still the lead, had forward a grand lot in the pink of condition and won with his bull the male champion and with his herd the first place. J. A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont., is a comparatively new exhibitor, but he got some of the ribbons from the older exhibitors, especially winning with a grand bull calf, R. I. Fenhall, No. 1, Ont., had secured for the imported and Corporation bred at Westbury, England. The bull classes were only moderately filled but had several good animals. Bourton, England, by Mark Hanna, is a very good type of the breed, champion.

In the cow class there was a close contest between the leading three and some thought that Hunter's cow was quite equal to her rival. She is longer and with a very good quarter, and both are a trifle out of the smooth lines seen in the younger classes. The Stone heifer, Sweetheart 34th, by Baronet, is a good one and well brought out. W. H. Hunter had first for his yearling bull, which we hope to see grow into a very good one and be again a winner. He also won first for best young herd bred by exhibitors, under two years old.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

This was rather an off year for the blacks from the north of Scotland. There were but two exhibitors, and the classes for bulls especially were not well filled. W. R. Stewart, Lucanville, had the pair of aged bulls—Goderich Chief, 37437, and Scots, 42512. There were no two-year-olds. James Bowman, Guelph had first and second for yearlings, and first, second and third for bull calves. This year, cows four years old and upwards, were dropped out, though strangely enough were retained in the preferences. Many breeders think that this is a mistake as the four-year-old class of cows was one always well filled. James Bowman was in the cow class with Mayflower 2nd, and she had also the medal for best female any age. W. R. Stewart won for yearling heifer with another Mayflower 2nd. He won both herd prizes, as the rule requiring a bull over two years ruled out Jas. Bowman. The graded herd, tried this year for the first time, is not popular with many exhibitors. It follows the American fashion but does not give the smaller breeds a chance for a herd prize, and follows the tendency to give the bulk of the prize money to a few animals which may be only a trifle better than the next in order.

GALLOWAYS

The show of Galloways was also smaller than usual, and the competition this year was confined to Robert Shaw, Brantford, and J. McCrae, Guelph. The latter herd was fresh from the Winnipeg show where they made a good record. In calves, Mr. Shaw won with a beautiful level heifer calf, and thought he should have had the same place with his bull calf, but the judges preferred the smaller, shorter-legged, chunky fellow. The aged bull class was a very good one. Cedric IV, an old champion at the Royal of England, Highland Society Show of Scotland, the Pan American at Buffalo, was again first, and carrying his years well. He is a fine type of a beef bull. Shaw's Viceroy of Castlemick, bred by Sir Robert Jardine, Lockbeie, Scotland, has a fine back and shoulders hard as any breed. The third prize bull is a deep-ribbed, heavy fellow, half brother to a Royal winner this year. In cows, Cedric IV was again first and was awarded the champion medal. She has a great back and loins and was champion at the late Winnipeg show. There were some younger ones in both herds of great merit and calculated to keep up the record made by the hardy Galloways in Canada and especially in the North-West, where they are in great demand for Western ranches.

DAIRY CATTLE

The dairy cows at the Canadian National Exhibition this year were stronger numerically and of superior quality to the exhibits of former years. Most of the animals were of good form and well fitted, but it was very evident that dry cows, unconditioned, unless well advanced, can not successfully compete with fresh milkers, properly cared for and fitted. Intending exhibitors of dairy cattle should, if possible, have their cows fresh, or, at least, heavily springing at show time; for dry cows, the milk indications were at a disadvantage in the ring, though they in reality may be excellent producers.

Of the four breeds of dairy cattle three only were represented, there being no entries in the Guernsey class, which is to be regretted. Of the classes shown, the Ayrshires greatly predominated in numbers, and although the exhibits represented many different herds, they were remarkable for their superior condition, and, with a few exceptions, for their excellent uniformity. Ayrshire breeders and judges are after large sized animals, more nearly approaching the dairy form than heretofore, and say great importance on large teats.

AYRSHIRES

W. W. Ogilvie, of Lachine Rapids, Que., was the most successful exhibitor in this class. Though his successes were principally due to his calves, year-olds and 2-year-olds, or young things generally; his aged stock being scarcely equal to the exhibits of other breeders. Some of his wins are as follows: 1st and 2nd for 2-year-old; 3rd for bull one year; 1st for bull calf under one year; 1st for bull six months old; 3rd and 5th for aged cows; 1st and 3rd for heifers; 1st for four, the progeny of one bull; 1st and 3rd for the young herd; 3rd for the graded herd; and 1st and 3rd, heifer calf under 1 year. Robert Reford, of St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., came next, his successes being chiefly due to his aged exhibits, winning the championship with his three-year-old, imported, "Howe's Pizzaway"; 1st in the year-old bull section; 2nd and 4th in aged

cows; 1st in cows 3 years old; 1st in dry cows; 1st in heifer one year old out of milk, and several other creditable prizes in group sections. Robert Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont., were quite successful with their aged cows, which were large, carefully bred, well formed animals of pronounced dairy conformation, having large udders and especially good teats.

That veteran champion of dairy contests, Mr. J. G. Clapp, of Ottawa, was out strong in young stuff, and won a fair share of the prizes in the junior classes with stock of his own breeding, and left early to compete at St. Louis. A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., and Wm. Stewart, of the same place, each had creditable herds out in fine trim. Stewart's noted cow Jean Armour, was out and looking well, but not in her deepest milk.

JERSEYS

The Jersey exhibit was about equal to last year's in numbers. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., were the most successful exhibitors. Their Jersey herd was the largest exhibit of live stock on the grounds, and were models in both form and condition, indicating wise breeding and careful fitting. With their aged bull "Blue Blood," he won the championship and 1st in the aged bull section, also winning the championship and 1st prize in the aged cow section with "Minette of Brampton," and many other prizes. David Duncan, of Don, Ont., came second in the prize list, securing 1st with "Lady Primrose of Don," sired by Blue Blood. This is almost a model Jersey heifer and competed very closely for the championship, and will doubtless be a future favorite. He also won 1st and 3rd on four animals the progeny of one bull (sired by "Blue Blood"), and 1st and 4th on young herd (also sired by "Blue Blood"), also 2nd in the graded herd section. Of the other exhibitors, Cockburn and Porter ranked about equal, each herd containing some good animals.

HOLSTEINS

The Holstein exhibit, though hardly so large as a year ago, was very good. Two of last year's exhibitors dropped out of the competition, but R. F. Heicks, of Newtonbrook, and S. R. Beck, of South Cayuga, were added to the list of exhibitors, making the number of herds represented the same as last year.

James Rennie, of Norwich, Ont., had a good herd all carefully bred, of good dairy conformation and well conditioned, and proved to be the most successful, winning the championship with his two-year-old bull "Cornelia's Posch," a large, hardy-looking fellow of good dairy indications, with a record of 1st last year, and 1st as a calf. He also had 1st in the aged bull section with "Schuiling de Kol," and 1st in all the group sections, as well as several 2nds and 3rds. W. H. Simmons, of New Durham, Ont., won 2nd in the two-year-old bull section with "Iosco's Pride," 1st in the yearling bulls and several prizes for cows and groups. But his cows, though young and healthy, were dry and showed to disadvantage. S. W. Clemons, of St. George, Ont., though quite successful, would have had a higher standing had his cows been fresh milkers. R. F. Heicks, of Newtonbrook, Ont., showed a very typical, well formed herd, and his cows had every indication of being marvelous producers, but they lacked fitting, or they might have materially altered the prize list.

The grade dairy stock show was very poorly contested, only two sections having opposition. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., having

things pretty much their own way, except second and third in the aged cow section, which went to W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rosland, Ont., and McDonald Bros., of Woodstock, Ont., respectively.

SHEEP

The sheep exhibit was equal to that of other years, and, perhaps, a little less in average quality. A critical report of this department by an expert was arranged for, but up to the time of going to press it had not reached this office. We shall therefore be compelled to hold it over for next issue.

BERKSHIRES

As compared with recent years the Berkshire display was a good one, though not as large as we have seen in the old days. The Berkshire is still the favorite hog with many and their number is not decreasing. In the older sections this year the competition was not as keen as has been seen in other shows, though some good ones were out withal. W. H. Durham, Toronto, was an outstanding winner in most of the older sections. The champion boar of '03 won first in the aged class and the championship again for his owner. He is holding his age well, and looks as smooth almost as a yearling. He certainly deserved the honor. Durham had also the second winner, and W. B. Cockburn, Hamilton, third. In yearlings, Durham had 1st and 3rd, with Wm. Wilson, Brampton, a good second. In boars under 12 months, Durhams was again to the front. For boar under six months, there was a good lot out, with 1st going to Wilson, and 2nd and 3rd to Thos. Teasdale, Concord, for two nice smooth fellows. In aged sows, 1st, 2nd and 3rd went to Durham, his champion sow of last year winning 1st and championship again. In yearlings he had 1st and 2nd, and Wilson 3rd, in not too strong a class. In sows under the year there was a strong class. Durham had 1st and 2nd, the former for a sow of good length and well filled hams. Wilson had 3rd for a good type, though a little light behind. Ten sows under six months faced the judges. Here Wilson came to the top with 1st, 2nd and 3rd for three nice smooth sows of good size and depth, especially the 1st and 2nd winners. Teasdale had 4th for a good type, though a little small. For boar and two sows, any age, Durham had 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Wilson stood 1st for four pigs, get of one boar, and also for four pigs, produce of one sow. Teasdale followed him in both classes, with two good second. The young stock shown was very good.

YORKSHIRES

The Yorkshires, as was to be expected, put up the finest exhibit in the swine department. On the whole there was no marked improvement in quality over other years, excepting, perhaps, in young stock. There is a tendency among some of the Yorkshire breeders to, perhaps, overdo the bacon type, and get length at the expense of constitution. This would be a mistake. A breeding hog must have constitution in order to produce good, thrifty pigs, that will feed well and make money for the farmer. There may be a danger of overdoing the long bacon type, especially in breeding stock, with breeders should guard against and which judges should consider in awarding prizes. Had this been kept strictly in view at Toronto, some of the awards might have been different.

The judges in this class were Messrs. Teasdale and Garbutt, and they had no easy task. In aged boars, D. C. Flatt & Son had it all their own

way, carrying off three ribbons for boars of good type. In the yearling class some good ones were out. Flatt again scored first, and R. F. Duck & Son second, for a fine boar with good legs and a fine under-line, that many good judges thought should have been placed first. Joseph Featherston & Co. had a fine yearling, even feller. For boar under one year, Flatt had an easy winner in his imported boar, a splendid good type, smooth, even, well filled, and of good length. He was awarded the silver medal, and rightly so as the best boar on the grounds. For boar under six months there was a strong class out. Flatt had first again, and Featherston second for a good pig, but not in high condition. James E. Keough came in for third place for a nice, even feller. The aged sow class brought some old stagers out. Flatt had 1st and 2nd for his old sow, a winner at many previous shows, and a younger one which many thought should have been placed first, as the old sow had, perhaps, outlived her usefulness. Duck & Son had third, and strange to say, their first prize boar at Guelph last fall did not get a place. The yearling sows were a nice bunch. Duck had out a Winter Fair winner, that only got third place, Flatt coming in for 1st and 2nd. James Wilson & Sons, Fergus, had a nice bunch, two of their winners at Guelph, but did not get a place. Sows under one year were a good class, with Duck an easy winner on a full, even sow. Under six months' sows were a good lot. The judges shut out a couple of winning lots for being over age, to teach the breeders a lesson, so it was claimed, but why they did not begin earlier in the game was not explained. Flatt again was first, with Keough 2nd and Duck 3rd. In herds, Flatt had much the best of it. He also had first for get of boar, and for produce of one sow, with the second. Flatt had the sweepstakes sow, as well as the champion boar.

TAMWORTHS

The Tamworths, though not in large numbers, were out in better strength than a year ago, especially in sows. The boars, as a class, were not as strong as they might be. Honors were well distributed. A. Elliott & Son, Galt, Ont., were to the front in boars, getting first for aged boar and also for boar under 1 year. D. Douglas & Son had first for yearling boar, with Bertram Hoskins, a new exhibitor, second. Colwell Bros. had 1st, 2nd and 3rd in boars under six months. In sows, the contest for first place was largely between Colwell and Douglas, the former getting first for sow under 1 year and also under 6 months, and the latter, first for aged and yearling sows.

In the herd judging some little fun was expected, the judges not having adhered to the one type in the previous sections. But they got over the difficulty by ignoring previous awards and picking out the most even lots, which is, perhaps, the right way. Elliott & Son had first, and Colwell Bros. 2nd and 3rd. Colwell had everything in the get of boar and sow. Elliott had the champion boar, and Douglas the champion sow.

CHESTER WHITES

There were two exhibitors of Chester Whites, D. DeCoursey, and W. H. Wright, who put up a fairly good show, though there was a little too much variation in type. In boars, each one had two firsts. DeCoursey had the best of it in sows, Wright getting only first on aged sow. In herds, Wright had first, while honors in get of boar and sow went to his rival.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS

There was about the usual number out in this class, that is, enough to take up the prize money. Essex and Jersey Reds were represented. The money expended here might better be spent upon some of the other classes in which there is more competition and interest.

BACON HOGS

There were twelve entries in the bacon hog exhibit, eight of them by Yorkshire breeders. In addition there were two lots of Tamworths, and one lot each of Berkshires and Chester Whites. The display throughout was hardly up to what it should be in point of quality. Several hogs were over size, and not a few showed considerable unevenness. Only breeders exhibited. It might be well at a show like Toronto to have an additional class for grade hogs, raised solely for the block. The breeder is apt sometimes to get his animals overweight, especially if they are entered in the breeding sections. Dr. Smaile, of the Davies Packing Co., Prof. Cummings, Guelph, and Thos. Teasdale, made the awards. The prizes all went to Yorkshires. D. C. Platt & Sons, Yorkshires first and fourth; Jos. Featherston & Sons second, and R. F. Duck & Sons third and fifth. There was not much between the first and second prize lots. Both lots were perhaps a shade heavy. Featherston's lot, so the judges claimed, lacked a little in finish, and this put him to second place, though no mistake would have been made had the decision gone the other way. One of Duck's lot, though even, were hardly filled out as well as the others. A very good pen of Tamworths was shown, but it did not get a place. Two lots, both Yorkshires, were thrown out for being too heavy.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING

The live stock judging competitions were keenly contested this year. In some of the sections as many as 35 competitors entered the ring to size up the different breeds. Fully two-thirds of those who competed were students or ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College. The awards were as follows:

Dairy cattle—1, R. H. Williams, Dundalk; 2, James Ferguson, Dalmeny; 3, James McKenzie, Queen's Hill; 4, Alfred G. Crawford, Oro.

Beef cattle—1, W. B. Watts, Salem; 2, John Millar, Balsam; 3, Daniel H. Jones, Guelph; 4, A. S. Gardhouse, Highfield.

Sheep—1, R. H. Williams, Dundalk; 2, J. A. Telfer, Paris; 3, Jas. Mackenzie, Queen's Hill; 4, J. C. Cross, Jarvis.

Bacon hogs—1, R. H. Williams, Dundalk; 2, D. H. Jones, Guelph; 3, C. B. Speers, Salem; 4, W. J. Lennox, Newton-Koblesco.

General purpose horses—1, W. J. Gardhouse, Highfield; 2, John Millar, Balsam; 3, Harley Mayberry, Ingersoll; 4, W. T. Baker, Solina.

POULTRY

Owing to the large demand on our space this issue, we have been compelled to hold the report of the poultry for next issue. There was a fine display, which will be dealt with later by a practical poultry man of wide experience.

AGRICULTURE

To the casual visitor the exhibit in the agricultural hall appears about the same from year to year. And yet there is a difference. This year the building was filled with as fine a collection of grains, roots and vegetables as one could wish to see, the quality being uniformly good. In grain, the quantity was not as large as in 1903, but the quality was better. The root

exhibit was good. A particularly fine exhibit of kale attracted considerable attention. The collections of onions were excellent. The garden collections were good. Linsley, of Bloor street, Toronto, securing first place, and Guthrie second. Among the root and vegetable collections was one shown by the Broadway Boys' Institute, which though it did not get in the prize list, was a good sample of the work boys can do when they put their minds to it. This was the first time the boys of the Institute tried their hand with the old stagers. They may do better the next time.

NEW ONTARIO

In a building near the Agricultural Hall was shown a particularly fine display of grains and grasses from New Ontario. The exhibit each year grows more varied, an indication of the progress agriculture is making in Northern Ontario.

In the same building, the enterprising citizens of Edmonton put up a fine display of the products of that fertile portion of the North-West Territories.

HONEY

In a small building, near the railway entrance to the grounds, and totally inadequate for this attractive and important display was located the honey exhibit. 1904 has been a poor year for bees and honey. The severe winter, the backward spring, and a still more backward summer, have lessened the honey supply, especially comb honey. And yet the exhibit was as fine and attractive as ever. The exhibitors were Geo. Laing, Milton; A. Laing, Hamilton; R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, and E. Granger & Co., Deer Park, ranking in order of merit as named. The money people are promised the press building for their exhibits next year, when the new Administration building is completed.

FRUIT

The fruit building did not show up as well as other years. Nevertheless there was a fairly good exhibit considering the year and the difficulties fruit men have had. The general exhibit was weak in peaches, plums and grapes, though the last named was not at all a poor show. The backward season made it difficult to get matured stock for show purposes. Pears were good, there was a large display of apples, though the quality on the whole was not so good as a year ago, due largely to the backward season. Prince Edward County got most of the awards in apples. Only three of the fruit experiment stations made displays, and these were not large. Only the best and most promising varieties experimented with were shown. There were apples from the Bay of Quinte and Maidland stations, and pears from the Burlington station. The plum or peach stations did not make exhibits.

THE DAIRY

With one of the best buildings on the continent for the purpose, and with every facility for display, and a fine dairy country to draw from, would be a surprise if the exhibits of dairy products were not of a high order. The building was kept in apple order, thanks to the energy and carefulness of the superintendent, Mr. T. J. Dillon. He is certainly the right man in the right place, and the Exhibition Association should see to it that his services are secured for future shows. The building and the arrangement of the exhibits reflect credit upon the superintendent and the director in charge, Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P.

CHEESE

The cheese display was a fine one. No larger, perhaps than last year, but

a topnotcher in point of quality; and this in a year when cheese is cheap and the incentive for patrons to take care of milk not so great as when cheese is dear. The finish was especially good. The class was entered around the syndicate display, of which there were six. The coveted first prize in this class went to Westcote Ontario, to the Listowel Syndicate. The class was in charge. There were fifteen cheese shown from as many different factories. Second place went to Instructor Herb Morton, of Tweed, Ont., whose syndicate stood at the top last year. He showed 28 cheese from 27 factories.

