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# The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



**BARON GARTLEY (Imp.) (4789)**

Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1905. Champion, Clydesdale Stallion Show, Toronto, February, 1905. Owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Plowing Match .....	725
Canada at Pittsburg .....	725
Cattle Breeding .....	725
Editorial Notes .....	725
Begin Now .....	725
Our English Letter .....	726
Deputy Minister for Alberta .....	726
Demonstration Fairs .....	726
August 14th Issue Wanted .....	726
The Land of the Big Red Apple .....	727
Short Courses at O.A.C. ....	728
The Special vs. Mixed Farming .....	728
Handling the Bean Crop .....	728
Keep a Record .....	728
English Methods of Managing Ewes.....	729
Keep More Sheep .....	729
Cost of Ensilage .....	729
Pasture for Hogs .....	730
Cleanly Milking .....	730
Telling a Horse's Age .....	730
The Western Fair .....	731
The Central Canada Exhibition .....	734

### THE HOME WORLD—

We'll Keep the Farm .....	737
A Midnight Comedy .....	737
For Young Married People .....	737
A Beautiful Custom .....	737
Make Use of Time .....	737
The Singer of the Ranch .....	738
The Boys and Girls .....	739
In the Kitchen .....	740
Sunday at Home .....	741
Health in the Home .....	742
In the Sewing Room .....	743
Potting Chrysanthemums .....	744
The Fall Strawberry Bed .....	744
Destroying Grasshopper Eggs .....	744
Prince Edward Island .....	744
The Nova Scotia Provincial .....	745
Rack for Storing Apples .....	747
A Young Pig Protector .....	747
Tank for Dipping Sheep .....	747
Cross-cut Saw Filing .....	747
Floor for Swine House .....	747
The Japanese Wheelbarrow .....	747
Laying Out Tile Drains .....	748
Strained Tendons .....	749
Eczema .....	749
Quarter Crack .....	749
Lump on Shoulder .....	749
Bog Spavin .....	749
Polyurea .....	749
Dhorning Cattle .....	749
Bloody Milk .....	749
A Plague of Moths .....	749
About Rural Law .....	749
A Plea for Better Farming .....	750
Value of the Dollar .....	751
Money .....	751
Municipal Extravagance .....	751
Poultry Items .....	752
An Educational Poultry Exhibit .....	752
Making up the Duck Pens .....	752
The Poultry Yard in Hot Weather .....	752
Clean Dust Baths .....	752
Gestation Table .....	753
Big Ayrshire Sale .....	753
Stratford Horse Show .....	753
Clydesdales for Canada Exhibit .....	754
South Africa Wants Horses .....	754
Strowan Champion for Collynie .....	755
Some Holstein Tests .....	755
Judging French Canadian Cattle .....	756
Books and Bulletins .....	756
Market Review and Forecast .....	757
Maritime Markets .....	758
Rainy River Institutes .....	758
Forestry Convention .....	758
Farmers' Institutes .....	758
The Boys' Fall Fair .....	758
Ontario Fall Fairs .....	758

# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 3 OCTOBER, 1905

No. 19

### The Plowing Match

OF late years more interest has been taken in the plowing match as a means of educating the young men on the farm in better methods of farming. The young man who can plow well can usually farm well. A shiftless, careless plowman will in nearly every case be a shiftless, careless farmer. For these and other reasons the plowing match should be encouraged more than it is. There should be at least one held in every township in the fall.

Mr. John Clay, of Chicago, said recently in addressing a gathering of agricultural students:

"The American farmer is slovenly in his treatment of the soil. Nature has been lavish, and there has been a want of thoroughness. Look at the fields of England, the gardens of France, or the prolific intensity of the Scottish lowlands, and see what can be done."

This statement will apply as much to Canada as to the United States. The average farmer of this country knows comparatively little about the soil. He plows, harrows and sows the seed in a mechanical sort of way, very often giving little thought to the needs of the soil and the treatment required to bring forth the best results.

The plowing match, though only directly affecting the mechanical part of soil culture, could, if properly managed and controlled, be utilized to create more interest in the soil and its treatment. If controlled by some responsible body, such as the farmer's institute, the occasion could be made of practical value to the district by having soil experts present to give information on soil culture, the nature of different soils and the kinds of crops they are best adapted for. The plowing match, if well advertised, would bring the crowd together and advantage could be taken of the opportunity thus afforded to give valuable demonstrations upon the soil and its requirements. Will not some Institute make a trial of this this fall?

The plowing match is not a new thing, and information as to how it is managed is readily obtainable.

### Canada at Pittsburg

One of the chief features of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition, which opened at Pittsburg on August 30th and will continue until Oct. 21st, is the Canadian exhibit. It is an exhibit of agricultural products made by the Government at Ottawa. The object of the exhibition is to demonstrate to visitors the many advantages offered settlers in Western Canada. The whole foyer of the building, a space 85 x 45 feet, with walls 22 feet high and nicely finished ceiling, is given up to this important exhibit. The exhibit was designed by Mr. W. H. Hay, of the Exposition De-

partment Ottawa, and is in charge of Mr. Wm. A. Burns.

### Cattle Breeding

The second of the series of articles on cattle breeding by Mr. Nash begun in our exhibition number will appear next issue. Owing to this number being crowded with fair reports we have been unable to continue them in this issue as intended. After October 15th issue these articles will appear regularly, till the series is completed.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

On Sept. 1st the condition of the corn crop in the United States was far above the ten-year average. This means a big yield and plenty of cattle feed in

### BEGIN NOW

*to canvass for new subscribers. Present readers are of one opinion regarding the high standing of THE FARMING WORLD as a reliable authority on agriculture and live stock. It is the paper that gives honest advice for an honest price. The contributors to THE FARMING WORLD are experienced and successful agriculturists and stockmen and their opinions will be found a timely word at all seasons of the year.*

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the west. The 1904 corn crop totalled 2,467,480,934 bushels, and was valued at \$1,087,461,440.

The Montreal Bankers' Association on Sept. 15th notified the cheese trade that further guarantee of credits for the purchase of cheese and butter will not be given from that date. The trade at Montreal looks upon this action favorably, as it will put a stop to speculation in cheese, which has been too common this season.

Some fruit buyers in Toronto have been deceived recently by dishonestly packed fruit and have handed the case over to the inspector. In one case the name of a lady packer near Oshtville appeared on a basket of apples that had beautiful specimens of the Duchess variety on top and scrub Greenings underneath. Such villainy ought to be punished severely.

The Canadian Manufacturers, at their annual meeting in Quebec a week ago, again sounded the call for more tariff. With the farmer of the west crying for less tariff and the manufacturers of the east crying for more, the government will find it difficult to strike a happy medium that will please all parties.

The Transportation Commission met in Regina recently. The Hon. Mr. Motherwell, the new Minister of Agriculture, took advantage of the opportunity to make a strong plea for the opening up of the Hudson's Bay route. It would be of the greatest importance to the farmers of the west in enabling them to get their grain out before navigation closed, which meant a difference of five cents a bushel in price.

The farmers in the Straford district are forming a weather insurance society. A committee was appointed to canvass for the amount of insurance required to be subscribed by law, 75 shares of \$1,000 each. The object is no doubt a good one, but as weather conditions usually affect a whole district in the same way it is hard to see how insurance against it can be satisfactorily worked out.

The fruit inspectors at Montreal have in several cases found apples standing at 75 to 80 degrees in the barrel, when the outside temperature is between 50 and 60 degrees. This is evidence that the fruit was not put into the barrels cold. Unless this is done the apples will be materially affected before reaching the English market. A barrel of apples even in a cold storage chamber cannot be cooled thoroughly in less than a week or ten days.

Some enthusiastic reformers of the fall fair are urging that an effort be made to close the bars of all hotels within five miles of the place where an exhibition is being held on fair day. Better go slow on a thing of this kind. People attending the fair need accommodation, and where will they get it if the hotels close their places of business, which they will undoubtedly do if privilege of selling show day is cut off.

The number of accidental deaths to farmers seems to be increasing, at any rate they have been more numerous this fall than for some time back. While the liability to accidents in the country is not great, yet there are times when great care should be exercised.

Up to Sept. 18th the amount of western wheat received by the C.P.R. was 1,981,000 as compared with 173,000 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. This is a most satisfactory showing.

## Our English Letter

### Weather and Crops—A Trying Harvest—How Ireland is Cropped—Live Stock—Irish Crops—A New Pig Disease—The Cider Industry.

London, Sept. 14, 1905.

The past two months have been wet and unsettled and very trying ones to farmers. When corn harvesting operations first commenced it looked as if the corn would be picked up in double quick time, and all went as merrily as the proverbial marriage bell. Matters have turned out vastly different in this respect and the finishing up of the harvest has been a dragging affair. It is not now wanted the rain which upset these calculations, but the showers, without being continuous, have been quite sufficient to prevent all sorts of corn drying and being transferred to the stock. Bearing on agricultural prospects, a Buckinghamshire farmer writes me and I cannot do better than give you his exact words:

"The harvest is about finished in this district, but I hear there is a great deal out on and under the Chelmsn Hill. I hear of rather disappointing yields of wheat and I am not surprised, as I always thought the crop was over-estimated. We have had nice rains for the roots and young clovers, but none too much for the pastures, which had got very dry. Work will be well forward and plenty of vetches and rye can be done at once. I have been over a vast tract of country during the past week, from here to Norfolk and thence to Scotland, and although the roots look healthy, there are a good many fields that are patchy, but they say in Norfolk that they have a record crop of mangolds. The harvest in Scotland is very much of it to cart, they have had such hindering wet weather for three weeks."

#### HOW THE LAND IS CROPPED

The principal point of the agricultural returns for 1905 is the fact there are 36,778 acres less under crops and grains than there were last year. Wheat, which is represented by 1,796,985 acres, shows an increase of 421,701 acres, while barley (1,715,694 acres) shows a decrease of 127,022 acres, and oats (3,051,476 acres) shows a decline of 201,586 acres. Profiting, it may be, by last year's experience of an over-abundance of turnips, the average this year shows a decrease of 14,831 acres. Potatoes, on the other hand, show an increase of 38,262 acres, so that with the very favorable reports which come to hand of the condition of the crop, the consumers should be as well off this year as they were last. Mangolds, cabbage, peas, rye and beans also show increased acreages, while there are decreases in turnips, rape and lucerne.

Grass, both for hay and in rotation, shows a decrease amounting to 193,975 acres, while the increase of permanent pasture goes on, amounting this year to 162,438 acres. Permanent grass is reported for 17,200,494 acres, and rotation grass 4,477,520, or a total of 21,678,014 under all sorts of grass, while the total area of cultivated land covers an area of 32,295,832 acres. The crop crop figures tend to show that there is an increased interest in the profit of this crop. The total acreage for the present year works out at 48,986, as compared with 47,799 in 1904 and 47,928 in 1903.

#### LIVE STOCK

A noticeable feature of the returns in connection with the live stock of the farm is the fact that substantial increases are shown in almost every department. Thus, horses numbering in all 1,572,

423, show an increase of 12,197, the greatest expansion being apparent in the case of unbroken horses one year old and over. Cattle number in all 6,987,662, an increase of 128,668, cows showing an increase of 28,712, two-year-olds and over of 40,681, yearlings 41,237, and calves 18,008. There is a large decrease in the case of sheep over one year old amounting in all to 166,085, but an increase in ewes and lambs counterbalances this and leaves a net surplus of 50,018 over the total of last year, which was 25,267,178. Pigs show a decline of 436,725, as compared with last year.

#### IRISH CROPS

The figures published for Ireland show that the total area under crop in the sister Isle is 2,261,696, being a decrease of 12,269 acres compared with last year of 12,269 acres. Compared with last year there has been an increase of area under wheat, rye and barley, while there are decreases of oats, barley, and beans. The area under potatoes has decreased, as also has mangolds, and cabbages. The area for hay under "clover, etc.," is 628,818 acres, being a substantial increase of over three thousand acres. There is an increase of permanent pasture and the hay crop from all sources is also greater. There has been an increase of 4,002 horses since this time last year, while cattle exhibit a decrease of 21,496, sheep of 76,696, and pigs of no fewer than 150,944.

#### A NEW PIG DISEASE

A formidable disease has manifested itself in Kamuldischire, and there is every possibility of it becoming epidemic over the whole country. It is suggested that the trouble is swine erysipelas, a form of pig trouble which is common enough on the continent and in Germany in particular, but no doubt the investigation that is being undertaken by the Board of Agriculture will throw some light upon a trouble which is at present obscure. The officials have the trouble well in hand and they hope to stamp it out before it gets bad; should it once get out of hand it would cost the country a lot of money. Many theories are extant as to how the trouble originated, but the most popular and plausible one is that it was imported with foreign—probably German or Russian—meal or corn.

#### THE CIDER INDUSTRY

The cider industry has grown vastly of late years and this palatable drink has carried for itself a high position. The way in which it has developed is evidenced from the fact that there is now a national fruit and cider institution established near Bristol. These remarks only leading up to the interesting fact that this body have decided this season to carry out a number of experiments to determine how far apples which ordinarily produce poor cider may be improved. To accomplish this the committee are prepared to receive from any grower a quantity of such apples of not less than half a ton and they will be prepared to pay a market price for the apples or return the cider when made.

#### NOTES

Now that the summer holiday season is practically over and the bulk of Londoners have returned to town, business of all sorts is settling down. Things have not been very brisk of late. The provision markets are not particularly interesting just now, with the exception

of cheese, where prices show every symptom of going higher.

Butter \$1.75 above the figure ruling for last year, at least that is the official Danish figure, actually about \$1.25 would about meet the case.

The supplies of fresh fruit are ample and varied indeed at Covent Garden—once or twice there has been such a glut that a lot of stuff has been practically given away. A. W. S.

#### Deputy Minister for Alberta

Mr. Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta by the new government of that province. Mr. Harcourt is well known to the farmers of Alberta. For nearly three years he has filled the position of Superintendent of



Mr. Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A.

Farmers' Institutes and Fairs for the Northwest Territories, and has shown in that capacity that he is capable of initiating and carrying through movements of educational value to the country. His selection as the executive head of the agricultural department of Alberta seems to be a wise one.

#### Demonstration Fairs

Two demonstration fairs will be conducted by the Department of Agriculture as follows: At Beachburg, Renou County, October 4-6, and at Simcoe, Norfolk County, on October 17-19. These will be purely agricultural shows with several special educational features. Competent persons will be in charge of each exhibit to explain the many features to visitors. A meeting will be held the evening of the second day at both exhibitions to discuss farm matters in general.

Other agricultural societies in the province are being urged to send delegates to these fairs. Half rates have been secured on the railways, and the expense of doing so will not be very great.

#### August 15th Issue Wanted

We are short of copies of August 15th issue of THE FARMING WORLD and desire a few copies for a special purpose. Subscribers who do not keep a file will confer a favor by forwarding copies of that issue to this office.

#### Most Thorough and Up-to-date

THE FARMING WORLD has been a constant visitor to our home for a number of years. Its different pages are perused with great interest. Variety is the spice of life. We would be lost without it. I consider it the best and most successful farm paper published in this Dominion. I can recommend it with pleasure to every one as a most thorough up-to-date farmers' and stockmen's journal.—Gideon Overpaugh, Norfolk Co., Ont.

## The Land of the Big Red Apple

By A. McNEILL, Chief of the Fruit Division, OTTAWA

(Continued from Exhibition Number)

The development of the Northwest in the neighborhood of Calgary and Edmonton has opened up a market not so very distant and growing quite as rapidly as the means of production of fruit in British Columbia.

Some of the practices of the British Columbia fruit growers would not appeal particularly to the fruit growers of eastern Canada, yet the success of the British Columbia growers must be their vindication. The process of thinning fruit is almost universal except in the case of the cherry. It would strike an eastern grower as a great waste of time and money to pay a man a dollar and a quarter a day for pulling good apples from the trees in the month of June. It is safe to say that at least one-half of all the fruit that sets is taken off in the process of thinning. No doubt the dry, bright atmosphere favors better pollination, but the keen competition with and the good example of, the American growers has forced upon them

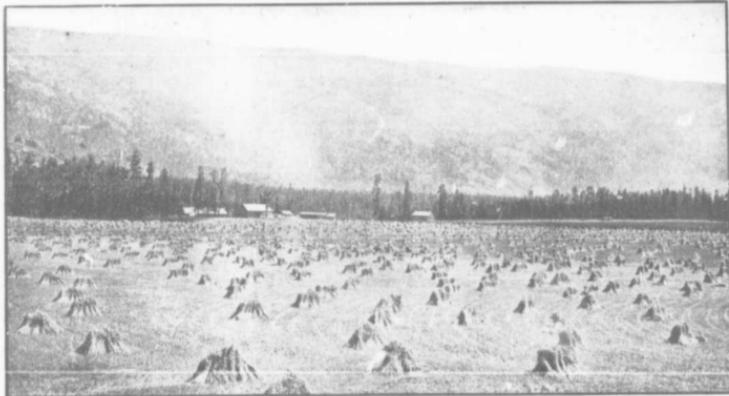
practice to pick even apple trees several times, taking only the fruit that is in the proper condition. This in itself will probably account in a large measure for the better keeping qualities of western fruit. The packing and grading are performed with the greatest care and always in boxes. I need not here take up the relative merits of boxes versus barrels, but there is not the slightest doubt in the mind of any western grower as to which is the best package. One gentleman to whom I referred the matter said that he was not anxious at all to argue the question with me; if he had any preferences at all they were that the eastern grower should still retain the barrel as his package, because he was perfectly certain that so long as the eastern grower did so the western grower would have practically no competition.

There are certain contrasts between eastern and western orchards. The fruit trees of British Columbia, for some

reasons that the fruit growers could afford to pay. Day laborers were getting from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day and their board. Permanent men were getting wages proportionately. Some of the managers of the larger fruit ranches were getting as high as \$1,500 per year with perquisites. Here again I think that there is a lesson for eastern fruit men. Labor on fruit farms in the east is scarce, but fruit growers have not been willing to pay the prices that manufacturers in the neighborhood are paying a similar class of men, and until they do so, and offer the other advantages, it is to be expected that the laborers will be few.

The early bearing peculiarity of the fruit trees in the west is not easily explained. The Spy will not usually bear in the east in less than 12 or 15 years, and quite frequently a Spy orchard is 20 years old before it gives a profitable crop. A good crop is expected in British Columbia on Spys six or seven years old, and very few of the trees fail to bear a profitable crop in four years.

In varieties the western grower does not depart very much from the varieties in the east. Duchess, Wealthy, Macintosh, King, Spy, Newton, and Spitz-



A Field of Wheat at Emberly, B.C.

the production of the best only. Their markets, too, are all distant markets, which renders it unprofitable to ship anything but the first grade. This is a lesson which eastern growers have yet to learn. For years Ontario has been shipping to the Northwest a large quantity of second grade apples, frequently with the comment that they cannot grow apples in the Northwest, and they should be satisfied with what they get. The reply of the buyer in the Northwest has been a price so low that the Ontario grower did not succeed in getting freight and expenses. Sooner or later the eastern grower will adopt the practice of the grower in the west, and send nothing from home but a number one grade. Another practice universal in British Columbia is quite exceptional in eastern Canada, that is clean culture. The British Columbia orchard is cultivated as carefully as a cornfield from the time it is planted. I need scarcely remind those who are familiar with conditions in Ontario that the great majority of the orchards are on soil, or if cultivated at all, are cultivated for the purpose of securing a second crop. So, too, when it comes to packing, I am informed that a very ordinary

reason or other, do not acquire the large size that they do in the east. Nowhere did I see any approach to the grand old Greening trees that are to be seen in the Annapolis Valley, nor could the magnificent Northern Spys or Greenings of western Ontario be duplicated in British Columbia. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as the forest trees there surpass the Ontario forest trees in size even more than the eastern orchard trees surpass those of the west.

The labor problem is very much in evidence on the fruit farms of the west. Chinese and Japanese are everywhere present in large numbers, and are giving the best of satisfaction. I frequently asked the fruit growers whether they would not favor the free admission of these people, but never once did I get a direct reply saying that they would. But the closest questioning failed to reveal any good reason why they should be excluded. They are industrious, cleanly in their habits, honest and intelligent. The only fault that is attributed to them is economy, and their habit of sending their savings to friends in their native land.

I was somewhat surprised at the high

entirely everywhere favorites. A few growers have made the mistake of planting too many varieties, but this is not the rule. Plums are a favorite crop; they grow in all parts of the province, though they are much subject to rot on the Coast. These have all the good keeping qualities of the California varieties, and something of the lusciousness of eastern varieties. The Italian and sugar prunes are favorites, and it would not be at all surprising if, at some future time, British Columbia added cured prunes to her products. The lower coast and Vancouver Island district excel specially in small fruits. I examined several fields of strawberries and should have pronounced them all a full crop, but the growers all deplored heavy losses this spring from an exceptionally late frost, and spoke of having only a half crop.

Nothing surprised me more than the Logan berry. This is a cross between the blackberry and raspberry, and is cultivated on a low trellis. The exposed surface appeared to be one mass of fruit, and though I cannot say that the flavor appealed to me very strongly yet it is so prolific, and the flavor so distinct, that I have not the slightest

doubt it will be in great demand, unless it should prove too soft as a shipper. It is quite possible that the Logan berry is hardy enough for some of the more favored spots in Ontario.

Small fruit growing, however, is not confined by any means to the western side of the province. Nelson, in the Kootenay district, has achieved a most enviable reputation for its strawberries. These are regular in the Winnipeg market, to which they are now finding their way, as among the best berries received there. The possibilities of the province are best brought out by such successes as Nelson has made, inasmuch as a few years ago nothing was expected of this except as a mining town. A correspondent from Kaslo, in a mining district somewhat further north, draws attention to the fact that there are being planted several hundred young orchards, all small, it is true, but which will furnish an aggregate that will visibly affect the market a few years hence.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of apples grown in British Columbia, there is still an occasional demand for good winter varieties from outside the province. I would warn Ontario shippers that it is impossible for them to fill this demand. The pest laws are so strict that even a single codlin moth in a carload would condemn it, and it is needless to say that nowhere in Ontario could a carload of apples be assembled with a certainty of reaching this high standard. The eastern nursery men, too, are at somewhat of a disadvantage inasmuch as their stock is subject to a close scrutiny, and all of it practically has to be fumigated or dipped in a disinfectant mixture.

Eastern fruit growers might well envy their western friends the excellent timber they have for fruit boxes. It is commonly supposed that any kind of timber is good enough for a fruit box. Such is not the case. A fruit box should have rigid ends and a top and bottom must be as elastic as possible. The whole must be light and yet strong. There is very little wood remaining in eastern Canada to fulfil these conditions, but the lumber of British Columbia is not only abundant but perfectly adapted for this purpose. There is no difficulty in getting boxes, each dimension of which is made of one piece, of perfectly clear stuff, smooth and bright.

It would not be difficult to paint a beautiful picture of fruit growing in British Columbia. The beautiful scenery of mountain and lake, the delightful climate, the fertile soil, the eagerness with which nature seems to respond to intelligent effort must appeal to anyone with a spark of enthusiasm. Nevertheless the law of compensation does not cease to work in this case. I venture the opinion that the same capital invested and worked with equal intelligence in eastern Canada will yield equal profits. However, on considerations not measured in money no two men will place the same value. Social advantages will appeal to one, scenery to another, climate to a third, and others will be influenced by a mere love of change. And thus it will be that British Columbia will get her fair share of immigrants, and will deserve them all, yet it is not at all likely that the rest of Canada will be depopulated.

#### Short Courses at the O. A. C.

The short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College in dairying, stock, and seed judging, and poultry raising will be held as follows: Dairy school, long course—Jan. 2, March 23, 1906. Dairy Inspectors—April 10-20, 1906. Summer course for butter and cheese-makers—May 1, Sept. 20, 1906. Stock and seed judging—Jan. 8-20, 1906. Poultry raising—Jan. 8, Feb. 3, 1906.

#### The Special vs. Mixed Farming

Farmers as a rule trail along in the same old rut, unless awakened to some new ideas through an article in an agricultural paper, or given to them by some person who has time for thought and who has some knowledge of farming as well.

The farmer to-day has to use more thought and better judgment, and be more skilful in his work than in the past, when the soil brought forth abundantly with the least effort, when any implement was good enough, even a brush harrow covered the seed; but not so now. Implements of the most modern form are necessary to secure good crops, and the man with the most and best machinery can handle his crop cheaper, grow larger and, therefore, more profitable ones.

That problem, the great cost of so many farm implements, strikes the beginner with small capital as a serious matter, and the same is true with the average farmer.

To the beginner I would say: "In the first place do not purchase too large a farm, or if you have a large farm sell one-half and use some of the proceeds to drain the rest. I think an acre thoroughly drained will yield as much profit as 1.5 to 2 acres not drained, one year with another."

Then select the branch of farming that you like best, and your farm is best adapted for, whether it is dairying, stock raising, fruit or grain growing. If grain can be grown on the farm most profitably, purchase the necessary implements for that purpose. If fruit, the things required to carry on fruit farming; if dairying the implements and utensils for dairying.

This is contrary to what we style the best authority, but times change, and I think special farming will be carried on more and mixed farming less in the near future.

The help on the farm hard to get, and will continue so, is expensive as long as the west has such inducements to settlers. Special farming, as a rule, requires less help than mixed farming, less fences, and not so many buildings.

Are these not convincing arguments enough of themselves for any man, with fence and building material the price that they are sold at to-day?

But you will hear the argument that "the same machinery required to do the work on a small farm will do the work on a large one." This is true in one sense, if special farming is to be carried on, but does not apply to mixed farming. If I have one hundred acres and go into mixed farming, I will have an orchard of say ten acres, keep ten or twelve cows, raise and fatten a few pigs and keep, perhaps, a few horses, grow one thousand bushels of grain, fifty tons of hay and an acre or two of roots. I purchase as much machinery to grow one thousand bushels of grain as it would require to grow five thousand, or the whole farm with grain, as much to run my ten acres of fruit as if I had all fruit, as many utensils—corn cutters, root pulpers, ensilage cutters, cream separators, etc.—as if I made a business of dairying only.

