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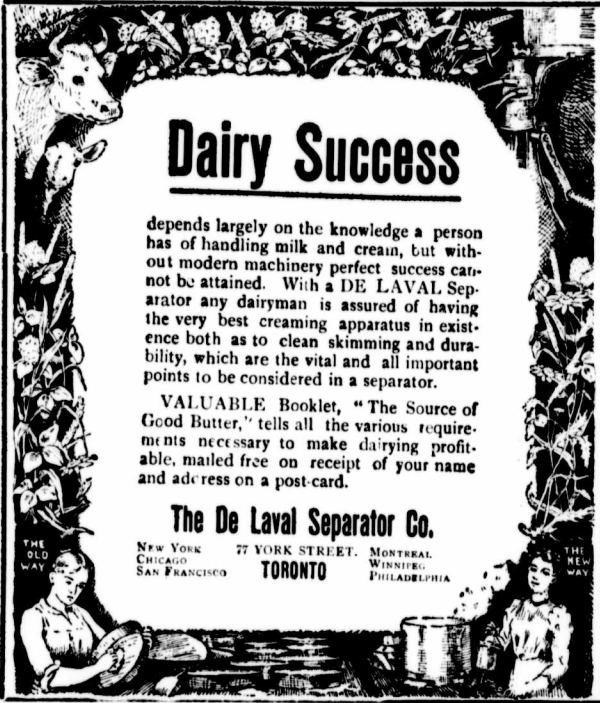
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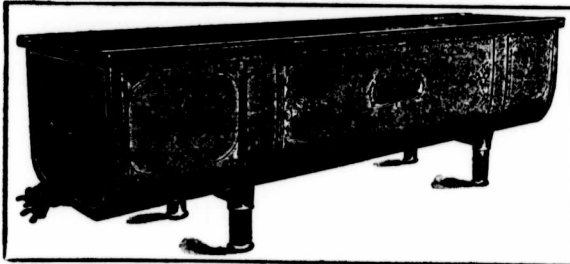
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# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XIX.

OCTOBER 8th, 1901.

No. 15

## The Royal Visit.

**O**N Thursday of this week, their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will arrive in Toronto and begin their tour of the banner province of the Dominion. That they will receive a right royal welcome from the patriotic sons of Ontario cannot be doubted. Nowhere within the British Empire will be found more loyal subjects or greater lovers of the Union Jack, that em-

perial triumph wrung by force and fear from an unwilling people, but a triumph of peace and affection, the spontaneous welcome of a free people to the representatives of constitutional authority.

Since leaving the shores of England about six months ago, their Royal Highnesses have visited many of the distant parts of the Empire. They have stood beneath the frowning heights of Gibraltar, and the forts of Malta; the land of the Pharaohs greeted them, and the millions of India, speaking through their rulers, black and white, once more assured the Im-

perial triumph wrung by force and fear from an unwilling people, but a triumph of peace and affection, the spontaneous welcome of a free people to the representatives of constitutional authority.

When the Royal party arrive at Halifax on October 19th, they will have travelled more than seven thousand miles on Canadian soil, and will have met with a united people, whose heritage is half a continent and whose future promises more than that of any other portion of the Empire. They will



H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.



H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall and York.

blem of liberty, justice and goodwill, than in our beloved province. Toronto will be in gala attire and the other points in the province are making extensive preparations to receive their Royal Highnesses in a fitting manner. Truly this is a great time for this province and for Canada. In the parts of the Dominion already visited, the people have tendered a right royal welcome to their distinguished guests; so it will be all the way along. The people of this broad Dominion are loyal to the Empire; they love the British flag, they love the British crown, not because these have any intrinsic merit in

perial power of their unswerving devotion. In the southern Pacific they took part in an event that marks an epoch in the history of a great British community, Australia, and that has cemented in one united nation the rival colonies of the Australian Commonwealth. South Africa, where the tail end of a dark war-cloud is still hovering, a land that will, henceforth, be an important part of the Empire, was also visited, and then with faces turned northward, the Royal party sailed away to Canada, the premier colony, among the lands that pay homage to Britain's King. It has been a triumphal tour; not an im-

have seen the majestic St. Lawrence, the natural highway to the world's markets of the commerce of half a continent; the great prairies of the West, the towering heights of the Rockies, the sunny slopes of British Columbia, the fertile fields of Ontario and the rich pastures and rustic beauty of the Eastern provinces. But more than all this, they will have become better acquainted with a contented and prosperous people, who being Canadians first, are delighted to render an abiding loyalty to the Empire and to bid hearty welcome to the representatives of the Imperial family.

## Dairy School Work in Ontario

Our readers are doubtless well aware that there are in this province three well equipped and well managed dairy schools. These educational institutions fill a most important position in connection with the dairy industry of this country. Their value to the industry cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Perhaps, the best way to estimate their real value would be to discontinue their regular sessions for a year or two. If this were done the work that our dairy schools are accomplishing would be more appreciated by the rank and file of our dairymen. But such a procedure would not be advisable under any circumstances. There is too much at stake in maintaining the quality and prestige of Canadian dairy products in the Old Land to allow of the good work they are doing being discontinued for a moment. Nor is there any great need of demonstrating their value to the most progressive of our dairymen. The makers to-day who are the leaders in the business and who are turning out the finest quality of product are those who have had some training at our dairy schools. Of course there are exceptions, and here and there we find men who are making the finest quality of cheese and butter who have never attended a school. And so we have skillful men in professional life also, who have never had the advantage of a university training. But how much more skillful those same men would have been had they had this special training. And the same line of reasoning will apply to the training obtainable at our dairy schools. There is not a maker in Canada to-day who would not be greatly benefited by spending a term at some one of these schools.

In discussing this matter in the way we have we do not wish to be considered as trying to prove that the work of our dairy schools is not appreciated by the dairymen of the country. The large number of makers and farmers' sons and daughters who attend these schools every winter is proof against such a contention. But what we do say is that there are many makers and many dairymen, who by absenting themselves from these schools show a great lack of appreciation of the advantages to be derived from spending a few weeks in special training for their work. In these days when the work of the skilled scientist must go hand in hand with the work of the maker in solving some of the problems confronting the industry to-day added importance is given to the training and instructions which a well equipped dairy school can impart. The knowledge that a maker will obtain of the conditions affecting the keeping quality and flavor of milk arising from bacterial sources at these institutions alone, will repay him many times over for the trouble and expense of a term at a

dairy school. We would therefore bespeak for the schools this year a largely increased attendance. The needs of the industry demand it, the best judgment of the leaders in dairy thought will approve of it, and the lesson that the experience of those who have attended in the past teaches is: "go thou and do likewise."

The Ontario dairy schools are located at Guelph, Kingston and Strathroy. The Central School is an important branch of the Ontario Agricultural College and is presided over by the Professor of Dairy Husbandry, H. H. Dean. Because of this connection it gives many advantages in the way of lectures and practical work on subjects akin to dairying.

The fall term for creamery men only, in which winter butter-making will be given special attention, opens on Dec. 2nd and closes on Dec. 21st. The full course term begins on January 3rd and ends on March 27th, 1902. Two important features of the course this year will be special instruction in poultry-raising and home economics. These will be of special value to farmers' sons and daughters, taking the farm dairy course. Applications should be addressed to the president of the college.

The Kingston school is presided over by Supt. J. W. Hart, to whom application should be made. Five distinct and complete courses will be given all of about three weeks duration, with the exception of the third which extends from Jan. 16th to Feb. 26th. The first short course extends from Dec. 2nd to Dec. 21st; the second from Dec. 30th to Jan. 15th; the fourth from Feb. 27th to March 19th and the fifth from March 20th to April 5th. A special feature of the courses here is special lectures on bacteriology.

Supt. Arch. Smith is in charge of the Strathroy School, and to whom application for admittance should be made. Three courses are provided at this school. The first one a special creamery course, extends from Dec. 2nd to Dec. 21st. A full short course begins on January 2, and closes on January 30th and a long course from January 31st to March 28th. Lectures on bacteriology, treatment of live stock, etc., are provided in addition to the regular work in all branches of practical dairying.

### Discrimination in Freight Rates.

Among those who appeared before Prof. S. J. McLean, Commissioner appointed to investigate any grievance which may exist in regard to railway rates in Canada, was Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria, Ont. As many of our readers are well aware Mr. Wilson has taken a great interest in the question of railway freight rates for several

years past and is in a position to give most important evidence before any commission looking into the question. He has made a special study of this subject as it affects the interests of the farmer, and the information he has been able to obtain shows pretty clearly that the Canadian farmer is being discriminated against with a vengeance, and that some remedy is urgently required if he is successfully to compete with the farmers of the United States in supplying the world's markets. A strong, active railway commission seems to be about the only solution to the difficulty.

Mr. Wilson gave a number of instances in his statement to show the necessity of some definite action being taken. Among others he showed that the rate for cattle from Toronto to Portland, is 28 cents per hundred pounds. The rate from Chicago to Portland, over 500 miles further, is nominally the same, but there is a rebate on export shipments of about four cents, making the real rate twenty-four cents. That is to say, that the Ontario farmer, although 500 miles nearer the seaboard, has to pay four cents more per 100 pounds than the American, over the same road, in the same direction, to the same destination. This applies to the main line, but on some branch lines in Ontario the rate runs up to 32 cents, making the discrimination against the Ontario farmer still greater. The average distance from western American shipping points to Portland is 1,105 miles, and the average distance from Ontario shipping points to the same place is only 681 miles, and yet the rate is the same, namely 28 cents, with the additional advantage of a rebate of four cents in favor of the American shipper. The Grand Trunk Railway has a graduated rate from Chicago to Port Huron, beginning at 28 cents and running down to 22 cents, and yet across the river, in Canadian territory, at Sarnia, the rate jumps up again to 28 cents, and remains there throughout Ontario. A rate graduated through Ontario in the same proportion as between Chicago and Port Huron would scale down from 22 cents at Sarnia, to seventeen cents in Glangarry, instead of the present rate of 28 cents from that county. That is to say that the Glangarry farmer, although 800 miles nearer the seaboard than the Chicago man is charged the same rate. The result is, he says, that Ontario loses the advantages of its geographical position, and is moved back on the prairies west of Chicago, so far as railway rates are concerned.

These figures show pretty clearly that the Ontario farmer in regard to this one item of cattle is placed at a decided disadvantage as compared with his competitor in Western States. Surely it is time that something were done towards making the railways deal fairly with the people who have aided them so largely in building their roads.



G. C. Creenan, B.S.A.

Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario (See page 395.)

## Our Western Letter

### The Royal Visit—Elevators Stop Buying Wet Wheat—The Anthrax Outbreak

Winnipeg, Sept. 30, 1901.

Though Winnipeg was the only point in this province where the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York made a stop it must not be supposed that none but Winnipeggers were afforded a sight of them. The city was crowded with visitors from all parts of the Province who wished to look upon the man and woman who will in the natural course of events become their sovereign Lord and Lady. The weather up to ten o'clock of the previous night was cold, windy and rainy, but the morning broke bright, warm and clear. Typical Manitoba weather greeted the royal couple, and had not a little to do with the success of the reception.

A more serious matter than royal visits now occupies the attention of grain producers and grain handlers. As a result of a conference held a few days ago to consider the question of tough wheat the leading elevator companies have decided to discontinue buying temporarily. Notwithstanding the experience of previous years, not more than one farmer in three has his wheat stacked. The continued wet weather has thoroughly drenched the stocks with the result that the elevators are being loaded up with an undesirable quantity of damp grain. They claim that notwithstanding the most explicit instructions, their buyers will purchase this class of grain, not liking to turn away the farmer who brings his load and offers it for sale. They charge further that farmers are guilty of mixing tough wet grain with the dry sample and that consequently much of this

grain is purchased as dry wheat. The elevator companies think that by stopping all buying until the wheat in stock has had time to dry this trouble and loss will be prevented. Naturally they do not care to be put to the expense and trouble of drying all the wheat they buy. A prominent official of one of the largest elevator companies gave your correspondent his idea of the situation in the following terms: "Providence gave the farmers of this country as fine a crop as the heart of man could desire, Providence further gave them fine weather, and plenty of it, for harvest and stacking, but Providence will stack wheat for no man, though three men in four have waited for that power to do the job. Well, they waited just a little too long, and now they want us to buy their wet wheat. What we should do is to lock up our elevators and wait until the wheat gets in proper condition for market, for we are losing money every day we continue operations under present conditions, and if some of us had not more consideration for the farmers than they have for themselves, that is what would be done. It is our business to buy wheat, and we are not anxious to go out of business just yet, but we cannot continue the present kind of business. So we will give these fellows who place such implicit trust in Providence a chance to think out the wisdom of their ways while their stocks are drying under the kind protection of the power that looks after the careless farmer."

There is doubtless much more than a kernel of truth in these remarks, and though the farmer still has it in his power to ship his

grain on consignment it is to be feared that many will have cause to regret their laxity in leaving their grain standing in the stocks.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the weather has continued very undesirable during the past week. There has been no very heavy rain, but daily showers have been general all over Manitoba. Thursday was clear and bright in Eastern Manitoba, while the western part and Assiniboia were treated to a snowstorm. Fortunately the low temperature has prevented sprouting in the stock.

Judging from the prices we pay here the Ontario fruit grower is netting a good price for his produce. Wholesale quotations for Ontario fruit on Saturday were: Apples, \$4.50 per bbl.; pears, per basket 75c; peaches, \$1.25; Concord grapes 30c; Niagara, 30c; Red Rodgers, 40c; Black Rodgers, 40c; plums, \$1.