The prize was awarded for the highest average score. While we have no desire to criticize the award, yet it is possible that fifteen cheese could have been selected from the Tweed display that would have scored as high as the fifteen that won first place. There is, therefore, need of a little change in the regulations, and such a change should be compelled to send the same number of cheese, say 20 or more. This would place all the syndicates on the same footing. The challenge cup for the best scoring cheese went to Oscar Schweitzer, Brocksden, Ont. In August colored cheese there were 80 entries. The awards were as follows:—1, J. S. Isard, Paisley; 2, A. E. Tracey, Burcharter; 3, Benson Avery, Harrison's Corners; 4, Alex. F. Drewry, Ballyduff. The competition in August colored was even more keen, there being 115 entries. Here the placing was as follows:—1, Oscar Schweitzer, Brocksden; 2, Alex. F. Clarke, Pool; 3, Owen McEvoy, Parkhouse; 4, J. E. Stanton, Cotswood.

For June and July cheese the winners were:—1, 50,000—W. H. Reynolds, Vermont; 2, J. W. Clarridge, Glen Huron; 3, W. A. Bell, Pine River; 4, W. Hamilton, Listowel. White—1, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson; 2, Alex. F. Clarke, Pool; 3, Geo. McCabe, Cassel; 4, R. Ballard, McArthur's Mills.

Stilton cheese—1, Mary Morrison, Newry; 2, Wm. Elliott, Ameliaburg; 3, G. M. Mackenzie, Ingersoll; 4, Canadian flats—Wm. Elliott; 2, G. M. Mackenzie; 3, Robt. Cuddie, Woodstock.

BUTTER

Again Quebec came to the front in this class, carrying off the challenge cup for the best exhibit of creamery butter, J. G. Bouchard, of St. Hyacinthe, being the lucky winner. The display throughout was a good one, the following being the winners:

Best box or tub of creamery or factory butter—1, Joseph G. Bouchard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 2, E. W. Evans, Kingsley, Que.; 3, Canada Milk Producers' Association, E. Holm, Holstein.

Best 50 pounds creamery in pound prints or rolls—1, J. G. Bouchard; 2, Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; 3, Geo. Baskwell, Lafontaine; 4, Nelson Creamery Association, Nelson.

Best 40 pounds creamery, 10-pound packages—1, J. G. Bouchard; 2, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.; 3, E. W. Evans; 4, E. Holm.

Best 50 pounds farm dairy—1, Mrs. Luke Potter, Enniskillen; 2, Martha Hunter, Rockton; 3, A. D. Delong, Elgin; 4, Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis.

Best 20 pounds farm dairy—1, Martha Hunter, Rockton; 2, A. D. Delong; 3, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 4, Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis.

Best 10 pounds farm dairy, pound prints—1, Martha Hunter; 2, Duncan Stewart, Hamond; 3, Wm. M. Horne, Frontier, Que.; 4, Laura E. Jayne, Grafton.

(Continued on page 710.)

Our English Letter

Improved Wheat and Butter Prospects—Cheese Unfavorable—Jerseys and Shorthorns as Butter Makers

August 24th, 1964

Harvesting is well advanced in the southern half of the country and the crops have been gathered in first class condition; the more northerly counties suffered from the broken weather of the present month, but prospects must be considered favorable and in striking contrast to the deplorably wet season last year, when it will be in the recollection of readers of these letters, the harvest was delayed to an unconscionable extent and much of the corn was never got in at all. There has been an over average hay crop, while the roots promise to yield excellently, consequently feeders of all stock look forward to a good season. The corn crop is an average one, as regards yield, but in British farming nothing but the straw is quite equal in value to the grain; this although generally short, is clean and bright and excellently fitted for stock purposes. The excitement in the United States wheat markets has had little influence on our exchanges: wheat is appreciably firmer but prices are only 1s. per qr., say, 3 cts. per bus. up for some home grown grain. English wheat is in better condition than a year ago, and will not need anything like the quantities of hard Canadian and States varieties mixing with it for millers to turn out good samples of flour. Europe has a variable crop; in France, wheat is smaller in quantity than usual, but here again the quality is superior to millers' liking; Russia, however, has an excellent crop and is better than was anticipated. The war in the far East has a disturbing effect on the market and it is difficult to say how much there will remain over for exportation. Hence it is pretty clear that Canadian wheat will again be in demand and the average price obtained ought to be better than it was a year ago.

The break-up of the European drought has had a sobering effect upon the butter markets. According to advices, the Australian make will be very large and the imports will be nearly 5,000 tons more than last year. This, however, will not affect the market for Canadian produce, for your season is virtually over before the Australasian butter arrives here, only a portion of Canadian—and that must be kept in cold store—remains to increase the supplies of winter butter. On the continent, the present summer has been very unfavorable for the production of butter owing to the exceedingly dry and hot weather which has prevailed. At present there is consequently a great shortage. How far the winter fodder for the cows has been affected it is impossible to estimate, but there is every reason to anticipate a falling off in supplies during the coming winter. The general outlook for colonial butter is, therefore, exceptionally promising and makers in Canada ought to profit largely. Butter from the Dominion has met a ready sale for fine streamer qualities and no falling off in the arrivals is apparent.

Cheese prospects are not by any means so promising as the market is in a state of uncertainty and nobody feels quite sure what the tendency of the market will be in the near future. Some stress is laid upon the fact that the stocks of cheese in London have diminished by about

30,000 boxes since the beginning of the month, by portions being in- to cold storage. It is also noticed that comparatively little is arriving here just now, but according to all accounts the docks in Montreal aggregate 600,000 boxes, a large proportion of which will be shipped hither shortly. In view of such an immense glut of supply becoming available for distribution on this side, many operators are chary of coming forward as free purchasers, even at prices below those now demanded. Prospects, it will be seen, are not very bright for the producer, and prices are not likely to exceed those prevalent during the last six or eight months.

Bacon has been a lively market and the smart and substantial rises that have occurred this month have hardly had time to affect the position of the retail trade, who have gone on buying with freedom, and the bulk of the supplies have been cleared off at fully late rates. An active business has existed for Canadian brands and all surplus quantities of stale and second-hand stuff have been worked off, so that later parcels appearing on slow have been readily purchased at stiffer prices. Values have gone up from 25 cents to 30 cents per cwt. The outlook here again is promising and demand and prices both bid fair to be satisfactory.

JERSEYS VS. SHORTHORNS AS BUTTER-PRODUCERS.

An article which lately appeared in the Agricultural Students Gazette, which is a semi-private publication issued in connection with the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, gives rise to considerable questioning as to the relative value of Shorthorns and Jerseys as butter producers. The article is intended primarily for English farmers, but the increased attention which is being paid in Canada to the production of butter renders some of the suggestions worthy of consideration. The author says, "How anybody can expect to make butter profitably out of Shorthorn milk is beyond me, although the vast majority of farmers seem to think Shorthorns are the only cows to keep for any sort of dairy work." These few words show that a stray line is taken upon behalf of the Jersey. The author deals at short shrift to his opponents; the four chief complaints concerning Jerseys are, (1) they are delicate; (2) barrenness and cows are not worth milk; (3) their calves are useless; (4) milk fever. On the score of delicacy, the statement that English-bred Jerseys are appreciably more delicate than any other good milkers remains to be proved. The second and third counts on the indictment are of lesser interest to Canadian dairymen, but the milk fever trouble is a terrible scourge, and great care has admittedly to be exercised in calving Jerseys in their prime, but with proper precautionary measures the losses ought not to be very great. It is claimed that the Jersey, although yielding less milk than the Shorthorn, will, in consequence of the richer milk, yield quite as much butter, while ten or even twelve of the smaller breed can be kept for the cost of eight Shorthorns. "A good herd of Jerseys will give much more than 250 pounds of butter per cow, while one famous herd gives 450 pounds, and plenty of cows will give 3 lbs. per day

for weeks and two lbs. per day for months." In summing up the case, the author says, "A small herd of Jerseys ought to pay as well as any other branch of farming, and very much better than Shorthorns for butter making." It is a great mistake to take for granted that a Jersey is merely a fancy animal only fit for private houses and unable to stand ordinary farm life. For years she will give a steady supply of rich milk in comparison with which Shorthorn milk is merely skim-milk, and a puff of wind will not kill her. A Shorthorn kept for butter making is only profitable when she dies, whereas a Jersey makes her value over and over again while alive and at work and must not be blamed if she makes only a few shillings at the end of a well spent life."

There is undoubtedly a great deal in the foregoing suggestions which will well bear looking into by Canadian farmers who are in possession of butter making. I shall be pleased to elucidate any point that is not quite clear if readers will write to the editor, explaining their difficulties and pointing out where the information is insufficient. H.W.S.

Whither are We Drifting?

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD.—

Being deeply interested in the export bacon trade, and having been very much struck with the present condition under which our Canadian hogs are being purchased from farmers and breeders, to be converted into bacon by our packers, it is possible that many of your readers are not familiar with these conditions. The system which is most common is for the packer to buy from the grower at a flat rate, i.e., cart shipping point, giving the same price for all qualities. This system of pooling is, to my mind, most unfair to the farmer who is producing the better class of hogs. It is the only business that I am aware of where a good article is not appreciated to the extent of allowing its fair value. If a farmer produces a good quality animal, well finished and what the market demands, he is paid according to its value; the same is also true in butter, cheese, or even in grain; quality commands the higher price.

This is not so, however, with bacon hogs, and more especially is it noticeable in the system generally followed during the last two years, in the purchasing of hogs. There was a time when our packers made quite a sharp discrimination against undesirable types of hogs, and the result the farmer, seeing that they were being paid for quality, set about to improve their class of hogs and their system of feeding. I am informed by a good authority that the difference of from 6 to 10 shillings per hundred weight between the different grades of bacon in the English market. This being the case, why should not our packers pay at least enough to encourage the farmer who is willing to produce the right quality of hog, and 75 cents per hundred live weight should not be too much of a premium.

Where, I ask, is the present system going to end? I have heard it said repeatedly by farmers who are breeding hogs that they are not going to take any pains in the selection of their breeding stock as all kinds of pigs bring the same price. It is all very well to tell the farmer to breed and feed the right kind of hog and thus extend our markets for high-class Canadian bacon, but the average farmer wants to see some direct benefit in the way of a higher price

for his good hogs. I believe I am safe in saying that the quality of our hogs is not as good as it was two years ago and it is entirely owing to the present system of buying upon a flat scale.

The Canadian packers have done a great deal towards bringing our bacon up to a high standard in the English market by curing their meats in the way the consumers demand. They have also recommended the style of hogs suitable for this trade; they also encouraged the proper breeding and feeding by giving for a time, an enhanced price for hogs coming up to the standard, but why have they now made this retrograde step? Not one of the packers seems willing to shoulder the responsibility for the present plan of buying hogs, but they are all willing to acknowledge that it is wrong. Then why not come together before it is too late and buy the hogs on the proper basis, viz.: Quality?

J. E. BERTHOUS, Burford, Ont.

Crops in Prince Edward County

1904 has been a prosperous year in this county. Hay was a good crop. The rain injured a large amount of the crop, and at the same time hindered work, so that a great deal of the hay became over-ripe before it could be harvested. Still, a large amount was harvested in perfect condition.

Winter wheat was a failure owing to winter killing. Winter rye is fair. Barley was not up to the average owing to injury from wet weather. Spring wheat was a complete failure; some was struck with the rust and was not worth cutting. Oats were a large crop, and very good, a few late pieces were rusted slightly, but on the whole they were a fair crop.

Buckwheat promises to be a good crop—the best show for one we have had in years.

Corn is very backward owing to the cold, wet weather; however, a week or so of hot, dry weather would make it a fair crop.

Potatoes appear to be a good crop, and there are so far no reports of blight.

Beans are well podded and will probably be a good crop. Vegetables of all kinds are a fair crop. Pasture is good owing to the frequent showers.

Apples are going to be a rather small crop, especially winter varieties. There is, as yet, no demand for them. Plums are a fair crop. Berries, both strawberries and raspberries, were a large crop. Cherries were very poor. Pears will be up to the average.

A fair average of fall grain will be sown. A.S.W.

Soiling Sheep and Swine

The roaming habits of sheep are such that they do better when allowed free range than in close confinement. Their nature is such that they prefer to shift for themselves rather than to have their food before them, as would be necessary if a strict system of soiling were practiced. Therefore, it is rather dangerous and detrimental to success to practice a thorough system of soiling sheep more than to fatten them off on rape or turnips when in season.

Hogs may be soiled to a certain extent with advantage, either by carrying the forage to them or by letting them run on the crops and feed at will. Experiments show that hogs partially soiled, that is, fed meal along with the soiling crop on which they are pastured, make better and more economical gains than when fed grain in the pen and have the forage carted to them.—A. P. MacVannel, Perth Co., Ont.

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"Not many of us go about talking to everyone we meet about our neighbor's good points, and praising the loving things in him. Not a few of us, however, can tell of an indefinite number of faults in many of our neighbors. Would it not be well to change this, and begin gossiping about the good and beautiful things in others?"

Apple Pie

Let others praise the red, red rose,
Whose haunting scent none may forget,

But almost anybody knows
The apple pie is sweeter yet.

Let others sing the damsel fair
Who thralls them with bewitching art—

But apple pie drives off my care
And trips the highway to my heart.

And if it's cold—
Say one day old—
I want all of it I can hold.

When apple pie has held the shelf
Until it's cool and crisp and firm,
I'll eat a whole big one myself.

And never murmur—not a murmur!
Why, when it's sliced it fairly smiles,
And chuckles when its honeyed

juice
In tantalizing drips beguiles
The cravings that it has set loose.

O, if it's cold—
Say one day old—
I want all of it I can hold!

I think I'd give away my crown,
Were I a man of royal birth,
To eat, while holding upside down,
The last piece of it on this earth!

Why, ever summer smile and song
Is held within an apple pie—
And that's the place where they be-
long.

All peace and dulcetness! O my!
When it is cold—
Say one day old—
I want all of it I can hold!

The Abandoned Home

We always have a feeling of sadness when we see an abandoned home, which is now, perhaps, only foundation walls, with trees growing inside and tiger lilies beside what was once the doorstep; or a stark old house may still stand, where the wind blows through the creaky roof and the openings that once were windows and doors. Around are the ancient orchards, with bleaching limbs and rotting trunks. Long ago the settler and his wife hewed the farm from the wilderness, erected with labor the buildings and planted cider apple trees between the rocks. A little brood was reared, and one by one went out over the hills and made homes for themselves, but one remained on the old farm, living content under the old roof tree that had sweet memories for its owner. But finally no youngster clung to the homestead. One went to the city store, another on the railroad, one to sea, and one to West. Age overtook the old folks, bushes encroached on the garden, and the walls went to ruin, the kitchen roof tilted and

fell in. The old folks died, and the house was closed. Swallows nest in the broken chimneys and the forest overruns the orchard. "So the old order passeth, yielding place to new," and often to better. On remote, unutilized land it is well for it to return to forest, for lumber is growing more valuable. Near the railroads, citizens are building summer cottages, or repairing the old houses to find there recreation and peace.—Farm Journal.

An Overworked Woman

"I stopped to get a glass of milk the other day at a farmhouse," said an agent, "and the female head of the establishment, who had six children playing around, was inclined to repine at her hard luck in having so much work to do.

"I run this whole farm," she remarked, in a tone which indicated that she was ready to resign.

"How many acres have you?" I inquired.

"A hundred and forty."

"Got any stock?"

"Ten head of cattle, two cows, six hogs, and work horses for the place."

"And you run the whole business?" I asked.

"Indeed, I do; every hide an' hair of it," she sighed.

friends. That a clever whistler may, however, turn his gift to good account, is illustrated in the following true story:

The whistler's identity may well be lost under the name of Henry Blank. He is a farmer, and is an unusually good performer, one of those cheery, light-hearted young fellows who whistle while they are at work.

One day Henry was plowing with a yoke of oxen. When the noon hour came he unhitched the animals from the plow, and started home to dinner, whistling merrily as he drove them before him. Suddenly he heard a great buzzing overhead, and in another moment a swarm of bees had settled on him and the oxen, covering them almost completely.

He remembered immediately that bees are susceptible to music and realized that his whistling had attracted them. He also knew that he and the oxen were in danger of being stung to death if they made any effort to drive the insects away. With rare presence of mind he seized the tails of the oxen to keep them from switching and angering the bees and went on his homeward way, literally whistling "for dear life."

Fortunately for Henry, his mother was in the dooryard when he reached there, and her wits served her well;



The Housekeepers of Days Gone By.

"Don't you hire some help?"

"Of course, but 'tain't hired help that takes the load off one's body."

There was some philosophy in that and I paused a minute.

"Have'n't you got a husband?" I then asked, sympathetically.

"Yes," she said, sternly, "but you see I have to run him, too."

Whistling for Life

Most of us know, to our sorrow, that the gift of whistling is not vouchsafed to everyone, and that the attempts of some people are fraught with considerable discomfort to their

for she immediately ran into the house, picked up a tin pan and ran out to some bee hives in the yard. One of the hives had been sweetened with sugar for the reception of a swarm of bees the day before, but the bees had not swarmed. Standing by this hive, Mrs. Blank beat a merry tune on her shining tin pan. Henry stopped whistling and the bees at once deserted him and the oxen, hovered in the air for a moment and then descended and entered the hive and the sliding door was closed. Thus it was that wits won that day and saved the young man from terrible suffering if not from death.

A Jump at Conclusions

WHEN John Ashe returned from the city and found that the farm next to his had been sold, he was vastly displeased. He had intended to buy that farm for himself, but had evidently delayed too long. It wasn't John Ashe's way to take things on hearsay, so he visited the county clerk's office to make certain the sale had actually taken place. Sure enough there was the deed duly recorded, and giving "A. Wilkins" as the name of the purchaser of the coveted farm.

"A. Wilkins," growled the good-hearted but irascible John. "A probably stands for Alexander. One of these fellows that everybody calls Alex and who thinks he knows it all. Never did like a man of that name. Well, if this Alex Wilkins don't mind his own business, or if he lets his stock or chickens run over my place, he will get into trouble."

Which showed a rather unjustifiable tendency on the part of John Ashe to jump at conclusions regarding both the name and the personal qualities of the new owner of the adjoining farm.

But A. Wilkins apparently did not keep his fences in good order, neither had he impressed on his chickens the vast importance of not troubling the vegetables and peace of mind of John Ashe. First, the big rooster crawled through a hole in the fence. He looked around in a lordly manner. The ground seemed eminently adapted for foraging territory for himself and his clucking satellites, the hens. He called to them in the imperative manner common to all self-respecting big roosters. One by one the hens hurried through the broken fence. The big rooster stole haughtily toward the spot where John Ashe's choicest vegetables were planted. The hens bustled along after him.

John Ashe saw the rooster and his wives at work pecking and scratching in the ground that had been so carefully planted. He drove them out with stronger words than he was in the habit of using. The hens fled as fast as their legs could carry them. The big rooster tried to combine speed with dignity, but he reached the break in the fence only a short distance behind the hens.

Three times that day the rooster and his family invaded the vegetable garden, and thrice John Ashe drove them out and used hard words, but no violence for in spite of his apparent quick temper, John was soft-hearted and did not wish to hurt the hens. And hard words hurt no hens, whatever may be true of sticks and stones. Anyhow, John did not blame the hens so much as he did their owner, A. Wilkins, the recent purchaser of the adjoining farm. Against A. Wilkins his wrath burned deep and strong.