On the other hand, if I take one branch, I only purchase the things required for that, and save the expense of the others. I know farmers in the fruit business only, making money, that keep but one cow and a few milk cows when they want milk, sometimes once a day. If your farm is cleared and adapted to grain and hay, rather flat and liable to be injured by cattle pasturing upon it, especially after a rain, you have better grow all grain and hay, as it is damaged by pasturing and your crops will be affected for several years

by one good tramping with cattle. Should your land be rolling and rough, or part that way, try stock and dairying; buy your grain from your neighbors with a grain farm, to feed your stock, and do not invest your business in it, harvest and handle grain—let the other man do that.

So with the man that makes grain and hay his principal crop. He saves the endless expense of articles required in mixed farming and in return for his product adds to his neighbors he can get some manure for his land, plow under clover and other crops, thus keeping his farm from deteriorating.

If farmers would go more into specialties they would have less to earn, more time to study their own, more profits, less worry, and a much happier life.—F. C. Bogart, Lennox Co.

#### Handling the Bean Crop

The general method these days is to pull the beans with a horse puller. This is something similar to a wheel cultivator, only that two shares or shoes are substituted for the teeth. As the machine is pulled through the ground, the shoes pull two rows of beans and throw into one row. Men with ordinary pitchforks would have to pull the beans from the dirt and throw two of the rows together as left by the puller. Some growers throw them in small piles of one good-size forkful, while others make a continuous windrow.

The beans thus handled are left to dry, and in case of rain are simply turned over with the fork. Particular care must be exercised to avoid having the beans lie on damp ground too long, since the operation is very laborious. When dry the beans are hauled to the barn with the ordinary wagon and hay rack.

If to be stored in the barn, hay slings prove very satisfactory in handling the crop. Dry beans shell very easily, and care must be taken to tread or walk on the vines more than absolutely necessary.

In parts of Michigan some extensive growers are found who are using a side delivery rake and hay loader in harvesting beans. This is a very novel manner in handling the crop. The plan is to use the side delivery rake in such a way as to turn a row of beans as left by the puller entirely out of the dirt. The next operation consists only of driving the hay loader astride the windrow, thus gathering the beans and getting them on the wagon with a minimum of labor.

#### Keep a Record

One of the most common sources of disputes and even lawsuits is the failure of the parties to a transaction to make a record of it. It takes but a few moments to make and sign a memorandum which is just as good as a lengthy legal document would be. A common practice among business men is to record such things in the form of a letter. Live stock transactions are prolific of disputes about guaranties, buyer and seller often holding opposite views as to what was guaranteed. All this could be avoided by the buyer requiring a duly signed letter stating the matter explicitly. Both buyer and seller should protect themselves by such a record. Every breeder, and in fact every man who does business by mail, should keep copies of his correspondence. It is so easily done by a copying outfit, or by carbon paper and a letter file, that it is surprising that all do not practice it.—National Stockman and Farmer.

"Don't you think Miss Lingerlong's face looks rather worn?" "Well, she has been wearing it since 1868."—Exchange.

## English Methods of Managing Ewe Flocks at Mating Time

The farmers in all parts of England, regardless of the breed of sheep maintained, give a great deal of attention to the feeding and management of the ewe flock during the last half month or month before they are let to the ram. Show ewes which are very fleshy are subjected to a "cooling out" process, as otherwise they are not likely to breed. This work is very carefully done and is not accomplished by the adoption of a starvation ration. Far from it; as all the sheep men condemn any method of feeding which has a tendency to cause a rapid falling out in condition as being very detrimental to the ewe.

The first step is to give her a physic of epsom salts or some other safe preparation. The next step is to induce her to take a great deal of exercise. The rations fed consist of cooling foods, such as green fodder crops, roots and a little oats and bran. Some men feed about one-third of a pound per head per day of linseed cake. Ewes treated in this manner and bred early usually hold their service and retain, in a considerable measure, their previous form. While ewes which have been fitted for show purposes seldom produce large lambs the first year, the second and succeeding crops compare favorably with those from the breeding flock.

The treatment of the general breeding flock is of more importance because of the greater number of ewes involved. Practically all of the most successful breeders follow the practice of "flushing" their ewes for a few weeks before mating time. There are two general reasons advanced for the adoption of this practice. The first is that ewes which are "flushed," by which is meant a more liberal system of feeding than they have been accustomed to having, for the purpose of inducing a rise in the condition of flesh and general vigor, is that ewes thus treated will take the ram much sooner than those on a moderate diet. This is a decided advantage on those farms where early lambs are desired, and furthermore, all the ewes will come in heat sooner, thus enabling the owner to have all his lambs dropped within a few weeks' time, a factor which is helpful at marketing time. The second and more important reason advanced in favor of "flushing" is that a larger percentage of lambs will be obtained and also that the lambs will be stronger than when "flushing" is not practiced. This is not a new thing with these people, as the best men have been practicing the same for many years.

For the purpose of "flushing" various kinds of feeding stuffs are used in the different localities. The range of feeding stuffs includes all of the various soiling and forage crops, roots, fresh pastures and various grains and cake mixtures. In fact, any method of feeding which will bring about a sudden and rapid increase in condition seems to answer the purpose.

While the "flushing" of the ewes has its advantages, it has also at times a serious disadvantage. With the advent of "flushing" many of the breeders experienced no small amount of trouble in getting their ewes to settle or hold service. This system of feeding which induces the ewe to take the ram earlier than usual, also has a tendency to cause them to return for a second or third service, and in some instances the ewes will fail to breed at all unless given a special system of management. This difficulty is now avoided by placing the ewes, as soon as served by the ram, on a rather scanty ration such as a closely eaten pasture lot, for a few

weeks. The cick or set-back caused by the short ration overcomes the trouble, thus the ewes, as a rule, hold to the first service. To accomplish this end, the most successful breeders breast mark the ram with some retentive color, so that each ewe may be taken out as soon as bred and placed in a pasture lot where the grass is short. The ewes are kept on the short rations for about a month, after which time there is no difficulty. As a safeguard, all ewes are returned to the ram at the end of sixteen days' time, so that they may be re-bred should they fail to settle with the first service.—Prof. W. J. Kennedy.

### Keep More Sheep

There is great activity among sheep breeders these days, and the business of sheep raising is on a better footing than it has been for some time. Information bearing upon the industry will, therefore, be helpful. For this reason we are asking our readers for replies to the following questions, and trust there will be a liberal response:

- (1) What breed of sheep do you keep?
- (2) Have you found them profitable for mutton and wool production?
- (3) How has the lamb crop been this season? Have you lost many lambs, and what has been the cause?
- (4) Is the worrying of sheep by dogs common in your district? What means would you advise for lessening this evil?
- (5) Does it pay to wash sheep?

We shall be glad to have answers from our readers to some or all of these questions, and any further information bearing upon the sheep industry that they may care to send. A large number of replies would enable us to form accurate conclusions on several important phases of sheep breeding.

The following reply has been received to the above questions:

#### 1. Shropshires.

2. Yes.

3. One out of thirteen.

4. Yes, I would like the tax to remain as it is on collies. Every stock farmer wants a good collie dog, and it is very seldom that they are known to worry sheep unless they are coaxed by other blood-thirsty curs that are not needed.

I would advise a tax of \$5.00 each on this useless kind.

I know of people having two or three dogs that have no need of them, and being half starved and blood-thirsty, our flocks are certainly in danger.

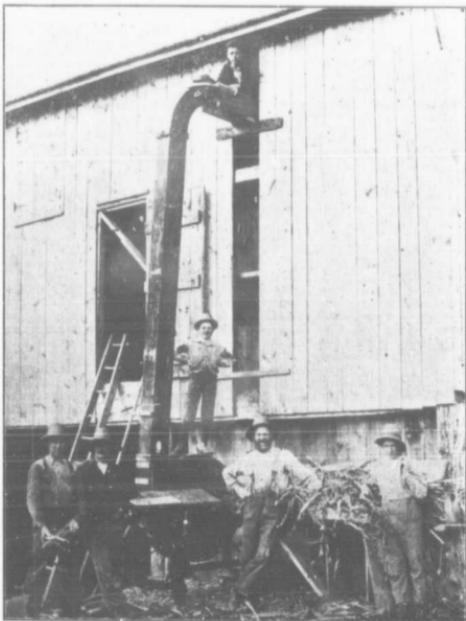
I would advise sheep owners to keep bells on their sheep, say a bell to every 10 sheep. I have used bells for a number of years and think they help to keep dogs away.

I am an old shepherd and a subscriber to your valuable paper.

#### Cost of Ensilage

A New Jersey farmer gives the cost of making ensilage as follows:

Last fall we commenced filling our silos about the first of September and it took us nine days to complete the job, the weather being very favorable. To fill the three silos it took the corn off of thirty acres. We planted three kinds of corn, the World's Wonder, Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn, and



Filling the Silo on the Farm of F. Wagg, Mindemoya, Mantoulin Island.

Imperial Learning. We used an Ohio cutter with elevator driven by gasoline engine. The engine but cost the other machinery. The engine cost \$60 for the nine days work. It took an average of about eleven men, or to the exact ninety-seven days labor to run the corn cutter and binder and deliver the corn to the cutter and pack it in the silos. The men were paid \$1.50 per day. We did not weigh all the corn but weighed several loads and from this weight estimate that we put in the three silos 450 tons of ensilage. The ensilage corn was grown right along side of our field corn that gave us as near as we can calculate sixty bushels of shelled corn per acre, which at this writing is worth fifty cents per bushel, and estimating the corn stalks to be worth \$5.00 per acre we have the following:

17 days' work at \$1.50 per day.	\$145.50
5 teams per day, or 45 days at \$1.50 .....	67.50
Engine .....	60.00
Use of other machinery .....	30.00
30 acres of corn, estimate 60 bu. per acre, equals 18,000 bu. at \$50.00, amount .....	900.00
Stalks on 30 acres, at \$5.00 per acre .....	150.00
	\$1,343.00

Making a total of \$1,343.00 the cost of 450 tons of ensilage, or a fraction over \$3 per ton. I figure it this way because the land on which we raised our ensilage would have raised just as good corn as the land where we raised our field corn would, with no more labor, and the cost of gathering one crop, I think, would be as much as the other. This would seem to make ensilage in New Jersey cost more than in some other places, but even at this cost I find it a very cheap and satisfactory feed.

#### Pasture for Hogs

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of Iowa Agricultural College, in a recent address gave the following advice on pasture for hogs:

Three pounds of rape and five pounds of clover seed per acre sown with the small grain crops will afford an abundance of good feed on the stubble fields after harvest at a merely nominal cost. The utilization of this feed for grazing hogs or sheep often affords more profit than the crop of grain. As high as \$10 per acre has been obtained by Iowa farmers from the rape and clover aftermath following a crop of small grain in the manner indicated. Western lambs or yearlings can be finished for market by this method without grain. This crop is equally valuable for finishing hogs, or growing pigs.

The old-time pig-sty should be banished forever. There is no place for it on the modern farm. It has given the hog his reputation for filth. They are breeders of disease.

Even the permanent or central hog barn is of questionable value. The same money invested in movable hog houses and hog fences about the fields will give much better returns for all purposes, except for fattening hogs, and farrowing sows, and the larger buildings are not necessary even for fattening. The movable houses permit the brood sows and pigs to be moved out into the ideal surroundings afforded by clean pasture, or a clover or alfalfa lot. They make it possible to distribute the hogs over the farm in clean, fresh quarters, thereby utilizing grass and forage crops to the largest degree, and at the same time reducing the

danger of disease to a minimum. They favor economical production. They promote the health and thrift of the herd and insure greater fecundity and more profitable breeding qualities. Thirty-five sows of different breeds on the college farm farrowed 312 pigs during the present season and raised 280 to weaning time.

According to the last census there are 220,000 farms in Iowa. It is a moderate estimate to say that there is on an average an acre of unused and feed lots on each farm throughout the state. These lots almost invariably lie idle. Experiments conducted at the experiment station show that an acre of rape has a feeding value equivalent to the production of 200 pounds of pork. If we calculate this for the number of farms in Iowa and rate pork at four cents a pound, we have a product amounting to over \$4,500,000 annually that might be realized from idle ground at almost no appreciable expense. An acre of alfalfa is even more valuable than an acre of rape for grazing hogs, though it cannot be grown as a catch crop for a single season.

On the college farm we sowed some ground adjoining the hog yards to alfalfa last August and I think we have had the best returns from it of any crop we have ever grown for hogs. We expect to largely increase the acreage of alfalfa on the college farm during the present season. In a bluegrass pasture we have pastured 30 prospective show barrows since the first of May. These hogs have had no grain whatever since that date named, yet they are in excellent condition, and growing, though making but little if any increase in weight.

The principle which I wish to emphasize in feeding hogs is that in order to insure the best health, vigor, fecundity and profit in a hog enterprise the feed should be handled as largely as possible in the open field and pasture and that during a period of six or seven months of the year, alfalfa, clover, rape and other forage crops should constitute an important adjunct to the grain ration and at times the green fields may furnish even the major part of the ration with marked advantage and profit.

#### Cleanly Milking

The milking is the starting point of most of the trouble with cream. The milk sits down with a pat on top, and begins to milk. Any dust, straw or manure that may be hanging to the udder is gradually dislodged and finds its way into the milk pail. Every particle of such dirt carries with it a quota of germ life, which consists of minute plants or bacteria, so small that they can not be seen without the aid of a microscope. The functions of this plant growth is to cause decay. All decay is brought about by the action of bacteria. Germ life requires certain things to promote growth, just the same as does corn, wheat, or any other plant with which the farmer is familiar. The corn requires food, moisture and warmth to make it grow and thrive. These must be furnished at the right time and in the right form or the corn does not thrive. It is just so with germ life.

In order to grow the germs require proper food, warmth and moisture. All of the conditions which best promote the growth of these minute, invisible plants are found in warm milk as it is drawn from the udder. Thus while the dairyman milks he unconsciously plants; he plants the seed

of destruction in the very product he is going to market. The destruction begins at once and is carried on very rapidly so long as the proper temperatures are maintained.

The remedy would naturally suggest itself. Stop the dirt from getting into the milk. This can be done easily and quickly by the milkster will carry with him a damp cloth, and carefully wipe off the udder and the parts immediately around it, the trouble will to a great extent be prevented. All of the coarser particles of dirt will be rubbed off, the finer particles of dust dampened, so that they will not fall into the pail. This work will require but a few moments of extra time and prevent much after trouble in the way of sour and ill-flavored cream. The cow should be milked in a place in which the air is free from dust. In the winter, or when the cows are kept in the stable, never feed, or move hay, or clear the place, or do anything to stir up dust or strong smells just before milking.

The cream should be separated at once after milking, while the milk still has the animal heat in it. The work of the day should be so arranged that this can be done. Do not use a cloth strainer. The separator will remove all the solid dirt that may be in the milk much better than it can be done with a strainer. There never was a cloth strainer used that would not in a few days become yellow and smell bad. Under the best conditions, where steam can be used to help in cleansing, the cloth strainer is a source of danger rather than a benefit. A well-made wire strainer might be used, but there is no need of any strainer. Pour the fresh, warm milk directly into the supply can and send it through as quickly as possible.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

#### Telling the Horses' Age by the Teeth

The horse has twenty-four temporary teeth. The male has forty permanent teeth; the female thirty-six or forty. The smaller number is more usual in females, due to the lack of tusks. The temporary teeth consist of twelve incisors and twelve molars; their centre front teeth, two above and two below, are called pinchers; the next four are called intermediate or lateral, and the next four corner teeth. The permanent teeth consist of twelve incisors, four tusks and twenty-four molars. The dental star is a yellowish ring appearing next the enamel on the table or crown of the tooth. The following table shows approximately the changes of the teeth with age:

Three to ten days: Temporary pinchers and three molars cut.

Forty to sixty days: Temporary intermediate or laterals cut.

Six to nine months: Temporary corner teeth cut.

Nineteen to twenty-five months: Leveling of temporary corner teeth.

Two and one-half to three years: Pinchers replaced by permanent teeth.

Three and one-half to four years: Intermediates or laterals replaced.

Four to four and one-half years: Tusks cut.

Four and one-half to five years: Corner teeth replaced.

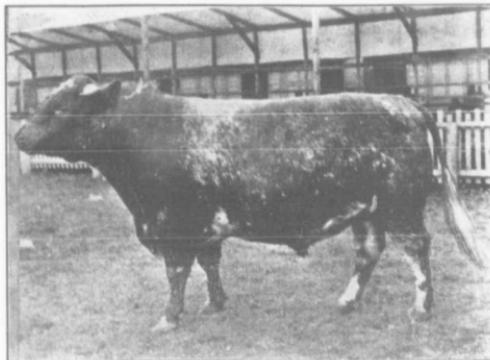
Five to six years: Leveling of lower pinchers.

Seven years: Leveling of permanent intermediates.

Eight years: Dental star and notches in pinchers.

Nine years: Dental star in intermediates.

Ten years: Dental star in corner teeth.



The Crimson Flower Bull, Crimson Ribbon, shown by J. W. Sutton, Osrings, Ont., at Toronto Fair, 1905. Many considered that he should have had a place in the prize money.

## The Western Fair, London

The Forest City has had the most successful exhibition in years. The weather during the week has been of the finest, and, as a consequence, the attendance has been large. Not since 1898 have so many people passed through the turnstiles at Queen's Park to attend the exhibition; and with the exception of that year the attendance this year has been the largest in the history of the fair. The attendance on Wednesday was more than 45,000, most of whom were farmer folk; and a fine crowd they were of stalwart men, handsome women, and happy, healthy children. One could not help thinking of what a disappointment these thousands of sturdy yeomen would be to the cartoonist from the comic paper in search of material for his Reuben sketches.

The management is to be congratulated on the harmonious arrangements that seemed to prevail throughout the various departments of the fair. No friction was evident in any quarter. There is a marked improvement, too, in the condition of the grounds as compared with former years.

We venture to suggest that it would be better to postpone the judging of the more important classes, especially the Clydesdales and the Shorthorns until Wednesday, which is usually the day on which the largest attendance of farmers from a distance is expected. This is the feature of the fair in which the agricultural public is most largely interested; and it is practically impossible for a visitor to form an intelligent idea of the comparative merits of the live stock on exhibition unless he sees them in the ring. It is exceedingly unsatisfactory to anyone interested in live stock to attempt to see them in the stalls.

There was a good exhibit in agricultural hall. The show of roots and vegetables was particularly good. The show of grain and grass seed was good as far as it went; but, like the exhibit in Toronto, it was ridiculously small. It should have been at least ten times as large.

Horticultural hall was nicely filled with exhibits of good quality. The show of apples and grapes was especially good in quality, though lacking somewhat in the number of exhibits. There was an excellent show of cut flowers and potted plants, which constituted quite a centre of attraction, especially to the ladies.

The new dairy building was filled to overflowing. The building is well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, but it is a pity that it was not at least one-half larger. In the cheese department there were just as many competitors as last year although not so large and imposing a display. This is owing to the fact that under the new rules only one cheese is required for each entry, instead of three as formerly. This, we think, was a good move on the part of the management. The quality of the cheese exhibit this year was not quite up to that of some former years. A conspicuous fault in a number of the exhibits was sameness and lack of finish. The latter exhibit, however, was fully twice as large as that of last year, and the average excellence very much higher. The winning creamery package scored 97½ points and prints 96½, both exhibited by F. E. Brown, of Stratford. The highest score in farm dairy was 95½ points, made by Fred Gill, of Brownsville.

The poultry exhibit was the best in the history of the fair. The show of Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Leghorns was especially good. There was also a good show of the lighter fancy breeds and of pigeons and pet stock.

### CLYDESDALES

The Scotch drafters were not out in so large numbers as one would expect to find in a place like London, which is the centre of a large district that has been noted for many years for its heavy draft horses. This is in part accounted for by the fact that in Western Ontario the horses are more evenly distributed and are not centralized so much in the hands of large importing firms as in the case in the country contiguous to Toronto. And the prize money in London, although liberal under the circumstances, is not sufficient to induce exhibitors to come out who have not enough animals to make a fairly large exhibit, and to whom the advertising is not so much of an inducement. But although the classes were not large there were in most of them a number of animals that might well have won in sharper competition.

Clydesdales Shires and Hackneys were judged by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, with satisfaction to all concerned.

In aged stallions there were but three

entries. Dalgetty Bros., of London, carried off the red and blue with a pair of large useful draft horses of his recent importation. Both of these horses were too low in flesh to show at best advantage, having only recently landed, but they are of the sort to sell geldings fit to command the best markets. Mr. M. Faudy, of Almsley, came in for third, with a very sweet, well-balanced little horse of capital quality.

In three-year-olds Captain T. E. Robson, of Iliderton, captured the red with a colt of exceptional quality and action. We should like to have him a little larger if we could, but his superb quality well entitled him to his position, and making allowance for the fact that he was a late summer foal, the chances are that he will develop plenty of size by the time that he reaches his five-year-old form. S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, took second money with a big, useful colt with strong bone, good feet and pretty fair action. Third prize went to a tidy, close-looking little horse of good quality shown by Jas. Henderson, of Belton. Mr. Henderson afterwards won the red in two-year-olds, followed by Dalgetty Bros., in second place.

The sweepstakes for best Clydesdale stallion on the grounds went to Dalgetty's aged horse.

There were a number of very useful females shown. In the class for brood mares, first money went to Henry Hanlon, of Rayside, who was out with a big, drafty mare, perhaps not so modern in bone and feather as one might wish, but well worthy of his position. Wm. Young & Son, of Mt. Brydges, won second with a very sweet mare of excellent quality, but lacking the scale and substance necessary for a heavy draft class. Third place went to Geo. Nicol, of Wainman.

The foals were a promising lot of youngsters. First place went to Nicol, second to Prouse, of Ingersoll, and third to Palmer & Son, of Thorndale.

There were only two entries in two-year-old fillies, Henderson winning first on a very promising filly with plenty of scale and substance and good quality. James Malcolm, of Lakeside, fell into second place.

Jno. Ross, of Jarvis, won first in two-year-old fillies with an exceedingly nice filly of the upstanding sort, with a grand set of limbs under her and capital action. Wm. Young & Son, of Mt. Brydges, furnished a very creditable entry for second place, and J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, for third.

The female championship went to Henderson's three-year-old filly, and the prize for stallion and three of his get to S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll.

### SHIRES

Shires made a good showing in the stallion classes. Five aged stallions faced the judge, great, massive, muscular, strong-topped horses, heavy draft in every respect, and brought out in the pink of condition; but—well, one could not help wishing that the Shire men would pay a little more attention to the underpinning. The red went to the clamping of last year, shown by E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, and the blue and the yellow to the entries from Truman's stud. Any one of these horses might have been placed at the top without leaving the decision open to serious criticism.

The first prize three-year-old was shown by Fritz & Lamont, of Zurich, and was a very creditable colt with a capital foundation under him for a Shire. Second and third money went to the Truman entries. The latter firm had the only entry in two-year-olds. The championship went to a very useful three-year-old, that for some reason was not shown in his class, of Exeter.

There was only one entry in the female classes, a very nice two-year-old filly shown by Chas. Maw, of Omagh.

#### PERCHERONS

Percheron aged stallions were quite an attractive class of ten entries, Messrs. Truman, of Bushnell, Ill., and Hamilton and Hawthorne, of Simcoe, each having a good string, and E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, one entry. First and second money went to Hamilton and Hawthorne, and third to Attrill.

In three-year-old, Hamilton and Hawthorne won first, and Truman second. The latter firm were out with two exceedingly good two-year-olds and won both ribbons.

#### CANADIAN DRAFT

There was a good show of Canadian drafters, not so large in point of numbers as we should have liked to see, but the quality of the exhibits as a whole was highly commendable. This class, the agricultural horses, and the Percherons were judged by Peter McGregor, of Brucefield, and, as is usual with Mr. McGregor's work, he placed them to the entire satisfaction of those who know a good draft horse.

In aged stallions there were only two entries. First place was taken by the entry of Amos Agar, of Nashville, who was out with an extra good dark brown horse. He is a deep ribbed, strong backed, nicely balanced horse, standing on a good set of limbs, perhaps not quite so flashy below as we should like, but clean and strong boned. R. Miner of Bothwell, came in for second place with a very creditable entry.

In the three-year-old class A. Blakie, of White Oak, captured the red, second and third going to Amos Agar on two colts the get of the horse that did the trick for him in the aged class.

In two-year-olds, D. R. Palmer, of Thorndale, had a unopposed victory. In yearlings, James Smellie, of Inwood was out with a well put up good youngster. Palmer fell into second place, with D. Yake, of Kintore, in third.

The sweepstakes for stallion any age went to Agar's aged horse.

Blood mares were a good class of five, not a bad one in the lot. The red went to a fine big drafty mare, shown by J. H. McCully, of St. Mary's. A rather sweeter mare, having the substance of the winner, made a good second. She was shown by Jas. Smellie, of Inwood. George Spearin, of St. Mary's, furnished very creditable material in third place. Foals were a grand lot of youngsters and as usually happens were placed in different order from their dams. Smellie winning first, Spearin second, and W. M. Fauds, of Muncey, third money.

Filles or geldings, three years old, were the strongest class in the section, seven grand, good colts lining up. Chas. C. Brink, of Falden's Corners, won first money, Simon Hunter, of Exeter, second and third.

There were only two entries in the two-year-old class, but both were worthy candidates. Simon Hunter won out, with McCully in second place.

D. Yake, of Kintore, had the only entry in yearling class.

Wm. Kernick, of Exeter, won the sweepstakes with a mare shown in the team class.

Teams were a very strong class of four entries. D. A. Murray, of Bennington, won out with a stout, well put up team having lots of substance, good quality, and capital action. Jno. McIntosh, of Maplewood, was a

strong second with a somewhat heavier team than Murray's, but not quite so well matched. Wm. Kernick, of Exeter, won third with a capital young team consisting of a three-year-old and a four-year-old filly. This is a promising pair and when matured will probably make the best team in the lot.