We, and Canadians generally, were last week treated to a scare by a telegraphic report to the effect that Anthrax is prevalent among the cattle of Manitoba and the Territories. This report, which emanated from Toronto, contained the further information that the Minister of Agriculture intends placing the districts infected under quarantine to prevent the spread of the disease eastward. This whole story is without any solid foundation. It is of "the stuff that dreams are made of." Some weeks ago it was announced that Anthrax exists among sheep at Swift Current; but the cattle of Manitoba and Alberta are quite as free of this disease as those of Ontario. To quarantine Manitoba and Alberta because sheep or even cattle at Swift Current are suspected of anthrax, is absurd, and no such action will be taken.

It would be equally reasonable to quarantine Toronto because a case of smallpox was found at Rat Portage.

Markets were dull the past week. Prices remain much the same as in previous week's report, but the weather or some other influence has had a somnolent effect upon trade.

### The Anthrax Outbreak Under Control.

Live stock dealers and breeders will be glad to learn that the outbreak of anthrax in the Territories as reported in last week's issue has been brought under control. Under the direction of Dr. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, all the sheep infected have been inoculated with Pasteur's anthrax vaccine. This has had the effect of arresting the mortality, but not entirely, for under the most favorable circumstances a loss of 4 or 5 per cent. is usually expected. The disease, however, is completely under control.

## In Prince Edward Island

The great drought was broken at last, by an electrical storm, accompanied by a heavy down-pour, on Sept. 8th and a few days later was followed by another storm of rain and thunder, of short duration, however. During the storm of the 8th, Malcolm McLean, of White Sands, in this province, was killed instantly by the bolt, and his house shattered.

There was very little thunder and lightning in the province this summer, hot though the season was. It seems that electrical storms require moisture, and as there was no moisture in the sky this summer is why there was scarcely any thunder. As thunder storms bring down large quantities of ammonia by their action in dissipating the free nitrogen from its union with oxygen, seasons in which thunder and lightning are frequent, crops are, as a rule, good. Last year, for example, there was a great deal of thunder and lightning, and many unfortunate casualties, but the crops were excellent. The number of casualties from electrical disturbances in late years, in which the loss of life has become dangerously frequent, cause people to have great fear of lightning, and many would almost as lief be satisfied with shorter crops, than better ones at the expenses of thunder and lightning. There was hardly a thunder storm last year but one or more deaths followed in its wake, not to mention the destruction of property, as barns and cattle.

Threshing is going on apace, and the yield per stook, or sheaf, is very fair, but the yield per acre is very low, and the quantity of straw very much below the result of other years. The wheat crop was a disappointment. The growth was fair but rust did a good deal of damage, and there are few grains in the ear. The yield is not anything what it was last year. Flour however is cheap and this will not change conditions very much. There are no good grist mills in the province anyway, to grind wheat and manufacture flour anything like the imported article.

There is hardly a first class custom roller mill in the province. There are a large number of small buhr stone mills, with capacities ranging from 3 to 6 bushels per hour, which turn out fair flour for their customers, but of the one grade, the best of them not nearly approaching the quality of the ordinary brands of imported flour. As a rule, therefore the women folk on the farms do not encourage the extensive growing of wheat, preferring the imported article of flour, or at least not until better grist mills are introduced in the province.

In N. B. the government took hold of this matter by bonusing flour manufacturing plants, when of the improved roller kind, with

the result that there are now 18 flour mills established in ten counties. They each have a capacity of 35 to 50 barrels a day. By special arrangement with the railways, the farmers' wheat is carried to the mills and returned at half the ordinary local rates. The N. B. government, also have for several years been importing the best varieties of seed-wheat for the farmers and selling to them at cost so that the outcome of this liberal policy on the part of the N. B. government has been that last year's wheat crop has shown an increase over the previous year of 2,491 bush., and the average crop per acre was 18.8 bushels. For 1900 the crop was over a half million bushels, as against 300,000 bushels in '97, before the government wheat policy was inaugurated. New mills and improvements in machinery and better seed are the outcome of government encouragement. Is it not therefore time that the P. E. I. government emulate the policy of her sister province?

There is not much doing in the export of farm produce thus far, as the weather is yet too warm to put potatoes in the holds of vessels, and it seems yet premature to fix a definite price for either oats or potatoes. Both crops are short, only about one half to two thirds of a full crop, and farmers are loath to sell until prices become a little stiffer. From 25 to 30c is what has been paid at most Island points for potatoes, and probably this is as much as will be paid. It is a difficult matter to set a price upon oats, no doubt the actual result of the corn crop must first be carefully ascertained before dealers can safely set anything like a uniform price upon oats. So much corn is now used in the lower provinces that it is becoming a sharp competitor with oats. If the corn crop turns out as badly as we were led to believe, oats will reach 40c here without doubt, but as later advices from the corn fields are much brighter, it is a question if oats, in P. E. I., will go much above 34c per bushel. Many factory patrons are selling a large proportion of their milk-cows, fearing a scarcity of winter feed, and withdrawing from the factory, so that the fall make of cheese will not be large.

On last Board meeting cheese sold for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 1-16c. This is a fine time now for cheese-making. The weather is cooler, flies are fewer and pastures much improved. In the more advanced dairy districts the fall output will certainly be large.

J. A. Macdonald.

### The International Live Stock Show.

The next big event in live stock circles will be the second International Live Stock Exposition to be

held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, during the first week of December. This Exposition inaugurated a year ago under most favorable auspices, has now become a fixture, and many breeders who did not attend the initial show are preparing to be present this year. The show includes horses, cattle, sheep and swine exhibits. A special feature will be the big exhibit of range cattle and sheep. The display of pure bred and fat stock will no doubt be excellent. Applications for entry blanks, etc., should be made to the General Manager, W. E. Skinner, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Applicants should state how many animals they desire to enter and the class or breed when entry blanks will be promptly forwarded.

An event of interest in connection with this show will be the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which will convene in Studebaker's Theatre, Chicago, on December 3rd. This is the most important gathering of live stock men in the United States. A splendid programme is being arranged, and visitors to the live stock show will find it to their interests to attend as many sessions of the convention as can possibly be arranged for.

### Canadian Hay for South Africa.

Shipments of Canadian hay are going forward to South Africa at the rate of 10,000 tons a month. Exclusive of the shipments on board the Sellaasian, which is about ready to leave St. John, N. B., for the Cape, ten additional steamers have been chartered up to the end of November. No official intimation has been received as to whether the War Office will require any more Canadian hay after that time. The Sellaasian will take to South Africa the last of the stock of old hay. Future shipments will consist of the new crop, and contracts between the Government and shippers are being made on the following basis:—The hay to be good timothy, specially selected, not mixed with more than 20 per cent. of clover; the bales to weigh approximately one hundred pounds each, and in no case less than ninety-five pounds or more than one hundred and five pounds each; the hay to be compressed to stow in not more than seventy cubic feet per ton. Hay occupying more than seventy cubic feet per ton may be accepted at the option of the department, but only at a reduction of \$1.50 per ton from the contract price for every ten feet, or any part thereof, stowage space required per ton in excess of the standard herein specified. The department is paying the farmers \$14 a ton for this hay, and the demand for export cannot fail to keep up the price all over Canada. Prof. Robertson has been at St. John, N. B., making arrangements for the erection of a storage shed so that the loading of hay may proceed during inclement weather without interruption.



Annual Meeting of the South Bruce Women's Institute, held at Walkerton, Ont., June, 1901.

## Farmers' Institute Work in Ontario

The marked advances made in scientific agriculture and the adoption of improved methods in connection with farming have been in a large measure due to the liberal expenditures made by the Provincial Government through various agencies for the dissemination of information and the instruction of the farming community in the latest approved processes. Among these educational influences the Farmers' Institute occupies a prominent place. It is encouraging to learn that the Institutes are increasing in numbers and widening the scope of their operations. The returns forwarded to the government as to their work show that the total membership of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario has increased from 18,058 in June 1900 to 20,387 in June of the present year. The number of meetings held also show an increase from 715 to 725, the attendance last year numbering 130,718.

The Institutes having the largest membership were Halton, 748; North Hastings, 578; and Peel 525. Halton also takes the first place as regards total attendance with 5,490, followed by South Bruce, 4,200 and North Norfolk, 3,790. North Hastings headed the list of Institutes for the number of meetings held during the year, having had 22, South Ontario holding second place with 17. These statistics formerly found a place in the annual report of the Superintendent, but owing to a change in the time of publication will henceforward be given in a separate bulletin as it is proposed in future to publish the main report early in the year.

The report of Superintendent Creelman just received gives many interesting details of the work of the department. Among some im-

portant changes made in the system with a view of increasing its usefulness is the holding of the annual meetings of Institutes, when convenient at the Fruit Experiment Stations where demonstrations in grafting, pruning, and other horticultural operations can be witnessed. The department has taken over the lecture work formerly carried out by the horticultural societies and extended its scope so as to include addresses on horticultural subjects to school children. Special attention has been paid to the subject of poultry and cold storage, both of prime importance to the farmer in view of the extension of the market abroad for our products, provided due care is taken in their preparation and shipment. The addresses at the poultry meetings by leading specialists were illustrated by demonstrations as to the best methods of killing, dressing and preparing fowls for the market. The Institute workers were all thoroughly instructed in refrigerating processes at the Agricultural College.

It is the policy of the department to avail itself of the opportunities afforded by fairs and exhibitions to reach large gatherings of farmers. The appointment of Superintendent Creelman as assistant-Secretary and editor of the Association of Canadian Fairs and Exhibitions, has materially assisted in the promotion of this object. By arrangements made in connection with the Provincial Winter Fair a large attendance of institute members was secured, a special programme being provided for Institute workers. This included addresses by such leading agriculturists and specialists as Hon. John Dryden, Dr. James Mills, Prof. G. E. Day, J. B. Reynolds, H. H. Dean, C. A. Zavitz, and W. R.

Graham of the Agricultural College and Thomas Southworth, Director of Colonization.

The work of the Institute has been energetically pushed in New Ontario, and great activity has been manifested in the organization of Women's Institutes of which there are now 31, some of them having over 100 members. Seed fairs held in the spring of the year have been established by several Institutes, where their members have an opportunity of obtaining the best quality of seed. The excursions to the Agricultural College organized by the Institutes have proved a highly popular feature and have been taken advantage of by many thousands of farmers who have thus had an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the result of the latest experiments bearing upon practical farming.

The volume contains a large number of addresses, papers and reports of discussions, dealing with every department of agriculture, horticulture, dairying and stock raising—and illustrated with cuts and diagrams.—Every farmer who desires to be up-to-date in his methods will find a great many profitable suggestions in its varied contents.

She is a cute little girl of seven, and the proprietor of the grocery at which she called is a great friend of the family.

"How much for one of these apples?" she inquired of him.

"Just two kisses," for he wanted to make her a present.

"I'll take six," she said in a cool business-like way, as she tucked them under her arm and started for the door; 'Mamma'll come down and pay you."

## Studies in Nature

### A Review of Insect and Bird Life on the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash.

The editor of this department will be glad to identify for subscribers any specimens of natural history sent to this office for that purpose, and will answer any questions on the subject that may be asked through *The Farming World*.

WELLINGTON FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB.

That the importance of the study of nature is now being realized is shown by the number of field naturalists clubs which have been organized and are now doing excellent work in all parts of the Dominion. The field work done by these clubs, if properly recorded, may become of great service to the country, not only from an educational point of view, but also from an economic. There is no study which will so thoroughly train the faculties to observe quickly, keenly and accurately, as that of the various forms of life we have about us; and there is no faculty so valuable to a man, no matter what his position in life may be, as the powers to observe correctly.

For several years past a number of gentlemen of the county of Wellington, who are interested in nature study, have been making observations, keeping records and collecting specimens of the forms of life of that locality. As the most important results can only be obtained by comparing the observations of many individuals; Prof. Doherty, of the O. A. C., Guelph (himself an enthusiastic naturalist), suggested the formation of a club for the furtherance of their interests. With this object in view, a meeting was held and an association was formed which is now known as the "Wellington Field Naturalist Club," its headquarters being in Guelph, the following gentlemen being the officers thereof:

Hon. President, James Goldie, Esq.

Patrons.—Messrs. H. Lockwood, J. M. Duff, E. L. Hill, B. A.; Prof. Lochhead and G. Sleeman.

President, Prof. Doherty.

Vice-President—F. Norman Beattie.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. McAllister.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Smith, Walker, Jarvis, Pickett and Robertson.

The investigations made by the members of this club will be of general interest, and I hope from time to time to publish papers embodying the results of the observations made. The following contributed by Mr. F. Norman Beattie will be found interesting to observers:

#### A SUMMER SAUNTER

During a stay on a farm in Oxford County, Ontario, I managed to explore sections of the country

round about and to make a few notes on the birds.

Contrary to my usual habit, it was about the middle of the forenoon of the eleventh of August, before I started on a ramble. The objective point of my tramp was a pond known as Pine pond and I made direct across country for it.

Woodchucks dived into their holes at my approach. A few squirrels scurried along the fences, but none had time to stop and scold. Near Homer's Creek a hairy woodpecker flew across the road and alighted on a dead stub.