When John Ashe went for his mail that evening he detailed to the village postmistress, the story of his wrongs. As he neared the end of his tale of woe a young woman, whom a swift glance showed to John Ashe as more than usually attractive, entered the little postoffice. She was a stranger. John thought she must be visiting some one in the village.

"I don't blame the hens, for they don't know any better," said John as he finished the tale of his troubles; "but if I catch that A. Wilkins I'll

give him the worst thrashing man ever got."

Now what there was in that speech to amuse anybody was more than John Ashe could tell. But it certainly did. The postmistress opened her eyes wide, gave a little gasp, started as if to say something, glanced at the pretty girl who had just entered, and then went into a perfect spasm of laughter, and the girl, after a startled and indignant little glance, also seemed to find the situation extremely amusing. John left the postoffice in a state of indignation. He felt that he deserved sympathy, not ridicule. He was angry at the postmistress. Perhaps he should have felt equally vexed at the girl, but he wasn't, for she was an extremely pretty girl.

The next morning the rooster and his faithful hens crawled through the break in the fence and began to renew their depredations on John Ashe's garden. Now, patience had ceased to be a virtue. John not only chased them off, but, picking up a stone, threw it at the rooster. It wasn't a big stone, and John didn't throw it very hard. But it struck the big rooster in the leg. He fell over, uttering loud clucks of mingled pain and anger. John had not meant to hurt the rooster, only frighten it. He hurried to pick up the injured fowl. And just at that moment on the other side of the low fence appeared A. Wilkins, the person to whom John Ashe had promised the "worst thrashing man ever got."

But John Ashe did not make any move as if to attack A. Wilkins. Instead, he stood holding the injured rooster in his arms, feeling the most guilty and miserable criminal in the world. For A. Wilkins was dainty and sweet looking. A. Wilkins had sherry-colored hair with pink and ivory brown hair and eyes of the same color. John recognized her as the pretty girl he had seen in the postoffice the evening before. Too late he remembered that A. could stand for other names than Alexander—Alice, for instance.

"So, not content with threatening me, you had to stone my poor, helpless, innocent rooster," said the owner of the brown eyes scornfully. "Give him to me this instant. I will take the poor thing home and care for him. I don't dare come the other side of the fence to get him, for I suppose I would receive 'the worst thrashing man ever got.'"

John passed the injured fowl over the fence. A. Wilkins took it in her arms and walked rapidly away with it. John stood in sorrowful, but admiring silence, watching her. Four times his garden had been raided by the "helpless, innocent rooster." Some persons would have said John was justified in throwing the stone. But John did not feel that way.

All that day John Ashe wandered about in a melancholy fashion, his gloom deepening when he remembered the scorn in the pretty brown eyes of A. Wilkins. In the evening, however, he took heart of grace. It would be only neighborly to inquire after the condition of the injured rooster. He donned his best clothes. In fact, he took far more care as to his attire than is usual with persons inquiring as to the condition of wounded roosters. Just before starting for the house of A. Wilkins, John stopped and gathered a bouquet of his choicest flowers. For, of course, if there

is anything which a rooster with a broken leg longs for it is flowers.

After that John Ashe found it often necessary to visit the house in which A. Wilkins resided. Even after the rooster had regained his usual health and again began to raid John's garden—now unmolested—the visits did not cease. The fact that they were kept up until Alice decided that A. was an excellent initial not only for a first, but for a last name—Ashe, for instance.

The South-Wind

The South-wind o'er the meadow blows

And through the forest mazes,
It lingers where the buckwheat grows
And bends the wayside daisies,
Then joins the song, with drooping
bees

And locusts quail calling,
Until from bending orchard trees
It sets the apples falling.

O South-wind, sweet your song must be,

To every hearer bringing
A wealth of fragrant melody
From glades where ferns are spring-

ing.
But best of all the autumn's pride,
Some roses cheeked, some yellow,
That but for you were long denied,
The apple, 'pe and melow.

Advantages of Farm Life

It is the farmers' boys who are most likely to succeed, whether in business or in professional life. Spending most of their time under the open sky, breathing fresh air and eating simple food, they are more likely to have vigorous health and strong constitutions than are their city cousins. Brought into constant contact with nature, they absorb a great deal of useful knowledge, and acquire habits of observation. Then, too, the regular farm work, however unimportant and numberless other little things keep them well occupied, and enable them to feel that they are earning their way thus giving to them a sense of independence and a cheerful spirit of self-reliance and manliness.

The performance of a deal of drudgery is an indispensable preparation for all real success in life, whatever the occupation. A boy who is afraid of work or of soiling his hands need not expect to accomplish much in the world. Country boys have their full share of fun, but there are many disagreeable duties on a farm which farmers' boys learn to accept as a matter of course. Edward Eggleston, speaking of the value of his farm training when he was once asked me: "I learned one thing of great value, and that was to do disagreeable things cheerfully."—Josiah Strong, in "Success."

Stand Up to Fit a Shoe

"People who buy ready-made shoes would find their footwear much more comfortable if only they could stand up instead of sitting down to be fitted," said an experienced salesman.

"Nine out of ten customers, especially women, want to sit in a comfortable chair all the time they are fitting shoes, and it is with difficulty that one can get them to stand a few minutes even after the shoe is fitted. Then when they begin to walk about a little they wonder why the shoe is less easy than when it was first tried on. The fact is, that the foot, the smaller when one is sitting than when one is walking about. Exercise brings a large quantity of blood to the feet, and they swell. The muscles, too, require a certain amount of room in buying shoes this must be borne in mind or one can not hope to be had comfortably."

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Reminding the Hen

"It's well I ran into the garden,"
 Said Eddy, his face all glom;
 "For, what do you think, mamma,
 happened?
 You will never guess it, I know.

"The little brown hen was there
 clucking;
 'Cut-cut!' she'd say, quick as wink;
 Then 'Cut-cut' again, only slower;
 And then she would stop short and
 think.

"And then she would say it all over,
 She did look so mad and so vexed;
 For mamma, do you know, she'd for-
 gotten
 The word that she ought to cluck
 next.

"So I said, 'Ca-daw-cut, ca-daw-cut,'
 As loud and as strong as I could,
 And she looked 'round at me very
 thankful;
 I tell you, it made her feel good.

"Then she flapped, and said, 'Cut-cut—
 ca-daw-cut';
 She remembered just how it went,
 then,
 But it's well I ran into the garden—
 She might never have clucked right
 again!"

Our Common Birds

Did you ever think what a lone-
 some, cheerless place the country
 would be without the chirp and song
 of birds, the flutter of wings in the
 tree-tops and the beautiful outlines of
 their graceful bodies against the sky
 as they swiftly rise or descend in
 their airy flights?



Meadow Lark

Did you ever think of the mother
 love in a bird which prompts her to
 countless journeys after food for her
 nestlings? Hungry she may be her-
 self, but not until each gaping mouth
 is filled and the brood settles down to
 slumber does she supply her own
 needs. Did you ever see a bird which
 nests on the ground, playing "sojer"
 and hopping along the path in front
 of you with drooping wing as though
 badly hurt? You ran after it, but it
 managed to keep out of your reach
 until, just as you thought you could
 put your hand on it, away it flew as
 strong as ever. It was only leading
 you away from its nest and its precious
 eggs.

There are few things so amusing or
 interesting as a "convention" of spar-
 rows or blackbirds. They seem to
 gather for miles around, and tree
 after tree is alive with them. They
 do not try to observe parliamentary

rules, for they all talk at once and
 probably—as in our human conven-
 tions—those who know least have the
 most to say. I often wonder what
 they are arguing about; they are so
 earnest over it all and so determined
 to be heard.



Yellow Warbler

If we knew more about birds we
 would not be so ready to kill them.
 Boys on the farm are taught that birds
 destroy grain and fruit and must
 therefore be put out of the way. Late
 investigations have proved that in the
 case of most of our common birds this
 is a mistake, and instead of being
 enemies of the farmer they are his
 best friends.

What Peggy Lent

Peggy watched Mrs. Toomey go
 away with a look of relief on her
 tired face.

"O mother," Peggy said, "I wish I
 could lend something to somebody,
 too!"

"Well, why not?" said her mother,
 cheerily.

"Truly?"
 Peggy hurried to the door, but Mrs.
 Toomey's calico dress was just a lit-
 tle blur of dingy red in the distance.
 It was too late to call her back.

"And there isn't anybody else with
 seven little mites o' children and a
 landlord," Peggy said, coming back
 into the kitchen slowly.

"Besides," she added, as a sudden
 afterthought, "I spent my money yes-
 terday—I forgot.

Mother smiled. "Never mind, dear
 heart," she said; "there are other peo-
 ple to lend to besides Mrs. Toomey,
 and plenty of other things to lend be-
 sides money. Now run out on the
 verandah steps and eat your lunch-
 eon."

It was cool and shady out there;
 but just outside the reach of the great
 leafy branches of the lime-tree how
 sunny and hot! Peggy munched her
 cake and pitied the people going up
 and down the street. She made be-
 lieve the avenue was the desert of
 Sahara, and it really did make a good
 one. There was such a wide stretch
 of glaring white dust to cross from
 curb to curb. Only of course—Peggy
 laughed at the idea—of course there
 wasn't a steady procession of camels
 going up and down the Desert o'
 Sa'rah! On the avenue the cam—

mean the horses and the cars—went
 back and forth always.

"There goes that blind music
 teacher; he's going to cross the Des-
 ert o' Sa'rah," mused Peggy, lazily.
 "He always stops a long time and
 listens first. I shouldn't like to cross
 the Desert o' Sa'rah in the pitch dark
 either—my, no!"

Out on the curbstone the blind man
 waited and listened. His face was
 turned toward Peggy sidewise, and it
 looked anxious and uncertain. There
 were so many wheels rumbering by!

"He's going to give Tillie Simmons
 a music les—"
 But Peggy never finished that word.
 A sudden wave of pity swept over
 her. The next moment the blind man
 on the corner felt a little hand slip
 into his and a shy voice was saying
 something in his ear.

"It's me—I'm Peggy," it said. "I'll
 lead you 'cross the Desert o' Sa'rah
 just as soon as that 'lectric car goes
 by—there, now!"

Together they crossed the wide,
 hot avenue in a whirl of dust. Peg-
 gy's bare yellow head caught the sun-
 light like a nugget of gold. On the
 further curbing she slipped away and
 ran across again. By and by she re-
 membered the return trip the blind
 man must take.

"I'm going back there and wait for
 him so's not to miss him," she de-
 cided promptly. And away she flew.

But it was hot—my!—on the other
 side of the avenue! There was no
 tree there and Peggy thought it
 wouldn't be polite to sit on other
 people's doorsteps.

"Tillie Simmons takes pretty long
 music lessons," she thought, with de-
 finite sympathy for Tillie; and a gen-
 eral compassion for everybody else
 who had to wait around on sunny
 avenues without a hat on.

The return trip across the Desert
 of Sahara was made safely and the
 blind man plodded his careful way
 home with a happy spot in his heart.
 And Peggy—Peggy went home with
 a glad spot, too. She had never
 thought to be glad for her eyes be-
 fore.

Mother opened the window and
 beckoned to Peggy. "Well, was it as
 nice as you thought, dear?" she said
 smilingly.

"What—was what as nice, mother?"

asked puzzled Peggy.

"Lending things to people."

"Why—why I haven't lent a sin-
 gle thing to anybody, mother!"



Wild Canary

"No, not a single thing—two things,
 dear, I think you must have enjoy-
 ed it very much."

Peggy looked decidedly astonished.
 What in the world had she lent to
 anybody? Two things, mother said.

"O!" cried Peggy suddenly, laugh-
 ing up at her mother. Then her face
 sobered and grew gentle.

"Yes—oh, yes, I did it," she said.

Said he: "I've brought some roses."

Her answer seemed irrelevant:

It was, "How cold your nose is."

SUNSHINE AT HOME

A Prayer
Dear Lord, help me to obey because I love Thee. May my will be Thine, and Thy will mine. Give me that joy of life which can be found only in friendship with Thee. And O, cleanse me from all sin, that in Thy might may hold me back from Thee, for I long to live very near Thee. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Making of Character

Do not let us suppose that character requires great circumstances for the making. Character can be made in poor circumstances. There are huge manufacturing plants in this country, with chimneys belching forth clouds of black smoke to pollute the air, where they turn out carpets of most wonderful aspects, which would almost make you ill to look at, and which perish quickly in the using.

Far away in the East, in some poor little hut, an Eastern workman is working with threads of many colors beside him; he has been toiling for years, and when he has finished he will have turned out a single square of such beautiful coloring and such perfect workmanship that when it comes to this country it will be bought at a great price, and the owner's great grandchildren will see it fresh and beautiful. So much for the great manufacturing and the whirling wheels and the noise and smoke; so much for the quietness and obscurity of a single workman.—Rev. John Watson, D.D.

How to Get Rest

Of course there is a sense, and a very wonderful sense, in which a great personality breathes upon all who come within its influence an abiding peace and trust. Men can be to other men as a shadow of a great rock in a thirsty land. Much more Man; much more still as Saviour of the world.

When Christ said he would give men rest, He meant simply that He would put them in the way of it. By no act of conveyance would, or could, He make over His own rest to them. He could give them His receipt for make it for them; for one thing, it was not in His plan to make it for them; for another thing, men were not so planned that it could be made for them; and for yet another thing, it was a thousand times better that they should make it for themselves.—Henry Drummond.

The Immortal Book

Since John wrote in his cell on Patmos, and Paul preached in his own hired house at Rome, the world has been turned upside down. All old things have passed away. All things living in fixedness, and more than rivaling in brightness, the stars that saw our world born, and shall see it die, the stars that rejoiced in its birth, and shall be mourners at its burial, the Word of God stands forever. Time, that weakens all things else, has but strengthened the impregnable position of the believer's faith and hope and confidence, and as year by year the tree adds another ring to its

circumference, every age has added the testimony of its events to this great truth: "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the Word of the Lord endureth forever."

God's Diamonds

There is a way in which a lapidary tells whether a diamond is genuine or not. He breathes on it, and if the breath lingers there, it is a false diamond, if the breath immediately vanishes, it is a real diamond.

Then he has a grinding process after.

So you can tell God's jewel. If the breath of temptation comes on it and soon vanishes, it is a real diamond; if the breath lingers and continues to blur it, it is a false diamond. But better test than all is the grinding-machine of affliction. If a soul can go through that and keep bright, it is one of God's jewels.—F. DeWitt Talmage.

For Others, Too

More than mere growth is expected of a plant. Healthy juices may be in its veins, it may have vigor sufficient for its own sustenance, and yet be no ornament, but an incumbrance to the place it fills. Flower or fruit, some loveliness of tint, some grace of waving spray or comforting shades, we always look for in the growths of earth.

And so of spiritual development. More than mere living, more than mere inward satisfaction, is required of us. Our best gifts, those that we count as peculiarly ours, are not for ourselves alone. They are hardly our own until they have found expression in blossom and fruitage. Our prayer must not be only, "Let Thy life be within us!" but also, "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us!"

God Knows

Through all my little daily cares there is

One thought that comfort brings when I am in distress.

"Tis this: "God knows." He knows Each struggle that my hard heart makes to bring.

My will to His. Often, when night time comes,

My heart is full of tears, because the good

That seemed at morn so easy to be done

Has proved so hard; but then, remembering

That a kind Father is my judge, I say, "He knows." And so I lay me down

With trust.

That His good hand will give me needed strength

To better do His work in coming days.

The fact that you are a Christian may without doubt assure you a safe entrance into heaven, but it may not mean that you are much of a blessing to your friends about you. God makes the life to overflow, that other men's lives may be touched with your power. For it is only the overflow of your life that proves a blessing to your friends and kindred. It is the overflow of the Nile that makes the valley of the Nile fruitful.

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IN THE KITCHEN

A Pot Roast of Beef

Choose a piece of lean beef—the best cut from the round is good. The crossrib is, however, preferred by many cooks. Cut from the edges some bits of fat, or slice a piece of set the size of an egg, cut this into tiny scraps and put into an iron pot on the stove. Let it cook until it begins to smoke, then lay the beef in it. When one side is scorched over, turn it the other side up, and continue to move it about until the entire surface is well browned. Then add, very slowly, a little water, taking care that the fat has cooled so it will not fly over the stove. After a moment put in sufficient water to almost cover the meat. The pot should have a tight fitting cover. Then boil slowly for five or six hours. Examine it occasionally to see that there is sufficient water to keep from burning. When about half done, add salt, a little pepper, and (if the flavor is liked) $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tomato catsup or a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. When thoroughly cooked, take out the meat, thicken the gravy with flour or cornstarch, taste to see if the seasoning is right, add a couple of tablespoons of cream and pour it over the meat on the platter. If properly done, a broom straw could be passed through the entire piece without breaking. This is one of the best ways of cooking beef.

Some Pickles

Good home-made pickles are handy to add variety to the daily fare, and if not eaten in too great quantity are not unwholesome. The fruit or vegetable for making them should be firm and fresh. If they are stale or wilted the pickles will be soft, and they will not keep. Following is a recipe for chili sauce: Scald, skin and cut up fifty ripe tomatoes; chop and add a dozen green peppers, with the seeds removed, and nine large onions, half a pound of brown sugar, four tablespoonsful of salt, nine level teaspoonsful each of ground cloves, allspice and ginger, and two quarts of vinegar. Boil gently, stirring and crushing to a paste, for an hour or longer if it is still thin. Then bottle and seal.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—Use 4 dozen cucumbers, a little larger than for table use, 14 good sized onions, 6 green peppers. Peel and grate the cucumbers and place in a colander to drain about two hours. Chop onions and peppers fine, add to the cucumbers, and when all juice is drained off, add to the above 6 teaspoons black pepper, 8 scant teaspoons salt, and 5 pints strong vinegar. Mix all together thoroughly and place in large mouthed bottles or cans. If bottles are used be sure the corks are tight-fitting and the cans air-tight. This needs no cooking. The strong vinegar and the salt and pepper are the keeping qualities. I have made this at least ten years, with success every time. It will keep from one year to the next. I have furnished the above recipe to dozens of friends, who pronounced it one of the finest relishes.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.—Cut a thin slice off both top and bottom of tomatoes, slice and sprinkle with salt, using one cup of salt to a peck of tomatoes. Drain the next morning, boil

fifteen minutes in two quarts of boiling water with one quart of vinegar, then drain again. Boil for five minutes in red pepper pods (cut into strips) in two quarts of vinegar with half a tablespoonful of white mustard seed and one-half cupful of mixed spices. One pound or one cupful of sugar is added to the boiling vinegar and the tomatoes gently simmered in it for half an hour, then the spices removed and the pickles sealed in jars.

Four Good Recipes

ANGEL CAKE.—Angel cake must be baked in a tin especially made for the purpose, and a measure comes with the tin. Beat the whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth, sift in one measure of sugar, stirring all the while; sift through one measure of flour, a teaspoon of cream tartar and sift that into the eggs and sugar. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake slowly for one hour. Take out of the oven and turn upside down.