#### AGRICULTURAL

There was a fair show of agricultural horses, especially of mares and foals, but space will not permit us to particularize.

#### HACKNEYS

The show of Hackneys was much better than in any previous year both in numbers and quality—especially so in the stallion classes.

Aged stallions were a strong class of seven. After considerable deliberation the winner was found in the newly imported horse Westminster, owned by Hamilton and Hawthorne, of Simcoe. This was a beautiful dark chestnut of true Hackney type, possessing lots of quality and going very true, folding and flexing well. This steered the award in the sweepstakes. A. S. St. Clair, of Aylmer, won second place with a nicely moulded horse of much the same type, but larger, and although a good runner, scarcely the equal in this respect to the winning horse. Capt. T. E. Robson won third with a larger horse with many good things about him and a splendid way of going.

Three-year-old class was not so strong; only two entries faced the judge. E. C. Attrill won the first, and James Henderson, of Belton, second.

Hamilton and Hawthorne furnished the winner, a big strong colt with a capital way of going. The same firm also captured the second money, third going to A. S. St. Clair, of Aylmer.

J. W. Conter, of Talbotville, was the only exhibitor in the brood mare class. His mare's foal also won first, second and third, going to Henry Uzum, of Listowel. Conter also won in the three-year-old class, with Attrill in second place.

Two-year-olds made a good showing, there being six entries. First prize was awarded to T. H. Shore & Sons, of Glanworth. This filly afterwards won the sweepstakes. She is a nice bred-looking filly of good quality, capital legs and feet and the right way of going. James Beattie, of Kirkton, won second with a lg. fine bodied filly, lacking somewhat the superior action of Shore's entry. Third place went to Simon Hunter, of Exeter.

There was also an excellent exhibit in the other light horse sections, especially in the harness classes.

#### SHORTHORNS

There was a good show of the ubiquitous reds, whites and roans. Not, of course so large as at Toronto, and some of the exhibitors at the National, having gone to Ottawa and others home to prepare for Chicago.

Their places were, however, taken in part by some of the veteran breeders of Western Ontario, who had no exhibit in Toronto.

Four aged bulls lined up at the call, all of them good ones. First prize went to the bull that won the blue at Toronto for Harry Smith, of Hay. This is an exceptionally thick fleshed, mellow handling bull, of the sort to get feeders, but lacking the finish in the hind quarters and the strength on his legs that one would like in a herd leader. Jas. Snell, of Clinton, was a strong second with a strong topped, well covered roan of good Shorthorn type, James Crerar, of Shakespeare, coming in for third.

Capt. Robson had the only entry in two-year-olds, and an exceedingly good bull he was; one of the smooth, sweet sort with loads of quality and plenty of substance.

In yearlings, Crerar won out with a smooth, big, growing looking fellow of the right sort, Davis coming in for second money, and Attrill, of Goderich, in third place. Bull calves were a good lot of six entries, first and third place going to Attrill, and second to Smith.

The championship for best bull on the ground went to Capt. Robson's two-year-old.

In aged cows, there were only two entries, both belonging to Crerar. Mr. Crerar also had the only entry in three-year-olds, a thick, blocky, low set heifer.

In two-year-olds, Crerar again won out, Watson of Castleberg, furnishing a good candidate for second place, and Attrill coming in for third money.

Yearlings were a nice lot, Smith winning first place, Crerar second, and Attrill third.

In calves under a year, Smith again won out with an exceedingly sweet youngster, smooth, evenly balanced, and thick fleshed. Second also went to Smith, Attrill coming in for third.

The sweepstakes for best female any age went to Crerar's two-year-old. Mr. Crerar also won the prize for graded herd. For four calves under one year, first went to Smith and second to Watson.

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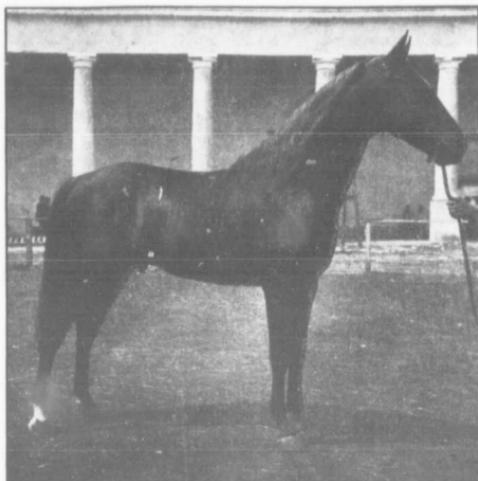
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#### HEREFORDS

There was a good show of Herefords, Messrs. Smith, of Compton, and Govenlock, of Forest, being out with their Toronto exhibits. Hunter's cattle had gone to Ottawa, but in their place Mr. Skippen, of Hyde Park, furnished a few entries, winning second on aged bull, and some thirds on junior females.

#### POLED ANGUS

Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, was out with his excellent herd in capital shape. J. O'Brien, of London, had a few entries, winning second on herd and some thirds on females. Mr. Bowman, however, had pretty nearly a clean sweep.

#### GALLOWAYS

Mr. Robt. Shaw, of Brantford, was the only exhibitor. D. McCree having gone to Ottawa from Toronto.

#### HOLSTEINS

This big, useful dairy breed seems to be rapidly growing in popular favor in Western Ontario, and was well represented in London by the herds of James Rettie, Norwich; W. H. Simmons, New Dundee; Wm. Reeve, Hyde Park; Thos. Clark, Winton, and Geo. Caughill, Aylmer. The cream of the prizes went to Rettie, followed by Simmons, each of the other gentlemen mentioned breaking into the prize money in some class.

#### AYRSHIRES

The dairy breed from "the land o' cakes" was very creditably represented by the herds of Messrs. Hume, of Menie, Stewart, of Menie, Dymont, of Clappison, and Aylwin, of Clappison. Messrs. Hume and Stewart had things pretty much their own way.

#### JERSEYS

Jerseys were not out in strong force, although some very good individuals were shown. The exhibitors were Messrs. Bull, of Brampton, Duncan, of Don, Edmonds & Son, of London, and Lawson, of Crumber. The latter gentleman furnished an exceedingly good candidate for honors in the class for cows four years and over,

winning second place with a cow that might better, we think, have been placed higher. The remainder of the prizes were pretty evenly distributed among the other exhibitors about in the order named. Mr. Duncan winning out on the herd.

#### Sheep

The sheep exhibit at London was up to the usual for the Western Fair, and if the management could see their opportunities and make a better bid for a first class live stock exhibit, they would in that line at least become almost a rival of Toronto. A little more liberality in the prize list, a little more inducement would make the exhibit scarcely second to any in Canada. There is no part of America with as large a contiguous history in which are gathered so many of the winning flocks of the continent in the different breeds of sheep, and London should be in the lead, and the management can get them if they wish.

In the Shropshire class only two of the flocks shown in Toronto appeared. Lloyd-Jones Bros. and Wright, and they were reinforced by a draft from the flock of W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

In aged rams Lloyd-Jones won first with the Toronto first prize ram Crusador, Beattie second. Shearing rams, Beattie was first and Jones second. Ram lambs, Jones first, Beattie second and Wright third. In aged ewes, shearing ewes, and ewe lambs Lloyd-Jones was first and second, Wright third.

Jones got first for 5 shearlings and had champion ewe. Beattie had champion ram in his shearing, and Wright had first for pen of lambs.

Leicesters as usual had the largest number of competitors, and perhaps the best all around exhibit of the show. C. F. Maw came on from Toronto and two good fresh flocks were in, namely, Jas. Snell, Clinton, and Woolcott, from Kennicott.

Maw was first and second on aged rams, and Snell third. Maw was first and second on shearing rams, and Woolcott third. Snell showed a shearing ram of more up-to-date type than the one placed third, and of the same type as the first and second winners.

Maw had first and second with two good ram lambs and Woolcott third. The judge placed Woolcott first in aged ewes, placing Maw second and third, with two fresh, good ewes with grand quality. The first prize ewe was good type, but slippy in her flesh and overstone. In shearing ewes Woolcott was first with a pretty and nicely fitted ewe. Maw a good second and Woolcott third. Maw had first for flock and for five shearlings, and for four lambs as well as championship ram. Woolcott had championship ewe.

Three Southdown exhibitors came up from Toronto, Thos. W. Smith, Robt. McEwen and Telfer Bros. Smith was first with aged ram, McEwen second. In shearing ram Telfer Bros. had first, and third, and Smith second. McEwen had first with a very handsome, thick ram lamb, Smith second and Telfer's third. McEwen had first in aged ewe also, Telfer's second and Smith third, and Telfer Bros. got all the prizes in shearing ewes and ewe lambs, as well as first for flock, pen of five shearlings, champion ram and champion ewe. McEwen got first for pen of lambs.

J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., and T. Hardy Shore showed the Cotswolds, and made a good class. Ross got first and second on aged ram, first on shearing ram and first, second and third on ram lambs. Shore got second and third on shearing rams. On aged ram Ross was first and third, Shore second. Shore had first and third on shearing ewe, first and second on ewe lambs, first for pen of five shearlings, first for flock, as well as champion ewe and first for association special given for four lambs bred by exhibitor, Ross second. Ross also got second on shearing ewe, which looked like it might have been higher up, third on ewe lambs, first for pen of four lambs, and champion ram.

Freeborn Bros., Denfield, had the only Hampshires and made a good show. Their stock are not in very high fit.

J. F. Gibson had the Lincoln class to himself and was ready for good competition.

Telfer Bros. got first in fat sheep for wether any age with their grand little lamb, J. T. Gibson second and third. Gibson had the best fat ewe, T. W. Smith second, W. H. Beattie third. Lloyd-Jones first for six fat shipping sheep, Beattie second, W. E. Wright third.

#### Swine

Berkshires were exhibited only by W. H. Durham, who was out with a strong draft from his excellent herd. J. Featherston had some exceedingly nice Essex hogs out, and Smith, of Scotland, exhibited some very good Poland, China and Duroc, Jerseys, DeCoursey, of Bernholm, had out an exhibit of Chesters.

Yorkshires were well represented by D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, J. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, and H. J. Davis, of Woodstock. Flatt & Son secured the most of the best prizes, their herd being very uniform throughout and of the true Yorkshire type. Featherston & Son exhibited some nice individuals, a little thick fleshed, perhaps, for the export trade, but such as would please the ordinary farmer.

H. J. Davis had a few nice things not highly bred but useful looking, especially his sow under one year, which, with good care, should be heard from again.

Tanworths were exhibited by Douglas & Son, of Mitchell, and Colville Bros., of Newcastle. Douglas & Son secured all the best prizes, with Colville Bros. a close second. Both herds were well brought out and contained good representatives of this useful breed.

**The Central Canada Exhibition**  
(Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.)

Success smiled her most transporting smile on the Central Canada Exhibition of 1905. The exhibits were on the whole good, the clean, crisp, perfect days of autumn brought attendance unprecedented and the authorities had at last the pleasure of proving what Ottawa show under prosperous conditions is worth, backed by the energetic, capable and gentlemanly officials, from Manager MacMahon to the man behind the broom. The Central Canada Exhibition is proving every year a stronger point of attraction for Ontario farmers and Quebec agriculturists alike, and this year's attendance can well be taken as a guarantee of success for the future. There was at Ottawa show this year very little marked advance over previous years in agricultural exhibits. Fruits and cereals made a very creditable display. The dairy department had not as many exhibitors, but the quality was of a superior order. In live stock many of the leading breeds have sent their contributions to the classes in past years were missing, but in the more important classes the competition was as keen as ever, and this was particularly noticeable in the draft horse and cattle departments. In the smaller ring the

**Heavy Horses**

usually brought out strong classes which were the centre of keen and active interest. The judges in the heavier classes were Mr. John Boag, of Ravenshoe, Ont., Geo. Hay of Lechute, P.Q., and Alex. McEwen, of Ottawa, and their awards gave the public an unusually large amount of satisfaction. The class for aged Clydesdale stallions came out eight strong, including representatives from Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., R. Ness & Sons, Howick, P.Q., and Geo. Stewart, Howick, P.Q. The careful and skillful selection soon placed the good ones at the top of the class, with Smith & Richardson's big, active, stylish and flashy Baron Garty, son of the Baron's Pride horse Casabianca, and Royal Garty dam at the head of the class, with R. Ness & Sons' big, drab, black, The Rejected, a horse of great scale, symmetrical conformation, but not so flashy, a son of Ethiopia, next in line. Third was placed Senator's Heir, by Senator, a son of Baron's Pride, a horse who carried championship honors out of the same showing two years ago. Fourth was a handsome, smooth black which had many champions for a higher place, but which was in scarcely so good showing in, looking smaller and lighter. Clan McLeod, sired by Knight of Corval, exhibited by Geo. Stewart, of Howick, P.Q., Royal Dean, a remarkably flashy colt by The Dean, shown by Smith & Richardson, was unable to land a place, as was also the good thick and active Lord Mac, sired by Montrave Mac. In the three-year-olds only three entries held the ring, three choice colts headed by Smith & Richardson's Baron Black, a big thick colt with a grand wealth of bone and large, strong, sound feet, on which he moved as if they did not hurt him a bit. Second in this class went to the same firm for a fine, strong, sound-looking stallion colt with white marks, Glenlivet, a paternal brother to their well known horse of two years ago, Laverden. Third place went to R. Ness & Sons' fine bay colt, a colt of good size but with fetlocks to be seen but finest quality in his flashy, smooth, sound

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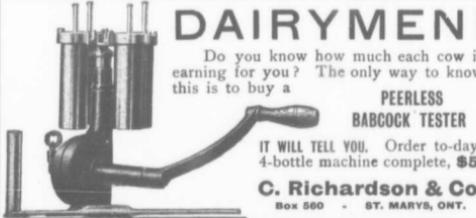
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and symmetrical underpinning. R. Ness & Sons were able to claim second place in this class with a big, rangy bay colt of the useful kind, Handsome Harry, with Smith & Richardson's nice black Bacon Prince for a very formidable third. In the yearling class three good young things were out, first going to Smith & Richardson's Celtic Baron, 2nd to the same firm for Baron Smith, and 3rd to J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, for his Prince Erskine, of Woodroffe.

There were only two entries in the brood mare with foal class, first going to A. Scari, of Cummings Bridge, for his mare, Lily MacInnes, with 2nd to J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, for his good mare Nellie. Foals of 1905 were the same entries and placed in same order. In three-year fillies Smith & Richardson made a sensation and captured 1st and 2nd on their flashy, stylish and drafty span of closely matched imported Caribee nines, Lady Minto and Lady Aberdeen. The former mare also got the championship for females, and the pair were sold on the ground for a good price. Championship in stallions was awarded to Smith & Richardson for Baron Garty.

In Shires the exhibits were not numerous, first in aged stallions going to J. J. Anderson, of Dominionville, for Flagship, a very smooth, symmetrical and stylish horse with considerable action and good bone, but with feet that are no longer in showing condition. Second went to Dr. J. Watson, V.S., Howick, P.Q., for a good useful horse, Coldstream Harold. In three-year-olds Dr. Watson had the only exhibit, a good, thick and strong limbed colt, Harold of Howick. Championship went to Flagship, a decision which was obvious by an error, as his underpinning is no longer good enough to enable him to qualify over a horse of such evident soundness and usefulness as the drafty and sturdy Harold of Howick.

A feature of the Canada Central this year was the class of French Canadians, and the call for aged stallions brought out three entries. R. Ness, of Howick, P.Q., was appointed to award the ribbon, and thus he did to the general satisfaction, placing the first with the exhibit of C. E. Standish, of Hatley, for a nicely turned, well knit and active bay. Second went to a heavier and lengthier red roan of rather less quality, while third went to a clean built, up-standing grey, an attractive, stylish fellow with defective action in front.

Canadian bred Clydesdales had a few good representatives. First in aged stallions went to R. Reid & Co.'s smooth colt Maple Cliff Stamp. In two-year-olds H. Wallace's Gay Prince 2nd got the blue and afterwards championship. Smith & Richardson's King Victor, sired by their very deceased stallion, King's Cross, a full brother of Baron's Pride, and C. W. Barber's Royal Gordon third. Smith & Richardson's Silver Clink was the only three-year-old, and C. W. Bar-

ber's Elsie Garry was the single entry in two-year-olds. In teams, heavy draft, R. Reid & Co. were first with a fine pair of Clydesdale mares, A. Spratt second, and J. R. Booth third.

#### Light Horses

The showing of Thoroughbreds was a rather poor one, several classes being sent to the stables as unfit to get a prize. The carriage classes brought out some good, big roadsters. In aged stallions R. Ness & Sons landed first with a French imported stallion, Certificate, a horse of grand muscular development, but not an entirely pleasing contour for the collar. A. Fisher's Shining Light, winner of second place, was rather the ideal carriage type, and a horse of the right kind in most particulars. In three-year-olds Ness again won first with a nice chestnut, a flashy and stylish goer.

In Standardbreds the Canada Central is usually pretty strong and the quality was this year up to the mark. Mr. R. W. Stewart, of Aylmer, got the blue with a horse that will stand some inspection. Pilot Chimney, sired by the Palo Alto bred Chimes, dam by Pilot Medium, J. E. McIntosh, of Martintown, had out the well known show horse, Pat Saharie, but could not land better than second place. Third honors went to Dr. McKay, of Winchester, Ont., for Money Musk.

In the Hackney ring the classes were not large. The class for aged stallions was noticeably lighter than last year, having only three entries. First went to Geo. Hay, of Lachute, for a big and well turned son of Forest King, who looked to be nearer 16.2 hands in height than the conventional 15.5. Second place was given to Snylett's Performer, a much more typical horse both in style, size and conformation, and though in action the Lachute horse could claim what little difference there was for his better set with most Hackney fanciers the order would have been reversed. Third place was awarded to R. McKay, of Winchester, for a nice dark bay with black points. The only entry in the three-year class was from the stables of Messrs. Smith & Richardson, and the judges again found a tall horse on tall legs good enough to beat another typical Hackney and land the championship.

Agricultural horses are always well represented at Ottawa, and this year was no exception. First for brood mare with foal went to T. Fairbairn, Billings, with second to A. M. Stewart, of Dalmeny, and there were three good entries in aged mares or gelding, when first was given to J. Callander, of North Gower, second to Graham Bros., of Moss Grove, with third again to Mr. Callander.

In general purpose there was call for all the money offered in each class, first for brood mare with foal going to W. H. McConnell, Aylmer, Ont., second and third to J. Ligault, Cheneston, Ont.

In aged mares or geldings H. Mather landed the blue and Gorman Bros., of Hurdman's Bridge, got third. The same firm also landed first for team in harness stallion class, 15.3 up, Mr. A. M. Fisher, of Athol, P.Q., getting second honors with a good one of a good kind, and first prize in three-year-old class, a nice trappy horse shown by R. Ness & Sons, of Howick, P.Q. The harness classes were well filled with entries, both local and professional, diploma for best mare of any age going to Jas. Stewart, Moss-craig, Ont. Mr. Geo. Pepper was an extensive exhibitor and Mr. J. McLaren, Perth, Ont., also landed a few good prizes.

#### Beef Cattle

In the cattle ring there was also missing the strong competitors of last year, but most of the stables were well filled with representative herds, which were the centre of keen interest. There was noticeable a lack of competition particularly in the beef breeds. In the Short horns the main representatives were W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, Ont., with a strong, and in young stock, but showed no aged herd. Mr. Peter White, of Penrose, Ont., had out the herd which was shown at Toronto, winning male championship with Marigold Sailor, and in females, Nonpareil Archer was the only exhibit in aged bulls, and in aged cows Carrie Nation, sired by Merryman, dam Allie Lewis, and Crimson Belle, a Crimson Flower, sired by the Miller Kinnear bull Aberdeen, were the only competitors. In two-year heifers the White herd was represented by the Cargill bred Moss Rose, and in yearlings the nice roan Rosa Hope, and for second place the Pettit bred Scotland and Pride heifer Anvergne. In bull calves W. C. Edwards & Co. had out a fine, thick and smooth roan, Village Clipper, Clipper Hero bull, by Village Clipper, second at Toronto. Second place was also won by the good one, Royal Favorite, with a thick, red Village Champion bull, Golden Champion, third. In heifers the nice, even Fleshd Sunshine, sired by Marquis of Zenda, dam Sunshine, was first, with a fine red heifer of Mildred strain, sired by Village Champion, for second, and third a good and promising Duchess of Gloster by the same sire. Championship in males was awarded to Peter White's Marigold Sailor, and in females to the Cargill bred Moss Rose.

#### HERDFORDS

were represented by the well known herd of W. H. Hunter & Sons, of Orangeville, Ont., and H. D. Smith, of Compton, P.Q. The herd by the latter was divided to also take in London. In aged bulls the only exhibit forward was from the stables of the latter, Spotless of Ingleside, a get of Mark Lanna. In two-year heifers two fine typical and thick fleshed animals were led out, first going to W. H. Hunter's Orion, with second to H. D. Smith. A strong class of yearlings was headed by the Smith stal with Amy 5th of Ingleside, second to Hunters for Sparrows 4th, and third on Maple Lad. Senior calves was lead by the Hunter stable with General Togo, second going to Smith for Burton, and third to Hunters' Mercury. The aged cows were all from Hunters' stables, first being Imp. Sunflower Second, Buttermaid second, and third on Brenda Third. In two-year heifer, Smith carried off first and second with Rose and Amy of Ingleside. Hunter getting third on Bonnie Maple. Only three exhibits were out in yearling heifers, Hunter winning first on Maid of Maples, and second on Brenda, with Smith third on Chatterbox. Male and female as well as herd prizes went to Hunter.

In Polled Angus the only herd shown was that of A. D. Spafford, of Compton,

P.Q., who showed a fine herd of representative and typical "doddies," and a fair criticism is to say that too had there were not more of them.

Galloways also had only one champion, the widely known herd of Col. D. McRae, of Janesville. Guelph, Ont., alone standing sponsor for the claims of the breed.

#### Dairy Cattle

were well represented, though here as at Toronto some of the best were missing among the Ayrshire men. In other classes were well filled. There was some show of co-pitance in the Jerseys and Brown Swiss. Guernsey and French Canadians were added to the list of exhibits in dairy breeds.

In the Holsteins first place in aged bulls was taken by a new exhibitor, Mr. J. Hopkins, Cummings Bridge, who showed a splendid and typical bull, afterwards winning the diploma. Brown Bros., of Lyn, got second on Beryl Wayne Concordia. In two-year-olds Geo. Rice got the blue with Brookbank Butter Baron, G. Gilroy & Sons, of Glen Buell, getting second on Jewel Prince of Maple Glen. In yearlings Gilroy & Sons got first with Sir Alta Posch Beets, Geo. Rice, of Carre's Crossing second and J. A. Richardson, of South March, third. A grand class of aged cows were led into the ring, a class of cows smooth of outline, fine of bone, and with dairy points accentuated. First went to a splendid representative of the breed, Geo. Rice's Queen Pieterje Mercedes, afterwards winner of championship. Second prize was for Brown Bros' Sara Jewel Hengeler, present holder of Canada's 10-day record, and third for Rice's Cashmere, a fine and typical cow not so deep in milk. This exhibitor also got first prize in the three-year-old class, second going to Brown Bros' Spreckel, and third to Gilroy & Sons' Eric Belle Sylvia. Rice again got first in the two-year-olds and typical cow not so deep in milk. Richardson got second on a splendid animal bred by Gilroy, and Brown third on one of his splendid Car Barn De Kol strain, a probable winner if fresh, and in yearlings Brown got first and Gilroy second. Gilroy was again first in senior calves. Rice second and Brown third, while in junior calves Brown was first and second, with Gilroy third. The aged herd prize went to the string shown by Rice, while the breeders' herd prize went to Gilroy & Sons.

It was in the Ayrshires that the strongest strings were led out. The call for aged bulls brought a good number of smart, stylish fellows, at whose head was placed the Toronto winner, Lawson King of Beauty, owned by R. Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont. Bonshaw's Royal Delight, shown by J. H. Black, of Lachute, got second with Mr. Kennedy's exhibit third, and the Green-shields imported bull 4th. The only entry in two-year-olds was from Senator Owen's herd. The aged cows were a very strong class, comprising a lot of Canada's finest. First went to Hunters on Blossom 2nd, and third on Queen of the Sonetics, with the Green-shields firm for their imported Fairy Queen, and fourth on Imp. Nancy. Fifth in place was J. G. Clark's Cherry 2nd of Boghall, and sixth was R. Cummings', of Lancaster, while a fine imp. cow, and a long string of good ones were left unplaced. Three-year cows were headed by Hunter's Lessness-ock Stylish Bessie, with Mr. Kennedy's Nellie Second, and J. G. Clark second with Polly 2nd of Woodroffe, a cow that had been in milk since last November. Canadian bred two-year-olds and up, was a very strong class, in which the Green-shields firm stood first with a cow bought at Robertson's sale, second to

Hunters on the cow Maggie, a get of the Glencairn bull, Napoleon of St. Anne's. Third place went to J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, for Pearlina, a cow that freshened in June and has already 4,000 lbs. of milk to her credit. Fourth and fifth went to A. Kennedy & Sons, of Mt. Vernon, Ont., for Lily and Maggie of Hillsview. In the two-year-olds Hunters again scored on Greenclough Mayflower, second the Green-shields firm with J. G. Clark third on Dairymaid 2nd. Fourth place went to A. Kennedy & Sons on Violet of Hillsview. Green-shields scored first in yearlings and Hunters second with the Ogilvie bred heifer Heather Bell, J. G. Clark getting third and A. Kennedy & Son fourth. Heifers under one year were a strong class, in which Hunters captured all prizes. In the yearling bulls Kennedy captured first with White Lad of Hillsview, Owens second, and J. G. Clark third. In bulls under one year J. G. Clark got first money with Royal Chief. The herd prizes and championships were captured by the Hunter firm.

