

Toronto, September 1, 1903

EXHIBITION NUMBER

\$1.00 a year in advance

THE FARMING WORLD



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

We have in active preparation and shall publish at an early date, an important work of reference for farmers and stock men, entitled **THE FARMER'S HANDY BOOK**. It will contain in concise form, and conveniently arranged for ready reference, information not elsewhere readily accessible. Among the important subjects will be Live Stock, Dairying, Cultivation of the Land, Experimental Farms, Agricultural Colleges, Transportation, Markets, Tables, Diagrams, Facts, Statistics, etc., etc.

As nothing of the kind of all comprehensive has heretofore been attempted in Canada, we believe the book will be received with much favor in all parts of the Dominion.

THE FARMING WORLD
—TORONTO—

Before Going

to the North-West in search of a farm

It Will Pay

to investigate the advantages offered by the free and cheap lands of

New Ontario

**Rich Soil, Pure Water, Good Climate,
Best Markets Easy Terms**

and a crop of timber already grown and ready for harvest, that will, in most cases, more than pay for clearing the land.

For terms, descriptions, etc., apply or write to

HON. E. J. DAVIS

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

TORONTO, ONT.

International Carriage Co.

Buggies
Carriages
Harness

**J.H. MORROW
MANAGER.**

CANADIAN REPOSITORY, Brighton, Ont.

Vehicles & Harness.

We are the only firm in Canada selling to consumers at prices below that paid by agents or dealers for work of the same class wholesale. If interested, get our free Catalogue and prices. Exhibit in the old Implement Building, south wing, facing toward new Main Building. Address—

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO., BRIGHTON, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Harvest Excursions

Will be run on September 15th and 20th; returning until November 16th and 30th respectively, 1903
RETURN FARES TO

Winnipeg	Wapleash	Edmonton	Regina	Saskatoon	Weyburn	Winnipeg	Grand View	Swan River	Red Deer	Strathcona	\$30
Pr. Albert	Esteroed	Calgary	\$28	\$35	\$40						

From all points on Canadian Pacific, to St. Mary, Windsor and East. Apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent for particulars.
Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited."
A. H. HYMAN
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
71 Yonge St., Toronto.

DUNLOP HORSE SHOE PADS



Horse Shoe Pads increase the speed possibilities and add years to the working life of a horse.

They Prevent—

- Spreading of the Hoofs.
- Lameness.
- Straining of the Tendons.
- Cracking of the Hoofs.
- Balking in Winter.
- Shipping.

They make him workable and hardy.

Write to us for our special proposition, mentioning this paper.

The Dunlop Tire Company, Limited
TORONTO

THE... BANK OF TORONTO

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO, ONT.
Paid-up Capital . . . \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . \$2,900,000
Total Assets Over . . . \$24,000,000

Savings Account with Us
will be
A Paying Investment for You.

Interest Paid on
Deposits—
Compounded twice a year

At any of our offices you will receive
courteous treatment and our best
services.

INVEST \$10

in a business that will bring you large returns. Here is an opportunity for people of moderate means to share in the immense profits of what will shortly be one of the greatest industries in the country, and can be done on the easy saving plan of \$10 down and \$10 a month for six months. This makes it possible for readers of this paper to take immediate advantage of this exceptional offer. It presents the best opportunity ever offered to readers of THE FARMER, WORLD. You also pay all draws if desired. Send at once for free booklet to

J. C. SIEMON

Industrial Builder, Confederation Life Building, - - Toronto, Canada

When answering advertisements
always mention THE FARMING
WORLD.

Poultry Raising Free

- 1.—Poultry Raising is a money-making business for the man, woman, boy or girl who is an expert.
- 2.—Do you know that a small flock of hens should give you a clear profit of \$100 to \$600 a year?
- 3.—Have you a properly constructed, warm and well-ventilated poultry house?
- 4.—Do you know the best breeds of fowls, the principles of breeding and mating?
- 5.—Can you produce eggs in winter in paying quantities?
- 6.—Do you wish to know how to make eggs keep?
- 7.—Can you fatten, kill and dress poultry for home and foreign markets so that you will make money by it?

All this and more you are taught by mail in the **Poultry Raising Course** given by

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited

This is a first-class Canadian educational institution, whose teachers are experts.

A **SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY** for every farmer's son and daughter to get a thorough and practical course in **Poultry Raising free.**

Would you like to know more about it? If you are at all interested in the matter, write to THE FARMING WORLD, and we will be pleased to send you full particulars about the course, and how you can get it free.

THOSE WHO REPLY IMMEDIATELY
WILL GAIN AN ADVANTAGE.

SEND THIS COUPON OR WRITE A LETTER
The Farming World, Toronto.
DEAR SIR:—Please send me one of those Canadian Correspondence College's Courses in Poultry Raising, and your offer of free instruction to readers of THE FARMING WORLD.
Name _____
P.O. _____
Prov. _____

The Farming World Man at the Fair.

B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., were successful in carrying off a large number of honors at the recent Winnipeg Fair. Their aged sow, Lady Fawn, won the silver medal. This cow is not only a fine show animal, but holds a record in butter of twenty pounds in one week. The second prize went to their exhibit Pet. In the three-year-old heifer class Brampton Lassie won first place. This heifer has been exhibited four times and was never beaten. Crasoe's Belle took first in the two-year-old heifer class, and the herd also got the third prize, the winner remaining in the West. In the yearlings, their Brampton Queen won first honors, and Messrs. Bull & Son refused an offer of three hundred dollars for her. In calves under one year they captured first place, and in calves of calendar year first and second. In aged bulls first prize and sweepstakes went to Blue Blood, a remarkably fine typical carrying animal, while in the two-year-old class they captured first and in the yearling and calves under one year first and second, and in calves of calendar year second. It will thus be seen that Messrs. Bull & Son have been successful in capturing no less than seventeen prizes, one silver medal and one sweepstake at the great fair in the West. A large number of the prizes were won by gets of their herd bull Brampton Monarch, a number of whose calves are now to be offered for sale.

R. Hunter & Sons will exhibit at the fair a number of really choice and fashionable animals from their herd of Ayrshires. Among them will be a number of new importations, all of them prize winners at the great shows in Scotland. The splendid two-year-old heifer, Queen of Bloom, won first honors three times. Ayrshire Alice, another two-year-old, is a very fine bred-looking animal. A three-year-old cow, Kirkland Sparrow, was a winner of first honors at New Cumbock, another winner there being the aged cow Queen of the Sonnies, a cow of the finest type and quality. A number of Canadian breeds of good quality will complete the herd.

A Thriving Concern.

The Lamb Fence Co.'s new factory, London, Ont., is now as complete and up-to-date as any factory of the kind can possibly be. The building measures 119 feet by 92 feet, and has been specially constructed for the manufacture of fences. Next year the firm expect to fully double this year's output, and considering the deserved popularity of their manufacture, such expectations are by no means unreasonable. They have a nice exhibit on the Toronto Exhibition grounds, and their farm and hog fences are worth inspecting.

Wants Place on Ontario Farm.

A young married man, with a small family, who is holding a responsible position on a farm in England, is desirous of securing a similar position in Ontario. Any responsible farmer requiring the services of such a man may secure his address and further particulars by writing to Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

"The Repository" Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Streets - TORONTO



Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, Saddles, Rugs, Whips, Blankets, and every stable requisite. Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. Private sales every day. Commitments solicited.

Special Unreserved Auction Sales

On Wednesday, September 23rd, at 1.30 p.m.

The great sale of
Trained Polo Ponies, the property of Mr. Henry R. Middleton,
Okotoks, Alta. Catalogues now ready.

And on Wednesday, October 7th, at 1.30 p.m.

Important sale of Imported Shires, all registered, including Prize Winning Stallions and Fillies of the highest order. The property of Mr. S. George MacKness, Northampton, Eng

Write for Catalogue. WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Auctioneer

All above horses will be on view at the Repository for inspection for four days previous to sale



The Safety Fruit Picker at Work.

PUBLISHERS' DESK

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the International Carriage Co., of page 540 which it will pay all interested parties to investigate. They supply catalogues free, with prices and full information. They inform us that owing to the large number of exhibitors applying for space, that they are only able to get space to show two of their staple jobs at the Toronto Fair. But these will be taken as supplied regularly, and not specially as exhibition finished jobs. Look for their exhibit in the old Agricultural Implement Bldg., south wing, facing towards new Main Building.

Half Bottle Cures Spavin

STURTSVILLE, ONT., June 23, 1903.

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co.,
Enochsburg Falls, Vt.
Will you please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success. I had a mare three years ago with spavin and I only used half a bottle and it cured it completely and she has never been lame since, so now I have great faith in your Spavin Cure.

Very truly yours,
Jas. H. Neil.

Sharples' Late Catalogue

Whoever enjoys spicy reading and is at the same time interested in the hand cream separator question, will find a happy combination of the two in the Sharples' Catalogue just now off the press. Our readers are familiar with the positive, fearless style of the Sharples advertisements. The same aggressive spirit characterizes the catalogue from beginning to end, and appeals all the more strongly because there is more room to set the argument down. A very interesting chapter is that in which the progress and gradual development of the doughy Tabular is recounted. The Sharples' factory is the oldest in the country and is rich with first experiments with all the phases of separator making. The advertisement elsewhere gives correct address in writing for catalogue.

Apple Picking With Ease.

The illustration on this page shows the Safety Fruit Picker at Work. Judging from the great amount of labor attached to harvesting the apple crop, this new invention should be of very great help to orchardists. It consists of a rubber-covered wire hood, attached to 12-ft. pole, which grasps the fruit the same as the human hand, tilts it up, and a single twist releases the fruit and drops it down the chute into a canvas bag at the waist of the operator without bruising or coming in contact with the other fruit. It can be operated by a woman or child as easily as by a man. The pole is bamboo, which ensures lightness and stability, and is divided into 8 and 4-foot lengths, which are adjustable and can be used for small or large trees, at the pleasure of the operator. The wire spring which holds the mouth of the chute in position allows for the interference of the branches. The whole outfit weighs only two and one-quarter pounds. The bag is made of canvas duck, and is attached to a steel wire frame, which conforms to the contour of the body and is strong and durable and holds one-half bushel of fruit. It



Tolton's No. 1 Double Root Cutter

Points of Merit:

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

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured.

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

TOLTON BROS. - - GUELPH, ONT.

A MAN

does well to be guided by the experience of other men. One of our customers

WHO BOUGHT A "PRINCESS"

writes as follows: "After having turned the milk from six cows through the separator I

WAS SATISFIED WITH IT

All farmers who are in need of a separator should buy a "Princess." I can't speak too highly of it. It is so easy to clean

AND

it turns so easily that any child can turn it. You

CANNOT PRAISE IT TOO HIGHLY

I enclose the cash and thank you very much for your prompt shipment."

We will send you his name and address, and either he or ourselves will be glad to answer any and all enquiries.

"PRINCESS" CREAM SEPARATORS

Sole Agents—CAMPBELL ARNOTT & CO., TORONTO.

Why is the Magnet like a Paper of Needles?

That is easy—because it has so many fine points. Yes, it has many fine points, and all are readily recognized by dairymen throughout the world, because of the quickness and easy manner in which it can be cleaned, its strength and durability.

Professor Dean, of the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, in speaking of the Magnet Cream Separator, says its chief points are: "Its minimum need of power according to its capacity, general close skimming, steadiness of motion, durability, ease of cleaning, and general convenience." They use a Magnet at the college dairy. That is why the Magnet Cream Separator is like a paper of needles—its points are many and conspicuous.



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KEEP YOUR MONEY IN CANADA

In referring to foreign machines, brought into Canada in pieces, put together, and sold to dairymen and farmers as first-class separators, Professor Dean says: "We are pleased that such a good machine as the Magnet has been designed and made in Canada. Canadian dairymen would do well to enquire into the merits of Canadian-made Separators before purchasing."

Write for illustrated catalogue, or ask our local agent in your locality to show you the Magnet.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

The Petrie Mfg. Company, Limited GUELPH, ONT.

Maritime Provinces Branch—St. John, N.B. P.O. Box 116.

is held in position by a wide canvas strip which goes over the shoulder, with an adjustable snapper to secure it, which is easily detached to facilitate the emptying of bag when full.

Education on the Farm

To farmers, who are desirous of giving their sons and daughters a better education and yet are unwilling for them to leave the farm, we can confidently recommend the Canadian Correspondence College. This college, which is a purely Canadian institution, has courses of interest all. If your boy wishes to become a farmer, he can study at home all the scientific principles which underlie farming. Courses in all the high school subjects are also given by mail and for the girls there is a splendid and most interesting course in household science. We advise all farmers to write to this college for particulars and their free booklet.

Many Horsemen to Gather

The races to be run off at the Central Canada Fair, which commences to be the greatest in the Capital's history, The circuits in Quebec, Ontario and Northern New York conclude the week before and a great number of horsemen, it is learned, will gather at Ottawa and race their horses for the very liberal purses offered. On Monday, Sept. 14th, there will be one trotting and one running event. All the other days there will be two running and one trotting events. The entries close on September 8th. Arrangements will be made so that the track will be in such a condition that it will suit the most particular of the owners of runners.

The Newcombe Piano Company, Limited, whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue, are making rapid strides in capturing business throughout Canada. This company is the outgrowth of the business organized thirty years ago by Mr. Octavius Newcombe, who is now the president of the company. The reputation of the Newcombe pianos is well known. They have been awarded several international triumphs, among these being the Silver Medal and Diploma in New Orleans in 1884, Medal and Diploma at London, England, in 1886; Chicago's greatest award in 1893, and the award of the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900, in competition with nearly three hundred manufacturers.

The exhibit of this company in the new Manufacturers' Building at the Dominion Exhibition, is most artistic, both as regards their piano designs and the decoration of their pavilion, and all interested in pianos are cordially invited to visit both their pavilion at the fair grounds, and their factory and showrooms in Toronto.

We would draw our readers' attention to the advertisement of the Chas. Rogers & Sons, Ltd., a firm which, since the year 1834, has enjoyed an enviable reputation as makers of and dealers in high-class furniture. Such long experience has been productive of facilities which enable Messrs. Rogers to offer their patrons really high-class goods at remarkably low prices. We have inspected the articles advertised in this issue, and have every confidence in recommending them to our readers as very exceptional value.

A Square Offer

THE readers of this journal will not only be interested in, but will be greatly benefited by a magazine such as CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING. We have therefore concluded arrangements with its publishers whereby our readers can secure it in connection with THE FARMING WORLD at a very low price.

Send us \$1.50 and we will send you CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING and THE FARMING WORLD both for one year.

New subscribers receive the remainder of this year free.

THE FARMING WORLD
90 Wellington Street West
TORONTO. - - ONT.

CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

A "lively" magazine—original, bright and full of good cheer is Good HOUSEKEEPING. It has a distinct flavor which fascinates and you help every member of the family—father, mother, daughter, son.

Writers most prominent in their respective spheres are contributing real Good HOUSEKEEPING matter, covering not only the homely details of everyday work, but also in a bright and readable way the principles underlying all vital questions affecting the home life in its broadest sense.



The Oak Hall Clothing Co. commenced an advertising campaign in our paper with this issue—and a more propitious moment could scarcely have been chosen. The crops are in, and the crops are good; the weather is becoming quite chilly in the early morning and at evening. One begins to think of fall wear, and of winter wear. Then, the boys are returning to school, and no doubt there will be many a little pair of pants well ventilated, not by the artificial wear and tear of a grindstone, as depicted on page 592, but as the natural consequence of holiday romps. All that is necessary is to send for a measurement slip, at same time giving particulars of what you wish. When you get the slip, fill it in carefully and return to The Oak Hall. They will do the rest. See their ad.

Artillery's Work in War

That exhibition by Ottawa Field Battery men at the Central Canada Fair in Ottawa should be a thrilling and attractive one. The artillerymen are to give representations of artillery work in war and as men who will take part were in the rear guard action at Lilliefontein, where they saved their guns from the Boers, only by the most determined do or die work, there are none better qualified to give such an exhibition. This is the work over which Gen. Dundonald grew so enthusiastic at the recent camp at Deseronto. The Ottawa fair runs between the 11th and 19th of September and all indications are that it will be the best in the association's history.

The Provincial Winter Fair

The most sanguine person who attended the first annual Provincial Winter Fair, on December 14th and 15th, 1883, in the stables of the Commercial Hotel at Toronto, and there viewed the one hundred and thirty-four entries exhibited, could hardly have expected it to become the strong factor it has in the improvement of the live stock industry.

During the first ten years of its existence the Fair met with many reverses and continued to gradually decline, until 1891, when there were only eighty-one entries, with \$325 paid as premiums. The following year the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations joined with the previous management. This gave fresh impetus and resulted in increasing the number of entries to one hundred and seventy-one, and the amount paid in prizes to \$1,453. Since 1892 each year's show has shown a marked improvement upon its predecessor. Last year there was a total of 3,945 entries, and prizes to the amount of \$7,750 were offered.

For many years the show was transitory, being held each year in the town or city that offered the most favorable inducements. From its inception the Fair has received the hearty support of the County of Wellington and the City of Guelph, and in 1900 their continued interest was manifested by the erection of a magnificent stone structure, which is now the permanent home of the Fair. The location of Guelph being central with good railway facilities, the city is truly meriting its title of "The Smithfield of Canada."

The management of the Fair considers that the prizes now being offered are sufficiently large to bring forth the best fat stock that skillful breeding and feeding can produce, and the prize list for the next Fair, which has just been distributed,

GIVEN AWAY

We will give this watch away absolutely free to anyone sending us six new subscriptions to

The Farming World. Here is a watch that is a credit to anyone who wears it. It is handsome, solid nickel, and is guaranteed not to wear. The special engine turned back adds greatly to the appearance of the watch. It is an excellent time-keeper. In fact you will find that it runs as accurately as any twenty dollar watch. It is manufactured by a well-known firm especially for The Farming World, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to all our subscribers.



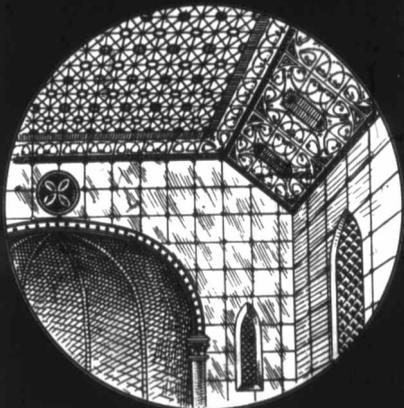
Don't Delay Get to work at once and you will easily persuade six people to subscribe to The Farming World at our low rate of \$1.00 a year.

New subscribers receive the remainder of this year free.

THE FARMING WORLD

90 WELLINGTON ST. W. TORONTO

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE



Church Interiors

Can be attractively decorated by using our embossed Steel Ceiling and Wall Panels. They are beautiful in design. They do not warp, shrink or crack and fall off. They can be placed in position either over old plaster or direct to the joints of a new building.

The Cost

About the same as a good Plaster or a Wood Ceiling. We will send our beautiful new 230-page Catalogue to Architects, Builders and Contractors, Property-owners or any others interested in up-to-date sheet metal building materials on request.

OSHAWA ONT.

E. B. EDDY'S NEW Indurated Fibre Ware



Tubs,
Pails,
Etc.



Superior to
all others

Insist on getting EDDY'S
For sale by all first-class dealers.

shows very few changes from last year. Special attention will be given this year to the selection of lecturers and their topics with the object in view of having practical subjects dealt with by persons of experience and authority. With all the favorable indications the Twentieth Anniversary of the Fair may be expected to eclipse even the grand success of last year.

How Goods Sell

To make a permanent success of advertising any line of goods, the goods themselves must have intrinsic merit. They must be worth the cost and make friends for themselves on their merit, for it is a rare thing to make money from single sales.

The great advertisers do not advertise to make money directly from the first sales. They advertise to introduce their goods and give them an opportunity to get a footing in the communities where they go. If the goods are all right, they are their own best advertisement, and at once introduced will sell.

Those of us who are old enough to remember when the sewing machines and organs were first pushed to sale in the country, know how hard it was to make a sale in a new neighborhood. To get one placed the agent would make almost any kind of terms. He might not have known it, but the concessions he made were in the nature of advertising. Frequently profit was sunk in order to sell a machine or an instrument in a new neighborhood.

In those days a piano in a farm house was hardly thought of. When one organ or sewing machine was sold then it became easier to sell another, and before long every farmer's wife had a sewing machine and the house without an organ was poorly equipped. When everyone was furnished with an organ, someone made a plunge and got a piano, and then pianos came into fashion. So it goes. Advertise anything under the sun for which a demand can be made, and it will make additional sales for itself.

Organs, sewing machines, pianos, carriages, sulky plows, harvesters and all the things used on a farm have not been introduced because there was a demand for them, but because a demand was created for them.—White's Class Advertising.

Books and Bulletins Received

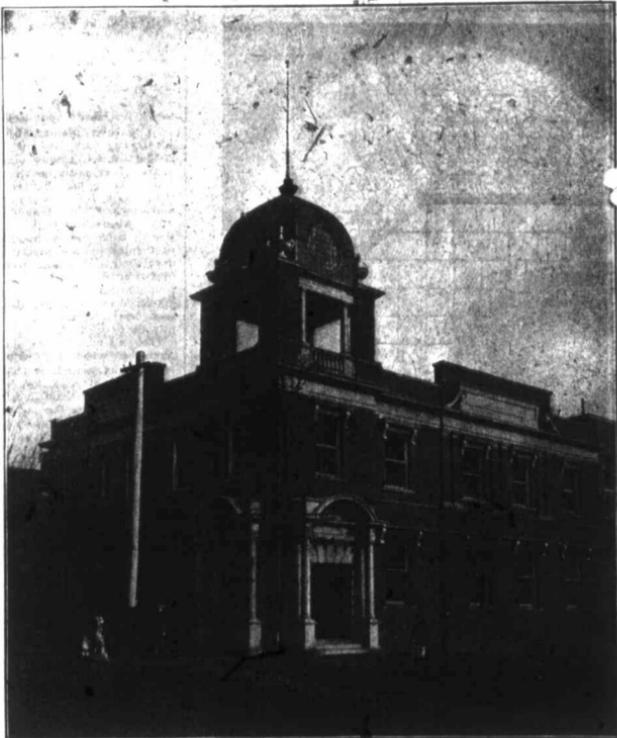
CLYDESDALE STUD-BOOK of Canada for 1902, Vol. XII, containing pedigrees as follows:—Stallions (3133) to (3723) and mares (3301) to (4211). Published by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN YEAR BOOK. Published by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and containing official records of cows and their sires, and list of official butter and milk records 1894 to 1902. It is well illustrated.

PROPAGATION OF TROPICAL FRUIT trees and other plants—Bulletin No. 46, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

LIFE OF TUBERCLE BACILLUS in cheese. By F. C. Harrison, Agricultural College, Guelph.

THE MANURING OF MARKET GARDEN CROPS. By Bernard Dyer, D.S., and F. W. E. Shrivell. Published by Vinton & Co., Ltd., 9 New Bridge street, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., England. Pamphlet well illustrated and dealing with the soil and fertilizers required in all market garden crops. Price one shilling.



Head Office of The Frost & Wood Company, Limited
Smith's Falls, Ont.

OF the many handsome offices erected in Canada during the last ten years, probably none are more complete in equipment for the handling of a large business than the new office of The Frost & Wood Co., Limited, Smith's Falls, Ont.

For many years the Company occupied an office at the foot of Market Street, opposite the works, but space was needed for the extension of the factory, and a large blacksmith shop now occupies the site of the old office.

The new office is 88 ft. by 26 ft., well lighted and ventilated, two stories high, and built of Milton red pressed brick, trimmed with white sandstone. The entrances are flanked with white sandstone columns. Massive oak doors lead through a spacious vestibule to the main corridor and staircase. On one side are the handsome private offices of Mr. C. B. Frost, President of the Company, and Senator F. T. Frost, Vice-President. The rest of the first floor is taken up with the large general office and with separate rooms for the secretary and cashier.

A broad stairway leads from the main corridor to the second floor where there is a series of offices for the purchasing and manufacturing departments. A private telephone exchange connects all departments with the Works and the main lines. On each floor there is a commodious fire-proof vault for the safe keeping of all books and papers in connection with the business.

The office is joined to a large four-story brick warehouse which is itself connected with the

Works. The building is heated by steam and lighted by 120 electric lamps. It is a comfortable business home, an ornament to the town and a credit to the Company.

The rapidly increasing business of the Frost & Wood Co., Limited, has taxed the manufacturing facilities to the utmost; and for several years there have been constant additions to the Works in the shape of large warehouses, new moulding and blacksmith shops, and other extensive additions. The capacity of the Works has been increased threefold in the last few years, and there is still a demand for more space; and in addition, the Company operates a large factory in Oshawa, employing about 100 men. Altogether, between 800 and 700 men are kept busy and the number is constantly increasing.

In 1903, by purchasing the plant and business of the Cornishard-Spout Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont., the Frost & Wood Co. acquired a line of cultivating and seeding implements with an established reputation for excellence in construction and operation. The Company now manufactures a complete line of cultivating, seeding, haying and harvesting implements, all of which have earned well-merited fame and high reputation throughout the Dominion and in the foreign field.

The domestic trade of the Company has increased by leaps and bounds. In the Northwest, the new No. 1 Light Draft Steel Binder has earned a good name for itself in fields of heavy and tangled grain, and sustained the high reputation of Frost & Wood implements.

The F. & W. Champion Ribon Drill is also a time saver and a popular implement in seeding For Eastern Canada the F. & W. Hoe Drill and Champion Cultivator are unsurpassed.

In all sections of the country F. & W. implements can be seen doing good work under widely varying conditions.

The F. & W. line has been developed to suit all sections. A special line of plows is built for Manitoba and the Northwest; an altogether different variety of plows is built for Eastern Canada. This also applies to seeders, disc harrows and cultivators.

Although established more than sixty years, the Frost & Wood Co. has not, until recent years, engaged extensively in a foreign trade. However, a constantly increasing demand for their machines came from all quarters of the globe, and the Company has developed a large foreign trade. There is a large and increasing trade in Great Britain, the continent of Europe, South Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand in the F. & W. "made in Canada" machines.

The attainment of such stability of business and long continued confidence is the result of careful study of the details of the best mechanical devices and thorough testing in application as well as a watchful supervision of the quality of material used in construction.

A Company guarding their business so jealously must perforce inspire that confidence which smooths the path to creative trade in any land.



CARNEFAC

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1st Prize Calf, weighing 775 lbs., 6½ months old.

Three prizes were given by the Carnefac Stock Food Co. for the heaviest calves fed with Carnefac.

1st Prize Calf weighed 775 lbs. 2nd Prize Calf weighed 649 lbs.

3rd Prize Calf weighed 620 lbs.

Remember that 402 lbs. is the normal weight at this age. By feeding Carnefac the calf in the picture almost doubled this weight. If it will do it for this animal it will do it for yours. It CAN be done with Carnefac, it CAN'T be done without it.

A CANADIAN TONIC FOR CANADIAN CATTLE.

Carnefac Stock Food Co.,

WINNIPEG,
MAN.

Eastern Office:
60 Front St. East,
TORONTO

Good Illustrations are Important

We make engravings by the best photo processes for all kind of printing.

Half-tone Cuts
From Photos

Zinc Etchings
From Drawings

are our specialty.

Reproductions of every description to be used in illustrating. Designs prepared for Letter Heads, Booklets, Catalogue covers, etc. Ask for samples and prices.

The Alexander Engraving Co.
16 Adelaide St. West TORONTO

ROGERS' SPECIALS IN Reliable Furniture

We have unsurpassed facilities for the manufacture and sale of high-class Furniture and the shipment of it to all parts of the Dominion.

Out-of-town orders receive our careful, personal attention. Write us for cuts and prices of anything you want in our line.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXII.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1903

No. 15

Our Sixth Annual Exhibition Number



We have pleasure with this issue in presenting our sixth annual Exhibition number. The Farming World was the first in the field with an Exhibition number in 1898. Each year since that date has seen this special issue growing in importance and interest. It is to-day looked forward to with eagerness by farmers and stockmen. They expect something good and are never disappointed. This year's production is a worthy follower of what has gone before.

Speaking of special issues reminds us that The Farming World is particularly generous to its subscribers in this regard. During the year there are issued regularly several special issues, including a poultry number, a dairy number, a horse number, etc. These special numbers are, so to speak, text books, containing reliable information on special subjects, and have been found of great value for reference. Our friends should remember this when discussing the merits of The Farming World.

The present issue will be found of more than usual interest. The illustrations are new and portray attractive subjects. The letter content makes most interesting reading. Every article has some special significance for Canadian farmers. Of special merit, perhaps, are those picturing some of the famous stock farms of the old land, while those upon ranching and the new lands of Western Canada are especially noteworthy. Nova Scotia fruit culture, the French-Canadian farmer, and our own important live stock industry are most pleasantly dealt with by well qualified contributors. The paper on Agricultural College Work in Canada, contains one or two suggestions that are well worth considering by everyone interested in agricultural education. And don't forget the home features. They will be found of interest and value to everyone living in a farm home.

What more need be said. The number speaks for itself. Tell your friends and neighbors about it. A large extra edition has been published from which we shall be glad to send copies, while they last, to names and addresses sent in.

We Welcome You

The Farming World welcomes its many friends to the great Dominion Exhibition now in progress in this city. It can do this with very good grace, too. For several years it has persistently and effec-

tually advocated an all Canada exhibition, and has been no small factor in bringing it to pass. When on the grounds look up The Farming World stand in the new manufacturers' building, near the eastern entrance. There, some member of the staff will welcome you, and, if you desire information regarding subscriptions and advertising, he will gladly supply it.

An Encouraging Outlook

Our British market correspondent's letter this issue is of more than ordinary interest. The failure of the English fruit crops will greatly enhance the value of Canadian apples this fall and winter. The Canadian crop is only a fair average, which will also make the output this year of still greater value. Farmers should, therefore, give every attention to saving the crop. Even if you have not got No. 1 quality they will be worth saving.

Another encouraging feature of our correspondent's letter is his remarks on the meat situation. If his reasoning be correct there should be a good export demand for cattle the coming fall and winter. Good feeders and stockers are hard to get in Canada also, and firm prices may be looked for for well fitted cattle.

Should the Dominion Aid the Agricultural College?

Elsewhere in this issue is outlined a scheme by which the Government at Ottawa may, without in any way trespassing upon the sacred ground of provincial rights, make a substantial annual grant towards the maintenance fund of the Ontario Agricultural College. After many years of struggling and varying successes, the college has now reached a place in the very front rank of the world's agricultural institutions. It is indeed an institution of which every Canadian may feel proud, and any scheme by which its advantages might be thrown open to farmers' sons and daughters in all parts of the Dominion should meet with the approval of everyone interested in the promotion of agricultural education in Canada.

Of course, it may be said that many students outside of Ontario now attend the college every year. Quite true, but the tuition fee of \$100 which they have to pay limits this attendance to the more well to do. Were the fee made uniform for students from any part of Canada, the rank and file of our farmers in the other provinces could and would send their sons.

A college of agriculture is in course of erection in Nova Scotia, and Manitoba has decided to erect one, though nothing definite has been done so far. These schools could not be equipped to do the advanced work now being done at Guelph except under greater expense, perhaps, than these provinces would be willing to undergo. But they could be equipped at comparatively little cost, as Nova Scotia is now doing to do effective and practical work by means of short courses. These short courses would reach the masses, while those who desired a wider and more advanced training could attend at Guelph. Should the school garden idea develop outside of Ontario as it likely will, and it became necessary to employ only graduates of the Guelph College to superintend these gardens, the other provinces should be given a chance to have their own students trained for the work.

Many other reasons might be advanced why the the Dominion Government should favorably consider this proposition in the interests of higher agriculture in Canada, but we have not space to deal with them now. We have a precedent for it, however: the Government at Washington makes an annual grant to each State of about \$15,000 towards the maintenance fund of the State agricultural college and experiment station. Sir Wm. C. Macdonald's gift to the Guelph College carries with it a proviso that students from all the provinces shall be admitted to the nature study and domestic science classes on the same footing. Why not extend this to all the other branches taught at Guelph. It would nationalize our agricultural educational system, bring the provinces into closer touch with each other, and create a distinctly forward movement that would aid very much in developing the agricultural resources of the country.

We shall be glad to have the views of all interested parties on this important matter.

Rural School Libraries

The movement for rural school libraries in Ontario is growing very fast. The total amount expended by the different rural school boards for libraries last year was \$6,447. Many schools contributed much more than what entitled them to the maximum grant of \$10.

You may secure The Farming World from now till Jan. 1st, 1904 for \$1.00. Send in names early.

The Farming World Weed Contest

The Successful Ones—Dr. Fletcher's Comment on the Collection

We have pleasure in presenting herewith the result of The Farming World weed competition announced last spring. This competition created no little interest among the boys and girls and even among the older people on the farm. The response to our offer was much greater than we anticipated and showed that there is in this country a desire among the boys and girls to do something for themselves. On our part the competition was undertaken for two reasons: to create an interest on the part of the boys and girls of the farm in original research and finding out things for themselves, and to learn something of the kinds of injurious weeds to be found in the country, and what is being done to destroy them. From these two points of view the contest has been most successful. Collections were received from three provinces and essays accompanied each collection. As to the quality of the collections and essays we will leave that for Dr. Fletcher to say.

It is not necessary to give details as to the conditions under which the prizes were awarded. In making the awards a perfect essay was awarded 25 points. The competitions closed on August 1st, 1903, and the collections were examined and the prizes awarded by Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who made a special trip to Toronto to do the work. Below is given his report, which will be found of interest and value to all concerned:

"I beg to report that I have examined very carefully the collections of plants and essays sent in to compete for the prizes offered in The Farming World for April 15, May 1, and May 15, 1903, for the best collection of weeds, and essays on how to destroy them. I have examined every specimen in each collection, and where the collections were of almost equal merit I have re-examined and compared them together. I believe that the arrangement below of the competitors is fair and just, with regard to awarding the first three prizes there was little trouble, but the fourth was keenly competed for by Mr. Wm. Brittain, Miss Inson, Mr.

J. Steckle and Mr. H. B. Fraser. In finally awarding the prize, the manner in which the requirements of the competition had been met, the excellence of the essays, the nature, condition of preservation, accuracy of naming, neatness of labelling and mounting of the specimens, and the general uniformity of the collections, were considered. Miss Inson's specimens are very fine, but she had not quite enough of them correctly named to place her before Mr. Brittain. Mr. Steckle and Mr. Fraser followed Miss Inson in the order mentioned.

These collections are, for the most part, extremely creditable, and show evidence of much trouble and care in their preparation. Some of the smaller collections would have taken prizes had they contained a few more specimens of the same excellence as those sent in. Particularly commendable for the skill shown in preserving and mounting were the collections of Miss Jeanie W. Watson and Messrs. A. P. MacVannell and T. B. Hart, each of which contained only about three dozen specimens, but was accompanied by a valuable essay. In some of the collections there was evidence that the plants had been collected so lately before the competition closed that there had not been time for them to dry thoroughly before mounting, and as a consequence they had become mouldy and unsightly. Some of the competitors had not followed the instructions as to mounting each specimen singly. The essays, as a rule, were not of equal excellence with the collections.

"In conclusion allow me to congratulate The Farming World on their enterprise in starting this most useful competition and the success which has attended it as shown by the number of good collections sent in and the appreciative letters of the competitors." James Fletcher.

THE WINNERS

NAME	Number of Plants correctly named.	Points allowed for Essay.	Amount of Prize Money.
1st Ada Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.	119	20	\$20
2nd, Lizzie Taylor, Kempsville, Ont.	66	20	15
3rd, Ernest Gordon, Stapledon, Ont.	56	20	10
4th, Wm. Brittain, Woodstock, N.B.	64	12	5

The Dominion Exhibition Opened

On Saturday, August 29th was formally opened the twenty-fifth consecutive Exposition held under the auspices of the Toronto Industrial Fair Association. This year's Exhibition is a Dominion affair, and there are gathered together exhibits from all parts of Canada. The new buildings and rearrangement of the grounds contribute in no small degree to this year's fair. The new manufacturers' building is a magnificent structure and is filled with valuable and tastily arranged exhibits. The new stone

building, the woman's building, and the addition to the dairy building add greatly to the comfort and pleasure of both exhibitors and visitors. The attraction of the grounds this year is without doubt our late Queen Victoria's Jubilee presents, which His Majesty King Edward has graciously loaned for the Dominion Exhibition.

From present indications the agricultural and live stock sections, in which our readers are more directly interested, will excel all previous years. There are over

1,400 entries in the horse section alone, which is a record one. So great is the number that one of the cattle sheds has been appropriated to accommodate the large number of extra horses. Altogether the cattle exhibit is a large one. The entries are divided as follows: Shorthorns, 250; Herefords, 26; Polled Angus, 36; Galloways, 23; Ayrshires, 108; Jerseys, 7; Guernseys, 17; Holsteins, 86; and fats and grades, 145. Of these the Herefords are lower than formerly, owing largely to the decision of H. D. Smith, of Compton, Que., not to exhibit this year. There is a big entry of sheep, the number being upwards of 500, while the swine entry runs up to the 300 point. The live stock exhibit throughout will therefore be one of special interest. At the time of writing the exhibits were coming in well and it looked as if every entry would be there.

The dairy building is a most interesting one this year. There are upward of 600 entries in cheese alone and considerably over 100 in butter. There is cheese shown from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec. There are several entries of butter from outside Ontario. The dairy building this year is in charge of Mr. T. J. Dillon, well and favorably known to many Ontario dairymen. Mr. Dillon has been in the east for several years. In this building is a great array of cream separators, all the leading makes in Canada and the United States being represented.