WAFFLES.—Two eggs beaten well, yolks and whites separately. Mix one teaspoonful of soda and a little salt in buttermilk, which add to one pint of flour. The batter should be as thick as strained honey. Beat into this batter the yolks, one dessert-spoonful of melted lard, and lastly the frothed whites. Have the waffle irons hot, grease well, and pour into them from a pitcher the waffle mixture. They should cook quickly, should be golden yellow, thin and crisp enough to be eaten with the fingers, just as crackers are.

BROILED CHICKEN.—Take fat, broiling-size chickens, place in a stove pan with a small quantity of water, a tablespoonful of butter, two slices of bacon and pepper and salt to taste. Cover and cook slowly in a medium oven, basting occasionally until tender. Take out and brown on a broiling iron. Serve, with the gravy in which it was cooked poured over it scalding hot.

ROCK CAKE.—Beat a cupful of butter and one and a half cupfuls of light brown sugar to a cream, add three eggs, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoonsful of hot water, a cupful of chopped raisins, a cupful of chopped nuts, preferably English walnuts, and two and a half cupfuls of flour. Drop by the small spoonfuls on a buttered sheet, allowing ample room for spreading. Bake in a moderate oven. The cakes soften after a few days and are recommended not only for their excellence, but because so easily and quickly made.

Baked quinces are delicious: Wipe, pare, quarter and core them, and put in an earthen baking dish. Sprinkle well with sugar, put water in the bottom, cover and bake in a slow oven, till soft, basting often with the juice. Serve hot with cream.

Apple sauce need not always have the same flavor. A handful of either fresh or canned blackberries makes a tasty combination. Lemon or orange peel, whole cloves or a few raisins will make a fine variety of sauces whose sickly insipidity will not pall on the appetite.

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HEALTH IN THE HOME

How to Drop Pain

A man once grasped a very hot poker with his hand, and although he cried out with pain, held on to the poker. His friend called out to him to drop it, whereupon the man indignantly cried out the more. "Drop it? How can you expect me to think of dropping it with pain like this. I tell you when a man is suffering as I am, he can think of nothing but the pain." And the more indignant he was, the tighter he held on to the poker, and the more he cried out with pain.

In the same way many people resist pain and hold on to it; when they are attacked with severe pain, they at once devote their entire attention to the sensation of pain, instead of devoting it to the best means of getting relief. They double themselves up tight and hold on to the place that hurts. Then all the nervous force tends toward the sore place and the tension retards the circulation and makes it difficult for Nature to cure the pain, as she would spontaneously if she were only allowed to have her own way.

Teeth and Digestion

There is a close connection between decayed teeth and diseases of the digestion. The presence of decayed teeth in the mouth is particularly harmful. These may come from various sources, but most commonly from the acid fermentation of the carbohydrate food lodged on or between the teeth at the gums, and due to the action of micro-organisms present in the mouth.

Normally the saliva is alkaline, and any acids produced in the crevices of the teeth are thus neutralized and decay prevented. There are two conditions under which the saliva is unable to neutralize the acids produced locally, namely: (1) when it is deficient in alkalinity, and (2) when it is deficient in quantity. As to the former, it is well known that the saliva becomes less alkaline or even acid in any condition of prolonged gastric digestion, a phenomenon which occurs in nearly all cases of dyspepsia. Moreover, the teeth when decayed further tend to keep up the state of chronic dyspepsia by rendering mastication imperfect. A vicious circle is thus established.

To obviate this form of dental disease, the teeth should be washed frequently with a solution of which one of the ingredients is bicarbonate of soda. This may prevent one of the most disagreeable results of the disease—facial neuralgia.

A Choking Baby

Coming in out of the next room I thought I heard the baby making such a peculiar gurgling noise, and I picked her up in alarm, seeing her face

was turning blue. I looked into her throat and saw what I thought was the small end of a black collar button, and it was almost out of sight. My first thought was, could I reach the doctor's in time with her? Then I decided it was too far, that I must do something myself immediately, and I laid her on my lap, on her face, and gave her several hard slaps on the back. This proving ineffectual in dislodging the obstruction, I turned her over and thrust my finger down her throat. I had read of this treatment for choking several days before. She gagged and vomited up, not a collar button, but an iron jackstone, with a quantity of blood. She was a very limp and pale little creature for the rest of the day, but soon recovered. I often thought that if it had gone an eighth of an inch farther down her throat, she would have been a goner. Having a good memory for retaining everything I read in connection with the treatment of accidents, sudden sickness, etc., among babies, has helped me out wonderfully in raising my two wee lassies through the babyhood stage.

Hot Sandbag

A sandbag is said to be greatly superior to a hot water bag, which many people prize so highly. Get some clean, fine sand; dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag about eight inches square of flannel; fill it with dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or on top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle or a brick. The sand holds the heat for a long time.

Changing an Invalid's Bed

When the bed of a helpless invalid is to be changed, the fresh clothing should first be well aired, before an open fire, when practicable. The soiled under sheet should be rolled lengthwise from the edge of the bed to where the person lies. The clean sheet, rolled in like manner, is tucked in at one side, and unrolled on the space from which the first was taken until the two are side by side. The patient may then turn, or be lifted over the rolls on to the clean sheet, the soiled one removed, and the clean one stretched tightly over the mattress and tucked firmly in place. The upper sheet may be changed by freeing all of the clothes at the foot of the bed and spreading the clean sheet over all; put a blanket over this and tuck them securely in at the foot. The soiled ones may then be slipped from under.

For the sickroom a pleasant disinfectant is made by putting in a saucer some freshly ground coffee and lighting a piece of camphor gum on top of it. As this gum burns it emits the odor of roasting coffee, an aroma that is agreeable to most people. This perfume has the advantage of being healthful, and is to be preferred to the pastilles and incense powders, which to some are very sickening. The odor of the coffee will counteract any bad aroma in the room, and the fumes of the camphor will kill ordinary disease germs that may be floating around.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

ENGLISH RAIN COAT 4778

Smart coats that cover and protect the gown are in demand for many other occasions as well as for wear during stormy weather. This one, while primarily designed for rain, is available for travelling, driving and all occasions that are liable to mean dust and can correctly be made of silk, linen, or mohair as well as of rainproof cloth, although shown in cravanette material, Oxford grey in color, stitched with corticelli silk. The coat is an exceptionally good one and made with loose fronts, fitted backs and side backs, over which the outer portion, that is stitched at its edges and which falls over the shoulders, is arranged. There is no



4774 Home Gown,
32 to 44 bust.

4778 English Rain
Coat, 32 to 40 bust.

collar, the neck being simply faced and stitched and the sleeves are the comfortable loose ones with flare cuffs. At the waist is a belt made in two portions.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11½ yards 27 inches wide, 6 yards 44 inches wide or 5½ yards 58 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 10½ yards 27 inches wide, 6 yards 44 inches wide or 4½ yards 58 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

The pattern 4778 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

HOME GOWN 4774

No woman of judgment allows herself to be without becoming home gowns that can be worn during the morning hours or whenever required. Here is a most effective one, made of pretty flowered batiste trimmed with embroidered bands and held at the waist with ribbon, that commends itself at once and that is graceful and charming while made in the simplest possible style. The full sleeves give freedom to the arms and the cape collar provides the fashionable drooping shoulders and all the lines tend to a slender effect.

The gown is made with full fronts, smooth fitting backs and side-backs and under-arm gores. When lined a fitted foundation, cut to waist length, is used for the fronts, which serves as a stay for the gathers, but when unlined the neck edge is simply joined to the collar. All the light weight wools in vogue for gowns of the sort

are suitable as well as cotton and linen stuffs.

HOUSE JACKET 4777

Pretty house jackets are among the comforts of life that no woman should be without. This one is quite novel, inasmuch as it includes a yoke collar that extends well over the shoulders, and is both simple and attractive. The original, from which the drawing was made, is of white batiste, ring-dotted with blue and trimmed with bands of embroidery, collar and cuffs being of white; but all the pretty washable fabrics used for garments of the sort are appropriate for immediate wear, challie, albatross and the like for cooler weather. The shaped back gives admirable lines and also an effect of neatness while the loose fronts are both graceful and comfortable. When liked the box plaits can be omitted and gathers used in their stead.

The jacket consists of the fronts, joined to a round yoke, backs and side-backs with full sleeves. The yoke-collar is separate and arranged over the whole and there is a choice allowed between a turn-over and standing collar. At the wrists are shaped cuffs that harmonize with the yoke-collar and are exceedingly effective.

SQUARE YOKE WAIST 4775

Square yokes are exceedingly fashionable and suit some faces and figures better than any other sort. This very pretty waist includes one that extends over the shoulders, after the prevailing style, and can be made slightly low, as illustrated, or high with a regulation stock. The model is made of sheer white batiste with the yoke and cuffs of repressé net banded with lace insertion, the lining beneath the yoke being cut away to give a transparent effect, but the design is suited to all reasonable materials thin enough to be made full



4775 Square Yoke
Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

4777 House Jacket,
32 to 42 bust.

and various combinations can be made. All-over lace of many sorts, fine tucking, and the many combinations of banding with fancy stitches are all admirable for yoke and cuffs while the trimming can be of one many things.

The waist is made with full front and backs which are arranged over a lining that is smooth at the upper portion but gathered at the waist line to blouse with the waist. The yoke is separate, arranged over the waist on indicated lines, and the sleeves are full puffs, finished with fitted cuffs and can be either arranged over the foundation or left unlined as liked.

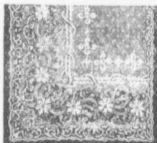
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Prince Edward Island Crops

The August crop report of the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture gives particulars regarding the crops of that province as follows: There will be a shortage of about 40 per cent. in the hay and clover crop owing to excessive drought. From 85 to 95 per cent. of an average crop of wheat may be expected. There will be a shortage in oats, not more than 70 per cent. of an average crop will be realized. Barley is very little grown. The acreage sown to peas is small and a small crop is looked for. Farmers seem to be giving up sowing corn. During the past few years, the early part of the season has been unfavorable for germination, and has prevented the seed being planted early enough to mature before the fall frosts. As a consequence, farmers are giving up planting corn. Potatoes will be a good crop. About 65 per cent. of a full root crop may be expected. In the early spring pastures were good, but the drought of June and July was disastrous. Though pastures are short the condition of live stock is generally good. The prospects for winter feed are not encouraging. There has been a falling off in the make of cheese and butter. The reports of the fruit crop are fairly uniform. An average crop of apples may be expected. Plums are a fair crop. Pears and cherries suffered from the late spring frosts. Berries are abundant.

Prince Edward Island

Cool weather. Some of our farmers finished harvesting on Sept. 1st. The bulk of the grain was saved in good condition. In Millcove and vicinity the grain is said to be the light-

est crop in 50 years. Many fields of wheat were almost totally destroyed by rust. The turnip crop is pronounced a total failure in some localities. As the horn-fly has been very troublesome and the pastures dry, cattle are rather thin. Farm laborers are reported scarce. Wholesale men report trade fully up to the standard of the same period of last year.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qr. per lb., 6 to 7c, small, 8 to 12c; mutton carcass, 6 to 7c; fowl per lb., 9 to 10c; butter, fresh, per lb., 20 to 22c; eggs, 16 to 18c. per doz.; blueberries, 5 to 6c. per qt.; apples, 15 to 16c. per peck; rhubarb, 3c. per lb.; fowl, 50 to 60c. per pr; hay, 70 to 80c; oats, 36c; potatoes, 40c; pork, 5½ to 6c; flour per bbl, imp., \$5.50.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef carcass, per lb., 5½ to 6c; butter per lb., 16 to 17c; eggs per doz., 12c; hay, loose, per ton, \$12; pressed, \$10; oatmeal per 100 lbs., \$2.25; oats, black, 35c. per bush, white, 34c.; wheat, 75 to 80c. per bush; flour per cwt., \$1.50 to \$1.60.

There is very little demand for dairy butter. Creamery is preferred. The quality of Island potatoes is said to be excellent this year.

Mr. Inman, of Hampton, is the owner of twelve fine milch cattle. He has also six good calves. He has two apple orchards and the trees are fairly bending under the weight of apples. The Hampton farmers raise nearly all their calves. They send their milk to the factory as a general rule, and buy butter for their own use. Some of the wheat in this section of the country is a little rusty, and the oat crop is very light, indeed. Fodder will be very scarce during the coming winter. One farmer sold four cattle for the sum of \$44 for the lot.

A. R.

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

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

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

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

Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.

The twentieth annual Sherbrooke Exhibition came to a close on Sept. 3rd. It will be a memorable one chiefly on account of the fatal accident on the G.T.R., which kept hundreds from attending the fair and cast a gloom over the whole of Sherbrooke and the surrounding district. The total attendance falls somewhat short of last year's record, but under the circumstances must be regarded as satisfactory. The weather remained perfectly fine until the last day and a half.

No great attempt was made by the Association this year to outdo past exhibitions, it being realized that the exhibition had outgrown its building accommodation, and the directors were content to mark time with a view to making large improvements during the coming year. The projected buildings will entail a considerable outlay, so that the Association recently issued bonds to the extent of \$15,000, in order to provide the necessary funds; these being guaranteed by the city of Sherbrooke.

The number of entries in all departments was the largest on record. The exhibit of horses was one of the best ever seen in the Eastern Townships, and compares favorably with that of the horse show held in Montreal. Horsemen who have followed the various shows in the Dominion say that the class of stallions at Sherbrooke was the best ever shown in Lower Canada. The exhibit of Belgian horses shown by the Quebec Government, the Compton Model Farm, and Baron Champlois, of Danville, Que., attracted much attention. This is a pure bred, and is sure to improve the standard of horses throughout the province. The show of Hackneys has never been excelled, and the Shire and Clydesdale and Standard bred classes were above the average.

The cattle exhibit, while representative, cannot be said to have been strictly first class. It is unfortunate that Toronto and Sherbrooke Exhibition dates should always clash, that is, unfortunate for Sherbrooke, as the foremost local breeders prefer that their best animals represent them at Toronto in preference to Sherbrooke, and send the first herds to the Queen City. An occasional fine animal was noticed in good exhibition trim, but as a general thing among the beef breeds especially, there was a very evident lack of fitting. In grades, some very good specimens faced the judges, but even in this class there seemed to be a lack of quality. Can it be that the introduction of dairy blood is depriving the country of its reputation for first quality beef cattle? What must have been the reflections of those who witnessed this year's cattle parade, who can recall a few years back when the Hillhurst Polled Angus cattle were annually seen at Sherbrooke, when Tushingham was in his prime and the Ingle-side Herefords had pride of place at the Eastern Exhibition; when the East View Stock Farm annually showed its "white faces" and its "doddies" and the names of Judah, Vernon, McClary, and many others, stood for the guarantee of a right of something choice in beef? Many red ribbons were awarded this year where ridicule would have been meted out in those days.

In dairy cattle there was a creditable display. Jerseys were well represented and competition was keen. Guernseys were few in numbers and only ordinary with regard to quality. French Canadians were represented

by three fine herds of good, hardy, useful-looking dairy cattle. Holsteins were fairly numerous and of more than average quality. Ayrshires, of which we have been used to seeing so many during the last few years at Sherbrooke, were in fewer numbers this year, and it is in the case of some individual animals, real merit was discernable, the exhibit on the whole in this class must be placed below those of former years.

The herd of Brown Swiss, shown by Frank Freemyer, of Breakabeen, N.Y., attracted a good deal of attention, it being the first time this breed has been seen at Sherbrooke.

Of sheep can be said the same as has been remarked of the beef cattle classes, not strictly first class. It must have been a bad year for sheep or else the best ones must have gone to Toronto.

The swine exhibit was good, what there was of it, and although poor specimens are always turning up at exhibitions for some unaccountable reason, they were conspicuous this year by their absence entirely.

There was nothing wrong with the poultry exhibit, every coop had its occupants, and some very nice specimens were handled by the judges, Messrs. Butterfield and Jarvis. Buff Orpingtons are surely coming to the front more and more, and are evidently replacing the barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte to a considerable extent.

The Bench Show, well, perhaps the less said about it the better; in 1902 and 1903 it showed signs of becoming one of the features of the Exhibition. Why 1904 should tell such a different tale is a source of conjecture. The dairy exhibit was representative, cheese entries numbered 57 and there were 43 entries of butter of 3 boxes each. Mr. Warrington judged the cheese and said that the quality was of the best. However, Mr. A. J. Price who scored the butter, had reason to be disappointed with the flavor of many samples. Bad flavors had been much in evidence throughout this season, and makers must be on their guard and must adopt methods to meet altered conditions of manufacture.

The intention of the Association is to erect a new and more suitable dairy building and to utilize the present one entirely for the horticultural, fruit and vegetable departments. This being an apple year in these parts, a very large entry of this fruit was exhibited, and other fruits were fairly numerous and of fine quality. Flowers and plants formed a pleasant contrast at one end of the Dairy building to the very monotonous but businesslike-looking boxes of cheese and butter at the other end.

The display of vegetables, which required a special extra stand, was very fine, and the season must have been a most favorable one for their growth. Corn was scarcely as forward as usual, but ripe melons were in abundance, as well as celery, tomatoes, and other later vegetables.

The honey and bread exhibit formed a very pleasing feature in the dairy building, and a hive of bees at work was most interesting to watch, as well as a part of a hive under glass, in which the queen bee was plainly visible from time to time. In the main building the numerous exhibits were arranged artistically and the scenery work in the ladies' and children's departments was greatly admired.

Owing to the removal of the old cattle sheds, the side shows occupied a rather more conspicuous position

than usual, and in point of numbers, I am sure, must have established a record. The special performances in front of the grand stand were fairly good, and the trotting was perhaps the best ever seen in Sherbrooke.

Mr. Hillhouse, of the Bondville Poultry Station, gave interesting illustrated talks on chicken fattening, etc., but beyond this no educational work was attempted by the Association this year. It is probable that more will be accomplished along this line in the future, and it might be a good idea to replace half the side shows with various field demonstrations of practical value to agriculturists. H. W. F.

The Nova Scotia Provincial

Halifax, Sept. 9, 1904.

The Provincial Exhibition here is now in full swing. The attendance has been considerable, that of former years, but in some respects the show itself is not as strong as some of those which preceded it. For instance, the agricultural exhibits in the field and garden sections are many an acre less than usual, there being a falling off in turnips, carrots, beets, mangolds, and some other lines. This is, no doubt, due to the early date on which the present exhibition is being held. Our season in some respects is earlier in Ontario and consequently an early exhibition must suffer to some extent. The exhibits of potatoes, cabbage and grains are many an acre up to the average in quality. The display also is not as large as in former years, but the quality is wonderful, considering the early date. Nearly every county in the province is represented and when it comes to the distribution of prizes, Kings' and Annapolis will not have the monopoly which was their portion in the past. It is evident that the growing is becoming much more general throughout the entire province. The best part of the show is probably the cattle. The excess of exhibits in this department is so great that every pen is full, and many of the sheep pens have had to be used for cattle. There are in all over 600 head of cattle. Every year great improvement has been noted in the number and quality of the cattle exhibited, and the feature is attracting a great deal of favorable comment.