A couple of blue jays began their discordant screams, which were immediately followed by a harsh chorus from the crows, and I guessed the cause at once. They were disturbing the slumbers of a great horned owl.

I did not hunt for the owl, but kept straight on for the pond. Vesper sparrows and blue birds flitted along the fences. A house wren sang its song from the top of a stump. Flickers and meadow larks dotted the pasture land, but as a rule kept silent. Red heads flew from post to post and a sparrow hawk dashed across the road in front while swallows and swifts kept up a constant twittering from the bright, blue cloudless sky. Crows in hundreds rose from the fields and made for the woods at my approach, and the roll shows several other names.

Ere long I reached the old Pine pond and almost the first note that reached my ear was the familiar "quank, quank" of the white breasted nuthatch, an old winter favorite of mine. Gold finches adorned the thistle tops and cedar waxwings, in their trim lawn dress, sat erect upon the pines along the pond. No water fowl were seen, and as parties were in possession of the boats, I did not explore the marshy, lily-dotted shores, but held northward till I struck Homer's Creek again. This creek winds its way through grassy, hill-bordered flats, and its banks are from 4 to 6 feet high, and so level are the flats and so sharp cut its channel that at times I could scarcely tell where the creek was at all. A heron flopped up over the hills and alighted in the shoal water in the bed of the creek. Farther on a big red tail rose from a log by the stream, then another and another and another, till I had four flapping from perch to perch along the stream ahead. As the woods became more dense they disappeared and other forms of life appeared. Soon my conjecture of the morning concerning the commotion among the jays and crows was proved correct, for, happening to glance up into a big butter nut tree close by the

creek, there sat a big bunch of dusky brown leathers regarding me fixedly out of two great yellow eyes. It was the great horned owl. The crows had lost track of him, for he was resting in peace. When I stopped to look at him he flew and was pounced upon at once by the crows whose numbers increased in a surprisingly short time. I have several times seen the crows mobbing an owl, but never did I hear such a perfectly deafening outburst of crow language as that poor old owl had to endure. Leaving him to the tender mercies of the black villains, I took to the open again and now different birds appeared. A number of kildeers coursed up and down the flats, evidently young being drilled in various manoeuvres. Spotted sandpipers teetered and "peet-weeted" along the sandy creek bed. A sparrow hawk left her perch on an enormous dead willow full of holes, in one of which a family of young sparrow hawks had evidently been reared, for several more were seen in that locality. Leaving the creek basin, I crossed a corn field, in the middle of which I fell into a most curious little hollow, full of red osier, raspberry vines, milkweed, and various vines and bushes. Here was the Maryland yellow throat at home, busy feeding young, which had left the nest, but were not yet able to take care of themselves. A ruby throat hummed close by my head and the quail called each other by name from the corn as I emerged from the hollow and crossed the last few fields intervening between me and home and supper. That evening as the night hawks winged their jerky flight overhead, I sat and tramped the country over in my mind and laid the plan for this little description of a saunter in the midsummer woods.

F. Norman Beattie,  
Guelph, Ontario.

#### INSECTS.—THE PEA WEEVIL.

Last week I referred to the damage done to the pea crop during the past season, and suggested that some united effort be made by all the farmers in the pea-growing districts for the extermination of the pest. A little investigation into the life history of this insect will show that it should not be a difficult one to get rid of, provided always that all pea growers make an effort to that end at the same time.

The pea weevil (*Bruchus pisorum*), spends the winter in the adult stage, either in the pea on which it fed during the summer, or under some shelter in the barns, stacks, etc. By far the greater number remain in the peas and do



not emerge therefrom until the spring. As soon as the blossoms appear the beetles resort to the pea fields and feed upon the flowers and leaves. Upon the formation of the young green pods the eggs are laid on the outside of them, the grub when hatched, eating its way in and penetrating one of the forming peas in which it remains until full grown, feeding on the interior of the pea and passing through all its stages in the cell it hollows out as it feeds. It is by taking advantage of this habit of remaining in the peas until spring that we can most readily get rid of the beetles. The method is this: Cut and thresh the pea crop as early as possible, storing the peas when threshed in tightly tied sound cotton bags, or any receptacle so well closed that the weevils, if they emerge, cannot possibly escape from it. If the peas are carried through the next summer in this condition every weevil will die without producing young, for they cannot propagate in the dry peas. If the peas are required to be used for seed they should as soon after threshing as possible be treated with the fumes of bi-sulphide of carbon as follows: Nearly fill a tight barrel (forty gallon) with peas, upon them in an open saucer put three ounces of bi-sulphide of carbon, then cover the top as quickly as possible with a damp cloth and put boards over that. The peas should be treated under cover of a shed out of the way of any kind of fire and should be left tightly closed for at least forty-eight hours without being disturbed. Bi-sulphide of carbon is a volatile colorless liquid. The vapor given off has a strong unpleasant odor, and is heavier than air, it therefore sinks through the peas and destroys all insect life amongst them. It is exceedingly inflammable and no light of any kind should be taken near it or an explosion will occur.

**The Live Stock Decrease in Great Britain.**

The English farmer is face to face with a serious problem. In the preliminary statement of the Agricultural returns recently issued, live stock of nearly all kinds are shown to have decreased considerably in numbers during the past year and for several years back. When it is remembered that live stock is the mainstay of the British farmer, one realizes how serious a matter this is for the agriculturist of the old land. This decrease is noticeable in every line with the exception of horseflesh, which shows a slight increase. In commenting on this decrease the Mark Lane Express says: "But when it is considered that the bulk of ordinary farmers cannot go in for horse-breeding to any great extent, because they have insufficient capital to do so, and that dairy cows have decreased along with sheep, the truth reveals itself more forcibly than ever that the

rank and file of the farming community are terribly hit just now; we almost fear, mortally so in the case of a great many; for, if it be true, as almost all our leading authorities and those who have studied attentively the signs of the times seem to think, that the middle-class section of renting farmers, which in the past has been by far the most numerous one, is rapidly going into a state of dissolution, to become ultimately annihilated, what can possibly hasten the crisis more than the disasters of two such wretched wheat harvests in succession as those of 1900 and 1901, accompanied with what is even worse failure in hay, root, and fodder crops, and the ability to keep fewer cattle, dairy cows, sheep, and pigs than heretofore?"

The decline in cattle, however, is not large, being only 0.6 per cent. But the decrease in yearlings is 3.6 per cent. and in calves 1.8 per cent. which goes to prove that farmers and breeders, owing to the shortness of feed and the bad times and prospects have once more abandoned the rearage of their calves to suit their present conditions. In 1899 when things were better they reared many more calves than they have done since. The decline in sheep is the most serious, and though only 0.8 per cent. as compared with last year it must be remembered that last year was a remarkably low one compared with the normal number of sheep that should be kept in Great Britain. In 1892 before the disastrous drought summer of 1893 the number of sheep in Great Britain was 28,734,704. According to the returns just issued the number is 26,377,205 a loss of 2,357,504 head. In 1871 the flock return in Great Britain was 30,313,941.

**The World's Wheat Crop.**

The Price Current in summing up the world's wheat crop for 1901, says:

"The world's production of wheat in 1901, according to Beerbohm, converted into bushels, shows the following comparisons for Europe and all other countries, and aggregates, with totals for five years previously:

	Europe.	Out of Europe.	Total bu.
1901.....	1,421,200,000	1,230,400,000	2,711,600,000
1899.....	1,442,000,000	1,058,800,000	2,514,400,000
1898.....	1,515,000,000	1,169,200,000	2,684,800,000
1897.....	1,592,000,000	1,326,400,000	2,918,400,000
1896.....	1,265,800,000	1,054,400,000	2,281,200,000
1876.....	1,543,400,000	861,600,000	2,437,000,000

This presentation for this year's European production of wheat implies a closer approach to last year's yield than has generally been expected, and the total for the year is greater than for any previous year with the exception of the high record for 1898. The total indicated for 1901 is over 5 1/2 per cent. in excess of the annual average for five years previously, and about 8 per cent. greater than for last year. The total for European countries this year is only 43,300,000 bushels below the annual average for five years previously, and 21,400,000 bushels less than last year.

For the term of 28 years prior to 1901 the annual average production of wheat for two periods of four years and four periods of five years has been as follows:

1873-76.....	1,822,000,000	1,886,900,000	2,214,000,000
1877-80.....	1,914,000,000	1,891,950,000	2,404,000,000
1881-85.....	2,100,000,000	1,896,000,000	2,566,000,000

The average yearly gain in production has been about 30,000,000 bushels.

Upon the basis of these data the normal wheat requirements of the world for the incoming year will be approximately 2,650,000,000 bushels. The year began with considerable surplus of reserves, and according to the Beerbohm estimate the year will probably harvest 50,000,000 bushels or more in excess of normal requirements."

**A Gold Medal for Cheese.**

In July last, through the Dairy-men's Association of Western Ontario, 57 cheese factories of this province made exhibits of cheese at the Pan-American Exposition. As published at that time, all the cheese scored sufficiently high to receive a diploma. Of the Ontario August cheese sent over only one lot scored below this standard, while some scored as high as 99 1/2 points. But in addition to winning the diplomas the cheese from this province won the gold medal for the highest aggregate score of the cheese sent from any province or state. Only one gold medal was awarded, and that came to the Province of Ontario.

**Sheep At Buffalo.**

Further returns from the sheep exhibit at the Pan-American show Canadians to be again to the front, winning nearly half the prizes and making a clean sweep in the Leicester and Lincoln classes. The Canadian share of the total prize money amounted to \$1,258.50, and the American share to \$1,321.25.

Up to going to press we had not received the complete official list of the prize winners and will have to hold this till later. In Leicester and Lincolns Canada swept the board. In Shropshires and South-downs, Canadians won over half the prize money; in Dorset Horn about one third; but in Hampshire Cotswold and Oxford Downs, only a small proportion of it. Some strong individual winners were John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., who had first for pen of five yearling Shropshire rams all of his own breeding. He won a large number of premiums in the open classes and in home bred took nearly everything. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., was a large winner in Leicesters, securing first for ram and four ewes; for aged ram with which he won in Toronto, third and fourth on Shearing ram; fourth and fifth on two year old ewes or over, sweepstakes for ewes, besides third and fifth on Shearing ewes. In the special prizes offered by the American Leicester Breeders' Association, he had first for ram and three ewes.

# The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

## ONTARIO BEET SUGAR ASSOCIATION. OFFICERS FOR 1901.

President, John Parry, Dunnville; First Vice-President, J. M. Shuttleworth, Brantford; Second Vice-President, B. B. Freeman, Warton; Third Vice-President, T. A. Smith, Chatham; Fourth Vice-President, W. S. Caron, Aylmer; Secretary-Treasurer, D. H. Price, Aylmer; Solicitor, N. B. Gash, Toronto.

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## Small Beets.

A great deal is being said about growing beets too large, something should be said about growing beets too small. A beet may be properly cultivated, and yet, through lack of moisture or other cause be of a very small size. The tendency of such beets is to be high in sugar and purity. This is very desirable, but it is not always the most profitable to the farmer nor the factory on account of the vast amount of work in the handling. To grow beets successfully it is necessary to go at it in a most thorough manner. Prepare your land properly, and follow the most scientific methods of cultivation, planting, thinning and harvesting. The sugar beet will pay you for every hour's time you spend upon it. Do the work thoroughly or not at all. First study the conditions necessary for the successful growing of the beets, then go at it in a business like way, give the crop the same attention you do to your prize stock and you will never regret it.

## Sugar Beetlets.

Prepare your land for next year's beet crop.

Organize and make a thorough and practical test of the raising of sugar beets in your section next year.

At a meeting held recently with a view to the establishing of a sugar factory, in one of the principal agricultural centres of the province, only 17 farmers were present.

The Ontario Sugar Co. have found sections with ideal natural conditions for the establishment of a sugar factory, but the farmers are not prepared to grow the beets.

Fifty-four acres of beets were contracted for after a week's advertising and working up. Surely the farmer does not know his own business when he neglects an opportunity of this kind.

Many a woman sitting at the sewing machine day after day or washing other folks' clothes would find very much more money in the beet field and that the work was not so hard as she supposed.

Every county council should take up the matter of growing beets. Every county cannot have a sugar factory but they can encourage the industry and be indirectly if not directly benefited.

Sections that are admirably suited for a sugar factory are seriously handicapped in getting the industry established, on account of the apathy of the farmers in the matter of raising the beets.

The farmer is the one most benefited by the establishment of a sugar factory and, he is also the greatest loser when a factory is obliged to go elsewhere to locate because they cannot grow the beets.

The last car load of pulp was shipped to Pueblo, Cal., a few days ago, the Nuckolls company taking the

entire product. The value of the pulp for feeding has been demonstrated, and that it will be in more demand than ever is evident.

Boards of Trade should take the matter up thoroughly, and see that every inducement is offered for the establishment of the industry. The first essential is beets, the second is "beets" and the third also is "beets." Everything else is secondary.

The experience of this year is that sugar beets are practically had proof. Having a long root, they may be totally beaten into the ground and seem to be utterly ruined but in a short time leaves appear and the beet crop comes to the front as if nothing had happened, having lost only a few days' growth. Sugar beets are undoubtedly the surest and most profitable crop ever grown.

## Personal

Messrs. J. G. Hamilton, vice-president, and Wm. Baum, engineer of the Oxnard Construction Co., of New York, have been in the city in consultation with the Ontario Sugar Co.