Some special exhibits worth looking at are those made by the Natural History Department, Ottawa, under the grand stand, and the New Ontario exhibit, near the main entrance. Full reports of the Exhibition will appear in next issue, special attention being given to the live stock and agricultural departments.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES

The opening ceremonies on Saturday afternoon, because of a drizzling rain, were conducted in the theatre of the dairy building. Here assembled a number of invited guests to witness Canada's "Grand Old Man," Lord Strathcona, open the Dominion Exhibition. The address read to his Lordship by President McNaught, referred to the national character of this year's Exposition, the growing prosperity of the country, the King's gracious act in loaning her late Majesty's Jubilee presents, and the new and better equipment for exhibition purposes, which have been provided.

Lord Strathcona in his reply spoke of the progress of Canada in recent years, a country in which he was proud to claim citizenship. Referring to the gracious act of His Majesty, he said:

"It will be my privilege, I trust, and my pleasure to convey to His Majesty the high appreciation you have expressed of this gracious act.

(Continued on page 550)

New Ontario Prosperous

Settlers Flocking in—Towns Flourishing—Prices for Farm Products

Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization for Ontario, returned last week from a trip to the Temiskaming country. To a Farming World representative Mr. Southworth said: "I found things in the Temiskaming country in good shape. The towns of New Liskeard and Haileybury are growing very fast. The latter was at a standstill for several years, but owing to the building of the Government railway through that point, business is brisk. I counted from 30 to 40 new frame buildings in course of erection when I was there."

"How about the land. Is it being cleared up quickly," Mr. Southworth was asked?

"Though there is a lot of clearing done, the land is not being improved as quickly as one would expect from the large number of settlers going in. Settlers make too much money out of cutting and selling the timber off their lands to be hurried in improving the land. After a settler has cleared two acres, and has it under crop, built a house 16 x 20 feet, and lived six months on the land, the Government gives him the right to cut timber on any part of his land, and he uses this privilege pretty freely to help out his bank account."

Will it not pay to improve the land for crops? To this Mr. Southworth replied:

"Most certainly it will. Potatoes never sell at less than 75c. per bushel, oats at from 60 to 75c., hay at from \$18 to \$20 a ton, and all other coarse grains in proportion. The big lumber companies operating in the district willingly pay the settlers what it costs to buy these products elsewhere, plus the freight charges, which is no small item. Crops are not generally as good as they were last year, though I saw some good fields. I saw a field of timothy five feet high. Oats were affected by the spring drought, and though rains came later they did not fully recover in many cases. I saw some good apples of the Duchess and King varieties. Mr. Tucker, of Sutton Bay, is growing both apples and grapes with success. I saw tomatoes ripe on August 1st."

How about the timber, Mr. Southworth. Is it all of the pulpwood size?

"By no means. There is a good proportion of large timber, including spruce, pine, tamarac, etc. A Government employe who pushed through beyond the height of land this season found spruce over 30 inches in diameter. The demand for pulpwood affords a good market for the smaller stuff, which would be of little value for lumber and timber purposes. In the Temiskaming section alone the lumber companies paid out over \$175,000 for timber last year. These companies will advance up to 50 per

cent of the value of the timber to the farmer. This enables the poor man to realize on his timber as soon as he has secured the right to cut it, which is a great help."

It is reported that speculators have secured control of much of the land and are holding it at high values. Did you find any evidences of this?

"No," said Mr. Southworth. "Of course, the Government cannot hold themselves responsible for the actions of settlers, many of whom, after taking up land, and subscribing to the required regulations, for one reason or another, change their plans and turn their claims over to some real estate agent to sell for them. The Government has no control over these, and until the six months elapse cannot do anything to prevent settlers offering their claims for sale."

How are the other sections flourishing, Mr. Southworth?

"In the Rainy River district every lot surveyed has been taken up. We hear more about Temiskaming, as that section is being settled mostly by Ontario people. There is a prosperous settlement at French River, also. I think the population of the Temiskaming section is from 10,000 to 12,000 people. 1,300 homesteads were taken out in 1901, 1,500 in 1902, and there would have been more this year had more land been surveyed."

An Appeal for the Ontario Farmer

At a meeting of the Galt Board of Trade held on August 17th, Mr. Andrew Elliott brought up the question of the scarcity of farm labor in Ontario. Mr. Elliott held that the subject was one not only of provincial but national importance, affecting chiefly and primarily the farming community, but ultimately injuring all classes of trade. It had come to this, that the farmers were now beginning to reduce their cropped area as creatures of the necessities of the times. The agricultural output would be reduced. The income from agriculture would be lessened, and it was evident that manufacturers also would be forced to retract and the general business of the country would be lessened. It was plain that such a condition of things would right itself, but not until after the injury had been done. The factories would close or reduce the number of operatives, and labor would thus be turned from urban to rural channels and thus would be begun anew the building of trade. But great efforts should be used to avoid this course. He advocated a change in the methods now in vogue in the Immigration Department. It was the man from rural England and rural Scotland who was wanted, and he was wanted not for the West and for

New Ontario, but for Old Ontario, where the farms were starving for laborers. Within five miles of Galt he knew of farmers paying \$45 a month. There was not a farm in Ontario that could afford this wage. A resolution was adopted embodying Mr. Elliott's views on immigration.

Mr. Elliott's views bear out what has been said in these columns for several months back in regard to the scarcity of farm labor. The situation has reached the acute stage and a remedy must be forthcoming shortly or, as Mr. Elliott says, Ontario farmers will have to change their methods to those that may be less productive. Such a change would be a calamity not only to the country but to the city and town. The latter depend upon the country for their prosperity, and boards of trade are only looking to their own interests by helping to solve the farm help problem.

The Immigration Department should certainly endeavor to secure more of the farm laborers of Great Britain as colonists. They could be utilized on Ontario farms and we believe would be better off than they are at home. In the development of this great country the farmer of the older portions who for years has been the backbone of the Dominion should not be neglected.

Canada in the Orient

The attention of our readers is directed to the article on "Canada at Japan" in this issue. Canada's display at the Osaka Exhibition made a favorable impression on the Japanese and will, no doubt, result in a largely increased demand for Canadian products in the Orient. The demonstrations in breadmaking proved the superiority of our hard wheat flour over all others. It should be remembered, however, that only high grade flour was used in these demonstrations and exporters of flour to the Far East should send nothing but the best. This rule would apply to products of all kinds. Canada has established a reputation for the high quality of her products in the markets of the world and it is only by maintaining the standard of perfection that we can hope to increase our foreign trade in this age of keen competition.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher is to be congratulated upon the establishing of a permanent exhibition branch in connection with the Department of Agriculture. The Farming World had for several years advocated the establishment of such a branch and we are very pleased to note that its work has proven so effective in developing trade in the East. It should prove to be one of the most useful branches of the service, as it has been felt for some time that such a department was necessary for the proper exploiting of our products at the large industrial exhibitions which are now of annual occurrence in different parts of the world.

Winter Crop Experiments.

VARIETIES OF WINTER WHEAT.

Three varieties of winter wheat were distributed throughout Ontario by the Experimental Union in the autumn of 1902 for co-operative experiments. Good reports of successfully conducted experiments have been received this year from eighteen counties, extending from Essex, in the south, to Haliburton in the north. The following is the average yield in weighed bushels of grain per acre for each variety for five years at the college, and for 1903 throughout Ontario:

Imperial Amber, 61.0 bus. (College); 24.9 bus. (Ontario).

Buda Fresh, 57.2 bus. (College); 21.4 bus. (Ontario).

Turkey Red, 53.4 bus. (College); 20.2 bus. (Ontario).

All three varieties are bearded. The chaff of the Imperial Amber is red, and that of the others is white. The grain of each variety is red, hard, and of good quality. All three varieties are rather weak in the straw. The Imperial Amber is a close rival to the Dawson's Golden Chaff in yield of grain per acre.

FERTILIZERS WITH WINTER WHEAT.

In the co-operative experiments with different manures applied in the spring of the year, the average results show a yield of 29.7 bushels of winter wheat from an application of one hundred and sixty pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, and 35.7 bushels from a top dressing of twenty tons of well rotted cow manure per acre. The unfertilized land gave an average yield of wheat per acre of 22.7 bushels. The yield of wheat from one hundred and sixty pounds of nitrate of soda surpassed the yield from four hundred pounds of common salt by 3.5 bushels per acre. Nitrate of soda, when applied in the spring gave better results than when applied in the autumn. The usual cost of nitrate of soda is about three and one-half cents per cent, in small quantities, and three cents per pound in ton lots.

WINTER RYE, HAIRY VETCHES AND CRIMSON CLOVER AS FODDER CROPS.

An interesting co-operative experiment was made for the first time by sowing winter rye, hairy vetches, and crimson clover, in the autumn for the purpose of producing green fodder in the following summer. The reports show that the crimson clover received the greatest injury from the early spring frosts. The highest individual yields were produced by the hairy vetches. In the average results, however, the winter rye surpassed the hairy vetches by 420 pounds of green fodder per acre, but the quality of the feed of the latter was superior to that of the former. In ten out of a dozen tests, the hairy vetches were eaten

readily by farm animals, and seemed particularly suitable as a feed for hogs. A Bruce farmer reported that "the hairy vetches gave a large yield, and were relished by all classes of animals."

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

Material for any one of the five experiments here mentioned will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it, if he will conduct an experiment with great care and report the results after harvest next year. This seed will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received as long as the supply lasts.

1. Testing hairy vetches, crimson clover, and winter rye as fodder crops 3 plots.
2. Testing three varieties of winter wheat 3 "
3. Testing five fertilizers with winter wheat 6 "
4. Testing autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat 5 "
5. Testing winter barley and winter rye for grain production 2 "

The proper size of each plot is one rod wide by two rods long. The material for either of the first two experiments, or for No. 5 experiment, will be forwarded by mail, and for each of the other two by express. Each person wishing to conduct one of these experiments should apply as soon as possible, mentioning which test he desires; and the material, with instructions for testing and the blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost until the supply of experimental material is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice for fear the first could not be granted.

C. A. Zavitz,

Guelph, Ontario.

Agricultural College, August, 21st, 1903.

How Seeds are Sold in England.

The seed trade in Great Britain has made great progress during the past few years due largely to the introduction and adoption of the system of guaranteeing the purity and germination of seeds. Mr. Arthur G. Leighton, a prominent seedsman of Newcastle, who has been on a visit to Canada recently referring to this trade stated that Canada is very much behind England in seed trade methods. "I sell," said Mr. Leighton, "all my seeds of farm crops under a guarantee of purity and germination, subject to the tests of the botanists of the Royal and Highland Societies, and Dr. Stebler, of Zurich. For example, I guarantee timothy, red clover, alsike and lucerne, to

show 99 per cent. in a purity test; in germination I guarantee timothy to show 99 per cent., alsike and lucerne, 98 per cent., and red clover, 97 per cent. I began that system eight years ago and am becoming convinced more and more each year that it is the correct one, as my business has in that time increased nearly thirty fold. I sell only one quality, the best, and guarantee everything I sell."

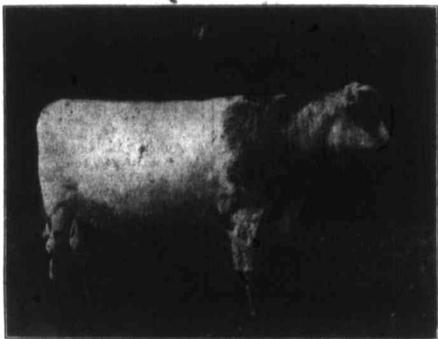
Next year a further advance will be made and Mr. Leighton intends to state definitely the kind and number of weed and foreign seeds that are contained in each sample he sells. He will be the first to adopt this system, but is confident that it will be appreciated by his customers.

Canadian red clover and alsike, Mr. Leighton says, compare favorably in purity and vitality with seed from other countries and usually give better results than seeds from more southerly climates.

British Columbia Fruit Growers

The fruit growers of British Columbia are making strenuous efforts to capture the fruit markets of the Territories and Manitoba for themselves. They are employing only up-to-date methods and send their fruit forward to the consumer in good condition. In this way their product excels that of the eastern grower, who has been too much given in the past to sending inferior and second rate goods to the West. The Western consumer wants good, wholesome honest fruit or none at all.

A series of meetings were held during July in the Okanagan country, which were attended by Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector, and the executive committee of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association. Information was given as to the planting and cultivation of fruit trees, and the grading, packing and marketing of fruit. The president, Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, of Hammond, B.C., in outlining the work of the association, stated that British Columbia was supplying only about 20 per cent. of the fruit shipped into the Northwest. Mr. R. M. Palmer, B. C. Fruit Inspector, who attended the Ontario Fruit Growers' meeting at Walkerton last December impressed upon growers and shippers the necessity of sending only first-class fruit to Manitoba and the Territories. The B. C. fruit trade had suffered much from inferior nursery stock and strongly recommended the growing of their own trees, which could be done at one-third the present cost of importing trees. He advised planting varieties of reputed that were best suited to local conditions. Inspector Smith explained the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act. He urged co-operation in order to obtain the best results and pointed out the possibilities of a large trade being established in Japan in canned fruit and pure fruit jam.



The Shorthorn Cow, Havilla, to be sold at John Bright's sale on Oct. 14th next.

Live Stock Conditions in the West

Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., has just returned from a two months' trip on Institute and Fair work in Manitoba and the Territories. He addressed meetings and judged stock at a number of important centres, including Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat. Speaking of the live stock conditions of the West, Mr. Anderson says: "The possibilities and prospects for a good class of live stock out in the north country are good. Lacombe seems to be the centre around which the best cattle stock of the Territories is to be found. There is already a knot of skilled and ambitious cattlemen there. My meeting at this centre was attended by over a hundred, and the district is full of first-class animals, principally Shorthorns."

"At Calgary and Edmonton horses seem to be in the ascendant. At the former place the agricultural classes are well represented, but at Calgary the Clydes and Hackneys. I visited the Hackney ranch of the Rawlinsons, near Calgary, and it was a revelation. The bachelor brothers have been importers and breeders of this class of horses for eighteen years and now are sending their stuff to the east instead of bringing it from there, Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont., being a good customer."

"These men conceived an ideal and bred to it. The first sight I saw was sixty-five of the finest and evenest Hackney mares with young colts I ever saw in my life. Their character and style shows that the Hackney is a well-fixed type of horse of the highest merit."

"There is, however, lots of poor stock every place. I saw a lot of Mexican cattle at Medicine Hat which are being brought in in considerable numbers. All head and horns, long, scrawny brutes. Their narrow frames can never be covered to make them good beef cattle. The best of them will be a poor

grade of butchers' cattle and most of them are canners. I am surprised that there should be any faith in the business of bringing them in. Even though they should be found good rustlers, and so desirable as female stuff on that account, life is too short to grade them up to anything like a decent beef standard. There may be good ones among them, but I didn't run across them."

"The stock interests of Manitoba are assured. The men who are engaged in the business have the confidence and foresight to get the best going. The business is awa-past the initial and experimental stage. Manitoba stockmen are among the most progressive in the Dominion. They get the best and give it the best of care. They excel in heavy horses and Shorthorns. They are past the pioneer grain-growing stage. Some of them have stayed with wheat growing too long, perhaps. There are some fair-sized patches of mustard that have come from cultivating too much land and tilling it too little. A few sheep would help them out, but then they would have to fence, and besides the wolves and coyotes have a relish for lamb, so the sheep business is at low ebb."

"The rancher is all right. Three million dollars worth of cattle left the West last year and it might just as well have been ten millions. There is no over-stocking of the ranges. The ranching is a good business and there is money in it for the syndicate—not much for the little fellow. If good cattle were selected in the east and not brought out until about June and carefully wintered there should be large profit to the investor. There's another thing, the rancher must change his ways, and he is slow to learn. This country is undergoing an evolution that he cannot appreciate or understand. First, it was the buffalo, then the rancher, then

the grain grower, and now it is the mixed farmer and the arable land is steadily encroaching on the grazing land. Things are being reversed for the rancher. Instead of buying young stock to finish as he now is the rancher will be growing the stock and it will be finished by the farmer."

"The farmer is getting behind, too. He will have to concentrate his produce and turn his grain into more valuable commodities, such as pork and butter. This will conserve the fertility of his land and will save him freight. Three hundred and ninety pounds of grain and a few roots will make a hundred pounds of pork. The pork is worth twice as much and weighs less than half as much."

"Then, another thing about feeding enterprises. They will prevent the glut and low price of stuff in September and October. If beef can be held and sold any time of year instead of all at once, the price will be better. At present the buyer gets the good at the value of the poor stuff."

Outlook for Beef Cattle

There is not much that can be said of a definite character at this time in regard to the outlook for beef cattle this fall and winter. And yet there are conditions governing this trade that may have an important bearing upon future buying and selling. These conditions have to do with the position of things in the United States, which, as our readers know, has more influence upon the cattle trade than upon any other Canadian industry.

Conditions to the south of the line are different from what they were last year. In the spring of 1902 cattle prices were abnormally high. Those who had fed cattle made good money. The farmers of the Middle West believing that these good prices would continue, and having a large supply of unsaleable corn on hand went into cattle feeding on a large scale. Those who usually brought one load bought two or three carloads of grain. Large prices were paid for feeders and an enormous number of cattle were fed. Reports from all quarters of the large number feeding created a panicky feeling, and there was a general rush of half-finished cattle on the market about the beginning of the year. The market broke and there was a great slump in prices which has continued ever since. Many last spring sold their finished cattle at prices no higher than what was paid for feeders last fall.

Conditions this year are different. Cattle prices are low and feeders and stockers at Chicago are the lowest they have been for some time. Some see in these low prices a good reason why the farmer should feed beef cattle. One authority reasons thus: "Then cattle prices were high. This, in itself, was the best evidence that they would fall. Prices are now low,

This is the best evidence that they will rise. While this kind of reasoning may not always hold good, these low prices will deter a number from going into the cattle feeding business. This will lessen the supply of finished cattle later on, causing a corresponding advance in values. Of course a great deal will depend upon the outcome of the American corn crop, which, according to the United States crop report for August was several points below the average of the past ten years in condition on August 1st last.

Such are some of the main features of the American cattle trade and Canadian feeders may draw their own conclusions as to what effect they will have on future prices for the finished animal. One thing is certain the outlook is more assuring for better profits for the cattle feeder than it was a year ago. The cost of feeders is not so high and there will be plenty of rough feed to feed them.

The Breeder's Opportunity

One or two points in Mr. Matthews' article on "Cattle Raising in the Canadian West," on page 567 of this issue are deserving of special notice. He refers to the change in the methods of the rancher by which he is giving more attention to raising his ranch cattle than to buying them in the east, as has been largely practiced in former years. The effect of this will be less buying of eastern stockers (dogies) and more buying of eastern bills for breeding purposes.

Eastern breeders should make a note of this. A general change on the ranches from buying to breeding ranch cattle means that there will be a greatly increased demand for bulls at reasonable prices. This demand means a greatly increased market for good, blocky, serviceable Shorthorn bulls at reasonable values. The Dominion Live Stock Associations have done good work in developing this trade. Their efforts should be backed by the breeders, who, by helping to develop this market for the average pure-bred bull, are increasing the demand for the higher priced animal, which the eastern farmer will have to buy in order to raise bulls suitable for ranching purposes. The hope of the live stock trade is in the West. While the very high priced bull may not be in large demand, there is a growing demand for the good serviceable bull at reasonable values.

Honest Maple Sugar Wanted

A petition, largely signed by farmers and maple sugar makers in Ontario and Quebec, is being prepared for submission to the Government at Ottawa, asking for proper protection for the maple sugar industry of this country. The peti-



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tions ask that legislation be passed to prevent the adulteration of maple products, or at least to have adulterated articles stamped as such. If the present legislation in regard to adulterated food products be considered sufficient for the purpose then inspectors should be appointed to insure a strict enforcement of the law and the prosecution of all offenders, both in the country and town. The petitioners further recommend that competent instructors be appointed to demonstrate throughout the country the correct method of production.

In the preamble to the petition it is stated: that the adulterated article bears no label or other distinguishable mark to enable it to be detected from the genuine article, which is greatly injuring the sale of the genuine article; that the practice of adulteration has grown to an alarming extent in recent years; that the industry, if properly protected, would be a source of great revenue to the country; that the industry at present is only in its infancy, since a large proportion of the maple trees cannot be worked to advantage, owing to the low prices at which the adulterated article can be sold; that there is a continually growing demand for genuine maple sugar; that the industry is one that can be followed by nearly every farmer in the maple districts with profit; and that the industry is one deserving of encouragement and protection by the Government of the Dominion.

We quite sympathize with the petitioners in their efforts to stamp out the maple sugar fraud, which has been a glaring one for years, and we trust their efforts will meet with the success they deserve. In no other Canadian industry is so openly practiced as in connection with maple sugar. In many sections it has reached such a pass with maple sugar makers that as soon as the season approaches it is the usual thing to get in a stock of common sugar to help out the product of the maple. We question if even one-tenth of the so-called maple sugar offered for sale is genuine and people have become so suspicious that they don't buy any, or in only very limited quantities. It is time something were done to stop this fraud and we would advise every farmer interested in honest maple products to make sure that his name is attached to this petition. There is no room in this country for adulterated food products of any kind.

Our Western Letter

Owing to some unaccountable delay our Western letter from our regular Winnipeg correspondent had not come to hand up to the time of going to press. We are sorry this delay should occur in connection with our Exhibition number,

Yellow and White-Legged Fowls

AN ENGLISH OPINION

By our British Market Correspondent.

I read with more than passing interest the remarks of Mr. F. C. Hare on the yellow leg question and also The Farming World's opinion upon the matter, both of which appeared in the issue of July 15.

There can be no doubt that the question is absolutely at a deadlock, and that from two such contradictory statements it would appear difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion.

The Farming World's statement that there is a special price for white legged and white fleshed fowls in England is perfectly true and what is more, I personally, if I were given the choice, would prefer a white skinned bird, for they do undoubtedly look more dainty and appetizing.

It may be said that there is no difference in the flavor of the meat. True, but the pleasures of the palate do not entirely depend upon the sense of taste, and appearance has a great deal to do with the matter.

If this were not so, why do all shopkeepers take such great pains to make their goods look attractive and are so particular that what they sell is put up in a dainty manner. Supposing two apples were placed before the average man and one had a clear, bright skin, while the other was dull and colorless, they might be of equal flavor, but he would select the one which pleased his eye, and in the opinion of the writer, he would be correct.

Of course, it is altogether beside the question as to whether it would pay Canadians to re-organize their business to go in for white legged and fleshed fowls; that is a matter upon which they can best decide for themselves. There can be no doubt, however, that white skinned fowls are preferred in England to their yellow brothers.

WHAT A WESTERNER THINKS

I note that in your issue of July 15th you say you would be glad to hear from correspondents on this subject.

For some years I went in for rearing and fattening chickens for the London markets, and no doubt should be doing so now but for the South African war. There is a great and real objection to yellow legged birds, the principal reason being that yellow legs, as a rule, mean yellow flesh, and in my opinion there is no comparison between a white fleshed bird and a yellow one. Up to a short time ago there was also an objection to black legs, the reason being that the Surrey and Sussex birds, which have always been at the top of the market had white legs; this objection was a sentimental one and is fast dying out, although I see Mr. Hare thinks differently.

I remember sending some large

Black Orpington cockerels, six months old and weighing 8½ lb. each. They were fattened and pressed in the Surrey-Sussex style and their black legs were not objected to, for they took the eye of the London Poultry Co., who wrote me to know what kind they were, how reared, etc., and, by the way, sent me a copy of Mr. E. Brown's book on "Fattening Fowls," the best book on the subject I have ever read.

What have Canadians got to object to in this little preference of the London consumer, who is willing to pay well for his preference? It is as easy to rear one as the other, even although you want to use a breed with yellow legs. No bird has more yellow legs and flesh than the Indian game, yet crossed with the Dorking they nearly all come white if Dorking hens and I. G. cocks are used. We can rear and fatten here as good as in Surrey, Eng., and press and shape in their style, and mind, a bird may be classed as Surrey or Sussex in the London markets and make top prices, and yet come from Ireland or elsewhere.

We must, however, send a good class of birds, not some good and some bad in a crate, and always keep them up to the mark. The London dealers get to know a man's crates who always sends good birds, and will buy them up at once on the market at a little higher price and will often write the producer to send all he can to them direct, and so save going through the markets. But once send a few inferior birds in your lots and your name is gone and it will be years before you can get it back.

I am sorry to say I found that there were a good many dishonest salesmen in the markets, but experience taught me the names of the few honest ones who always did by far the largest business.

I shall be very glad to give a few of the ins and outs of a Surrey fatter's business, also the best breeds and crosses should any of your readers care for same.

P. S., Miniota, Man.

Poultry Ailments and their Remedy

Judging from the numerous inquiries recently received for remedies for poultry ailments, there has been much sickness among young stock throughout the country and it is to be feared in many cases, much loss. In one case a correspondent writes:—"My chickens have something the matter with them. They have a slight swelling at side of the head. Their wings droop and in a few days they die." Another writes:—"I had 59 fine young turkeys a short time ago—now I have 17. They are well fed, but get sick, droop, and die. On opening one which had just died, the liver was much swollen and spotted all over." And still

another:—"My young turkeys seem to have cold. They appear to have lice also. A number have died and several ate sick." And so on. And this sort of thing is repeated every season with almost unvarying monotony. It shows either utter ignorance of sanitary conditions or a total indifference to effects.

No sanitary law can be violated with impunity either in horse or cow stable, or poultry house. When will men and women, who are careful and painstaking in many departments of farm work, realize that prevention of disease among their live stock is far easier than cure? Particularly does this apply to poultry. A farmer may be scrupulously clean in his dairy department and yet his poultry be neglected and their premises seldom cleaned. While almost cranky on keeping up a good strain of milk cows, no attempt is made to keep up a prolific egg-laying strain of Rocks, or Wyandottes, or correct market type of Game, or turkeys and fowls may be bred from year to year, or they may be kept in an unclean, ill-ventilated and delapidated and draughty poultry house. As for his chickens, they come and they receive scanty care. If they get any food, in many cases it is of improper quality, in too great quantity and not cleanly fed. The most elementary hygienic laws are violated and the result is roup, lice and liver disease of the most acute type.

The remedy for disease is obviously to prevent it. It is difficult, almost impossible to cure sick turkeys or other chickens, but it is easy by cleanliness and care to prevent disease. Cleanliness in poultry house and surroundings, and method of feeding and care in selection of robust parent stock. Care in housing and feeding of the young chicks. This has been stated by Mr. Warrington, an eminent English chemist, that for her weight there is more profit in a hen than any other animal on the farm. And yet she is frequently the most neglected! A visitor to a farmer, who kept poultry at a profit, noticed that the farm hands cleaned out the poultry house with as great care as they did the dairy. "Why do you do so?" asked the friend of the farmer. The reply came quickly, "Because," said the farmer, "I make 200 per cent. profit from my fowls as against 10 per cent. from the other." It is safe to say that the farmer had no sick hens or turkeys—A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Macdonald Institute Announcement

The Macdonald Institute of Guelph will open on September 14th next. The outline of study provides for two general courses, one for teachers and the other for young women who do not intend to teach. The teachers course is divided into two sections, nature study and home economics, with a two year, a three months' and six

What Richard Gibson, Belvoir Stock Farm, Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"Being conversant with the merits of Zenoleum, I have no hesitation in recommending it. As an exhibitor at the International, I observed that as a disinfectant and deodorizer, it worked perfectly satisfactory and I did not hear a complaint."

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggy's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip."

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weeks' summer course in each. The non-teachers course includes three courses, of two years, three months and six months or longer, according to the subjects taken each in home economics. These are arranged to suit the needs and requirements of the students. It is the intention at an early date to offer also a four years' course leading to a degree in the University of Toronto. All the courses will be arranged to suit the needs of the work and with a view to creating a new interest in and fitting students for a successful career as teachers of nature study and home economics.

An efficient staff of instructors has been secured, including a dean, lady principal and a number of teachers. The two year courses will begin on September 14th and close on June 21st, the three months from January 4th to March 10th and April 8th to June 10th, and the summer course from July 2nd to August 16th. The women students will board at Macdonald Hall, which will not be ready till January 1st, and the men students outside. Full particulars as to the courses, tuition, board, etc., may be obtained on application to Dr. Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The Dominion Exhibition Opened

(Continued from page 750)

and to assure him that the attachment of the people of Canada, so often manifested to the throne and person of the late Queen who wrought her people lasting good, is not less deeply rooted towards himself.

"The development of Canada is well illustrated in the exhibits which adorn this ground. No words of mine can convey as true a conception of the Dominion's progress as is afforded by a survey of them. In arts and agriculture, in mechanics and manufactures, in all the varied pursuits of industry, you are able to exhibit here an excellence attained by few countries and scarcely surpassed by any. To me the most striking feature of it all, and perhaps the most promising of future achievements, is that you have been able to reach this extraordinary degree of commercial industry and artistic development within so short a space of time. Little more than a century ago Bouchette saw the spot which is now the site of your beautiful city, covered with dense and trackless forests, on the border of which stood one solitary wigwam. Seventy years ago the population of the little town of York did not exceed 4,000 souls. To-day Toronto has a population of a quarter of a million, rapidly increasing in number, who, I am glad to know, have shared to the full extent the prosperity and progress of Canada in recent years. It is not less my conviction than my fervent hope that this prosperity will be continued to you. The few acres of snow, as our country was once sneeringly described, have blossomed like the rose and become a land of hope not likely to be disappointed. To quote the language of a visitor to the Paris Exposition of half a century ago: "Active, intelligent, enterprising, beyond all other distinct nations, which equally abound in the elements of industrial production, Canada claims and demands attention."

Owing to the bad weather the performance before the grand stand was called off. To-day (11st) is children's day and the grounds are swarming with happy youngsters. The downpour in the afternoon rather spoiled matters in the ring.

Ontario Fruit Growers

The executive of the Fruit Growers' Association met last week at the Parliament Buildings. There were present W. H. Hunting, President; A. McNeil, Vice-President; G. C. Creelman, Secretary; T. H. Race and L. Woolverton. Considerable time was spent in arranging the programme for the annual convention, which will be held at Leamington early in December. Excessive freight rates and the substitution of boxes for barrels were considered.

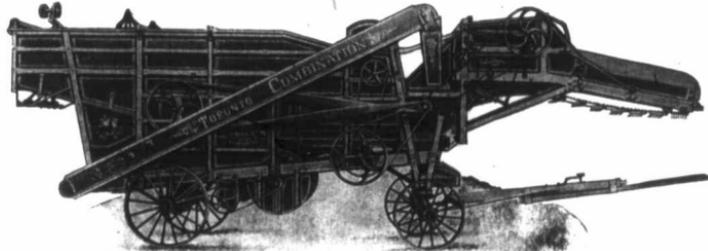
Brief Mention

Mr. Henry Wade, Registrar of Live Stock, Toronto, a week ago attended the annual meeting of registrars of live stock for America held at St. Louis. Mr. Wade read a paper upon the keeping of records, which was well received by those present. He speaks in glowing terms of the outlook for the big St. Louis Fair in 1904.

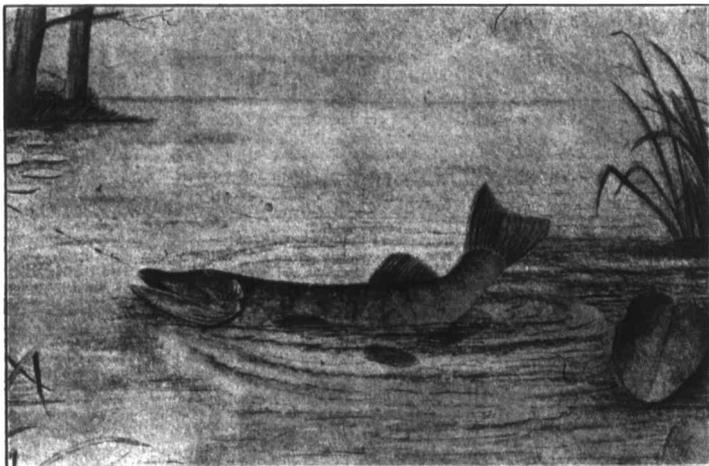
Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, attended the annual round-up of the Mississippi institutes, where he delivered an address. The round-up was held at the State Agricultural College, where Mr. Creelman was formerly a professor.

Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Live Stock Association, is expected back this week from an extended visit to the West, where he went in the interests of our live stock trade.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., sailed from Montreal on August 26th, for Great Britain, where he will spend two months in the interest of his business. We may look for another fine arrival of Shortorns on his return trip.



The T. Eaton Co. own the machine of which this is a picture. They farm on a large scale, do their own threshing, and want the best machine.



The "Lunge" "Are 'Game' to the last gasp." (From a drawing by C. W. Nash)

Fish and Fishing

Lunge, Pike and Pickerel. Our Inland Fisheries Neglected

By C. W. NASH

Next to agriculture, our fisheries should produce for Canada the greatest amount of wealth, of any of our natural resources. I am not now taking into consideration the ocean fisheries, but only those of our inland lakes and streams. These magnificent, fresh water areas were once teeming with fish of various valuable kinds, but within the last twenty-five years they have been so mismanaged, that legitimate commercial fishing in the settled parts of the country has become unremunerative, and the better known game fish have even in the back country been almost cleaned out, so that instead of being an article of common consumption, fish are now to many people almost a luxury. This is a matter that should interest the farmers as much or more than the dwellers in towns, and it seems to me that it is about time that they should bring some pressure to bear upon the Provincial Government to remedy this state of things and insist that some proper steps be taken to protect what fish are left during the spawning season and that reasonable efforts be made towards re-stocking our waters with fish suitable to the locality. As the matter now stands but little of practical utility is being done and every year shows a decreasing number of fish, so that it cannot be very long before our waters are entirely depleted.

The farmers themselves, however, are not altogether blameless

in this matter, for there are many streams throughout the country, once well stocked with trout or bass, but which are now fishless, owing to the pollution of the waters, so that no life can exist there, or by so clearing the banks of the streams and the springs which fed them of every tree and bush which sheltered them, that they are now dried up all the summer and are raging torrents filled with surface water in the spring, down which the fertilizing elements from the fields are drained to the lakes below.

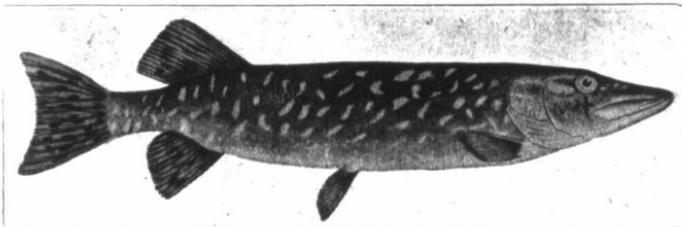
Not only have they done this, but I am afraid that some have also done more or less illegal fishing, on the principle that if they did not get the fish, then "some other fellow would." This is such a bad excuse that it is even worse than none at all. A proper observance of the law by every responsible man is one of the first necessities of a civilized community, if only for the sake of example to those who are inclined to be lawless.

"LUNGE"

It seems to be an established article of belief amongst those who go "a-fishing" that the gamiest and altogether most to be desired specimen of the scaly tribe which they can obtain is the small-mouthed black bass. The "black bass," as they commonly style it. Undoubtedly it is a fine fish, and I am willing to concede that a black bass of about three pounds weight, if well

fed and in good trim, is pound for pound the equal if not the superior of any fish that swims. But there are other fish that grow larger and whose fighting qualities grow in proportion to their increase in weight, such as the muskallonge and northern pike of our waters. These fellows grow to a great size and when taken in their proper season are "game to the last gasp." So that while I am particularly fond of bass fishing, yet I rate fishing for "lunge" as better sport; in fact, if I were asked to go bass fishing when I might as well go after "lunge" I should feel somewhat like the man who, being asked "will thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" said "Yes, I will, but I would rather have her sister."

Maskallonge used to be very abundant in the St. Lawrence about the Thousand Islands, in the waters of the Trent Valley, Lake Simcoe, Lake Simcoe, and many of our inland lakes where they grew to great size. In 1869 I saw a pair taken from Lake Simcoe. They were as near alike as two peas and weighed forty-four and forty-eight pounds respectively. These were October fish in the very height of condition and as beautiful as fish can be. One never sees such grand specimens now simply because these waters are so persistently netted that the fish have no chance to grow, though apart from that the conditions are just as favorable for their development to-day as



The Pike. (From a drawing by C. W. Nash).

they were then. The great majority of the "lunge" that are taken by anglers in these days are caught by trolling with a spoon bait in July and August. The tackle used for this purpose being often of the prop and clothes line variety, not much sport can be had by this method. In the first place, during the hot summer months "lunge" are badly out of condition, they are off their feed and are soft. When hooked they show but little of the dash and energy in resisting capture which they display later on, and when brought to the table are comparatively worthless as food; no skill in cooking can overcome the weedy flavor which permeates the flesh at this season and which often makes them positively nasty. Recently I have heard that the good old-fashioned guides who paddle confiding summer visitors about the fishing grounds have been palming off a good story on the city greenhorns to account for their inability to find and catch "lunge" this season. The truth is the fish are scarce and these same old-fashioned guides could in too many cases very accurately account for the scarcity if they wished to give themselves away, but they are not in the habit of doing that, so they have got up a story that at this season the "lunge" shed their teeth and cannot bite. If so, this is a habit they have acquired lately. I used to catch a good many "lunge" in the summer

when they were abundant and have always found they had plenty of teeth and that they kept them in first-class working order. If anyone has the desire to settle this question for himself positively, he need only catch a ten pounder and as soon as he gets him in the boat, put his finger in the fish's mouth, the "lunge" will at once furnish proof that he has teeth and knows how to use them, and the seeker after knowledge will be satisfied. Having accidentally done this on more than one occasion I can speak feeling as it were.