The Jerseys were represented by the herds of F. S. Wetherell, Cookshire, P.Q., and B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., the latter firm capturing a majority of the prizes. They were judged by G. M. Reed, of Berlin, Ont.

There were also two exhibitors in Guernseys, Mr. Guy Carr, of Compton, P.Q., and E. P. Hall, of Rock Island, P.Q. Mr. Hall captured a diploma for bull and gold medal for herd. Both strings of cattle were of excellent quality and promise, without which the exhibition would have lost a feature of interest.

French Canadians were also shown by Arsene Demie, of St. Honoré, and L. E. P. Sylvester, of St. Theodor, d'Acton, P.Q. They are a breed of dairy cattle which show evidence of great possibilities if carefully and consistently bred.

#### Sheep

All the leading breeds of sheep were represented and though there was not strong competition in all classes, yet the exhibits were of interest to sheepmen and farmers generally, as all flocks on the ground showed individual excellence and careful tending.

A fine flock of Leicesters, which had won honors in Toronto, were shown by Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont. Albert Cardier, of St. Paul l'Ermité, also had out a flock that was good enough to get inside the money twice and the blue for ram lamb. In Lincoln Denis Arsene, of St. Norbert, had the best of it, E. F. Park, of Burgessville, Ont., getting first on 1-shear ram, and L. P. Sylvester, of St. Therese d'Acton, P.Q., coming good for second prize on ram lamb, and in all the female classes. In Southdowns a splendid flock was shown by Sir George Drummond, of Beausfield, P.Q., and Guy Carr's flock from Compton was in for third money in most of the classes. W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, got all the money

except for ram lamb in Shropshires, this prize going to Denis Arsene, of St. Norbert. Teller Bros., of Paris, had out good pens of Suffolk and Hampshires. There was some competition in Dorset Horns, Col. J. A. McGillivray, of Uxbridge, Ont., getting all firsts, J. A. Richardson, of South March, getting third on two-shear ram, ram lamb, and ewe 1-1/2, while Hastings Bros., of Crosshill got second on one-shear ram. In the Oxford's L. P. Sylvester, of St. Therese d'Acton got all firsts except for two-shear and shearing ram, which went to A. A. Harter, of St. Paul l'Ermité, P.Q. Dennis Arsene getting third on two-shear ram and H. J. Whittaker & Sons, of North Williamsburg, Ont., getting third on shearing ewe and lamb.

A good exhibit of Cheviot sheep was shown by the Rushford firm, got Cookshire, P.Q., and a few prizes were also won by H. F. Goff, of Cookshire, P.Q.

Some good pens of fat sheep were out, prizes in the long wool classes going to Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, and in short wools to W. C. Edwards & Co., and Sir G. Drummond of Beausfield, the latter firm getting prize for best pen of fine fat sheep.

#### Swine

The exhibits in swine were of a very creditable character, strong classes being out in the leading breeds, particularly in the Yorkshires, in which some very strong classes came out. The class for aged boars was not a very strong one of three entries, in which Thos. Short, of Ottawa got first, J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, second, and P. O. Collins, of Burgessville, third. Boar under 2 years 1st Clark on a good type of boar, second Collins. Under 1 year Collins landed first on a very fine boar and second on a younger one, both of Brethour breeding. Collins also won first for boar under 6 months on a good type of good length and bone, second going to J. G. Clark, and third to N. H. McConnell. Aged sows were strong in numbers and quality, first being won by Collins on a Priscilla sow of Brethour breeding, a fine large and typical sow good enough for any showing, second being won by another good one, Summerhill Queen, from the pens of D. H. Pratt, an animal of longer but a heavier side. Third went to J. G. Clark on another very good one not quite so well fitted as first prize winner and not as large as second.

On sows under two Collins again got first place on a Brethour Pride sow, a very strong, all-round animal, second on an Oak Leafer, Clark, perhaps a trifle heavier in the head. The same exhibitors also got first under 6 months on a sow of P. L. Royal Queen, and second on P. L. Cinderella, with third to N. H. McConnell. Sows under 1 year, Collins got first and third, with second to McConnell, Collins winning championships and herd prizes.

(Continued on page 759.)

## CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ..... \$6,000,000.00  
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DEPOSITS RECEIVED

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3 1/2% PER ANNUM COM-  
 POUNDED TWICE  
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Every Facility—Absolute Security

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# THE HOME WORLD

*It is good for a man perplexed and lost among many thoughts, to come into closer intercourse with nature, and to learn her ways and to catch her spirit. It is no fancy to believe that if the children of this generation are taught a great deal more than we used to be taught of nature and the ways of nature, they will be provided with the material for healthier, happier, and less perplexed and anxious lives than some of us are living.—Phillips Brooks.*

## ♣ We'll Keep the Farm

Well, Jane, I guess we'll keep the place,  
We've lived here, you and I,  
Upon this little farm so long,  
Let's stay here till we die.  
You know I thought I'd sell it once,  
To Jones, or Deacon Brown,  
And take the money we have saved  
And buy a house in town.  
But when the buds begin to swell,  
And grass begins to grow,  
Somehow it doesn't seem to me  
I ought to let it go.

I love the crimson clover,  
And the fields of waving corn;  
The quiet, balmy evening,  
And the fragrant, dewy morn;  
The pink and snowy blossoms  
Tangling on the apple-tree;  
The chirping of the crickets,  
And the humming of the bees.  
I love the summer's honey breath,  
The rushing buds of May;  
The teeming autumn rich with fruit,  
The scent of new-mown hay;  
The noisy tattle of the brook,  
And laughter of the rill;  
The lowing herds upon the heath,  
And flocks upon the hill,  
And when I think of leaving all,  
It fills me with alarm;  
So, after all, I guess it's best  
To keep the little farm.

## ♣ A Midnight Comedy

By A. A.

**M**ORE than 20 years ago I was stopping with my aunt in a small country town. The house was large and old-fashioned and screens were unknown. Cats and other venturesome animals were kept out of the pantry and kitchen by signs nailed across the lower half of each window. One hot, sultry night we were all sleeping with our doors open when I was awakened by a strange thumping noise down in the kitchen, mingled with the excited voices of my uncle and aunt.

"What is it? can you see?" cried aunt.  
"No, but I'll find out. Oh, thunder! Now I've barked my shin, and that is a skunk!" exclaimed uncle, as he hastily retreated through the sitting room to the bedroom door.

"A skunk!" said aunt, incredulously. "It can't be a skunk. What is that noise I would like to know!"  
The mysterious noise continued in the kitchen. I had sprung from my bed and was out in the hall leaning over the banister rail. From there I called to learn more of the trouble.

"Herb says it's a skunk, but I know better. Besides, I don't want him in the house if it is a skunk," cried aunt.

"I tell you I saw it in the moonlight

and 'twas black and white," floated up at me from uncle, who was as near as I could judge, nursing his injured shin in the sitting room, while his wife was having an exciting rampage in the kitchen, trying vainly to catch her strange visitor, who was dodging blindly against table legs and under chairs.

"I know it is black and white—I can see well as you can. I am going to get it too! I should think you might come and help me!" she spattered. The little animal's hard white head in the meantime went thumpy, thumpy bump around the room.

"I knocked the hide off my shin on the stove and I ain't going racing round there in the dark after nobody knows what—if you want to you can," responded uncle.

Try buying all that is necessary to work with skillfully, while adorning the house at first with simply what will render it comfortable.

Try being perfectly independent from the first, and shun debt in all its forms.

Try to cultivate the moral courage that will resist the arrogance of fashion.

## ♣ A Beautiful Custom

In the mountains of Tyrol it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is the close of day and sing. Their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their way homeward. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody.



The Autumn Path.

"Well, you needn't—I've got it," came in a tone of triumph, from the kitchen as a chair went over and the strange thumping ceased. Then her tone changed to one of mingled mirth and scorn as she said, "Here, Herb, come out here and see your skunk. It is our old cat with my white cream pitcher on her head stuck so tight." Uncle appeared with a light in time to see the final struggle, my aunt holding the cat under one arm and pulling at the handle of the pitcher, which finally remained in her hand as the largest half of the pitcher fell to the floor.

## ♣ For Young Married People

Try to be satisfied to commence on a small scale.

Try to avoid the too common mistake of making an effort to begin where "the parents ended."

Try not to look at richer homes and covet their costly furniture.

After singing the first stanza they listen awhile for an answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well-known voices come borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home. How sweet to the weary fishermen, as the shadows gather around him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home that sing to cheer him, and how they must strengthen and tighten the links that bind together these dwellers by the sea.

## ♣ Make Use of Time

Make use of time, let not advantage slip.

Beauty within itself should not be wasted.

Fair flowers that are not gathered in their prime

Rot and consume themselves in a little time.

—Shakespeare.

## THE SINGER OF THE RANCH

How a Girl Stopped a Riot

**T**HE voice of singing mingled with the gallop of horses' hoofs. The people of the village had heard the voice of the singer before, and they knew what it meant; the cowboys were coming in from the La Hill ranch for their monthly revelry. They were not dangerous now; some of them were even gentlemanly. They might be dangerous later on in the night, or they might not—that would depend upon the amount of bad whiskey they drank; but timid children clung a little closer to their mothers' skirts, and careful women drew the curtains tighter.

A riotous cheer and a volley of pistol shots marked the close of a song. The voice again, with the measuring tramp of the horses, marked another song begun. How clear it was, and how sweet! The village people could hear the words now:—

"Down in the human heart, crushed by the tempter,  
Feelings lie buried that grace can restore.  
Touched by a loving heart,"—

The voice broke. The coarse cheer and a volley of shots followed.

A young girl stood alone in the door of the village hall. They called it the concert hall, but it was only a rough building of unplanned boards. Two or three small-wicked lamps sputtered a feeble glow on an array of sheets and white flowers, while a rude sign across the door announced a church air for the evening. The girl shuddered at the crack of the pistol and clung to the guitar in her hand as to the arm of a friend.

The cheering died away, and the clatter of rough tongues announced the crowd close at hand. She shrank behind the door, and while waiting for the cowboys to pass, thrummed the guitar. What was it the cowboys had been singing? She raised her guitar and began softly to sing the same words:

"Down in the human heart, crushed by the tempter,  
Feelings lie buried that grace can restore.  
Touched by a loving heart, wakened by kindness,  
Chords that were broken will vibrate once more."

Suddenly the girl's voice broke, for, halted in the road before her, with steady hands on the horses' bits, waited the cowboys. She had been overheard.

"What's to do to-night?" called one of the crowd, and the girl knew the voice belonged to the singer.

"We're going to have a chrysanthemum show," she answered, stepping forward. "A chrysanthemum show! What's that?"

The questioner leaped from his horse, threw his bridle across his arm, walked to the door and stood before her. She drew back at first; but again she thought better of it. What reason had she for fearing this clear-eyed, beardless young man? He need not be a ruffian because he was a cowboy.

"A chrysanthemum show is a sociable for the church. We're going to serve a supper of ice cream and cake, and afterwards we will sell the chrysanthemums. The money we make is to go toward buying us a new organ."

The youth raised his broad-brimmed hat and scratched his head. "Yes," he said reflectively, "Well, are you the whole show yourself?"

The girl laughed and the ice was broken. "Oh, no, I scarcely belong to the show at all," she answered. "There'll be lots of people here after awhile. But the ladies had to go home a few minutes, and they asked me to stay and see that no dogs got in to disturb things. All I'm to do is sing a little bit and sell as many flowers as I can."

The youth scratched his head again. "Yes-!" he remarked. "Well, the object of the show is to get as much money as possible, I suppose."

That was the cold fact and it sounded mercenary. The girl gave an uncomfortable squirm. "We-ll, we want to give everybody a nice time, and get acquainted with everybody," she hesitated.

"Get acquainted with everybody. That means us cowboys. You know everybody else."

"We-ll," faltered the girl. She was at a loss for a better answer. Just such a crowd of cowboys as this had broken up more than one entertainment in the village with a riot, and these La Hill ranchers had the reputation of being the "toughest lot in the country." Yet there was not a cowboy on the plains that could not behave himself when he chose, and they had plenty of money and delighted to spend it.

"Well?" smiled the youth.

"I don't know," she stammered. There was a roar from the waiting crowd. "There, that kills you, kid! Come on, old Joe wants us at the saloon," they called.

"Kid" stood irresolute, shifting from foot to foot. He flipped his hat, snapped his bridle, and at last remarked, "So we're a tough-looking set, eh?"

"Nonsense!" cried the girl. "Do wait until the ladies come. I'm sure they would like to have you; but you know I'm not the show."

There came whistles of impatience from the waiting crowd, and one and another called sharply to "Kid" to hurry up. He turned to them with a gesture that only they could understand, and his motion was greeted with a roar of laughter. Then the youth turned again and addressed himself to the girl.

"If I stay and spend all the money I've got in my pocket"—he slapped his pocket by way of emphasis until the loose coins rang—"will you sing me the song you were singing when we came up? Will you sing it for me, clear through?"

"That's not the song they've marked on the programme for me," gasped the girl. "Besides, you can sing that song yourself."

The cowboy fidgeted, began a stammering sentence and swallowed it, cleared his throat, and tried again. "I can't sing all the song. I always forget when I get to the place about the loving heart. I had a sister once who sang that song. She was the only loving heart I ever knew anything about."

"I'm sure—I don't mind—singing the song for you," said the girl, smiling. "Done!" cried the youth. "Boys!" he called. "Say! you can ride on or stay here with me, just as you please; but I've spent my coin for this month. There's no whiskey change in my pocket for old Joe to-night. I say, miss," he added respectfully to the girl, "you just wait here a minute while I go round the house and tie my horse. I'll have to put him where I can keep my eye on him or the boys are likely to turn him loose."

Maybe they'll take my staying good-natured, and maybe they won't. I hear folks coming. Will you wait here for me? I'll hate to come straggling in there by myself."

"I'll wait just inside the door," answered the girl.

With this the youth led his horse around and tied him hard and fast.

"Say, Kid, can you sit here and let's have a word with you," shouted one of the still-waiting ranchers. The youth stepped past the door to say, "I'll be back in a minute," and then passed among the men. The girl could hear him speaking in low tones. Then a party of women came up, with baskets full of dishes on their arms, and parlor lamps in their hands. In a few minutes the hall was in a blaze of light, and the rays streaming out, revealed the crowd still in the road. The men sat carelessly in their saddles with their heads bent toward the "Kid."

Presently other groups of women came in and then the younger folks began to gather. All eyes were turned toward the cowboys and every tongue whispered comments. There was tear expressed of a possible riot, and the experienced shook their heads with annoyance. The girl waited just within the door, as she had said; and when the crowds came in they stopped to speak with her, and many turned their heads again to stare at the gathering in the road. The minute passed into half an hour. Then the men rode away and "Kid" came back.

"You were good to wait for me," he said, and the girl, scanning his face nastily, thought she noted a shade of trouble in his eyes. "You were very good to wait for me," he repeated. "I had a little dispute to settle with the men. They thought I was in for a lark, and they wanted to come back and break up the show."

"O-h-h-h!" cried the girl. "Do you think they are coming?"

"They are likely to be back," answered the youth, measuring his words; "but I think—perhaps—we can hold them level."

The girl trembled with excitement. The "Kid" reached out and took the guitar from her hand. "Don't let it trouble you," he said. "We'll sing. I can hold them steady any time with a song."

"I think I shall be too frightened to sing if I see them coming again," she answered chokingly.

"They won't hurt anybody," smiled the youth.

The two were becoming the subject of much curious comment, and noticed it. "Let us walk through the hall. We seem to be the centre of interest here," said the girl. So they walked down the long hall together, talking of the different booths and examining their arrangements and contents.

"I didn't know there was any fun in a church show. The boys taught me that all the fun was in a saloon. But you're going to sing. What will you do with me then?" inquired "Kid."

"Oh, I'll introduce you to everybody. But everybody may not care to know me."

However, it seemed that everybody did care to know him. In fact, he was the lion of the hall in a short time, and it so happened that he and the girl did not meet again for some time. When they did meet he asked carelessly: "Where is your guitar?"

She reached it from a booth near by and held it toward him. "Is all chance of danger over for this time?" she said.

"I think so. You can never be quite sure. I hope they'll find old Joe's whiskey so good they can't tear themselves away from it," he answered.

(Continued on Page 742.)

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### The Cricket

To Nature's patient, listening ear  
Arose the plaints of man;  
Without a pause from morn to night  
His endless grumbling ran.

The sun was hot, the rain was wet,  
And neither rightly sent;  
Besides, each fellow thought himself  
For higher circles meant.

Then grew his ceaseless discontent  
And swelled in volume strong;  
Quoth Nature: "I will make a life  
Whose protest is a song."

'Twas thus the cricket came to be,  
With all its winsome tricks,  
Sole creature on the earth which makes  
Sweet music when it kicks.

### My Squirrel Friend

Have you ever noticed the little cushioned thumbs between which the gray squirrel holds the kernel of the nut which he is eating? If you ever have the good fortune to tame one sufficiently, watch him while he is eating the nut which you have cracked for him.

He first seizes it in two monkey-like claws, so many jointed that he can twist them in almost any shape while extracting the kernel. When a piece of meat escapes from the shell, notice how quickly it is grasped between the two padded joints which serve the squirrel as thumbs. Between these soft cushions he holds the dislodged nutmeat, at the same time firmly clutching the shell, to make sure of any more food which it may contain.

Gray squirrels are very easily tamed, patience, kindness and nuts being the chief requisites. As all squirrels are in the habit of punching an uncracked nut into the ground for future use, if they do not happen to be particularly hungry, I have learned that more pleasure is gained from their company by cracking the nut before presenting it to them. The temptation to stop and eat is thus increased, and the taming process is greatly simplified.

The first gray squirrel whose acquaintance I made came to me in the form of a surprise, as good things are apt to come. I called him "Silverskin," his coat was such a pretty, silvery gray, the name seemed to suit him better than any other. And that was all. The first time that I saw him, he stood beneath it like a monk saying his prayers. His forepaws met upon his breast in an attitude of supplication, and his large eyes looked appealingly into mine.

I had no idea, then, that I could tame him. He was merely a chance acquaintance, such as I am frequently making among the little wild people of the forest. I might never see him again, but I stopped to admire him and to speak a gentle word. After our first encounter, however, we were continually running across each other, and I soon found that, if I desired the companionship of my little friend, I must make it worth his while to stay with me. So I got in the habit of always cracking out in a motionless hand for a bit. It was so alluring to the squirrel as a piece of cheese is to a hungry mouse. A dart—and the nut clattered owners.

After a while I ventured to hold one a little beyond his nose, beginning my hand motionless. Slowly, cautiously, with much writhing of the body and

switching of the bushy tail, the squirrel approached, put two monkey like claws in my hand, and reached out for the nut.

He soon grew perfectly fearless, and would sit as confidently upon my knee as if it had been the limb of a tree. He always kept me in full view, however, and always faced me while eating.

Before the summer was over I could call him to me as easily as though he had been a dog; and often, when I have been asleep in my hammock, I have been awakened, by a quick jerk at the rope, to encounter the large brown eyes of my little friend fastened intently upon me. He would then begin a systematic search from hands to feet for the nuts, which he seldom failed to find.

### Your Future Value

An iron bar, worth only \$5, may be worked into horseshoes worth \$10; if made into needles their value would be \$350; if turned into penknives the product would sell for \$3,000; if manufac-

scientific, or other school should make your services exceedingly valuable. Your future value depends upon the kind and thoroughness of the processes of training to which you are willing to submit.

### Conundrums

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress? One gathers what he sows; the other sews what she gathers.

Why is a very pretty girl like a locomotive? Because she sends off the sparks, transports the mails (males), has a train following her and passes over the plain.

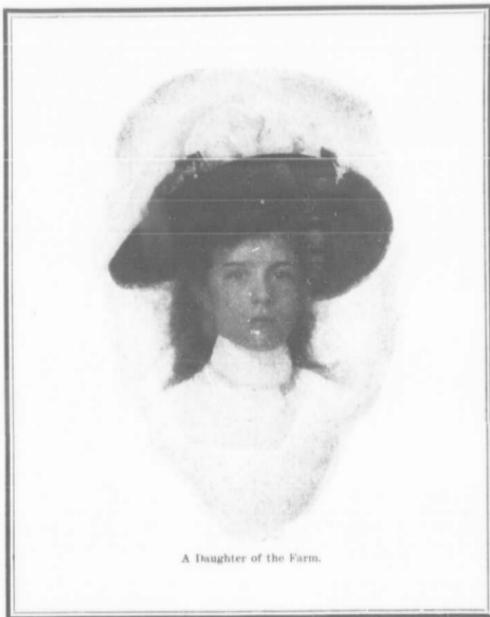
What is it that no one wishes to have and yet when he has it he does not wish to lose it? Answer—A bald head.

What is the difference between a tight boot and an oak tree? One makes corns, and the other makes corns ache.

When is a schoolboy like a postage stamp? When he is licked and put in the corner to make him stick to his letters.

### Don'ts for Boys and Girls

Don't be egotistical over any unusual talent you may possess, and never call the attention of others to your attainments. Genius is its own standard-bearer and self-praise dims its lustre. Don't be foolish enough to repeat compliments others have paid you. It is



A Daughter of the Farm.

tured into steel balance springs for watches, the market price would be \$200,000. You start in life as mere raw material. With no education and training you may be a hod-carrier; with a grammar school education you may be a clerk on a small salary; making good use of the high school you may fit yourself to be a floor-walker; a college course should develop you so that you may fill some responsible position; still further training in some law, medical,

a sure sign of self-vanity and a frivolous mind.

Don't talk too much, and try to always say something worth while when you do speak. No greater bore in society that he or she who talks incessantly. Others beside one's self have ideas to advance. Brilliant conversation depends upon intellectual listeners as well as talkers. Cultivate a low, well-modulated voice, and avoid excitability in speech and manner.

# IN THE KITCHEN

## Buttermilk

Some people long for lemonade  
And some for fancy drinks  
And some for soda—with the aid  
Of sundry wicket winks.  
But, when the sun is fierce and high,  
'Tis then my fancies turn  
To buttermilk—'tis then I sigh  
For nectar from the churn.  
Forgotten then are drafts of wine  
That all the senses cloy,  
And you your happy soul resign  
To deep drawn breaths of joy.  
And he who does not know of this  
Has one glad truth to learn—  
That buttermilk is liquid bliss  
When laddled from the churn.

## Worth Knowing

Bake potatoes from 30 to 40 minutes.  
Steam potatoes 20 to 40 minutes.  
Boil potatoes (in their skins) 20 to 30 minutes.  
Boil potatoes (pared), 25 to 45 minutes.  
Asparagus (young) 15 to 30 minutes.  
Beets (young) 45 minutes.  
Corn (green) 12 to 20 minutes.  
Cauliflower 20 to 40 minutes.  
Cabbage (young) 25 to 60 minutes.  
Celery, 20 to 30 minutes.  
Carrots, 1 to 2 hours.  
Lima or shell beans, 45 minutes to 1½ hours.  
Onions 30 to 60 minutes.  
Oyster plant 45 to 60 minutes.  
Peas 20 to 60 minutes.  
Parsnips (young) 15 to 45 minutes.  
Spinach 20 to 60 minutes.  
String beans 30 to 60 minutes.  
Summer squash 20 to 60 minutes.  
Turnips (young) 45 to 60 minutes.  
Tomatoes 45 to 60 minutes.

## These are Good

**Scotch Toast.**—Break the eggs into a small saucepan and beat up well with a spoon; season with pepper and salt and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Toast the bread crisp and brown. Put the saucepan containing the eggs into another containing hot water, and when they are cooked turn them over the toast, which has been nicely buttered.

**Half Mince.**—Four eggs, one cupful of powdered sugar, one cupful of rice flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla and the juice and rind of one lemon. Beat the butter to a cream, then add the sugar gradually, beating all the while. Add the yolks of the eggs, beat again, then add the whites beaten to a stiff froth, and, gradually, the rice flour. Flavor, beat until fine and light, and pour into small patty pans, which have been well buttered. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

**Tomato Catsup.**—Chili sauce is now more often used than catsup, because it is more easily prepared. An old-fashioned tomato catsup calls for nine quarts of tomatoes, which should not be over ripe, but merely turned. Slice them (it will not be necessary to peel them) and pack them in the preserving kettle. After draining off all the clear juice, add two tablespoonfuls of all-spice, four of salt, one of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, one teaspoonful of black pepper and a half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Pour over all three cupfuls or one and a half pints of vinegar. Cover the kettle, and let

the catsup simmer for three hours, being careful that it cooks all the time. Let it cool before turning it out of the kettle. When cold strain through a sieve, then bottle and cork it.

**No-Egg Cake.**—One-half cup of butter and a heaping sugar beaten to a cream; one cup of milk, two and a half cups of flour, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a half teaspoonful of soda and a cup of raisins. Season with vanilla.

**Veal Tongue.**—A veal tongue can be simmered slowly in a rich gravy, or it can be browned in the oven. A "felled calf's tongue" is delicious. After parboiling it long enough to loosen the skin, take the tongue out of the water, skin it and cut into slices. Cover it with some stock. Season with two or three teaspoonfuls of tomato catsup, a clove, a tiny onion, a good pinch of thyme and four or five pepper corns. Simmer it very gently in this gravy for about an hour, or until the meat is tender and the stock around it rich and dark. Then take it from the fire and put into a mold. Set it when it has cooled near the ice to become thoroughly cold and hard. The gravy will then have formed a stiff jelly around the meat and the whole will have taken the shape of the mold. When ready to serve turn it out and cut into slices. A veal tongue cooked in this way can also be served hot the moment it is done.