Mr. J. Messener, president of the Walkerton Sugar Co., while passing through the city on his return from a trip to Michigan called upon us.

T. H. G. Denne, Mayor of Peterboro, and C. S. Cane, Mayor of Newmarket, were amongst our recent visitors.

Messrs. Blain, Flett, McLaughlin, James and Gash, of the Ontario Sugar Co., have been visiting several localities in the interests of the company.

Mr. Edmund Stacke, of Caro, Michigan, has been looking over the territory surrounding Dunnville.

Representatives of the London Sugar Refining Co., have been visiting the Michigan factories.

## Whitby

At the last meeting of Whitby Board of Trade the beet sugar factory question came up for discussion, and as a result of the action then taken the representatives of the capitalists interested paid the town a visit to take notes of the advantages claimed for it as a good location for a factory. The Chronicle, in its report of the meeting says:

At present it is fair to say that while the conditions here are satisfactory in so far as site, water supply and shipping facilities by railway and navigation are concerned yet there is very little definitely known about the two most important matters relative to the suitability of Whitby as a locality for establishing the beet sugar industry. These are: (1) amount of land suitable for beet culture within economical distance for assembling; (2) willingness of the farmers to grow beets. Both these questions are answered in the affirmative at other points which these gentlemen have visited, notably the County of Waterloo. If we are to have a factory in this part of the province we must at once find out about two things. The location is to be decided within ten days or a fortnight at the least. The western people are much more advanced in this preliminary work than we are. Hence the urgency of this appeal for information. The factory pro-

posed to be erected will have a capacity of 600 tons daily. That means, in a campaign of 100 days, an aggregate of 60,000 tons of beets, or at an average of 15 tons per acre the product of 4,000 acres. Such a factory will cost upwards of \$500,000. It will employ 200 men, besides affording work for coopers and other tradesmen, whose activities are necessary in operating so large an industry as the manufacture of beet sugar. The soil best suited for sugar beets is clay loam. Manuring and deep cultivation in the fall are essential. The returns under these conditions are highly profitable, \$4 a ton is the lowest price paid (guaranteed by the government), with a rising scale where the beets run over 12 per cent. in sugar, \$5 a ton is the price for a 15 per cent. beet. This ought easily to be the average in this part of the province. The results of tests already made this season indicate that as a conservative estimate, at 15 tons to an acre that means \$75, less \$30, the cost of growing. A net profit of \$45 an acre is the most attractive prospect any crop affords the farmer to-day. Are you ready to go in for such a good thing? If you are send at the very earliest moment, by letter or postal card, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Whitby, a statement giving these particulars: Name, post office address, acres in farm, nature of soil, distance by wagon road to Whitby, or if more than four or five miles then the distance to the nearest railway station or harbor on Lake Ontario, giving name of such station or harbor, number of acres that could be prepared this fall for next season's growth. A quick response to this appeal for information may enable us to secure the location in Ontario County of the first beet sugar factory to be successfully established in Canada. All who are interested in this great agricultural enterprise, and everybody ought to be, whether farmers or not, merchants and professional men in our towns and villages, are invited to co-operate heartily in this matter. Immediate attention is absolutely necessary if we are to win.

#### Galt

The Galt and Dumfries deputation, comprising Messrs. J. M. Irwin, W. McKenzie, James Wallace and George R. Barrie, has just returned from investigating the beet sugar industry in Michigan. The subject is of vital interest there and the committee's report of deep significance, not only to Galt and Waterloo county but to Ontario in general. In part the committee says: "We visited the cities of Bay City and West Bay City, Mich., the centre of the industry in America. In the former there are two factories which have been in operation for a couple of years; in the latter there is one factory, operated last year, and to a limited extent the preceding year, and another now nearing completion. The sugar

beet is very largely grown in this district, the soil being considered specially suitable for its cultivation. It is a very level tract of country, and for some distance around the cities named, beets are grown on almost every farm. The farmers interviewed in regard to the sugar beet were absolutely unanimous in stating that they considered it the most profitable crop grown in the district. The yield varied considerably according to the condition of the land and the attention given to the crop. The percentage of sugar also varied, but so far as we could ascertain averaged above rather than below the twelve per cent. which is the buying standard. The industry, so far as can be learned, has been an exceedingly profitable one for the shareholders. Each of the three factories in the Bay Cities are said to have been very successful, and a fourth is being completed by parties who are no doubt familiar with the records of the others. Too much cannot be said in favor of these factories from a general business standpoint. The three referred to paid in cash for last year's crop \$63,000. In addition to this their aggregate pay rolls during the several months of the season probably amount to nearly \$1,000 per day. The effect of the payment of these large sums of money has been of much benefit to business in general, and the farmers state it has enhanced the value of land. The manufacturing plants are very large in each case and entail great cost in erection and equipment. The results of our investigations may be summarized as follows: (1) That the sugar beet crop is declared by every farmer interviewed to be the best paying crops in the districts visited, and the annually increasing acreage is evidence of their sincerity. (2) That the crop is not especially exhaustive of the soil, inasmuch as it has been grown, in some cases, two or three years in succession on the same fields, with satisfactory results. (3) That the crop grown in a proper rotation would be beneficial in cleaning the land. (4) That we learned nothing that would lead us to doubt that this crop can be successfully grown in this district or on lands on a fairly deep soil where corn, turnips, etc., are successfully grown. (5) That the manufacturers have been able to pay \$4.50 per ton of twelve per cent. beets, and realize exceedingly good returns on their investments."

#### Michigan.

Michigan as a sugar beet state is now far in the lead of all others so far as the number of factories are concerned, having twelve which will be in operation during the campaign of 1901, with a daily capacity of 6,000 tons. Last year at this time not a company had been organized in Michigan for the season of 1901, while now four companies are fully organized and contracts practically let for the con-

struction of plants to be ready for the campaign of 1902.

On Sept. 21st, in Bay City, the Central Sugar company came into existence with W. C. Penoyer of Saginaw, as president. The company has selected the Bliss saw mill site at Carrollton, at the edge of Saginaw, as a place of building. It fronts on Saginaw River and is so situated that it can get connection with the Grand Trunk, Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railroads. The Inter-Urban electric lines runs alongside the property. The contract will be let as soon as possible to the Kilby Manufacturing company of Cleveland, which is building the Lansing and Saginaw factories. The new mill will be a duplicate of these. It will cost \$600,000 and will have a slicing capacity of from 600 to 800 tons of beets daily. The foundation is to be laid this fall, and the factory be in running order for the campaign of 1902.

For some weeks interested parties have been in the vicinity of Harbor Beach looking over the territory and testing the soil with a view of establishing a plant at that place. The result of the investigation was sufficiently encouraging so that on Sept. 21st at Saginaw at the office of Hon. Benton Hackett, the Huron Sugar Company was organized with a capital stock of \$500,000, all paid in. The company will build a sugar factory at Harbor Beach, Huron county. The stockholders are, Alpena, Bay City and Cleveland capitalists.

The president is F. W. Gilchrist, of Alpine.

In both of these companies nearly all the stockholders are men who are now interested in one or more factories. They are no promoters' companies, but companies that are substantial, and companies with capital paid up in cash.

This is indeed encouraging for Michigan as a sugar beet state. When men who are already heavily interested in the business have sufficient confidence to increase their own interests and to bring in their friends the business may be said to be substantial. No, is this the end. This journal is in possession of information that is authentic that two more companies are already capitalized and are now only looking for suitable localities

E. H. DYER & CO.

Holders of

SUGAR MACHINERY

Cleveland, Ohio

Will contract to build complete beet sugar plants, including all machinery and buildings; also furnish the necessary technical and skilled help to operate them.

before organizing and getting down to business.

Michigan is bound to lead the world in the production of beet sugar and it will be done in another year or so.—Michigan Sugar Beet.

#### Wiarthon.

Mr. Geo. Overholt, representing, and general agent for the Wiarthon Beet Sugar Company, Limited, has been in Little Current, and the surrounding district for the past few days, introducing and interesting farmers and others as to the profits to be derived from the sugar beet culture, and having almost completed his tour around the Manitoulin Island is very favorably impressed with the adaptability of the soil in general for the successful cultivation of the sugar beets, and urge upon every farmer within reasonable distances to give it a fair trial. The following gentlemen have been appointed to date, to act as agents for the company, to solicit acreage from the farmers in their respective territories.—Messrs. Greer & Kerr, Gore Bay, for the township of Gordon; Mr. Walter Wagg, Mindemoya, for the township of Carnarvon; Mr. W. Kennedy, Providence Bay, for the township of Campbell; Mr. Abraham Hughson, for Assinack and Shequandah; Mr. Ernest Willis, Little Current, for the township of Howland.

#### Guelph.

Mr. Hugh Blain, of the Ontario Sugar Co., in speaking at a meeting in Guelph said on the face of things, there was probably no place which presented better appearances than Guelph. The city was centrally located, it had both lines of railways, the price of fuel was reasonable, we had the lime stone and pure water. All those things had to be considered; but, after all, the great basis on which the company must rest their expectations of establishing a successful industry of this kind was the raw material and the quality of that was greater than the situation. They would recognize this when he said that one per cent. in the sugar product of the beets would make a difference in the turn over of a factory, such as was proposed to establish, of \$40,000 or \$50,000. The soil they wanted was a clay loam with some lime mixture in it. He assured the local representatives present that the committee would not overlook any advantages that might come from this section, but they would try to select the place that would be most in the interest of the company. For many reasons, and for this one particularly, that this is to be one, and probably the only one, of the pioneer industries in this line, it was of the utmost importance that they should make it a successful industry.

#### German Methods.

An error of cultivation resulting in inferiority is to be noticed in

present methods of ground preparation. The beet requires above all things as intensive cultivation as any other garden crop. The soil must be pulverized, it must be airy and the soil that offers these advantages is the best adapted for sugar beet culture. To secure this ground preparation, we plow deep with plows drawn by horses, and plows drawn by steam. The latter always gives the best quality of beets. There is nothing to be said against the method of plowing the beet field, so long as it goes deep enough to be effective. But I want to say something regarding the proper time for such plowing. An old German adage says, that the beet field is to be plowed before winter, and another says, the beet field must be plowed as long before winter sets in as possible. This principle is eternally right. Ground that is not broken before winter sets in, remains hard and does not absorb the moisture as the plowed field does. A hard rain which enters 70 cm. deep on a plowed field will only penetrate 31 cm. on the unplowed field. Much of the moisture of the latter field is absorbed again by the atmosphere, and the beet suffers irreparable loss, as a consequence. Prof. Hellriegel had shown by conclusive experiments carried on through many years, that moisture is absolutely necessary, to insure sugar contents and quantity, and the ratio of weight and sugar contents depends directly upon the moisture absorbed.

He has shown that for every one pound of beet flesh, juice and fibre produced, the beet leaves and roots absorb 300 to 400 pounds of moisture, and that it is this absorption that creates the sugar contents. Only 25 per cent. of the beet in its present stage of culture is dry substance. A single ton of beets therefore requires 10,000 pounds of water to mature properly. The leaves on this same ton of beets would weigh about two-thirds as much as the beet roots, and these leaves again contain and absorb another 10,000 pounds of moisture during the growing season. The beet absorbs during its six to seven months of growth more than half of the entire rain supply given the soil in central Germany. It is obvious that the beet grower must do all in his power to

retain this moisture for the beets. Early fall plowing best meets this requirement. Snow and rain supply this moisture. To retain them as far as possible for the nourishment of the beet it is also necessary to plow as early in the fall as at all possible. To neglect this early plowing may mean diseased beets, small quantity and inferior quality.

There are, however, in Germany at this time, hundreds of acres that are going to be devoted to raising beets, that have not been fall prepared. In order to make up for the loss of timely preparation in the fall, as far as lies in the beet growers power, he must plow as early in the spring, as the weather will permit. He must not allow anything to stand in his way. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, regardless of mud and water, plow he must. And then too, he must plow just as deep as at all possible. He must stop every drain that may be carrying the water away from his beet field. Bank up the field if necessary to stop these life arteries for the beets. In this way he can in a measure, make up for lost time. Fall plowing is to retain the moisture. Spring plowing must aim to secure every bit of moisture for the beet field.—Ressnag.

One of the benefits resulting from the establishment of the sugar beet industry is that it affords employment for a class of people that have either been small wage earners or no wage earners at all. Girls and boys are found in the fields who have never before had the opportunity of earning money during the holidays, and with a careful foreman they can soon be learned to do the work most satisfactorily.

A thousand-legged worm was taken from the cheek of John Shafer, of Shelby, Ohio. He was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war, and spent a great deal of his time at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The physicians who performed the operation state that Shafer was most probably stung by some mysterious insect. His cheek was swollen to twice its normal size.

## The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner Lake and  
Kirtland Streets,

Cleveland, Ohio

New York Office:  
220 Broadway.

Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and  
Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.

# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders, \$1; Sheep Breeders, \$1; Swine Breeders, \$2.

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

### Help Wanted.

Competent farm hand, to work by the year in Brant County. Must be able to milk and to tend to stock must be thoroughly trustworthy and capable of taking temporary management. Young man with some education preferred; also one who neither uses tobacco nor any alcoholic liquors. Good wages and permanent employment for the right sort of man. Correspondence solicited. No. 843. a.

Wanted, a trustworthy, capable man to take full charge of a 100 acre farm near Sherbrooke. House, barns and other buildings on the premises. No. 853. a.