THE PROPER SEASON

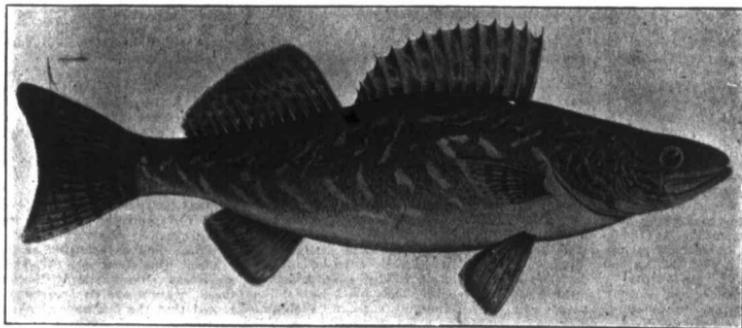
The proper season for Maskal-longe fishing is the fall. They are fairly good towards the end of September and are at their best from October until the lakes freeze over. Go out one of our glorious October days when the maples are clothed in crimson and gold and nature seems to be resting after the strenuous life of summer. Leave your heavy trolling lines and spoons at home, taking only a bass rod and tackle, but have at least forty yards of line on your reel. You may not want it all the time, but when you do want it "you want it bad." For bait use a good sized sucker or chub, hooked through under the dorsal fin so that it will work attractively in the water. Paddle quietly along the inside edge of the channels and cast from time to time on the deep

water side. Here the big fish generally lie in the day time when on the feed ready to dash at any prey that passes. On getting a run give your fish sufficient time to get the bait well into its mouth and then strike sharply in the opposite direction to that in which the fish is running. The chances are that you will hook him, and then, if you have a big one, will come the tug of war, his mad rushes and frantic leaps will test your nerve and tackle, too. If both hold out you will have the proud satisfaction in the end, of landing as game a fish as any that wears scale armour, but should your nerve fail you as it sometimes will with people unaccustomed to anything bigger than a bass and you lose control of your reel or you get impatient and try to yank the "lunge" over your shoulder, dire will be the disaster and your soul will be crushed with sorrow.

PIKE

Many anglers profess to look upon the pike with a certain amount of contempt and treat its claim to be considered a game fish with derision. I do not share this feeling, perhaps, because as a boy I was brought up among a lot of farmers who were all thorough sportsmen and anglers and who, therefore, impressed upon me the idea that everything had its season and that all things living, both men and

(Continued on page 560)



The Pickerel. (From a drawing by C. W. Nash).

Some of the Early Clydesdales

Early Importations and Exhibitions—The First Records

By Lt. Col. McCRAE, Guelph, Ont.

Of the early history of heavy draught horses in Ontario we have but little record, and what is known of the early days is fast disappearing as the tanks of the pioneers are being thinned year by year. In the early days of the provincial shows there was little said in the reports about the exhibit of horses, and the account of the first exhibition held in Toronto in 1846 says not one word about the horses shown. The next, at Niagara, has a similar record, while at Cobourg in 1848, the report says: "Of horses there was a goodly number; many of them possessing excellent qualities. Some well matched pairs commanded much attention and admiration. The Clydes appeared prominent in the show, on account of their great strength and noble aspect." At Kingston in 1849, it is said: "The show of horses was never so successful in this country—especially in the class for agricultural purposes. The famous Clyde was there, with one of his progeny of similar color and nearly equal proportions." This was probably Grey Clyde (179) 78—foaled about 1837, bred in Cumberland, and imported in 1842 by Archibald Ward, of Markham. Sire Young Clyde (949) bred by James Fraime, Broomfield, Lanarkshire, a Highland Society winner, and brought to Cumberland by Mr. Pringle. He is thrice entered in the first volume of the Clydesdale stud book as (162), (165) and (949). Grey Clyde's dam was by Stitchee (831) bred by Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Cumberland, and he by Old Stitchee (577), foaled in 1813. This Grey Clyde (179) went afterwards to Kentucky, U.S.A., but while in Canada he left a number of his get and in looking over the mares recorded in the last volume (vol. XI.) of the Clydesdale stud book of Canada, this horse stands amongst the first four of the early sires.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE

Of the others of the quartette, strangely enough they are all on page 25, vol. I. First stands Sir William Wallace (123) foaled in 1850, imported in 1854 by John Sanderson, Markham, Ont. He has the honor of being No. 1 in the American Clydesdale Record. He was a dappled brown by Glenelg (357) a grey bred by Mr. Tinning, Longtown, Cumberland, and by Glenelg (356) by Young Clyde (949), the sire of Grey Clyde (179) above mentioned. The dam of Sir Wm. Wallace was by Bay Wallace (38) a bay, 16½ hands in height, bred by Halbert, Wilkin, Carlisle, and winner of the premium of the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Berwick in 1841; he travelled the Cumberland district for a premium four years in succession. His sire was Old Bay Wallace (572) foaled in 1826, owned

by Wm. Miller, Ecclefechan, and the winner of the Dumfries premium in 1831. It will be noticed that these two celebrated Ontario sires Grey Clyde (179) and Sir Wm. Wallace (123) were nearly connected through Young Clyde (949) and were both Cumberland Clydes. Next comes

NETHERBY

Netherby (126) 8 (1494) a bay foaled in 1862 and bred at Annan, just over the border in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He was imported in August, 1864 by Joseph Thompson, Columbus, Ont. Sire, Mosstrooper (548); dam, Jess, why Lord Byron (473). Mosstrooper foaled 1854, was by Matthen (527) foaled 1835, bred by Alex. Kerr, Castle Douglass. Sire Brown Clyde (96) by North Star (1232) foaled about 1825 by Old Bergamie (573) foaled 1820 by Glancer (335), foaled 1810, bred by Mr. Somerville, Lanark, and known as Thompson's Black Horse. On the dam's side, Netherby was from Lord Byron (473) by Prince Royal (647), foaled 1840, and winner of third prize at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen in 1847. His sire was Clyde Glancer (153), foaled 1835 by Broomfield Champion (95). This horse Netherby left a lot of fine stock which is now widely distributed both in Ontario and the Northwest.

LONDOUN TOM

Next to Netherby comes Londoun Tom (127) 18 (1482) a dark bay foaled in 1856, and imported by Joseph Thompson in 1860. Sire Lothian Tom (506), dam, Jess, by Lord Byron (473), the dam it will be noticed of Netherby. His sire, Lothian Tom (506) won first prize at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow in 1850. He was then five years old. His sire Clyde (155) was by Clyde (153) by Broomfield Champion (95). These two horses

that have done so much for Clyde breeding in Ontario were almost full brothers—were out of the same mare and by sires of practically the same breeding.

CUMBERLAND (172)

imported by David Rountree, Jr., of Weston, in 1840, is another of the early sires that takes a leading place for the number of his progeny. Bred at Carlisle he was another of the Cumberland Clydes and one closely related to Sir Wm. Wallace (123). Cumberland was by Glenelg (357), the same sire, and his dam was by Old Bay Wallace (572), the grandsire of the dam of Sir Wm. Wallace. Still another Cumberland sire figured in the early days; this was Bay Wallace (164), no connection of the sires of that name already mentioned, unless, indeed, through the dam, whose breeding is not given, but the probability is that the name was taken as being one well known. Bay Wallace (164) was bred by Wm. Dobson, Thorp Farm, Cumberland, foaled in 1852, and by Merry Tom (512) by Merry Farmer (531), by Young Clyde (949), already mentioned as the sire of Grey Clyde (179).

It is rather a remarkable fact that these six sires coming from practically the same part of the Borders should be the six highest for number of female descendants in the records of half a century after they were brought to Canada. We hope to be able at an early date to give some further particulars of these sires and would be glad to know if any portraits of them are in existence.



Horse Flesh Consumption at Paris

A total of 30,500 horses are slaughtered annually for the Paris market. Of this number 10,500 are consumed in the environs of Paris, leaving a consumption of 19,500 in the city itself. The average weight of each horse is said to be 551.15 pounds. One-third of this is bone and sinew, sold as waste at 77.2 cents per 140.92 pounds. There



Shorthorn Cow Soasis II. To be sold at John Bright's big sale at Whitby, Ont., on October 14th next.

remains 368 17 pounds of market meat to each horse, giving a total consumption of 7,178,177 6 pounds.

Prince Edward Island

Showery weather since August 1st, rather unfavorable for hay-making. Wheat and oats are ripening fast; harvesting will be on shortly. The potato beetles have not been as numerous as they were last summer. New potatoes sold first at 25c. per peck, but they were selling last market day for 60c. per bushel. Our temporary market house has been almost overcrowded recently. Fruit is very plentiful. Cherries sold on August 14th for from 7 to 10c. per quart; black currants, 8 to 9c.; blueberries, 5 to 7c.; gooseberries, at 7c.; raspberries, 8 to 10c. per quart; string beans, 5 to 6c. per lb.; ripe tomatoes, 12c. per lb.; peas, 10 to 15c. per quart; rhubarb, 3c. per lb.; cucumbers, 7c. each; beets, 4c. per bunch; eggs, 15c. per dozen; butter, fresh, 20c. per lb.; ducks, 90c.; chickens, 55 to 65c. per pair; flour, \$3.50 to \$5 per bbl.; oatmeal, new, 2½ to 3c. per lb.; cattle, dressed, 7 to 8c. per lb.; beef, small, 8 to 14c. per lb., by quarter, 6 to 8c.; pork, 7 to 8c.; no much offering; lamb, 9c. per lb. Oats, 45 to 46c. per bushel; hay, 40 to 50c. per cwt.; straw, 25 to 30c. per cwt. Codfish, fresh, 10 to 12c. each; mackerel, 10c. each.

Two milch cows in good condition were offered for sale on August 14th. Good sound horses, from 6 to 8 years old, sell from \$125 to \$130. A great many tourists are summering on the Island. Livery stables are well patronized, more especially on Sundays, and business is rushing. Some fine buildings are in course of erection.

Prospects for mackerel are reported good. As high as 500 fish per day per boat have been taken along the south shore, from Souris to East Point.

Davis & Fraser, pork packers, have leased Mark Wright & Co.'s large brick factory building on the corner of Kent and Hillsborough streets. They will pack part of the hogs they buy on the Island here and part in Halifax. Cold storage will be provided. Well fed hogs, weighing from 130 to 200 lb., will be preferred.

The cheese board met on August 14th. There was a good attendance. The following cheese was boarded—Red Point, 100; Gowan Brae, 87; Lakeville, 141; Kinloch, 135; Cardigan, 162; St. Peter's, 130; Summerside, 178; Orwell, 200; East River, 111; New Dominion, 60; Stanley Bridge, 48; Hillsborough, 150; Red House, 140; Hazelbrook, 175; Union, 200; Cornwall, 127; Dundas, 150.

Cows are milking better, although the flies are yet troublesome. A cattle disease made its appearance recently at Red Point, in the vicinity of Souris. Dr. Petrick, Government Inspector of Live Stock, made an examination



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of some of the diseased cattle. He strongly suspects that the disease is identical with that which is known as the Pitcair county cattle disease. He believes the disease is not infectious and suspects that it may be caused by the plant ragwort. He advises farmers to fight that plant as they would fire.

Too many farmers allow weeds, such as wild mustard, etc., to thrive and flourish. Some fields on the New Glasgow Road are literally covered by weeds.

A. R.

Fish and Fishing

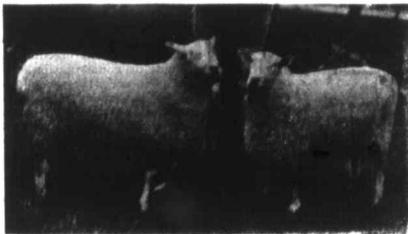
(Continued from page 506)

beasts, were entitled to fair play. The pike season, like that of the "lunge," is in the fall and through the winter; in the summer when the pike is usually caught with us, it is even in worse condition than the maskallonge, and if caught should be returned to the water. Taken in cold weather the pike is an excellent fish both for sport and food, but killing it out of season is mere waste. The method of fishing for it is the same as that practised for "lunge." I need not, therefore, repeat it. It is, however, much more widely distributed. In Manitoba, it is enormously abundant and there grows to a large size, fish of from fifteen to twenty pounds being quite common. The largest I ever caught in Ontario weighed sixteen pounds. Pike of that size are now extremely rare here, constant persecution during the spawning season having almost exterminated them. Unless this is speedily put a stop to, we shall have nothing left in our waters but a few suckers and chubs.

PICKEREL

A fish that has been very much neglected in this country is the pickerel. In Ontario we have two species, the blue or sand pickerel, which is very abundant in Lake Erie and which is of very little value as a food fish and none whatever for sport, and the yellow pickerel. This last occurs sparingly now in Lake Ontario and is more abundant in the northern part of the province. In Manitoba it is very common in most of the rivers and lakes and there reaches its highest perfection as a food fish. I can hardly call it a game fish, for when hooked it makes but a poor fight for its liberty, but undoubtedly wherever found it is the best table fish of our fresh waters. Good at all times of the year it has a flavor distinctly its own; its flesh is firm and retains its firmness longer than any other I know. Pickerel are very prolific, well able to take care of themselves and easily propagated. For stocking and commercial purposes they are entitled to more consideration than they have hitherto received.

As it is now imperative that something be done towards preserving the fisheries of our water stretches, I think the claims of the pickerel should receive attention from the powers that be.



A Pair of Stock Rams in the Leicester Flock of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

History and Development of Leicester Sheep

What Bakewell Did. Old and Present Day Types Contrasted

By A. W. SMITH, President American Leicester Breeders' Association

The success and popularity of any breed of sheep possessing qualities recommending it to the favorable consideration of the enterprising stockman, depends largely upon the push and perseverance of its prominent breeders, and upon the confidence they have in their choice. A determined and continued strife for supremacy in the show ring by several of its most painstaking and intelligent breeders, not only improves and develops the breed, but it draws attention to the merits of the breed and attracts the notice of thousands, who might probably scarcely know of their existence otherwise. These thousands, becoming interested in the strife, also become interested in the breed, and when they make a choice the breed to which their attention has been most largely attracted, by the developed and displayed excellence of the breed, through the energy of the breeders or exhibitors handling them, is the one first to enlist their investigation and from which they will most likely make their selection. And if the breeders have been true to the great principles of breeding, and honesty, and the breed be one of the first rank for utility, their first choice will be permanent.

Some breeds have been more fortunate than others in having a succession of men, year after year, giving their best thought and attention to their highest development. Prominently amongst these favored breeds have been the Leicester, the first of all breeds to be intelligently improved and used as a refining and improving element in the evolution of almost all others of the mutton types since that time when Bakewell had, through his thoughtful, methodical selections towards a high ideal, astonished the country by his achievements, and left to the world a legacy worth uncounted millions, as well as making his name immortal.

THE MANY YEARS OF CAREFUL BREEDING

by the foremost stockmen during all these years, changing somewhat by selection to suit the ideals of the strongest breeders and their environments, is one of the greatest elements in fixing the grand propensity of the Leicester. As a breed for crossing most successfully upon every class of sheep with which it has been mated, it gives the greatest uniformity in type and size. This is one of the most important recommendations for the Leicesters as a breed, and when coupled with early maturity, which quality they possess in a very marked degree, easy feeding qualities, made a first consideration by Mr. Bakewell in his work, prolificacy is almost unequalled.

THE PRODUCE A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF LAMBS

A most remarkable case came under my personal notice during the past year. I sold a few ewes to Mr. Glen, near Goderich, Ont. In March, 1902, he had two ewes give birth to four lambs, one ewe lost one of hers, but she raised the other to weigh 200 lb. at seven months old. Both these ewes dropped lambs again in October, 1902—one each, and in March and April, 1903, one of the ewes gave birth to two lambs and the other to four, one of the ewes thus actually producing seven lambs in the thirteen months, at three births.

However, breeding twice a year is not a characteristic of the breed, yet the production of 175 to 200 per cent. increase a year is quite common, and is surely a very great recommendation for any breed, and in the Leicester particularly so, because the ewes are excellent milkers, and quite capable of raising two lambs successfully. As an instance, I have in my flock just now a pair of twins weighing 295 lb., at five months old, and three from an-

other ewe, weighing 395 lb., at same age. To the farmer, the ewe that will raise two good lambs successfully, is certainly more profitable than if only raising one.

BORDER LEICESTERS

The breeders of the border counties of England and Scotland, led by Lord Polworth, of Mertown, near Kelso, Scotland, developed a type which have been named Border Leicester, and which thoroughly suits the North country, and crossed with the mountain sheep, the Blackfaced Highlander, and Cheviot, produce the choicest and highest priced mutton.

Many years ago the English Leicester was imported in quite large numbers to Canada, and much interest taken in the breeding and development of the best type, and so successfully that Leicester breeds practically stocked the sheep farms of Canada, and they still do so very largely.

THE ENGLISH LEICESTER

In Great Britain to-day, mostly in Yorkshire, is quite a different type from the earlier importations, and would not at all suit the fancy of Canadian breeders. For many years Border Leicesters only have been imported, or, with very few exceptions, and the Canadian or American Leicester, coming from a large infusion of Border Leicester blood with the early importations of the English, or old Bakewell Leicester as it has been called, is practically the same type as the Border Leicester in the flocks of the best breeders in the old land. We have from the old type a deeper body and generally shorter legs than the Scottish flocks have, yet they are working to the same end by selection, and to-day their best, their prize winners are shorter on legs, deeper bodied and much thicker and heavier in fleece, than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. Once breeders were not particular as to thorough covering with wool. Now it is rare to find one in the best flocks not thoroughly covered right up to the ears, with a dense mass of curls, soft as silk almost, long and lustrous. The English breeders have found it necessary in their wet, "muggy" climate, to thicken the fleece, or the curly spirals, until I have seen flocks get up in the morning after lying all night in a steady rain, shake themselves



Two Shair Leicester Ram got by "B 64" Stanley (imp.) sire of champion ewe at Chicago in 1902, and four lambs the get of one sire. Bred and owned by A. W. Smith

and start off to feed with a perfectly dry skin, the mass of curls seeming impervious to the wet. This is the stamp of wool also we try to grow here in Canada.

THE CARCASE OF TO-DAY

The advanced breeders of all classes of sheep recognize the demand for a different carcass than was sold a few years ago and strive to develop their herd towards that type. To-day the fleshy carcass is panted with as little surplus fat as is necessary for the finest lean meat. Both the old country breeders and those in our own country have selected and bred to that end so successfully that prominent handlers of large quantities of meat to the best customers say unhesitatingly, they get the best results from the Leicester.

The Leicester of to-day is of good size, stylish and handsome, well woolled, and carries a wealth of firm natural flesh.

The Pure Bred Live Stock Trade

Quite recently we have heard with regret of the financial difficulties involving several prominent American live stockmen. After several years of high prices and a good demand for pure bred stock it has almost been forgotten that there is such a thing possible as an over-supply. Practical experience teaches that for the maintenance of profitable trade in any commodity there must be an equilibrium between supply and demand. Recognizing the truth of this the Dominion Live Stock Association have been devoting considerable attention the last few years to the extension of Ontario's trade.

The aim of our institutions for the spread of agricultural education, in order to increase the fertility of the land, has been to encourage the rearing of an increased number of live stock. Unfortunately, in some cases, farmers have been incited by the profits accruing from the herds of reputable breeders, to enter the business before they had acquired sufficient knowledge of practical breeding and feeding principles, and market requirements. Often the change is made before they realize that breeds are a resultant from artificial conditions; and that, having been created and moulded by a strict observance of the intricate laws of breeding and feeding, they quickly deteriorate when subjected to conditions almost involving "the survival of the fittest,"—a law which in these times should be left entirely for the salvation of those animals not subject to the guidance of human intelligence. Another and smaller class go to the opposite extreme and lavish too much care and attention upon their stock. These are usually people who cater to the desires of a fastidious but not too responsible public for fashionably pedigreed animals. This induces an unhealthy demand for popular strains of families, which is sometimes very demoralizing to the market.



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Naturally, the first requisite to the improvement of trade must be the production of animals well suited to the requirements of the markets, both in breeding and in individual conformation. Involving, as it does, the whole science of animal husbandry it is impossible to enter into an intelligent discussion of the question here. Suffice it to say, that the work being done by the agricultural college, farmers' institutes, fall and winter fairs, with expert judges, auction sales, etc., in disseminating throughout the farming communities proper conceptions of pure bred live stock, and leading to a larger percentage of good animals being raised each year. All breeding animals sent out of the province should be of such high quality that they may become as beacon lights to point prospective buyers and interested parties to the place of their nativity; each animal is, as it were, a walking advertisement of the skill and care of its breeder.

The natural market for Ontario stock is the Canadian West with its millions of acres of fertile land and thousands of new settlers arriving each year. Many of the new arrivals are not aware of the advantages accruing from the introduction of pure bred males into their herds, so educational work has first to be done along this line. On many of the large ranches there is often not a single pure bred animal to be found. Every observant rancher has learned of the ease with which a bunch of stock deteriorates, and of the difficulties in the way of grading up again. To keep up the standard of quality requires persistent attention, especially under existing range conditions where indiscriminate breeding is difficult to avoid. Notwithstanding the arguments of a few that the range bred male costs less and leaves more progeny, the importation of fresh blood is a necessity. There are now to be found scattered throughout the West, particularly in Manitoba, many breeders who are making a specialty of rearing pure bred stock for their own trade. This, at first thought, might be considered a hindrance to the sale of Ontario stock, but it need not be so if one only realizes the vastness of the territory and the large numbers of improved stock that should be used. There is room for all the breeding animals Ontario and the West itself can raise for many years. One drawback to the trade has been caused by the short-sighted policy of some breeders of believing in making large profits and low sales rather than small profits and many sales. The latter plan will ultimately lead to the greater prosperity both for individual breeders and the country as a whole. It is hoped that with the hearty co-operation of breeders the efforts now being put forth for the extension of trade in the West will aid materially in continuing the prosperity of the pure bred live stock industry.



A Flock of Cheviots. Through courtesy of the National Stockman and Farmer

A Scotch Sheep Farm

Among the Cheviots. The Shepherds of Scotland. Away from the City's Din and Bustle

My friend X is one of the best fellows living, and our friendship is a plant of some 30 years growth.

Away up 'mid the swelling green hills of Dumfrireshire he follows his occupation as a breeder of Cheviot sheep; and there from time to time I pass a quiet day or two in his comfortable home, far from the din and bustle of towns and railways and even from the stir that belongs to an arable farm where crops and cultivation demand the constant operations of men and horses.

A dozen miles from a railway station we drive together, first through a pleasant vale where crops and cattle are blended with pastoral sheep breeding and grazing. Gradually we rise from the village and village church to higher ground where crops cease and one wide extent of pasture in gently swelling uplands succeeds.

Higher still and higher we climb till, surmounting a ridge, we look into the valley of the Black Eak, a vista wide and deep and bounded on all sides by long, sweeping hills of varying shades of green, bare of trees, but dotted thickly with white specks, the fleecy flocks that are the care and the capital of the sheep farmer.

A SHEPHERD'S COTTAGE

or two may be seen, and then, some two or three miles ahead, stands on the further side my friend's home. Substantial, comfortable, and situated at a point commanding a wide prospect of these dales. The steading (stables and cattle shelters) are in a snug hollow close by, and ample barns provide storage for the stock of mountain hay that is the sole provender of cattle in winter and the sheet anchor of the sheep farmer should frost and snow cover up the natural supplies of winter pasture for his flocks.

Here, then, X passes a quiet, interesting and gentlemanly life, with sufficient occupation in the oversight of his business, but still with ample leisure to enjoy the pleasures of reading, fishing, or other recreation, or the "dolce far niente" of perfect quiet and rest.

THE DAILY POSTMAN

at 10 a.m. is an event of the day, and the "Scotsman" of the day previous is quite early enough news of the outside busy world in that calm retreat.

How I have enjoyed my day or two there when it has been my privilege to shake off for a time the cares of business, and of low-land farm life! My friend is a bachelor, but a housekeeper who has been for years in charge of household affairs, makes us so entirely comfortable that possibly my holiday is none the worse.

A long summer evening gives opportunity for a stroll and a chat about old times, and next day we wander for miles over the farm visiting hirsels after hirsels, till the hour for lunch is most welcome. The stock on the farm are Cheviots. On some higher farms the Blackfaced, or mountain breed, but in both cases the management is very similar.

3,000 CHEVIOT EWES

My friend has some 3,000 Cheviot ewes and breeds pure Cheviots. On some lower farms the lambs are by a Leicester sire, and are described as half-bred's, while the produce of the Blackfaced ewe and Leicester ram are called crosses.

The ewes are divided into flocks or hirsels, each the care of one and occasionally of two shepherds. The lands are unfenced, except at the outer boundary, but each hirsels keeps to its own ground. The ewes are reared on the farm and bred

for four years. Each year the old and faulty ones are weeded out in autumn and the best ewe lambs are kept in sufficient numbers to supply their place. As these have their first lambs at two years old, there are always an equal number of one year old sheep on the farm, which are called "hogs," and at their first lambing "gimmers." A ram is required for about 50 ewes, and a change of blood is obtained at the annual sales held in September, or by private purchase. Lambing time begins in April and shepherds have a busy and anxious time. Extra help is required and early and late must the shepherd be afoot. If the weather be stormy and vegetation backward it is all the more trying, and many lambs are lost in spite of utmost care. In May all the male lambs are castrated unless a few are kept for rams, and then comes the clipping time about the beginning of July. This used to be a great event in the sheep farmer's calendar, when wool was worth double its present price and was often equal to the rent of the farm, but now prices of wool have so declined that a great reduction of rents has been inevitable.

LAMBING, MARKING AND CLIPPING

make a busy time, but there is also the gathering of the flock for dipping at least twice a year, and the drafting of the stock for market.

The best of the wedder (wether) lambs are sold during August, the smaller ones and second draft of ewe lambs in September—and the smallest lambs and draft of cast ewes in October, and then the sheep farm settles down for the winter. If the season is genial the stock are able to care for themselves, but if some weeks of snow with frost set in, covering up the pastures, the flock suffers, and then the stock of upland hay, which has been secured during a previous summer or two, is the only resource. In cases of extreme severity the farmer may require to buy hay and grain, but these make too big a call on his pocket, and such feeding is avoided if possible; indeed, it is best to let the flock be self-reliant, and hay is only fed as a necessity.

Sometimes losses are heavy and in others the flock comes through a winter storm much reduced in condition, and the loss is felt at lambing time. All the principal work of marking, shearing and dipping is done by co-operation of shepherds from other farms, who gather at one centre, and so they get the round from farm to farm for many days in succession.

THESE MOUNTAIN SHEPHERDS

are a splendid class of men; reared from their youth on such farms they often spend the best part of their lives in one situation. They are reliable and honest, zealous in their employer's interest and keenly interested in the welfare of their flocks. At certain times their

duties are light, at others they are arduous, and in times of storm they have often to battle with the elements at the risk of their lives.

Their wages amount to £40 or £50 a year with a cottage, and for food and they are occasionally paid in cash, but more frequently they keep one or more cows and some have a small flock of ewes kept on their master's lands.

They have some disadvantages, far from school or a doctor (but when do they need a doctor?) and, after having to go miles for weekly supplies of groceries—but have they net compensations in fresh air, wholesome food, healthy bodies, pure minds and unbounded freedom in the company of everlasting hills? What a nursery ground for men and women of the best type! Men must, however, be bred to such a life. To the city bred man of woman it would be unbearably lonely and irksome, and in time he would have to trail back to the stir and society, such as it is, of the slummy, noisy city.

GALLOWAYS AND "BLUE GREYS"

X and I had many a quiet stroll amongst his Galloway cows and their blue grey calves by a white Shorthorn sire, or over by the valley of the Black Esk, where, in the clear pools, enough trout were to be seen to make us long for a rod and the enthusiasm of 30 years ago, and ever and anon I felt the influence of the comparative solitude in which we moved. The great expanse of hill and valley, green but treeless, sheep everywhere, but with few signs of human life, occasionally a shepherd was met cutting hay, or roving round with his dogs amongst his flock. An occasional grouse would whirl off round a knoll, and the curlew and plover made constant calling overhead—but such air, fresh and pure, it passes over miles of mountain and valley, unsoftened by smoke, and fills the lungs with champagne—what a sense of health, of vigor, of appetite it imparts. And how the eye takes in the varying shadow of the landscape, bright sunshine here, fitting cloud shadow there and yonder a rain cloud, with mist and sweeping shower. Surely, as compared with this, a city life needs many compensations.

THE RENTAL OF SHEEP FARMS

is a fixed annual sum fixed for a term of years, 5, 10 or 15, as may be arranged, and varying in amount according to the extent and capabilities of the farm, but costing, as a rule, from 6s. to 12s. per ewe kept, according to the class of sheep and pasturage.

On many farms it is necessary to hire winter keep in the low country for the one-year-old sheep, and in many cases the rams are sent to lowland farms to winter on turnips.

These outlays make a hole in tenants' profits, and for a dozen years or more, there has been a steady fall in the rents of sheep farms, due largely to the fall in

the values of mutton and wool, but chiefly of wool, through increase of foreign importations.

THE PALMY DAYS

of sheep farming in Scotland were from 1860 to 1880, and large fortunes were then made by those who were favorably situated as regards leases, but the reaction told heavily and great losses were made until rents were brought down 30, 50 and even 70 per cent.

At present the business of sheep farming in Scotland is not by any means a lucrative one. Where rents have been recently adjusted a fair return for capital may be realized, but in other cases falling prices have extinguished profits. With favoring circumstances there is no life of greater attractions than that of a sheep farmer. While care and management are essential there is none of that bustle, worry and drudgery which many occupations demand, and there is at times abundant leisure.

"Sing, poet, 'tis a merry world;
That cottage smoke is rolled and curled."

In sport, that every moss is happy, every inch of soil.—
Before me runs a road of toil
With my grain cut across.
Sing, trailing showers and breezy downs—

I know the tragic hearts of towns."

So sang Alexander Smith, and so must sing many thousands of weary hearts doomed to toil under the glare of gas in the murky gloom of factory and warehouse—or crowd with fever haste the city street.—The sunshine and the air of heaven are some of God's best gifts.

Thisled down.

July 1st, 1903.

All Looking to Canada

The Australian pastoralists have suffered such tremendous losses owing to the prolonged drought of the past few years, that many of them are turning their eyes to Canada as a more suitable field for agricultural operations. An illustration of this is furnished in a recent letter from Mr. Robert Caldwell, Chairman of the Council of Agriculture of South Australia, to Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dominion Dairy Division, who was formerly Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand. Mr. Caldwell says: "I would be greatly obliged if you could supply me with your opinion of the land that the Dominion Government are opening up for settlement, and whether you consider the prospects for settlement are equal to what obtain in New Zealand. Perhaps the Department have literature on hand that may meet the demand for information that is being made upon me. I have, myself, several sons who do not care about the prospects of farming that obtain at the present time in Australia. If inducement offered, they might turn their attention to the grain lands of your great Northwest.

We have had a succession of disastrous seasons, but the gloom cloud seems to be lifting, as the present year has had a most auspicious beginning, one of the most favorable we have had for some time. Still, there are dry patches on our great island where an effort is being made to obtain rain by artificial means."

W. A. Clemons.

Fatality in Pigs

It is said by many that the hog is more easily thrown off his feed, that is, he is more subject to indigestion, and that the troubles caused by indigestion are more pronounced with him than with our other stock, but the fact is that we give our other stock feed and care that more nearly resemble the conditions in which nature intended them to live.

In his natural state the hog had access to a variety of roots, barks and herbs, and these formed a part of his diet that enabled him to digest other foods. Constipation followed by diarrhoea in young pigs and weakness of back and legs in the older ones are among the immediate results of over feeding and indigestion, and these are very often followed closely by the "Fatality of the Pig."

Herbage will overcome these troubles even when they are in an advanced stage, and if it is fed regularly every day with the usual food the whole difficulty will be avoided and at the same time a more rapid growth will be effected. That, of course, goes without saying, as we all know that any animal in a perfect state of health will have a more natural and rapid growth than one that has stomachic or any other ailment. A few letters along this line over the signatures of practical men will probably carry more weight than anything we can say.

"Last fall a pig that I was fattening became sick, and continued so for about three weeks, and finally grew so weak in the legs it could not get to the trough. I gave instructions to try Herbage, and if it would not eat it to put it into its mouth. After a few days it was able to walk around and eat well, and in a short time was in good order and fattened quickly.—Joseph Ostiguy, Chamby Basin, Que."

"I had a sow which shortly before farrowing became so weak in the hind legs that she had to drag herself around. Herbage that Herbage was good. I tried it, and in three days she was walking around all right. Since then I have used it for pigs, cows, calves and poultry, and find it beneficial.—James Brown, Burnstown, Ont."

"In feeding Herbage to a pig we found it kept its legs strong, while one that like it which got no Herbage failed. And Mr. Andrew Hargigan, a butcher of this place, having a hog which he said was dying, we advised him to put some Herbage into its mouth, and to repeat this several times. It began to eat, soon improved and thoroughly recovered, and was sold for \$16. Mr. Valentine, a farmer in this section, had a similar case. Neither party knew what was the matter, but the Herbage cured in both cases, and they continued its regular use after the recovery.—John Walker & Co., Tiverton, Ont."



Residence of Mr. Arthur Britten. A Typical English Farm Home.

The Billing Herd of Shorthorns

Historic Northampton. Laying a sure foundation.
The changes of years

Northamptonshire is, for the most part, as Canadian importers of stock are well aware, a noted grass country. The town of Northampton, though nowadays chiefly known as a shoe manufacturing centre, was, in the middle ages, one of the most important places in the kingdom, Court and Parliament frequently sitting there for months together, and in the fifteenth century the University of Oxford was very nearly being transplanted thither bag and baggage. The city is 65 miles north-west of London, an hour and a half's journey by rail, and the first stopping place for several of the London and Northwestern trains. It is, moreover, in the very heart of England, being within a mile or two of the same distance from the east, west and south coast respectively. Its cattle market is still among the best known in England.

The country has been celebrated for its Shorthorns ever since the breed was first developed, and has also been noted for the large business it has done in grazing and finishing the black Welsh cattle purchased at the Stirling

fairs in Wales. Black cattle have been brought to Northampton from Wales every spring for five hundred years and sold fat in the fall, and bits of an old track can be traced here and there among the modern railroads and highways of England, known as the "Drovers' Road." Money, valuables and dispatches as well as cattle, used to be brought to England in days when travelling was unsafe by the drovers, who banded together in groups for safety as well as company.

RURAL ENGLISH SCENERY

But it is of the breeding of Shorthorns, not the grazing of Black Welshmen I wanted to say something.

Among the best known of Northamptonshire breeders is the subject of this sketch, Mr. Arthur Britten, who for a long time has done a considerable exporting business to the United States, South America, South Africa, and New Zealand, as well as to Germany and Sweden. Mr. Britten's farm is at Great Billing, a charming old-fashioned village, some four miles from Northampton, and his forefathers have been tenant farmers here since the year 1600. The farm is part of the Great Billing estate and consists of about 450 acres, sloping gently down to the valley of the Nene, where there are extensive meadows. The farm is mainly grass and lies for the most part on the red iron stone for which the country is famous. The home-stead, with the old village, its rectory and fifteenth century church and Billing Hall, the seat of the owner of the property, with its beautifully timbered grounds, makes as complete a picture, perhaps, of peaceful rural English scenery as can well be found.

PEDIGREE SHORTHORNS

were bred at Great Billing for about fifty years by Mr. Arthur Britten's father, previous to 1856, when they passed into the hands of his son. They then consisted of a herd of fifty breeding cows of the old Knightley blood, subsequently reinforced by cows from the well-known herds of Messrs. Cartwright, Faulkner, Bagshaw and Longland. Bulls were introduced from the herds of Sir W. de Capel Brooke and Mr. Sartores, of Rushden, very high prices being paid. Then came two bulls, very famous in the eighties, Kinsman and Lord Lyndhurst by Mr. Booth's Royal Mowbray. Next, with the object of retaining the heavy flesh and good constitution in addition to the milking properties for which the herd has long been celebrated, Prince Rulus, of the Windsor, Cruickshank and Dudding stocks, was brought to Billing.

This bull left a grand lot of young heifers and bulls of rich dark reds or roans, and incidentally such good milking stock as take frequent prizes in the dairy class at the Northampton show.

The next purchase was Royal Hercules, by the noted bull old Hercules, and he is still on service with Mr. Britten's herd. He is a typical specimen of what a Short-horn ought to be, possessing wonderful depth, standing close to the ground, very even in flesh with a rare outline and splendid staminal, which he imparts in a marked degree to his progeny. The next thing was to find a suitable out-cross for the Hercules heifers, and with this purpose Mr. Britten went to various sales in England and Scotland, but finding nothing quite to his fancy, crossed to Ireland and bought at the Earl of Caledon's sale, at a high figure, the young bull Fasslern, winner of the first prize in a strong class of yearlings at the Dublin show, and the Shorthorns Society's first prize at Belfast. Fasslern, whose sire was the celebrated prize bull "Sign of Riches," is now in use. This amalgamation of choice blood and judicious blending is now depicted in the present herd, all being of the same uniform stamp, massive bod-



A Trio of Oxford Down Sheep at Billing



Mr. Arthur Britten



The Stables at Billing. The Bull Fassfern to the left of picture.

red and low grown combining the two essential qualities which go to make a good Shorthorn, beef and milk.