## Two Simple Cakes

**Apple Sauce Cake.**—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, salt, a little nutmeg, one teaspoon cassia, one-half teaspoon cloves—then one cup of hot unsweetened apple sauce, containing a teaspoon of soda previously dissolved in a little hot water. After it begins foaming and beaten well with the other ingredients, add the flour, one and three-quarters cups sifted over one cup seeded raisins. Bake in a loaf tin for forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

**Farmer's Fruit Cake.**—Three cups of dried apples, soaked over night in cold water. Drain off the water and cut into small pieces, simmer for two hours in two cups of molasses. When cold add one cup of butter, two eggs well beaten, two teaspoonfuls of dry soda, one and one-half cups of sour milk, spices, one cup of chopped raisins, one cup sugar, a little salt and four cups flour. This will make two loaves.

## Hints

A certain housewife used nothing but butter in cooking, thereby making her pastry and many other dishes much more appetizing. She uses it even when it is at its highest price in the market. In summer, when it is at its cheapest, she buys ten, fifteen or even twenty pounds, and puts it in a large preserving kettle on the stove. As the butter heats, the scum rising to the surface is skimmed off. When the butter reaches the boiling point it is removed from the fire and strained into a large stone jar. When cold it is covered with salt to the depth of an inch. The jar is then covered closely and placed in the cellar.

If damp bran is used instead of the traditional tea leaves, when one sweeps a carpet, not only is the dust laid and the work facilitated, but the colors are brightened.

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### Use Your Brains

Meet your problems with an effort of the mind. Meet your difficulties, your sorrows, your disappointments with an effort of the will which is a struggle of the brain.

Devote your energies to maintaining mental alertness. Remember that that brain inside your skull contains all your hope for the future, all your possibilities of usefulness as well as pleasure, since there alone sensation and real activity exist.

Wise reading is important, for reading feeds the brain. But earnest, concentrated thinking is infinitely more important,

since thinking exercises the brain.

And as exercise and the quality of exercise are even more important to our bodies than food, so thinking and exercise of the brain's faculties are infinitely more important to our brains than reading.

Use your brain to succeed, and, above all, use your brain to counteract the depressing, discouraging effects of failure. Remember that if you do as well as you can you have done all that you ought to do. Do not worry about the superior achievements of others. You have no cause for worry unless your life fails to bring you up to your highest possible degree of mental development.

## Sunday at Home

### Sunday

The day is long, and the day is hard,  
We are tired of the march and of keep-  
ing guard;

Tired of the sense of a fight to be won,  
Of days to live through and of work to  
be done;

Tired of ourselves and of being alone.  
Yet all the while, did we only see,

We walk in the Lord's own company.  
We fight, but 'tis he who nerves our  
arm;

He turns the arrows that else might  
harm,

And out of the storm he brings a calm;  
And the work that we count so hard  
to do,

He makes it easy, for he works, too;  
And the days that seem long to live  
are his,

A bit of his bright eternities:  
And close to our need his helping is.  
—Susan C. Coldie.

### The Warning Semaphore

Something went wrong in one of the  
railroad yards the other day, and the  
fast express was kept waiting down the  
track. The big engine pulled impatiently  
and blew her whistle sharply, as if in-  
dignant, but it was of no avail; the semaphore  
had its warning sign out and the  
train could not proceed.

The semaphore does not always suc-  
ceed so well, however; sometimes the  
trains run past it, usually by accident.  
To avoid such accidents an appliance  
has recently been invented by which a  
brake and "trip" operate in connection  
with the semaphore and invariably bring  
the train to a full stop.

The semaphores are sometimes set for  
us, too. We are hurrying on, busy with  
our particular plans, when of a sudden  
a warning comes. It may not be safe  
for us to go on, and God in his kind-  
ness warns us, sometimes in one way,  
sometimes in another, that we should  
stop. We may not know what the danger  
is, but the semaphore is set, and  
if we are wise we will heed it.

But sometimes we do not recognize  
the warning; and then, as we would  
unknowingly speed on past it, we find  
the brake suddenly applied. Not the  
least among God's mercies toward us  
are the interruptions which at times he  
sends us, and which we afterward find  
to have been warnings and danger  
signals.

Hush! I am not alone—a presence  
blest!

Fills all my chamber with a sense of  
rest!

A moment's darkness, then a flood of  
light!

A moment's sadness, then a great de-  
light!

A well-known voice is whispering  
unto me

"Am not I better, O beloved, to thee?  
Am I not better far to thee than all?"

Mistakes can always be utilized. They  
can be transformed into posiers with  
big letters to put up before the road  
that led to them and be made to say to  
the mistake-maker, "No Thoroughfare  
—Dangerous."

Christ can reveal himself to you, if  
you are willing to see him, in the nar-  
rowest sphere you can occupy, while  
you are at your hardest, dulllest work.  
There is always room for him and for  
what he wants you to have—all the es-  
sentials of true life, all the grace and  
peace and joy you could have anywhere.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### Value of Ripe Fruit

A writer in the London Lancet says, in answering the question of what to drink in hot weather, "Eat sound, ripe, juicy fruit." That is because the amount of water in fruit is considerable.

In watermelons the amount of water is no less than ninety-five per cent., in grapes eighty per cent., in oranges eighty-six per cent., in lemons ninety per cent., in peaches eighty-eight per cent., in apples eighty-two per cent., in pears eighty-four per cent.

### Health Recipes

The nervous woman makes herself and everybody around her perfectly miserable. Sometimes there's a cause for the nervousness, and then she's to be pitied, and sometimes it's just a habit one gets into of being unreasonable and fussy, and generally looking on the blue side of everything.

When the nervous system gets out of order the whole system lags in sympathy. The digestive system, the liver and the heart all refuse to do their work. Every nervous woman should eat five or six times a day. She should eat three meals, have a lunch between meals, and never omit the warm drink taken just before she goes to bed. Gentle exercise and work are as necessary to the woman with nerves as food and fresh air.

An active interest in life will be her salvation, but generally the woman in such a condition thinks she isn't interested in a thing in life, so she must keep at work until she develops an interest.

A celebrated physician has said: "If you wish never to be nervous live with

reason, have a purpose in life and work for it; play joyously, strive not for the unattainable, be not annoyed by trifles, aim to attain neither great knowledge nor great riches, be not self-centered, but love the good and thy neighbor as thyself." A celebrated and charming actress, whose age it would be rude to chronicle, but who still looks quite young, though she is a grandmother, gives the following prescription for the preservation of youth and beauty: "You must work until you are tired, sleep until you are rested, have plenty of fresh air, live in cool rooms, take a daily sponge bath and eat the simplest food."

### Drinking Cups for Children

An educational journal contains a warning against the common drinking cup in school as a means of infective contact. The children should be instructed to provide themselves with individual drinking cups. Parents must be given to understand that if the child does not have a drinking cup, it will not be possible to drink in school. The mouth of every consumptive contains the germs of the disease, and the transference of these germs from the sick to the healthy child by means of the common drinking cup is the easiest accident possible.

"Paddy," said a tourist at Killarney, "I'll give you sixpence if you'll tell me the biggest lie you ever told in your life!"

"Begorra, your honor's a gentleman! Give me the sixpence."

## THE SINGER OF THE RANCH

(Continued from Page 738.)

"It's awful for men to drink," sighed the girl.

"Do you think so? They don't know any better," said "Kid," gloomily. "If they could have a glimpse of—"

"What?"

"The gallop of horses! A deafening yell! Before the hearts of the crowd in the hall could regain their steady beats the cowboys came filing in.

"They have come for no good. There is trouble in their shuffles," muttered "Kid."

The clank of spurs, the flash of half-concealed weapons, the smell of whiskey-tainted breaths, filled the room. The girl was frightened, but stood bravely by "Kid's" side. He pressed the guitar into her hands. "Sing!" he said. "Sing! sing as you never sang before."

With trembling fingers she swept the strings and played the chords of the song they had both been singing that evening. "Rescue the perishing," she began, with the quiver of desperation in her voice. But she could not be heard in the confusion. "Kid's" voice rang out clear and strong, "Snatch them in pity from sin and the grave!"

One of the cowboys raised a jeer, but it brought no response. The rioters elbowed their way through the crowd and lined up around the singers. "Go it again!" shouted the jeerer.

He was promptly silenced by a punch with the elbow of a fellow-cowboy, which landed him without the line. "Don't you hear it's the Kid singing?" was his reproof.

"Down in the human heart, crushed by the tempter." The ranchers involuntarily removed their hats. "Touched by a loving heart," sang "Kid," and his voice broke. But Maud was singing now with all her heart. "Wakened by kindness," she went on, calmly, steadily, persuasively.

"The gal made it in ahead on that," remarked the jeerer.

"Rescue the perishing," rang out both voices together. The ranchers could stand it no longer. "Care for the dying," joined in one. Then the united voices of the rioters concluded the strain. "Jesus is merciful; Jesus will save!"

The riot was quelled at its very beginning, and the evening was saved.

"If you have any supper left, bring it out. We've a few nickels in our pockets yet," shouted one of the cowboys.

What a time followed! How the church people did exert themselves to make the event pleasant! How "Kid" and the girl were everywhere at once! Three times they were called on to repeat the song and cowboys and village people joined in the chorus. Never before had there been so much money spent at a church social in those parts.

When the chrysanthemums were sold "Kid" bent the first bunch. Then the cowboys bought, and presently there was not a flower left to sell. But in the girl's hand waved the largest and whitest one in the house.—Forward.

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## In the Sewing Room

May Manton's Hints

BREAKFAST JACKET, 5117

The breakfast jacket is so absolutely essential to comfort that it is counted among the first necessities of the wardrobe. Here is one that is exceedingly graceful, that is so tasteful and becoming that it is perfect well suited to informal home wear and which can be made from a variety of materials. In this instance it combines white India lawn with trimming of embroidered heading, but a little later challie, cashmere, French flannel and the like will be needed, while for the weeks of warm weather there is a long list of materials which are quite as available as lawn. Again, the frill at the collar can be of lace or embroidery if preferred.

The jacket is made with fronts and backs. The backs are tucked from shoulders to waist line and are full below that point, while the fronts are tucked to yoke depth only. There is a box plait at the centre front and the sleeves are in shirt waist style, but the neck is finished with the wide roll-over collar that is both becoming and satisfactory for morning wear.

The pattern, 5117, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.



5117 Breakfast Jacket, 32 to 44 bust.



5115 Fancy Aprons, One size.

FANCY APRONS, 5105

There is a certain charm about a dainty apron that everyone has known and felt. It gives an air of femininity that is a delight in itself and suggests all sorts of womanly interests and occupations. Illustrated are two lovely ones that cannot fail to appeal to the woman of real womanly instincts, be she girl or matron, and both are so simple that they can be made with very little effort and very little labor. The one to the left is a bit more elaborate, but the one to the right is not less shapely and attractive because of its absolute simplicity. As illustrated both are made of lawn, with trimming of lace, but frills can be embroidery or of the material if preferred.

The pointed apron is made in three points and is joined to a belt, but the round apron is cut in one piece and is finished with beading threaded with ribbon that serves to regulate the size.

The pattern, 5105, is cut in one size only.

TUCKED BLOUSE WAIST, 5120

The blouse waist continues, and will continue, to be the favorite of the fashionable world, and seems to know no limit to its variety. Illustrated is one of the newest that can be utilized, both for wash materials and for silks and wools, and which allows of many variations in the trimming. In this instance white linen is combined with handsome embroidery and the waist is unlined, but the trimming can be lace or



5120 Tucked Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



5116 Niwano's Fitted Coat, 12 to 16 years.

lining of any sort that may be preferred while the fitted lining will be found desirable for silk and wool materials.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is closed at the front, the fronts and the back. The tucks are so arranged as to give tapering lines to the figure at the back, and to provide becoming fullness at the front, while the closing of the waist is made invisibly beneath the edge of the right front. The sleeves are the favorite ones which form generous puffs above smoothly fitted lower portions. There is a regulation stock which can be worn with a tie and a turn-over, as in this instance, or be made to match the trimming as preferred.

The pattern, 5120, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S BLOUSE WITH PLAIED SKIRT, 5119

Skirt and waist of contrasting material are often exceedingly convenient for the little folk and this very smart model enables them to be worn without the over mature effect which is apt to result from the regulation shirt waist. In this instance the skirt is of checked challie, while the waist is of white Persian lawn trimmed with embroidery, but there are, of course, countless materials which are appropriate for the skirt, while the blouse can be of slightly heavier lawn if preferred. Again, the model is an excellent one for the dress of one material and will be found charming for the school days of early fall if made from challie or some similar light weight wool.

The dress is made with the blouse and skirt, which are quite separate. The blouse includes the tucked front and the full sleeves and the fitted body lining, which can be used or omitted as material renders desirable. It is closed invisibly at the centre back. There is a belt at the waist line and another attached to the skirt, so that the two can be buttoned firmly together. The skirt is five gored and is laid in backward turning plaits which give a box plaited effect at the centre front.

The pattern, 5119, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

## THE FARM BOOK OF THE CENTURY

# "The Fat of the Land"

Read what some leading agricultural authorities think of it:—

Mr. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present-day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, unpretentious Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get a much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is stimulating, and one need not believe it all, or accept all the statements to be benefited by it. I believe it will do good to the struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his city life for the free air of the country.

Dr. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which reads in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I cannot be altogether reading.

Mr. F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land" and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

This book recently sold at \$1.50. THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book, bound in paper and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

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TORONTO

### Potting Chrysanthemums

September and October are the golden autumn preparation months to prepare chrysanthemums for winter quarters, and to fill our homes with beauty and fragrance during the winter months. From the middle of September to the first of October is the best time for lifting them out of the open ground in the flower gardens. Choose a cloudy day for potting plants, water well before lifting, disturb roots as little as possible. If the soil is too dry it will crumble off and expose roots. Have on hand potting vessels cleaned and renovated and soaked in water. The plants will take root and thrive better, as they need any amount of moisture. To insure the best success and get good results the soil must be taken into consideration and also the growing condition of the plant. Make an effort to obtain loamy soil; use liquid manure water as a fertilizer. This kind of fertilizer enriches the soil and ensures the growth of the plant. Water once a week with this fertilizer. The plants should be tied to small stakes when potted as this helps to support the plant and keeps it from breaking off. Being very brittle, the heads are apt to snap off in handling, therefore, be sure to furnish support at the time of potting. It is a good plan to cut about a chrysanthemum with a thin sharp-bladed spade. This should be done a week before taken up. This process severs all roots that interfere with potting and encourages development of the new feed roots inside the ball of earth. These roots assist plant in its efforts to withstand the ordeal of transplanting.—MISCELLA E. BUCKNER, Norfolk Co. Ont.

### The Fall Strawberry Bed

To those who contemplate setting out strawberry vines or making the fall bed, speaking from practical experience, I have proven that the best is that the fall strawberry bed is the most productive and paying bed. However, I would like to hear this discussed by experienced men who make a business of this kind of work.

In making my bed I select a strip of land which I consider rich soil. After the ground is thoroughly cleaned up, plowed and well manured with hen manure, I pulverize the soil, make it very fine, after a good heavy rain. I set out my vines in hills sixteen inches apart and in rows four feet apart. This gives them about two months and a half to take root and grow. About the fifteenth of December I shelter my bed with a covering of leaves and straw. This protection or shelter keeps them from freezing out in the winter. About the fifteenth of April I rake off the straw and leaves and the vines look nice and green, and the same year I have several delicious crates of strawberries off the full bed. The second year this bed yields well.—Old Farmer, Norfolk Co.

### Destroying Grasshopper Eggs

To secure immunity from attack next year, the eggs should be destroyed this fall or early next spring. These are usually laid in compact ground, especially along roadside, in the uncultivated borders of fields. Bare, high, sandy ground and closely grazed pasture land is especially resorted to for egg-laying. The female forces her abdomen into the earth to a depth of one inch, and at this depth the eggs are laid in a mass of about thirty in a pod-like cavity.

Fall plowing to a depth of eight or nine inches will effectually prevent any of the young hoppers from reaching the surface when they hatch in spring.

Thoroughly harrowing infested land in late fall, so the surface is torn up to the depth of an inch or two, will break open most of the egg nests and prevent hatching. Disking the land in early spring, before hatching time will accomplish the same purpose. The insects hatch from about the middle of April until the middle of May in Ohio, depending on the latitude and on the forwardness or backwardness of the season.—Ohio Experimental Station.

### Prince Edward Island

During the first week in September we had four days' rain in succession, which interfered seriously with harvesting operations. A few of our farmers had their early wheat saved, but much of the grain was in stook, a few fields remaining uncut. On Sept. 11th a great deal of grain was saved. Some of our farmers and their wives arose before daylight and went out with their lanterns to take in their grain. On Sept. 10th the bulk of the grain was safe under cover. The weather is quite cool. Potatoes are very dry and a large number of farmers report very few to a stalk.

The North Pole is an excellent early potato, and also the Early Harvest. Turnips and mangolds are looking well. A good deal of plowing has been already done. Cows are shrinking in milk. Pork is expected to advance in price. The market was well attended on September 15th. A good deal of produce was offered and sales were brisk.

### CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, per qr., per lb., 6 to 9c, small, 8 to 12; mutton, 6 to 8c; butter, fresh, per lb., 25 to 24c; eggs per doz., 10 to 20c; flour per cwt., \$8.50; oatmeal per lb., 3c; potatoes, per bus., 25 to 30c; corn per doz., 12 to 16c; apples per pk., 18 to 20c; hay per cwt., 35 to 45c; oats, new, per bus., 32 to 35c; mush-rooms, 5c per box; chickens per lb., 9 to 10c; pork per lb., 7 1/2c; carrots per bunch, 5c; peas per qt., 12c; piums per qt., 10c; codfish, each, 10 to 12c; celery per bunch, 5c; cucumbers, ea., 3 to 5c; cabbage per head, 3 to 5c; turnips, each, 1 to 2c.

It is said that there is quite a demand for lambs throughout the Island. They are selling at from 3 to 3 1/2c. per lb., live weight.

At the meeting of the cheese board on September 8, all sold to Dillon & Spillet, for 11 3/4c.

We are informed that a prominent cheese buyer of this city estimates that the total output of cheese this season will be twenty-five per cent that of last year, but the price will be 25c per lb. more, or about twenty-five per cent. On account of the poor prices of previous seasons many farmers became discouraged and went out of the business. Dairy men expect that cheese-making will be continued until the end of October.

Owing to the advance in the price of eggs during the past year, many of our farmers are going into the poultry raising business on a large scale. One farmer living about twenty miles from the city has about 90 hens, and over a hundred chickens. His wife says that they sold a case containing thirty dozen nearly every week during the summer. They have some Plymouth Rock chicks, some White Wyandottes, and a few handsome little Dorkings. A. R.

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## The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition

Halifax, Sept. 20, 1905.

Once more the Exhibition in the Blue-nose country has ended. The old city of Halifax has been thronged with crowds of people who yearly come from all parts of the Maritime Provinces and from the United States to visit the Fair. To-morrow the last of them will go out, well pleased with their outing. The first four days were exceptionally fine, but this week has been damp and wet, thus the attendance was lower than for the past two years, though the Fair has, in most departments, been larger than heretofore.

A couple of new buildings have been added, and the show of minerals and manufactured articles, as well as live stock and farm produce, go far to convince the stranger that he is in a land that has rich forests, farms, seas and mines.

### Horses

But as it is live stock that we particularly wish to write about, we shall begin with the horses. This year the number of entries was large, and in all

usual composed of everything, from thoroughbreds to heavy drafters. Some good horses, but a very unsatisfactory class to judge.

Heavy drafters were not numerous nor very heavy, yet a few good ones were shown. Hackneys and Coachers were there, but though of fair quality, they were not trained as they ought to be.

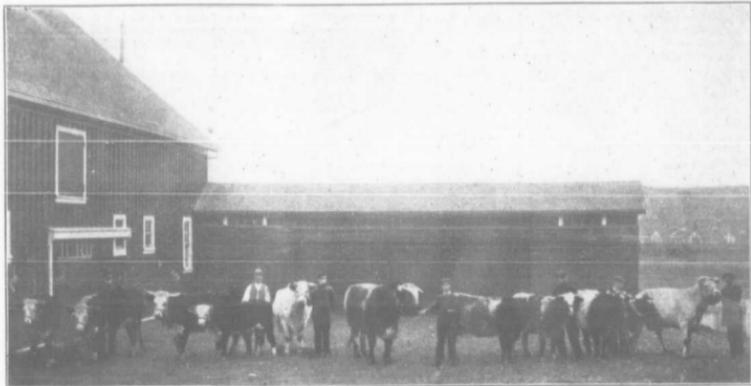
The aged Clydesdale class brought out Baron Primrose and a half dozen others. R. S. Starr got first and sweepstakes on the old Toronto and Chicago winner. Adjutant, by Prince Shapely, was second, with Black Prince of Trench third. These are three very good horses. Among the mares Okrien's Lady Flashwood, by International, was noticeable among many good fillies. Clydesdales are certainly gaining in numbers and improving in quality in this province.

This year Prof. Cummings brought over for the government a dozen very good fillies and three stallions, also a Hackney and a couple of Thoroughbreds.

though she stood fourth among the two-year-olds, she is a coming cow.

The aged herd prize went to Archibald, though Starr was a very close second. The young herd prize also went to Archibald, with Thompson a close second. Archibald won the special D.S.B.A. prize on his aged bull, with Thompson's yearling bull, Royal Ruler, second, a Garlhouse bred roan of good quality. Starr got both prizes given for females on his heifer Marr Beauty VI, and his cow Mona Birdsall.

The Herefords were nearly all owned by W. H. Black, of Amherst. His animals are all low set, massive and well fleshed, as well as fitted. His herd leader, Cassie of Ingleside, by Mark Hanna, is considered to be one of the best stock bulls in the provinces, Mark Hanna excepted, though his last bull, Sir Horace, was probably a better turned bull over the rump and smoother at the tail head. The two-year-old Stanley, by Sir Horace, is another animal of quality and substance. The four-year-old cow Lady Frances, and the two-year-old Bess, by Sir Horace, are among the best of his cows, though all he showed were good.



Shorthorns and Herefords, College Farm, Truro, N.S.

classes fine animals were shown. Among the Thoroughbreds we shall mention just a few: John Doran's Cyclist, by Selly, a horse of quality though not large won first in the aged stallion class. The three-year-old prize was awarded to Phair's Mokebat, by Hon-fleur. This class was well represented, though the number of entries was not large.

Standardbreds were out in force as they always are in this province. Some excellent horses were shown. In passing we might mention Montrose Jr., by Montrose, and Kingborough, first and second respectively in the aged stallion class. This section had ten entries, and all were good specimens. Border Jr., by Border, is another horse worthy of mention in the three-year-old class.

Among the mares Bertha McKinney is a particularly good one, having substance, quality, style and finish. But these are only the extra good ones in a good class.

The roadster class brought out some good animals, but they nearly all lacked fitting. The carriage class, though not large, was good in all sections. Brood mares with foals by their sides were especially commended by the judges.

The general purpose class was as

These were sold by auction on Tuesday to residents of Nova Scotia under bond. The Clydesdales were quickly picked up. Baron Frederick, by Baron's Pride, closed up to the thousand mark, while one of the fillies brought four hundred odd dollars. The people are beginning to realize the value of these importations in improving the stock of the province.

### The Beef Cattle

sections were all fairly well filled. The principal exhibitors in Shorthorns were C. A. Archibald, Truro; F. W. Thompson, St. Lawrence, and C. R. H. Starr, of Ft. William. Archibald got first and sweepstakes on his aged bull, Huntley Wood, an animal of very fair form and fleshing. Starr's Bonnie Lad stood second.

In females Starr had the best of it, winning first on his aged cow, Mona of Birdsall, and first and sweepstakes on his two-year-old Marr Beauty. Thompson captured first in the three-year-old class with Springdale Maud 3rd. Archibald first and second on his yearlings, Roan Lady and Belle Brandon. All these animals were well fitted and of good type, the sweepstakes heifer being a very nice animal. Thompson's Railway Ship Queen, just out of the yearling class, is another worthy of mention, and

Two herds of Aberdeen Angus owned by C. C. Eaton, of Conard, and C. R. Harris respectively came out to uphold the reputation of this famous breed. The first prize and sweepstakes were awarded to Harris on his aged bull Kilrush, by Caduff. This animal is low set, massive and masculine with a deep covering of flesh. He was closely followed by Erebus of Kerg (imp), sire Erebus of Kintochy. Erebus was bred by Col. Ferguson, of Pictou Hill, Scotland, and thus comes from one of the oldest herds in Scotland. He is a good animal but lacks the massiveness of the younger bull.

In cows Harris got most of the red ribbons, as Eaton's cows, though of as good or possibly better conformation, lacked finish. In yearlings and calves Eaton was more successful in both bull and heifer classes. The herd prize went to Harrie, with Eaton a good second.

Galloyways were represented, but they were in very poor show shape, much too poor to be taken from home.

One herd of Devons was out. They were a nice breed looking lot of the milking strain, but as beef animals should not have been shown.

In grade beef cattle Black, Thompson and Congdon were the principal exhibitors. The first two divided the red

ribbons pretty evenly. Thompson probably had the best of it as he got the herd prizes.

In fat cattle the same men had most of the entries, and honors were about even. Some excellent animals were shown.

Working oxen were well represented, ten pairs in all being shown. Barry Fulton got first on oxen, but as a driver J. C. Thorne was first, with no second. Head yokes are used. The yokes are laid on the necks at the ears and bound by straps passing around the head. This contest always draws a large crowd, and would prove a greater attraction at Toronto than the trotting trials.

#### Dairy Cattle

were hardly as numerous as in past years, yet good animals were shown in all classes and sections of each breed. Ayrshires were a good lot taken as a whole. Aged bulls were large in size and of good quality. C. A. Archibald got first on Hows Star, a bull of excellent quality. In two-year-olds M. H. Parlee got first and sweepstakes on Lord Dudley of Sprucegrove, a bull of size and strength and quality. Ayrshire bull calves were a very strong class. Archibald got first on Gipsy Star of Belle Vue, with Easton Bros' Fizzaway Her a close second. In aged cows Archibald was again first with Myrnie, a cow of good type but getting up in years. Easton Bros. got first in three-year-olds on Danny Bloom, a beautiful Ayrshire with a splendid udder. Archibald was first in two-year-olds with Greta. This heifer was afterwards awarded sweepstakes. Easton Bros. won in the year-old class, Archibald in calves over six months and Parlee under six. Parlee won the diploma on bull any age, Archibald on female any age. Parlee got prize for bull and three of his get, while Archibald won both herd prizes, but Parlee and Easton Bros. followed close.