Wanted, a young man to do general farm work on a farm near Sherbrooke. No. 853. a.

Wanted a good man to work on a farm in the County of Dufferin. Must have a thorough knowledge of feeding stock and taking care of horses, must be able to milk and do all kinds of farm work. Will pay \$250.00. Free house and wood, potato patch and cow kept. No. 950. b.

### Situations Wanted.

A position wanted by a young man of 27 years of age, who has been brought up on a stock farm, and has had the care where Short-

horn, beef cattle, imported sheep, swine and horses have been kept. Willing to work with ambition to become manager where the proprietor has not the time to devote to this line of business. Gentle with stock. Total abstainer. To begin work about December 1st. Wages wanted according to responsibility. No. 957. a.

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

### Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

### Fall Fairs and Exhibitions.

So many of the fairs in the Province of Ontario have dwindled down to mere horse racing contests, that it is a pleasure to note this year that many of the best district associations are bestirring themselves in new directions.

In the Ottawa Valley District,—largely through the efforts of Mr. F. W. Hodson and Mr. H. B. Cowan, of the "Ottawa Valley Journal,"—the fairs have been arranged in consecutive order. Expert judges of live stock have been appointed to go from one fair to another and judge all the live stock. Mr. J. G. Hamner, of Mount Vernon, the noted Shropshire breeder, is judging the sheep; Mr. J. E. Brethour the celebrated Yorkshire breeder, of Burford, is judging the hogs, while Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick Que., and Mr. Geo. Gray,

of Newcastle, are judging the horses. The appointment of such men assures careful and correct methods of judging, and the animals which secure the awards must be the best animals on the grounds. It is expected that this will do away with a lot of local jealousies, and as these men are prepared to give their reasons for the awards before the animals leave the ring, the educational value can hardly be estimated.

### MUSKOKA FAIRS.

The Muskoka Districts, which are often considered barren wastes by those who have never visited that part of the country, contain many progressive farmers. These farmers are for the most part Old Country men, who have been accustomed to handling good live stock and know a good animal when they see it. This year at Huntsville, Utterson, Bracebridge and Gravenhurst, they have asked for an expert judge for dairy stock and dairy products. We were fortunate in securing for them the services of Mr. J. W. Hart, Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, and it is not necessary to state that he has given them perfect satisfaction. In some instances the local Farmers' Institute arranged for a meeting in the evening of the day the Fair was held, and Prof. Hart gave them a talk on matters pertaining to the dairy industry.

### ORILLIA FAIR IN LINE.

We also had an application for expert judges from the directors of the Orillia Fair, as the following clipping from a local paper will show:—

"Resolved in everything to be thoroughly up-to-date, the directors decided to give a trial to the new system of judging which is being inaugurated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. They have applied to Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, to supply judges for the cattle, sheep and swine, who will be competent to give practical addresses upon the points which should be found in the various breeds, and he has promised to do so. The judges will also state publicly their reasons for awarding prizes. Properly carried out this should make the usually rather dull business of judging to be one of the most interesting features of the show. It should, besides, be most instructive, and will be a step in the direction of giving greater educative value to agricultural shows. The Directors are to be congratulated on their promptness in taking the matter up, and so ensuring that Orillia will be one of the first places to adopt the new system. It is expected that

this move will add largely to the exhibits in cattle, sheep and swine, by adding to the interest taken in these departments."

We secured the services of Mr. Drummond, of Myrtle, who last year judged the Ayrshires at New York State Fair, and was invited to do so again this year, and Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, who judged this year at the Toronto Exhibition, and also at the Pan-American. These gentlemen went not only prepared to judge everything on its merits, but also to give their reasons for so doing.

#### ELMVALE FAIR,

There are no doubt many of our readers who have never even heard of such a place as Elmvald. It is a small town in East Simcoe that has come to the conclusion that they are going to increase their attendance and improve the conditions of their fall fair, and in order to do so must adopt new methods. They have, therefore, secured the services of Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, to judge their live stock on October 9th.

#### WHITBY MAKES A SPECIALTY OF POULTRY.

Situated as it is, surrounded by one of the best agricultural districts in the province, great things are expected from the Whitby Fair, and in many features one is not disappointed. For instance this year the judges of heavy horses were kept busy for five hours judging that class alone, so great were the number of entries in each of the sections.

There is also a poultry fattening station at Whitby, and the people of the south riding of Ontario County are taking a great interest in the business. The directors of the Fair therefore planned and carried out a poultry demonstration at their show, of which the "Weekly Sun" gives the following report:—"The new idea of grafting the Institute system on the fall fairs was successfully put into effect at Whitby, in connection with the Ontario and Durham Counties Exhibition held at Whitby last week. Supt. Gilbert, of the Poultry Department Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and G. R. Cottrell, of Halton County, a member of the Farmers' Institute lecturing staff, were present for the purpose of giving

addresses accompanied by practical demonstrations in connection with the poultry industry. When Messrs. Gilbert and Cottrell began their part of the programme, they found themselves with a moving picture tent immediately on their right, the main building filled with fancy work on the left, a horse race on the right front, and a brass band within a hundred yards. Notwithstanding all these distractions, the dining tent on the ground, in which the poultry lectures and demonstrations were given, was filled to the full by people who paid the closest attention to everything that was said and done. A notable feature was the large number of ladies present. The women of the farm evidently appreciate the fact that poultry is coming to mean for them even more than cows meant a few years ago, in the way of providing ready money for the household expenses."

#### HOW TO INTEREST THE BOYS AT THE FAIRS.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland, who has taken a great interest in Institute matters generally in Durham County, has this year suggested a unique method of interesting the boys in their local fair, offering prizes to boys who could properly label the greatest number of apples. The following clipping from a local paper explains the conditions—

"Hope Fair, October 1st and 2nd. The following is a letter that has been sent to the teachers of each school in the township of Hope, and speaks for itself:

"Duntain, Port Hope, Sept. 23, '01  
"Dear sir—I would be much obliged if you would bring to the attention of the boys in your school the prizes for the judging of apples which will be given at our Agricultural Exhibition at Port Hope, on Wednesday, October 2nd, next. The contest is open to boys from ten to 16 years of age, resident in the township of Hope or in Port Hope. A number of varieties of apples will be mixed together. The contestants will each come in alone and then in the presence of the judges pick out the apples that they know, naming the varieties and grading the quality, best, good or poor. Marks will be given 70 for correct naming of varieties and 30 for judging the quality. The contest will take place on October

2nd. Boys will enter their names and addresses at the Secretary's office on the grounds before 1.30 p. m. when they will be given numbered cards. There is no charge for entry. The prizes are, 1st, \$3, 2nd, \$2, 3rd, \$1.

"I have given these prizes so that our boys may learn something more about apples. Boys generally know where apples are but I want them to study the names and judge the varieties that are best for sale. I hope some of your boys will study up the subject and enter for the prizes.

"Yours sincerely,

"Barlow Cumberland."

#### MILTON FAIR

We had the pleasure of visiting the Halton County Fair at Milton on Friday last, and were particularly gratified with the large entry of horses. The judges were kept busy all afternoon in their several classes, and it was no unusual thing to find 15 to 25 entries in a class.

There was also an executive meeting of the local Farmers' Institute, when plans were formulated for the holding of 16 meetings during the coming fall and winter. Halton has now the largest membership in the province, numbering 718, and they do not propose to allow this number to diminish during the coming year.

#### Killed in a Runaway Accident.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, SECRETARY WEST SIMCOE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Mr. Chas. Lawrence, Secretary West Simcoe Farmers' Institute, Secretary of the Georgian Bay Fruit Growers Association, and President of the Great Northern Exhibition Association was killed on Sept. 26th last while leaving the exhibition grounds. His horse took fright at a hand organ and he was thrown from his buggy, sustaining a fracture of the neck and skull. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Lawrence will be very much missed by the farmers of West Simcoe. He has always been active in all agricultural movements, first in the Grange, then in the Central Farmers' Institute, and ever since in his local Institute, besides being president of his local exhibition for 18 years. A good man has gone to his reward.

## Pan-American Model Dairy

### Report of Herds for Week Ending September 10th, 1901.

Name of Herd.	Date.	Weight of Milk.	Per cent. Fat.	Total Butter Fat.	83 Per cent. Butter.	Value of Butter.	Solids.	Hay.	Green Feed.	Bran.	Corn-meal.	Oats.	Gluten.	Lined Seed Meal.	Cotton Seed Meal.	Grain Total.	Cost of Food.	
Guernsey .....		876.0	41.27	48.54	12.13	123.45	145	1709	195.2	12.0	5.8	115.0	3.8	23.12			4.78	7.35
Jerseys .....		936.0	43.10	50.82	12.69	132.72	104	2271	218.0		40.8	78.10	10.6	23.10			5.49	7.29
Holsteins .....		1362.5	45.04	52.98	13.24	167.72		2386	136.8		70.0	175.0	52.8	21.0			6.11	7.13
Ayrshires .....		1034.8	39.28	40.20	11.54	134.38	85	2207	210.0		105.0		32.13				5.19	6.35
Red Polled .....		874.4	36.09	42.47	10.61	117.41	38	1887	213.2		28.8	81.0	2.10	6.0			4.46	6.15
Brown Swiss .....		1014.6	37.22	43.80	10.94	130.00	78	2052	237.8	150.0	27.8	73.0	4.11	4.11			4.84	6.10
Shorthorns .....		1088.9	40.03	47.09	11.77	142.26	315	1590	210.0	52.8		157.8	7.14	10.14			5.92	5.80
French Canadians.		777.6	32.14	37.81	9.45	104.87	120	1760	174.8		42.0	4.8					3.65	5.80
Polled Jersey.....		657.7	31.42	36.97	9.24	91.63	54	1810	168.0		30.4	48.7	13.12				3.86	5.38
Dutch Belted.....		866.5	36.63	36.04	8.80	106.37	210	1237	196.0	21.0	45.8	68.8	2.10	23.10			4.77	4.03

## The Farm Home

### When Winter Winds Do Blow.

Press me closer, all mine own,  
 Warms my heart for thee alone,  
 Every sense responsive thrills,  
 Each caress my being fills;  
 Rest and peace in vain I crave,  
 In ecstasy I live, thy slave;  
 Dowered with hope, with promise  
 blest,

Thou dost reign upon my breast;  
 Closer still for I am thine,  
 Burns my heart for thou art mine;  
 Thou the message, I the wire,  
 I the furnace, thou the fire;  
 I the servant, thou the master—  
 Roaring-red hot, mustard plaster.  
 —Burdette.

### The New Girl.

"What shall we do?" is the question asked by many a farm girl to-day. In too many cases she has no choice in the matter, she is simply kept at home by her parents until, to escape the monotony of her life, she marries the first, fairly suitable young man, who presents himself. In many other cases the parents take a deep interest in the question and with the daughters consider the best occupation for the future. In no case should there be strong opposition to the girl's desires.

She is but a tame creature who has no ambition to excel in some particular line, and who is simply content to drift. It is true there have been many girls who have drifted into happiness, while others I have known have drifted into lives of very doubtful pleasures and over the cataract finding perhaps rest and happiness in another world.

The girl on the farm naturally, looks to the city and thinks, "there only, is life worth living." Her desires city-ward should not be checked but she should be allowed to go there occasionally to visit, or if this is not possible then for short periods to earn something. She will learn thus to love and appreciate her farm home or will find the employment for which her taste and training fit her.

Would it not be beneficial to consider some of the many situations open for girls and also the benefits or disadvantages connected with these situations? Are there not many women and girls, readers of these columns who have had experiences of country and city life that would, if related in our Home Department, be helpful to other girls. Not long since I received a letter of thanks from a happy young mother, who some years before had asked my advice as to the advisability of remaining single, in a comfortable home and having plenty of spending money, or of accepting the love and companionship of one who was beginning to occupy a considerable portion of her thoughts. While no one can tell what line it is best for another to follow, yet others' experiences may often become helpful either by

warning or as an encouragement to others. Recently in looking over the many columns of "want" advertisements in a large city daily I thought it would not be difficult for a girl to select the employment which would probably prove most remunerative. In labor as in other articles for sale we are told, that it is the supply and demand which regulate the prices. In this case the demand seemed to be for domestic servants, house maids, cooks, nursemaid and general servants. I am convinced that a thoroughly trained, skillful, honest and intelligent girl can almost command her own price in any of these lines.

Two cases that came to my notice within the last few weeks were of cooks who get five dollars and seven dollars a week, with board and washing. This would be equal to at least thirty to forty-five dollars per month, and taking into consideration the saving through being able to wear cheaper work dresses would bring the saving at the end of the year well up to that made by the very best paid of our teachers and away beyond hers who teaches for two hundred a year. The stenographer and typewriter, too, if she be intelligent, educated and quick can command a high salary but she must be all these or she need not seek a situation, only four were wanted in that city daily. Next above the servant girl according to the social scale would come the factory girl. Why she should be ranked lower than the girls in other employments I am not able to say. I know some, who are splendid girls, one in my mind at present would grace, both by her beauty and her manner, a gathering of the elite of Canada. She is tall, straight, strong and supple with golden hair and a complexion that the country girls might envy. Whatever factory girls in other lands may be the Canadian factory girl is certainly neither coarse, vulgar, stupid, nor lacking in the refinement, grace and wittiness and accomplishments of the average Canadian girl, and as a rule she is better paid than her sister the shop girl. The life of the girl behind the counter seems to have the greatest attraction for the average farm girl. To her it seems all life, brightness and variety. She thinks to be always handling the bright, new goods and seeing the many faces would be happiness complete. Next week we will consider if this is so, also some other types of the new girl.