About 200 horses are on exhibition. The number is slightly less than last year, but this defect is made up by the quality, which is the best that Nova Scotia or New Brunswick can produce. Sheep raisers complain that owing to the fact that good after feed was scarce it was impossible to get their animals in good condition and the exhibits are somewhat less numerous for this reason. In this branch, as in the raising of cats, the farmers are learning year by year that it costs no more to raise a good animal than a poor one, while the profit is much greater. Particularly noticeable is a flock of 60 from St. Andrew's, N.B., which are not penned as the others, but are cared for in the open by a Scotch herdsman, with a well trained collie as his assistant.

From the standpoint of the management, a point has decidedly been scored by the early date at which the exhibition is held, while from an agricultural standpoint the exhibitors have lost, as above indicated, in several important departments. The attendance has been so far, in excess of previous years, and with a continuance of good weather, the exhibitors may be absent of the deficit in finance which has characterized the exhibitions held here in the past.

A fuller report will be forwarded for next issue. J. B.

THE AWARDS AT TORONTO

The following is a list of the awards in the live stock classes at the Canadian National Exhibition. Only the breeding classes in the horse section are given:

Horses

Thoroughbred—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, J. E. Seagram, Waterloo; 2, Isaac Stanley, Paisley. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—The best calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses—1, J. E. Seagram; 2, L. H. Kemp, Oakville; 3, Irwin Whyte, Aldershot; 4, W. A. Lawrence, Milton. Stallion, 3 years old—1, J. Gordon Barbour, Toronto. Stallion, 2 years old—1, John Meagher; 2, J. E. Seagram. Stallion, 1 year old—1, J. E. Seagram; 2, James W. Barbour. Stallion of any age—1, J. E. Seagram. Filly, 3 years old—1, G. W. Ross, Toronto; 2, P. Maher, Toronto. Filly, 2 years old—1 and 2, J. E. Seagram. Filly, 1 year old—1 and 2, J. E. Seagram. Best mare of any age—J. E. Seagram.

Roadsters—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, not less than 15 hands—1, A. C. McMillan, Erin; 2 and 3, W. A. Smith, Downsview; 4, Levi Kaiser, Woodbridge. Stallion, 3 years old—1, John Rogers, Thornhill; 2, J. L. Clark, Norval. Stallion 2 years old—1, Wm. Orr, Myrtle; 2, Ira Natrass, Millbrook; 3, John A. McKenzie, Presque Isle. Stallion, 1 year old—1, D. McCleure, Huttonville; 2, Waldie Steen, Derry West; 3, J. R. Price & Son, Britannia. Stallion of any age—1, A. C. McMillan. Filly, 3 years old—1, Campbell Steen; 2, F. E. Shaver, Islington; 3, G. T. Smith, Guelph; 4, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt. Filly, 2 years old—1, Fuller Bros, Norval; 2, John A. McKenzie; 3, J. D. McGibbon, Milton. Filly, 1 year old—1, Charles P. Maw, Amag; 2, John Atkinson, Bedford Park; 3, W. T. Tilt, Derry West. Brood mare, with foal of same bred by her side—1, M. E. Mitchell, Brampton; 2, Mrs. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood; 3, Baker Bros, Guelph; 4, W. T. Tilt. Foal of 1904—1, M. E. Mitchell; 2, W. T. Tilt; 3, Armstrong & Cheyne, Brampton. Best mare of any age—1, Fuller Bros, Stallion, 14 hands 1 inch and under—1, Mrs. C. Wilmot, Port Hope; 2, John Mayer, Zenda; 3, John E. Fells, Belgrave. Colt, filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, John E. Fells; 2, John Meyer; 3, R. J. McCormick, Warwick. Colt, filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, Davidson & Sons; 2, Broadview Pony Farm, Toronto. Black mare, under 14 hands 1 inch with foal of same bred by her side—1, Miss M. McLean, Blackie. Foal of 1904—1, W. F. McLean, Toronto; 2, George O. Foster, Toronto.

Standard Breed—Stallion 4 years old and upwards—1, Miss K. L. Wilks; 2, W. H. Riddell, Orangeville; 3, Armstrong & Cheyne, Brantford. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks; 2, J. Stanley, Paisley. Stallion, 2 years old—1, R. Davies, Toronto; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks; 3, J. L. Reid, Derry West. Stallion, 1 year old—1, H. Scott, Toronto; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks; 3, A. C. McMillan, Erin. Best stallion, any age—Miss K. L. Wilks. Filly, 3 years old—1, Crawford, Toronto; 2, A. Kerr, Toronto. Filly, 2 years old—1 and 2, Miss K. L. Wilks. Filly, 1 year old—R. A. Stephens, Barrie. Brood mare, with foal of same bred by her side—Patterson Bros., East Toronto. Foal of 1904—Patterson Bros. Best mare of any age—Patterson Bros.

Hackneys—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; 2, R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; 3, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 4, Benn & Burrell, Brantford. Stallion, 3

years old—1, J. B. Hogate; 2, W. T. Quickfall, Glenora; 3, Dalton, Dent, Delhi; 4, R. Beith. Stallion, 2 years old—1, 2 and 4, R. Beith; 3, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Stallion, 1 year old—1, 2, R. Beith; 3, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton. Best stallion, any age—Robert Beith. Filly, 3 years old—1, R. Beith; 2, A. G. H. Luxton. Filly, 2 years old—1, R. Beith; 2, H. N. Crossley, Rossau. Filly, 1 year old—1 and 2, R. Beith. Brood mare with foal of same bred by her side—1, H. N. Crossley; 2 and 3, R. Beith. Foal of 1904—1, H. N. Crossley; 2 and 3, R. Beith. For best mare or gelding exhibited in single harness—A Yeager, Gold Medal.

Clydesdales—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2, Graham Bros, Clarendon; 3, Smith & Richardson, Columbus. Stallion, 3 years old—1 and 2, G. Bam Bros.; 3, Dalgety Bros., London; 4, Smith & Richardson. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Smith & Richardson; 2, Graham Bros.; 3, Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; 4, John Davidson, Ashburn. Stallion, one year old—1, Graham Bros.; 2, Smith & Richardson; 3, Andrew Aitchison, Guelph; 4, J. F. Staples, Ida. Imported stallion, any age—Graham Bros. Filly, 3 years old—1, Graham Bros.; 2, A. Aitchison; 3, Smith & Richardson; 4, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook. Filly, 2 years old—1 and 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; 2, Graham Bros. Filly, 1 year old—1, James I. Davidson, Balsam; 2, Smith & Richardson; 3, Andrew Aitchison. Brood mare with foal of the same bred by her side—1, James I. Davidson; 2 and 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Best mare of any age (imported)—Graham Bros. Best mare of any age (Canadian-bred)—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Best mare of any age—1, Graham Bros.

English Shires—Stallion, 4 years old and up—1, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill. Stallion, three years old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; 2, Morris & Wellington; 3 and 4, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Stallion, two years old—1, 2, J. B. Hogate. Stallion, one year old—1, Jacob E. Barrick, Humberford; 2, Morris & Wellington; 3, Morris & Wellington. Filly, three years old—1, Morris & Wellington; 2, J. M. Gardhouse. Filly, one year old—1, J. M. Gardhouse. Brood mare, with foal of the same bred by her side—1, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; 2, Morris & Wellington. Foal of 1904—1, Gardhouse & Sons; 2, Morris & Wellington. Brood mare, with two of her progeny—1, Morris & Wellington. Best mare of any age—J. M. Gardhouse.

Carriage and Coach Horses—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 16 hands and over—1, G. V. Smith, Glanville; 2, J. L. Reid, Derry West; 3, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Telfer Bros, Milton; 2, R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; 3, George Bickell, Valero. Stallion, 2 years old—1, W. F. Wilson, Waterford; 2, S. Johnston, Britannia. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Thos. Telfer; 2, John Cannavin, Alton. Stallion, any age—G. W. Smith. Filly, 3 years old—1, F. E. Shaver, Islington; 2, Geo. E. Gastle, Milton West. Filly, 2 years old—1, C. D. Wooley, Port Reverse; 2, A. Yeager, Simcoe. Filly, 1 year old—1, R. B. Dent, Drummond; 2, G. A. Bennett & Sons, Carlisle; 3, P. Wooley. Brood mare, 16 hands or over, with foal of the same bred by her side—1, J. L. Reid; 2, G. A. Bennett & Sons; 3, Jas. Tilt, Brampton. Foal of 1904—1, Jas. Tilt; 2, G. A.

Bennett & Sons; 3, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill. Best mare of any age—1, H. S. Hunter, Smith's Falls.

General Purpose Horses—Mare or gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1, James Filt, Brampton; 2, P. H. Petrie, Stratford; 3, Thos. Telfer, Milton West. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, J. George Arkel; 2, W. N. Scott, Jas. Starkey, Galt; 3, W. N. Scott, Milton. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman; 2, George E. Gastle; 3, W. N. Scott. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, N. C. Wrigglesworth, Ashgrove; 2, Thos. Telfer. Brood mare with foal by her side—1, George E. Gastle; 2, James Starkey; 3, Thos. Telfer. Foal of 1904—1, Thos. Telfer; 2, George E. Gastle; 3, James Starkey. Best mare or gelding, any age—James Tilt.

Heavy Draught—Stallion, 4 years old—1, N. Sinclair & Son, Coldstream; 2, R. Newman, Warford; 3, Isaac Stanley, Paisley. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Tanner Bros, Caledonia; 2, Davis & Graham, Schomberg; 3, M. Soper, Malton. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Graham Bros, Clarendon; 2, W. N. Scady, Mayfield; 3, G. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood. Stallion, 1 year old—1, T. A. Wood, Bradford; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; 3, J. F. Staples, Idon. Gelding or mare, 4 years or over—1, W. Hendrie, Toronto; 2, B. H. Millard, Orillia; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Stallion, any age—Graham Bros. Filly, 3 years old—1, J. F. Staples, Idon; 2, J. E. Kos, Jarry; 3, J. E. Fells, Belgrave. Filly, 2 years old—1, Davidson & Sons; 2, C. F. Maw, Omagh; 3, Graham Bros. Filly, 1 year—1, J. M. Gardhouse & Weston; 2, John Graham, Derry West. Mare with foal—1, Davidson & Sons; 2 and 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Foal of 1904—1 and 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Davidson & Tisdale. Best mare of any age—1, Davidson & Sons; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Mare, any age—John Graham. Two draft colts—1, Graham Bros.; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale.

Cattle

Bull, three years old and upwards—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Selkirk, Man.; 2, J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind.; 3, Wats & Sons, W. B. Salem; 4, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland. Bull, two years old and under three—1, H. Smith, Exeter; 2, G. H. Oke, Alvinston; 3, Richard Gibson, Delaware; 4, John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield. Senior yearling bull, calved before Jan. 1, 1903, and under two years—1, John Dryden & Son, Brooklin; 2, Goodfellow Bros, Maxwell Hill; 3, J. W. Russell, Richmond Hill; 4, T. E. Robson, Ilderton. Junior yearling bull, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1903, and under two years—1, T. E. Robson; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat. Bull calf, calved before Jan. 1, 1904, and under one year—1, Thos. Redmond, Millbrook; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, J. G. Robbins & Son; 4, John Dryden & Son; 5, W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman. Junior bull calf, calved on or before Jan. 1, 1904—1, C. & G. Nicholson, Sylvan; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Clarendon; 4, John Crerar, Shakespeare; 5, Edward & Co. Senior bull champion over two years—Sir Wm. Van Horne. Junior bull champion, under two years—Thos. Redmond. Bull, Grand Champion Sweepstakes—Sir Wm. Van Horne. Cow, three years old and over—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2 and 3, J. G. Robbins & Son; 4, Goodfellow Bros., Maxville. Heifer, 3 years and under—C. & G. Co.; 2, J. G. Robbins & Sons; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, I. Groff, Alma. Senior yearling heifer—1, J. G. Robbins & Sons; 2, W. B. W. Sons; 3, T. E. Robson; 4, Geo. Amos & Son.

Junior yearling heifer—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, James A. Crerar; 4, W. C. Edwards & Co. Senior heifer calf—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, W. B. Watt's Sons; 3, J. G. Robbins & Sons; 4, John Dryden & Son; 5, Edward C. Attrell. Junior heifer calf—1, J. G. Robbins & Sons; 2, T. E. Robson; 3, Jas. A. Crerar; 4, H. Smith; 5, J. G. Robbins & Sons. Senior champion female over two years—Sir Wm. Van Horne. Junior champion female under two years—J. G. Robbins & Sons. Female grand champion—Sir Wm. Van Horne. Graded herd, bull two years old and over, cow three years old and over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year and under 2, and heifer under 1 year—1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, J. G. Robbins & Sons; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co. Junior herd, 1 bull under 2 years old, 2 heifers 1 year old and under 2, and 2 heifers under 1 year—1, J. G. Robbins & Sons; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Best four calves, bred and owned by the exhibitor—1, J. G. Robbins & Sons; 2, H. C. Elliott & Son; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 4, Hon. John Dryden. Best three animals, get of one bull owned by exhibitor—1, J. G. Robbins & Sons; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, J. R. Robbins & Sons. Steer, sired by Shorthorn bull, under 3 years—1, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 2 and 3, Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater. Steers, under 2 years—1, Jas. Rennie & Son; 2, W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; 3, Jas. Leask; 4, H. D. Smith, Exeter. Steer calf—1 and 3, James Leask; 2, Israel Groff.

Herefords—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 and 3, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 2, Jno. R. Penhall. Nocker. Bull, 2 years old—1, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; 2, W. H. Hunter. The Maples. Bull, 1 year old—1, W. H. Hunter; 2, J. A. Govenlock, Forest; 3, Stone Stock Co. Bull calf under 1 year—1, J. A. Govenlock; 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter. Bull, any age—H. D. Smith. Cow 4 years and over—1, H. D. Smith; 2, W. H. Hunter; 3, Stone Stock Co. Cow 3 years old—1, Stone Stock Co.; 2, H. D. Smith; 3, J. A. Govenlock. Heifer 2 years old—1, H. D. Smith; 2 and 3, Stone Stock Co. Heifer 1 year old—1, H. D. Smith; 2, Stone Stock Co.; 3, J. A. Govenlock. Heifer calf under 1 year—1, H. D. Smith; 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter. Graded herd—1, H. D. Smith; 2, Stone Stock Co.; 3, W. H. Hunter. Female any age—Stone Stock Co. Junior herd—1, W. H. Hunter; 2, J. A. Govenlock; 3, Stone Stock Co. Female, grand champion—Stone Stock Co. Bull, grand champion—H. D. Smith. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—W. H. Hunter. Three animals, get of one bull—H. D. Smith.

Aberdeen Angus—Bull, three years old and upward—1 and 2, Wm. R. Stewart, Lucasville. Bull, one year—1 and 2, James Bowman, Guelph; 3, Wm. R. Stewart. Bull calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, James Bowman. Bull of any age—Wm. Stewart. Herd of four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, James Bowman; 2, W. R. Stewart. Cow, three years old—1, James Bowman; 2, Wm. R. Stewart. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3, James Bowman; 2, Wm. R. Stewart. Heifer, one year old—1, Wm. R. Stewart; 2 and 3, James Bowman. Heifer calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, James Bowman. Graded herd, bull, two years old and over; cow, three years old and over; heifer, two years old and under three; heifer, one year and under two years—1, James Bowman; 2, Wm. R. Stewart. Female of any age—James Bowman.

Galloways—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 and 3, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, Robert Shaw, Brantford. Bull, 2 years old—1, D. McCrae. Bull, 1 year old—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robert Shaw. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robert Shaw. Bull of any age—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robert Shaw. Heifer, 2 years old—1, D. McCrae; 2 and 3, Robert Shaw. Heifer, 1 year old—1, D. McCrae; 2 and 3, Robert Shaw. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, Robert Shaw; 2, D. McCrae. Graded herd, bull two years old and over, cow three years or over, heifer two years and under three, heifer one year and under two, and heifer under one year—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robert Shaw. Female of any age—D. McCrae.

Ayrshires—Bull, 3 yrs. old and upwards—1, R. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; 2, R. Hunter & Son, Maxville; 3, W. Stewart & Son, Menie; 4, A. Hume & Co., Menie. Bull, 2 years old—1, A. Hume & Co.; 2, W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que.; 3, W. Stewart & Son. Bull, 1 year old—1, R. Reford; 2, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; 3, W. Ogilvie; 4, R. Hunter & Sons. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2 and 3, R. Reford; 4, J. G. Clark. Bull calf—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, R. Reford; 3, J. G. Clark; 4, W. Stewart & Son. Bull of any age—R. Reford. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, R. Hunter & Sons; 2 and 4, R. Reford; 3, W. W. Ogilvie. Cow, 3 years old—1, R. Reford; 2 and 3, R. Hunter & Sons; 4, W. Stewart & Son. Cow, dry, and calf, any age—1, R. Reford; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, J. G. Clark; 4, R. Hunter & Sons. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 3, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, R. Hunter & Sons; 4, R. Reford. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1, A. Hume & Co.; 2 and 4, W. W. Ogilvie; 3, J. G. Clark. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 3, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, J. G. Clark; 4, Hunter & Sons. Heifer calf, calved after January 1, 1904—1 and 3, W. Stewart & Son; 2 and 4, A. Hume & Co. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by the exhibitor—W. W. Ogilvie; 2, R. Reford; 3, A. Hume & Co.; 4, J. G. Clark. Herd consisting of 1 bull and 3 heifers, under 2 years old, the heifers to have been bred by the exhibitor and all to be owned by him—1 and 3, W. Ogilvie; 2, J. G. Clark; 4, A. Hume & Co. Herd consisting of 1 bull, any age, two females over 3 years old, 1 female over 2 and under 3, 1 female over 1 and under 2, 1 female under 1 year, all owned by the exhibitor—1, R. Hunter & Sons; 2, R. Reford; 3, W. Ogilvie; 4, W. Stewart & Son. Female of any age—R. Hunter & Sons.

Jerseys—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; 2, David Duncan, Don; 3, Wm. B. Cockburn, Hamilton. Bull, 2 years old—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, Thompson Porter, Toronto. Bull, 1 year old—1, E. Laurence, London West; 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, David Duncan; 4, Wm. B. Cockburn. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, 2, 3, and 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Bull, calved after Jan. 1st, 1904—1, 3 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, David Duncan. Bull, any age—B. H. Bull & Son. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Wm. B. Cockburn; 3, David Duncan. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, David Duncan; 4, F. S. Hick, Toronto. Heifer, 2 years old—1, David Duncan; 2, 3 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, Thompson Porter, Carleton West. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, David Duncan; 4, R. Russell Fleming, Toronto.