The Jerseys were out in numbers, but some were brought out in poor form. W. McMonagle won every red ticket, with one exception. His old bull, Imp. Osmph Eastern Star, was awarded sweepstakes. He is an exceptionally good animal, that would stand in the first lot in any Canadian showing. Among the cows Geneva's Beauty is worthy of mention. McMonagle and also H. S. Popes, have some very promising young females.

Guernseys were numerous—next to Ayrshires in numbers—and had many good animals. McMonagle's aged bull, Ludwig Nonpareil and his cow Import of Dentonia's Image. She is a typical cow of the breed. Roper's Dolly Favorite, who was awarded the Diploma, and McMonagle's Imp. Fairy of Seagrave, were also grand types of dairy cows. Both these men had some excellent heifers.

In Holsteins Logan Bros. were the chief exhibitors. They have some very good animals, typical of the breed. Their two-year-old bull was considered by the judge as one of the best he had seen in Canada, one of Rettie's breeding, after Sir Alberkerk Posch, and named Artas Mercedes Posch. The females were a good lot of large, well developed cows and promising heifers.

In the Jersey and Guernsey grades no very good animals were shown, but among Ayrshire and Holstein grades some good dairy animals were to be seen.

#### Sheep

were hardly as numerous as last year, yet all classes were represented except Southdowns. Boswall's Leicesters were a good uniform lot, and brought out in good shape. "Not an inferior animal among them," said John Campbell, of (Continued on Page 759.)

## SEND TO-DAY

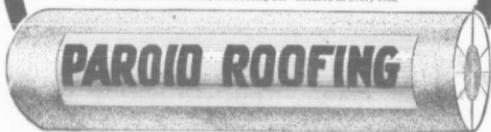
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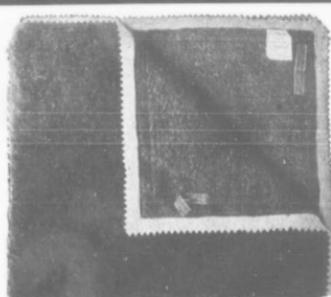
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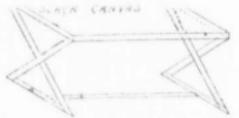
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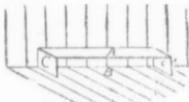
The method in general use here is to have a good packing table, say 12 feet long by 3 feet wide, built of light material, as it has to be moved about the orchard as picking proceeds. It should be on wheels. First cover this with a little straw, then a quilt made up of any cheap material, and you have a soft table for the pickers to deposit the apples on; should also have a water-proof cover to use in case of rain or heavy dews at night; this will protect baskets and all that is required in the work from rain. Next is needed a good plank to set the barrels on that the apples may be well settled down, and the packing of the barrels proceed. The picker requires baskets with hinged



handles to empty his apples without bruising. A paper cover is first used, then two courses faced in the barrel. After that the barrel is slightly shaken after each basket is emptied. When full, if for immediate shipment, a false head is used, made from a 2-inch plank and well covered with felt. Put on the screw presser and settle them down so that the proper head will go in without much pressing, and your apples will be tight without bruising; if not for immediate shipment it is better not to press them at all, as they will have to have a few more put in to make up for shrinkage. It is impossible to slip apples in proper order at any time without seeing that they are tight.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### A Young Pig Protector

A great many pigs are lost at farrowing time; more, by far, than there should be if proper precautions were taken at the farrowing pens. Much of this loss is due to smothering, and by the mother lying on them, squeezing out their life. Loss from this source can easily be prevented if proper protection is provided. The cut shows one method of at-



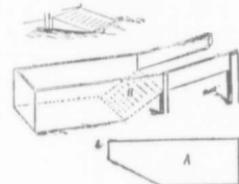
fording means for the young pigs to secure protection against the sow. The end pieces, "c," are from six to eight inches high, and as wide as the protecting board, "a," which may be either six or eight inches wide. It will be found best to have this board extend all the way around the farrowing pen, or on three sides at least. Where boars are not conveniently at hand light poles may be used, or any other material that will serve the purpose of providing a suitable place, "b," where the pig may be protected.—*Farmers' Review.*

### Tank for Dipping Sheep

There are several plans for making a tank in which to dip sheep and if one has a flock of considerable size it is wise to obtain some of the plans that are offered by manufacturers. If, however the flock is not large, a home-made affair is easily built and at comparatively

small cost. A tank of this kind is made as follows:

A convenient size is ten feet long, four feet wide and two and one-half feet deep. It should be made so that the tank containing the dip is reached by a slatted walk way leading down to it and another slatted walk leading up to the landing from which they go down into the tank. There should be sufficient of the dip mixture placed in the tank to cover the back of the animal who should be immersed for about one minute, then allowed to come up on the landing, where the dip is squeezed



out of the wool and the animal allowed to stand to drain.

The illustration shows how this tank is built. (B) indicates the slatted walk way, and (A) shows the exact shape of the side portion of the box; the little drawing shows the tank shows a walk down from the end of the drainage box which will prevent the sheep from injuring their legs, which they would be likely to do in jumping.

### Measuring Hay in the Stack

The following rule and method of measuring loose hay in the stack, and specifying the cubical contents of a ton of loose hay, has been found effective:

Measure the stack for length, width and the "over." To get the "over" throw a tape line over the stack at an average place, from the ground to ground, drawing it tightly. Multiply the width by the over and divide this result by four; multiply result of division by the length for approximate cubical contents of stack. To reduce to tons, for hay that has stood in stack less than 29 days, divide cubical contents by 512; for more than 30 and less than 60 days, divide cubical contents by 422; for more than 60 days, divide cubical contents by 280. Example: Stack measures 17 feet wide, 28 feet long, and 36 feet over. Stack has stood fifteen days. Multiply 17 by 36, equals 612. Divide 612 by 4, equals 153. Multiply 153 by length 28, equals 4,284, which gives the cubical contents in feet. Divide 4,284 by 512, equals 8.37 tons in stack.

### Cross-cut Saw Fitting

The "Rural New Yorker" illustrates a plan for stiffening an ordinary two-man cross-cut saw, so that it may be easily worked by one man. It consists of a strong stiff bow, and the following directions are given: "Saw a slit in each end five or six inches long; take one saw handle off, and insert a plug



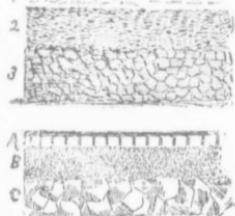
in one of the holes in the saw; slip one end of the bow over the saw in front of plug, tie underneath with wire. Now bend the bow in front of the handle, and tie as before, and you have an enlarged bucksaw that works well. If the bow is strong it keeps the saw rigid, and it does not wobble. Of course it cannot be worked in timber, as the bow will

ride on the log. Another thing to look to is to take a saw straight on the teeth, and not have the teeth too long. Have the teeth filed very beveling so as to bring as thin a cutting edge against the wood as possible. Do not file the rake teeth as short as you would if two men were to work it.

### Floor for Swine House

To do away with the old-fashioned floor made of boards, which lasts only a short time, and which, when it becomes worn, is more or less dangerous, the floor of cement can be constructed at small expense if built after the following plans.

Dig a foundation to the depth of about two and one-half feet, then fill in with stones of various sizes to the depth of two feet being careful to fill in all of the spaces between the larger stones with small stones; add cinders to the depth of about four inches, then take a piece of scantling and ram down hard the



hard stone and the cinders. Now make the cement by taking one-third of best quality of cement and two-thirds of sharp sand, mix thoroughly, but in mixing be careful that it is not too wet, spread it so that it will carry away any moisture; an inch to each four feet is about the proper slant. Sometimes the same plan may be carried out by making the first layer of stone as indicated, the second layer of gravel instead of the cinders and in the top layer composed of the cement mix in pieces of broken bricks each about the size of a walnut.

The illustration shows each of these ideas. In the upper one, figure 1, represents the sand and cement mixture; figure 2, the cinders and figure 3 the broken stone; in the lower cut C represents the coarse stone, B the gravel and A the mixture of broken bricks and cement.

### The Japanese Wheelbarrow

has many advantages not possessed by our barrows. The tray is round in form, having beveled, tongued and grooved staves, held firmly together by iron hoops, which are sunk into grooves cut in the staves diagonally to prevent the hoops from getting out of place. The hoops are also provided with compression springs at their end, which make an elastic hoop and act automatically in providing for contraction and expansion

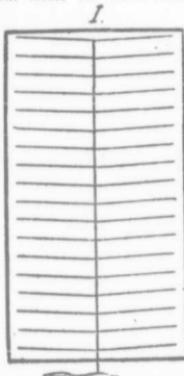


of the staves that may occur after the barrow is made. This barrow carries the load in more compact form near the wheel and less weight at the handles, and admits of the contents being dumped either at the front or sides.

### Laying Out Tile Drains

The majority of farmers in this country have to do a certain amount of tile draining in order to control the surface water on their farms. In laying out a system of drainage the first thing to do is to decide on the location of the outlet or outlets. This should always be at the lowest available point, so as to secure the greatest amount of fall. Just as few outlets should be had as possible, as they are always a source of trouble.

Next locate the main, having it



follow the line and direction of the lowest lying ground. This can be done by noticing the channel in which the greatest amount of surface water tends to run after a heavy rain. The main will thus be likely to have a location somewhere near the centre of the area drained rather than on one side of it. Of course, when this is done, the laterals entering from both sides drain a certain amount of ground already drained by the main, but as the main in this case is supposed to be in the lowest ground most needing drainage, the extra amount does no harm. On a comparatively flat piece of ground, where there are no particularly low-lying channels, it is better to locate the main at one end or side and place the laterals in parallel lines at nearly right angles to it. These two arrangements are shown in the cut.

In I 875 feet of four inch main and 8,100 feet of three-inch laterals are

required to drain ten and one-third acres with the lines fifty feet apart. In II the same total length of drains are required as in I, but only 475 feet of four-inch main is used. There is thus a saving of about \$6.50 in the cost of tile, and equally as good drainage obtained. It is seldom that any particular arrangement can be used entirely, as so much depends upon the slope and conformation of the land. It is always important, however, that some systematic arrangement of the drains is made, for thorough drainage in a haphazard way is difficult to obtain and is most expensive. Careful study of the land should first be made and then the drains laid out so as to secure the greatest fall, the least expense for tile, the minimum amount of digging and the most perfect drainage. If at all possible

lay all the lines of tile parallel, putting them in through the wettest places first. Then, if your faith and your purse are not strong enough to do thorough work in the beginning you will have your field in such shape that additional lines can be added in the future as your faith and money increases. Another important matter is to keep an accurate plan or plot of the drains on paper. This will show their exact location and will be valuable for future reference, especially if the land should come into the possession of other parties.

—F. W. T.



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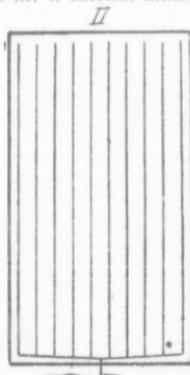
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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Strained Tendons

Mare 9 years old has become lame on one front foot. The hocks on the back of the leg below the pastern are a little sore to the touch and are swollen.—Subscriber, Ont.

This is a frequent injury in horses, and results from over-stretching the tendon so that some of its fibres are either ruptured or nearly so. Recovery from this accident takes place in most cases, but it is often slow in coming. The horse must have a long rest from work and the injured tendon should be blistered repeatedly.

### Eczema

Colt 4 years old is covered with lumps and a kind of dandruff. He does not rub himself. Vet. first doctored him for mange, but says it is eczema now.—A. G. C.

Give an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily in the feed and sponge the body over once daily with a weak solution of lye and sulphur. Take a teaspoonful of lye dissolved in a little hot water, add two tablespoons of sulphur, stir well and mix with one gallon of rain water. If this causes any smarting, dilute it still more. Let the colt run on the grass and don't feed any grain until better.

### Quarter Crack

Have a horse with a crack on the inside of the forefoot. It causes him some annoyance on the road and shoes do not seem to help him. 2. Mare has swollen hind leg, especially in fetlock. She has been that way for some time.—Enquirer.

1. The top of the crack should be cut across with a transverse groove at the top as close to the hair as possible and through the entire thickness of the hoof. This cut may be made with a farrier's knife with a hook at the end and should be at least two inches long. Now connect the two ends of the cut with the lower end of the crack by two slanting incisions, making a triangle with the crack dividing it through the middle. These cuts should be as deep as can be made without drawing blood. The foot should be shod, but the hoof must be pared away below the crack so that there is no pressure from the shoe on that part of the hoof. 2. Turn the mare out on the grass for a month and you will probably find the leg restored to its proper proportions.

### Lump on Shoulder

Young horse working on roller seemed to strain his shoulder when turning. A lump came on point that is deep seated. Can't lift skin off lump. Have bathed with liniment and given horse rest, but as soon as I work him the lump becomes larger. Horse does not flinch at all.—Enquirer, Que.

This seems to be what is known as a cold abscess, a collection of pus deeply placed in the substance of the muscle, which has undergone a change into a more fibrous structure, making a hard, tough capsule around the pus. Sometimes the amount of pus is very small, less than a teaspoonful, and difficult to locate accurately, so that lancing the swelling is somewhat risky. You had better apply a hot blister to the part, and repeat it, if necessary, in eight days. This often has the effect of softening the swelling and bringing the pus nearer to the surface so that the lance can be used successfully. Once the pus is let out, wash the cavity daily with

carbolic solution, 5 per cent., and foment with hot water to reduce the swelling.

### Bog Spavin

I have a two-year-old colt very lame. Last fall I noticed a small bog spavin on him. I consulted the local vet, and he told me he could take it off, so I have been treating it as he told me, without any success. 2. He now has the symptoms of a thoroughpin in same leg. 3. What is good to straighten a lily of two months old that seems to be a little over in the knees and has a little puff on the front of knee joint?—S. R., Que.

1. Blister the swellings with the following: Bimiodide of mercury three drachms, lard two ounces. Mix. This is to be well rubbed in for ten minutes after the hair has been removed. Tie him up for 24 hours, so that he can't bite it. Repeat every two weeks until cured. 2. The thoroughpin should be blistered at the same time. 3. The lily will in all probability straighten up as she grows older.

### Polyuria

I have a horse that urinates very frequently. He eats and drinks as much as any horse of his size, but he loses in flesh much quicker than the ones working beside him on the same amount of grain and care. His urine seems to be the right color.—Subscriber, York Co., Ont.

This horse may be suffering from a mild attack of diabetes insipidus, as frequent urination and loss of flesh are prominent symptoms of this disease. The cause is usually bad fodder of some kind, such as musty hay or oats, etc. Change his feed and give him two drachms pot. iodide three daily in food or water until symptoms are relieved.

### Dehorning Cattle

When would be the best time of the year to dehorn four-year-old steers? 2. Would it harm them any to do so at that age?—J. K. C., Kent Co., Ont.

This don't dehorn your cattle until the cold weather has settled the flies or you will have trouble. 2. They can be dehorned at any age.

### Bloody Milk

I have a cow whose milk was pink in color, apparently from blood, for a few days after calving. Her calf took sick and scoured severely, dying on the third day. The cow is a grade Shorthorn and is a very heavy milker.—J. K. S.

If the result of congestion in a heavy milker, the cow should be put on a diet of hay, and a dose of salts

administered. Unless the quantity of blood in the milk was quite unusually large it is not likely that the death of the calf was caused by it.

### A Plague of Moths

Having found my summer cottage overrun with moths at the larva stage, I shall be obliged for any suggestions as to their extermination. They have taken up their quarters not only in the linen and blanket press, but are found in the kitchen cupboard. They have invaded the pantry and have even destroyed a box of cheese biscuits accidentally left open.—J. A. H., Magog, Que.

Your house appears to be infested with a variety of pests, for clothes moths do not injure linen, cotton or biscuits. Whatever articles are infested by the larvae of the clothes moth should be laid out exposed to the hot sun for a few hours—they will destroy them. Naphthalene crystals placed in your cupboards and boxes will deter the moths from visiting them. It is probable that some species of small beetles are also annoying you. If you will send specimens we will identify them and give you a remedy. In the meantime apply boiling water where you can and clean out all particles of foodstuffs thoroughly.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

### Promissory Note

Over six years ago B gave a promissory note to A for forty dollars. The note was made payable five months after date. Is it outlawed, or can A still take proceedings to collect the amount from B. Nothing has been paid on account of the note.—C. B., Ontario.

The claim on the note would not be outlawed until after six years from the date on which the note became due. If six years have not elapsed since the date fixed for the payment of the note A can still sue B for the recovery of the amount owing on same.



A Settler's Home on the Prairie.



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#### Hired Man's Day Off

I hired with a farmer for eight months and there was nothing said about having a day off. Have I got to take the legal holidays as they come, and if I want an extra day have I got to do the morning and evening chores? How many hours a day am I supposed to work when hired in this way?—J. E. J., Dorchester, Ont.

The only days to which you are legally entitled are the statutory holidays, and you would of course have to take these as they come. If you wished to take other holidays, it would be necessary for you to arrange for them with your employer and the arrangement would govern the doing of the morning and evening chores. For instance, your employer might be willing to give you the whole day free, or he might agree to give you the balance of the day, you to do the chores in the morning and in the evening. Neither is there anything to prevent you arranging with him to work on any of the statutory or legal holidays and take some other day off instead of the one to which you were legally entitled, provided he be willing to do so. There are no fixed number of hours during which a farm laborer is to work each day. The number of hours is generally long, and it is well known to everyone that such is the fact. If you wished to limit your working day to any definite number of hours it would have to be done by agreement with your employer.

#### Selling Over a Mortgage

A owns a farm on which there is a mortgage. He wishes to sell the farm. Can he do so while the mortgage is unpaid?—C. N. S. (Ontario).

Yes. He can sell the farm subject to the mortgage. He cannot of course do anything to prejudice the rights of the holder of the mortgage, and the purchaser of the farm from A would take it subject to the payment of the moneys secured by the mortgage, and subject also to all the terms and conditions of the mortgage.

#### Buying a Horse

A purchased a horse from B for \$120. He paid B \$10 on account and agreed to pay the balance within ten days, when he was to take the horse away. If he didn't pay the balance within that time and take the horse B was to keep the money he had paid on account and could re-sell the horse. The ten days are past and A has not paid the rest of the money. Can B now sell the horse?—J. H. (Ontario).

Under the above agreement B is entitled to re-sell the horse. In order, however, to save any trouble with A, it might be well for B to notify him that if he did not pay the balance at once and take the horse away he would under the terms of their agreement keep the money already paid and sell the horse. By so doing it would show that B did not wish to take any advantage of A and had given him every opportunity for carrying out his bargain.

#### Giving Up Lease of Farm

I rented a farm for four years and the lease contained a clause that if I wished to leave the farm at the end of the second year I could do so. The second year ended in December, 1901, but I have been working the farm this year. I want to leave this December coming, but my landlord says I cannot do so. Can I give up the farm next December?—H. E. L., Berlin.

On the above statement of facts you cannot now give up the farm and avoid paying rent for it until the end of the four years for which you rented it. If the lease had said you could give up the farm at the end of the second year or any year thereafter during the term, you would be entitled to leave next December, when your third year is up, but under your lease you only had this privilege at the end of the second year. Your landlord is therefore entitled to insist that you complete the full term of four years, for which you rented the farm.

#### Trees Along Fence Line

The branches on a number of trees on my neighbor's land have spread out over the fence dividing his property from mine, and have destroyed the grass on my land over which the hinds extend. Can I compel my neighbor to have the trees cut down?—H. E. H. (Clatham).

You cannot compel your neighbor to have the trees cut down, but you are at liberty to cut off the branches of the trees even with the line dividing your property from his, and this prevent them from encroaching on your property and damaging same. Your neighbor has a right to grow the trees on his own land, but he cannot insist that the branches be allowed to extend over your land, and where they so extend you have the right to trim them off even with the boundary line, taking care to not go beyond this line and thus encroach upon your neighbor's property.

Justice—Do you understand the nature of an oath, little girl?

Little Girl—It's something you say when you hit your head against the mantel.—Boston Transcript.

"Now then, children," said the teacher, "what is it we want most in this world to make us perfectly happy?" "De things we ain't got," shouted the bright boy in the back seat.—Catholic Standard and Times.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### The Value of the Dollar

We are all so accustomed to value our possessions and goods in dollars that we are apt to forget that sometimes it is necessary or desirable to look at the other side of the matter, and value the dollar in the amount of goods it will purchase. The dollar itself taken in the abstract is really a standard like a foot rule, by which we are enabled to ascertain the relative values of goods, but when the average values of all goods have increased or decreased it is practically equivalent to enlarging or reducing the size of the dollar standard. Dun's tables of the values of commodities in 1900 showed the index number of 90,714, this number being composed of the aggregate value of a definite number of commodities in ordinary use. Their index number at present is 100. This indicates that what would require say 90c to purchase five years ago, would to-day require say \$1.00, or to place the matter on the other face, to-day's dollar is worth only 90 cents in purchasing power as compared with the 100 cent-dollar of five years ago.

The person, therefore, who is in receipt of a definite income from any source, either as a salary, or from dividends on investments, or any other definite number of dollars, will find that although the amount received is exactly the same, he will yet have ten per cent. less purchasing power, and will be poorer to that extent. There unfortunately can be no automatic arrangement made whereby the purchasing power of the dollar will remain always the same. A scarcity of certain raw materials, for instance leather, cotton or wheat, or a series of labor troubles, resulting in higher wages, will promptly increase the value of finished products into which these materials or labor enter, and the dollar begins to get smaller. On the contrary, an overproduction of raw materials, and a period of hard times rendering labor cheaper will reduce the cost of commodities and enlarge the dollar.

Farmers are probably affected less by these changes in values than are city folk, largely because they produce themselves the larger portion of their supplies, but the effect must still be felt through their purchases of clothing, dry goods, groceries, implements, etc., and in this proportion the farmer's dollar has been made smaller. There is another side to the question with the farmer, however, for he must be reckoned as a producer or manufacturer, as well as a consumer, and the price he receives for his produce will either mitigate or aggravate the trouble caused by the reduced purchasing value of his dollar.

Turning to the Statistical Year Book of Canada, we find that the variations in the price of farm products has been almost entirely in favor of the farmer. Take wheat for the first example. In 1900 the average export price was 71 cents (the average figures for 1905 are not, of course, available, but they will probably exceed in most cases those of 1904), in 1904 this price was 80 cents, an increase of 12 per cent. Cattle in 1900 were at an average export price of 31 cents, in 1904, the price was 34 cents, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. Cattle one year old or less were in 1900 averaged at \$12.70, and in 1904 at \$13.10, but cattle over one year with 1900 averaged at an average of \$49.73, and in 1904 at \$66.83. The variations in the values of sheep were but trifling, but swine in 1900 averaged \$8.91 each, and in 1904

\$19.27. Butter showed a decrease for this term of one cent a pound and eggs an increase of nearly four cents. From these figures it will be seen that the balance is still rather in the farmer's favor, as the increase in the value of his products has been greater than the increase in value of the goods he must purchase.

The present prospect indicates a continuance of high prices, for a time at least, but it is probable the advantage will remain with the farmer.

### Money

Money continues plentiful and reasonably cheap in Canada, although in the United States the usual demand for currency for moving the crops is having its usual effect of tightening the eastern money market, as is evidenced by the advancing call money rate. The notes in circulation of the Canadian banks on 31st August was \$62,497,433, an increase of \$1,219,849 for the month, and an increase of \$2,270,359 over August, 1904. As the paid-up capital of the banks is \$83,017,104, there is still over \$20,000,000 in circulation nominally available for the autumn demand in Canada. The increasing number of branches of banks throughout Canada, and particularly the North-West, should also tend to make money more easily available for the Canadian farmer.

We note that the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario has gone to England to negotiate there the \$7,000,000 loan of the Northern Ontario & Tennis-Railway. \$6,000,000 is now borrowed in England on this account as a temporary loan, but the expectation is that this amount, with the additional million, will be permanently arranged on provincial bonds.

### Municipal Extravagance

The address delivered by Mr. Edgar Speyer upon "Some Aspects of National Finance," to the members of the Institute of Bankers in London, England, contained some words of warning for others than the people of Great Britain. Mr. Speyer is of the opinion that the root of all financial troubles in England, and one of the main reasons for the apparent excess of imports over exports is general extravagance, financial, municipal, and individual, that all-round retrenchment is necessary even if it should be brought about by the stress of hard times. The well known banker admits that the condition of financial affairs in Great Britain has improved during the past year, but he claims that the fact of general extravagance still exists, and he lays particular emphasis on the extravagance of municipalities. Mr. Speyer contends that there is little if any defence for the enormous increase in municipal expenditure.

There are municipalities even in Canada where the growth of municipal expenditure of late years has been large enough to merit the most careful consideration of the people of this Dominion.—(Journal of C. B. Assn.)

### The Bruce Mines

The Copper Mine and Smelter Co., with a capital of \$1,000,000, has purchased the old Bruce Mines, and propose to open active operations in developing them. Their intention is to work up to an output of 400 tons per day. This should give employment to a large staff of men. The mines, which are located on the north shore of Georgian Bay, were discovered about sixty years ago, and were worked for a number of years at a good profit until the drop in the price of copper necessitated their closing down.