—M. E. Graham.

### Hints by May Manton.

WOMAN'S JACKET, NO. 3937.

To be Made With or Without the Applied Yoke.

Short jaunty jackets that extend only a few inches below the waist line, take a permanent place among the latest styles and will be much worn both en suite, with skirts to

match, and as general utility wraps. The applied yoke is a marked feature and stamps the garment as being up-to-date, at the same time that it is generally becoming.

The smart model shown is made of zibeline in the new shade of garnet, but corduroy in dark blue, gray, brown and tan is exceedingly fashionable for walking, shopping and out-door sports, and all suiting materials are appropriate, while chevrot and convert cloth make satisfactory jackets for general wear.

The backs fit snugly to the figure, being cut with side backs and under-arm gores but the fronts are loose fitting and include single darts only. The yoke is applied over the cloth, but can be omitted when preferred and the little coat left plain, as shown in the small cut. The neck is finished with a regulation coat collar and lapels, but the velvet facing is applied in a novel manner, the edge being cut in the Van Dyck points that appear in the newest designs. The sleeves are in bell shape and flare becomingly over the hands.

To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of material 44 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 50 inches wide will be required when yoke is used; 2 yards 44 inch or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 50 inches wide when jacket is made plain.

The pattern 3937 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.



3937 Woman's Jacket,  
32 to 40 Bust.

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

The etiquette that makes us do an insincere act is an etiquette to be avoided. Honesty of action is the foundation of the finest manners.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

### The Nose Indicates Character.

"A large nose is always an unfailing sign of a decided character," writes Blanche W. Fischer, in an article on "Reading Character from the Face" in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "It belongs to the man of action, quick to see and to seize opportunity. A small nose indicates a passive nature, one less apt to act, although he may feel as deeply. He will have many theories, while the possessor of a large nose will have deeds to show. Persons with small noses are most loving and sympathizing, but their friendship is not the active kind.

"A nose with the tip slightly tilted is the sign of the heartless flirt. A long nose shows dignity and repose. A short nose, pug-nacity and love of gawdy. An arched nose—one projecting at the bridge—shows thought. A straight nose shows an inclination toward serious subjects. A nose that turns up slightly indicates eloquence, wit and imagination. If turned up much it shows egotism and love of luxury. A nose that slopes out directly from the forehead, that shows no indenting between the eyes, indicates power. If the nose is indented deeply at the root the subject will be weak and vacillating. A nose that turns down signifies that the possessor is miserly and sarcastic.

### Every Wife Should Have an Allowance.

It is one of the most humiliating elements in woman's life in America to-day, and one of the phases which is most uncomplimentarily reflective upon American husbands, that a just allowance is withheld from many wives. No matter how small the allowance may be, so long as it is fair in proportion to the income earned, every wife should have a purse of her own, sacred to herself and her needs, and free from the slightest intrusion on the part of her husband. Every wife is entitled to this, and no young man—I care not how small his income nor what his reasoning may be—starts married life aright who withholds that courtesy and that right from his wife.—Edward Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal for October.

### Well Worth Remembering.

A little incident in connection with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall's visit to Ottawa is worth reprinting. It occurred during the lumbermen's display on the Ottawa river, and is contained in the following from The Globe's report of the proceedings:

"But the sweetest morsel was reserved to the last. A very prominent figure in all the operations of the day was a shanty boss of huge girth named Wm. Whissel. He is Mr. W. C. Edwards' shanty boss and a famous man in the pine regions. His Royal Highness had thanked the men for the exposition of their calling that they had giv-

en and declared it was one of the most interesting in the whole course of their extensive tour. Mr. Whissel undertook to reply. He began in French, but the crowd called out "En Anglais," and after explaining that he did not know English very well he switched off into that language. He said he had been all his life in the lumber woods, having first worked for Mr. Edwards, or Messver Edouard, as he called him. "I see Messver Edouard make a heap of money," he continued, "and I started business for my own way. I thought I make money, but I make mistake instead. I lose my shantee and I had nodding. Worse nor dat, I owed seventeen tousand dollar. Messver Edouard say to me: 'William, come work for me again,'" and I go work for him, but how I pay seventeen tousand dollar? My old modder say to me: 'William, you be good man and pay your debt.' I went to God and say: 'God, how I pay seventeen tousand dollar?' and there was no answer."

The old man was wholly sincere, but the manner in which all this was said was irresistibly amusing, and the Duke and Duchess and everybody else laughed heartily. He finished by saying—"I build shantee for de King and Queen, and perhaps some day when William get old they will build shantee for him." Their Royal Highnesses shook hands with Mr. Whissel and will not soon forget his speech."

### Don't Drink During Meals.

Be careful to limit the amount of water and fluids which you take during meals, since large quantities of these, especially ice-water hinder digestion. Not more than one glass of water should be taken during each meal. In order to quench the thirst which is so apt to clamor for water at meals, an eminent authority suggests taking a glass of hot water fifteen or thirty minutes before meals. This acts especially well in the morning, as it cleanses the stomach.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

### Hand-Painted Hats Are The Thing.

One of the newest specialties in Paris this season is the hand-painted hat. The other day I saw an exquisite creation of black velvet with a brim quilled in such a way that the velvet apparently formed great rose petals, on each of which was a painted golden feather.—Katharine de Forest, in the October Ladies' Home Journal.

Brains and great executive ability are potent factors in a man's success, but without the firmest and most thoroughly grounded principles of cardinal honesty they are factors which cannot make for success. It is the combination of great ability and sterling integrity that places men in control of large interests and keeps them there.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

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

# "Baby's Own Soap"

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it  
for Nursery and Toilet use

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap Mfrs., Montreal

One of the quaintest epitaphs to be found in all England (says "Household Words") keeps green the virtues of an old pie woman of Oxford—

"Here in the dust, the mouldy old crust

Of Nell Batchelor lately was shoven;

Well versed in the arts of pies, custards and tarts,

She knew every trick of the oven. When she'd lived long enough, she made her last puff,

A puff by her husband much praised,

But now here she doth lie, to make a dirt pie,

In hopes that her crust will be raised."

There were only four neighbors in Tucker's general store at the crossing of the plank ridge and the State road, when Silas Slosson entered.

"How be ye, boys?" he said, collectively.

"How be ye, Si?" was the reply. "How's th' ol' lady?"

"'Baout th' same; don't see much change."

Silas crossed the store to the counter, behind which stood Tucker, his face wreathed in mercantile smiles, his fat hand pressed against the varnishless table.

"Whattel it be, Mistur Slosson?" he asked.

"Haow much ye gittin' fer C sugar?" replied the prospective customer.

"Six cents."

"Phew-w-w," whistled Silas, "gone up, ain't it? Didn't hev t' pay no sich figger fer t' las' I bot'."

"Thet so?" inquired Tucker with surprise. "Haow much d'ye hev t' giv'?"

"Five cents an' a hall."

"Thet so? Haow much ye want?"

"Paound."—Detroit Free Press.

Grocer—Yes, sir, this granogrino is the best breakfast food on the market. It is predigested—

Mr. Fadsby (shuddering)—Bless my soul! By whom?



# The Farming World.

PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Publisher, . . . . . D. T. McAINSH,  
Editor, . . . . . J. W. WHITTON, B.A.

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Itchy Legs on Colt.

J. G. writes: "I have a Clydesdale filly one year old, which I took inside the other night. She seemed well in health, but her hind legs were swollen almost round in the morning. I turned her out and the swelling was all away by noon. I repeated the same at night and she was again swollen in the morning. I may add that her legs are all scurf and scales and she keeps rubbing her legs on each other."

From the symptoms given in the foregoing the case seems to be a case of simple eczema accompanied by a scurf or scaly condition of the legs. It may arise from a change of diet, weather, or some constitutional derangement or from some irritating matter affecting the skin on the leg. The scurf and scales are caused by small eruptions and the exudation of a thin fluid, which is by the action of the air formed into a thin crust. This induces great itching in the parts, and causes the animals to rub one leg over the other and the stamping of the feet. A good remedy is to wash the legs every third or fourth day with the following mixture: One wineglassful of Jay's fluid, mixed well with three quarts of cold, soft water. At the same time give in a bran mash, half-ounce each of carbonate of soda and flower of sulphur, every night for a week and then every other night for ten days or a fortnight.

### Pan-American Notes.

The pigeon show will take place from Oct. 21st to 26th. This exhibit has been left to the very last

to permit the different birds to gain their full plumage.

The largest bull at the Pan-American is a Shorthorn that weighs twenty-seven hundred and fifty pounds. The smallest full grown animal is a French Canadian cow and she weighs less than four hundred. Between these extremes are all sizes but only one quality and that is the best and most valuable that the continent affords.

The fattest cattle at the Pan-American are the Polled Durhams owned by J. H. Miller, of Peru, Ind. Several of these weigh a ton each and they are as fat as butter.

Perhaps the oddest feature of the Pan-American cattle show is a consignment of wild range steers direct from the Canadian Northwest. They are sent as an advertisement of what can be accomplished in that country without shelter or additional feed. Some of these animals are plenty fat enough for beef and they are all large and heavy. Their weight will range from thirteen hundred to eighteen hundred pounds each. Cowboys accompanied them with their plains' outfit of ponies and lassoes, but they deemed it necessary to build a wire corral to extend from the cars to the enclosure as they could afford to take no chances with such wild stock.

The horse exhibit will be shown this week and the next and the judging will be done the first week. This poultry exhibit will follow on Oct. 21st and continue for two weeks.

In the wool exhibit there are fleeces shown from Chili, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Salvador and other Central and South American countries. Argentine alone is showing two hundred samples.

An interesting exhibit in one of the stock buildings is designed to illustrate the latest improved shearing machinery. A platform has been erected about three feet above the floor and a number of machines installed thereon. Some of these machines are operated by electric power while others are driven by hand. Twenty sheep are brought each morning from the East Buffalo Stock Yards and some one of these is sheared every half hour during the day. One of the operators claims a speed of one and one-half minutes to take the fleece from an ordinary sheep.

Another side issue in connection with the sheep show is a consignment of range sheep from the Canadian Northwest Territories. These are sent not to represent any special breed, but more as an advertisement of what the rich grasses and vigorous climate of the far Northwest will do in the matter of raising sheep without extra feed or artificial protection except in the crudest and simplest form.

It is an interesting fact that twelve years ago the original stock from which these sheep were derived was very small. Thirty-five pounds dressed weight was about the average at that time, while ninety pounds would come nearer the present weight. Careful breeding has of course had a great deal to do with this increase, but the native pasturage and even climate no doubt rendered this phenomenal improvement possible.

### The Dairy Breeders at Buffalo.

The breeders of dairy cattle met at the Pan American during the cattle exhibit and discussed the breeds and breeding of dairy cattle. Mr. E. Van Alstyne, Supt. of the Model Dairy, acted as chairman. Supt. Gregg, of the Minnesota Farmers' Institute system gave an interesting talk on what should constitute the good points of the dairy sire and the dairy cow. He elaborated on the necessity of bringing out strong constitutional points to support the important dairying elements, and that they should be bred for health, strength and dairy qualities and not be allowed to run to beef.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, of Waterville, N. Y., gave his experience in the English markets and commented on the fact that he found very little American butter or American cheese in England. He had inquired the reason for this and had been told that the dealers had not sufficient confidence in American goods. This Mr. Eastman thinks is due to the vast amount of fraud that is practiced, and he further drew a parallel between the methods of doing business in the United States and Canada, and made the point that our Canadian friends make goods that will stand the test, that their dairy industry is based on future prospects, while Americans work for the greatest possible immediate profit.

Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College indulged in a few

### How the Breeds Compare.

Report of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, giving totals of each herd complete from the commencement of the test, May 1st, up to and including the week ending September 17th, 1901.

NAME OF HERD.	Lbs. Milk.	Amount of Butter.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Value Hay fed.	Value Silage fed.	Value Grain fed.	Total Cost of Feed.	Profit.
Holstein	30849.8	1151.61	287.85	28.58	16.16	78.23	123.55	164.84
Shorthorns	20747.9	1043.99	260.99	29.56	16.05	77.55	121.06	137.33
French Canadian	20025.7	907.86	227.07	17.83	13.92	51.66	87.99	139.07
Guernsey	22213.4	1169.51	292.37	29.72	12.20	64.38	105.30	187.07
Ayr-hires	20370.1	1124.53	281.13	27.94	13.75	65.37	107.06	174.07
Polled Jerseys	16479.5	884.44	221.11	27.64	9.72	46.68	84.04	137.07
Jerseys	21736.4	1135.87	251.95	25.18	13.27	65.97	104.42	179.53
Dutch Belted	19628.0	771.94	192.98	25.35	10.81	63.31	100.45	92.53
Red Polls	23403.6	1070.91	267.72	25.99	13.40	66.89	106.18	161.54
Brown Swiss	25103.6	1049.15	262.29	34.06	12.50	67.55	114.11	148.10

pleasantries at the expense of his United States' friends and then gave an entertaining talk on the manner in which the work was carried on at the College Station. In his opinion a cow that does not yield 6,000 pounds of milk or 200 pounds of butter per year should be gotten rid of. He had obtained the best results from heifers raised on the premises.