DOES NOT RELY ON SHOW-YARD HONORS

Mr. Britten is one of the very few who does not rely on show-yard honors to keep up the reputation of his herd. The young bulls are not pampered by artificial feeding, so when placed on the big plains of the Western States or the Argentine they do not waste or lose flesh and vigor.

The herd is kept in the most natural state, the cows and heifers are out every day in winter. The younger bulls are generally run in two well fenced paddocks. The older ones are turned out in the early morning in the paddock adjoining the homestead and there is, I think, no doubt, that the hardy constitution for which this herd is noted is due to the natural and healthy way in which the animals are raised. The young bulls are in great demand in various parts of the world, and whether in America or on the continent of Europe, the patrons of the Billing herd always return to it again. It is a fine outlook on a June day, from the lawn of the homestead, the beautifully grassed, deep pastures, bordered with elm trees, rolling down towards where the Nene winds through fertile hay land and away over towards the old city of Northampton. The cows and young stock look their best amidst such a scene, scattered over the pastures or lying in groups on some high grassy knoll.

FARMS HAVE CHANGED HANDS

to an incredible extent in Northamptonshire, as in many other parts of England, in the last twenty years. In former days they would be mostly Northamptonshiremen; now they are Scotchmen, Welshmen, Cornish and Devonshiremen, and new tenants from all parts of Great Britain attracted by the low rents of the Midland and Eastern countries of England.

consequent on the ruin of so many of the large farmers of those districts who were not so well prepared to grapple with the bad times as the smaller men who did their own work. Many of the big farms have been divided and let to strangers of this description. Mr. Britten tells me that he used to know every farmer, more or less, for twenty miles in any direction from his house, and that now they are practically all strangers and a different type of men, no doubt better suited to the change of times. The few large farmers, however, who have been in pedigree stock have more than weathered the storm, even if it is melancholy for them to see the havoc it made among their neighbors who did not specialize or had no aptitude for it.

"THE CRACK FOX-HUNTING COUNTRY."

Northamptonshire, it must be remembered, is the crack fox-hunting country of England. It is no unusual thing to see five hundred horsemen, the majority expensively mounted, collected at a Patchley meet. In former days the big farmers hunted not only because they liked it, but to show off and sell hunters to the wealthy sportsmen who flock to these parts. In fact, the breeding and making of

young hunters, which, if worth anything, sold for £100, sometimes for £200, was an exciting adjunct to farming to the man who understood it. Times are not what they were in this respect. Mr. Britten has always been a first-class cross-country rider, and horseman and judge of a horse, and still keeps one or two good ones for his own use. His son has followed in his steps in all ways, and adventured in still others, going out as cavalry volunteer to the South-African war and winning a commission which he did not accept, but returned when the fighting was over to the land and all that concerns it.

OXFORD-DOWNS ALSO

Mr. Britten has been judging at shows all over England for the last quarter of a century, and as we stood looking at a beautiful roan calf he was very full of the scene, from the exhibitor's, not the judge's point of view, of making a beast assume its best attitude as the judge's eye fell on it, and saying how valuable a cattleman was who could work this property. There is a nice flock of Oxford Downs at Billing, too, purchased from Mr. Eady, of Rochester, whose fame is, of course, world wide. The land seems to suit them exactly and they grow to great size, whereas Shropshires, oddly enough, seem to fall altogether to do themselves justice. We were looking at specimens of both in the same field that had had precisely the same chance and the contrast was most striking. Shrops being the harder sheep does not account for it, as Cheviots appear to do well in the same fields. The difference within half a mile in England between pastures of the same apparent quality is most remarkable and inexplicable as influencing various and not widely different breeds.

Labor is scarce now in Northamptonshire as elsewhere. Mr. Britten pays extras and allowances included nearly £1 a week, or \$20 a month, but the farm hands in England, of course, board themselves. I have seen in the course of my life a good deal of the laborer on both sides of the Atlantic, and I should say that the Canadian of the right sort was cheaper at \$20 a year and his keep than the Eng-



A Group of Shorthorns Grazing at Billing.

fishman at less. My visit to Mr. Britten's was made at the beginning of cutting, what has proved, one of the biggest hay crops of recent years and in our country, at any rate, it has been splendidly saved.

In conclusion, one curiosity of the old Billing homestead may be aptly mentioned, namely, some twenty or thirty Wedgewood china dishes used in the dairy, that have done service for a hundred years. On expressing a natural surprise that they had not been broken, I learned that the dairy contained another equally strange story, which doubtless accounted for it—to wit, that in fifty years only two successive dairymaids had been employed.

This fact has no connection with farming and none with Canada, but it might interest my readers to know that within sight of Billing, a mile away, beneath the ancient church of Ecton lie the bones of many generations of Franklins, the ancestors of the great Benjamin, whose father came directly from there. Six times a day you can hear the chimes playing at some length the tune of "Britons Strike Home," put up in the church tower by Benjamin Franklin's uncle in the year 1790, and set to that tune. Ten miles away, in the other direction lies Brington, the home of the Washingtons, to which devout Americans flock by the hundreds in summer time.

Bedford.



Roping Calves for Branding on general round-up, Southern Alberta.

Ranching in the Canadian West

The Advance of the Settler. Methods of the Rancher.
Where the Profit Comes in.

By R. G. MATTHEWS, SECRETARY TREASURER WESTERN STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Barely 20 years ago the ranching industry of Canada came into existence and in Southern Alberta the first venture was launched. Since then the cattle growing business has spread with leaps and bounds over a wide area of country until now it reaches from the bony ribs of British Columbia to the far off plains of Assiniboia and from the northern limits of the Western States of America to the precipitous banks of the Red Deer River, many miles north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Throughout the length and breadth of this immense area, ranching is the principal industry. There are a few sections devoted to farming more particularly, but, as a whole, the raising of horses and cattle is the main business of the country. The pioneers of the busi-

ness were such well known companies as the Osley Rancho Co., the Cochrane Rancho Co., the Walrond Rancho Co., the Circle Rancho Co., and the Northwest Cattle Co., and it is, perhaps, an interesting sign of the times that the first of these has only just recently, within the last month, in fact, sold out lock, stock and barrel on account of the ever-increasing arrival of new settlers. As the very nature of the business, if it be carried on upon a large scale, requires large areas of unfenced land, fairly numerous watering places, which are easily accessible, and a practical freedom from settlement, it would seem that the large herds in Southern Alberta, the original ranching country, must before very many years necessarily be a thing of the past. And what is the experience of Alberta, will, in the natural course of events, undoubtedly be the same of other districts in the more or less distant future. Because the big herds or, to put it in another way, the big companies, must sooner or later "shut up shop," or move further afield, that does not so materially affect the business itself. "Other times, other ways." There will probably be just as many cattle only they will be cut up into small herds.

ENCROACHMENT OF THE SETTLER

To arrive at an intelligent idea of the business one must first grasp this fundamental axiom, viz.:

—that the average land throughout the ranching country is only capable—in its natural state—of supporting one animal to twenty acres. At least that is the universally admitted theory up here in spite of the fact that the original grazing leases granted by the Government called for one animal to every ten acres. It can readily be seen that, unless one's cattle had access to some common range, one could hardly ever expect to be in a position to own sufficient land on which to run or raise a sufficiently large herd of cattle to make ranching the profitable business it now is and which it has been for many years back. The range is the public domain owned, in this country, not by the Territories, but by the Dominion of Canada. As this part of Canada is now attracting to a more or less extent the same attention of new settlers as the remainder of Canada or at any rate of the Territories, is, the result is that homesteads are beginning to be entered for in sections hitherto devoted entirely to cattle grazing. A fence springs up and encloses, perhaps, the only living spring in its vicinity and one at which range cattle had been accustomed to water at for years. The result is that the range cattle in that section have to hunt a fresh grazing ground where, in due time, the same thing occurs, and so on, and that is why in the more thickly settled parts the old system of ranching is threatened with extinction. There are still many thousands of acres vacant and available for the raising of stock, but much of the land originally occupied by range cattle has been found particularly suitable for farming and has largely been settled on, fenced, plowed up and cropped, and the cattle have had to move on.

THE RANCHER'S METHODS

After all the methods of ranchers are probably what will interest eastern readers, not the more or less dry platitudes on the feeding capabilities of an acre of range sod and so forth. The business may be divided into breeding and feeding. In the first place a man owns a mixed bunch of cattle for the purpose of breeding calves and raising beef steers, in the second place, he buys a yearly supply of young



Branding and Cutting



Branding



Range Cattle at Pine Couler, Willow Creek Rang., Gener. J Round-up, S. Alberta.

steers, yearlings, or two-year-olds (dogies, they are called in this country) and ranges them until they are fit for beef. The latter system is not now being worked to the extent it was a few years back. They are both profitable, but in my opinion, the breeding business is the more so, as I will presently try to show. Dealing more particularly with this branch, therefore, one may confidently state that the yearly loss on a mixed bunch of range cattle, as distinct from dogies, is, in an average climatic year, extremely small. What loss there is falls chiefly on young calves, and a great deal depends on the time of the year when these important additions to the herd begin to arrive. It is the aim, consequently, to so run things that they do arrive at a time of the year when one ought to be able to reckon upon good weather. There is a law existing in certain districts of the Territories, which is called the "Bull Ordinance." This prohibits the running at large on the range of any bulls between April 1st and July 1st in any year and results in the rancher being reasonably able to ensure that his calf crop shall not commence before the opening of spring. Every owner of a bunch of cows is presumed to have bulls in proportion. The proportion varies with the man. Some have 1 bull to 25 cows, others have 1 to 50, and others again 1 to 100, while yet others have no bulls at all. They take chances on their neighbors'. On July 1st the bulls are turned loose and the range cows are bred during the following

months. This method may seem a loose one and the percentage of dry cows some years is no doubt rather alarming, but, on the other hand, it is the only feasible method, and there are also years when the percentage of calves to cows is almost astonishing, considering the circumstances. It is no uncommon thing for a rancher to get 75 per cent of calves, and it sometimes goes even higher, and I know of one instance where one got 98 calves out of 100 cows. The average rancher, in fact every rancher in the country, has hitherto depended largely on the open range for the sustenance of his cattle. His cows, calves and bulls he keeps at home or close to there, but his beef animals he turns out on the range and they stay there until they are bred, which is sometimes when they are three years old, but more often when they are four.

THE SPRING ROUND UP

The first work of the year after the opening of spring is the "Spring Round-up." This usually starts out in May. Each round-up, and there are some 20 in different parts of the country, covers a certain district and is composed of representatives of the various ranchers in that district. Each representative, or Rep. as he is called, brings with him a string of from 8 to 12 saddle horses for his own use; the round-up captain, elected before the round-up starts out, directs the whole operations; what he says, goes, and no one else has anything to say about it. He is the boss of the show while the

round-up lasts and is naturally, as a rule, the cleverest cow hand of the party. The cook, a very important person, the wrangler or horse-herder, and the mess wagon complete the outfit. The party meets at a previously agreed upon location, and when all is ready they start off over the particular tract of country they work, gathering all cattle. These, at certain intervals, they sort out. The young calves are branded, cut, ear-marked, and turned loose again. Those animals which don't belong to that range, that is to say whose owners live in another part of the country, are carried along in a herd and are finally turned over to a representative from the section of the country where they do belong. In this way the country is kept cleaned up.

BREEDING AND BUYING DOGIES COM- PARED

Ranching methods have undergone considerable changes during the last 10 or 12 years. To-day the rancher who wishes to make his business profitable pays particular attention to his she-stock. Some keep this part of their herd under fence practically the year round. The more this can be done the higher the percentage of calves is bound to be. In the old days the calves were allowed to run on the range the year through, and it was a clear case of the survival of the fittest. Nowadays it is usual, in fact the universal practice, for them to be gathered in the fall and led through the winter months, thus tiding over the most danger-



Cattle on the Range. General Round up, S. Alberta.

ous period of their existence. There is this to be said of range calves, that they get their mother's entire milk supply, there is no "divvying" up with the milk pail, the result is that a range-bred calf is, as a rule, a far finer specimen than is its brother doggie of a similar age from the eastern provinces. So much so, indeed, that a yearling range steer is nearly equal to a two-year-old doggie, while the former at three years old is often better beef than the latter at four, that is, up here. As to the cost of raising, it should be about the same in both cases. Take, for instance, a bunch of 100 doggie yearling steers and it is not difficult to figure out what under average circumstances will be the profit on the transaction. Their original cost will be, say, \$21 a head, or \$2,100. It is usual, it is in fact necessary, to feed them through the first winter, and the cost of this can be put at an outside figure, at \$3 a head, or \$300, from then on they can be turned out to take their chances until they are required for the market. So far the cost has not been very excessive, viz.—\$300, add to it another \$300, or \$3 a head to cover cost of branding, gathering, etc., and you have a total of \$2,700, the entire cost of the bunch. There are, however, bound to be some losses and a fair average would be 5 per cent. per annum until they are fit for beef, or, say, for three years, which would account for 15 head and would leave 85 head as assets to be realized on, and these at \$43 a head, an average price as prices are will produce \$3,655, leaving a net profit of \$955 on the transaction, a little more than 14 per cent. per annum on the money invested. Take

the same amount of capital and invest it in cows, and the results will be, I think, a bigger balance at the end of a similar period. Of course, a bunch of cows would be more expensive to run than would a bunch, after the first year, of doggie steers, but the final results would be correspondingly larger. Twenty-one hundred dollars will buy 57 cows and one good Short-horn bull, figuring the cows at \$55 a head and the bull at \$100. A conservative percentage of increase on this bunch would be 50 per cent. per annum and this would give a calf crop for the first and second years combined of 57, exactly doubling the herd. The third year there would be, in addition to the calves of the original cows, those of the first batch of calves, now two-year-olds, and the following year the further addition of the old cows' second crop of calves, and allowing both of these to be equally divided as to sex, it would give the third and fourth years a total calf crop of 77, or, for the whole period, of 134, which, with the addition of the original cows would make the herd number 191 without counting the bull, 123 of them being she-stocks, and the balance, 67, steers. From these must be deducted a certain percentage for loss, call it the same as with the doggies, 5 per cent. per annum, and this would leave a bunch of 182 as the realizable assets, or, counting the bull, 183. These would be worth at least \$40 a head, or a sum of \$7,520. Against this there is the original cost of \$2,100, and the cost of running which can be roughly estimated at \$3 a piece for the calves and \$1 per annum for the cows, or a total of about \$925, making the total cost of the herd

\$3,025 and leaving a net profit of \$4,595 or very nearly 20 per cent. per annum on the investment. Of course, my figures are rough and in actual experience the percentage of increase might quite easily be higher as might also the cost of running, but I think they give a very fair idea of the probable cost.

There are many phases of the ranching industry that are well worth describing to those unacquainted with them, but I have only been able in this short article to very briefly touch on a few of them. There is this to be said of the business in general that with the gradual disappearance of the open range, large herds will be unavoidably driven out of the business. Circumstances are forcing the rancher into more limited operations and more thorough methods. As the system of open ranging grows less universal so will the percentage of increase undoubtedly forge ahead and the business, from a business point of view, will offer better investments. Thus the rancher, with his daily routine rapidly falling into touch with the prosaic conditions of to-day and partaking less and less of those "wild and woolley" ones which seemed so necessary a part of it so short a time ago, may practically be considered a part, and an important part, of industrial Canada.



Worthy of Praise

We are thoroughly pleased with *The Farming World*. The improvement you are making from time to time in each department is worthy of praise. The paper should be in every farmer's family.

H. A. Ghent, Greenville, Ont.



Cutting Wheat, Sturgeon River Settlement. About 12 miles north of Edmonton, N.W.T.



View of Edmonton from the East, showing River, Cattle Grazing, Etc.

The Peace River Country

Its Climate and Wheat Growing Possibilities. Grist Mills in the North

By E. T. BISHOP, B.A., LL.B., Edmonton, N.W.T.

The country extending northwest from Edmonton to the Peace River has, during the past few years been attracting a good deal of attention. For years it has been known to those who chose to inquire, that this vast region contained possibilities as a grain growing and ranching country that would at least rival any of the older and better known sections of the great North American wheat belt.

The climatic conditions and qualities of soil that produce the wheat known as No. 1 hard of Manitoba are here even more in evidence. The larger day of the more northerly latitude gives the grain that sunshine that is needed to bring it to its best development, and the air lacks that quality that in the more southerly regions produces rust in the grain. Wheat grown by the Rev. Mr. Brick at the Protestant Mission at Peace River Landing, a point nearly 250 miles northwest of Edmonton, was awarded first prize at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

COMING FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

Since the different railroads have announced their intention of penetrating these regions the public generally has awakened to the fact that there must be some good reason for this desire to get there and



Roman Catholic Mission, Great Slave Lake.

to get there quickly. Nobody supposes that these companies are entering blindly into an experiment involving the outlay of so much money. And the inquiry about the country that the announcement of these plans has caused has resulted in the Edmonton District and the Peace River Country being advertised everywhere as one of the greatest grain regions in existence. The result is that already farmers from all over the world are coming into this country to secure desirable locations before the advent of the railroads and the consequent increase in the price of land.

The country in question has hitherto failed to elicit any interest because the public generally, if it gave it a thought at all, was too strongly impressed with the idea that a country so far north could not be expected to have anything but Arctic winters. The fact is, and it can be verified by reference to the regular reports of the Government weather bureaus, the Edmonton District is not so cold in winter or so warm in summer as the Winnipeg district. And the Peace River Country is quite as mild in climate as Edmonton. This is due to the warm currents of air which come from the Pacific Ocean, and may be due, in part, to the range of mountains, a spur of the Rockies, which parallels the course of the Peace River on its northerly bank and no doubt protects the country in a great measure from the colder currents from the Arctic regions.

The main features of the Edmonton District are now too familiar to most readers to need mention here. The country between the

North Saskatchewan and the Peace River is settled as yet only in places. Therefore, to form an idea of its possibilities one must consider what has been done in an agricultural way in the different sections where it has been tried.

AT LESSER SLAVE LAKE

about 200 miles northwest of Edmonton, there is already a considerable settlement. Farming in all its branches is carried on. Vegetables are grown in abundance.

North of the Smoky and Red Deer Rivers and south of the western portion of the Peace River lies what is known as the "Grande Prairie." This country is considered especially adapted for ranching, and already considerable is done by those who have gone in there in the last few years. It is only recently that owing to the dying off of the Indian tribes who inhabited it, this district has become available for settlement. The growth of grass in the Grande Prairie is very luxuriant, greatly surpassing that of the plains of the south-east. The existence of numerous springs which never freeze the year round, because fed underground from glaciers, adds an ideal factor for a ranching country. The snowfall is as light as in the Edmonton District and it is only necessary to make provision for an occasional snowstorm. Many settlers are even now moving up into the "Grande Prairie."

Immediately north of the "Grande Prairie" and running parallel to that section of the Peace River is a little range of hills. Between these hills and the river is the country that is most highly spoken of. It takes its name from a little river that runs through it and is known as the Spirit River Country. Duvnag, a Hudson's Bay Post, is the principal settlement of the district. Wheat and other grains have been successfully raised here for years.

DOWN THE PEACE RIVER

in an easterly direction is Peace River Landing. Here, a steam grist mill has been installed to supply the needs of the settlers. Down the river from Peace River Landing, in a northerly direction for about 175 miles, is Fort Vermilion. The river is paralleled for this distance on its westerly bank by a range of mountains. Between this range and the river is a high plateau, mostly clear but with occasional clumps of timber. The possibilities of this plateau, from a grain-growing point of view, are

(Continued on page 576)



Hudson Bay Post, Great Slave Lake.



Canada at Japan—Daily occurrence at the Canadian Building, Osaka Exhibition, Japan.—Disposing of the surplus stock of bread after the restaurants have been supplied.

Canada at Japan

The Osaka Exhibition—A Japanese Opinion of Canada's Display.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers some views illustrating the fine display made by Canada at the Osaka Exhibition. The following extracts from the Japan Gazette show that the Japanese were highly pleased with the exhibits from Canada:

"Canada, as a young and growing country whose resources are practically limitless and whose development is having more and more effect on the world's markets every year, and in fact every day, has wisely taking the fullest advantage of the Osaka Exhibition to bring her products to the notice of the Japanese, and of the foreign business houses which take part in the expansion of Japan's imports and trade. This being the first international exhibition Japan has ever had, it is above all an educative undertaking; the Japanese are as yet in the learning stage in commerce and industries, and wonderfully apt pupils they are, so that whoever does most to instruct them in new ideas, new products, new lines of trade, new opportunities to buy the best goods in the best markets, will naturally profit most.

"The Canadian Government has promptly realized this important fact, and has spared no pains or

expense to make the exhibit interesting; and the crowds of people thronging the Dominion Building every minute of the day prove that the effort has been triumphantly successful. In the evening when the bell rings for the public to clear out and the doors to close, there are still numbers of eager people who try to get in for another view, or another chance to purchase samples of Canadian products, and it is a daily struggle to get the place emptied some time after all the buildings are locked up for the night.

"The building is situated directly in front of the Fine Art Hall, at the entrance from it to the Grand Central Court of the exhibition. No better or more prominent location could have been selected, and there is no handsomer edifice in the whole Hakurankai group. Canada has the largest and most varied of all the foreign exhibits, and, besides being so interesting in itself, it is arranged in a remarkably attractive and artistic way, combining pleasure with instruction, compactness with impressive effect.

WINS FIRST PRIZE

"The Japanese have admittedly as keen an artistic eye as any peo-

ple in the world; and the exhibition commissioners unanimously awarded to the Canadian Exhibit the first prize for the most effective and best arranged display in the exhibition.

"The principal object to claim attention on entering is the mammoth cold-storage case, which occupies the centre of the building. Skillfully embowered amid festoons, wreaths and trophies of grain sheaves is a huge structure of glass, air-tight and cooled by refrigerating machinery, and enclosing tier upon tier of magnificent fruits, fresh as the day when plucked from the trees, in spite of having travelled so many thousands of miles. This is quite a revelation to the thousands of people of this warm climate, and all day long simple country-folk can be seen curiously handling the snow-cased cold air pipes and listening open-mouthed to the explanation given by the attendants. There are some thousands of beautiful apples, comprising 56 distinct varieties, besides cheese of many kinds, butter, hams and bacon, canned fish and meats, and other provisions, which Canada produces in immense quantities and exports to all parts of the world, having gained an enviable reputation for the excellent quality in-



Baking Apparatus, Canadian Pavilion, showing mixer trough and electric motor. The Superintendent and his Japanese assistants are at the work table.

variably characterizing Canadian products.

But the feature which has first attracted the visitor's attention at the entrance to the building, as just mentioned, is not so much the contents of the big cold-storage case, as the structure itself, with its artistic external ornamentation, made up from the rich harvests of Canada's limitless grain fields. The huge case has been utilized as a stand for a mammoth collection of grains and grasses which are shown in almost endless variety. Around the sides of the case, over the grass panels, are shown some seventy odd varieties of prairie grasses, beautifully arranged in arches and circles. The top of the case has been turned into a miniature wheat field where upwards of three hundred varieties of grains, grasses and fodder plants are shown in many varied designs, artistically arranged. At either end of the case are two large stars, and in the centre, rising to a height of twenty-five feet, is an immense crown; these designs are handsomely worked out in grains and grasses.

Canada is the most northern portion of the British Empire. The stars represent the bright future in store for this young colony, and the crown is symbolic of her loyalty to the Mother Country. Altogether this is without doubt the largest and most attractive grain exhibit ever seen in this country.

THE MODEL BAKERY.

Extending almost the whole length of the building is a solid wall, twelve feet high, of sacks of flour made from the famous No. 1 hard wheat which grows to such perfection in Western Canada. Only a few years ago wild buffalo ranged in countless thousands over the prairies of Western Canada, to-day, this vast tract of fertile land is known as the richest wheat field in the world. In connection with the flour exhibit is what the Japanese seem unanimously to consider the most interesting feature of the entire exhibition, namely, a model bakery where the famous hard

wheat flour is made into bread by means of the most modern make of machinery run by an electric motor. The operations are conducted by an expert baker from Canada, supervising a staff of Japanese assistants who are anxious to learn the method of using machinery in bread making. The superiority of the Canadian hard wheat flour over all others is fully demonstrated by the fact that 65 pounds more bread of the first quality is produced from a barrel of this flour than can be obtained from an equal quantity of any other flour on the market. This making of bread proves to be an object lesson of more than ordinary interest to the people. Every day at 4 p.m. the day's bake is sold at 5 sen (about 5 cents) per lb., and to see the tremendous rush of people crowding to get these delightfully light loaves of bread, such as is seldom tasted, one would think the rest of the exhibition counted for nothing.

TIMBER AND PULPWOOD.

Turning from the flour exhibit we come upon a large display of doors and sashes made from British Columbia pine and cedar. A section of pine tree, 21 feet in circumference, is placed on view and helps one to form an idea of the enormous size of this valuable timber. Pulpwood in the rough, and specimens of the pulp in the different stages through which it passes when being made into paper, etc., are shown, together with the finished product, such as paper and indurated ware (in the form of tubs, pails, etc.). Here, also, may be seen a large assortment of such woods as the oak, pine, maple, ash, cherry, butternut, beech, birch, basswood, etc., beautifully polished, to show the grain of the wood. Timber has long been one of the staple articles of Canada's export trade and large revenues are derived from this source. The ever increasing demand for wood pulp has given to Canada's spruce trees an increased value, and she is fortunate in having an almost inexhaustible supply to draw upon. British Columbia is thought to possess the greatest compact reserve

of timber in the world. This fact has become known to the timber merchants of other countries, and foreign buyers are turning their attention to this source of supply.

Turning to the right of the cold-storage case, you catch sight of what appears to be the snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and passing along a little farther you come to what proves to be a very good reproduction of that portion of these celebrated mountains, where the Fraser River passes between the two peaks, and winds its way through the groves of the famous pine trees, which grow in such abundance and to such enormous height at the base and up the sides of these mountains. The little pine trees growing here were brought all the way from Canada for the purpose of making this scene as realistic as possible to the spectator. At the base of the mountains, and beneath the pine trees, is a collection of minerals embedded in moss and scattered about, as if the elements had torn them from the mountain's side and rolled them into view of the crowds of visitors who inspect them daily. Nature, in her distribution of riches, has dealt lavishly with Canada, rich deposits of almost all the precious minerals, ores, and coal are found in all parts of this immense territory, which extends from the Atlantic Ocean on the East to the Pacific Ocean on the West, a distance of over 3,000 miles, and covering an area of 3,450,000 square miles.

A MODEL STEAMSHIP.

Passing on beyond the Rockies, you catch a glimpse of water glistening in the sun and as you approach you see a model of the steamship "Empress of Japan" steaming into port. This is a replica of one of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Royal Mail Steamships, which ply between the two continents. These steamers are ideals of comfort and life on board them is a pleasure to the travelling public.

Lack of space prevents us from dwelling upon a multitude of other attractive exhibits in this building, such as furniture, interior decorations in metal, bottled fruits, wines, biscuits, rubber goods, rope, steel, wire nails and bolts, cooking stoves, oil stoves, and cooking utensils, wire netting, cereal foods, table salt, soups, canned goods, consisting of fruits, vegetables, meats and fish, condensed milk and cream, coffee and cocoa, bottled honey and maple syrup.

Canada, with a population of less than six million people, carries on an enormous trade; her exports last year amounting in all to over 400,000,000 vens. Many of her products, such as flour, cheese, butter, fruits, canned goods, boots and shoes, rubber goods, lumber, furniture, etc., etc., should find ready sale in Japan, while, in return, Canada would no doubt take Japanese tea, rice, silks, etc., in increasing quantities."



Picking Gravenstein Apples in orchard of Geo. Starr, Cornwallis, King's Co., N.S.

Fruit Culture in Nova Scotia

By RALPH S. EATON, Kentville, N.S.

"In the Avadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas, Deland, (Acadians), still, the little village of Grand Pré lay in the fruitful valley, vast meadows stretched to the eastward, West and south there were fields of flax, and orchards and cornfields."
—Longfellow's Evangeline.

The introduction of fruit culture in Nova Scotia is due to the French colonists who occupied, for about one hundred and fifty years, many of the most fertile parts of the valley extending from Annapolis to Grand Pré. This valley, now included in the counties of King's and Annapolis, is known pretty well over the continent as the "Garden of Nova Scotia." When the immigrants from the New England colonies came to the province soon after the expulsion of these French Acadians in 1755, they found the apple and pear trees still luxuriant "amid the ruin and desolation and abandoned homes and deserted gardens." These Anglo-Saxons brought with them new methods of culture, new and better varieties and the ambition for larger orchards. Many of the same trees then planted or grafted are still living and bearing fruit abundantly, although from 150 to 200 years old. The writer has a number of these trees and the varieties, such as Bishop Pippin, Calkin Pippin and Willoughby suggest the pioneer fruit growers, whose names they bear, viz.: Bishop Inglis, Dr. Samuel Willoughby and Ahira Calkin. Three other names must be mentioned in the early history of orcharding—Col. John Burbidge, who introduced the Nonpareil, Hon. Chas. Prescott, who imported the Ribston Pippin from England, and Dr. C. C. Hamilton, the founder and first president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association.

The demand for apples in the local markets of the Maritime Pro-

vinces encouraged some increased planting during the first half of the last century, and when the English people saw the quality and style of our fruit as shown at the Great International Exhibition at London in 1861, Nova Scotians began to realize that their markets were unlimited. It is recorded that the fruit "took the Londoners by storm." This exhibition led to the organization in 1863 of the Provincial Association just referred to, which was modelled after the Royal Horticultural Society of London. To this organization more than to any other agency is due the further development of the fruit industry of the province. Some of the names conspicuously associated with this society in its early history and who have passed away are Robert Halliburton, Avarid Longley, Chas. Brown, Israel Longworth and Richard Starr. In its

later history the following are some of the men who have been prominent for their interest and support shown the association—R. W. Starr, one of the leading pomologists in Canada, J. W. Bigelow, John E. S. Starr, P. Innis, Harding Parker, C. R. H. Starr, Dr. Henry Chipman, Col. Spurr, and S. C. Parker. It has been largely through the influence of this society that our splendid exhibits of fruit have been made at the large fairs at Philadelphia, Chicago, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Paris, and Berlin, when the province has invariably taken the highest awards in the different classes in which she exhibited.

INCREASE IN ORCHARDING.

We have said that the F. G. A. was organized in 1863. In 1870 the first shipments to England began. In 1871 the orchard acreage was recorded as 13,614. In 1881 it was 21,624. To-day the acreage is between 80,000 and 100,000. In recent years about two-thirds of our crop has been sent to England and has increased about as follows: In 1890—53,627 bbls.; in 1892—116,725 bbls.; in 1894—254,410 bbls.; in 1896—409,733 bbls. It is claimed that in 1901-2 more apples were shipped from the port of Halifax to England than from any other port on the continent.

Nova Scotia is most unique in its fruit development. Fully one-half the quantity exported is grown in the county of King's, "on the shores of the Basin of Minas." This industry, started at Canard and Grand Pré by the Acadians at the same time as at Port Royal in Annapolis Co., was eclipsed for a time by the latter county, but it is now growing double and in a few years will be triple that of Annapolis. The county of Hants, of which Windsor, the seat of King's University, is the shire town, ranks next. The counties of Pictou, Queen's, Lunenburg and Yarmouth grow about enough for



Quarter mile row of Gravenstein apple trees in bloom with English Morelle cherry trees low branched, growing eight feet from them, at Hillcrest.



Hillcrest Orchards, owned by Ralph S. Eaton. Plowing in mammoth clover with a sulky gang plow.

home consumption. All the other counties, except some parts of Cumberland and Colchester, are capable of growing many times more than King's is growing today.

The writer submitted to the Government of Nova Scotia a few years ago a scheme for the planting of three model and experimental orchards in each county of the province. The idea was to have each small orchard planted at the expense of the Government and cared for by owners of the land under the regular supervision of a commissioner, for eight years, who would strive to secure the best possible results and who would encourage neighboring farmers to follow the example before them. In each orchard was to be a complete list of the most desirable varieties of the different fruits likely to succeed in the county. The scheme is being partially carried out.

Fourteen years ago a few 20-acre orchards were ventured. Some farmers have now 50 to 80 acres in fruit trees. Another year or two will see the 100-acre mark reached. The Maritime position ensures comparatively regular crops. The product of 2,000 bbls. from one orchard is now considered large. The number 3,000 will be reached in a very few years. The orthodox system of planting has been 40 trees per acre. A more intensive system—the use of fillers to the total number, per acre of 80 by 150 and even 320, is being adopted by some who are aiming to get the maximum yield per acre.

VARIETIES OF APPLES GROWN.

For quality and productiveness the Gravenstein is the most popular. Prof. Craig, of Cornell, has said "Nowhere in America has the Gravenstein the crispness and the rich aromatic flavors that are characteristic of the Nova Scotia grown specimen." Germany is the home of the Gravenstein, but that country does not produce the quality of the Nova Scotia product.

This variety and the King are very popular in the Boston and New York markets, and some years as high as 50,000 bbls. of these apples have been shipped to these cities in spite of a heavy duty.

The Baldwin would rank next to Gravenstein in productiveness. The flavor and size are below the Ontario or New York product. More trees of this variety have been planted during the last five years than of any other. In Annapolis county the Nonpareil has been most popular and given wonderful returns in spite of indifferent care. The Ribston and King are grown to perfection in Nova Scotia and always command high prices in the English market. The Blenheim Pippin, Northern Spy, Fallawater and Ben Davis have their friends and at present the Wagner is the most popular as a "filler."

CHERRIES.

When everyone is so fond of cherries it is astonishing that they are

not more largely grown all over the continent. Nova Scotia shares with other countries in the scarcity. They can be grown in abundance anywhere in the province and with less care than other fruits. In Digby county and King's a few are grown for market. The sweet varieties grown most commonly are Black Tartarium, Gov. Wood, Yellow Spanish, Windsor, and Black Oxheart. Of the acid sorts, the Early Richmond, E. Morello, and Montmorency are favorites.

PLUMS.

The business of growing plums has required almost too much care and determination to be kept up extensively by many. There has always been a sufficient number growing plums to keep the Nova Scotia market fairly well supplied until within five years some hustling Ontario growers, like Mr. E. D. Smith and Carpenter Bros., have, with their through express rates, been putting large quantities into Halifax and eastern towns tapped by the Canadian Express Co., and inducing Nova Scotians to consume larger quantities. The black knot is the great bugbear, and many plant with enthusiasm, but either because of other farm interests predominating or lack of courage to lose a few plums in the summer from the affected branches, they get discouraged and cut the unsightly trees out just when they should be of greatest profit. At our Provincial Exhibition some thirty to forty varieties of European sorts are usually shown, of which the most popular, perhaps, are the Magnum Bonum, the Lombard, Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop and German Prune. During the last five years some Japan varieties have been planted, the Abundance and Burbank being most popular. The Wickson will not succeed, because of winter killing of wood. The Red June has not proved itself. The Chabot, Apple, Climax



Packing Gravenstein apples from an eleven year tree. Product, 3 bbls. Hillcrest Orchards

and Kelsey are being tried. The Burbank is the most popular. The writer has about 4,000 of the Japanese in his orchards.

PEARS.

Of pears, the Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite seem most popular, followed by Beurre d'Anjou, Seckel, Lawrence and Howell. Some orchards of about 1,000 trees, of a part or all of these varieties, have been planted, anticipating the English market.

PEACHES.

Some of the nice varieties of peaches, such as the Crawfords, Early Rivers, Hynes' Surprise, Fitzgerald, and Elberta have been grown to a high degree of perfection in Nova Scotia. Many other varieties may do well, but peach culture has such a short history here that it is impossible to form good judgment on sorts. The writer

has ripened in some seasons ten different varieties. In other seasons some of these varieties would be cut before maturity. The heat of summer which prevails in Michigan and New York gives them a greater variety, but the planting of peaches in a small commercial way has begun and there is no reason why this province should not grow all it can consume.

Some luscious apricots have been grown in Nova Scotia, much superior in flavor to the Californian importation, but the fruiting is very uncertain though the trees may blossom regularly.

Quinces will grow in every county, the orange quince being the more common.

Cranberries have become quite an important export, Montreal being the principal market. Many parts of the province are particularly well suited for their culture.



With the Travelling Dairy in Nova Scotia

The Lobster Crop—Cultivating Oysters.

By LAURA ROSE.

In my reading lately I came across this idea, clothed slightly in different words — "God designed that men should be rich—how full of treasures is the earth—gold, silver, copper, iron, coal — the land full of fertility, ready to be converted into golden grain, or luscious fruit—the sea possessing its peculiar store of wealth. It is the sin of idleness that makes men poor, and we all inherit, to a more or less degree, some laziness."

In Nova Scotia it does seem to me there should be very few really poor men, for, here, a man has such an opportunity to follow any particular line of work he may have a taste for. I have travelled in many provinces and countries and I have never seen any that could for the extent of territory, compare with Nova Scotia for natural resources. The other day a Cumberland county man said to me: "We people down here get a living too easily. We fish for a while and then cut the hay off our land and sell the most of it, and in this way get some ready money without a great outlay of capital or time."

My work in connection with the Nova Scotia Government Travelling Dairy School has been in Colchester and Cumberland counties so far this year, and taking them all through they have certainly been the best sections I have travelled over in the province. In many places the people are deeply interested in dairying, and are making a paying business of it.