Patent Foot and Lever Drive. No. Hinds. Churns 0 2 gal. 4 to 3 gal. 1 10 - 1 to 2 - 2 15 - 2 to 3 - 3 20 - 3 to 4 - 4 25 - 4 to 5 - 5 30 - 5 to 6 - 6 35 - 6 to 7 - 7 40 - 7 to 8 -

Patent Steel Roller Bearings. 1 10 - 1 to 2 - 2 15 - 2 to 3 - 3 20 - 3 to 4 - 4 25 - 4 to 5 - 5 30 - 5 to 6 - 6 35 - 6 to 7 - 7 40 - 7 to 8 -

Improved Steel Frame. 1 10 - 1 to 2 - 2 15 - 2 to 3 - 3 20 - 3 to 4 - 4 25 - 4 to 5 - 5 30 - 5 to 6 - 6 35 - 6 to 7 - 7 40 - 7 to 8 -



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Patent Steel Roller Bearings. 1 10 - 1 to 2 - 2 15 - 2 to 3 - 3 20 - 3 to 4 - 4 25 - 4 to 5 - 5 30 - 5 to 6 - 6 35 - 6 to 7 - 7 40 - 7 to 8 -

Improved Steel Frame. 1 10 - 1 to 2 - 2 15 - 2 to 3 - 3 20 - 3 to 4 - 4 25 - 4 to 5 - 5 30 - 5 to 6 - 6 35 - 6 to 7 - 7 40 - 7 to 8 -

Ready to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to us.

David Maxwell & Sons
St. Mary's, Ont.

(Continued on page 711.)

Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. NASH

BIRD NOTES.

For this season the Government has issued an order prohibiting the shooting of Quail. This measure will commend itself to both sportsmen and farmers; for Quail were becoming almost extinct, even in the most favored localities. Twenty years ago, in all the counties west of Wentworth and Lincoln, Quail were to be found in abundance, and the clear ringing call of the male, "Bob White," "Robert White," was one of the most familiar sounds of spring. In those days it was not an uncommon thing in the Niagara district to find four or five beys on every one hundred acres, whereas now, I doubt if there is an average of one bey to every five hundred acres in the whole Quail country. Just why their numbers have diminished in this way is rather hard to decide, but I am strongly of the opinion that it is altogether due to excessive shooting. The clearing and cultivation of the land has certainly not had a prejudicial effect upon them; on the contrary, their food supply is probably more assured now than ever before and their worst natural enemies, such as foxes, skunks, weasels, etc., are fewer than they used to be; the Quail, too, is naturally a bird of the open country, seldom resorting to heavy timber, so that present conditions would seem to be favorable to their increase. It is urged and with some measure of truth, that the excessive snowfall of the last few winters and the cold, wet springs which followed had a very injurious effect upon the birds. Deep snow which covers up the food supply and lies long upon the ground, particularly if accompanied by intense cold, will undoubtedly kill a good many of them. They are Quail will resort to the barnyards and manure heaps, etc., where they would if unmolested find sufficient food and shelter to carry them through the critical period, but I am sorry to say that it is under just such circumstances that large numbers are shot or trapped; boys and men, of whom better things might have been expected, have been known to boast that when the Quail have been driven into their barnyards for food, they have caught the whole bevy or killed the most of them on the ground with one shot; such acts as these have had more effect in leading to the extermination of Bob White than the most severe winters. Cold, wet weather during the hatching season, thins out the young chicks seriously and these conditions following a severe winter and a heavy autumn shooting will so reduce the birds that unless effective measures are taken for their protection the Quail will soon go the way of the wild Turkey and the Passenger Pigeon.

The Quail is the only one of our native game birds which is capable of adapting itself to modern agricultural conditions; with the clearing of the forest the Wild Turkey and the Ruffed Grouse were certain to disappear, and the Woodcock seems doomed also, but Bob White if fairly treated is able and willing to hold his own and would increase and multiply on lands subjected to the most intensive system of cultivation and would for all time furnish sport and delicious food to the farmers if they, in return, would protect him from the pox-bunger and sometimes furnish a little food at times of need, for if well-fed, Quail can withstand the severity of our winters quite readily, but if starved, they, like all animals, gradually succumb to it and it is chiefly by reason of their inability to

obtain food when deep snow covers the ground that they are killed in winter.

Apart from its value as a game bird, the services of the Quail as an insect and weed destroyer are of the greatest possible economic importance to the farmer and fruit grower; all its life is spent among the crops they cultivate and it is constantly engaged in destroying the insects which prey upon the plants produced by their labor.

For the first two or three months of their lives young Quail feed almost entirely upon insects and each one will while it is growing consume nearly its own weight of them every day. As they approach maturity they vary their diet by eating the seeds of various weeds, grasses, etc., but still take large numbers of insects so long as they are obtainable—grasshoppers in the autumn forming one of the principal articles of their food. I have also in October found their stomachs filled with Weevils, Curculios and other beetles, which hibernate in the adult stage. When these fall they are compelled to resort entirely to the weed patches and stubble fields for subsistence and here they glean sufficient to maintain them through the winter, unless the snow becomes so deep that the weeds are covered, then it is that the farmers could afford assistance by throwing a small quantity of tailings or waste grain into some protected place accessible to the birds.

It is to be hoped that for their own sakes the farmers in the Quail countries will this year see that the law is strictly observed and that no poacher be allowed to shoot upon their land, and that if the winter should be severe a little food be given to the birds at a time of their need. If this is done Bob White will soon re-establish himself, for he is a prolific little fellow and generally raises two broods of eight or ten chicks each season, and I have known three broods to be hatched, but

I am doubtful if the third would be sufficiently advanced when winter set in to live through it.

The migration of Hawks and Owls has begun and the birds are working their way across the country, feeding as they go, upon the hordes of field mice which are as yet hidden from all but such keen eyes as theirs. Of all the species moving now there is only one which is injurious, that is the sharp shinned Hawk; to do this season, however, it is not likely to do much mischief, as the chickens are too big for its powers. This is one of the small hawks, measuring from ten to fourteen inches in length and all the specimens seen are likely to be in immature plumage, very dark to brown or dusky black above, below whitish streaked with reddish brown. If this hawk visits the barnyard it should be killed if possible, but all the rest of the family and all the Owls should be protected. The loss incurred by fruit growers last winter through the ravages of field mice may be increased this season, if, as is likely, the mice are more abundant now than they were then; we shall, therefore, require all nature's aids in keeping them in check and shall have to assist nature by devices of our own, of which I shall speak later.

The Dates Fixed

The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, met in Toronto last week and decided to hold their next annual convention at Brockville, Ont., on January 11th, 12th and 13th, 1905.

Ontario Veterinary College

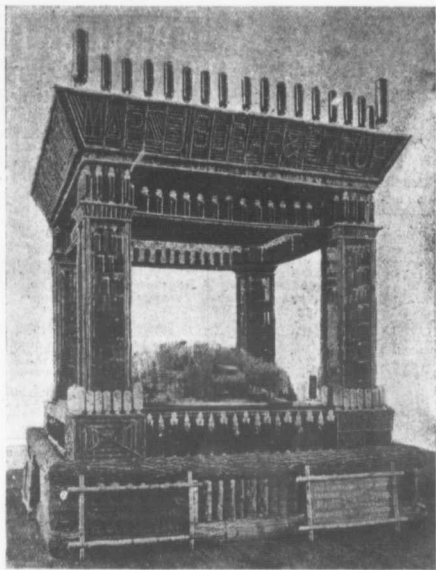
The annual prospectus of the Ontario Veterinary College for session 1904-1905 has been issued. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, and we are pleased to learn that this well known and popular college of instruction in veterinary science will open with exceedingly favorable prospects for a successful session.



Up-to-date Creamery Appliances

The Creamery Package Manfg. Co., of Cowansville, Que., and Woodstock, Ont., made a very fine display of their up-to-date creamery appliances and equipment at Toronto. The exhibit was made up of Victor Churns, Farrington Pasteurizers and Cream Ripeners, also a full line of hand and power testers. The interest shown in pasteurization was quite in evidence

from the attention attracted by the Farrington Pasteurizer. Mr. P. P. Hubbard, who represents the Company in Ontario, was in charge, and spared no pains in showing up the good points of the different apparatus used, and wherein the creameries could profit by using more up-to-date machinery, which will enable them to turn out a better class of goods and thus be much better prepared to meet the competition of other countries.



A Unique Display

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Manufacturers' Building was that of the Grimm Manufacturing Co. It comprised a miniature sugar bush showing up-to-date methods of making maple syrup and sugar. The illustration shown herewith is a reproduction of their St.

Louis Exhibit, in which the Champion Evaporator customers supplied almost their entire display, having goods from every county in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This company reports that sales for Evaporators this season will be larger than ever before.

Autumn Grown Crops

In a press bulletin just issued, Mr. C. A. Zavitz, Director of Experiments, O.A.C., Guelph, gives some valuable information as to test of autumn grown crops at the college and in the province. With hairy vetches, Ontario grown seed gave an increased yield of 3.4 bushels over the German grown seed. The crop from this plant is useful as pasture, cover crops for orchards and as green manure. Tests of fall sown barley and oats were only fairly satisfactory with the former, which when not winter killed gave an average for eight years of 64.1 bushels. The mammoth winter rye has surpassed the common variety in four out of five years.

Within the past fifteen years about two hundred varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the college. The most of these have been grown for at least five years in succession. The highest yielding varieties for the past five years, including 1924, have produced the following average number of pounds of grain per measured bushel and of bushels of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 59.9 lbs., 52.8 bus.; Imperial Amber, 61.2 lbs., 58 bus.; Prize Taker, 59.8 lbs., 57.6 bus.; Silver Dollar, 59.7 lbs., 57 bus.; Buda Pesth, 61.4 lbs., 55.4 bus.; Rudy, 61.1 lbs., 55.4 bus.; Forty-fold, 59.1 lbs., 55.4 bus.; and Egyptian Amber, 61.4 lbs., 55.2 bushels. The greatest yielders among

seventy-two varieties grown in the past year, however, were the Imperial Amber, 41.3 bus.; Buda Pesth, 40 bus.; Crimean Red, 39.9 bus.; Rudy, 38.1 bus.; Tasmania Red, 36 bus.; Dawson's Golden Chaff, 35.7 bus.; and Egyptian Amber, 35 bushels per acre. The weight per measured bushel for this season has been exceptionally light, as can be seen from the following: Tasmania Red, 58.6 lbs.; Imperial Amber, 57.6 lbs.; Dawson's Golden Chaff, 55.7 lbs.; Turkey Red, 55.5 lbs.; and Early Genesee Giant, 52.3 lbs. The Dawson's Golden Chaff possessed the stiffest straw and the Red Hussar the weakest straw in 1924. All varieties rusted more or less in 1924, the Ironclad, Tasmania Red, and Pride of America being the freest. The Hessian fly did only a small amount of damage the past year.

Seed from well ripened wheat produced a greater yield of grain and straw and a heavier weight per bushel than seed from early cut wheat.

Selections of seed made from two varieties of winter wheat and tested for six years produced average annual results in bushels of grain per acre, tons of straw per acre, and pounds per measured bushel, as follows: Large plump seed—46.9 bushels, 2.6 tons, and 59.4 pounds; Small plump seed—40.1 bushels, 2.2 tons,

and 59.2 pounds; Shrunken seed—39.1 bushels, 2.1 tons, and 59.1 pounds; and Broken seed—9.3 bushels, 5 tons, and 54.2 pounds, respectively.

Two bushels per acre of seed gave better yields of wheat than one and one-half bushels. Wheat sown during the first ten days of September for nine years gave 5.2 bushels more per acre than that sown from Sept. 16th to the 20th. Wheat on clover sod did better than on timothy sod. On well cultivated land there is little difference in the yield of grain from sowing broadcast and drilling.

Land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure, and 2.3 bushels per acre more than land which was worked as a bare fallow, in the average of eight separate tests.

The immersion of seed wheat for twenty minutes in a solution of forty-two gallons of water to which has been added one pint of formalin, proved most effective in killing stinking smut.

Co-operative experiments on autumn sown crops were conducted on 304 Ontario farms the past year. An experiment in sowing hairy vetches, winter rye and crimson clover in the fall for the purpose of producing green fodder the following summer, showed that the clover was badly winter killed the past two years. The hairy vetch gave a yield of 6.8 and the winter rye of 4.3 bus. of green crop per acre. Three varieties of wheat yielded in weighted bushels of grain per acre for each one at the College and in Ontario during 1924, as follows: Imperial Amber, 58 and 22.5; Michigan Amber, 52.6 and 18.8; Turkey Red, 52.1 and 17.1 bushels per acre, respectively.

In the co-operative experiments with different manures applied in the spring of the year, the average yields of grain per acre for the past two years are as follows:—Cow manure, 30.2 bushels; mixed fertilizer, 30.2 bushels; nitrate of soda, 26.4 bushels; superphosphate, 25.8 bushels; muriate of potash, 25.1 bushels. The unfertilized land gave an average of 21.2 bushels per acre. The cow manure was applied at the rate of 20 tons, superphosphate, 300 pounds, the muriate of potash and nitrate of soda each 100 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third the quantity of each of the last three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers as used in these experiments is from three to three and a half cents per pound.

The experimenters with spring and summer crops are asked to report as soon as possible. Material for the following five experiments with winter crops for 1924-5 will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it. The seed will be sent out in the order in which applications are received as long as the supply lasts:

1. Testing Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye as fodder crops, 2 plots.
2. Testing three varieties of winter wheat, 3 plots.
3. Testing five fertilizers with winter wheat, 6 plots.
4. Testing autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat, 5 plots.
5. Testing winter barley and winter rye for grain production, 2 plots.

Plots must be one rod wide by two rods long. Plots testing to take up this work should apply to Mr. Zavitz early, stating which test they desire to take up.

In the Poultry Yard

Fattening Turkeys for Market

As soon as the weather begins to turn cold and insect food becomes scarce, an increased grain diet must be provided for the growing turkeys. A ration of wheat and corn is the best. Do not feed them too much at first, but gradually increase the supply until they are having all they will eat.

Those who succeed best in having the turkeys ready and in fine condition for the early market are those who allow them their freedom and feed them all they will eat of wholesome fattening grain. Even when finishing them, it is not well to confine them. If they are fed each day at regular hours and at the same place, it will be an easy matter to have them come three times a day to this place to be fed. Their longing for food being fully supplied, less violent exercise will be taken, and the energy that would be expended in their wanderings in search of food will be directed in the more profitable channel of growing and developing for market. Turkeys that are poorly fed during the fall expend in seeking food that is no longer attainable considerable of the *heat* they may have gained.

FEED FOR THANKSGIVING MARKET.
When feeding turkeys for market, it must be remembered that they will sell for considerably more per pound than can be obtained for hogs or cattle, while the actual food cost per pound of turkey meat is but little, if any, more than for hogs or cattle. It will always pay well to give to growing turkeys all the grain they can eat.

Keep them growing from start to finish, and have them ready for the Thanksgiving market at the best prices usually the best. This may be accomplished quite easily with all the early broods, provided they are properly and liberally fed as the fall weather begins to remove their natural supply of worms, bugs, seeds and herbs of all kinds. In feeding for the market, the end most desired is complete growth and the greatest possible weight by Thanksgiving time.

WHAT AND WHEN TO FEED

Old corn is better than new for heavy feeding, as the latter is apt to cause looseness of the bowels, if necessary to use new corn, it should be introduced into the ration gradually. If the poult has gained a strong, well-developed physique by early fall, they will be in fine condition for heavy feeding. As soon as they have become accustomed to grain feeding, they may be fed once, or even twice, a day on ground corn and corn meal mixed with milk. This should be given in addition to an abundance of wheat and corn. They should be fed each time just what they will eat up clean with a relish. Feed the grain mornings and evenings, and the mixture at noon or twice between morning and evening, as best suits your convenience. See that plenty of sharp grit is always at hand for their use, and provide a constant supply of fresh water where they may help themselves.

Some who grow turkeys for a fancy market feed them chestnuts and celery seed during the last few weeks of fattening. These are rather expensive articles, and food can only be used by those who sell their product for almost double the average market price. Such feeding imparts a pleasant flavor that adds value to the turkeys, which are finished in this way, and these find ready sale at the highest prices for the tables of those with whom cost is a minor consideration,

Where the scale of prices is regulated solely by quality, the finest selected grades will sell from 9 to 12 cents per pound higher than will the lower grades. To grow the best is quite as easy and but little more expensive than to grow the poorer grades, and the profit gained is almost double.—T. F. McGrew, in *Drover's Journal*.

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Handling Pullets in the Fall

In his annual report for 1903, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gives his experience in handling pullets in the fall as follows:

"No effort was made to stimulate the hens to lay during October. What eggs there were came from early hatched pullets which, with the other chickens hatched during the season, were kept in location some distance from the older flock. Experience has shown the advisability of keeping the pullets away from the hens of older age, for the reason that the quantity of stimulating food that would be positively beneficial to the pullets would make the more mature laying stock—notably of the heavy breeds—too fat. And the object of every experienced breeder is to avoid such disaster as having his prospective layers go into winter quarters in an overfat condition. It is to be borne in mind that it is far easier to prevent than to remedy an overfat condition. In a previous page it is stated that one of the drawbacks to a greater supply of new-laid eggs during winter is a lack of knowledge or appreciation of certain essentials necessary to success. Here is one of these details met with at the beginning of the season, and of highest prices. If the prospective layers through mismanagement, or carelessness, are allowed to become too fat, it is a matter of weeks to get them into proper condition. The dividing line between too much and too little is very fine. He who knows the happy medium makes the profit. Only a thorough knowledge of conditions and close observation of symptoms will show where the line is to be drawn."

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Do Not Keep Idle Hens

One of the most important duties on the part of the poultryman is that of thinning out his flocks. As long as some of the hens are laying there is an inclination to wait for others to begin, and time passes by, every day being one of expectancy, but the hens do not lay. Weeks of labor and feeding result all in hope that the unprofitable hens will soon begin to lay, but not until spring opens and the weather becomes warm, do the hens give a full quota of eggs. Get rid of the idle hens, and keep only those that are giving a profit. It is better to be the owner of a flock of only a dozen hens that are doing service in egg production than to have twice that number in idle hens.—*Farmer's Magazine*.

40

Mrs. Jawworker—So you are going to leave me, Bridget; haven't I treated you like one of the family?

Bridget—Indeed, ye have, mum, an' O'we shood it as long as O'm'goin' to!

41

If a Girl Kissed You.

Tom—"If a girl whom you liked kissed you, would you kiss her back?"

Tim—"Of course."

Tom—"Well, I wouldn't; I should kiss her face."—*January Woman's Home Companion*.

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

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set 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 just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them and keep the one you like best.

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

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

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

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Lumpy Jaw

I would like to know if there is any cure for lumpy jaw. I have a Jersey cow affected with it. If there is any cure, would you please let me know what to do?—M. B. Frontenac Co., Ont.