Mr. Hoxic, Supt. of Advanced Registry for the American Holstein Friesian Association, thought that there was plenty of room for the different breeds and that they were all valuable and if we had a few more we would profit by the additions. He claims for the Holsteins great vitality—the strongest in fact of any breed. He compared vitality with power, the two terms being, in his estimation, synonymous. He made no distinction between vitality and constitution, as a good constitution enables a cow to make great records and to withstand severe climatic changes, in which case he thought the word hardihood was but another term for vitality or constitution. He recommended Holstein milk for family consumption for the same reason that strong, vigorous healthy constitutions enable them to furnish the best possible milk.

Mr. Winslow, Secretary of the American Ayrshire Association gave a short history of the Ayrshire for 150 years in Scotland where from necessity the Ayrshire cow had often endured severe cold, got her living on the moors wherever she could find anything, and support her owners. Weighing 600 pounds, she is considered a medium size, which for dairy purposes is eminently superior. They are always hungry, will eat all you feed them and make the best use of all they get. The quality of Ayrshire milk is good. It is particularly adapted for the milk-man when there are so many milk inspectors about. The Ayrshire has never been advocated as a butter cow but wherever she has been given a trial it has been found that she produces a large quantity of good butter at a small cost. While the cream will not rise so quickly when the milk is set, that objection vanished into thin air when the cream separator was invented. Though not advocated for beef, the butchers like it as they are thick in the loin and cut up well and has a good flavor. As a persistent milker she has no equal. There is, in fact, some difficulty in drying them off. He thinks the Ayrshires give the best results for the least outlay.

Charles A. Hills, of Rosendale, Wis., represented the Guernseys and gave a brief history of their importation into that country, stating that not until 1870 was there any great number of Guernseys in the United States. He pointed with pride to the Guernsey record at the World's Fair as well as demonstrating their capacity for producing a large quantity of exceedingly fine and highly colored butter as well as the net profit de-

rived therefrom above the cost of their keep, he mentioned especially the high color that seems to carry with it a very fine flavor.

Dr. Sanford, of Washington, D. C., in a capital address on live stock statistics and the extension of this trade made the significant statement that the number of cattle in the United States is decreasing proportionately as the population increases. What this means to the cattle interests of this country can be well imagined.

In the Centre of Africa the fame of Pain Killer has spread. The natives use it to cure cuts wounds and sprains, as well as bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there's only one Pain Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

**Barred Rock Cockerels**

R. M. LEE

Box 323

GALT

**"VIGILANT" NEST**

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE  
(Patented Can. & U.S.)

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

Simple—Effective—Durable

No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mfg. Co., 15 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



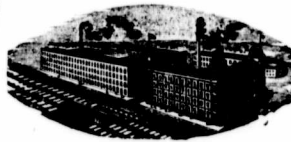
CHICKENS  
DUCKS  
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**WANTED**

We forward empty crates to any express office in Ontario, and pay express charges both ways. As we have a steady demand for all the birds we can procure we would be pleased to purchase poultry at all times of the year and in any quantity. Write to us for further particulars, and if you have any time to purchase for us you will find it a very profitable employment.

Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited - Davisville P.O.  
Toronto Telephone, North 1032.

**BELL .. PIANOS ... AND  
.. ORGANS.**



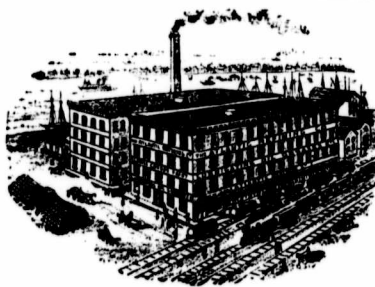
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BELL is the Musician's Favorite

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**Big  
Thing**

LOOK INTO IT

**Elastic  
Carbon Paint**

Is especially adapted for Farm Buildings, Machinery, Wagons, in fact, everything that needs paint.



**Atlantic Refining Company,** Foot of Jarvis Street, TORONTO, ONT.

## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### Horses

A big price was recently paid for a sensational saddle mare when Mr. E. E. Swathers of New York, gave Gen. John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky., \$3,000 for the bay saddle-bred mare, Alberta. This is a daughter of that famous Black Squirrel horse Highland Denmark, which has had few equals in Kentucky as a progenitor of handsome horses, and her dam is Miss Fullenwider. Alberta is a mare of size and substance and rare beauty, with enough action for successful showing work.

#### Cattle

At a sale of Shorthorns held at Plover, Iowa, in September, the average for 47 head sold was \$202.40. Six bulls were sold at an average of \$82.50 each, and 41 females at \$224.51 each.

Mr. M. H. Parlee, proprietor of Spruce Grove Stock Farm, N. S., has recently sold four Leicester ewe lambs to a party in Newfoundland, and 1 Berkshire sow in pig goes to the same party. Three Leicester rams go to Alexander Anderson for an Agricultural Society in Cape Breton, N. S. Among other recent sales of stock are one Yorkshire boar to Wm. W. Simpson, Manchester, N. S.; one Yorkshire boar to Chas. R. McLeod, Tatamagouche, N. S.; two Berkshire boars to J. F. Tweedale, Perth Centre, N. B.; one Yorkshire sow to Fred. K. Marston, Meductic, York Co., N. B.; one Yorkshire sow to A. C. Fawcett, Upper Sackville, N. B. This is the second lot of stock Mr. Parlee has sent to Newfoundland which proves his stock is doing well in that locality.

John Macdonald, proprietor of Bloomfield Stock Farm, Shubenacadie, N. S., has purchased two Ayrshires calves under 6 months old from Fred S. Black, of Springvale Farm, Amherst, N. S. Both of these animals are by the celebrated Matchless II and will no doubt be heard from later.

A great many orders were booked by the Canadian cattle exhibitors at the Pan-American. As a result of the splendid showing made a renewed demand has already arisen for Canadian breeding stock. In Ayrshires, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, sold three to the Kansas Agricultural College and two to New York State. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., sold three head to go to Booneville, N. Y. W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que., sold several to New York State breeders; James Boden, of R. Reford & Co., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., sold four head one of which went to Southern California. In Guernseys W. E. Massey, sold two head; In Shorthorns, Hon. Thos. Greenway

sold six head to go to Nebraska. McDonald Bros., sold their second prize calf for \$200. Enquiries were numerous for all the breeds of cattle, but quite a few of the exhibitors, including W. D. Flatt and H. D. Smith, did not offer any of their exhibits for sale. The demand seemed to be equally as good for dairy cattle as for beef cattle and no doubt a great deal of good will result to Canada from the display made.

#### Sheep

Messrs. Strode & Dorsey, Montana, have recently shipped to A. G. Morgan, of Manitoba 2,200 head of high class sheep to found a sheep plant in Assiniboia. In addition Mr. Morgan purchased a number of half bred Rambouillet ewes from the same firm.

An important shipment of pure-bred Lincoln ram lambs was recently made to Colorado from the London district. They were selected from the well-known flocks of Captain T. E. Robson, M. P. P.; Robt. Robson and Graham Walker Ilderton, and Ralph Bros., Ballymote, Ont. These were a very fine lot and will well represent Canada in the Western States.

Mr. P. J. Schaf, of St. Paul, Ind., writes The American Sheep Breeder, that he has just arrived home with the best car load of Oxford ram and ewe lambs that ever left Canada. They are from the fold of Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ontario, and are not the first purchase by Mr. Schaf from the famous "Farnham" flock, that gentleman having made several former shipments from "Farnham Farm" and always with great satisfaction to himself. Mr. Schaf has recently purchased an additional farm and will devote his time and energies exclusively to the breeding and handling of Oxfords and high-class poultry. He will sell some very nobby rams and ram lambs at a bargain in order to make winter room for the new importation. Most of the lambs recently purchased are from Mr. Arkell's handsome imported ram "Bryan."

Though the American sheep market is a little dull at the present time owing to the western ranges being overloaded with sheep and which they are running on to the market because of the prospective scarcity of feed, Canadian exhibitors report quite a number of sales of sheep at the Pan-American. In Dorset Horns, Major McGillivray reports the sale of ten and M. N. Empey, Napanee, one ram to W. S. Page, Bethany, N. Y., with a number of enquiries for others. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., and several others report prospects good in their respective lines.

## Salt In Butter

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

Windsor alt:

"EAGLE" in 100's and 200's. "VICTORIA"

## EDDY'S Parlor Matches

Are put up in neat sliding boxes convenient to handle.  
No sulphur. No disagreeable fumes.  
Every stick a match. Every match a lighter.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

## Milk Tickets

EVERY PATRON OF EVERY FACTORY

Should insist on receiving a monthly statement of the milk delivered from his farm.

Our Ideal Milk Ticket is used by all the best factories. 25c. a hundred, \$2.00 a thousand.

Sample Card Free

Address—

**THE FARMING WORLD**

Confederation Life Building,  
Toronto

## For Best PORTLAND CEMENT

Address—

**The Rathbun Company**  
310 Front St. West, Toronto

**Cattle at Buffalo.**

Mr. E. B. Elderkin, Canadian Live Stock Commissioner to the Pan-American has issued the following comparative statement of the value of the prizes won in the cattle classes at Buffalo:

Canada	U.S.
Shorthorns... ..	\$1,001.60 \$418.00
Herefords... ..	355.00 740.00
Aberdeen Angus	72.50 480.00
Galloways... ..	197.50 247.50
Fat cattle ... ..	110.00 ... ..
Guernseys... ..	130.00 710.00
French-Canadian	402.50 157.00
Ayrshires... ..	430.00 130.00
Holsteins ... ..	412.00 930.00

Total... .. \$3,111.10 \$3,813.40

**The American Poultry Crop of 1901.**

The American poultry crop of 1901 is estimated as being smaller than last year. From reliable sources we learn that throughout the West there will be a smaller crop of turkeys, a material decrease in the supply of ducks and geese and a crop of chickens about the same as last year. Weather conditions which have been of an unfavorable and unsatisfactory character for poultry in its various stages of growth are responsible for a large share of this decrease. The cold, unusually late, wet spring working very unfavorably against the yearly hatches. This was especially so with turkeys. Then the excessively hot weather in some sections and the fertility of the eggs helped to lessen the supply. Many of the early hatchings of chickens did not bring out half the brood, though the second hatchings were better and made up for earlier losses, especially in the case of chickens. Then a considerable portion of the stock was sold off early because of the failure of the corn crop. The crop of turkeys is estimated at about 85 per cent. of a full crop; chickens 95 per cent.; ducks 10 per cent. less than last year, and geese from 10 to 15 per cent. less. It is expected, therefore, that at Chicago and other Western centres poultry, and especially turkeys, geese and ducks, will bring higher prices than for the past few years.

**How to Dress Capons.**

First be sure and not kill them until crops are empty, and that they are fat. A thin capon is not as good as an ordinary chicken, because if not large or a proper capon they are not wanted as a capon or chicken either. Leave feathers on neck from heads down two-thirds way to the shoulders. Leave feathers on two first joints of wings. Leave feathers on tail and half way up the back. Leave feathers on legs from knee joints two-thirds up the hips. All the rest of the feathers come off. Feathers that are removed should be saved and will sell if kept dry and clean. Be careful and keep the capon clean. Wrap paper around the head. Appearances add to the sale and of course price."

**Stock**

**IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM**

10 Young Bulls from one month to four months, bred from Winnie R's De Kol.  
**W. H. SIMMONS,**  
New Drubrah, Ont.

**RETTIE BROS.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS**  
A few choice young animals for sale. **RETTIE BROS.,**  
**NORWICH, ONT.**

**Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxfords**

Sheep of both sexes and all ages, and two bull calves by imported sire for sale.  
**J. W. WIDDIFIED,**  
Uxbridge, Ont.

**Oxford Downs for Sale!**



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

—PRICE REASONABLE—  
**SMITH EVANS, GOUROCK, ONT.**

**OXFORDS AT BRANT FARM**



some good yearling feed rams. Limited number of ram and ewe lambs, splendid type and style. Some aged ewes cheap. Burford Station. Tel. graph & Phone. **H. JULL & SONS**  
Mc. Vernon Ont.

**SHROPSHIRE**

Bred from the best Imported Stock. Also Silver and White Wyandottes.  
**W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

**OXFORDS AT FARNHAM FARM**

50 Superior Yearling and Two Year Rams.  
2 Extra Fine Imported Lambs.  
100 Ram Lambs.  
And a number of good Yearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs.  
—PRICE REASONABLE.  
**HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.**

**FOR SALE**

Pure Bred Improved Yorkshire Pigs.  
**ANNANDALE FARM,**  
**TILSONBURG, ONT.**



**FATTENING AND CONDITION POWDER**

THE great Blood Purifier for Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs. A handful of this wonderful Purina mixed with the usual feed strengthens the nerves, hardens the muscles, and generally invigorates. Recommended by eminent veterinary surgeons in Canada and United States.

**Gustave LaBelle & Co. Montreal, Que**

**OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES**



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

**BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,**  
Barford, Ontario

**Stock**

**Rapids Farm Ayrshires**

Reinforced by a recent importation of 30 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

**Come and See, or Write for Prices**

Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high class imported stock.