## NO MONEY COMES EASIER

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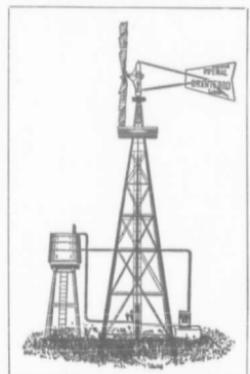
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## In the Poultry Yard

### Poultry Items

Poultry raisers, it will soon be time to commence fattening your old hens and cockerels for market. If you shut them up in coops attend to them properly, and feed them well, you will have no difficulty in disposing of them profitably. Three or four is enough in each coop. Apply sulphur or insect powder as a precaution against lice. I used to feed them on oatmeal mixed with skim milk, wheat, oats and some potatoes. Some people kill them just as they are, but it pays better to fatten them for a few weeks.

It may not be generally known that eggs laid by hens, from which all the cockerels have been separated have a better flavor and keep fresh longer than those where the conditions are reversed. It is a good plan to kill off all the male birds at this season of the year, and buy as many as are required about the first of January. This will save the cost of feeding, change the breed, and insure more vitality in next year's crop of chickens.

We believe that pure-bred Plymouth Rocks are the most profitable fowls. They are good layers, grow very large, lay large eggs and bring in large profits when marketed. Black Minorcas are also good layers.

During the moulting season the fowls should have especial care and attention for the better they are looked after and fed the sooner they will commence to lay again. They should have some meat twice a week at least, bran mash and plenty of milk and water. Their food should be varied. Some people imagine that because they are not laying, any thing will do to give them eggs. But this is a great mistake. If we help them to change their clothing they will soon commence to pay us for our trouble.

When "Biddy" is thinly clad and the weather is wet and raw, she should be housed, for she is unable to catch cold if left outdoors. Yes, it is worth while, for plenty of fresh eggs in winter will mean plenty of money in your pockets.

A. R.

### An Educational Poultry Exhibit

In our report of the poultry exhibit at Toronto last issue mention was made of the display of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. A more extended description of this display has been sent us, which is given below:

Their purpose was to illustrate the work being done under the direction of the Division at the different stations throughout the Dominion. These stations are located at Bowmanville and Holmesville in Ontario, at Bonville, Oka and Chicoutimi, Quebec, at Andover, New Brunswick, and at Vernon River Bridge, Prince Edward Island.

The fattening stations heretofore conducted by the Department (about ten in number) have been discontinued, as it was felt that they had served their purpose and that the work of fattening and preparing poultry for the market was now pretty well understood by the farmers and poultrymen themselves. At their exhibit on the grounds, they had models of colony houses and indoor brooders which have given the most satisfactory results at the various stations and among the farmers who have adopted this method of handling poultry.

A fattening crate of good, blocky, Barred Rock chickens of the type desired for fattening purposes was also on exhibit. They had models of shapable boards on which the dressed fowl are shaped and cooled before packing in the shipping cases. Two of these cases packed for the market were on exhibi-

tion in a refrigerator. These illustrate not only the proper method of dressing but also the most acceptable way of packing. There were also shown models of the two different styles of poultry houses illustrating the double house and the single house with the curtained roosting places. Two trap nests were also shown. These are designed in such a way as to enable the poultry keeper to keep a record of the egg production of each of his fowls if he so desires. It is not advised that farmers should attempt to keep individual records in this way of all of their laying hens, but that a number of the best from which it is intended to rear chicks should be penned off by themselves and supplied with trap nests and eggs set for hatching purposes only from the best laying fowls.

At one of the stations a record was kept of the lay of twelve pullets for one month, and they had on exhibition a basket of 31 eggs, which was the actual product of the six poorest layers and another basket containing 114 eggs which was the actual product of the six best layers. Two of these pullets laid only two eggs each during the month, while six of them laid five or more and one of them as many as twenty-seven eggs. It will thus be seen that there is ample room for improvement in the egg production of our farm flocks by the adoption of some system by which the worst may be weeded out and only the best kept for breeding purposes. One interesting feature of their exhibit was five baskets of eggs showing the proper grading of eggs according to color and size. Two poultry merchants in Toronto were heard to remark while visiting the exhibit that they would willingly pay three cents a dozen more for eggs of the sort shown in the basket of selected eggs, known than for any other basket in the lot and they would pay at least one and a half cents per dozen more for even the small white selected eggs than for the mixed lot of large and small and white and brown eggs. We noticed that this exhibit attracted considerable attention from the farmers, some of whom remarked that they had got more actual good from a visit to this poultry illustration exhibit and conversation with Mr. Elford, the genial and energetic chief of the Poultry Division, than from any other feature of the Toronto fair.

A. P. K.

### Making Up the Duck Pens

As the autumn shows are now in full swing, it will be a good opportunity for intending duck purchasers to buy their stock. As a rule ducks that are much exhibited are unsatisfactory breeders, but good ducks will be on view at the fairs and as a rule the breeder of show birds has plenty more on hand and will be willing enough to take orders for stock from his reserve pens. If the duck pens are made up early in the autumn much disappointment will be avoided. The drakes will have settled their differences of opinion and will be all happily settled down before eggs are required. Weatherproof houses of some sort must be arranged and the ducks taught to go into them at night. When the weather becomes really stormy, they must be accustomed to being shut in. They may be packed quite close together and will not suffer for it in the way chickens do. The front of the houses should be made of wire, so that they have plenty of fresh air, as they will keep each other very warm indeed. The floor must be made of wood and be covered with litter. The heat of

the ducks' bodies resting on the earth seems to draw up the moisture and the duck quickly becomes rheumatic. Twenty-five ducks is considered by many to be a good flock—twenty ducks and five drakes.—A. B. C. Poultry Raiser.

36

### The Poultry Yard in Hot Weather

Once the "dry days" approach the fowls are very likely to be neglected. The great heat seems to affect them very much and they are not so encouraging to look at. Then the young stock has grown very much and it means heavier burdens in the way of food. At the same time it is just now that it is so important to give them good care. Shade must be arranged, meat provided and a change dust bath ensured. The hot sun must not be allowed to pour down on their thin skulls. The insect supply will be shorter in hot, dry weather, except where they can be sure of securing locusts and grasshoppers. If the dust bath is very dry it will affect the lungs of the birds more especially the young ones and will cause a kind of mechanical pneumonia. If a very little Lyes fluid is added to the washing water and desinater it will be very beneficial to the flock if it is poured over the places where the birds are accustomed to dust themselves. It must not, however, be allowed to be in puddles or they will very much prefer it to clean drinking water and will drink it even if it has become sour. It is much the best plan during very hot weather to make a round of the houses in the cool of the evening, rinsing out the drinking vessels and especially the clean water, filling up the feeding troughs with plenty of good oats. Remember that the fowls will never overeat themselves on oats. The meat box may also be filled with beef scraps as this will keep good for any length of time. Grit may be placed ready also, unless there is plenty on the range, and charcoal may be added. Where the fowls are fed on whole grain the charcoal will not be necessary, but it is a great safeguard where mash is fed.

MRS. OCTAVIUS ALLEN,  
Ganges Harbour, B.C.

### Clean Dust Baths

Dust baths are sometimes used as roosts by half-grown chicks, and the fine, dry dirt becomes foul. The yard also becomes very filthy. One can easily and quickly spade and pulverize a space of ground about three or four feet square after every rain to afford a dusting place for the hens. If dust boxes are used they should be emptied once a week and refilled with clean dirt. If the hens can dust freely they will assist themselves in getting rid of lice, and the use of clean, dry dirt is cheap enough for all.

### Carnefac a Staple Article

By judicious advertising and by selling a line of goods as good as advertised, the Carnefac Stock Food Co. have made their business a necessary one to the live stock man. Carnefac was only put on the market in Ontario a few years ago and yet it is to-day a staple article and used regularly by leading breeders and farmers. At the Toronto fair this staple stock food was carried as part of the supplies at the regular feed barn to meet the requirements of exhibitors who needed it for their stock, and we understand the stock had to be replenished three or four times during the fair, so great was the demand for it.

# PURE-BRED STOCK

## NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

### Gestation Table

In compliance with the request of a number of readers, we herewith publish a gestation table, showing the date when colts, calves, lambs, pigs, and puppies may be expected, the date of service being known:

Time of Service	Months 30 days	Week 28 days	Days 120 days	Week 132 days	Week 144 days
Jan. 1	Dec. 6	Oct. 10	May 30	Apr. 22	Mar. 4
" 4	" 11	" 15	June 4	" 27	" 14
" 11	" 16	" 21	" 11	" 7	" 19
" 18	" 21	" 25	" 14	" 11	" 19
" 25	" 26	" 30	" 17	" 14	" 26
" 26	" 31	Nov. 4	" 21	" 17	" 29
Feb. 3	Jan. 5	" 10	" 24	" 20	Apr. 3
" 10	" 15	" 19	" 27	" 23	" 10
" 17	" 20	" 24	" 30	" 26	" 17
" 24	" 27	" 31	" 3	" 29	" 24
" 31	" 3	" 7	" 6	" 32	" 31
Mar. 2	Feb. 6	Dec. 1	" 9	" 1	Mar. 13
" 9	" 11	" 15	" 12	" 4	" 20
" 16	" 18	" 22	" 15	" 7	" 27
" 23	" 25	" 29	" 18	" 10	" 34
" 30	" 31	" 3	" 21	" 13	" 41
Apr. 1	Mar. 5	Jan. 2	" 24	" 16	" 28
" 8	" 10	" 14	" 27	" 19	" 35
" 15	" 17	" 21	" 30	" 22	" 42
" 22	" 24	" 28	" 3	" 25	" 49
" 29	" 31	" 3	" 6	" 28	" 56
May 1	Apr. 5	Jan. 12	" 9	" 31	" 63
" 8	" 10	" 14	" 12	" 34	" 70
" 15	" 17	" 21	" 15	" 37	" 77
" 22	" 24	" 28	" 18	" 40	" 84
" 29	" 31	" 3	" 21	" 43	" 91
June 3	May 7	Mar. 1	" 24	" 46	" 98
" 10	" 12	" 16	" 27	" 49	" 105
" 17	" 19	" 23	" 30	" 52	" 112
" 24	" 26	" 30	" 3	" 55	" 119
" 31	" 3	" 7	" 6	" 58	" 126
July 3	June 7	Mar. 15	" 9	" 61	" 133
" 10	" 12	" 19	" 12	" 64	" 140
" 17	" 19	" 25	" 15	" 67	" 147
" 24	" 26	" 31	" 18	" 70	" 154
" 31	" 3	" 7	" 21	" 73	" 161
Aug. 3	July 7	Mar. 29	" 24	" 76	" 168
" 10	" 12	" 4	" 27	" 79	" 175
" 17	" 19	" 11	" 30	" 82	" 182
" 24	" 26	" 18	" 3	" 85	" 189
" 31	" 3	" 25	" 6	" 88	" 196
Sept. 3	Aug. 7	Apr. 8	" 9	" 91	" 203
" 10	" 12	" 15	" 12	" 94	" 210
" 17	" 19	" 22	" 15	" 97	" 217
" 24	" 26	" 29	" 18	" 100	" 224
" 31	" 3	" 6	" 21	" 103	" 231
Oct. 3	Sept. 7	Apr. 22	" 24	" 106	" 238
" 10	" 12	" 29	" 27	" 109	" 245
" 17	" 19	" 6	" 30	" 112	" 252
" 24	" 26	" 13	" 3	" 115	" 259
" 31	" 3	" 20	" 6	" 118	" 266
Nov. 3	Oct. 7	May 6	" 9	" 121	" 273
" 10	" 12	" 13	" 12	" 124	" 280
" 17	" 19	" 20	" 15	" 127	" 287
" 24	" 26	" 27	" 18	" 130	" 294
" 31	" 3	" 3	" 21	" 133	" 301
Dec. 3	Nov. 7	May 20	" 24	" 136	" 308
" 10	" 12	" 27	" 27	" 139	" 315
" 17	" 19	" 3	" 30	" 142	" 322
" 24	" 26	" 10	" 3	" 145	" 329
" 31	" 3	" 17	" 6	" 148	" 336

### Big Ayshire Sale

We have pleasure in again directing attention to the "Nether Lea" dispersion sale of Ayshires to be held at Danville, Ont., on October 15th. This well known herd was founded by Mr. A. McCallum, father of the present proprietor, Mr. T. D. McCallum. The best bulls that could be purchased both in Scotland and in Canada were used on the herd from the beginning. It is only necessary to mention the names of some of the bulls that have headed this herd to show of what good stock they are descended: Baron Renfrew (imp.) 5862, from the

Yellow Bess family, noted for good udders and heavy milkers; Derly of Danville 6301, by Silver King and out of Derly of Petite Cote (imp.) 5395, a grand breeding bull and champion as a calf at Sherbrooke fair; Napoleon of Auchinham (imp.) 3363, sire Baron Wallace of Hogwood, dam Old Beauty's Last, which had a milk record of 73 lbs. per day. Napoleon was a very large lad and won the championship at Toronto the last time shown. The present stock bull is Admiral Togo (imp.), bred by Mr. Mitchell, of Barckschie, Scotland, and selected for the splendid milking qualities of his dam and granddam on both sides by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que.

It is worthy of note that Mr. McCallum has won the diploma during the last three years for the best young herd at Sherbrooke against strong competition.

Mr. McCallum's flock of Shropshire sheep are mostly imported and a very fine lot they are. Parties wanting some good foundation stock cannot do better than attend Mr. McCallum's sale. Write for a catalogue in any case and obtain full particulars of the animals he has to offer. Mr. McCallum has secured J. C. Stockwell, Danville, Que. to attend to all commissions sent by mail free of charge. If you cannot be at the sale in person, you will be quite safe in placing orders with Mr. Stockwell.

### Stratford Horse Show

The Stratford Horse Show, held on Sept. 19th and 20th, was opened by Premier Whitney. There were nearly five hundred entries and all classes of horses were represented. Most of the prizes went to Perth County. One of the winners in the prize list was Wm. Colquhoun, of Mitchell.

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

**GUNN & SON**, Clydesdale Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

**AMOS SMITH**, Trenton P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle, pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

**E. O. B. ARMSTRONG**, Teeswater P.O. and O. sta., C.P.R. Mildmay sta. G.T.R. Short-horn Cattle, Scotch topped, from choice milking strains.

**W. HAY**, Tara, Ont., Clydesdale Horses, Short-horn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Present offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.

**DOBT. NICHOL**, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. A few good Short-horns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

**J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., sta. G.T.R. Imported and some bred Scotch Short-horns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

**H. C. GRAHAM**, Altona, Ont., sta. G.T.R. Short-horn Cattle of choice milking strains. Also some fine Collie Pups for sale.

**THOS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R. & Mildmay G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

**PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Mildmay G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cough, Spinal, Sweeney, Capped Hoof, Hoarse, Tendons, Fingers, Wind Puff, and all lameness from Spavin, Glanders and other horse ailments. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Gombault's Gaustic Balsam is invaluable. Every bottle of Gombault's Balsam is provided with full directions for its use. Price per bottle, 50¢ with druggists or sent by express, 75¢. Wholesale price, \$1.00 per gallon. Sold for dispersive effect, in rheumatism, etc. Advertisements.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## An Inflamed Tendon NEEDS COOLING ARSBORINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than any other. No blistering, no hair gone and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Stock B-H-Frank.

**ARSBORINE** is for mackintosh, Blisters, Cures Strained Tendon Ligaments, Cures Rheumatic Veins, Always pain quickly. Genuine manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,  
11 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents: L'Esperance & Co., Montreal.

Do you wish others to think you are honest or generous or kind? Be so. Respect and honor will follow "as the night the day."

**WATER P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Mildmay, G.T.R.** Importer and breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Young breeding stock for sale.

**M. STOKTON**, Lodgepole P.O., Harrison A. sta., G.T.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not skin furnished.

**GOWAN**, Dougal P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

**GRAHAM BROS.**, Chatham, Ont., P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions. Write for catalogue.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbus, Ont., O. P.O., Brooklin and Myrtle sta., G.T.R. Clydesdale Horses, Short-horn Cattle, imported stock, always on hand. Long distance phone.

**T. H. HASSARD**, Millbrook, Ont., P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions.

**M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. Clyde and Shire Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

**J. B. HOGATE**, Sarnia, Ont., importer of Shire, Clyde and Hackneys. Write for catalogue.

**COLQUHOUN**, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

**JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

## Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ontario, Canada, has purchased a highly bred stallion and two very suitable fillies for the Canadian market. The former, Prince of Roxburgh (10016), was brought from Mr. Alex. McKelvie, Sunnyside, Aberdeen, and is well known. He has given great satisfaction in every district. He has travelled, and his stock, like himself, are generally very big-sized, and of fine quality, many of them being prize winners in various parts of the country. He is said to be the biggest stallion that has left the Clyde for several years. His sire was the veteran Macgregor, whilst his dam, Garthland Queen, by Lawrence's Heir, is also the dam of Mr. John Crawford's champion horse Casabianca. His grandam, Flora of Garthland, was got by Darnley, so that he has thus a strong dash of the renowned horse blood in his veins. He was bred by Mr. David Dun, Roxburgh Mains, Roxburgh. The fillies, both two-year-olds, were purchased from Mr. Alex. Burr, Tullorfd, Old Melthram. One of them was sired by Prince Fuchion (11113), out of a mare by Scottish Hero, while the other was got by Mains of Aries, dam by McCamon Erskine. Both were ticketed at the Royal Northern Show in Aberdeen in March, and Mr. Johnson is so well pleased with them that he intends to keep them for breeding purposes. They are remarkably big, widely made, and beautifully colored fillies. This is Mr. Johnson's first venture with Clydesdales, and we wish him every success.

Mr. George Stewart, Howick, Quebec, who has been a constant exporter for several years, has again made a valuable shipment. It includes in all 11 animals, and is headed by the four-year-old stallion Lord Mac, bred by Mr. John McNece, Alfion House, Crieff, and got by the celebrated Montrave Mac, out of Jess of Lochra, by Sir Everard. The only other male animal is a promising yearling colt by The Dean, noted breeding son of the Cawdor cup winner, Rolaid Gairly. The nine fillies are a specially well selected lot. Two of them, sired by Mr. Robt. Gardiner, Hengill, Forvie, have, without special feeding or forcing in any way, won second and third, and third and fourth prizes amongst large entries at the recent Perth and Crieff shows. They are of very superior breeding, one of them being by Macrae, out of a mare by Daybreak, tracing back to Time of Day (1875), and the other, Lady Buller, by General Buller, dam Lady Moncreiffe, by Moncreiffe President, gr.-dam by Macgregor, and going back to the famous Barlae Dore. These fillies should prove excellent brood mares. Other two big-sized, good fillies were purchased from Mr. Thos. McLagan, Williamson, Crieff, who has sold many horses to Mr. Stewart. They were bred by Williamson, and are, respectively, by Mount Royal and Pearl Oyster, while the former was out of a Macgregor mare. Another couple, both sired by Battle Axe, were purchased from Mr. Scott, Cowfort, Stanley, and Mr. Stark, Coates of Fingack, Perth, and the lot was completed by a couple of yearlings, one bred by Messrs. Meiklen, Bagg, Kirkcaldy, and sired by Prince of Roxburgh, and the other bred by Mr. Allen, Busby, and sired by Casabianca's full brother, Baron Briton. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stewart will have as much success with his present consignment as he has had with those in former years.

—Scottish Farmer

## South Africa Wants Horses

The following cablegram from South Africa has been received at Ottawa: "Johannesburg, Sept. 23.—About 500

## SMITH &amp; RICHARDSON

Importers of

## High Class Clydesdale Horses

We have just landed a choice and carefully selected lot of grand, big horses, of the splendid quality which Scotland's best blood alone can impart. Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

OSHAWA STA., G.T.R.

MYRTLE, C.P.R.

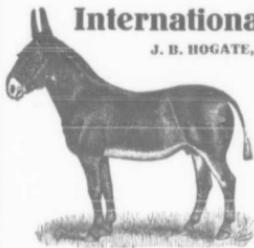
## "CLYDESDALES" "HACKNEYS"

A few fine Clydesdale and Hackney stallions always on hand. Write to

T. H. HANNAID, Millbrook, Ont.

## International Importing Barn

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor, Weston, Ont.



Importer of

Clydesdales, English Shire, Hackney, Percheron Stallions, and Mammoth Cattle and Spanish Jacks, ranging in height from 14½ to 16 hands. Buy imported Jacks and raise big mules.

BARN: Half-mile from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations, Weston. Nine miles west of City Hall, Toronto. Take Dundas Street car to Toronto Junction and transfer to Weston Street Railway.

## JOHN GARDHOUSE &amp; SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale.

Farms 2½ miles from Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. and electric cars from Toronto.

## CLYDESDALES

Those desiring something in high quality Clydesdale Stallions will find a splendid choice in our stables, Sons of Scotland's best sires of the kind that Canada wants. Write or call on

MESSRS. LAVIN &amp; RICHARDSON

Harriston, P. O. and Station C.P.R. and G.T.R., Ont.

## Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

## Clydesdales

I have just landed a carefully selected shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies. They are of the right kind, and will be sold at prices that will interest you. Write to

JOHN BOG & SON,  
Ravenshoe P.O., Ont.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.  
Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Cars for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

## Live Stock Auctioneers

T. E. ROBSON,  
Live Stock Auctioneer,  
ILDERTON, ONT.

GEO. JACKSON,  
Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.  
Live Stock a Specialty.

horses will be required for the South African Constabulary between now and February. Can you forward by telegraph tender to supply? Conditions as follows:—To be landed at Durban; inspection and selection of horses to be made by representative of South Africa Constabulary not later than fifteen days after disembarkation; South Africa Constabulary to have full power of rejecting all or any of the consignment on any of the following grounds: unsoundness, unsuitability for work, want of condition, faulty conformation; size 14.2 to 15.1 hands; five to seven years of age. Must be geldings or mares, the latter will be given preference. Confirmation for riding only, not for draught. Stamp required is that for rural constabulary. Horses should be stout, thick set, but with quality, and should be about three-quarters thoroughbred. Good market for horses in South Africa at present. Am also communicating by cable with Secretary of State for the Colonies and Governor-General of Australia and Governor of New Zealand.

### Strowan Champion for Collynie

We are informed that Mr. Duthie, Collynie, has purchased from Captain Graham Stirling, of Strowan, the great bull Strowan Champion, which stood second in the aged bull class at the Highland Show. Strowan Champion was bred by Captain Graham Stirling, and was got by the Merton-bred bull Northern Chief out of Clara 5191, whose sire was the famous Crick-shank bull, Captain of the Guard. Strowan Champion is rather closely inbred to Captain of the Guard, for Strowan Champion's sire, Northern Chief, was by Heart of Oak, whose sire was Captain of the Guard, dam Flora 94th, by William of Orange. Strowan Champion, which is now a five-year-old, has won champion honors at the Perthshire and Stirling Shows, and there were many who thought that he might have been champion at the Highland Show this year. The price which Mr. Duthie has paid for him is of the "Scottish Fancy" order, and it is a high honor to Captain Graham Stirling—the breeder of the record-priced bull at the Perth Spring show and sale, 1905—to have bred and brought out a bull which was good enough to be selected and purchased as a stock bull for the Collynie herd, which is the most famous herd of Shorthorns in the world.—N.B. Agriculturist.

### Some Holstein Tests

Twelve additional official tests are reported by G. W. Lemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. All of these were made under the direction and supervision of Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, and may be relied upon as strictly authentic. The most noteworthy record is that of Sara Jewel Hengereveld, a four-year-old cow owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ontario. The following is the list:—

(1) Sara Jewel Hengereveld (4007) at 4y. 2m. 25d.; milk, 583.1 lbs.; fat 19.70 lbs.; butter 23.09 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

(2) Speckle (3844) at 3y. 8m. 26d.; milk 375.2 lbs.; fat 11.49 lbs.; butter 13.40 lbs.; second week, milk 389 lbs.; fat 11.84 lbs.; butter 13.81 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

(3) Betty Waldorf (4023) at 3y. 3m. 1d.; milk 386.8 lbs.; fat 11.21 lbs.; butter 13.08 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

(4) Dora Pieterette Clothilde (4009) at 2y. 11m. 20d.; milk 373.5 lbs.; fat 11.08 lbs.; butter 12.93 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont.

(5) Beryl Wayne's Granddaughter (4412) at 2y. 14d.; milk 281.3 lbs.; fat 10.16 lbs.; butter 11.85 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

(6) Daisy Akkrum De Kol (3052) at 3y. 11m. 23d.; milk 267.1 lbs.; fat 10.06 lbs.; butter 11.73 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

(7) Acme Molyte (4577) at 2y. 3m. 10d.; milk 337.2 lbs.; fat 9.14 lbs.; butter 10.66 lbs.; owner, J. W. Cohoe, New Durham, Ont.

(8) Bewunde Aeggie Pearl 2nd (3795) at 4y. 11m. 11d.; milk 290.8 lbs.; fat 8.6 lbs.; butter 10.03 lbs.; owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

(9) Johanna Wayne Dekol (4826) at 2y. 10m. 24d.; milk 253.6 lbs.; fat 8.44 lbs.; butter 9.84 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

(10) Inka DeKol Waldorf (4411) at 2y. 5m. 12d.; milk 248.1 lbs.; fat 8.34 lbs.; butter 9.73 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

(11) Homestead Mercera (4678) at 2y. 3m. 6d.; milk 298.2 lbs.; fat 8.19

## Big Dispersion Sale "Nether Lea" Ayrshires

ON OCTOBER 11TH, 1905,

I will offer for sale my herd of **Ayrshire Cattle** and flock of **Shropshire Sheep**. The herd comprises 25 cows, 6 two-year olds, 10 yearlings and 15 calves, and is headed by the Sweepstakes Bull "Admiral Togo". Both my Ayrshires and Shropshires have been large winners at the Quebec Fair. Catalogues and full particulars will be sent on application to

**T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.**

Parties unable to attend the sale may have their commissions attended to free of charge by the Auctioneer, J. C. STOKKWEILL, Danville, Que.

## Important Auction Sale Of Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Under instruction from the Minister of Agriculture there will be sold at the

**Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, on October 25th, 1905**

A number of **Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, and Galloway Cattle; Shropshire, Leicester, and Oxford Sheep; Large Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.**

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, and will be held in the comfortable judging pavilion at the college farm.