The following treatment for Lumpy Jaw is given in our "Farmer's Handy Book":

"The first thing to do is to isolate the affected animal, and prevent further cases, as the disease is persistently contagious. Open the tumor freely, emptying the sacks and stuffing them with cotton dipped in tincture of iodine. The packing needs to be renewed every two or three days till the tumor begins to shrivel, or the tumor may be dissected completely out, but this is rather a delicate operation, and sometimes dangerous owing to the size of it. If the bone is affected, treatment is often a failure, but many successes follow heroic surgery. When the disease seems to be under control stop the packing and dress the wound with a solution of carbolic acid two or three times a day."

There are also specific remedies for Lumpy Jaw advertised in these columns that are highly recommended.

Lumps on Heifer's Legs

What medicine should I give a heifer with lumps on her legs? She has had them all summer. Some are larger than a hickory nut.—E. Kent, Co., Ont.

Unless more explicit information is supplied it would be difficult to recommend a cure or to say what is the trouble. It looks as if it might be a case of the blood poisoning called "Order." Treatment for this would do no harm in any case. Give a good purgative to begin with and follow this with sulphur, given fairly liberally in the food. If this treatment does not effect an improvement a veterinary surgeon had better be consulted.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Married Woman's Rights

Q.—A woman fifty-eight years of age has been married twenty-six years this December. Her husband is wealthy, owns land well stocked, and has money in the bank and other personal property. The wife has always had the milk of the cows for the use of the family and herself to get necessaries for the house, clothing, etc. She has always worked hard and stayed at home very closely. A year ago he forbade her selling anything. He had no cause so far as known. She had a cow and two calves the year of her marriage. He sold them and took the money. She is a woman of irreproachable character, but in the hearing of her children he says terrible things about her which are untrue. She does not wish to do anything to break up the home or hurt

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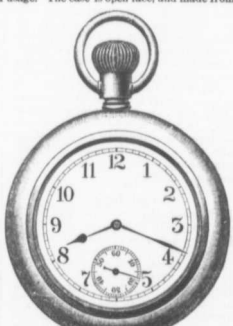
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the children's good name. 1. What rights has a wife in such a case? 2. Is a wife allowed to go to see her friends, go to town to make necessary purchases, etc., without her husband's express permission, or could he turn her out of her home if she went?—R. McC.

A.—1. She would be entitled to claim from him the price of the cow and the two calves. A wife is entitled to pledge the husband's credit for necessities for herself and children if he refuses to supply them, and if he refuses to let her sell the milk, etc., and to provide for her, she can buy goods on credit; have them charged to him. Certainly a wife is entitled to see her friends without her husband giving her permission, provided she does not stay with them so long as to deprive her husband of her society and assistance to an unreasonable degree. The same principle applies to her going to town.

Obligation to Fence

Q.—In your issue of Aug. 15, page 598, you gave an answer in reference to cattle trespassing which appears to be at variance with Harrison's Municipal Manual, which says: "An owner or occupier of land, though bound to take care that his cattle do not wander from his own and stray upon the land of another, is not by the common law under any obligation to put up or maintain a fence." In the case of Crowe v. Stepler and Williams the above contention was held good, and it has not been reversed, to my knowledge. Am I mistaken in this matter? I would not have troubled you in this matter, but I have a case now on hand which may yet get into court.—J. S. M.

A.—The case you refer to was decided on the ground that the by-law of the municipality as to cattle running at large on the highway did not affirmatively authorize the cattle to run at large, but negatively provided that certain other classes of animals should not be allowed to do so, and Chief Justice Hagarty expressly indicates that his decision would have been different if the by-law had authorized cattle to run at large on the highway. Such a by-law would have had the effect of altering the common law. In order to make a man liable for damages done by his cattle he must be at fault, and if his cattle are lawfully on the highway, and stray to land which is not fenced, the owner of the land, not the owner of the cattle, is to blame. We omitted to say in our issue of Aug. 15th that by-laws allowing cattle to run at large usually provide as to what sort of fences shall be deemed sufficient, and should be looked at in all these cases. It has been decided that a land owner in this country must fence against cattle. It must not be forgotten, too, that different principles as to fencing apply where cattle trespass from adjoining land, and where they trespass from the highway.

Legal Lore

Just after the war an old darkey came up to the Governor and said: "Marster, kin you make me jestice ob de peace?"

"Well, Uncle Ned, in case of suicide what would you do?"
"Uncle Ned thought deeply. "Marster, I'd make him pay de costs ob de court and support de child."

Fargone—What is reciprocity? Why, suppose I kissed you and you kissed me in return; that would be reciprocity.

Miss Willin—Why, that isn't bad at all, and I always thought it was something dreadful.



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great herd header, Sarcastic Lad, already the sire of eleven A. R. O. daughters and three famous sons, who have sired eight A. R. O. daughters. His dam, Johanna Rue 4th, 19 lbs. 2.7 oz., is the dam of two twelve pound two-year olds, and she has twelve A. R. O. sisters, seven of which have official records of over twenty pounds in one week.

A. W. Smith Makes a Sweep at Syracuse

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., had an exhibitor of his Leicesters at the New York State Fair at Syracuse last week and made almost a clean sweep of the prizes offered in this class. He won all the firsts, both championships, both flock prizes, all the second prizes but three, and three third prizes. There were five flocks competing, so that there was lots of competition. The superior quality of Mr. Smith's Leicesters enabled him to capture all the "plums" and nearly everything else besides.

Pedigree Stock for Canada

Messrs. A. Mansell & Co., have shipped a large, comprehensive, and valuable collection of cattle, sheep, etc., on behalf of Mr. Robert Miller of Ontario. The shipment comprised to shorthorn cattle, 1 Highland bull, 114 sheep, and 2 Welsh ponies. The cattle consisted of three well-grown Scottish-bred bulls from Mr. W. Craigie, a yearling bull, cow and calf from Mr. R. Copland, and two cows and two calves from Mr. G. Campbell. The sheep included several breeds, and practically consisted of show animals of various ages. Shropshires numbered twenty-nine, drawn from such noted flocks as those of Messrs. J. Harding, T. S. Minton, A. Tanner, T. A. Buttar, and J. S. Harding. Southdowns were represented by selections from the flocks of His Majesty the King, Earl Cadogan, Mr. Adeane, Mr. C. J. Rush, and others. The Cotswolds were a large and good collection (36), and were bred by Mr. W. P. Garne, who supplied thirty, and Mr. W. Houlton. The Oxford's had also been well chosen, Mr. J. T. Hobbs, Mr. John Bryan, Mr. R. W. Hobbs and others, being the breeders. In Dorsets, Mr. E. A. Hambro and Mr. F. J. Merson sent some good sheep. Hamshires and Romney Marsh specimens came from Mr. W. A. L. Cripps and Mr. Finn respectively.—North British Agriculturalist.

New Brunswick Institutes.

The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture are making extensive preparations for a big autumn farmers' institute campaign. Among the speakers from a distance will be: Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont.; Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont.; and W. F. Stevens, Trout River, Que.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR

(Continued from page 690.)

THE BUTTER-MAKERS

The butter making competitions were well attended and keenly contested. Prof. Dean was in charge and was assisted by Miss Shuttleworth, and Mr. J. A. McFeeters. The awards were as follows:

Section 1.—Open to students or ex-students of dairy schools or agricultural colleges—1st, W. M. Waddell, Kerwood; 2nd, Miss M. L. Green, Loyal; 3rd, Miss Ethel M. Hewson, Mayfield; 4th, Geo. E. Knight, Guteph.

Section 2.—Open to butter-makers, farmers' wives or daughters—1st, Miss Maud Parkinson, Dryden; 2nd, Miss A. S. Orr, Galt; 3rd, Miss E. A. Valens,

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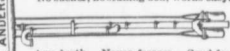
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Valens; 4th, C. E. Rogers, Dorchester.

Section 3.—Free for all, open to farmer or family—1st, Miss A. S. Orr; 2nd, Miss M. Parkinson; 3rd, Miss E. A. Valens; 4th, Miss L. A. Jayne, Grafton.

Section 4.—Free for all, open to members of dairy school or creamery employees—1st, Miss M. L. Green; 2nd, W. M. Waddell; 3rd, G. E. Knight; 4th, Miss M. Hunter, Rockton.

During the competitions interesting and profitable talks on a variety of practical subjects were given by the members of the Ontario Agricultural College staff. The programme was in charge of Prof. Dean.

Sheep Dog Trials

The sheep dog trials proved to be of great interest. They were held before the grand stand during the forenoons of the second week. Only two dogs competed, one from the United States and the other from Toronto. Both these dogs manifested remarkable skill and intelligence. Each dog was required to take three sheep out of a pen, head them over two barriers, and a bridge and drive them into another pen. The first day the Toronto Collie had great trouble with his sheep as they lay down. His rival, the New York Mountain Collie, made better time and won. On the second trial the Toronto dog took the sheep over in 4½ minutes. His Yankee rival made the trip in four minutes, but the judge found that the latter's shepherd had not allowed him to do all the work, and consequently gave the prize and also the championship to "Bob," of Toronto, who did the work himself. Two bitches, one from Chicago and one from Usebridge, entered for a trial, but neither were equal to the task and no prize was awarded.

Harvesting Beets

Rieger proposes that beets after being pulled from the ground be at once put into piles with the leaves (which soon fall off) pointing outward. Their juices and the sugar flow back into the beet. It is claimed that the beets thus retain their weight and there follows about 1 per cent. increase in the sugar percentage. The beets are topped on the field before being taken to the factory.—Sugar Beet Gazette

AWARDS AT TORONTO

(Continued from page 703.)

Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3 and 4, David Duncan. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1904—1, Thompson Porter; 2, Wm. B. Cockburn; 3, David Duncan; 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 3, David Duncan; 2, Bull & Son; 4, Thompson Porter. Herd consisting of one bull and three heifers, under 2 years old—1 and 4, David Duncan; 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Herd of one bull, any age; two females, over 3 years old; one female, 2 and under 3; one female, over 1 and under 2; and 1 female under 1 year, owned by exhibitor—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, David Duncan; 4, Wm. Cockburn. Female of any age—Bull & Son.

Holsteins—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, Jas. Rennie, Norwich; 2, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Wm. two years old—1, Jas. Rennie; 2, W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Canada, one year old—1, W. H. Simmons; 2, Jas. Rennie; 3 and 4, R. F. Heicks, Newtonbrook. Bull calf, under one year—1, G. W. Clemons; 2, Jas. Rennie; 3, W. H. Simmons. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1904—1, James Rennie; 2 and 3, W. H. Simmons. Sweepstakes, bull of any age—James Rennie. Cow, four years old and up—1, James Rennie; 2 and 3, R. F. Heicks; 4, W. H. Simmons; 5, G. W. Clemons. Cow, three years old—1 and 3, G. W. Clemons; 2, James Rennie; 4, W. H. Simmons; 5, S. R. Beck. South Gays. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, James Rennie; 3, G. W. Clemons; 4, S. R. Beck. Heifer, one year old—1, G. W. Clemons; 2, James Rennie; 3, S. R. Beck; 4, R. F. Heicks. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 3, James Rennie; 2, 4 and 5, W. H. Simmons. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1904—1 and 3, G. W. Clemons; 2, R. F. Heicks; 4, S. R. Beck. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, etc.—1, James Rennie; 2, G. W. Clemons; 3, R. F. Heicks; 4, W. H. Simmons. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year—1, James Rennie; 2, G. W. Clemons; 3, W. H. Simmons; 4, R. F. Heicks. Young herd—1, James Rennie; 2, W. H. Simmons; 3, S. R. Beck. Female of any age—James Rennie, Norwich.

Fat Cattle—Fat steer, 2 years and under 3, any breed—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, James Rennie & Son, Blackwater; 3, Alfred Hales, Guelph. Fat steer, 1 year and under 2, any breed—1, James Rennie & Son; 2 and 3, James Leask.

Grade Cattle—Dairy—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, McDonald Bros., Woodstock. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Bull & Son. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, Bull & Son.

Grade Cattle—Beef cow, 3 years and upwards—1 and 2, James Leask; 2, Jas. Rennie & Son. Heifer, 2 years—1, Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus; 2, James Rennie & Son; 3, James Leask. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, W. Tocher, Sunderland; 3, James Leask. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, James Leask. Four females, over 1 year, property of exhibitor—James Leask.

SHEEP

Cotswolds—Aged ram—1, J. C. Ross, Jarvis; 2, T. H. Shore & Sons, Glanworth; 3, E. F. Park, Burgessville. Shearing ram—1, E. F. Park; 2, J. C. Ross; 3, Shore & Sons; 4, J. C. Ross; 1 and 2, E. F. Park; 3 and 4, J. C. Ross. Ram, any age—E. F. Park. Ewe, 2 and under 3—1 and 3, E. F. Park; 2, J. C. Ross. Shearing ewe—1, E. F. Park; 2, Shore & Sons; 3, J. C. Ross. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, E. F. Park; 2 and 4, J. C. Ross. Ewe, any (Continued on page 714.)

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"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchincloss (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 7 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McCALLUM,
Danville, Que.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale—One Clydesdale Stallion, 3 years old; one Tamworth Sow, in pig to improve boar; two sows and two boars; 7 months old, imp. in dam; two Berkshire Boars fit for service. Address, H. REID & CO.,
Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa, Kingston, Ont.

Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Six grand young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before they are too large.
 Bred for CATTLE and SWINE.
 September Yorkshires ready for shipment.

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

Riverside Holsteins

Choice Richly-bred Bulls 4 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 17 to 21 lbs. better. Stock for sale, all ages, over 50 head to select from. Victor In The Pot (Fleeter) and Johanna Rose still lead at head of herd.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON.

Caledonia, - - - Ontario.

Birndennette Stock Farm

Clydesdales, some stallions and siles, imported and home bred. A few young purebred Berkshire Pigs. Will be offered for \$500 per head. J. A. Unioville
 Address, A. G. GOBLEY,
 Unioville P.O. and Sta., Midland B.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle

and Cheviot Sheep...

Now for sale our Polled Jersey Bull, 1 1/2 yrs. old, Red Polled Bull, one 1 1/2 yrs., one 11 mos., and one 2 mos. old, also five females. Cheviot Sheep to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.

A. MOHR, Lewiston, N.Y.

SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Herd headed by imp. Onward, a get of the celebrated March On. A number of choice bulls and heifers imp. and some bred for sale. Come and see them.
 O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, G.T.R.
 Hideron or Deafeld, L.H.A.B. Lucas Sta., G.T.R.

Choice Yorkshires

Young Stock from Fine Imported and Home Bred Boars and Sows

Young Boars fit for service and Sows ready to breed or already bred. Boars and sows not skin. Prices right. Write or call on

J. A. KUSSELL,
 Precious Corners P.O. Cobourg Stn., G.T.R.

Champion Berkshire Herd OF CANADA

For several years back the York Lodge herd of Berkshires has won the championship at Toronto Exhibition, besides a number of other prizes. All hogs show great growth and size. Young pigs from the best price sows and boars for sale at reasonable prices.
 W. N. DURHAM, PROPRIETOR, BOX 1052, TORONTO

Yorkshire Swine Clydesdale Horses
 Shorthorn Cattle

A large number of fine Yorkshires to choose from. A few good registered Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Bulls from grandly bred sires and dams. Good prices in quick sales.
 A. E. HOGKIN, OSBORNE STN. AND P.O., ONT.

LINDEN FARM OXFORDS

Choice lot of 6-year Yearlings and Lambs, imported and home-bred Rams fit to head any pure bred flock. Also a few good Shortorns.
 R. J. HINE, Dutton P.O.,
 Elgin Co., Ont.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

Years of careful breeding have made the Oak Lodge Yorkshires the standard of quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 5 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.
 J. E. BRETHOUR, - - - BURFORD, ONT.



BRANT OXFORD DOWNS

An excellent lot of ram hams, grand lot of ewes, all ages, for sale, from imported and prize-winning stock. Satisfying purchasers call on us. We will try to use you well.

J. H. JULL & SON
 Breeders and Exporters
 Phone, Telegraph and P.O.
 BURFORD, ONT.

HILLHURST FARM.

Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Shorthorns from imported sires and dams of deep milked strains. JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Cameron Co., P. Q.

HELBON FARM

OXFORDS

If you want Oxfords for breeding, exhibition or ranching purposes, we can supply you with such as will give you satisfaction. We were very successful with our homebred animals at last year's Toronto Show. A few grand yearling Rams for sale.

J. W. LEE & SONS,
 Simcoe, Ont.

MONKLAND HERD YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders

JAS. WILSON & SONS,
 Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Fine Purebred Leicester and Berkshires

Some fine young stock of both sexes for sale
 J. SLATER, Buttonville P.O.
 Unionville Sta., Midland B.

TAMWORTH SWINE

The Ideal Bacon Hog

A snap for thirty days in young boars fit for service, from prize-winning stock, also young boars of Derby-timber farrowing. Will be sold to clear out and reduce stock. Write now. Address

ANDREW ELLIOTT & SON, CAIT P.O. AND STA.

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 Most successful Vet. Institution in America.

Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., F.R.C.P.,
 Temperance St., Toronto, Can.



Please Mention The Farming World when Writing Advertisers.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets - Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Sept 14th, 1904.

The prospects for fall trade are said, in wholesale circles, to be good. Some large country orders have been placed, an indication that local merchants expect to sell later on. There is a good demand for money. Call loans rule at about 5 per cent, and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT.

The wheat situation shows little change. Prices here keep a little above the dollar basis and are not likely to go any lower for a time. In Chicago, the bulls are predicting \$2 wheat next May, basing their contention on the fact that the United States crop is short and that wheat may have to be imported to help out the food supply before the 1905 crop is ready. It would be a great thing for the wheat grower if such proved to be the case, but it is hardly likely and we would not advise anyone to bank on it, though prices may go higher than they are now. The local market here is steady to firm at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for old and \$1.02 to \$1.03 for new at outside points. Goose rules at 92c., and spring at 96c., shippers' quotations.

COARSE GRAINS.

The local demand for oats keeps up well. At Montreal a number of car lots have been shipped to country points while a great many have gone to the Maritime Provinces and to New York. There has been little doing in export. Here the market is a shade easier at quotations. Barley and peas rule steady. Though there is no large demand for corn, prices rule firm.

HAY AND STRAW.

Many farmers are inclined to hold their hay for higher prices later on. The crop, however, is a very large one, and many in the trade expect that prices will go lower instead of higher. There is plenty of baled hay offering here and prices are easier at \$7.50 to \$8 per ton for car lots on track.

Straw is firm and quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per ton for car lots on track, Toronto.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

At Montreal, potatoes rule easier at from 65 to 70c. a bag. Here, arrivals are fairly large, and the market rules steady.

The bean market is firmer and higher. At Montreal, choice primes bring \$1.30 per bushel, and \$1.35 in a jobbing way.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market is steady at slightly higher values. Prices are high at country points. At Montreal, straight gathered stock is quoted at 18 to 18½c. Here prices rule steady at quotations.

In a few weeks the poultry trade will be in full flight. At the moment receipts are light here at 13 to 15c. per lb. for chickens, and 9 to 10c. for old birds.