Our meetings have been splendidly attended, and the questions asked show an intelligent interest in and understanding of our work. It does my heart good to have a few real up-to-date farmers at a meeting. They entitle the others and make one put forth her best effort.

I always feel it is those who already know considerable who are the most anxious to learn more,



Miss Rose in Dairy Costume.

and they will be the very first to put into practice any new ideas. But it was not about my work I was intending to write. I suppose I like it so well, and butter-making seems to have become so much a part of my life that I naturally drift to the subject.

A SPLASH IN THE SEA

It was of a few of the natural resources of Nova Scotia I was going to tell you. We have been the greater part of the time near the sea. Between sessions to-day, as I was splashing about in the salt water, and the still breeze made the power of resistance a keen delight, I said to my fellow-bather,

"This is just what many are paying much money to enjoy and then they don't half appreciate it, while I sandwich it in between hard work and learn the truth that the greatest pleasure is getting from life by working hard and having only a limited amount of time for recreation." Nova Scotia is quite a summer resort, and we often run across people from the States and the West who have travelled here to enjoy the sea and escape the hot weather, for here no matter how warm the day, in the shade there is usually a cool breeze and the nights are delightfully comfortable for sleeping.

LOBSTER FISHING

is quite an industry along this shore, and every few miles you will find a lobster factory. I have watched the men lift the traps from the water and empty out the lobsters into the boats. The traps are made of slats, something on the principle of a rat trap. There is a hole in one end into which is fastened a funnel-shaped piece of net. The lobster crawls over the trap, endeavoring to get at the old piece of herring that is hung in the centre of it. At last he finds the hole, crawls in, and! alas! his fate is sealed. They are taken to the factory, where they are weighed and the fishermen get \$2.50 per hundred weight for them. The lobsters are thrown alive into a tank of boiling water, for a short time, then dipped out, the shells cracked and the meat taken from the tail and claws. This is put into tins, and goes through the ordinary canning process.

There is a great deal of waste, but the shells and bodies of the lobsters are an excellent fertilizer when made into compost. In fact, men tell me there is nothing better, and the fields in the vicinity of a lobster factory usually bear witness to it.

THE OYSTER BEDS

At one place a gentleman—yes, I will be truthful—an old bachelor—asked if I would care to see his oyster beds. This was something entirely new, so, after a hurried dinner he called for me, as we had to be on the shore at low tide, and be back in time for the afternoon session. There is something fascinating about driving on a beach which an hour ago was several feet under water. I like to see the jelly fish, the shells, etc., which the receding waters have left behind. We drove for almost a mile along such a shore, dodging rocks and driftwood, walking the horse over piles of storm-tossed eel grass and kelp, until at last we reached the point where the oyster beds were. Using a large stone as a tie post, we walked out on the flats in search of oysters. I had high rubbers on, but the soft mud made it impossible for me to go very far. My escort was properly fitted out with long boots, and he gathered most of the oysters, picking them up out of the shallow water.

I was told oysters spawn in July—the young oysters are hardly



Why the Butter Doesn't Come.

noticeable by fall, so small are the shells. The next year they make considerable growth, but it is not until the third or fourth year that they are marketable. The cultivation of the beds means the gathering up of the small oysters from the shallow flats and throwing them into deeper water to prevent them from being killed by severe winter weather. It was the close season, but the laws are not so stringent but what a few may be taken on special occasions.

The oysters grown here are of extra good quality. They are gathered and barreled in the shell and shipped to various points.

I had them on the half shell and also in a store, and although the people said they were not so fat or fine-flavored as when in season, still being freshly taken from the salt water, I thought them fine.

The Peace River Country

(Continued from page 576)

not yet known. The soil, however, is considered very suitable for the purpose. Along the easterly bank the country is comparatively level. The soil is good with, however, short stretches here and there where the ground is rocky or too low for cultivation. At Fort Vermillion, which is about 350 miles

from Edmonton, wheat and oats have been grown with great success for years. As far back as 1886 a steam grist mill was established to grind the grain grown in the neighborhood. The place now has a fifty barrel roller process mill. This is the most northerly point at which horses can be kept for common use. They are used at Fort Resolution on the Great Slave Lake, about 200 miles northeast of Fort Vermillion, but do not last any length of time.

AT FORT PROVIDENCE

on the Mackenzie River, 350 miles still further north of Fort Vermillion, wheat is successfully grown and ground into flour for local use.

These facts go to show that Edmonton, instead of being at the northern limit of the wheat region, is really only in the middle. In the neighborhood of Lesser Slave Lake, there are geological indications of oil. Nothing has yet been done to determine whether the oil is there in sufficient quantities for commercial purposes. Gold is found in all the rivers, including the Saskatchewan, the Peace River and all the rivers rising in the Rockies. This is taken as strong indication that later on gold will be found in large quantities in the hills and mountains to the west.

When the railroads which are coming into this part of the country have pushed on to the coast, and have thereby opened up communication with the markets in Eastern Canada and on the Pacific Coast and in the Far East, there of development that none but those intimately acquainted with the country had ever thought possible.



A collection of vegetables grown by D. Ross, Edmonton, N.W.T.



The Farm Home of Edmond Trudeau at St. Basile, Chambly County, Que.

The French-Canadian Farmer in Quebec

Agriculture Improving. Dairying Working a Revolution. The Greater Movement from Country to City.

By G. A. GIGMILT, Esq. M. P., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.

The French-Canadian farmer of the Province of Quebec is rapidly improving his position; the last census proves that. In 1890 the production of cheese and butter in this province did not reach \$5,000,000, while, according to the last census, it had, in 1900, exceeded \$12,000,000, an increase of more than nine millions of dollars. No other province makes a better showing. The establishment of farmers' clubs and the increased circulation of the Journal of Agriculture have largely contributed to that result. There is always a good attendance at farmers' institute meetings. The French-Canadian farmer likes to listen to speeches and puts into practice many of the excellent suggestions made by the lecturers.

The French-Canadian farmer has greatly improved his dairying methods as well as other agricultural industries in recent years. People who visited our province 15 years ago, and who visit it now, admit that there is a wonderful change. Before dairying had developed, our farmers raised only grain and hay, thus decreasing the fertility of their farms, while now the fertility is in-



Alphonse Deboult and his eight sons. Can any other farmer in Canada show an equal number of bright intelligent-looking boys? Mr. Deboult is a successful farmer at St. Vital de Lambton, Beauce Co. He makes 2000 lbs. of maple sugar every year.

almost every parish we now see registered stock, and their pastures

are improving. As the soil is more fertile, we see good fields of wheat where some years ago it did not grow or grew very poorly.

The French-Canadian farmer generally has a large family—we often see around his table eight, ten or twelve children. He has to work hard, but, being economical, he generally succeeds. Many of them have savings deposited in banks. He fears idleness more than anything else, which explains his slowness to adopt certain expensive improvements suggested to him. It explains, also, the fact that the farm property is not so heavily mortgaged in the province of Quebec as in some other regions.

The French-Canadian farmer has been greatly helped by his wife, who is generally industrious. In most of the old homes in the past were to be found spinning wheels and weaving looms, and many of the good and durable clothes of the family were woven by the French-Canadian woman working hard all day and late at night. The bread of the family was also made at home and baked in an oven near the house. As prosperity increases, many of these looms and ovens are disappearing, some of the farmers being not as economical as hereto-



Home and Stables of F. H. Desrochers at Warwick, Que.

fore. Manual training is, however, still given to our daughters at home and in many convents. At the Roberval Convent there is a school of Domestic Economy where are to be found spinning wheels, knitting machines, weaving looms, etc., worked by young pupils, who will be later some of our best farmers' wives. Their magnificent dresses are dyed, woven, sewn and made by young girls, who are remaining faithful to the traditions of the past.

Every Sunday sees our farmers at church; most of them lead a moral life and contribute largely to the reputation of our province as to morality. According to the last criminal statistics, Quebec is the province where the fewest crimes are committed in proportion to the population.

Our priests try to inculcate into, and perpetuate in the minds of

their parishioners the love of agriculture, they exercise a most beneficial influence, but it must be admitted that the depopulation of rural districts to the profit of cities is beginning to be felt. Some farmers seem not to have the same energy, the same strength of char-

acter as heretofore, and the desire of enjoying life and of avoiding hard labor induces them to go and inhabit cities. We dread that depopulation, fearing it may have a bad moral effect upon the future destinies of this province.

removal from the soil of those soluble salts formed by the decay of rock and organic matter, which cannot be used by plants and the presence of which in the soil causes the condition known as "alkali land."



A fine bit of Rural Quebec, showing Alain Ouellette's farm at St. Sylvere. Note the ferry to the right of picture.

Should Teach Setting Up Farm Machinery

How is it that in the Agricultural College at Guelph, an institution doing such good educational work, there is no department for teaching students how to set up and operate binders and other intricate farming machinery? Of course, it has not heretofore been in the interest of manufacturers of the machinery used by farmers that the farmers should know how to set up and fix their machinery. Their not knowing this enables the manufacturers to make more money out of them by keeping a staff of men to do such work, which the farmers should and could do for themselves if they were once taught. But now that the farmers of Canada are preparing, through the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Co. to make their own machinery, it would surely be but fair, on the part of the Government, that farmers' sons and every student at the Agricultural College should be taught this, one of the most important branches of farming. The writer has in mind several instances where new binders have been bought and the old ones consigned to the waste heap and afterwards purchased for a few dollars by a more skillful farmer along the line of repairing, and made to perform nearly as many years of service as it did for its previous owner.

I would like to hear the views of other farmers throughout the Dominion on this question, which seems to me to be of the most vital importance. A binder properly operated and taken care of should last very much longer than one not so well looked after. Farmers and

their sons are quite as intelligent and capable of learning to set up and operate all kinds of farm machinery, if they had an opportunity to do so, as are those who are at present doing such work, employed by the manufacturers and paid by the farmers.

S. M. Sanders.

Huron Co., Ont.

Advantages of Drainage

The advantages of underdrainage may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Drainage deepens the soil and so affords greater room for the roots of plants.
- (2) The drain, by taking away the free water that occupies the pores of the soil, allows air to pass through the soil.
- (3) All sloping land, unless laid down to grass, is liable to great loss by the surface washing during the heavy rains in spring and fall if it is not properly drained.
- (4) Drainage is very necessary for the proper pulverization of heavy soils. A wet soil can never be pulverized.
- (5) Soils that are always wet, so that large amounts of water evaporate from their surfaces, never become warm, and hence should be drained.

Other advantages are: The longer the season of crop growth consequent on the earlier seeding of drained land; the comparative freedom of fall wheat and clover from freezing out or winter killing; the absence of open drains, which are a decided nuisance in the cultivation of the land and the harvesting of the crop; and, last of all, the re-

SHEEP DIPS AND LOUSE KILLERS ARE NO LONGER NEEDED

The principle of applying an external remedy for an internal trouble is not a principle at all, but a mistake. An animal's internal organization gets completely out of shape because his food has not been the food that nature intended him to have, everything about him goes wrong and his whole system becomes a mass of impurities. Then it is that conditions are right for the tick and the louse. It is their business to absorb impurities and when conditions demand their presence they are there to do their work. It is utter nonsense to fight the parasite with external applications. The parasite is the effect not the cause. Remove the cause and the effect will disappear.

This is why no animal parasite can live where Herbageum is fed regularly.

Herbageum makes the food as nature intended it should be and it is then as easily digested as June grass, and we all know how a good June pasture affects the parasite.

Proof of this is in the following letters:—

"I have found Herbageum to be good for scratches. Its effect on the kidneys is good. It is a wonderful cure for colic and cleans out lice. Besides this there is a saving of one-third of the grain and less hay is required.—George B. Worthington, Morris, Man."—

"Herbageum is a sure thing to clean out intestinal worms, bots and lice. It is first class for the blood and general condition of horses.—Thos. Elliott, Kirkton, Ont."—

"We have used Herbageum during about six years regularly for our show sheep, and we are satisfied with the results. We have never been troubled with any disease, nor with ticks among our flock.—Smith Evans, Gurock, Ont."—

Mr. Evans is one of the foremost Oxford Down men in Canada, and has for years been one of the most successful exhibitors.

"I have used Herbageum for several years. Especially have I had good results in feeding it to lambs that were being fitted for exhibition purposes. Other lambs not getting it were frequently troubled with ticks, but we have never found any trouble with ticks when sheep or lambs are fed Herbageum. I only feed a teaspoonful to sheep and rather less to lambs once a day."

"Three sheep that I bought two years ago were fairly alive with ticks. I put them with my other show sheep and fed them Herbageum, and when sheared, about the middle of March last year, they were perfectly free from ticks, and they had no sheep wash nor other remedy or preventive than Herbageum.—Yours sincerely, John Orr, Lakeside Farm, North Dumfries, County of Waterloo, Ont."—

Mr. Orr has been for some years a successful breeder and exhibitor, and has carried off first prizes at Toronto, Chicago, Guelph, and elsewhere. He makes a specialty of Cotswold sheep, and usually has young stock for sale at moderate prices.



Covent Garden is this market in London for fruit and vegetables. It is here that the auction sales take place, the Floral Hall in which these are held lying to the right of our picture. The streets around the market are impassable in the early morning as they are filled with farm carts from the country, while all day and every day, consignments of foreign fruit are being carted to the market. Covent Garden, by the way there is no garden, is one of the sights of London.

British Markets and Prospects

Disappointing Outlook. Crop Conditions in England

(By our Regular Correspondent)

London, Eng., August 10th, 1903.

Business prospects in this country are disappointing and depressing. On every side there come complaints of want of business and lack of money. It is a peculiar fact and yet a true one that the lower middle class, which is probably the backbone of the country, has not been so short of cash for many years past. August is the great holiday month of the year, and this accounts possibly for bad business, for it is becoming increasingly popular for English people to take their holidays on the continent, a fact which affects British trade in consequence of so much money being taken out of the country. With September a better state of affairs is hoped for and better business, but I am afraid we are in for a bad season.

Now, for a word as regards farming prospects, in which my readers are interested more particularly. I have just returned from the great Yorkshire Show, which was held this year at Sheffield. Stocks and implements were both capital collections, and fully maintained the reputation of the northern counties in this respect. Our farmers have had a very trying season, the spring was wet and cold, while since then the weather has been of a most peculiar nature. In July there was an absolute drought of over 20 days accompanied by high temperatures, while at both ends of it the rain came down in such style as to contribute almost a record fall, while in June we had 60 hours consecutively of rain, an occurrence which is without parallel in the memory of present-day people.

The grain crops look fairly well. Wheat will be quite an average crop, if we have good harvesting weather, but there will be very lit-

tle malting barley, as the backward spring prevented level growth which is so important for grain suitable for brewers. Potatoes are greatly damaged, and from what I hear as well as seen, the crop is bound to be greatly below the average. There is one saving point, however, for there is plenty of hay, while the recent showers we have had have improved the look of turnips and swedes, hence there is likely to be plenty of stock food during the coming winter a fact which makes lean beasts and sheep very dear to buy in.

NO ENGLISH FRUIT

The scarcity of English-grown fruit is now being felt, it has taken some time for the people to fully realize that the English crop is bordering on a complete failure. In a general way people talk about the serious destruction of crops, but consumers only get a real awakening when they are called upon to pay double the usual prices. We shall this season be almost entirely dependent upon other countries to give some idea as to how prices rule now as compared with what is usual at this time of the year. Usually, Lisbon apples bring from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box; this week buyers have fought for them at \$3.50 to \$4 per box. It should in all fairness be said that Lisbon apples have been unusually good this season and the appearance of the fruit has much improved and looks as if the growers are making a study of the English requirements.

The supply of fruit of all sorts being so short ought to make Canadian apples in capital demand throughout the next winter, and I anticipate that prices will be on such a scale as to leave ample profit for the grower. Canadian ap-

ple growers should be prepared to take advantage of this movement, as profits are sure to be good.

BUTTER

The butter market is in a very peculiar position and no two people seem to be agreed as to its trend in the future. Anyway, it is pretty certain that buyers are holding back in the hope that after the holiday season prices will move in a downward direction. Personally, I am of the opinion that prices will not go higher than they are at present, even if there is no actual decline. There is plenty of butter in Australia, while the output here is far in advance of the local demand, and the surplus will continue to arrive in increasing quantities. In the meanwhile the market continues quiet and prices do vary. Canadian creamery butter is not over plentiful and sales are readily effected at from \$21 to \$23 per 112 lb. for salted and unsalted descriptions.

CHEESE

The market is very quiet and unchanged. New English cheese is coming forward in small supply and prices rule for the homemade product from \$15.35 to \$16.30 per 112 lb. Canadian cheese, in spite of a total fall of \$5 per 112 lb. from the highest point this year, meets a poor trade and buyers cannot be induced to take more than is wanted for their actual wants at prices varying from \$11 to \$11.50 per cwt. for pale white and colored.

BACON

There is a tolerably good demand in the market, but seaside places not being so full as usual ready money is not circulating here like it ought to be, hence business all round is not running so briskly as it ought to be. A healthy inquiry has existed for Canadian bacon, which has been well met by importers, and rather large quantities have been cleared off at only slight reductions. "Under the Rose," merchantable brands of Canadian have been invoiced at \$13.90 to \$14.65 for No. 1. The bacon market as a whole, closes with a more hopeful feeling as to the immediate future through the steady demand which is prevailing, combined with the limited supply offering. The firmness lately noticed is expected to return after the beginning of September and prices to advance.

MEAT PRICES

During the last month I have made a special effort to get some information as to how the prices for meat, beef and mutton are likely to go during the present winter. There is a very general impression that we are not likely to see beef or mutton any cheaper than they are at present; in fact, there are people who believe that, like wheat, meat will never again touch the low level reached of recent years. Prices, then, next winter are likely to be maintained. In this view I

am supported by the fact that the price of store or lean animals is at present so big that there is likely to be much profit on the finished article at ruling rates. Hence there is every chance of improvement in values of home-fed meat in which Canadian produce is also likely to share.

Dairy Courses at Guelph

The Dairy courses at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for the coming term will be as follows: A creamery course for factory buttermakers only, December 1st to December 10th, 1903; The dairy school course proper for factory cheese and buttermakers, farm dairy, for men and women, lectures, etc., January 4th to March 27th, 1904; course for dairy instructors, April 1st to 10th, 1904; and a summer course for butter and cheese-makers, May 1st to September 10th, 1904.

The Dairy School at Guelph needs no special commendation from us. For many years it has been at the forefront in the matter of practical dairy education. Its graduates wherever found are giving a good account of themselves in promoting better dairying in all parts of the country. The school is better equipped now to do work than it ever was. Full particulars, also tuition, etc., may be had on application to either Dr. Mills or Prof. Dean O. A. C., Guelph.



The
WINDMILL
that beat
the
World

WE show an engraving of our "Imperial" Windmill outfit exactly where it stood and defeated the windmill world. There were 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers in the trial which extended for two months, and was the most thorough and severe which ever took place.

Trial held by Royal Agricultural Society in England.

We feel proud of our Canadian production. Don't you?

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Do
You
Use



If not,
You
Should

The best Fence on the market, designed to please the eye as well as the pocket-book. In order to do this only the best grade of high carbon spring steel wire is used, not the common hard drawn wire such as is commonly used. Of course, this costs more, but we believe users of LAMB FENCE appreciate it, and that it will pay.

Lamb Fence is constructed along common sense lines, not too much strength in some parts and too little in others. For instance, we believe a No. 7 wire none too large for the top of a fence, and accordingly use one for all styles over 44 inches high, the breaking strain of which is over 3,200 pounds, or enough to sustain a large team of horses.

Ample provision for contraction and expansion is provided in a series of waves or reverse curves (not a sharp kink) throughout the entire length of every lateral wire.

The stay wire or upright in all regular styles is No. 11 in size, of a good grade of hard wire, all in one piece, not cut or wrapped at the joints. These heavy stays give plenty of support, making a fence that can be climbed anywhere without damage, if properly stretched.

Lamb Fence is made in a variety of styles, from 24 to 58 inches in height, with from 6 to 13 horizontal wires. Put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls, ready to stretch on the posts.

We also sell ornamental lawn fence, gates, staples, plain and coiled wire.

If we have no representative in your vicinity, write us, or see us at either the Toronto or London Fairs, where Lamb Fence will be on exhibition. Yours very truly,

THE H. R. LAMB FENCE COMPANY, Limited = WINNIPEG, MAN.
LONDON, ONT.



The Ontario Agricultural College—A view of the Barns, Stables and Carpenter Shop.

Agricultural College Work in Canada

The Growth of Higher Agriculture—Early Days at Guelph—Present Needs—Comprehensive Scheme—Some of the Graduates.

One does not need to go very far back in the history of Canadian agriculture to find the time when scientific or higher agriculture was looked upon with contempt and ridiculed by the majority of our farmers. To-day the fellow who sneers at the so-called scientific farmer is the exception. The reasons for this "right about face" within the past ten or twenty years are not far to seek. The more complicated problems confronting the Canadian farmer of to-day have compelled him to look beyond himself for a knowledge of how to solve them. The only one to whom he could go in his distress has been the student of higher agriculture, the person who has made a special business of studying these problems and has, by experiment and otherwise, made a solution of many of them possible. Then, the farmers' institute lecturer, the agricultural press and similar agencies have been such potent factors in bringing the work of the agricultural college and the experimental farms before the public that there are few farmers but are more or less familiar with the practical and scientific teachings of these institutions. To know their work has been to appreciate it, and to create a desire for more and wider information upon the many phases of agricultural practice and teaching. In this way the farmer of to-day has a different appreciation of the "scientific" side

of agriculture from what his predecessor of ten or twenty years ago had, and is seeking for knowledge, not only of how to do things, but why they should be done. Hence the increased demand for the training and experience that can only come from the agricultural college and similar institutions.

This demand for a wider knowledge and deeper experience in Agriculture is not confined to Ontario alone. It has spread to the other provinces. Quebec has her model farm and schools for special training in agriculture. Nova Scotia has decided to establish an agricultural college, and Manitoba is to follow in her footsteps very shortly. But of these we shall speak more definitely later on. Suffice it to say that this demand for a wider knowledge of scientific agriculture has been most marked in recent years in every province in the Dominion and must be met in one way or another by the different local governments.

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The people of this province have met this demand by the establishment of the Ontario Agricultural College, an institution of less than thirty years' growth. And yet the influences that made the college possible had their beginning in the early days of the last century. On

October 27th, 1792, the first agricultural society in Ontario was organized by Lt. Gov. Simcoe. These societies multiplied very fast and soon became a powerful influence in the country. In 1846 the Provincial Agricultural Association was formed, followed by the holding of a provincial fair. This association soon after passed into the form of a board or bureau with a secretary—Mr. George Buckland—who was accustomed to address the various local societies upon agricultural topics. About this time the Board established an agricultural course in connection with Toronto University, with Mr. Buckland as Professor of Agriculture. Between the years 1862-1873 nine men were awarded diplomas. This experiment, though not a brilliant success, contained the germ of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Before Confederation the question of an agricultural college came up frequently in the old Parliament of Canada (1841-1867). But it was not until the separation of the provinces and the regime of the Sandfield-Macdonald Government began, that any definite step was taken towards establishing an agricultural college. The Hon. John, now Sir John, Carling, who held the dual office of Commissioner of Public Works and of Agriculture in that government, appointed the late Rev. W. F. Clarke, known to many of the older readers of The

Farming World, to prepare a report on the scope and nature of an agricultural school suitable for Ontario. His report appeared in 1870, and with the subsequent report of 1873 had resulted in the purchase of the Mimico farm, the making of a few appointments and the beginning of plans for buildings. When the whole movement came to a standstill by the defeat of the government at the elections held that year. The new government appointed a committee, of which the present Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. John Dreden, was a member. This committee reported that the Mimico site was unsuitable, and that a new farm should be selected in one of the most successful grain and live stock sections. The present farm at Guelph, containing 550 acres of rolling land and a fine stone dwelling on a commanding site was the one chosen and for which the purchase money was \$74,500. Here began on May 1st, 1874, the first course of lectures at the college, with 26 students and a somewhat uncertain teaching staff.

Before the summer was over there was trouble. The pioneer students went on strike because of the conduct and incapability of the head of the institution. The strike ended with the resignation of the principal. There was a reorganization of the staff with Mr. Wm. Johnston as president, and the following: Professorial staff—(Agriculture) Professor Wm. Brown; (Veterinary Science) Professor E. A. Grange; and (Chemistry) Dr. Bajtlic.

DR. MILLS APPOINTED.

In 1879 President Johnston resigned and was succeeded by Mr. James Mills, M.A., the principal of the Brantford Collegiate Institute. Dr. Mills has occupied this important position for twenty-four years, and has seen the college grow through many and varying difficulties. As Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, well says in an article on the college, published recently in the University of Toronto monthly—

"He has done more than see it grow, he has made it grow, for his life and the life of the institution he has served so well are inseparably interwoven."

Dr. Mills is still the vital and dominating force in the conduct of the college that he has always been and we may confidently look forward to a continuation of its progress and prosperity under his wise administration for many years to come. The following table, taken from the article by Mr. James, already referred to, gives in concise form the various and progressive changes which the college has undergone since 1874:

Year	Staff	Students	Remarks
1874	?	26	College opened 1st May.
1875	4	32	Wm. Johnston, B.A., appointed Principal.

1879	5	162	Jas. Mills, M.A., appointed Principal.
1887	8	110	Chemical Laboratory built.
1888	8	131	First degree B. S. A. (5).
1891	10	132	Convocation Hall and Gymnasium erected.
1892	10	159	Botanical Laboratory erected.
1893	12	246	Dairy School established.
1894	14	290	Poultry Department established.
1895	15	250	Experimental Bldg. and Bacteriological Laboratory erected.
1896	16	237	New Chemical Laboratory.
1901	19	359	Biological and Physics Laboratory erected, Massey Hall and Library donated.
1902	22	768	Live Stock courses started and Instruction Pavilion erected, and Macdonald Buildings begun.

From the above table we learn that the total number of students in attendance for 1902 was 768. This increase is due very largely to the establishment in recent years of

These, more than anything else, the college has done in recent years, have brought it directly in touch with the farming community. While many farmers' sons cannot afford to take a two-year course there are but few, who cannot afford to spend two or three weeks at some one of the various short courses. These short courses are not intended to detract from or take the place of the regular courses, and that they have not done so but rather have helped to increase the attendance in the regular classes, is well borne out by the experience of the past few years.

It is not our intention to give in detail the nature and scope of the training that awaits the farmer's son at Guelph. Suffice it to say that in the Ontario Agricultural College, this province has the best, all-round equipped institution of its kind in the world. There are institutions in Europe and in the United States with certain branches developed beyond anything to be found at Guelph. There are more widely known in special lines of work, but at Guelph the whole institution is equally advanced; every department is up to its requirements; no one man, no one branch stands out beyond the others to give it a one-sided reputation. Thus, the student may pass through the Ontario Agricultural College with a first-class general training in all the lines of agricultural science.

This is the kind of training that counts for most with the practical everyday farmer. It counts for most also with the visitor from outside Ontario, as numerous testimonials from Americans and European visitors during the past few years show. The large attendance of students from foreign countries is also worthy of note. There are at present at the college seventeen students from the Argentine. The graduating class of 1903 numbered fifteen, composed as follows: Ten from Ontario, one from New Brunswick, and one each from the following countries: Jamaica, Mauritius, Asia Minor, and the Argentine, thus showing the cosmopolitan nature of the students in the advanced classes.

The college is now in the full sunshine of its prosperity and is doing a work of which Ontario may well feel proud. For many years it struggled for the recognition of its worth and the approval of its work. It is past that stage and to-day commands more, perhaps, than any other educational institution the confidence and good will of the people of Ontario. The gift of the Massey Hall and Library by the executors of the H. A. Massey estate, and the two Fine Macdonald buildings, now under construction the gift of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, of Montreal for the training of public school teachers in



Dr. James Mills.

short courses in dairying, domestic science, poultry management and live stock judging. But it is not all due to this. The attendance in the general course has steadily increased, being limited in recent years only by the accommodation. In 1902, 290 students took the general course. There has also been a very large increase in the number of students from Ontario taking the general course. The time was when the majority of the students were from outside of the province, chiefly from Great Britain. All this has changed and to-day the Ontario Agricultural College is an Ontario institution patronized by the sons of Ontario farmers, a striking testimony to the value and efficiency of the teaching imparted. The chief features of the college's work at the present time are the short courses of study.



A View of Massey Hall and the new Biological Building.

agriculture and nature study, and of farmers' daughters in domestic science, are striking tributes to the valuable work the college is doing, not only for Ontario, but for all Canada.

BUT WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Can the college with its present and prospective equipment continue to meet the needs of the province in the way of advanced agricultural training in the years to come? The biological, library and Macdonald buildings will add greatly to its equipment and power for greater service. But larger equipment means an increase in running expenses. The annual appropriation for college maintenance has been about \$55,000. For 1903 the amount has been increased to \$115,970, owing to the extra demand for maintenance and equipment. As compared with similar institutions elsewhere this sum is very meagre, and considering the importance of the work done is not enough. Dr. Mills has gathered around him an exceptionally faithful, energetic and able staff of professors and teachers. But can he hold them on his somewhat limited allowance for maintenance? Only the other day a deputation of influential farmers and breeders had to wait upon the Government in order to have the valuable services of Prof. Day retained for the college. It should not be necessary to do this. The services of these men are just as valuable to Ontario as they are to any other country, and the college should have at its command a sufficient annual appropriation to retain all or any one of them if necessary. Besides, the teaching staff must, year by year, be increased as the college grows, all of which means greater annual outlay.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

Agricultural college work is extending in the other provinces. Manitoba and Nova Scotia have decided upon colleges of their own,

and some of the other provinces will follow sooner or later. But before anything very definite is done might it not be well to consider some comprehensive scheme that would make Guelph the centre for the teaching of higher agriculture for the whole Dominion. Let the other provinces equip a college similar to what Nova Scotia is now doing, for giving instruction in a series of short courses in agriculture only. Such institutions could be established on a good footing in each of the provinces and would do a class of work that would be of great value in building up the agriculture of the country. Then, let the Ontario Agricultural College be made the Agricultural University, as it were, for the whole Dominion, to which students, having taken the shorter courses in their home institutions, could go, if they wished to pursue their studies further in the more advanced branches of higher agriculture. In this way we would have all over Canada well equipped provincial colleges, with their short courses reaching the masses of the people and a great agricultural institution at Guelph doing the more advanced work in agriculture for the whole Dominion. The short courses could

be maintained at Guelph for the benefit of Ontario.

Of course, Ontario should not be expected to do this advanced work without some outside assistance. The other provinces, which are just beginning to establish their own institutions, would hardly be in a position to grant this assistance. Where, then, could it come from? From the Dominion Government. The Government at Ottawa could not do anything that would advance the interests of agriculture better in the provinces than to make an annual grant of, say \$25,000, part of which should be devoted to equalizing fees and travelling expenses of students from the other provinces, taking the full course at the Ontario Agricultural College. Increased accommodation in the way of dormitories and equipment in some of the departments would be needed, but the Ontario Government would be in a better position to do this if some substantial assistance for the maintenance were forthcoming from outside sources. The splendid gift of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald carries with it the proviso that students in the nature study and domestic science classes shall be admitted from the other provinces on the same footing as from Ontario. Through the generosity of the Dominion Government the same thing could be done for students in the regular agricultural classes. The scheme is worth trying and we would like to see some action taken in the matter.

THE COLLEGE GRADUATE.

So far we have made no reference to the college graduate, how he is equipped and what he is capable of doing after completing his studies. No extended reference in this regard is, perhaps, necessary. "By their fruits ye shall know them." One of the criticisms of the college has been that so many of her graduates, instead of remaining in Canada, go to the United States, where they occupy important positions in agricultural colleges, etc. While there is some truth in this, the great mass of the graduates are to be found in Canada, the majority on farms, where they are reaping the benefit of the instruction received. They are too many in number to give, even in brief form,



A View of the College. The Chemical Laboratory in the foreground.



Nelson Monteith.

any account of what all are doing. We append, however, a few brief notes of some of the graduates who are making a success of practical farm work in Canada. In selecting these we endeavored, as far as possible, to choose those making a specialty of some one of the various branches of agriculture and have found the training at the college especially helpful.

NELSON MONTEITH.

The college has no warmer friend and stancher champion than Mr. Nelson Monteith, of Perth county, Ont. Mr. Monteith speaks of what he knows. He attended the college during the fall term of 1887 and the spring terms of 1888 and 1889, completing the third year in the spring term in 1890. He spent in all 16 months and was admitted to the degree of B.S.A. in 1890. His previous training had been obtained at the public school and at the London Commercial College. At Guelph he took the regular course, specializing in arboriculture, agriculture, and live stock.

The home farm on which Mr. Monteith resides contains 109 acres. He makes a specialty of live stock, poultry, bees, and fruit growing. Grain and roots are grown for feeding. Mr. Monteith built the first silo in Perth county. Now they can be counted by the hundreds. In all this work he has been most successful. He has also received many public offices, representing his own riding in the Legislature for a term.

Mr. Monteith has found his college training of very great help to him in his farming operations. He says:

"Methods of neatness and accuracy, applied to every operation on the farm for years, have now become paying habits. These methods I was taught to observe at the Ontario Agricultural College."

Mr. Monteith advises every young man who wishes to engage in farm-



E. C. Drury.

ing in Canada to attend the agricultural college, if his wishes are backed up by a determination to succeed. He summarizes the advantages to be derived from such a course as follows:

1. A course at the Ontario Agricultural College puts a young farmer in touch with progressive agriculture and agriculturalists almost the world over.

2. He can digest scientific agricultural literature and give it practical application with more confidence.

3. Agricultural literature is read with greater interest from having a knowledge of the writers.

4. Farming has a commercial side well worth studying, a fact that agricultural journals are alive to, but many farmers are not. "Say little and do much."

E. C. DRURY.

Mr. E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, Ont., was admitted to the degree of B.S.A. just ten years after Mr. Monteith, or, in 1900, and it will be interesting to know how one fresh from the college appreciates its worth.

Mr. Drury entered the college in 1898, having previously passed the senior matriculation examination to Toronto University and spent two years on the farm. In his third year he made a specialty of chemistry and physics.

Mr. Drury is looked upon as one of the best young farmers in Simcoe county. He works the home-stead farm of 200 acres and a 100-acre pasture farm. He follows general farming, specializing a little in fattening beef cattle. In this work he has found his college training of decided value and strongly recommends young men, who wish to engage in farming in Canada, to take the college course.

He expresses his appreciation of the college as follows:

"I believe the Ontario Agricultural College is doing a very good work in educating practical farmers. I do



G. A. Brodie.

not think that the college course suits men in any way for the practical work of the farm. In my own case, speaking from experience, I can only say that I returned from college with a new interest, even in the commonest work of the farm."

G. A. BRODIE.

Among the college graduates of a decade ago none can show a better record for successful farm work than Mr. Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont. He attended the Markham High School for one year, and the following two years was at home on the farm. But not content with the meagre knowledge of agriculture thus obtained, Mr. Brodie decided to attend the Ontario Agricultural College, which he entered in 1887, completing the course as gold medalist in 1889. The same summer he wrote on the Agricultural and Arts examinations, open to all, and received a certificate and a prize of \$50. Returning to Guelph he completed the full course and was admitted to the B.S.A. degree in 1890.

Mr. Brodie's father's farm, which he now possesses, for two years was awarded the gold medal for the best farm and the best managed farm in group 6. It comprises 200 acres. On this farm Mr. Brodie has been specializing, with marked success, in Short-horns, Clydesdales, bred directly from imported stock, and imported and Canadian bred Shropshires. He has also taken up hog feeding as a side line, each line being pushed specially to the front when trade is brisk.

In these words Mr. Brodie gives his opinion of the college and the instruction given there:

"I find the course has helped me greatly as a matter of dollars and cents, much more when I consider the greater pleasures derived from farm life through a knowledge of the nature with which we are so closely connected. The meaneast flower that blows produces thoughts inexpress-



T. H. Mason.



F. C. Edord.



Elmer Lack.



The Farm House of E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, Ont.

sible. Science and practice go hand in hand, and it is impossible to reach up to the highest attainments without a knowledge of both. This may be secured by a life-long experience, with keen observation, on a farm, by years of careful reading and home study, or by a course at an agricultural college. In the last case we commence life as well equipped as the middle aged home student, or by a life-long experience on the farm. To any young man who intends following farming as an occupation, I can not recommend a course at the Ontario Agricultural College too highly. A year in after life will pay the cost, and the pleasures derived therefrom cannot be estimated.

THOS. H. MASON.

Those who take the full two or three or four years' course, as required at present, form only a small proportion of the students attending the college. There are ten who take the two year regular course, to one who takes the full course. Consequently the associate graduate, though less heard of, perhaps, is of the greatest importance to the community. He forms the rank and file of the college men, many of whom are doing yeoman service for the cause of agriculture in Ontario.

One of the oldest graduates in this class is Mr. T. H. Mason, of Strathfordville, Ont. He entered the college on May 1st, 1874, thus being one of the noble twenty-six, the first students to attend at Guelph. Mr. Mason was then in his seventeenth year. He was born and brought up in the village of Port Burwell, where he attended the common school, and was without any practical knowledge of farming. Only a general course in agriculture was given at the college and he did not have an opportunity to specialize, as is the case to-day. He left the college on September 1st, 1876, with first-class honors in all subjects and an associate diploma, no degree or medals being given at that time.

Mr. Mason is a prominent insti-

tute worker, his specialty being dairying and hog raising, in which he has been most successful. He values the college course most highly. "I had no other training," is the way he puts it.