**ROBERT HUNTER,**  
Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,  
**Lachine Rapids, Quebec**

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

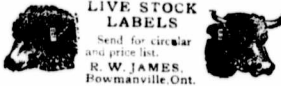
Bred from sweepstakes herd. Young stock of both sexes for Sale.  
**W. H. McCUTCHEON, BRUSSARD, ONT**

**MAPLE LEAF HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES**

...Young Stock for Sale  
**ROBERT NICHOL, BRUSSARD, ONT**

**Yorkshires for Sale**

Bears and Sows 8 weeks to 4 months old; all stock registered of the longily even deep type. Write  
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# Market Review and Forecast

Office of the Farming World,  
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Toronto, Ont.

General trade is not as flourishing in some lines as one could wish. This has been due to a large extent to too much speculation. The Maritime trade is reported not to be as good as usual this year, and remittances are somewhat disappointing in a few lines. While these drawbacks are reported there are encouraging signs as to future trade. Money keeps steady at 4½c to 5 per cent. on call and discounts on commercial paper are steady at 6 to 7 per cent. with a fair amount offering.

## Wheat.

What little change there has been in wheat during the week has been towards easier prices. Under liberal receipts from this side and ample stocks in store, the English market has been depressed during the week with holders considering lower values. There is no speculative enthusiasm in regard to wheat on this side. There is a large movement of wheat from the hands of growers in the States indicating a big yield. Unless there turns out to be a large deficit in Europe, there is nothing to warrant higher prices on this side. The visible supply in the United States and Canada is piling up very fast and is now 35,304,000 bushels. The world's supply in sight is 66,774,000 bushels which although smaller than at this time a year ago is ample for present needs. With this amount to draw from within ten or twelve days European buyers are not likely to get anxious over the situation. Some late reports of threshing indicate a somewhat better yield of Ontario wheat than was at first estimated and it is now expected that the crop will be nearer 20,000,000 bushels than 16,000,000 bushels the first estimate.

The local markets are generally quiet. New red and white are quoted here at 64c to 65½c middle freights and old at 66c to 67½c. Spring is steady at 68c for No. 1 east. Manitoba No. 1 hard keeps steady at 80c, and No. 1 Northern at 77½c grinding in transit. On Toronto farmers' market, new red and white bring 68c to 70c and old 71c to 74c, goose 65c to 66c, and spring fine 68c to 70c per bushel.

## Oats and Barley.

There still continues a good demand for all coarse grains for feeding purposes. Sales of oats are reported as being made east for South Africa, and at Montreal a good local demand exists. The market here is slightly easier at 35c for No. 1 white east, and 34c to 34½c middle freight. On the farmers' market oats being 41c to 43c per bushel.

There is a good export demand for feed barley. Prices are higher

here at 45c to 53c as to quality and point of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market barley brings 48c to 56½c per bushel.

## Peas and Corn

The pea market keeps firm especially for good quality. Quotations here are 70c for No. 2 north and west, 72c east and 71c middle freight. On the farmers' market small peas bring 66c to 69c per bushel.

The corn market is somewhat quiet. Prices are steady, however, at 55c for Canada mixed and 55½c for yellow west in car lots. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 63c, Toronto.

## Bran and Shorts.

Ontario bran in car lots is quoted at Montreal at \$15.00 to \$15.50, Manitoba at \$15.50 to \$16.00, and shorts at \$17.50 to \$18.00. City mills here sell bran at \$14.00 and shorts at \$17.00 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto.

## Potatoes and Beans.

The losses from potato rot have been considerable in certain sections. Potatoes are quoted at Montreal at 60c to 65c per bag in car lots. Cars on track are quoted here at 60c which is considered too high for dealers to handle. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 65c to 75c per bag.

The bean market is weak and lower having declined 65c per bushel within the past ten days. New primes are quoted at Montreal at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel. Car lots are reported offering at Western Ontario points at \$1.42½ l.o.b.

The New York market is also quoted weak and lower.

## Hay and Straw

An excellent export demand continues for hay. Considerable quantities are also in demand for South Africa and this with the home demand makes business pretty active. At some country points east as high as \$8 l.o.b. has been paid for baled hay. At Montreal quotations are \$8.50 to \$9.00 for No. 2 and \$7.75 for clover in car lots on track. Offerings are increasing here and baled hay is quoted steady at \$8.50 to \$9.50 for cars on track. Baled straw is selling at \$5.00 to \$5.50 for carlots on track. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$10.50 to \$12.50, sheaf straw \$10.50 and loose straw \$6.00 per ton.

## Eggs and Poultry.

The egg market keeps firm under a good local and export demand. There have been more cable enquiries during the past few days. The Montreal market is strong, fresh gathered selects selling there at 17c to 18c and fresh gathered straight at 15½c to 16½c in case lots. Prices in the country are advancing and lots of eggs have been bought at points east at 14c to 15c in large lots. The scarcity of supplies has caused an advance here, selects selling at 16c to 17c and ordinary at 14c to 15½c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid eggs bring 18c. to 20c. per dozen.

Receipts of poultry are larger but still prices keep firm at 40c to 50c for dry picked chickens, 30c to 40c for scalded, and 40c to 50c per pair for live chickens. Turkeys are steady at 10c to 11c per lb. for hens and 9c for old gobblers. On the farmers' market here live chickens bring 35c to 55c, dressed 30c to 65c and ducks 60c to 88c per pair. Young turkeys \$1.25 to \$1.75 each or 13c to 14c per lb., old turkeys 10c to 10½c and geese 7c to 8c per lb.

The Canadian Produce Co., 36 and 38 Esplanade East, Toronto, will pay up to Oct. 17, for spring chickens, 6c per lb. For hens (including last year's birds) 3c per lb. For ducklings 5c per lb. Crates supplied free and express paid up to 50c per 100 lbs. of birds. These prices are for live weight.

## Fruit

The local fruit market here has ruled brisk and active of late. Apples sell at \$2 to \$3 per bbl. On the Toronto farmers' market apples bring 25c to 40c per basket.

## Cheese.

The cheese trade of the past week has been very disappointing and has not come up to expectations. The English dealers seem determined not to follow any advance on this side. Generally speaking there has been a decline of from ½c to ¾c and prices are now 1½c to 1¾c below what they were at this time last year. Finest westerns are quoted at Montreal at 9½c to 9.3-6c as against 11½c to 11¾c at this time a year ago. Last year at this time the total shipments from the beginning of the season up-to-date from the United States and Canada showed an increase of over 350,000 boxes, while this year

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THE CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., TORONTO

for the same period there is a deficiency of over 300,000 boxes. Reasoning from this one would expect prices to be a good deal higher this year than they are. One peculiarity of the trade just now is that there is an absence of the seasonal demand which usually comes at this time. And yet the situation looks strong. A few weeks more and the season for making will close and if even a normal demand should spring up prices might advance rapidly. The trend of the market just at present is duller than it has been for some time and is a surprise to those in the trade. Prices at the local markets ranged from 8½¢ to 9½¢ with factorymen inclined to hold. A turning point is expected soon.

#### Butter

After the excited market of a week ago there is a decided lull in butter circles and prices for creamery have dropped fully ½¢ per lb. The export of late have been very heavy, the total this season to date amounting to 306,000 packages as against 220,790 for the same period of last year. The Trade Bulletin's report as to prices at Montreal is as follows:

"The market has lapsed into a dull groove in strange contrast to the active business transacted a week ago; and as a result of the falling off in demand, prices have sagged about ½¢ per lb. sales being made during the past day or two of choice creamery at 20½¢ to 21¢, a few fancy specials bringing 21½¢. About 2,500 pkgs. were reported sold at above figures. Seconds have sold at 19¢ to 19½¢. A lot of very nice Western creamery was placed at 19¢ and a lot of choice at 20¢. It is very difficult to move Western dairy.

Creamery, choice.....	21¢	-21½¢
Fine.....	20¢	-20½¢
Creamery, seconds.....	19¢	-19½¢
Western creamery.....	19¢	-20¢
Western fresh dairy.....	14½¢	-16¢

Creamery is in fair demand here at 18¢ to 20¢ for tubs and 21¢ to 22¢ for prints. Choice fresh made dairy tubs are in good demand at 16¢ to 17¢ and lb. prints at 18¢. A lot of poor stuff continues to arrive but it is not wanted. On Toronto farmers' market pound rolls bring 18¢ to 20¢ and crocks 16¢ to 18¢ per lb.

#### Cattle

There has been a heavy run of live stock during the week. On Friday, the last market day, the run comprised 916 cattle, 3,000 hogs, 1,393 sheep and lambs and 40 calves. The offerings of fat cattle on Friday were about the poorest ever seen on this market, and it would seem as if there was no more good stock in the country. There were not enough good cattle among the lot to supply the demand and consequently prices for these were firm. The offerings were made up chiefly of stockers, feeders, feeding bulls and common to inferior butchers' cattle. There were few exporters of any kind offered. The bulk of the feeders and stockers were not of good breed-

ing. Choice well bred feeding steers are scarce. Of all the steers offered on Friday it would have been hard to have secured a car load of really choice well-bred steers. A great many ill-bred bulls are offered on the market every day and if these are the type used by the farmers the reason for the poor quality of the cattle offered is not far to seek. These mongrel stockers and feeders are not worth from 50¢ to \$1.00 per cwt. of what choice well bred ones would bring. The enquiry seems to be for good heavy well-bred steers. Farmers are asking for these. Good veal calves are scarce and the receipts on Friday were not equal to the demand. There are too many big coarse skim-milk calves offered. Good six weeks' calves well fed are what will bring the highest price.

**Export Cattle.**—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt., and light ones \$4.35 to \$4.70 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 and light ones at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,075 to 1,150 lbs., each sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt., good cattle at \$3.90 to \$4.25, medium at \$3.40 to \$3.65, and inferior to common at \$2.50 to \$3.15 per cwt.

**Feeders.**—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$3.80 to \$4.10, and other quality at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. Feeding bulls for the byres 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. each sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

**Stockers.**—Yearling steers, 500 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$2.75 to \$3.00 off colors, and inferior quality at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt. Light stock bulls 500 to 800 lbs. each sold at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt.

**Calves.**—These are lower at Buffalo. Good to choice veal brings \$6.00 to \$7.25 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves bring \$2 to \$10 each.

**Milk Cows.**—Milk cows and springers sold at from \$30 to \$47 each.

#### Sheep and Lambs

Both sheep and lambs are plentiful and cheap and prices are easy at quotations. Sheep sell at \$3.35 to \$3.40 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Spring lambs sell at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each and \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Erick Bros., East Buffalo, in their weekly circular of Oct. 3rd., regarding Canadian lambs, say:

"The market is steady to strong on the strictly good ewe and wether kinds, but the coarse, heavy fat bucks are slow sale. The strictly choice Canada ewes and wethers are quotable at \$5.15 to \$5.25, with the fair to good kinds at \$5 to \$5.10, and the coarse culls and rough bucks at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Be careful about these buck lambs—the buyers are very particular now and are throwing them out and

they have to be sold around \$4.50 to \$4.75, so govern yourself accordingly."

#### Hogs

A drop in the price of hogs has come at last and it looks as if the regular fall reduction in values had come. But still the outlook is good and there is not likely to be the drop of other years. The deliveries on Friday were the largest of the season, there being some 3,000 on the market while about 4,000 were received at the packing houses direct. Prices dropped to \$7 per cwt. for select bacon hogs and \$6.75 for lights and lats. Unculled car lots sold at \$6.80 per cwt. It was reported that some of the packers in the city did not pay \$6.75 for selects. Lower prices are looked for this week.

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, for the week ending Oct. 12th, will pay \$6.75 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, \$6.75 for heavy hogs, and \$6.75 for lights.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Oct. 3rd, re-Canadian bacon reads thus:

"The market is quiet but steady. Stocks are limited, although the receipts from Canada have been more liberal of late."

#### Horses

There was little business done in horses at Grand's last week. Some 200, mostly rejected remounts, were offered but sales were not as good as usual and quite a number were held over for Tuesday of this week. Good horses are scarce. Prices generally speaking show no change over those of a week ago. Another lot of rejected horses will be offered on Oct. 15th.

### Agriculture on the Yukon.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been investigating the conditions for gardening and some agriculture in the cold interior region of Alaska along the Yukon. Prof. C. C. Georgeson who has had charge of the work reports that although the season was unusually late this year, new potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, and other vegetables were ready for the table before the middle of August and lettuce, radishes and turnips grown in the open had been in use for some weeks. Flower gardens containing a large variety of annuals grown from seed furnished last year were in full bloom. At one point, Rampart rye, seeded the previous fall wintered perfectly and was ripe in July. Spring seed barley had ripened about the middle of August and there was quite a prospect for oats and wheat to mature.

Extensive areas of excellent land were found on the Lower Yukon upon which there was an abundant and often luxuriant growth of grasses over six feet in height. The abundant moisture and long days during the summer months account for the surprising luxuriance of vegetation in that far north region.

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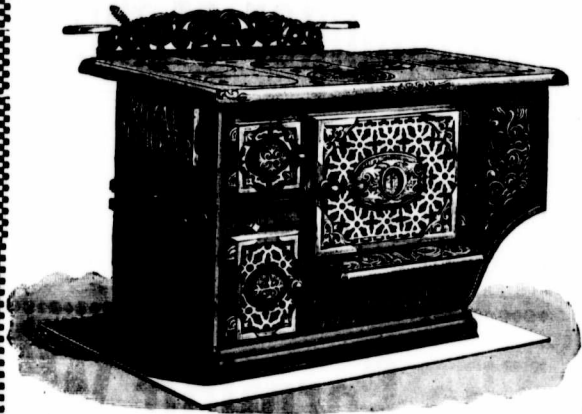
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