FRUIT

It is reported that contracts have already been made at Ontario points for winter apples at 50 to 75c. a barrel in the orchard. In the Simcoe district it is stated that even lower prices have been paid, where orchards were

purchased for lump sums. In Quebec 50c. per barrel apples on the tree have been paid for the Fameuse and Wealthy varieties. The high price of fruit from 40 to 45c. each for bins, which shippers have to pay, is making them cautious. However, the prices mentioned for apples are low, especially for winter fruit, and our advice would be not to contract orchards too early in the season.

HONEY

In some parts of Ontario the honey crop will be light. At Montreal sales of new white comb honey have been made at from 9½ to 10½c. per lb., as to quality and quantity. Prices are expected to go higher later on. Buckwheat honey is in good demand, but supplies are small.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Generally, cheese has ruled about the same, though an easier feeling prevailed last week. Buyers and sellers seem to be apart and little business is doing. At Montreal 9 to 9½c. is the ruling figure for fine Ontario, and 8½ to 8¾c. for Quebec. At the local markets the past few days the offers have been from 8½ to 8 15-16c., with salesmen holding out for 9c.

The butter market keeps active for fine quality. At Montreal, from 19 to 19½c. is quoted for fancy grades, and 18½ to 18¾c. for ordinary finest. Here there is hardly enough of the fine quality coming forward to supply the demand. Quotations are 19 to 20c. for creamery prints and 18 to 19c. for solids; 13 to 14c. for dairy tubs and 15½ to 16c. for choice rolls.

WOOL

There is a fair demand at Montreal for Canadian fleece wool at 12½ to 13c. for unwashed, and 20 to 22c. for washed.

LIVE STOCK

The run of live stock on Tuesday last at the city market was light. The quality of the fat cattle offered was

only fair, very few good exporters or butchers being on sale. Trade was on the slow side. One lot of exporters sold for \$4.95, less 55¢ on the load, the bulk selling at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Choice butchers' sold at \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$3.90; medium, \$3.40 to \$3.60; and inferior to common at \$2.60 to \$3.35 per cwt. Only a few feeders and stockers were on sale. Light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$1 to \$3.37½; those 900 to 1,000 lbs. in weight, at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Stockers sold at \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt, for those weighing 500 to 600 lbs., of good quality; and inferior quality at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Cows sold at from \$30 to \$60, the latter figure for choice quality. Calves are firm at \$1.75 to \$1.75 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs were a little drabby. Sheep sold at \$3.75 to \$4 and lambs at \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Hogs sold lower at \$5.25 for selects, and \$5 per cwt. for lights and fats.

HORSES

The local horse market continues dull owing to the lateness of the season. The sale of B. C. ranch horses at the Repository last Thursday, turned out reasonably well, from \$20 to \$75 per head being realized. Walter Farland Smith's regular quotations show little change since last issue. There were not so many sales at the Exhibition this year. Robert Beith sold three Hackneys to Senator Edwards; Graham Bros. disposed of several Clydesdales; Crow & Murray sold a fine pair of geldings. Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, and O. Sorby, Guelph, left last week for Great Britain, to buy Clydesdales and Hackneys.

TORONTO JUNCTION

There was a run of 80 cars at the Union Stock Yard on Monday last, mostly cattle. Trade was good for fine quality and everything was sold. Exporters ranged from \$4.40 to \$5.15, but the bulk sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle sold at \$4.25 to \$4.40; fair to medium at \$4.15 to \$4.25, and inferior to common at \$2.50 to \$3.85 per cwt.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	14	12	12	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 1 05	\$ 1 08	\$	\$	\$ 1 01					
Oats, per bushel.....	33	41	45	33	45	39				
Barley, per bushel.....	44	50½	54	53	48	45				
Peas, per bushel.....	64	73	75	75	61	61				
Corn, per bushel.....	52	60	60	60	65	65				
Flour, per barrel.....	4 45	5 25	5 80	5 75	4 30					
Bran, per ton.....	17 00	17 50	21 50	22 00	17 00					
Shorts, per ton.....	20 00	20 00	22 00	23 00	19 00					
Potatoes, per bag.....	90	70	60bu	60bu	90					
Beans, per bushel.....	1 35	1 30	1 60	1 70	1 00					
Hay, per ton.....	8 00	9 50	12 50	13 00	8 00					
Straw, per ton.....	6 00	6 00	8 00	8 00	6 00					
Eggs, per dozen.....	18	21	19	19	17					
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	15	15	per 175	70	per 17					
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	11	13	per 160	80	per 16					
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	13	14	per 16	16½	17					
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	10	11	per 16	16	16					
Apples, per barrel.....	1 50	5 00	2 00	2 00	5 75					
Cheese, per pound.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½					
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	20	19½	20	21	17½					
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	16	14½	16	17	14					
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 95	4 80	5 25	5 25	3 50					
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 00	3 75	5 25	5 30	3 50					
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 25	5 50	5 50	5 50	4 75					
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 50	5 00	4 50	4 50	4 50					

AWARDS AT TORONTO

(Continued from page 711.)

age—E. F. Park. Pen of four—1, Shore & Sons; 2, E. F. Park. Pen of five—1, E. F. Park; 2, J. C. Ross. Pen of five, two bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Shore & Sons; 2, E. F. Park.

Leicesters—Aged ram—1, A. W. Smith; Maple Lodge; 2, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 3, A. W. Whitelaw & Guelph. Shearing ram—1, A. W. Smith; 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Ram lamb—1, A. W. Smith; 2, Hastings Bros. 3, Chas. F. Maw, Omagh; 4, A. & W. Whitelaw. Ram, any age—1, A. W. Smith. Ewe, 2 and under 3—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, C. F. Maw; 3, A. W. Smith. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, Hastings Bros. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Chas. F. Maw. Ewe lamb, any age—A. W. Smith. Pen of four—1, A. W. Smith; 2, Hastings Bros. Pen of five—1, A. W. Smith; 2, F. C. Maw. Pen of five (Canadian-bred)—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, A. W. Smith. Special for best flock—1, A. W. Smith; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, C. F. Maw.

Shropshires—Aged ram—1, John Campbell, Woodville; 2, W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe; 3, J. G. Hamner, Brantford. Shearing ram—1, R. Gibson, Delaware; 2, John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn; 3, W. S. Carpenter. Ram lamb—1, W. S. Carpenter; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 3, Telfer Bros., Paris; 4, John Campbell. Ram, any age—R. Gibson. Ewe, 2 and under 3—1 and 2, John Campbell; 3, W. S. Carpenter. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, John Campbell; 3, R. Gibson. Ewe lamb—1, R. Gibson; 2, W. S. Carpenter; 3 and 4, John Campbell. Ewe, any age—John Campbell. Pen of four lambs—1, John Campbell; 2, W. S. Carpenter. Pen of five lambs—1, Jno. Campbell; 2, Jno. Dryden & Son. Pen (Canadian-bred)—1, W. S. Carpenter; 2, Jno. Campbell. Flock, 1 ram and 2 ewes—1, W. S. Carpenter; 2, Jno. Campbell; 3, J. G. Hamner; 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Flock (lamb)—1, W. S. Carpenter; 2, Jno. Campbell; 3, J. G. Hamner; 4, R. Gibson. Sweepstakes ram—W. S. Carpenter. Sweepstakes ewe—Jno. Campbell.

Oxford Downs—Aged ram—1 and 2, H. Arkell, Arkell. Shearing ram—1 and 3, H. Arkell; 2, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Ram lamb—1 and 3, H. Arkell; 2 and 4, Lee & Sons. Ram, any age—H. Arkell. Ewe, 2 and under 3—1 and 2, H. Arkell; 3, Lee & Sons. Shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3, H. Arkell. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, H. Arkell; 1 and 4, Lee & Sons. Ewe, any age—H. Arkell. Pen of four—Lee & Sons. Pen of five—1 and 2, H. Arkell. Pen (Canadian-bred)—1, Lee & Sons.

Southdowns—Ram, 2 and under 3—1, Telfer Bros., Paris; 2, Geo. Miller, Markham; 3 and 4, W. I. Martin, Binbrook. Shearing ram—1 and 4,

Telfer Bros.; 2, W. I. Martin; 3, Geo. Miller. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Telfer Bros.; 4, W. I. Martin. Ram, any age—Telfer Bros. Ewe, 2 and under 3—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Geo. Miller. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, W. I. Martin. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Geo. Miller; 4, W. I. Martin. Ewe, any age—Telfer Bros. Pen of four lambs—1, W. I. Martin; 2, Telfer Bros. Pen of five—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, W. I. Martin. Pen (Canadian-bred)—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, W. I. Martin.

Dorset Horn—Ram, 2 and under 3—1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; 3, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Shearing ram—1, 2 and 3, J. A. McGillivray. Ram lamb—1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray; 3, R. H. Harding; 4, A. G. L. Luxton, Milton. Ram, any age—J. A. McGillivray. Ewe, 2 and under 3—1, J. A. McGillivray; 2 and 3, R. Harding. Shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3—1, J. A. McGillivray; 2, R. H. Harding; 3, R. H. Harding; 2 and 3, J. A. McGillivray. Ewe any age—J. A. McGillivray. Pen of four lambs—1, J. A. McGillivray; 2, R. H. Harding. Pen of 5—1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray. Pen (Canadian-bred)—1, J. A. McGillivray; 2, R. H. Harding.

Lincolns—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 3, J. Patrick, Iderton. Shearing ram—1, 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson. Ram, any age—J. T. Gibson. Ewe, 2 and under 3—1 and 2, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 3, J. Patrick. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, J. T. Gibson; 3, J. Patrick. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson; 4, J. Patrick. Ewe, any age—J. T. Gibson. Pen of four—1, J. T. Gibson. Pen (Canadian-bred)—1, J. T. Gibson.

Hampshire and Suffolk Downs—Telfer Bros. had all the awards.

Fat Sheep—Wether, under 2, long wooled—1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson. Wether, under 1, long wooled—1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, C. F. Maw; 3, Hastings Bros. Wether, under 2, short wooled—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, Jno. Campbell. Wether, under 1, short wooled—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, John Campbell.

Swine

Berkshires—Boar, over 2 years—1 and 2, W. H. Durham, Toronto; 3, W. B. Cockburn, Hamilton. Yearling boar—1 and 3, W. H. Durham; 2 and 4, Wm. Wilson, Brampton. Boar under 1 year—1, 2 and 4, W. H. Durham; 3, Wm. Wilson. Boar over 6 months—1, Wm. Wilson; 2 and 3, Thos. Teasdale, Concord. Sow, over 2 years—1 and 3, W. H. Durham; 4, W. B. Cockburn. Yearling sow—1, 2 and 3, W. H. Durham; 4, W. B. Cockburn. Sow under 1 year—1 and 2, W. H. Durham; 3, Wm. Wilson. Sow, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Wilson; 4, Thos. Teasdale. Boar and 2 sows—1, 2 and 3, W. H. Durham; 4, Wm. Wilson. Four pigs, get of

one boar—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, Thos. Teasdale. Four pigs, produce of one sow—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, Thos. Teasdale. Sweepstakes boar—W. H. Durham. Sweepstakes sow—W. H. Durham.

Yorkshires—Boar over 2—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 3, H. B. Schmidt, Newtonbrook. Yearling boar—1 and 4, Flatt & Son; 2, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 3, J. Featherston & Co., Streetsville. Boar under 1 year—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Duck & Son; 4, Featherston & Son. Boar under 6 months—1, Flatt & Son; 2, Featherston & Co.; 3, James E. Keough, Rockwood; 4, Duck & Son. Sow over 2 years—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Duck & Son. Yearling sow—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3 and 4, Duck & Son. Sow under 1 year—1 and 4, Duck & Son; 2 and 3, Flatt & Son. Sow under 6 months. 1, Flatt & Son; 2 and 4, J. E. Keough; 3, Duck & Son. Boar and 1 sow—1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Four pigs, get of one boar—1, Flatt & Son; 2, Duck & Son. Four pigs, produce of one sow—1, Flatt & Son; 2, Duck & Son. Sweepstakes boar—Flatt & Son. Sweepstakes sow—Flatt & Son.

Tamworth—Boar over 2—1, A. Elliott & Son, Galt; 2, Colwell Bros., Newcastle; 3, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 4, Bertram Hoskins, The Gully. Yearling boar—1, Douglas &

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TWO FARM PROPOSITIONS—(1) We offer a fine 100 acre farm 3 miles from Scotland, York County, Ontario, with house and out-crofted barns and outhouses, formerly held at \$20,000 now \$10,000, an owner is leaving the country. (2) 148 acre farm near Dunnville, Hamilton County, with all stock, implements, etc., at present value. For full particulars Oct. 1st. Must be sold. Write for all particulars and the big farm catalogue. S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

SALESMEN wanted for our handy NURSERY Stock. Choice Specialties. Liberal terms. Elegant outfit free. Pay weekly. CAVERTS BROS., Galt, Ont.

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

WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvassements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale. Write for full particulars apply NOW. PELLHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

GINSENG—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plans, literature, etc. Free full particulars booklet and magazine etc. OZARK GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—Pen No. 1 consists of 7 imported hens, 1st Chicago utility 1903, 1st Industrial pullet, also 2nd, 4th, 5th hens 1903; headed by 2nd Ontario cock; eggs \$2.00 per 15. Pen No. 2—Utility ewe colored lot of females, headed by 2nd Ontario Utility cock, solid buff, grand shape; eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. W. H. LARK, Importer and Breeder, Calnville, Ont.

FARM WANTED—One to two hundred acres with suitable buildings, convenient to town and station, in exchange for productive Hamilton property. Write for full particulars, prices, etc., WM. A. KERH, Hamilton.

SHIRE STALLION WANTED—Address with particulars, WM. A. KERH, Hamilton.

Remainder of the Year Free!

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1907 " " " \$1.00.

Name.....

Post Office.....Prov.....

Sons; 2, B. Hoskins; 3, Herbert German, St. George; 4, Colwell Bros. Boar under 1 year—1, Elliott & Son; 2, H. German; 3, Colwell Bros.; 4, Douglas & Sons. Boar under 6 months—1, 2 and 3, Colwell Bros.; 4, Douglas & Sons. Sow over 2 years—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwell Bros.; 4, Elliott & Son. Yearling sow—1, Douglas & Sons; 2 and 3, Elliott & Son. Sow under 1 year—1 and 4, Colwell Bros.; 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons. Sow under 6 months—1, 2 and 4, Colwell Bros.; 3, Douglas & Sons. Boar and 2 sows—1, Elliott & Son; 2 and 3, Colwell Bros. Four pigs, get of one boar—1 and 2, Colwell Bros. Four pigs, produce of one sow—1 and 2, Colwell Bros. Sweepstakes boar—Elliott & Son. Sweepstakes sow—Douglas & Sons.

Chester Whites—Boar over 2 years—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2 and 3, D. DeCoursey, Bornholm. Yearling boar—1, W. E. Wright; 2, D. DeCoursey. Boar under 1 year—1, D. DeCoursey; 2, W. E. Wright. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, D. DeCoursey; 3, W. E. Wright. Sow over 2 years—1, W. E. Wright; 2 and 3, D. DeCoursey. Yearling sow—1, D. DeCoursey; 2, W. E. Wright. Sow under 1 year—1, D. DeCoursey; 2 and 3, W. E. Wright. Sow under six months—1, 2 and 3, D. DeCoursey. Boar and 2 sows—1, W. E. Wright; 2 and 3, D. DeCoursey. Four pigs, get of 1 boar—1 and 2, D. DeCoursey; 3, W. E. Wright. Four pigs, produce of one sow—1 and 2, D. DeCoursey; 3, W. E. Wright.

Other Distinct Breeds—Aged boar—1, W. M. Smith, Scotland; 2, Featherston & Co. Yearling boar—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Boar under 1 year—1, Featherston & Co.; 2, J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar under six months—1 and 2, Featherston & Co. Aged sows—1 and 2, Featherston & Co. Yearling sows—1 and 2, Featherston & Co. Sows under 1 year—1, Featherston & Co.; 2, W. M. Smith. Sows under 6 months—1, Featherston & Co.; 2, W. M. Smith. Boar and 2 sows—1 and 2, Featherston & Co.

Sheep Shearing

The sheep shearing contest this year attracted a good crowd of shepherds and others. More would like to see this display of skill if it could be conducted in a place where elevated seats were provided. There were five competitors, all skilled sheepmen, who know all about taking off a sheep's wool. First prize went to Wm. Butler, Claremont, Ont., who took off the fleece in fourteen minutes; second to Noel Gibson, Delaware, who took six minutes more time, and third to W. Coles, Hornby, Ont. Good workmanship as well as quick time was considered in awarding the prizes.

Western Dairymen

The directors of the Western Dairymen's Association met during the exhibition and selected January 17th, 18th and 19th, 1905, as the time for the next annual convention, and Stratford as the place. The usual dairy show will be held in connection with it and also an educational exhibit of experimental cheese.

The Peddler.

A rug peddler called several times at a Kansas house and found the people away from home. At last he wrote and pinned this note on the door:

"Madam: Kindly remain at home tomorrow forenoon. I want to sell you a rug."

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED BY THE DISCOVERY OF Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic Revolutionizing the Stock Food Business

STOCKMEN and Farmers (instead of paying 10 to 25 cents per lb.) can procure positively the **BEST STOCK FOOD** ever offered on the Canadian Market at 5½ cents per pound.

The dose is a tablespoonful once or twice a day, thus this food is as highly concentrated as any on the market. Stockmen may say this sounds too good to be true. We don't ask any who may be skeptical to accept our statement.

Ninety per cent. of the Fat Cattle exhibited at the Provincial Winter Fair, 1903, were fed Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic; and the Sweepstakes Cattle for 3 years in succession have been fed on our Stock Food. These representing the most practical and expert feeders in the Dominion, should be sufficient guarantee.

We will be pleased to furnish on application testimonials from the best feeders in Canada.

A trial will convince expert Stockmen that they have been throwing away money on the inferior and expensive foods. Note the price of our Stock Food—

Boxes about 8 lbs., 50c.; 25 lb. Pails, \$1.50; 50 lb. Pails, \$2.75.

We prepay charges on orders for a 50-lb. Pail.

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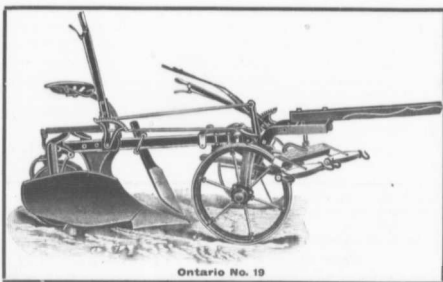
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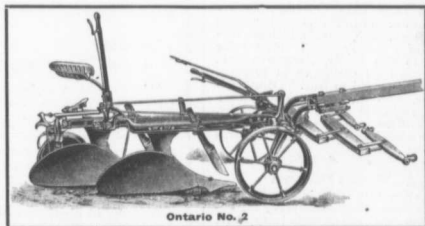
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