ELMER LICK.

Another of the associate graduates who has made a name for himself is Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa. His college experience dates back to the terms of 1885-6 and 1886-7. Previously he had secured a non-professional 2nd class teacher's certificate. He took general work at the college and left at the end of two years as second silver medalist.

Mr. Lick operates a 200-acre farm, his specialty being apples and milk. In this work he has found the college training of very great value. He strongly recommends young men to attend the Ontario Agricultural College, but advises them not to go when too young.

E. C. ELFORD.

A more recent student of the college, who has made a success of farming, is Mr. F. C. Elford, Holmesville, Ont. Previous to entering the college in 1891 he had had a three years' course at a collegiate

institute. He left the college at the close of the spring term of 1892 and did not return until the college year of 1894-5. He took the general course, but was prevented from completing it owing to his eyesight failing.

Up to two years ago Mr. Elford farmed 160 acres. Since then he has been in charge of the Dominion Poultry Fattening Station at Holmesville, and has not been so actively engaged in general farming. Mr. Elford's specialties are Alfalfa, hogs, and poultry. He has made a thorough study of alfalfa, as adapted to Canada, and is looked upon as an authority on this important crop. The fact that he was selected to manage the Government Poultry Station is evidence that he is a specialist in that line. He, in a special way, has found the college training helpful in prosecuting these different lines, and strongly advises every young man who intends to farm to take the course.

J. W. W.

The Nova Scotia College of Agriculture

For several years there has been an agitation for an agricultural college for the Maritime Provinces. The plan most generally discussed was one to meet the needs of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Though discussed fully in the public press and elsewhere, the scheme never came to anything, and is not likely to now, as the Nova Scotia Government has decided to establish an agricultural college for the farmers of that province.

The Nova Scotia college will be located at Truro, and as may be seen from the sketch on the next page, will be a rather imposing structure. It will be a two-storey building of classic style of architecture, with basement, and will cost about \$28,000. It will have a frontage of 98 feet and a depth of 55 feet and will be equipped with all modern conveniences for a building of this kind. It will be ready for occupation on December 20th next, and will occupy a commanding position on a piece of Government property adjoining the Government farm. Truro was selected



Residence of G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont. The trees to the left of driveway are Norway spruce and the hedge to the right honey locust. The latter was not trimmed when the photo was taken.



View of Dominion Poultry Fattening Station, Holmsville, Ont., in charge of F. C. Elford.

as being the most central point in the province. It is also the location of the Provincial Normal School and the School of Science, which institutions can be made of assistance to the college, as can also the Provincial farm.

Of greater importance, perhaps, than either the building or location, is the kind of training to be given. Upon the advice of so good an authority as Professor Robertson, the Nova Scotia authorities will make short courses, of practical value to every farmer, a special feature of the new college. The following paragraph from an address given by Prof. Robertson before the members of the Nova Scotia Assembly on March 4th last outlines, to some extent, the nature of the work to be carried on:

"Six departments could carry on the work of a college that would be a credit to this province. These departments would be in part: A department of Agriculture and Live Stock. That stands first in my judgment because it is the most important interest of the rural people. A department of Agricultural Chemistry and Physics. A department of English and Mathematics. A department of Institutes, Illustration and Research work and Farming. Research work and illustration work is very valuable and should not be dropped, but that should not control the character of a college of Agriculture which does its class-room work when the farm is frozen up. The boys and men can be spared to go to college when they cannot work on the farm. A farm is not a necessary part of a college. You could begin here in a very modest way, and the modest way means first of all, with efficiency."

The courses will thus be of a kind best suited to the needs of the farmers of Nova Scotia. Men of ability and reputation will be engaged to lecture from time to time and in this way the young man who will be unable to leave the farm for more than a few weeks at a time will have as much advantage as the regular students. It is not the intention, at the start, at least, to make the courses, even for the regular students, very long. The courses will be free to all, and it is expected that they will begin early in 1904. It will take some time, even after the building is completed, to get under way. Care will be exercised in selecting a principal and his assistants, the aim being to get only competent men well fitted for the work.

With proper equipment and a competent staff, the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture has a bright future before it. Eastern.

Eastern Ontario Fair Circuit

The schedule of dates arranged for fairs in Eastern Ontario is made public, and is as follows: Winchester, September 2nd and 3rd; Russell, September 8th, Newington, Sept. 8th and 9th; Alexandria, Sept. 9th and 10th; Vankleek Hill, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th; Ottawa, Sept. 11th to 19th; Brockville, Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th; Perth, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th; Lansdowne, Sept. 21st and 22nd; Almonte, Sept. 22nd, 23rd and 24th; Renfrew, Sept. 23rd and 24th; Metcalfe, Sept. 24th and 25th; Richmond, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th; Beachburg, October 1st and 2nd.



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Harvest Good Cheer

The harvest-moon shines full and clear,
The harvest time is near,
Be of good cheer,
Not wearied though the work be wearisome,
Nor fainting though the time be almost past.

—Christina Rossetti.

Saying Things

BY JOHN C. KINLEY

WHAT sort of insane folly is it that possesses some of us at times and makes us save all our odds and ends of every description under the delusion that they will "come handy" some time? They never do "come handy," but we cling to them with great tenacity instead of having the goodness to bestow them on the ash-man as his rightful prerogatives.

My wife and I have well developed economical tendencies, and we pride ourselves on never wasting a thing that may be "useful" or "come handy" at any time in the dim future.

I have read of men of wealth who trace the beginning of their riches back to the time when they carefully saved pieces of twine, never cutting it from a bundle, but carefully untying it and laying it away for future use, until they must have had a barrel or two of old twine lying around some place. Once I read of a millionaire who set his fellowmen an example of thrift by getting out of his carriage and picking up a rusty nail he saw by the roadside, and I emulated his example until I had about forty pounds of old, rusty, bent and broken nails lying around; and about once in six months I used a pound or two of them in trying to find one that I could drive into a board without bending or breaking. At last I sold the lot of old iron and got ten cents for them. Then I began to reform. The other day I began reforming my wife.

I was cleaning out the accumulation of years in a closet in the basement and piling most of its contents up for the ash-man when my wife came down stairs.

"There are some things in that closet I want saved," she said. "They'll come handy some time." But I resolved to be firm.

"You don't want this?" I said, holding up an old tea-kettle without any spout and with six big holes in the bottom of it.

"Well, it might come handy for something some day."

I tossed it into the ash-barrel and held up a pair of very old boots discarded four years ago and now green with mold.

"No use in saving these, is there?" I asked.

"Well, I don't know. A little piece of leather often comes handy in a house for a hinge or something."

I called to mind a pair of leather hinges I once made, and the boots followed the tea-kettle.

"What do you want this rusty old hoop-skirt for?"

"Oh, a piece of hoopskirt wire often comes in useful in a house."

"It hasn't been asked for in this house since it was built," I said. "Here's an old hat of mine that's been lying around nine years. Better throw it away, hadn't I?"

"Well, perhaps so. I've often thought of giving it to some poor man, but I forget it every time a tramp comes around. I gave it to one tramp and he went off and left it on the front gate post."

"Showed his good sense," I said. "Do you want all these old broken dishes?"

"Yes. I'll have them all mended some day. I've intended having it done for five years." When her back was turned they went into the ash-barrel.

"No use in saving these old bottles, eh?"

"Well, a bottle's a handy thing to have around. Better save them."

"My dear," I said, "here are at least seventy-five old bottles, and to my certain knowledge we don't use one a year, and I think we can trust our great-great-great-grandchildren to get their own bottles, so here they go."

In the same daring, reckless way I threw away three old brushes, old bonnets, breeches, lamps, skillets, hair combs, shoes, sawdust, tin pans, old papers, pop-corn, wormy walnuts, soap-grease, broken lamps, spoutless tea-pots, bottomless coffee-pots, cracked kettles, and ten thousand other articles that had years and

years waited their turn to "come handy," but which never would or could "come handy" in this world.

The King's Larder

The amount of food consumed in the Royal household is truly prodigious. The larders, cellars, and dairies cover an area of nearly a quarter of an acre. At all the King's residences except Buckingham Palace the bread is produced in the Royal Bakeries, and when the King and his suite are staying at Windsor an average of nearly two sacks of flour a day is converted into bread by the five bakers in the household. There are six bakings a week, and as the loaves leave the oven they are stored in the underground pantries. A great deal of cake and confectionery is also made daily, but the King shows a preference for a light sedecake which is despatched every day from a small shop in the Highlands.

It is somewhat surprising to learn that approximately a ton of meat is consumed every week at Windsor, a good deal of which comes from the King's farm at Sandringham. So varied is the meat supply that His Majesty could, if he wished, be served with almost any joint he desired at an hour's notice, though it is very rarely he selects anything not found in the menu which has been prepared in the kitchen.

Sandringham also supplies the Royal dairies with a large amount of butter and eggs. The butter is sent in quarter-pound pats, stamped with the crown. Eighteen gallons of new milk alone are consumed at Windsor every day, besides an equal proportion of cream.

A daily supply of fish is received all the year round, and twice a week during the season some splendid salmon are sent from the King's fishings on the Dee. Scotland is also responsible for the marmalade, which is never omitted from King Edward's breakfast table.—London Tit Bits.

The Sweetest Music

2 YOU may talk about your singing, and I won't dispute a thing. But O, to hear the music that my mother used to sing! The singing that was paid for, she never even heard. But her voice rang out as freely as the singing of a bird.

When I was tired and sleepy, she'd wash me, clean and sweet, And hush me tight, and wrap my gowls around my little feet, And rock and rock, and with her voice that old house used to ring, Till sleep, like balm, descended, while I heard my mother sing.

I believe the sweetest music we shall hear around the throne Will come from just such humble souls, hardworking and unknown. They could sing a hymn in meeting and sing a child to sleep, And all the extra music in their hearts they had to keep. They sang the songs the old folks loved, as evening shades came down, Sweeter than all the operas you advertise in town.

You may talk about your singers, and I won't dispute a word, But my mother sang the sweetest songs my ears have ever heard, And I, holding up, when all we long for freely shall be given, I'll hear my mother's songs again. She's singing now, in heaven!

—Mrs. McVean-Adams, in Union Signal.



"A Village Street with its uneven Houses."

The Homes of the French Canadians

By ANNIE L. JACK

THE dwelling of the French Canadian in rural districts may not be built on lines of architectural beauty or modern style, but it has an air of comfort and neatness, while its very simplicity is attractive. A village street with uneven, incongruous houses, and generally with fine old trees shading the rough sidewalk, has an inviting aspect to the traveller before he reaches the restful hotel, where a well-scrubbed table will hold a substantial, cleanly and generally well-cooked dinner.

The habitant's home is a marvel of tidiness, for every year and some times twice a year, the outside is whitewashed or painted; and the doorway is swept with a besom of branches out to the very street, when occasion seems to require it. Indoors the artistic element is not wanting, for the walls are decorated with sampler work that represents saints or angels, a crucifix is placed in some conspicuous place in the living room, and pictures of the Madonna and Christ child are generally in evidence. In the bedrooms are high post beds, sometimes requiring a stool to mount to their feathered beds, while the patchwork quilts show patient and often skilled workmanship.

The garden of the habitant is a model of neatness, with trim beds of onions, carrots and beets, tall red or yellow dahlias in stately autumn beauty, and the fragrance of mignonette and pink sweet peas. Often morning glories shade the wooden porch, and the pink hydrangea is found at many a door-step. If there is room—it may be close to the fence perhaps—a Fameuse apple tree will be growing, and a blue Damson plum tree of the old type, that we claim to have been brought from England by our forefathers, but found all through this French province. Jean Baptiste will have his plot of tobacco, too, for it is a harvest quite as important to him as the potatoes and corn.

The women are faithful workers in the garden, they sow the seed, and do the weeding and harvesting. They are also the family weavers, and attend to the sheep shearing. In many country parts the loom is still in working order, and the housewife prefers her skirt of homespun for everyday wear. It is made straight and round, with no trammeling suggestion

of gores. But when Sunday takes her to mass with her daughters, the maternal worn is the product of the modern loom and often sweeps the church aisles, while the hats much bedecked, have glimpses of the superior taste of the Frenchwoman.

If there is one domestic virtue in which these neighbors excel, it is that of cleanliness, for the women are artists of the scrubbing brush. Not only the living rooms, with their strips of gay colored rag carpet stretched across the floor, but the outside steps and wooden pathway testify to their handiwork. Everything is subjected to the influence of homemade soft soap, and though its effect is to give a worn look to some articles of furniture, it is a sure microbe killer. Let the housewife have an inkling that guests are to visit her, or that a fête is near, and the house is at once subjected to a general scrubbing that leaves every board sweet-smelling and yellow. The shining stove is taxed to the utmost in preparation, wonderful tarts are concocted of summer made jam, the savory smell of stewed chicken is in evidence, and crullers that resemble

the New England doughnut and are every bit as toothsome.

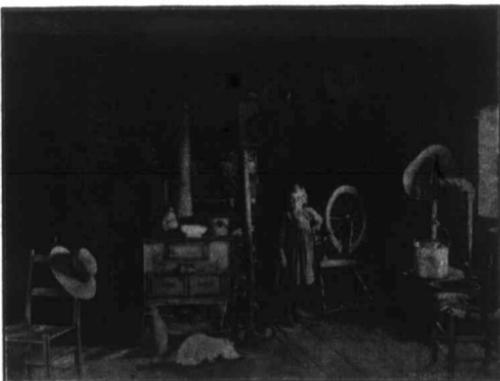
The children gather large quantities of wild fruits in their season—strawberries, raspberries and blueberries, while the fruit of the wild grape is eagerly sought for, to be used as a cordial. Apples are used in many curious ways, and one of the winter delicacies consists of frozen apples, pared and boiled into thick sauce. It is said that this process sweetens them and gives a peculiar flavor that is much relished. On festive occasions apples are used dipped, after boiling to the cracking point, in a frosting of various colors. This makes a striking centerpiece for the table, as may be imagined.

In the matter of food the table of the habitant is not much different from that of his neighbor from the old country—with a more frequent use of fish, salted and packed away for winter use, those living by lake or river side, and we know what Dr. Drummond says of their small hotels.

"Madame Charette, vat kep de place, set very much existe
For see de many pork an' bean Bateuse put out of sight,
De pain dore—potato pie, an' odier ting he dere,
But w'en Bateuse is get heem troo, dey go—I don't know w'ere."

But pea soup, well made and savory, is the dinner upon which the house mother depends as a standby, to fill up the stomachs of a hungry brood and a stalwart husband. A pot of bouillon made of milk and flour thickened to porridge, and thick slices of bread and molasses, forms the principal supper of the crowd of happy youngsters. For that they are happy is written on their faces, and with their elders there is a native buoyancy or faith in the future and carelessness as to what it may contain.

The habitant glories in his large family. It is not at all uncommon to be the eighteenth or twentieth child, and I know one family that count their original number as twenty-six, part of them by a second marriage. The old time premium of four hundred francs, that was awarded to the parents of twelve living children, has been superseded by a Government grant of land that is often claimed by



A Corner of a French Canadian Kitchen.

a father who can answer to that number, and is handed over to the eldest son. With this setting out, if he marries, the parents provide a mattress, feather chair and table, a cow and a pig. The bride is expected to have her blankets and quilts, while the bridegroom supplies the other necessities that go to make up housekeeping.

A wedding is one of the marvels of this modern Arcadia, and its simplicity, its joyousness and optimism are an object lesson in family life to church in small buggies, owned or borrowed for the occasion, the gathering of the clans at the homes of the groom and the bride, has the gracefulness of true hospitality to all who are invited. The feast is of turkeys and geese, pies and cakes, in overwhelming profusion, and as everything is placed in sight the tables must be staunch and strong to stand the weight. Singing and dancing bid dull care begone and the old-fashioned dances still hold sway.

But if there is some ambition in these families it is that some of the sons should be trained to the priesthood, and it is not unusual to see three or four in one family follow the sacred calling. Some of the girls become nuns, but oftener marry very young. They are neat and adaptable, and need only a course in domestic science to make them valuable helps to the modern housekeeper. In a very poor family of my acquaintance in which there are nine small children—six of them girls—it is the ambition of the mother to have them all school teachers. The father, however, sits beside the stove, wearing a red woollen tunique, and smokes his home-grown tobacco in contentment, leaving the future to "le bon Dieu," who never fails to reward their unbounded confidence.

Modern methods have crept into the country homes of these children of the soil, and the advent of the baker on his semi-weekly trips has done away with the need for the old-fashioned outdoor oven. A large mark in the rural districts. Here and there, during a drive of twenty miles, one may be seen along the roadside, but we are not greeted with the old time smell of sweet, warm cooked bread that was once so familiar and appetizing.

Nowhere is a heartier hospitality dispensed than among our compatriots. Happening to be overtaken by a storm one hot July noon, I took refuge in the nearest house. The good housewife looked offended when I refused to join her at the midday meal, and when at last I consented, heaped the brown stone plate with excellent potatoes, and about a quarter of a pound of fat pork. All were eating heartily, though the thermometer was eighty-five degrees, and I felt it a reproach to be unable to taste the meat, smiling to myself at the thought that had it been smaller, and less greasy, I might have smuggled it up my sleeve as I did, when a child at boarding school, the crusts that were dry and hurt my teeth. There was well-cooked cabbage chopped fine and seasoned with pepper and salt, and good bread and butter; but the corn puzzled me. It was not canned, and too early to be fresh, and as I ate it with a relish, I asked my hostess the secret. She gave a laugh of real merriment at this compliment to her culinary art, and told me it was the yellow corn from the field. "Oui, Madame," she said in a sweet, melow voice, with her broken English she takes it in lye—you call dat—ashes from wood with water; after it come clear put

in the corn, and leave it all night—may be next day too—then the skin come off, and you wash good an' cook." I asked for a second helping, and so atoned for my non-appreciation of the "unclean animal."

In answer to my question, she told me that the winters were delightful. "We have much pleasure," she said, "for it is cold, and to save wood my sister and her husband and three children come here for stop, and me like dat." When I asked if the cellar

peared as if by magic, after the fish, and then there was a liberal amount of Japan tea, with a homemade ginger beer that had in it less than three per cent of alcohol but more than that amount of ginger. The county fair held in September of each year is a fine opportunity for the French Canadian housewife to show her superiority in household arts, and much friendly rivalry exists among them in their efforts to outdo one another.



"The Women Attend to the Sheep-shearing."

was equal to the added drain on its resources, she laughed. "O oui, plenty, plenty—she bring the potatoes, le citronille, le agnon, plenty tings—make good times. In summer we get plenty fish, put it in salt, two, three barrels for eat in winter. Plenty corn like this, and flour and barley." At my questioning look, she explained that barley flour, with a little soda and buttermilk, was very good for pancakes and biscuits. "My grandmere when she have no soda, take the water off some wood ashes, for make cakes light, light."

A little later in the season I met my hospitable friends again at a political picnic and found "my sister" doing a share of the catering that brought out some wonderful examples of culinary skill. The tables were set in a field under trees that were over a hundred years old, and several sturgeon, with a number of mascolunge, were cooked in large iron kettles that did duty in the spring to boil maple sap and in summer to make the thrifty soft soap that is a necessity in every well-regulated household. Over two hundred pounds of fish was cooked and eaten that day—and none of it wasted, said "my sister."

We tried to get the recipe for the fish soup of sturgeon and pork, but it seemed to be pork and flour, fish and water, the chief point being the seasoning of onions and spices, and potatoes cut up to the size of dice, with a dash of garlic and cayenne. It was to be eaten hot, and the crowd who were dancing in the sun, some of them in dresses of fiery red, sat down to partake of this dish with evident gusto. The thermometer was up in the nineties, for it was one of the hottest summer days, and made one long for cool water and ices, but the pies that were fluted and ornamented and frosted with great skill, disap-

perous and thrifty, with a faculty for making the best of life, without question, faithful in all domestic relations, and a true patriot to home and native land, the habitant is a good neighbor, willing to lend a hand in time of need, full of ready sympathy in distress, and living the simple homely life that does the duty of the present, without fear for the future in this world or the next.

Not Work, but Worry

It is not the work, but the worry,
That wrinkles the smooth, fair face,
That binds gray hairs upon the dusky,

And robs the form of its grace,
That dims the lustre and sparkle
Of eyes that were once so bright;
But now are heavy and troubled;

With a weary, despondent light,
It is not the work, but the worry,
That drives all sleep away,
As we toss and turn and wonder

About the cause of the day,
Do we think of the hands' hard
labor,

Or the steps of the tired feet?
Ah! no, but we plan and ponder
How to make both ends meet.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That makes us sober and sad,
That makes us narrow and sordid,
When we should be cherry and glad.

There's a shadow before the sunlight,
And even a cloud in the blue,
The scent of the roses is tainted,
The notes of the song are untrue.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That makes the world grow old,
That numbers the years of its children

—
Ere half their story is told;
That weakens their faith in heaven
And the wisdom of God's great
plan,
Ah! 'tis not the work, but the worry
That breaks the heart of man.

How Rose Clifford Changed Her Mind

By HILDA RICHMOND

"I would be foolishness for you to give up your career in the city, Robert, and bury yourself on a farm," said Miss Clifford to her betrothed. "Your father was perhaps delirious when he exacted the promise from you to stay with your mother as long as she lived. I have no doubt that you can find some young man and his wife to move in and keep house for her who can do more than you toward making her comfortable and happy. You owe it to yourself to stay where you are doing so well."

"Is it possible, Rose, that you are advising me to break my promise to my dying father? My mother bid me to take care of her and live with her the rest of her life as much as she expects to meet my father again. She is preparing to give you a warm welcome, too, and wants me to coax you to have the wedding at once so I can take you back with me. Do you think you like that plan?"

"I don't think I like any plan that keeps you in the city," pouted pretty Rose. "I never will live on a farm even with you."

"Be careful, Rose," said Robert Vincent gravely. "Do you realize what you are saying?"

"I realize it perfectly. If your mother is more to you than I am and if her wishes weigh more with you than mine, you may consider our engagement ended. You always said we would live in the city and I believed you. My friends are all here, and I will not leave them to go among a lot of rough, uncultured farmers. I would advise you to marry some girl who enjoys milking and feeding the pigs, for those things are not in my line."

Without a word Robert Vincent went out of the room, and Rose was left to weep over the downfall of her hopes. She had been so happy with her lover and had spent so many delightful hours, planning the little home they were to have, that it is no wonder she cried until her eyes were swollen and her delicate face discolored. Only a week before a telegram announcing a fatal accident had called Robert to his boyhood home and changed the whole course of his life. His father was stricken down in the prime of life, leaving Mrs. Vincent with no support but her son. With almost his last breath John Vincent had begged Robert to abandon his work in the city and come back and take care of his mother, and the son had readily complied.

During the weeks that followed when no letter came from Robert, Rose had ample time to consider the step she had taken. No thought that she was in the wrong came into her head, but only indignation at the obstinacy of her lover, as she expressed it.

"He never loved me or he could not give me up so easily," she said again and again. "If he cares more for his mother than for me, it is lucky I found it out before it was too late."

Miss Clifford was a stenographer in a lawyer's office and earned a good salary. She was an orphan with few relatives, but was so self-reliant and brave that she seldom felt lonely or discouraged. She lived in a well-appointed apartment house and had her meals where good cooking was the rule. With good health, a fine position, plenty of friends, and a devoted

lover, Rose had felt her cup of joy overflowing. Now she was too proud to admit that she longed for Robert, and said to herself that she would never call him back if she could.

Meantime Robert Vincent was finding in the hurry and rush of spring work on a large farm the solace his wounded heart needed. His grief for his father and the overthrow of his cherished hopes threatened for a time to change him into a silent, morose man, but as spring with soft showers and tender sunshine melted the ice of winter, so time healed and softened his bitter heart. His mother rejoiced in secret that her son's heart had not been broken, for Rose's name was never mentioned after the first talk he had with his mother on his return from the city.

"This is the day we were to be married," thought Rose, as she combed her golden hair before her mirror one exquisite June morning. "I wonder if Robert is thinking of it. I suppose not, for he has probably been up for hours drudging on that farm. I regret that I was not married before Mr. Vincent was killed in the accident. I might have been milking cows and feeding pigs instead of working in an elegant office. Mother used to say that all men are working together for good, and it really seems so. I am happier here in the city and only last week had my salary raised. Rose Clifford, you are a lucky girl," and she ran down to breakfast.

Even as she said this she was conscious of an ache in her heart that had been there since she sent Robert away.

"You are early to breakfast, Miss Rose," said the trim maid who was a great favorite with all the boarders.

"Yes, I must stop a minute at the doctor's to have him look at my eyes before office hours."

"Anything serious?" asked Katie. "No, I guess not," answered Rose carelessly. "They have troubled me for some time, but I put off going to the doctor for fear he might tell me to stop embroidering. I like to do needlework when I am at home, and perhaps have overworked them."

Half an hour later it seemed to Rose Clifford that every pleasant prospect of her life had turned to dust and ashes. The skilled oculist after a brief examination said quietly: "There is but one thing necessary—perfect rest. If you give your eyes a complete vacation for six months, they are saved; otherwise I can give you no hope. There is no cause for alarm if you do as I advise, but you have used your eyes too much in poor light, and must pay the penalty. Do nothing but rest, walk in the open air with your eyes shielded, and keep in good spirits. Good morning," and the busy doctor turned to the next patient.

All that day she mechanically performed her duties at the office, but over and over again she thought, "How can I take six months vacation? Where will I get the money to live on in that time, and will Mr. Bergen keep my place for me till I get back?"

"I'll tell you what to do, Miss Clifford," said Katie after Rose had spent two restless, unhappy weeks groaning over her misfortune. "My old uncle and aunt want some one to come and live with them more for

company than anything else, and you could do the few chores about the house easily. That wouldn't hurt your eyes a bit. They only offer to pay two dollars a week, but in the country you could wear out all your old clothes and do just as you pleased."

"Do they live in the country?" asked Rose.

"Yes, on a big farm, but tenants do the work mostly. Uncle is too old to do anything but a few chores. It would be lonesome for you but not a bit expensive. Shall I write to Aunt about it?"

"You are the kindest person I have met since I had to give up my place, Katie," said Rose impulsively. "My friends all tell me I ought to have saved my money while I had plenty, which is quite true, but not very consoling just now. If your relatives think I could suit them, I shall be glad to go at once. I will soon be in debt here, I can never thank you enough for your kindness."

A favorable answer came promptly to Katie's letter and Rose lost no time in going, which might be the mistress of a lovely home in the country instead of a servant in one," thought Rose bitterly as she was speeding to the little station near which her next work lay. "My eyes would be sound and well, too, am only weeping what I sowed when I sent Robert away."

"Right across the fields," said the old ticket agent, who Rose inquired the way to the Perry homestead. "See that big white house with green shutters? That's it."

Three months before Rose would have thought the big house the dreariest place in the world, but now it suddenly looked home-like to the tired, hungry and discouraged girl, and she hoped the master and mistress might be a man and a woman, the old man's advice and walked across the fields, leaving her trunk to be sent for later. Sweet peas, hollyhocks, four-o'clocks, pansies and dozens of old-fashioned flowers Rose had never seen before filled big beds on each side of the walk, and trees loaded with cherries made the big lawn a pleasant sight.

"Come right in," said an old man hospitably. "Mother, I reckon here's our city girl that Katie sent."

"How do you both, my child?" said a motherly voice, and Rose felt herself kissed on both cheeks. "Wash your face and hands for supper is just ready."

Nothing had ever tasted so good as the biscuits and honey, strawberries with thick cream, and the ham and eggs that the two people pressed upon the tired girl. "I can't eat another bite," she said with a sigh, as Mrs. Perry passed some sizzling doughnuts. "I won't earn enough in a month to pay for all I have eaten this evening."

In a few days Rose was thoroughly at home and rapidly learned her various duties. She made jellied, stoned cherries, fed the chickens, skimmed the milk, and ate three hearty meals every day with more enjoyment than she had ever felt in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Perry were delighted with her, and all three spent many happy hours under the old trees resting and talking. One morning Mr. Perry took a pail of sweet milk and said, "Come out and see my little pigs drink, Rose. They are the greediest animals you ever saw."

"Let me put you into the trough," begged Rose as the shining, squealing little pigs rushed to meet them.

"Hold it up high. They'll upset it," called Mr. Perry above the noise

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Billy's Choice

"Now, see here, Billy," exclaimed Farmer Wilson, "you needn't get uneasy just because old Smithers her offered you a dollar a month more'n I'm payin' ye. I reckon I've got about ez much money an' kin afford to pay ye about ez much ez Smithers kin, or mebbe a lettle more."

"Ye'r a first-class worker, Billy, I'll admit that, an' I don't want ye to be gettin' dissatisfied or thinking of diggin' up, so I'll make a bargain with ye right now before we go any farther. If you stick to me an' work ez well ez ye've bin workin' right along fer the next three years, I'll pay ye the same as Smithers offered ye, an' at the end of the three years I'll give ye the best critter on the place. Ves sired, Billy, ye kin take yer pick of any critter on the hall place, from a sheep up to a horse, or even a giraffe or elephant, if I happen to have one of 'em on hand when it comes time to take yer choice."

"What d'ye say to that, Billy? Is it a bargain?"

"I'll do it," answered Billy Ford, quietly, "and there's my hand to bind the bargain."

"That's the way to talk; that's just what I wanted to hear," exclaimed Farmer Wilson, grasping Billy's extended palm and giving it a hearty shake. "Now that business is settled satisfactory to all hands, an' we kin pitch into work with a clear conscience."

No further mention was made of the bargain between Billy and his employer until they were seated at the dinner table later in the day, and then Mr. Wilson, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, glanced across the table at his better fraction, and said:

"Well, mother, I had to discharge Billy an' hire him over agin to-day."

"You seem to be in very good humor about it, so I judge the difference couldn't have been very serious," commented Mrs. Wilson, who used to be a schoolma'am before she married, and therefore did not handle the local dialect with the offhand familiarity of her husband.

"Serious? Ver kin bet it is!" ejaculated Mr. Wilson. "Why, I've got to pay him \$1 a month more'n I did before, an' at the end of three years, if he stays right along, he's to have his pick of the critters on the place to take along with him and keep for his own. I expect he'll take a horse, but I can't help it. I want'n' goin', but let old Smithers hire him away from me, an' then go around chucklin' over it behind my back for the next six months."

"Mr. Smithers made an attempt to hire him, did he?"

"Yes, and a purty servy attempt at that. Offered him one dollar a month more than I was payin' him, but I settled the matter in a hurry by pillin' the best critter on the place on top of that. But if he stays the hull three years I reckon he'll earn it. Eh, Billy?"

Billy blushed and answered that he would do his best.

"Didn't you exempt my pony, papa? I really can't think of allowing Mr. Ford to run off with that, even if he does earn it," exclaimed Farmer Wilson's eighteen-year-old daughter, Ida,

with a sidelong glance of admiration at Billy's broad shoulders and manly features.

"Oh, Billy wouldn't be mean enough to take the pony, I guess," interposed her father.

"No," said Billy, "I don't want the pony—unless the rider goes with it," he added in a low voice.

"Eh, what's that?" demanded Mr. Wilson. "Unless what? I didn't ketch the tail end of that remark, exactly."

Billy's face turned crimson, and he was about to repeat his remark, when the quick-witted young lady came to the rescue.

"Mr. Ford"—she always called him by that title, because she considered it more becoming and dignified than Billy,—"**Mr. Ford** says he doesn't want the pony unless the bridle goes

surprised Mr. Wilson by asking for the hand of his daughter in marriage. Mr. Wilson was engaged in the pastoral occupation of milking a cow at the moment this question was sprung upon him, and he nearly fell off the stool in astonishment.

"Want to marry my darter, Ida?" he gasped. "I guess not, young man! Not if the court knows itself. I've bin edyceratin' her fer suthin' higher than marrivin' her father's hired man."

"Oh, if that is the only objection, it can easily be removed," interposed Billy. "I don't expect to remain anybody's hired man after my three years are up. I believe I told you when I came here that I had just graduated from college, and intended to make the pursuit of agriculture my life business, instead of going into medicine or law, or any other of the already overcrowded professions. I believe a man with brains can put them to as good use and make as much money in farming as in any thing else, and I propose to prove it. I am studying the practical side of the business now, and at the end of my three years I propose to go West



How Johnny wears his pants out.

with it, I believe," she explained, ingeniously.

"Huh! I reckon a halter is all he'll get with her if he takes that pony. There wa'n't anything in the writtin's about throwin' in the bridle," said Farmer Wilson.

"You needn't worry, father. I think Mr. Ford will be generous enough to spare me my pony," said Ida, reassuringly.

"Yes, you may keep your pony," agreed Billy, with an undisguised glance of admiration at the pretty face opposite him. Ida's eyes fell before his, but not until they had flashed back a look that caused his heart to beat high with hope. The fact of the matter was that stalwart, good-looking Billy had long admired his employer's handsome and accomplished daughter, but to-day was the first time he had dared to let her know it, either by look or speech. After that, however, their acquaintance rapidly ripened, and a few weeks later, Billy

and buy a ranch and strike out for myself. As far as my education is concerned, I don't think I shall ever give your daughter occasion to be ashamed of me, and as to supporting her comfortably and in becoming style, I believe I shall be abundantly able to do so and—"

"Can't help that, Billy," broke in Mr. Wilson. "I bain't gointer have ye luggin' Ida off just because ye two young folks imagine yer in love. A woman is a mighty queer an' onsartin sort of critter, anyhow, as ye'll find out soon enough when you get hooked up in double harness fer life with one of them, an' if I was in yer place I wouldn't be in any hurry 'bout takin' a yoke of that kind on my shoulders. Anyhow, if ye insist on gittin' married in spite of my warnin' ye'll hafta pick out some other partner besides the one ye've got yer eyes set on at present. My darter is goin' back to college next week to finish up her edyceration, an'

when she gets through her schooling it will be plenty time enough for her to commence thinking about the men. She'll forget ye by that time last enough, so ye might as well give up all hope right now of ever getting her. I like ye well enough, but whether ye like Billy, but I don't care for ye in the role of son-in-law. There, now, ye've got yer answer. Fair an square, an if ye want to stay an' work out the balance of yer time, we'll drop the love business right here, an' I'll treat ye as well as ever but it ye don't care to stay under the circumstances it is alright, an' I shan't blame ye any fer going. Now, which is it to be, Billy, stay or quit?"

"I'll stay," said Billy, quietly. And stay he did, performing his duties as conscientiously and thoroughly as ever, although the farm life grew suddenly sordid and dull when Ida went back to her college studies.

The months rolled swiftly around, however, as months have a habit of doing, until twenty-four of them had been crossed off the calendar of time. Then Ida, as bright and winsome as of old, came back looking "round an' sorter makin' up yer mind which one of the critters on the place ye want. I believe ye was to take yer choice when ye quit."

"Well," said Billy, promptly, "it won't take me long to make up my mind."

Here he stepped quickly across the room to where Ida was sitting, disconsolately from the window, and whispered a question in her ear. For an instant her eyes met his, then she rose, with a smile, placed her hand confidently in his, and together they faced her father.

"This is my first and only choice," exclaimed Billy, with a ring of mingled pride and triumph in his tones.

"But ye can't do that—'tain't in the agreement. I said critter, not wimmen folks; an' I ain't gointer allow no such—"

"Just a moment, if you please, Mr. Wilson," interrupted Billy Ford, drawing himself erect, with proudly flashing eyes, and still retaining Ida's hand. "Haven't I heard you allude to the wimmen as 'critters, consarned critters, flagey critters and I don't know how many other kinds of critters, during the past three years and upward that I have been with you?"

"Yes, I s'pose ye have," acknowledged Mr. Wilson, "but—er—"

"All right, sir," interposed Billy briskly, "you promised me the best 'critter' on the place, and this is the one I want, and the only one."

Farmer Wilson gazed at the handsome and smiling young couple before him in a half-indignant, half-indulgent sort of a way for a moment, and then the latter feeling got the better of the struggle, and he quietly remarked:

"Waal, a bargain is a bargain, an' I s'pose I'll halter keep my word. But I say, young man," and Mr. Wilson's eyes twinkled mischievously, "don't ye think you've missed yer vocation, not bein' a lawyer instead of a farmer?"—V. W. G., in American Farmer.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A Prayer

BY REV. E. J. CAMERON

Help us in the wear and the tear and the grief of life; may we be faithful over a few things, that Thou would make us in time rulers over many things. Give Thy message unto our souls; let Thy words be full of tenderness, may that message be such as we want to receive, and shall not be given. We long to be Thy all our perplexities, all our problems, all our questionings, all our doubts and fears and hindrances; we bring every burden which we have borne to-day, the burdens which we fear to take up to-morrow, and we place them down at the feet of the cross of Christ. Grant us, O God, the power to use the moments as they come, conscientiously as unto Thee, and to lose every opportunity as arriving by meeting no moment and some of God. Speak to us at this moment; give to us that wisdom, divine, courage and strength and faith, that we may make the world better because Christ's men, Christ's friends, are here to labor therein. We ask it for the Master's sake. Amen.

The Sin of Unbelief

The prevailing sin of this generation is unbelief. Sin it has always been. It may arise from different sources; it may manifest itself in different ways. But if men believed in the judgments of God, and the grace of God which brings repentance, they would not so easily become the victims of the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life. If men believed in the fatherhood of God they would not sin so lightly, heartedly against the brotherhood of man. "God is not in all their thoughts," is the chief count in the indictment which conscience, enlightened by the Holy Spirit, must bring against the age. All sins come back to this at last. Absence of faith is like that want of bodily vigor which lets in the forces of disease. Make the body immune by an indwelling and excluding strength, and there will be no more infection. True repentance, joined with a devout and earnest sense of stewardship for God, is the best prophylactic against lukewarm worldliness. God has trusted us with his own work on earth. If the Church were everywhere alive with the enthusiasm of God's purpose, what space would be left for envying and strife? If social life were leavened by the spirit of Christ, would there be room for neglects of consideration, wastes of energy, and cruelties of pride?—The Congregationalist.