Bids by mail will receive special consideration.

For catalogues, apply to G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

**Thos. Ingram, Auctioneer.**

**G. C. Creelman, President.**

## NOTICE

We have been greatly reducing our herds, but still have a few good Jerseys and a number of Guernseys to dispose of. Breeders will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

**DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, P.O., Ont.**

**CHAS. HANKIN**, Wyebridge, Ont., importer and breeder of **Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep**. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

**HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM**  
MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 12 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address:

**W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.**

Shorthorn, Clydesdale and Shropshire for Sale. Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Imported and home bred. Shearling and ram lambs, imported. Mansell. Prices Moderate. **W. A. BRODIE**, Bethesda, Ont., Westville, Ont.

### Ashland Stock Farm

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

Tara Station, G.T.R.

**ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.**  
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.  
**Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Princeton, Temperance St., Toronto, Can.**

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

### Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero, (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, six good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. **Londesboro Sta. and P.O.**

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking—Strains. Fine Winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, P.O., Ont.**

### Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Second Annual Sale of Shorthorns at farm, Wednesday, January 10th. Herd Catalogue on application. Address **G. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited** Superintended. **Truro, Ont.**

### JOHN BRIGHT

MYRTLE, ONT.

Choice breeding stock in Shropshire and Lincoln Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses. Some fine flock headers in sheep. Choice young breeding stock in Shorthorns, and some fine imported and home bred fillies. Myrtle Sta. G.T.R. and C.P.R. Long Distance Telephone.

lbs.; butter 9.55 lbs.; owner, J. W. Colboe.  
 (12) DeKof Jewel (#29) at 25. tm. 5d.; milk 303 lbs.; fat 8.13 lbs.; butter 9.29 lbs.; owner, J. W. Colboe.

### Judging French Canadian Cattle

The following is a suggested scale of points adopted by the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association at its last annual meeting. Dr. J. A. Couture, Quebec, is secretary of the association:

#### BULLS

### Dairy Temperament

Head—Lean; masculine in appearance, and of fine contour 3  
 Neck—Rather long, muscular and somewhat arched; proud and vigorous in bearing ... 3  
 Shoulders—Light and spare; withers sharp ... 3  
 Crops—High and straight and sharp ... 2  
 Spine and Ribs—Spine prominent, but not to same degree as in cow; vertebrae and ribs open spaced ... 3  
 Thighs—Thin and incurving; flank high ... 3  
 Pelvic Arch—Prominent, strong and sharp ... 2  
 Tail—Long and tapering ... 1

### Feeding Powers

Barrel—Depth from line of back to navel ... 10  
 Length of body from shoulder to hook-points ... 7  
 Breadth of body through middle ... 6  
 Muzzle—Broad; jaw strong ... 2

### Disposition

Eyes—Large, prominent, bright, intelligent and placid 3  
 Face—Broad between eyes ... 1  
 Movement of ears and body—Rather slow; not restless ... 1

### Quality

Skin—Loose, thin, mellow, with fine soft hair ... 6  
 Deep yellow in ears and on and around escutcheon ... 4

### Dairy Indications

Embryo teats—Not less than four well developed embryo teats, well forward and wide apart, with amplitude of skin on rear part of underline ... 3  
 Escutcheon—High and wide ... 2

### Constitution

Chest—Deep; wide through heart; full behind and a little above elbows; large girth of chest ... 6  
 Nostrils—Large; open ... 2  
 Loins—Broad ... 2

### Symmetry

Horns—Not large, nor coarse; curved; black, white, with black tips, or vice versa ... 1  
 Legs—Rather short; straight and well placed ... 2  
 Color—Black or dark brown; preferably with brown, fawn or cream colored muzzle, and brown, fawn or yellow stripes on back ... 10  
 General appearance, including style and movement ... 12

#### COWS

### Dairy Temperament

Head—Lean; long; feminine and refined in appearance ... 3  
 Neck—Thin; rather long; ewe-necked ... 3

Shoulders—Light and spare; withers sharp ... 3  
 Crops—High, straight and sharp ... 3  
 Spine and Ribs—Spine prominent; vertebrae and ribs open spaced ... 3  
 Thighs—Thin and incurving; flank high ... 5  
 Hip joints and pin bones—Sharp; angular ... 2  
 Pelvic Arch—Prominent, strong and sharp ... 2  
 Tail—Long and tapering ... 1

### Feeding Powers

Barrel—Depth from line of back to navel ... 10  
 Length of body from shoulder to hook points ... 7  
 Breadth of body through middle ... 6  
 (Period of gestation to be considered)  
 Muzzle—Broad; jaw strong ... 2

### Mammary Glands

Udder—Long, broad and deep, extending well forward and well up behind; well let down, but not pendulous; all quarters fully and symmetrically developed; fine and elastic; not fleshy; teats well placed and wide apart ... 15  
 Teats—Rather large; equal in size; not cone shaped ... 2  
 Milk wells—Numerous, large and far forward ... 4  
 Milk veins and veins on udder—Prominent and branching (age to be considered) ... 3  
 Escutcheon—High and wide, with thigh oval ... 1

### Disposition

Eyes—Large prominent, bright, intelligent and placid 3  
 Face—Broad between eyes ... 1

Movement of ears and body—Rather slow; not restless ... 5

### Quality

Skin—Loose, thin, mellow, with fine soft hair ... 3  
 Deep yellow in ears and on and around escutcheon ... 2

### Constitution

Chest—Deep; wide through heart, full behind and a little above elbows; large girth of chest ... 3  
 Nostrils—Large, Open ... 1  
 Loins—Broad ... 1

### Symmetry

Horns—Not large nor coarse; curved; black, white with black tips, or vice versa ... 1  
 Legs—Rather short; straight and well placed ... 1  
 Color—Black, or dark brown, preferably with brown, fawn or cream colored muzzle, and a brown, fawn or yellow stripe on back ... 2  
 General appearance, including style and movement ... 6

#### +

### Books and Bulletins

PLANT DISEASES—Bulletin 96. Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.

REPORT FOR 1905.—Commissioner of Highways for Ontario.

EXPERIMENTAL UNION—Report for 1904. Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST—Bulletin Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Geo. B. Ellis, Secretary, Columbia, Miss.

WINTER WHEAT EXPERIMENTS—Bulletin 165. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

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**CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA.** Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM,** Box 102, Toronto.

## CANADIAN CATTLE AND YORKSHIRES

We have for sale a fine young Bull by our great sire Prince Elegant II, considered by several experts to be the best bull of the breed in Canada and out of some of our best cows.

Prices Low for Quick Sale.

### YORKSHIRES

Five Yearling Heifers of good breeding and individuality; also Young Pigs, singly or in pair or trio on skin, at living prices. Address

HOUST VICTORIA FARM, Hudson Heights, P.Q.

## A Question

Are the best stockmen in Canada competent judges of feeds and feeding? If so, YOU should use

## Carnefac Stock Food

for they use it, and are unanimous in recommending it. Write us for proof of the above.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

## Market Review and Forecast

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

Sept. 30th, 1905.

Conditions of trade generally in the Dominion could scarcely be expected to be more favorable. Great crops and fair prices prevail. Money is steady.

#### WHEAT

There is little new to report in the wheat situation. Western wheat is beginning to be marketed in large quantities. A couple of days ago October wheat sold at Winnipeg up to 75c. September wheat is on the quiet side. Increased exports to Great Britain from Russia and the Danube indicate that the shortage in the wheat crop of those countries was only a rumor. If these large shipments continue the importing countries of Europe may need so much wheat that they will need to import as was expected. However, the situation is not at all bearish and the market generally rules steady at current values. Here business is more active and likely to be more so next week. Red and white is quoted here at 74 to 75c and goose and spring at 67 to 68c at outside points.

#### COARSE GRAINS

The oat market rules steady. There seems to be a good demand in England for Canadian oats, which may help to reduce the supply on this side. In Toronto the market is firm at 39 to 40½c for No. 2 at outside points. A little more activity is reported at Montreal. New barley is quoted there at 42 to 43c f.o.b. Dealers here quote barley at 40 to 46c as to quality and point of shipment. Peas are quiet at quotations. American corn is quoted here at 61 to 61½c in car lots.

#### HAY AND STRAW

There is not likely to be much exporting of hay to the United States for a time, as the supply seems to be plentiful here. The hay crop in Britain is reported to be short and it is likely that the demand from there will be large enough to keep prices up to a fair level here. Car lots of baled hay are quoted at Montreal at \$8.00 to \$9.00 for No. 1, and \$7.50 to \$8.00 for No. 2. Here the market is steady to firm at quotations.

Baled straw is in demand at \$6 per ton.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market is more active. Prices are firmer here at 60 to 62c per bag for car lots on track.

The bean market is a little on the quiet side. Holders of the crop have been asking \$1.60, but bidders are slow at that figure.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market continues firm, though supplies are coming in freely. Dealers at country points are said to be paying 18 to 18½c, or nearly as much as in Toronto, where quotations to the trade range from 18 to 19c. No eggs are being exported, as the price is too high.

Poultry seems to be coming forward freely enough. Fat hens are quoted here in a jobbing way at 7 to 8c, thin 6 to 7c; in chickens 9 to 10c, thin 7 to 8c, and ducks 8c per lb., all live weight.

#### FRUIT

From reports to hand the farmer who has a good apple orchard this year has a splendid revenue producer. Where spraying has been attended to and the fruit is clean, there is little sticking about the price.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is practically no change in the

cheese situation. Prices continue at a high level, and it looks as if they were going to continue so till the end of the season. Cheese stocks are said to be comparatively light in England, though some accumulation at Montreal is reported. Prices at the local markets this week range from 11¼ to 11½c. At Montreal 11½ to 11¾c are the quotations for finest Ontarios.

There was a lively spurt in the butter market at Montreal this week and prices ran up to 22½c. At the Huntington, Que., board this week prices ran up to 22½c for choice creamery. Trade rules steady here with quotations at 22 to 22c for creamery brands and 21 to 21½c for solids. The best dairy sells to the trade at 19 to 20c.

#### LIVE STOCK

There has been more activity in live stock at the markets this week, especially for the better quality of stuff. There is a large proportion of poor stuff arriving which is very slow of sale. The run this week has not been as heavy as usual. Few exporters come to the city market now. They are usually sent to the Junction yards, which seems to be getting the bulk of the best classes of cattle. Choice exporters are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.75 and other quality at \$3.80 to \$4.30 and bulls and cows at \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt. Choice

butchers' cattle are in demand. Picked lots sell at \$4 to \$4.40, good to choice at \$3.60 to \$4 and fair to good at \$3 to \$3.40 per cwt. There has been brisk trading in stockers and feeders. Quotations are:

Best feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs. each, at \$3.70 to \$4; medium feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs. each, at \$3.40 to \$3.75; best feeders, 850 to 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.40 to \$3.80; medium feeders, 850 to 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.50; best yearlings, 600 to 750 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.50; good stock heifers, 700 to 850 lbs. each, at \$2.90 to \$3.10; medium stock heifers, 700 to 850 lbs. each, at \$2.75 to \$2.90; common stock steers, 700 to 850 lbs. each, at \$2.20 to \$2.75; common light stockers, at \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt. Milch cows sell at \$30 to \$60 each. There is an excellent demand for veal calves at \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt., or from \$2 to \$10 each.

There is a brisk demand for sheep, though the run has been heavy this week. Export sheep sell at \$4 to \$4.25, and lambs at \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. Choice picked lots of ewes and wethers sell at \$5.75 per cwt.

There is no change in hog quotations and the market rules steady at \$6.12½ for select and \$5.7½ for lights and fats.

#### HORSES

The horse market continues brisk and promising. Buyers do not seem to realize that the scarcity of good horses is increasing and that values are rising. At the Repository the following are the prevailing prices: Single



Capital Authorized,  
\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GURNEY,  
PRESIDENT.

#### SPECIAL DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

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**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT** Deposits of **Twenty Cents and upwards** received, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum. **FOUNDED FOUR TIMES A YEAR**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

#### 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
	30	29	25	25	23
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 75	\$ 0 80	\$ ....	\$ ....	\$ 0 80½
Oats, per bushel.....	30½	33	43	41	37
Barley, per bushel.....	46	45	55	56	39
Peas, per bushel.....	48	77	78	78	...
Corn, per bushel.....	61½	61	65	66	....
Flour, per barrel.....	3 50	4 80	5 50	5 50*	4 00
Bran, per ton.....	14 00	15 00	19 00	19 00	13 00
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	15 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	65	45	50b	50b	1 25
Beans, per bushel.....	1 80	1 55	1 80	1 00	1 75
Hay, per ton.....	8 00	8 50	11 00	12 00	6 00
Straw, per ton.....	6 00	5 50	9 00	9 50	..
Eggs, per dozen.....	19	25	20	20	20
Chickens, per pop., d.w.....	10	11	10	10	13
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	8	10	10	10	12
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	11	11	20	20	15
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	7	9	15	16	10
Apples, per barrel.....	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	4 50
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	12	11½	11	12	12
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	23	22½	24	24	20
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	20	20	20	20	15½
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 75	4 50	5 50	5 00	3 50
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 75	4 15	5 50	5 00	4 50
Hogs, per cwt.....	6 12½	6 50	7 00	7 00	7 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 00	5 50	5 00	6 00	....

roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$120 to \$180; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$700; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 pounds, \$150 to \$160; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 pounds, \$120 to \$170; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 pounds, \$160 to \$190; serviceable second hand workers, \$100 to \$150; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$75.

**Maritime Markets**

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 25, 1905. The markets have changed very little and business continues good. The butter market remains about the same with a slightly easier feeling in creamery. There is still very little local butter coming in. Supplies of eggs are better than they were a week or two ago. The accumulation is probably due to the high price. They are now quoted at 21 cents.

With regard to potatoes the New Brunswick crop is high and one. The Nova Scotia crop will likely be good. The Prince Edward Island the outlook is promising. The meat market is well supplied with fresh meats excepting veal, which is scarce. Pork is very high and there is also a scarcity of beef. Turkeys are quoted at 18 cents, but there are not many offering. Ducks are quoted at 60 cents per pair.

There is every prospect of easier prices in hay during the coming winter. There is still a very good demand for bran at the mills and large quantities of feed flour are being made and sold. Both bran and shorts are hard to get.

The apple crop of the Annapolis Valley is only about one half of last year. Nova Scotia Gravensteins are now on the market. Good Gravensteins are quoted \$3.00 for No. 1 and \$2.50 for No. 2. There are plenty of pears on the market and of very good stock. Nova Scotia Bartletts are quoted at \$3.50 per barrel and \$1.50 per box, or half barrel.

**Rainy River Institute Meetings**

The Department of Agriculture has arranged for Institute meetings to be held in the Rainy River District during October as follows:

Utterson, October 11; Port Sidney, 12; Allanville, 12; Windermere, 15; Ufford, 13; Dunchurch, 17; McKellar, 17; Broadhead, 18; Orrville, 18; Falding, 19; Parry Sound, 19; Carling, 20; McDougall, 20.

The speaker at these meetings will be Mr. Andrew Elliott, of Galt, whose long experience as a practical farmer in Ontario makes his addresses worth listening to. Mr. Elliott will leave in November to deliver Institute meetings in Minnesota, where he has an engagement till March.

**Forestry Convention**

A special convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Ottawa on January 10th, 11th and 12th, 1905. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will preside, and a representative gathering is expected. During the forenoon of 12th, 1905, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will open up exclusively to branch forestry, when experts on this branch of the business will give addresses.

**Farmers' Institute Meetings**

Institute meetings have been arranged during October on St. Joseph and Manitoulin Islands as follows—

Richard's Landing, Town Hall, October 6; Kentvale, Kent's Hall, Oct. 7; Carterton, Township Hall, Oct. 9; Tenby Bay, School House, Oct. 10; Markville, Town Hall, Oct. 11; Gore Bay, Foresters' Hall, Oct. 14; Gordon's S. H., No. 4 S. H., Oct. 14; Bar-

rie Island, School House, Oct. 16; Ice Lake, School House, Oct. 17; Kawagong, Hillards' Hall, Oct. 18; Kakawong, No. 1 S. H., Oct. 18; Grimesthorpe, School House, Oct. 19; Poplar, School House, Oct. 20; Evansville, School House, Oct. 21; Silverwater, School House, Oct. 23; Meldrum Bay, Foresters' Hall, Oct. 24; Cockburn Island, Oct. 25.

The speakers will be Miss Blanch Maddock, Guelph, and W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Ont.

**The Boys' Fall Fair**

The fourth annual fall fair of the Broadview Boys' Institute, Toronto, was held on Sept. 22nd and 23rd last. It was indeed an instructive exhibit of the products of the plots into which the grounds of the Institute are divided. Each plot is in charge of a boy. Prizes were awarded for the best collection of roots and vegetables and also for single varieties. There was also a show of dogs, rabbits, pigeons, poultry and miscellaneous pets. The institution is a splendid one and doing a lot to bring the city boy in touch with country life.

**Just the Thing for Live Stock**

Special attention is directed in this issue to the advertisement of the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont., on outside louver cover. Their patent stanchions and water bowls are up-to-date. They are easy to install and operate. They are healthy and sanitary. Be sure and write them for full particulars.

**Just the Thing for Winter**

The imitation buffalo robes manufactured by the Galt Robe Co., Galt, Ont., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, are just the thing for the Canadian winter. If you have never tried them write for full description and particulars. Their robes, coats, caps, mitts, etc., are rubber-lined and water proof, and are really a splendid article, as we can testify.

**Ontario Fall Fairs**

The following is a list of the fairs to be held during the next two months, as supplied by the superintendent of Agricultural Societies:

Atwood .....	Oct. 3 and 4
Amherstburg .....	Oct. 3 and 4
Arden .....	Oct. 3 and 4
Arthing .....	Oct. 4 and 5
Avinston .....	Oct. 3 and 4
Aylton .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Brambleville .....	Oct. 3 and 4
Bancroft .....	Oct. 3 and 4
Barnum .....	Oct. 4 and 5
Bridgen .....	Oct. 2 and 3
Beauchamp .....	Oct. 4, 5 and 11
Boston .....	Oct. 10 and 11
Blenheim .....	Oct. 12 and 13
Burford .....	Oct. 3 and 4
Brussels .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Chatsworth .....	Oct. 12 and 13
Cherry Hill .....	Oct. 2 and 3
Comber .....	Oct. 2 and 3
Colborne .....	Oct. 2 and 3
Caledonia .....	Oct. 12 and 13
Caledonia .....	Oct. 12 and 13
Cookstown .....	Oct. 3 and 4
CRP .....	Oct. 3 and 4
Dresden .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Dundas .....	Oct. 12 and 13
Elmvale .....	Oct. 2, 3 and 4
Fergus .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Florence .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Forestburg .....	Oct. 3, 4 and 5
Fenelon Falls .....	Oct. 11 and 12
Faversham .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Gore .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Gore Bay .....	Oct. 4 and 5
Grand Valley .....	Oct. 10 and 11
Hilgaithe .....	Oct. 13 and 14
Harrow .....	Oct. 10 and 11
Jarvis .....	Oct. 10 and 11
Kemble .....	Oct. 10 and 11
Nirkton .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Niagara .....	Oct. 5 and 6
Lockton .....	Oct. 4 and 5
Lambton .....	Oct. 10 and 11
Lion's Head .....	Oct. 10 and 11
Lanton .....	Oct. 10 and 11
L. Amable .....	Oct. 10 and 11
Muncey .....	Oct. 10, 11 and 12

**THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE**

One Cent a Word  
CASH WITH ORDER

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

**FARMS FOR SALE**

FARM FOR SALE.—61 acres, with frame 1½ story house on stone foundation, cellar full size, frame barn, 1000 bushels of apples from 100 of Brantford, 1½ miles from school and Post Office. Inquire agents, Adams, Jew, CHASE & SON, 125 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

WHAT WE HAVE: The best wheat and rye lands in North-western Association and from \$75 to \$100 on ten years time, open prairie with some timber, few mounds and descriptions, cheap excursions, some heavy lands, good climate. What we want—good farmers, rich or poor, to go and see with their families that they can make more money there than at home. A few good agents wanted. OCT 18, 1905. CANADIAN LAND CO., Teutonic Building, Chicago.

**LIVE STOCK**

SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ewes of all ages for sale at reasonable price. J. W. GOSNELL & SONS, Ridgeway, Ontario.

FOR SALE: Twenty Shropshire Rams and thirty Ewes of good quality, well covered. Cheap. Write for prices. B. H. RUSSELL, Stonyville, Ont.

**NURSERY STOCK**

"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, pay weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the book, Tea or Medicine business. L. J. NICHOLSON, 49 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

**POULTRY**

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$2.00 per 100. Write at once for price catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARK, Free Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont.

**HELP WANTED**

WANTED: Man and wife without children. Man capable and fit to handle show Cycles, etc.; wife willing and able to do general housework for small family. References required. Address Box 10, Farming World.

A TELEGRAPHICER came from five hundred to eighteen hundred dollars per year. Do you? If not let us qualify you to do so. Write for free book giving full particulars to W. W. SOMERES, Principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto.

THE course of instruction in Railway Accounting and Telegraphy received at the Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto, is superior to that of any other school or college in America. Our graduates are always in demand, and receive larger salaries than the graduates of any other institution. Write for free catalogue. B. W. SOMERES, Principal.

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



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Why is "E" the greatest letter? Because it's the beginning of eternity, the end of time and space, the beginning of every end and the end of every race.

Milton	.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Marshallville	.....	Oct. 9 and 7
Netherby	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Norwood	.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Onondaga	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Otterville	.....	Oct. 6 and 7
Osborn	.....	Oct. 4
Pittsville	.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Powassan	.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Ridgetown	.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Rodney	.....	Oct. 6 and 7
Rockwood	.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Sarnia	.....	Oct. 6 and 7
Sundridge	.....	Oct. 2 and 4
Tiverton	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Treswater	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Tilsonburg	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Tara	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Thamesville	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Underwood	.....	Oct. 10
Ulsteron	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Udon	.....	Oct. 11 and 12
Woods	.....	Oct. 13
Waterdown	.....	Oct. 3
Walsenburg	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Warkworth	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Welland	.....	Oct. 11 and 12
Woodbridge	.....	Oct. 18 and 19
Whitby	.....	Oct. 2, 3 and 4

★  
**The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition**  
(Continued from Page 746.)

Fairview Farm, Woodville, who was the judge. We might just mention Goldfinger, the aged ram, in passing, but the rest were just as good.

H. W. Corning owned most of the Cotswolds. His two-shear ram, bred by Hardy Shore, of Ontario is particularly worthy of mention. This ram's get of lambs are excellent.

Lincolns had a few good individuals, but as a whole were just medium. In Shropshires Logan Bros., Boswall and McPherson were the principal exhibitors. This was a large class and the animals were good, well fitted, and typical of the breed. Some sections were extra good, the ram lamb class was better than the Canadian or American bred class at Toronto. Logan Bros. won the pen prize on aged ewes, also on one ram lamb and three ewe lambs.

The exhibit of Oxford Downs was large. Baker's Hillside King XIII is a good animal. They were all a useful lot, but in just medium show condition.

The Cheviots were scarcely up to the mark, either in type or fitting. In any other pure breed class some good Suffolkes were shown by Lane, of P.E.I.

The grades and crossbreds were a good useful sort of mutton sheep, taken as a whole. They should not be shown in pairs though, as they are generally badly mated and this leads to a good deal of dissatisfaction.

★  
**In Swine**

the entries were small. If we except the Yorkshires, the rest were confined to less than half a dozen in each class. They were of just medium quality and finish. C. W. Holmes, of Amherst, had a few good Yorks that showed Brethour and Platt blood, but more is badly needed.

A few good lacon hogs were shown, but generally speaking they were too short and fat. However, the breeders are anxious to improve and the near future will bring great changes.—Special Correspondent.

★  
**Canada Central Exhibition**

(Continued from Page 736.)

In Berkshires there were two representative herds out, that of W. Wilson, of Brampton, Ont., and R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, Ont. They were a very creditable showing, Wilson getting sweepstake and championship, and most of the first prizes.

R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, made a strong showing in Tamworth, and a good herd was also shown by J. A. Richardson, of South March.

Mr. R. Clark, of Ottawa, had a very large exhibit of Chester Whites, in which L. P. Sylvester, of St. Therese d'Acton, also won a few prizes.

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AND ALL OF 1906 FOR 60 CENTS**

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Everyone subscribing now will get a copy of Sept. 1st issue.

**Send for Free Sample Copy to show your friends.**

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**THE FARMING WORLD**

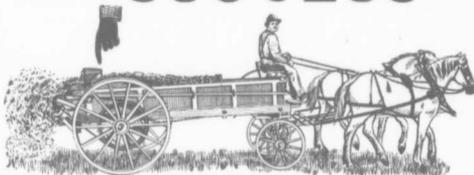
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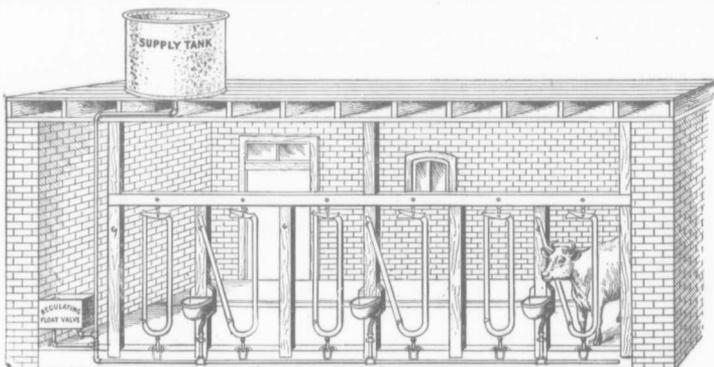
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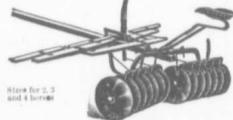
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