A Finished Religion

Dr. R. A. Torrey recently said: "I have a canny Scot for one of my deacons. This deacon was walking down alongside the railroad track one morning, when an engineer, who he knew had been converted, hailed him, and asked him to come for a ride. He climbed up on to the foot-plate of the engine, and got into a theological discussion with him."

After they had been talking for some time my deacon said: "I can see you have a different religion from mine. You have a religion of two letters, while I have a religion of four letters."

"How do you make that out?" said the engineer.

"Your religion?" replied the deacon, "is Do. You are always talking about what you do! My religion is Done; and I am always talking about what Jesus Christ has done when He bore my sins on the cross."

Borrow Leading to God

That was a wise old minister who said he never preached to so-called infidels, because he believed there were no infidels in reality. One who heard his remark said, "No infidels?" Said the minister, "you would like to be, but you cannot. The first dark shadow of sorrow that you meet will wrench from your lips and from the depths of your heart a cry to God. Your soul will not be defrauded of its right to succor at the source from which it emanated." In this remark there is revealed not only much wisdom but a suggestion of the value of a great sorrow. In the day of prosperity we are apt to think that there is no need of God. But in the time of sorrow, when there is no help in man, our souls instinctively cry out for God. Thus it happens that trouble becomes minister of righteousness. It leads us to God. Then help comes and we are convinced that God hears prayer. It is frequently remarked that young people are skeptical, while the old are inclined to faith. The reason for this is found in the fact that the young, have not suffered. How suggestive, then, in the light of this fact, the beatitude: "Blessed are ye that mourn, for ye shall be comforted."

The Spirit of Praise

Remember your life is to be a singing life. This world is God's grand cathedral for you. You are to be one of God's choristers, and there is to be a continual enthusiastic sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving going up from your heart, with which God shall be continually well pleased. And there should not be only the offering of the lips, but the surrender of the life with joy. Yes, with joy, and not with constraint. Every faculty of our nature should be presented to Him in gladsome service for the Lord Jehovah is my song, as well as my strength.

Afterward

There's never a storm so wild
But after it follows the rain;
There's never a hurt so great
But somewhere's provided a balm;
There's never a night so dark
But after it follows the dawn.

There's never a shadow falls
But after it follows the light;
There's never a sorrow comes
But after it comes delight.

There's never a sky so gray
But after it follows the blue;
There's never a false friend found
But later you'll find a true.

There's never a heart that breaks
But after a while 'twill heal;
There's never a moan of pain
But after a laughter peal.

There's never a sin so black
But forgiveness is found at last;
There's never a weary strain;
But some time 'twill all be past;
There's never a night so dark
But after it follows the dawn.

IN THE KITCHEN

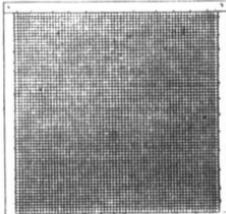
Some Kitchen Helps

An original device for keeping the spoons, knives and forks one uses in a kitchen in a neat and handy place has given satisfaction for six years. The baking is prepared on a broad shelf in the pantry. On the wall at the right side of this broad shelf, a cleat was nailed securely. It is about two inches wide, one inch thick and twenty inches long. A piece of elastic webbing, black and about an inch wide, was tacked firmly to one end; it was then pulled tightly and



stretched a little before being turned in and tacked at the other end; between the two ends, tacks are driven at irregular distances, for wide and narrow knives, and for different sizes of spoons. Even a tiny salt spoon for measuring has its place, and the smallest of paring knives, too. Space being limited, this saves the room of a knife box on the shelf. The articles themselves are much more easily taken up to use than they could be from a box and stay in better condition. Each one is always in its place and can be found in the dark if necessary. Silk elastic lasts longer than a cotton quality, paying in the end much more than the difference in cost. Large-headed tacks were used, of a strong kind. When the elastic wears and becomes loose it can be drawn up tightly after removing tacks; the tacks are then driven in once more.

Finding the dish drainers which we bought were not large enough to hold all the dishes which we were obliged to use, we made a dish drainer like



the accompanying illustration. It consists of a frame of boards the size of the tub or sink, on the under side of which is tacked firmly the wire netting. Place this upon the tub or sink, and after rinsing the dishes with hot water place them bottom side up upon the netting. They will soon be dry and there will be no necessity of wiping.

Quer how the smallest trifle helps, if it is just right. The cutest instance of this I have seen in a long while is shown by the sketch herewith. A narrow piece is punched out of the spoon handle, but not cut off at the upper end. The strip is bent back and curved, so that when the spoon slides down this curved projection catches the edge of the bowl and prevents the

spoon from falling in. This prevention of the common trouble of losing



spoon, ladle, etc., in pan, bowl, or other receptacle, is just too simple for anything.

Holders for Cooking

A good cook is not likely to use her apron for a holder, but it is often a temptation to do so, unless she has a good supply of holders. Not only should there be enough for present use but some in the pantry drawers, to fall back upon. They are made in all ways. Some fold half a dozen thicknesses of cloth into a rectangle and bind the edges. Others make the inside of any clean material, stocking legs being often put to this use, and have the outside of thick material, such as cloaking, and every piece coming to the edge, sew over and over around it, taking coarse quilting stitches through it and finishing with a loop. We half suspect one reason why the apron is so often put to the indignity of serving for a holder, is because it is longer and can be placed on the dish in two places. Why not make longer holders then? When one cup towel is worn past convenient using put it aside until two or three more are in like condition, then, fastening these together, you will find the holes in one covered by good places in another, and that you have a holder worth many times its cost in time and patience saved. Try and keep your holders clean. It takes but a few moments to wash them out, and a sticky holder makes one nervous, and doubles the possibility of dropping the hot dish.

Fall-time Recipes

Crab Apple Pickles.—For six pounds of fruit take four teaspoonfuls of sugar, three of good cider vinegar, two of water and one heaping teaspoonful of ginger. Let this boil a few minutes, then add the crab apples which have been stuck with cloves, two or three in each one. Cook slowly till done and seal.

Plum Catsup.—Stew small blue plums slowly and strain through a wire sieve, sending all the pulp through. For every four pounds, allow one-half pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one each of cloves and allspice, one teaspoonful of salt, one of white pepper and three pounds of sugar. Boil slowly until thick as desired and bottle.

Canned Pears.—Select sound, perfect ones; they should not be over-ripe for canning. Bartlets are considered the best, but there are other good varieties. Peel, and cut in halves or quarters as you prefer; remove the core and throw into cold water; prepare a syrup allowing about one pound of sugar to four pounds of fruit. Use twice as much water as sugar for the syrup. If the pears are very hard steam them for a few minutes before putting them in the syr-

up, if they are mellow, put them in the syrup and cool slowly until tender, lift out carefully and put in glass jars, fill up with syrup and screw covers on tightly.

Oven Soap.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a spider, when it bubbles add four large onions, scalded, skinned and cut in slices, let them simmer without browning for about half an hour, then stir in a slightly heaping tablespoonful of flour. When it thickens pour in gradually a pint and a half of boiling milk, season with salt and pepper to taste, press through a puree sieve and return to the fire. While it is getting hot beat together two egg yolks and half a cup of cream, remove from the stove and stir the eggs and cream into it rapidly pour at once into the tureen and serve.

Pressed Chicken.—Cook a chicken in as little water as possible, until the meat will fall from the bones, season to taste while cooking, as soon as it is cold enough to handle, remove the bones and skin, place the meat in a mould (a bowl will do) in small pieces, light and dark alternating. Don't fill the mould quite full. Into the water in which the chicken was cooked there ought not to be more than a gill but one-half ounce of gelatine, boil until dissolved, and pour over the chicken. Let it stand an hour, and then put a weight on to press it. Serve cold in slices.

Squash Souffle.—Try a squash souffle some time; it is not difficult, and it is "delicate feasting." To a pint of mashed squash, take a tablespoonful of melted butter and enough cream or milk to soften the squash, add salt, pepper and the whites of two eggs, which have been beaten stiff. Bake in a quick oven, in a buttered baking dish, for about half an hour.

Home made Cream Puffs.—One cupful of hot water and one half-cupful of butter, boiled together. While boiling stir in one cupful of sifted flour. Remove from the fire, and stir until a smooth paste. When cool, add three unbeaten eggs, stirring five minutes. Drop in spoonfuls in buttered tins, and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes. For the cream take one cupful of milk, one half-cupful of sugar, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of flour. Cook thoroughly, and flavor. When the puffs are cold cut open and fill with cream.

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HEALTH IN THE HOME

Food, Water and Air

These are the things out of which blood is made. If the food is nutritious and properly cooked, if the air is pure and full of oxygen, if the water is clean and free from impurities, the blood will be rich and red and full of vitality.

Harming physical accidents, there is no sickness except that depending directly upon a want of food or water or air, sometimes all three. When any one is sick the presumption is that he has been trying to subsist on poor food or vitiated air or bad water, one or more.

In order to have good food a person ought to have the first eating of it. Food that has been mused over and left by one person is not fit to be eaten by another.

In order to have good air a person ought to have the first breathing of it. Air that has been breathed by other persons is not fit to breathe again.

Water should be fresh from some spring or well. If hydrant water must be used let it run a bit, as the house pipes are apt to be of lead and not iron like the type that convey the water through the city.

Food that is relished, air that cools and invigorates, water that is quaffed with eager thirst—these are the things that make blood. Put fresh air into the lungs, good food and pure water into the stomach, and nature will do the rest.

Some Uses of Borax

In sudden hoarseness or loss of voice from colds relief may be obtained by dissolving and partially swallowing a lump of borax the size of a pea. Borax may be dusted on a scald or wet burned surface. It is nice for cleaning the teeth and to sweeten the breath, and a little added to hard water renders it much nicer for bathing purposes. Equal parts of powdered orris-root, borax, prepared chalk and one sixth or much Windsor soap make a fine dentifrice. There is no better remedy for dandruff than a wash of one ounce each of borax and camphor to one and one half pints of cold water. Scurf may be removed from the baby's head by rubbing on a little borax, and then washing with soap and water. Use one tablespoonful of borax to one gallon of water for washing woollen fabrics; it makes a better lather when dissolved in hot water. For washing silk handkerchiefs and gloves borax may be used instead of soap. It is also nice for cleaning hair-brushes. When meat is ready to hang up, wash it in water as hot as you can bear it on your hands, then carefully cover the flesh side with powdered borax, and you will not be troubled with bugs or worms—Woman's Home Companion.

Baths and other Matters

Various sanitariums and private hospitals are using the "salt rub," and it is becoming so popular that some Turkish-bath establishments are advertising it as a special attraction. It is just as good for well people as for sick ones, and is the most refreshing of all the baths and rubs ever invent-

ed, only excepting a dip in the sea itself, is very strengthening and can be taken at home easily.

Put a few pounds of coarse salt—the coarsest you can get, sea salt by preference—in an earthen jar, and pour enough water on it to produce a sort of slush, but not enough to dissolve the salt. This should then be taken up in handfuls and rubbed briskly over the entire person.

It is better to have it rubbed on by another person, but any one in ordinary health can do it for herself of herself very satisfactorily. This being done, the next thing is a thorough douching of clear water, preferably cold, and a brisk rubbing with a towel. The effect of relief, freshness and renewed life is felt immediately, and the satiny texture of the skin and increased clearness and brightness of the complexion, swell the testimony in favor of the salt rub.

For young children it is best to drain off the salt, and add two tablespoonfuls of pure bay rum to a basin full of the salt water. Apply with a soft flannel, and dry with a soft Turkish towel. Care should be taken that there is not too much salt in the water, as it may irritate the tender skins of some children.

How to Cure "Milk Crust"

This is a disease often seen in infants and young children. It is due to an inflammation of the little sebaceous glands of the skin. It is most often seen on the scalp, and when present the hair should be cut as short as possible before treatment is begun. The crusts should be first softened with warm olive oil, or vaseline may be left on the scalp overnight, then the crusts washed off with warm water and castile soap. An ointment made of either vaseline or cold cream and 2 per cent of resin should then be applied. This should be spread on linen and kept in place by means of a thin cap. Every day wash off the ointment with warm olive oil and apply fresh salve. Do not use water oftener than once a week.

Some Simple Remedies

A paroxysm of coughing may often be arrested by taking a teaspoonful of glycerin in a little hot milk.

For local application to boils and carbuncles the best thing is water almost hot enough to scald (applied frequently with a small cloth). It must be hot.

Onions should be extensively used in the diet, as they are excellent for the nerves. They are also useful for coughs, colds, influenza, insomnia, constipation and for stimulating the appetite.

For relieving hoarseness try the following mixture: To the white of an egg add the juice of one lemon and a teaspoonful of sugar and take a teaspoonful at frequent intervals until the voice is clearer.

If you cut your finger, don't tie a rag around it. Let water run on the finger, till it feels numb with cold, and then sprinkle a little salt on the place. It will ache for a minute, but the bleeding stops at once, and the pain is only momentary.



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap.

Rest for Mother Pleasure for the Children The New Century Washer



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carry them write us for booklet.

The Downswell Manfg. Co. Ltd.
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BELL & PHANOS & ORGANS.

Are Favorite Instruments because they give satisfaction and are Built to Last a Lifetime by the largest makers in Canada.

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Salary on commission, \$500 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men, representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter, no experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. Sales Medical Appliance Co., London Ontario.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, Canada. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

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50 YEARSYE OLDE FIRME OF
HEINTZMAN & CO., LimitedESTABLISHED
50 YEARS

Great Sale of Used Organs

A Fraction of Manufacturers'
Prices.

On Easlest of Terms.

WE call them used organs, because they have been in use to some extent. But they are practically as good as new. Every one has been overhauled by a clever expert before being offered for sale.

The particular twenty organs described in the list below are the choice of several hundred organs taken in exchange by us when selling our own pianos. We have not room to store them, and a quick turn-over is made by marking them down at a mere fraction of the price you would pay the manufacturer. Just study the list:

1.— Dominion Organ , low back, 5 octaves, 6 stops, three sets of reeds and knee. Special price.....	\$25	13.— Thomas Organ , high back, 5 octaves, 11 stops, four sets of reeds and sub-bass set, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. An exceptionally fine bargain.....	51
2.— Estey Organ , low back, 5 octaves, 6 stops, four sets of reeds and knee swell. Special price.....	27	14.— Karn Organ , chapel case, 5 octaves, 13 stops, five sets of reeds and sub-bass set, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, mouse-proof pedals, etc. This organ is practically new. (Suitable for Sunday School or small Church.) Special price....	53
3.— Canada Organ , low back, 5 octaves, 7 stops, five sets of reeds and knee swell. Special price.....	29	15.— Mason & Hamlin Organ , high back, 5 octaves, 9 stops, 4 sets of reeds, grand organ and knee swell. Special price.....	55
4.— Feloubet & Pellon Organ , low back, 5 octaves, 10 stops, five sets of reeds sub bass set, also knee swell. Special.....	32	16.— Mason & Hamlin Organ , high back with mirror, 5 octaves, four sets of reeds, 6 stops and vox-humana stop, also knee swell. This organ is made by one of the best makers in the United States. Special	57
5.— Bell Organ , high back, 9 stops, 5 octaves, four sets of reeds, grand organ and knee swell. Special price.....	30	17.— Uxbridge Organ , high back, 6 octaves, 12 stops, five sets of reeds, treble and bass coupler, grand organ and knee swell. A good bargain at.....	59
6.— Doherty Organ , high back, 5 octaves, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Special	37	18.— Dominion Organ , high back, with extension and nicely panelled case, 6 octaves, 12 stops, seven sets of reeds, grand organ and knee swell. A beautiful parlor organ. Special at.....	61
7.— Dominion Organ , high back, 5 octaves, 8 stops, octave coupler, four sets of reeds, grand organ and knee swell. Special.....	39	19.— Thomas Organ , walnut piano case, with rail top, 6 octaves, 12 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, mouse-proof pedals, etc. Special at.....	63
8.— Dominion Organ , high back, 5 octaves, 9 stops, 4 sets of reeds and sub-bass set, octave coupler, grand organ and knee swell. Special price.....	41	20.— Uxbridge Organ , very handsome walnut case, 6 octaves, 12 stops, 5 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, mouse-proof pedals, etc., latest design and practically new.....	67
9.— Thomas Organ , high back, 5 octaves, 9 stops, four sets of reeds treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Special.....	43		
10.— Dominion Organ , high back, 5 octaves, four sets of reeds, 12 stops, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, also mouse-proof pedal. Special price.....	45		
11.— Karn Organ , high back with mirror, 5 octaves, 11 stops, four sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Special.....	47		
12.— Dominion Organ , chapel case, 5 octaves, 9 stops, three sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. This organ has rail top and mouse-proof pedals. Special.....	49		

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

We guarantee every instrument just as described, or it may be returned at our expense and money paid will be refunded. Organs under \$50.00, \$4.00 cash and \$3.00 a month; over \$50.00, \$8.00 cash and \$4.00 a month. Discount of 10 per cent. off for cash. Freight paid to any point in Ontario, and satisfactory arrangements made to other provinces. If monthly arrangements are not convenient, quarterly or half-yearly payments can be arranged to suit. During a business record of fifty years we have never been known to violate a single promise sale.

YE OLDE FIRME OF
HEINTZMAN & CO., LIMITED

115-117 King Street West

TORONTO

ple good. There has been considerable lodging owing to heavy rains during the past week or two. Very little rye is now raised for grain, it being either cut green or plowed under. The crop is uneven both as to yield and quality. Reports show that the farmer is again changing from the flat or grass to the common round pea. Though there are frequent complaints in regard to the pea weevil, many report very good crops, and little trouble from the "bug". The general outlook for the pea crop is more encouraging than for the past two years.

The hay and clover crop has pulled up wonderfully, and the average yield will be good, especially of timothy. The corn crop is rather uneven. Fodder corns were reported as being in rather better condition than those varieties raised for grain. The bean crop is confined mainly to Kent and adjacent counties. The prospects are for a more than average crop. There is a promise of the best yield of potatoes Ontario has had for years. The only fear now is loss from rot, should it keep wet. The mangel crop varies very much, some speaking of it as being in good condition, and others as having to be plowed up. Turnips promise a large crop. The sugar beet crop is reported backward and hardly up to the average for the time of the year.

In the western half of the province apples are not up to the average either in yield or quality, but most of the reports from Toronto East speak favorably of this fruit in both respects. Winter apples will be relatively scarcer than the earlier sorts. Scab and blight are reported from several sections. Pears are below the average. Plums are an abundant crop. Curculio and rot are reported from several districts. Peaches are yielding well, especially the later varieties. Grapes will be a medium crop. The season has been a favorable one for bees and honey, and an average yield of about 55 pounds per colony is reported for the province.

The early part of the season was most unpromising for pastures, but frequent rains later on brought them into the very best condition. Live stock are in correspondingly good trim, having suffered from little but the horn fly, which, however, appeared later in the season than usual. The flow of milk has been large, and the output of the dairy is good. Farmers are favoring the cheese factory more than the butter factory. There is every prospect of an abundance of all kinds of fodder for fall and winter keep.

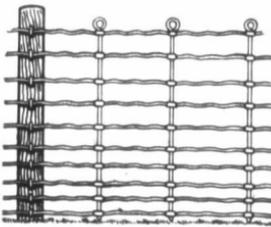
There has been a scarcity of farm help during the rush of work. Harvest wages ranged from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a day, the average rate being about \$1.50 with board. Monthly wages ran all the way from \$20.00 to \$40.00 and, in a few cases, as high as \$45.00, the prevailing quotations being from \$25.00 to \$30.00 with board. By interchanging labor and by the use of improved machinery many farmers were greatly assisted in their work. In many sections farmers are much behind with their work because of the scarcity of labor, and others have had to let intending building improvements lie over.

Live Stock Exports

For the week ending August 31st last, Robert Jackson & Co., Ltd., report a total of 7,460 cattle and 3,593 sheep shipped from the port of Montreal to Great Britain.

THE FROST

is King
Why?



Because it's made of wire that is heavy enough and hard enough to withstand the usage to which a fence is ordinarily put. No Soft Wire used.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue
The Frost Wire Fence Co. Ltd.

Welland, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.



The Celluloid Starch package is large but the amount of work it will do makes it seem enormous. That's one of the advantages this starch has over all others, it requires a smaller quantity to do more and better work.

Celluloid Starch gives a limber lasting stiffness that will not crack.

Ask your grocer for it—if he hasn't got it he can get it.

Celluloid Starch

Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada

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GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH FREE!

Not One Cent to Pay!



Don't miss this chance. We are giving this handsome Gold Finished Double Hunting-Case Watch, lady's or gent's size, richly and elaborately engraved in Solid Gold design, with stem wind and set, accurately adjusted, reliable imported jewelled movement, if you will tell for us only 15 large beautifully colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages," at 25c each, and give a five certificate worth 50c to each purchaser. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. At 50c you can tell every one in less than an hour. Miss Flo Mann, Thomson, Ont., writes: "I received my gold watch and am more than pleased with it. It is simply beautiful. I never expected to get such a grand prize for so little work. It is a watch any person would be proud to wear." Wm. Cashfield, Rep. Toronto, writes: "My watch is a beauty. It is not a watch like this worth the little work we ask you to do? Write us today and we will mail the Pictures postpaid. Address—

THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 219, TORONTO.

!New Idea for Fall Fair Managers

As the season of fall fairs draws near directors of agricultural societies everywhere will be on the lookout for new and attractive features to be added to the programme of events. A great deal has been said and written about the decline of the fall fair, much of which was doubtless deserved. Now that a good many societies are making an earnest endeavor to improve their fairs by the introduction of educational features, it will not be out of place to once more draw attention to the exhibition at Whitby, which the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are striving to make a model for others to follow.

The Whitby Model Fair will, of course, have the services of expert judges, who will explain the reasons for their decisions in the ring, and give addresses on the best types of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. In this way the judging is made an educational feature instead of being merely an allotment of premiums by men who are often incompetent or biased in their judgment. The managers of the expert judge system have become so apparent that this year over 150 fairs in Ontario alone are to be supplied with judges by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Another feature of the Whitby Fair which is worthy of adoption by all agricultural societies, but which only some half-dozen have yet taken up, is the series of demonstration plots laid out on the fair grounds. These plots are in excellent condition at Whitby this year, and will form an interesting and instructive exhibit of the best varieties of grasses, clovers, millets, sorghums, corn, fodder and pasture crops, turnips, mangels, and sugar beets.

The Whitby board will this year attempt to combine amusement with instruction by holding a gymkhana, or series of games on horseback. It is a lamentable fact that horseback riding is almost unknown in Canada, and that the saddle is rarely seen on a Canadian fair. We raise hundreds of good saddle horses, for which there is a good demand at high prices, but these horses are sold by the farmers practically unbroken, and the middleman finishes them for market and gets the cream of the profit. This is why an attempt is being made to interest our people in the pleasures of the saddle. The events to be put on in the gymkhana at Whitby, to demonstrate skill in the saddle, are as follows:—Polo pony competition, walking race, hot-rod race, net-to-rod race, bonnet and skirt race, ginger ale race, polo pony accuracy, nomination race, and high jumping competition.

Good, clean, amateur sport will be encouraged as much as possible in order to attract the young people and get them interested in the fair. Tug-of-war have been arranged between teams from the different public schools, the high schools and collegiate institutes, and the different townships. Prizes are also offered for the championship of the county in various athletic events, and in all round athletics.

But it is not intended to allow the amusement features to overshadow in any way the educational part of the programme. Demonstrations of agricultural processes will be very much in evidence. A model kitchen and dining room will be shown in operation, with exhibitions of cooking simple dishes and addresses on domestic economy. Desirable and undesirable types of fowls will be shown,

with lectures on the fattening of chickens for the British market, and exhibitions of killing, plucking, and packing for export. Practical demonstrations of the proper packing of fruit for export will be given by expert packers, and every effort will be made to minister to the wants of those who are looking for information that will prove of practical benefit.

That the children be instructed as well as amused, prizes will again be offered to the teacher and pupils of a public school section making the best exhibit of Cut flowers, grown in the school grounds, grain in the straw, clovers and grasses, roots and vegetables; fruits; wild flowers and leaves of trees, pressed and mounted; weeds and weed seeds; beneficial and injurious insects; and nature woods. This year prizes are also offered for the best essays on the wild flowers, grains, grasses, weeds, insects, and birds of the locality.

Every fair board would find it advantageous to put on some of these prizes for school children's exhibits, full particulars of which may be obtained from Mr. F. W. Henson, Livestock Commissioner, Ottawa, who is devoting a great deal of energy to the improvement of Canadian fairs.

Live Stock at St. Louis

The Jersey, Shorthorn, Brown Swiss and French Canadian Associations have already entered in the dairy test. Entries will be permitted from individuals on behalf of other breeds if received before December 1. Prizes will be awarded to herds and to individual cows, and entries from five to twenty-five cows may be made by representatives of any one breed. The same cows may compete for herd and individual prizes.

The test will continue 100 days, beginning Monday, May 16, 1904, and will be conducted in four classes, designated as Tests A, B, C, and D. Test A is for the demonstration of the economic production of butterfat and butter; B, of milk for all purposes related to dairying; C, of all the products of the cow, and D, for demonstrating the greatest net profit in producing market milk. In Class C the calf will be judged for its best merits. A cow may be entered in more than one class.

Copies of the rules may be had by applying to F. D. Coburn, Chief of Department of Live Stock, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

No charge will be made for entries, stalls or pens in any division of the Exposition live stock shows. This applies as thoroughly to poultry, pigeons and dogs as to horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

All prizes will be awarded on the one judge system. Judging will be by comparison throughout.

At St. Louis in 1904, \$250,000 will be awarded in cash prizes for live stock, divided as follows:

Division A—Horses, ponies, Jacks, Jennets and mules.....	\$ 93,640
Division B—Cattle.....	64,030
Division C—Sheep and goats.....	42,800
Division D—Swine.....	32,186
Division E—Poultry (\$12,983).....	12,983
Pigeons and pet stock (\$4,214).....	16,000
Division F—Dogs.....	7,500
Prospective and contingent exhibits.....	3,835
Total.....	\$260,000

Woodstock Wind Mills

Write for particulars of our

Marvel Wind Motor

Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Woodstock Wind Motor Company

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

BOYS' STEAM ENGINE

Woodstock's new little to have to "My Engine can run on 7 1/2 SPINDS and is an delight with it. The boys want to say it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1 00." This is what Alf Dural, Newbridge, Ont., said and we have dozens of other letters praising this big powerful Engine. It stands on four legs, is made of steel with polished brass boiler, brass cylinder, piston cross head connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run it like a Toy Machine. Every part is made to delight every boy's heart and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 8 of our large beautiful color pictures named "The Angel's Whisper" for the price of 1 Cent. These pictures are all beautifully finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 25c. Each set gives each purchaser a 50c certificate FREE, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all FREE. We even offer you to keep out money to pay your postage. Boys don't let the picture go, they will get it in only one day. Write to us at once and in a few days we shall have a letter from you just like Alf Dural's address: THE CANADIAN ART CO., Dept. 10, Toronto.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, taking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$50 per month and expenses, not to exceed \$2.00 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE JEWELRY CO., London, Ont.

REAL OPAL RINGS FREE

A rare chance for all lovers of fine jewelry

These beautiful rings are the latest production of the finest Opal jewelry houses in the world. We are the first to handle them.

They are superior quality, solid gold filled, guaranteed for five years. They are most magnificent and dazzling. We have no hesitation in saying that nothing is more beautiful than these rings. Miss Mrs. Washington, Auburn, Ont., writes:—"I am so delighted with my Opal Ring I consider it a gem of beauty and a very elegant gift for a small amount of work done." Ladies and girls, we will give you absolutely free a beautiful Real Opal Ring if you will only 8c in the daily shop—Opal Ring will sell only 8c of our large beautiful colored pictures (12 x 30 inches) named "The Family Record," "Rock of Ages" and "The Angel's Whisper" at 25c each. Each set gives you a Certificate worth 50c on each purchase. These pictures are hand-colored in 12 colors and could not be bought in a store for less than 50c each. Write to day and we will send the pictures postpaid. THE COLONIAL ART CO. Dept. 120, TORONTO.

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada

Sugar Beetlets

Four beet sugar factories were built in Ontario last year at a cost of \$2,500,000.

15,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar was produced in Ontario last year from beets grown in the province.

Over 5,000 farmers are engaged in raising sugar beets for the factories this year.

Ninety per cent of all the sugar consumed in Canada is manufactured from beets.

The Globe of June 20th, 1903, says: "The Canada Sugar Refining Company has already received one cargo of raw material from Demarara this season, practically the only cargo of raw cane sugar received by them in the last four years. Another cargo is expected to arrive within a few days and a third is on the way. During late years most of the raw material has been imported from Germany."

The "Made in Canada" sugar is the equal of any sugar ever sold in this country.

More prejudice should not prevent you from patronizing home industry. No crop will pay the farmer so well as sugar beets if he is in close proximity to a sugar factory.

The crop succeeding a sugar beet crop will be the best ever grown upon that particular piece of land.

The refuse pulp makes excellent stock food and is fed by the farmers in Waterloo County very extensively.

The Dresden Sugar Co. is putting in machinery for drying sugar beet pulp and expect to put the product on the market this winter.

Improved machinery is now taking the place of a great deal of hand work in the cultivation of sugar beets.

The secondary advantages of a sugar beet crop are almost as great as the primary.

Plenty of seed and thorough cultivation is the secret of success in sugar beet raising.

Plenty of capital is necessary to the successful operation of a beet sugar factory. It should not be less than \$600,000 cash.

Sugar Beet Crops

From the sugar beet growing sections of the province glowing reports of the crop are coming in. The weather has been ideal, just sufficient rain has fallen and the general condi-

tions are such as to make the crop most satisfactory. In the Berlin district farmers have had no difficulty in handling the crop this year, and find the expense of thinning and weeding about one-half of last year, and the crop is fifty per cent. better. The same conditions exist around Wallaceburg and Dresden and other sections where beets have been grown for more than one year. About 1,500 acres are under cultivation in the vicinity of Whithy, Lindsay and Peterboro, and the farmers are enthusiastic with their first year's experience. Machinery to a large extent is taking the place of hand work, so that the question of labor is not the great bugbear that it has been. The most notable work done by machinery is that of Mr. Jacob B. Shantz, who has invented a machine for bunching and thinning. Mr. Shantz, who has 25 acres under cultivation for The Ontario Sugar Co., has done the work of bunching and thinning for \$61.00 as against hand work of \$116.00, a saving of \$55.00 on 25 acres. In and around Baden, where beets are being grown the second year, the farmers are much better pleased with the results and report doing the work for less than half the price that it cost them last year. The same reports come in from all other sections, and it has put the venture of growing sugar beets beyond question. The farmers now are being thoroughly satisfied as to the profits of the business. The crop is "laid up," no further working being necessary until time for harvesting.

Sugar Beet Progress and Development

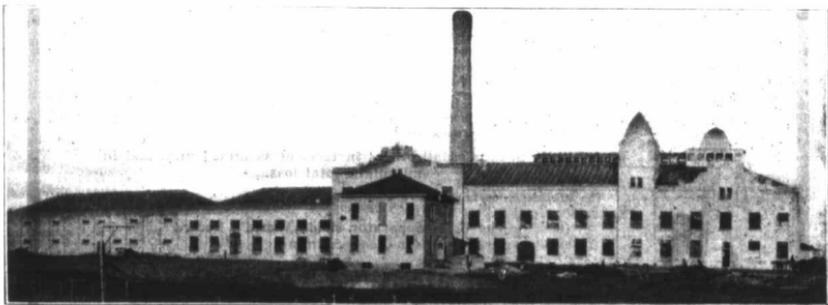
The past year has shown wonderful development in the beet sugar industry. Four factories have been erected at a cost of two million and a half dollars, and have run through one very successful campaign, producing over 15,000,000 pounds of standard granulated sugar, amounting in value to over \$600,000, besides producing a large quantity of brown sugar which will be converted into white granulated sugar during the next season's operations. Over 5,000 farmers were engaged last year in the cultivation of sugar beets for factory purposes, and this year will show a very large increase in the quantity of beets grown. To operate the factories to

their full capacity requires not less than 50,000 tons of beets for each factory. The average amount required being 600 tons of beets per day.

The large amount of money required for the building and operation of a beet sugar factory will deter many from being erected, although the Dominion of Canada could sustain at least twenty-five factories had they the entire market for the home-produced article. Unfortunately for the industry the export bounties given by foreign countries has enabled the producers of foreign sugar to ship their product into Canada at less than the cost of production, the producers of the foreign article relying upon the export bounty for their profits. It is considered, however, that the surtax placed by the Dominion Government upon articles of German manufacture and the action taken at the Brussels Convention to cut off export bounties, will have the effect of stimulating the sugar market in this country and make it possible for more beet sugar factories to be erected and successfully operated. Ninety per cent of the money invested in sugar factories in Canada comes from Michigan capitalists. The sugar business being so highly successful in that state has induced these parties to invest their money in Canada, the conditions of soil and climate being so nearly identical, that they are satisfied the business could be made even more profitable than in Michigan, were the price of sugar about the same. Sugar in Canada at the present time is nearly eighty cents per hundred pounds less than in the United States.

Two new factories are now under construction, one in Alberta, N.W.T., and the other at Peterboro, Ont., the former built by E. H. Dyer & Co., will be ready for operation for the present season's crop. The latter, under contract with The National Construction Co., will not be ready until the season of 1904. Several other companies have secured charters, namely,—The Keystone Sugar Co. of Whithy, The Newmarket Sugar Co., and The Walkerton Sugar Co., but no active work is being done, as they are waiting further development and encouragement by the factories at present erected.

The farmers growing beets this year are much better satisfied with the outlook of the crop, and are satisfied the business is here to stay. They have had less difficulty in working the crop the second year, and it is thought that there will be no further difficulty in the factories securing all the beets that they require for successful operation. The towns in



The Ontario Sugar Company's Factory at Berlin, Ont.

which sugar factories have been built are more than satisfied with the proposition and do not regret the encouragement by way of a bonus given the different factories, and would cheerfully, if it were necessary, give further encouragement rather than lose the industry.

Skill in Bee Culture

In company with Dr. Shuttlesworth, I drove through the Township of Waterloo on July 31st, inspecting the sugar beet crop. I was delighted with the appearance of the crop and the care and skill displayed in the management of the many fields. The first farmer we called upon (a Mr. Jacob Shantz) near the town of Berlin, has twenty-five acres under cultivation, presenting a luxuriant growth, and not a weed to be seen in the whole field, which, I may say, in passing, was the characteristic of all the fields, being a marked contrast to the appearance of the fields at this time last year. Mr. Shantz being amongst his crop as we drove by, we availed ourselves of the opportunity of interviewing him in regard to his mode of cultivation, etc. We were informed by him that he is the inventor and patentee, I believe, as well, of a machine for blocking the beets, which reduces that part of the work to a minimum. The whole cost of thinning the crop of twenty-five acres was \$63.00, or about \$2.25 per acre. We also met several other farmers who had used the machine, and who spoke highly of its merits. I understand the machine will be placed upon the market the following season, and will, no doubt, meet with a ready sale. But in every case where the whole work was done by hand, I found that after last

year's experience, the cost of thinning was very considerably reduced with the exception of one patch of five or six acres, where seed failed to germinate for about a month after it was sown, on account of the drought.

James Wallace,
Waterloo Co.

Better Grain Crops After Beets

The experience of many farmers in Waterloo County is that grain crops do exceedingly well after beets, thus showing that the sugar beet is not so exhaustive on the soil as many believe. Farmers who have been feeding beet pulp to their cows this summer find that the flow of milk is very greatly increased thereby. Both cows and pigs eat it with relish, and thrive well on it.

Village Labor for Thinning Beets

The town of Mitchell in the County of Perth is surrounded by a soil splendidly adapted to the production of sugar beets. It is also a convenient and economical point from which to ship beets to the Berlin sugar factory because it is immediately surrounded by sugar beet land, and it is within the fifty mile distance from Berlin.

In March last I spent two days at Mitchell, and among the farmers within a three miles radius of the town. Every farmer had the one complaint of the almost entire absence of farm labor. The Mitchell authorities and leading citizens believed it impossible for the farmers to procure any help on the farms. Therefore, one and all said, "while it might be a very good thing for Mitchell and her farmers to grow sugar beets, the absence of labor makes it impossible."

On April 2nd, following, William

Weir, of St. Mary's, with his energetic foreman, R. T. Swales, went there to rent land on which to grow sugar beets for the Berlin factory, believing that Mitchell possessed a certain amount of labor which could be utilized. He was told at Mitchell that it would be impossible to procure help. Nevertheless, he proceeded to rent land to the extent of sixty acres, which was prepared for beets, and on which sowing began on May 6th, and concluded on June 3rd. When thinning that Mitchell possessed, May 23rd, he was able to hire 15 men in Mitchell. Each day the number offering to work increased, until between 50 and 60 hands worked daily, and still more applied for work, but were not needed.

Beside Mr. Weir's acreage, some ten farmers, taking account, sowed from one to three acres each, yet there were hands enough to clean all the beets.

A Perth County Farmer.

Advantages of Trained Help

It pays to secure the same help for beet thinning year after year. After having spent one season at the work, the laborer is much more skilled and is able to do the work with greater despatch and neatness. Of course it is not possible always to do this, and new recruits must be worked in every year. Where practicable the same help should be secured for thinning the crop as had done the work the previous year. There will be a great saving of time and money in doing so.

Abundance of good fruit, eaten at the proper time and in the proper way, is one of the best tonics to be had.

Another Prop Knocked From Under Him

OUR "would-be competitor," the DeLaval Separator, in his efforts to counteract the fact that the U. S. Separator is the better skimmer, has tried various schemes to prop up his trembling frame and waning popularity.

He used to try the "Churnability" bluff, but this prop was knocked out long ago; then he howled about flushing the bowl with hot water, but the U. S. corrugated cups quieted him on that; and lately it has been the "cold skimming" dodge whenever he has run up against the U. S., but alas this also has been knocked from under him, so that now about all the prop he has to lean on is that of "bluff."

That readers may fully realize how little ground there is for advocating cold skimming, we give below a portion of an article that appeared in the June 18th issue of *The Kansas Farmer*, headed "Abuse of a Hand Separator," by Prof. Edw. H. Webster, formerly of the Kansas Agricultural College and now one of the Government Dairy Inspectors:

"Other abuses were in time met with in the tendency of agents to follow methods that were condemned anywhere else. One of the principles of separation understood by all creamerymen is that the warmer the milk the more complete the separation. Yet agents will run cold milk through just to beat the other fellow. This is wrong for various reasons:

"In the first place, the milk should be skimmed when warm in order to get the best separation of the cream.

What further evidence is necessary to convince you that the DeLaval has to depend on other things than its merits to sell its goods?

The U. S. Separator skims cleaner than any other separator on the market at any temperature from 70 degrees to 156 degrees at proper adjustment. The Official Bulletin No. 123 of Kansas Agricultural College, dated May 26, 1903, states that

The U. S. excelled all others in tests of skimmed milk and in minimum total loss.

The other Separators in the contest were DeLaval, Empire, Sharples' Tubular, Iowa Dairy and National.

The U. S. Separator Holds World's Record for Clean Skimming.



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The Farming World

—and—
CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

J. W. WHEATON, B. A. Editor

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Speltz

A correspondent in Quebec asks for information about speltz.
Speltz is a plant very much resembling wheat in its habits of growth, though unlike wheat the chaff adheres to the grain when threshed. For this reason it cannot be used for flour making, but is used as a food for stock. The straw is shorter and stiffer than wheat, less liable to lodge and rust, while it yields much larger. It is sometimes used as a fodder plant when cut green and cured, though it may not have any advantage over any of the cereals for this purpose. Under favorable conditions it will yield from 55 to 60 and over bushels per acre of threshed grain. It weighs about the same as heavy oats. Its feeding value is quite similar to that of oats, the speltz being richer in protein but lower in fat. It is palatable, and some farmers in Ontario who have grown it praise it highly as a stock food.

Splints

Kindly tell me how to remove splints I have on horse two years old that has a splint on each front leg just below the knee.—J. F. C.
About the best thing to do is to give the horse absolute rest. Apply cold water and wet bandages to the parts. When inflammation subsides, clip the hair from parts affected and blister with a mixture of one drachm of bismuthide of mercury in an ounce of lard. Do not wash it off, but in three days commence rubbing slightly with lard once daily.

A Stump Bucker

I have an eight-year-old mare that is commonly called a stump bucker. Is there any cure for such animals? Would it be safe to breed from her?—C. A. M.

A difficult operation requiring the services of a skilled veterinarian sometimes helps, otherwise very little

can be done. A strap buckled tightly around the neck just back of the ears sometimes helps. It would also be well to keep the mare in a box stall from which everything has been removed upon which she could set her teeth or chin to practise the habit. She had better not be used for breeding purposes.

Stiff Tail

I have a cow six years old weighing 1,750 lbs. that has lost the use of her tail. She can move it a very little, but cannot keep the flies off with it. The tail seems thin, and you can see the joints plainly. The cow is in good condition and milks very well.—J. M. K.

The tail is paralysed due to a blow or injury, and for which very little can be done other than giving powdered nux vomica in the feed three times daily. Give a half drachm at first and gradually increase the amount until the muscles are to some extent involuntarily, at which stage go back to the first dose and repeat, if necessary.

Thumps in Pigs

I have some pigs about three months old. Two of them have recently been attacked with thumps. The pigs are not fat, only in fair condition. Can you give a remedy?—T. R. P.

Thumps are due to overfeeding pigs weak by reason of heredity and are preventable, but difficult to cure. Stop all grain food and substitute slop of milk, middlings and dried blood meal in which mix freely lime water. Try a dose of castor oil or epsom salts to move the bowels, and when physic has operated, follow with fifteen drops of tincture of opium and digitals alternately every two hours until symptoms are relieved. To prevent thumps look to sanitary conditions. See that the pigs are kept in a dry place with pure air and don't feed too heavily on grain food.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

SOME POINTS OF LAW TO REMEMBER

The lawyer who is asked to give a priori advice which will guard against all sorts of business difficulties, and to prescribe courses of conduct for every contingency arising in daily life, has an impossible task set before him. Nevertheless there are certain species of frauds and impositions perpetrated on farmers which reappear with periodical regularity and there are certain business transactions frequently undertaken by them with reference to which it is not impossible to lay down some general rules.

LINE FENCES

It is probably useless here to add anything to the volumes of literature warning farmers against these silly disputes. We have in our mind at this moment the case of a man who "litigated" himself out of house and home over a useless foot of land. But it is needless to multiply such in-

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For selling only 10 large beautifully colored Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "The Family Whimper," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25 cents each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all hand-colored. Finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This delivery and reliable Lady's Watch has 200 hands, fancy dial, is stem wind and set, with jewelled movement and solid silver nickel case with roses and leaves beautifully enamelled in natural colors. Agnes Patterson, Nanaimo, B.C. writes: "I was delighted to get such a surprise. It was always my ambition to have a watch, but such a little beauty as you sent me took us all by storm. All my companions are going to order a watch like mine. We want our mother and lady who has not a watch already to write for the Pictures at once. Remember, we don't want one cent from you. Even your postage is paid out of the money provided by us. Address, THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 524, Toronto.

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You will profit by mentioning THE FARMING WORLD when writing advertisers.

The Guelph Sale of Yorkshires

The big sale of Yorkshires held at Guelph on Aug. 20th last was not as well attended as its promoters expected. There was a splendid lot of good breeding stock offered, which should have brought together a much larger gathering of buyers. Every care had been taken to ensure the purchaser getting the right kind of stuff, and much credit is due the contributors, Messrs. J. E. Brethour, The Glenhudson Co. and G. B. Hood. For their efforts in this direction Messrs. Geo. Jackson, Port, Perry, and Thos. Ingram, Guelph, were the auctioneers.

However, the sale was in no sense a failure. Though the attendance was small, the bidding was brisk, and over seventy hogs were disposed of in a few hours. There was an over supply of boars, and some of these were sacrificed at low figures, though several good prices were received. The 72 animals sold brought in a total of \$2,138, or an average of \$27.75 each. The highest price paid was \$175, by Wm. Jones, Zenda, Ont., for Oak Lodge Queen Bess 41st, farrowed in Oct., 1900, and bred by J. E. Brethour. She is a beautiful sow, of great length and depth, and of the type from which the highest class of bacon hogs are bred. She is a show sow, and was offered in show condition. Her sire was a successful prize winner, and is a son of Oak Lodge Julia 7th, the sow that sold for \$325 last year. Her dam traces to Royal Queen (imp.) which won 1st at the Royal in England. Her grand sire was Oak Lodge Conqueror, an unbeaten boar in the show ring. Holywell Hewson (imp., contributed by the Glenhudson Co.) did not bring nearly his value. He sold for \$50 to J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P. E. I., who secured a bargain. He has good length and depth, and is of good size. He was bred by Sanders, Spencer, Holywell Manor, St. Ives, England, and was imported last year.

Though only one American buyer was present, several had sent in bids by letter. Mr. H. D. Morgan, of Mt. Morris, Mich., who was present, purchased several hogs at good prices, among them being Oak Lodge Pride 60th, bred by J. E. Brethour, for \$60. The Wilcox Co., of White Bear Lake, Minn., secured several show pigs, among them being Oak Lodge Pharo 8th, for \$81, and Oak Lodge Cavalier 24th, for \$75. Several were sold to O. St. John Gilbert, of San Francisco, to go to Guelph. W. R. Johnston, of Clifton, Ont., was a large buyer. J. W. Clarke, of Ontario, Ont., secured several, including Oak Lodge Clara 34th, for \$65. Oak Lodge Queen (imp.) sold to Chas. Currie, Morris, Ont., for \$60. D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont., bought several good ones of Brethour's breeding.

From these prices it will be seen that some good prices were paid and that the demand for high-class Yorkshires is not on the wane. Had the sale been held at some other point than Guelph, the rank and file would have sold better. There have been several Yorkshire sales at Guelph in the last few years and farmers in the district are well supplied, especially with boars, and do not buy unless they get a bargain, which some of them did on the 20th. The following is a list of the sales bringing \$25 and upwards:

CONTRIBUTED BY J. E. BRETHOUR
Purchased by H. D. Morgan, Mt. Morris, Mich.—Oak Lodge Pride 60th,

farrowed Jan. 21, 1902, \$60; Oak Lodge Prudence (imp.), Jan. 4, 1898, \$50; Oak Lodge Butterfly 29th, \$30; Oak Lodge Mite 52nd, \$25.

By O. St. John Gilbert, Honolulu—Oak Lodge Pride 61st, \$30; Oak Lodge Cinderella 129th, \$30.

By Owen Hillerden, Minden—Oak Lodge Cinderella 125th, \$26.

By G. Raikes, Barrie, Ont.—Oak Lodge Cinderella 126th, \$31.

By F. L. Barber, Georgetown, Ont.—Oak Lodge Cinderella 127th, \$27.

By D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont.—Oak Lodge Queen Bess 44th, \$50; Oak Lodge Cinderella 128th, \$30; Oak Lodge Royal Princess 8th, \$25.

By W. R. Johnston, Clifford, Ont.—Oak Lodge Minnie 48th, \$30; Oak Lodge Royal Princess 6th, \$36; Oak Lodge Mite 53rd, \$40.

By Chas. Currie, Morrisstown, Ont.—Oak Lodge Royal Queen (imp.), \$60.

By Jno. Hawkins, Lavender, Ont.—Oak Lodge Queen Bess 40th, \$46.

By J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P. E. I.—Oak Lodge Julius 8th, \$41.

By Hon. Senator Owen, Montreal—Oak Lodge Julius 9th, \$35.

By Wm. Jones, Zenda, Ont.—Oak Lodge Mighton 20th, \$31; Oak Lodge Queen Bess 41st, \$75.

By W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.—Oak Lodge Novice 26th, \$31; Oak Lodge Mighton 21st, \$25.

By R. E. Cowan, Galt—Oak Lodge Pink 26th, \$30.

By M. Metcalf, Eganville, Ont.—Oak Lodge Butterfly 28th, \$30.

By Wilcox Co., White Bear Lake, Minn.—Oak Lodge Pharo 8th, \$81; Oak Lodge Cavalier 24th, \$75.

By J. W. Clarke, Onondaga, Ont.—Oak Lodge Matchie 17th, \$33; Oak Lodge Clara 34th, \$65.

By G. W. Blyth, Menden—Oak Lodge Countess 20th, \$40.

By J. A. McPherson, Paslinch, Ont.—Oak Lodge Queen Bess 46th, \$27.

CONTRIBUTED BY GLENHUDSON
By W. R. Johnston, Clifford—Oak Lodge Cinderella 10th, \$40.

By J. W. Callbeck, P. E. I.—Holywell Hewson (imp.), \$50.

By J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa—Glenhudson Empress 8th, \$34.

CONTRIBUTED BY G. H. HOOD.
By James Irwin, Eden Mills, Ont.—Sunnydale No. 11, \$32; Guelph Beauty 3rd, \$30.

By John Crosby, Guelph—Guelph Constance, \$25.

By C. C. Cook, Guelph—Guelph Beauty 2nd, \$25.

Lime as a Fertilizer

One of the best farmers that I am acquainted with took me over his farm recently, and pointing to a barn stated that it held 100 tons of hay, and to another that held 75 tons. He said: "I filled them both last year, and I know that only for liming the land I would not have had more than 75 tons. Just think of it, 100 tons worth \$500, for the lime I used! I had two crops of hay and six tons to an acre." Then he showed me two ten-acre fields, to each of which he gave the same cultivation, with this difference, that he put lime on one field but not on the other. The result was 26 bushels to the acre from the unlimed field, and 46 bushels from the other; 200 bushels of grain for the lime used, and the land left in a state to produce similar crops for four or five years more.

Ten bushels of slacked lime is sufficient for an acre. The lime should only be harrowed into the soil, not

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WANTED—Energetic, responsible man to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvassing outfit free. Liberal pay week or month made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes new this season. Write for Catalogue. For best terms apply NOW. PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

HIGH PRICES FOR POULTRY.—We are paying 15c. per lb. for broilers or setting 4 weeks, five or six weeks, weighing between 1½ and 2½ lbs. each. Do not let your chickens go to the fall at extra expense and then sell for less per pair than we will give you for them now. Write us at once as these prices will soon drop. CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., Toronto.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 100 acre farm for sale in Poston County, South Dakota, 110 acres under cultivation. Good 7 roomed house. Price \$30 per acre. Would exchange for City property. Write for list of farms. S. G. REARD, Real Estate Broker, Bradford, Ont.

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SHORTHORNS—The best and butter combination. Scotch collars from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

FOR SALE, three extra good, registered Short horn bulls, from eight to twelve months, two from the celebrated imported Scotch bull, Jay Morning, the highest price bid imported to America up to 1899. These bulls are from good milking cows. Any further information apply.

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plowed in. For your own experience try at least one acre and compare the result with the unlimed part; then you will know whether to continue its use in future or not.

W. L. Scott.

Expert Judges at Fall Fairs

Below is given a list of the fall fairs which have joined the circuits to be visited by expert judges sent out by the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Sept. 15 Fairs. There are over one hundred and fifty in this list, or nearly one-half of the fall fairs held in the province.

No. 1 Judges—Peter Christie, Manchester, (horses); John Campbell, Woodville, (beef cattle and sheep); A. C. Hallman, Breslau, (dairy cattle and swine).

Dates—Winchester, Sept. 3; Russell, Sept. 8; Neversham, Sept. 23; Alexandria, Sept. 10; Vankleek Hill, Sept. 11 and 12; Ottawa, Sept. 14 and 15; Brockville, Sept. 16; Perth, Sept. 17 and 18; Lansdowne, Sept. 22; Almonte, Sept. 23; Renfrew, Sept. 24; Metcalfe, Sept. 25; Richmond, Sept. 29 and 30; Beachburg, Oct. 2; Chapeau, Oct. 6.

No. 2 Judges—Alex. McLean, Carleton Place, (horses); R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, (dairy cattle); Garnet Thompson, Blenheim, (beef cattle, sheep and swine).

Dates—Oakwood, Sept. 16; Frankford, Sept. 18; Thrasher's Corners, Sept. 19; Strathroy, Sept. 23; Campbellford, Sept. 25; Shannonville, Sept. 26; Marmora, Sept. 29; L'Amable, Sept. 30; Coe Hill, Oct. 1; Castleton, Oct. 6; Markworth, Oct. 8; Wooler, Oct. 9; Norwood, Oct. 14.

No. 3 Judges—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, (horses); Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge, (beef cattle and sheep); Wm. Jones, Zenda, (dairy cattle and swine).

Dates—Aylmer, Sept. 10 and 11; Owen Sound, Sept. 17; Orillia, Sept. 19; Bobcaygeon, Sept. 22; Peterboro, Sept. 23 and 24; Cobourg, Sept. 25; Midland, Sept. 29; Barrie, Sept. 30; Dundalk, Oct. 1; Feverham, Oct. 2; Elmvale, Oct. 7.

No. 4 Judges—T. H. Mason, Stratfordville, (dairy cattle, swine and dairy products); E. Jellis, Bond Head, (horses, beef cattle, sheep).

Dates—Rosseau, Sept. 22; Huntsville, Sept. 23; Stisted, Sept. 24; Bracebridge, Sept. 25; Sprucedale, Sept. 26; Magnetawan, Sept. 29; Burk's Falls, Sept. 30; Gravenhurst, Oct. 1; Utterson, Oct. 2.

No. 5 Judges—Andrew Elliott, Galt, (dairy cattle, sheep and swine); James E. Douglas, Galt, (horses and beef cattle).

Dates—Port Carling, Sept. 22; Elm Dale, Sept. 23; Sundridge, Sept. 24; South River, Sept. 25; Bruce Mines, Sept. 26; Richard's Landing, Oct. 4; Gore Bay, Oct. 2; Providence Bay, Oct. 5; Mantowaning, Oct. 7; Little Current, Oct. 8; Kagaowang, Oct. 9.

No. 6—Judges—J. W. Clark, Onondaga, (dairy cattle and hogs); Jim Gilson, Denfield, (horses, sheep and beef cattle).

Dates—Port Arthur, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1; Laird, Oct. 5; Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 6 and 7; Thessalon, Oct. 8.

No. 7 Judges—S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, (horses); G. B. Hood, Guelph, (beef cattle and swine); M. Cummings, Guelph, (dairy cattle and sheep).

Dates—Tavistock, Sept. 22; Palmerston, Sept. 23; Wingham, Sept. 25; Tilsonburg, Sept. 30; Dunnville, Oct. 1; Bramford, Oct. 2; Watford, Oct. 6; Bowmanville, Oct. 7; Markham, Oct. 9.

No. 8 Judges—Dr. H. G. Reed,

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Buy from us and save the wholesaler's and retailer's profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash and give our customers the benefit of the price. This 21-Jewelled Gold Watch, as it is called from its gold mounting, is of the highest quality, has a 45 once case, SOLID ALABAMA SILVER, NICHELY GOLD ENCASED, beautifully finished and engraved, with a crown and winding jewels equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is upon face with crystal glass, a screw back and screw seal, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "17 Jewels—Royal W. Waltham's No. 1000" and the kind will last you a year and you will always have the correct time. We have had thousands paying for this better watch was ever sold for less than \$15.00. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying in a store. We will send it to you on your name and address and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, when you are satisfied, we will send you the watch, and we will describe it and send you much more than we ask, say the Express Agent \$1.00 and express charges, and \$3.98 cash and we will forward this watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction and will refund your money if you wish it. Address THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 118, Toronto.

George Town, (horses); Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph, (beef cattle and sheep); R. H. Harding, Thorndale, (dairy cattle and swine).

Dates—Durham, Sept. 22; Walkerton Sept. 23 and 24; Harrison, Sept. 23; Warton, Sept. 29; Listowel, Sept. 30; Lucknow, Oct. 2; Gorrie, Oct. 3; Lion's Head, Oct. 6; Stratford, Oct. 7; Teeswater, Oct. 8.

No. 9 Judges—W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, (horses); John Garthouse, Highfield, (beef cattle and sheep); S. N. Culver, Simcoe, (dairy cattle and swine).

Dates—Petrola, Sept. 23; Wooming, Sept. 25; Essex, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1; Wallacetown, Oct. 2; Florence, Oct. 3; Harrow, Oct. 7; Rodney, Oct. 6 or 10; Wallaceburg, Oct. 8; Henshew, Oct. 9; Highgate, Oct. 13; Grand Valley, Oct. 14.

No. 10 Judges—Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton, (horses); J. E. Brethour, Burford, (beef cattle and swine); D. G. Hammer, M. Pleasant, (dairy cattle and sheep).

Dates—Whitby, Sept. 16 and 17; Ancaster, Sept. 23; St. Catharines, Oct. 25; Cayuga, Sept. 30; Fort Erie, Oct. 1; Beamsville, Oct. 2; Otterville, Oct. 3; Onondaga, Oct. 6; Burford, Oct. 7; Jarvis, Oct. 8; Langton, Oct. 10; Binbrook, Oct. 13; Welland, Oct. 14.

No. 11, Judges—Geo. Gray, Newcastle, (horses); John Jackson, Abington, (sheep and swine); R. S. Brooks, Brantford, (cattle).

Dates—Chatham, Sept. 23; Strathroy, Sept. 24; Meaford, Sept. 25; Berlin, Sept. 30; Watford, Oct. 2; Bridgen, Oct. 6; Forest, Oct. 7; Alvinston, Oct. 8.

Meetings at the Fair

The following meetings are to be held in Farmers' Institute Tent, Exhibition grounds.—Board of Control, Fruit Experiment Stations, 11 a.m., Sept. 9; Experimental Union, 2 p.m., Sept. 9; Turkey Club, 11 a.m., Sept. 10; Board of Directors, Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, 2 p.m., Sept. 10.

Live Stock for the Chicago Show

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson, has received the following special order providing for the importation of Canadian cattle, sheep, and swine for exhibition purposes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago—

It is hereby ordered, that Canadian cattle may be imported into the United States for exhibition purposes at the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held from November 28 to December 5, 1903, at Chicago, Ill., without being subjected to the tuberculin test, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian stating that such cattle are free from contagious diseases. And provided further, that the cattle which are not sold to remain in the United States shall be returned immediately to Canada.

This Department must be notified of any Canadian cattle that will remain in the United States, and the tuberculin test will be applied to them by an inspector of this Department before shipment to destination is allowed.

All Canadian cattle, sheep and swine intended for this Exposition must be shipped directly to the Exposition grounds and not unloaded in any public stock yards.

(Signed) Willis L. Moore,
Acting Secretary, U.S.

Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., July 30, 1903.

The Road to Fortune!



\$5,000.00 for \$1.00

Would you place your money to advantage? If so, buy the Company's Bonds, which are selling at \$1.00 and give 4 per cent. interest, payable half yearly and repayable at par, these bonds being guaranteed by first mortgages.

Each bond holder is entitled to 12 distributions of 144 premium bonds, said distributions being held on the 15th of each month and divided as follows:

1 of \$5,000.00	.....	\$5,000.00
1 of 2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
1 of 1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
1 of 500.00	.....	500.00
10 of 100.00	.....	1,000.00
10 of 50.00	.....	500.00
20 of 25.00	.....	500.00
103 of 10.00	.....	1,030.00
998 of 5.00	.....	4,990.00
\$44	==	\$12,500.00

The Company loans money for the purchase of real estate or redemption of mortgages, repayable by small monthly instalments absolutely without interest. The Company also accepts deposits, on which we pay 6 per cent. compound interest. Write for booklet, which is sent free on request.

THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY, Limited
20 St. Alexis St., Montreal, P. Q.

Capital, \$250,000.00
Authorized Bond Issue, \$1,000,000.00.
Local Managers Wanted.

THE PIONEER TRUSTS CORPORATION OF CANADA

After twenty-one years' successful management of trusts of every description, the Corporation confidently offers its services as

Administrator, Executor,
Guardian, Trustee,
Assignee, Receiver,
Liquidator, or General Agent

to those requiring a trustworthy and efficient medium to undertake such duties.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation
59 Yonge St., Toronto

NEWCOMBE PIANOS

SOLD BY RELIABLE AGENTS FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

FACTORY: TORONTO

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1900.

THE Home Savings and Loan Company LIMITED

WON TO BECOME "The Home Bank of Canada"

In Business as a Savings Bank and Loan Company since 1854

Assets - - - \$3,000,000.00

Offices: 78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO

F. O'KEEFE, President. JOHN FOY, Vice-President.

3 1/2% INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FROM TWENTY CENTS UPWARDS. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHECKS.

Accounts can be opened by persons living any place outside Toronto, and money withdrawn without inconvenience to depositors. Write for particulars.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday—9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

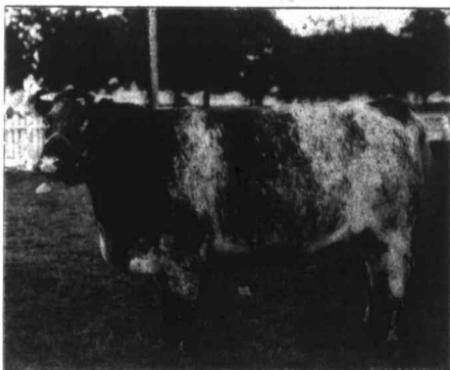
Open every Saturday Night, 7 to 9 o'clock.

JAMES MASON, Managing Director.

GRAND DISPERSION SALE OF
Scotch-bred Shorthorns and Clydesdale Horses
 AT DRILL HALL, WHITBY, ONT.

—ON—
Wednesday,
Oct. 14, 1903

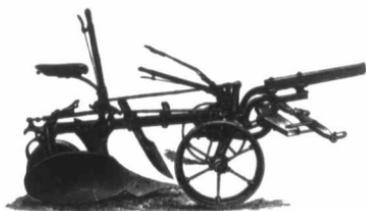
80 Head
High-class
Shorthorns



—ON—
Thursday,
Oct. 15, 1903

17 Head
Clydesdale
Stallions,
Mares,
Fillies

This sale affords an opportunity to secure animals of the choicest breeding, some being imported from Scotland at great expense. **The entire herd and stud will be sold without reserve.** Catalogues on application to John Bright, Myrtle, Ont. Luncheon provided at hotel at 11 o'clock, sale to commence at 12. Auctioneers—L. Fairbanks, Whitby; Geo. Jackson, Fort Perry; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton.



ONTARIO NO. 3.

No walking plow can compete with them. Light in draft. Simple in management. Adjustments easily understood and covering all requirements. Mouldboards adapted for every class of soil.

See your local agent, or if none write direct to—

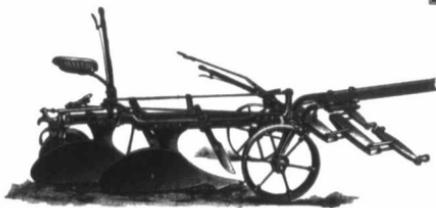
The Perrin Plow Co.
 LIMITED

Smith's Falls, Ont.

The Perrin Plow Company
 of Smith's Falls
 Limited

Ontario Riding Plows

One-furrow & Two-furrow



ONTARIO NO. 2.

Our Fortnightly Market Review

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, August 31, 1903.
Country traders are ordering liberally for the fall trade, an indication that they have faith in the continued prosperity of the country. Orders from Manitoba and the Territories have far surpassed those of the last two falls in volume. Large numbers of desirable immigrants from the old land continue to come to Canada. Remittances continue good. Money seems to be ample for all commercial purposes, but for speculative purposes it is scarce. Call loans are firmer at 5-7. Discounts remain at 6 to 7 per cent. as to name and nature of account.

Wheat
The wheat situation has not materially changed since our last report. At all the leading markets prices rule firm, and just now the outlook is for higher prices for the new crop. Western Canada harvest well, it is estimated, show a decrease of 6,000,000 bushels in the total yield from that of last year. Some new wheat has been harvested, it graded No. 2 Northern, and sold at the local shipping point at 71c. Another report states that some more new Western wheat, grading higher sold for 75c. The Westerner, though he may not have so much to sell, will get a higher price than last year, and thus even things up a bit. The spring wheat crop in the United States is being harvested in good condition, and is showing a nice yield. As shown in the crop report on another page, the Ontario crop will yield well. The local markets rule steady at quotations. There is a little more offering, and the demand for export and local milling. New red and white is quoted at 74-1-2c., goose at 68c., and spring at 74c.

Coarse Grains
With a big yield of oats in prospect it is not likely last year's high values will be reached. At this market more are offering. Old No. 1 are quoted at 31c., and new at 29 to 29-1-2c. Oat yields in the United States are reported light, but with good color. The English market for Canadian is reported firmer. Barley is steady here at 44c. for new. Peas are quiet at quotations. The corn crop of the United States has improved somewhat, but is still reported on the whole to be uneven. In Ontario there will likely be a good crop of fodder corn, though a grain crop may be below the average.

Potatoes and Beans
The potato market continues on the easy side. The present crop is a bumper one, and we are not likely to see high prices unless the rot comes along. There is a little steadier feeling in beans.

Eggs and Poultry
At Montreal, the receipts of eggs have ruled larger, though not as large as at this season. The market there rules steady for straight gathered stock at quotations. A few lots have been placed for export, but this trade is rather disappointing. Receipts are large here and if anything there is an easier feeling at 14 to 15c. wholesale.

Though little has been done in poultry for export, so far, a good local business in fat and dealers can hardly get enough to supply the

demand. Spring chickens are quoted at 10c., fowls, 8 to 10c., and young ducks and turkeys, 10c. per lb. live weight.

Fruit
The Canadian apple crop will be a fair one. Nova Scotia will have more than an average crop, Quebec a fair one, and Ontario a little less than an average. The United States will probably have a fair average yield, so that this continent will have enough and to spare. But England and the Continent will have a short crop, so that good prices are in prospect. The first shipments of this season which have arrived in England sold 16s. 6d. to 25s. per bbl. These are high prices for the early fruit. At Montreal, apples are quoted at 90c. to \$2.60 per bbl.; plums 20 to 27-1-2c. per basket, and Bartlett pears \$1.90 to \$4.35 per bbl. Here more peaches are coming forward, white fleshed selling at 30 to 35c. and yellow fleshed at 40 to 60c. per basket; plums at 17-1-2 to 30c., and pears at 20 to 35c. per basket. Small baskets of grapes sell at 20 to 40c., and large at 40 to 75c. each.

Seeds
It is reported that the United States will have a large crop of clover seed. At Montreal the market is quiet as follows: Alsike, \$13 to \$15; red clover, \$12 to \$14.50 per cwt., and timothy, \$5 to \$5, and flax seed, \$1.70 per bushel.

Hay and Straw
The new hay crop will be a much larger one than expected a month or two back. The market shows little change from our last report other than that more new hay is being offered and quotations are largely for this quality. At Montreal new baled hay is quoted at about \$10. Here trade is rather quiet, though there is plenty of hay coming forward. Car lots are quoted at \$8.50. There is very little doing in straw.

Dairy Products
The cheese market continues healthy with a little more active buying. Prices at the local country markets rule at from 10 to 10-1-4c. Regarding the market, the Montreal Trade Bulletin of last week says:

"Regarding the position of the market it has the appearance at present of being in a quiet but fairly healthy position, inasmuch as the increased make this year has been exported very freely, and has gone largely into consumption on the other side. To-day it may safely be said that the stocks in store here are not more than at this time last year; and whilst they have gone forward freely, they have not accumulated to any extent in the consuming centres of Great Britain. Cheese has undoubtedly been patronized to a greater extent on the other side owing to its low price, as compared with kindred articles of provisions such as fresh meat, poultry, hams and bacon. This season there has been a steady demand right along and we are now into the fall make minus the heavy stocks of former years. This year, although we have had a larger make, the export demand has also been greater, and leaves us in a good position to deal with the fall make."

The butter situation is slightly better. There has been considerable buying at country points at an advance. Eastern Townships creamery is quoted at 19-1-2 to 19-3-8c. There seems to be plenty of all kinds coming forward here, and trade is on the dull side at quotations. In the export trade, Canadian butter has had to meet very strong competition from Russia, which has lessened the export demand. Prices in the United States have declined enough to permit of export, so there is another competitor to bear from. On the whole, the butter situation is not nearly as strong as that of cheese.

Live Stock
The cattle market, though active during the past week or two, does not show any advances. Prices for shippers are lower than two weeks ago. The situation, however, is healthy and the English market firmer. At Toronto cattle market on

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	31	29	1	26	27
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 74½	75	8	8	0 87½
Oats, per bushel.....	31	37	43	43	32
Barley, per bushel.....	43½	50	51	51	39½
Peas, per bushel.....	61	70	73	73	.....
Corn, per bushel.....	52½	59	61	61	.....
Flour, per barrel.....	3 00	3 65	5 12	4 90	4 30
Bean, per ton.....	16 00	17 00	20 00	20 50	16 00
Peas, per ton.....	19 00	19 00	22 50	23 00	18 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	65	60	1 25	1 25	58
Beans, per bushel.....	1 75	1 60	1 90	1 95	.....
Hay, per ton.....	8 50	9 50	12 00	13 00	7 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	6 50	8 00	8 00	.....
Eggs, per dozen.....	15	14	16	17	15
Chickens, per pair, d. w.....	10	.....	60	60	50
Ducks, per pair, d. w.....	10	.....	65	65	.....
Turkeys, per pound, d. w.....	10	.....	14	15	.....
Shoats, per ton.....	10	.....	18	18	.....
Apples, per barrel.....	1 50	2 60	3 75	3 50	.....
Cheese, per pound.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	10
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	20	20	21	19	18½
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	16	15	18	18	13
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 60	4 50	3 75	4 75	4 00
Sheep, per cwt.....	3 50	3 50	4 50	4 75	5 00
Hog, per cwt.....	6 50	6 25	6 00	6 00	6 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 50	6 00	5 50	5 50	.....

+ new; ‡ old

MELOTTE ...CREAM SEPARATORS

Are the popular form cream separator for several reasons. One of them is illustrated here. The bowl hangs on a hardened steel spindle which re-



volves in a socket fitted with ball bearings. Friction is thus reduced to a minimum, and the machine runs so smoothly as to necessitate the use of a brake, which is a feature of all the '1903' Melottes.

An equally important feature of this beautiful arrangement is that the bowl is self-balancing and thus all the annoyance and expense involved in a bowl getting out of balance is avoided.

These invaluable features are possessed by no other cream separator.

See our great display at the Toronto Dominion Exhibition.

R. A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
579 & 581 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.

Silver Top Biscuit Jar only \$2.49



Don't see it for one cent! All we want is your name and address in order that we may ship one of these beautiful cracker jars to your nearest express office so that you can examine it just as you would if buying it in a store. Then if after a thorough inspection you find it just exactly as we describe it, pay the express agent \$2.49 and express

charge; otherwise, not one cent. We have no hesitation that this is one of the prettiest cracker jars ever manufactured. It is beautifully made of new cardinal red, satin finished fluted glass, with burnished brass, the large handle and dainty lid are heavy caducopy silver plated, satin finished and beautifully engraved by hand with a beaded pattern to match the glass, and every one is accompanied with the manufacturer's guarantee for 10 years. The jar stands 7 1/2 inches high and when the handle is raised the whole is 9 1/2 inches. Our illustration was drawn directly from the jar but, of course it only serves to give you an idea of the pattern. You can form no conception of the beauty of this cracker holder with its rich red glass and silver top and handle until you see it. It costs only \$2.49. When the jar is packed, you could not buy anything in your town to equal it for less than \$4.00. We secured a special lot for spot cash from a large factory in Syracuse, N.Y., at a summer clearing price. That is why we are able to sell them for only \$2.49. If you are not sure, you cannot fill any order at this price. Send in your order to-day and make sure of one at the reduced price. If you were thinking of making a present to a lady you could not buy anything that would be more acceptable. Address, JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 336, Toronto.

Friday last there was a fair run of stock. The fat cattle offered were generally not of good quality. Only a few good, choice, well-finished lots being offered. Prices ruled steady at quotations. The best loads of exporters sold at \$4.60, and medium at \$4.30 to \$4.50 per cwt. Export bulls sold at from \$3.40 to \$3.75, and export cows at \$3.60 to \$4.00 per cwt., as to quality. Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, weighing 1,150 to 1,375 each, and equal in quality to the best exporters, sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50 good at \$4.00 to \$4.25 fair to good, \$3.80 and inferior to common, \$2.65 to \$3.75 per cwt. Feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, of good quality, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cwt., and stockers at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 as to quality. Milch cows are worth from \$30 to \$50 each, and calves \$2.00 to \$10 each, or \$4.00 to \$5.50 per cwt.

There was a big run of sheep, which were easier at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per cwt for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Spring lambs were easier at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Dealers complain of too many light unfinished hogs being marketed, and state that they will reduce prices for these 50 cents per cwt. this week if hogs persist in bringing them. The best select bacon hogs, 160 to 200 lbs each, sold at \$6.50, and lights and fats at \$5.25 per cwt.

Union Stock Yards

The run of live stock at the Toronto Junction cattle market keeps up well. The total receipts for last week were 195 car loads, as compared with 201 car loads for the city market. From July 28, the day of the opening of the Junction market, till August 28, there were received 332 car loads, as compared with 304 car loads received at the city market. The quality of the cattle, both exporters and buyers, offered at the Junction market on Friday was fairly good. Exporters sold all the way from \$4.30 to \$4.85, and butchers at from \$4.30 to \$4.50 per cwt.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S. Aug 25, 1903.

Trade continues active, with a good outlook for the coming month. The advance in flour, firmness in the fish market, and improved conditions in dairy products, are to be noted. Board sales of cheese on P. E. Island last week were made at a 1/16 cent for August make, and each fortnight is more likely to see slight advances. The production of cheese and butter is large, but merchants complain that there is too much "store butter" of inferior quality being marketed. There is a better tone to the butter market than when last reported. Eggs have advanced and are now piling here at 17 cents. The last sales reported on the Island were at 15 cents, which means at least 17 cents on this market.

Crops promise well, although wet weather interfered somewhat with hay making. Farmers on the Tantamarmar marshes are asking 2 1/2 a ton for baled hay delivered on track at Sackville, but dealers are not inclined to buy at that figure, and point to the decline in the New York market, which will send East considerable Quebec hay that otherwise would go to the United States. The Nova Scotia farmer will get a fair price, but it is not well to have too exaggerated ideas regarding values.

The peculiar cattle disease which for forty years has decimated the herds in Pictou and Antigonish Coun-



The Old Reliable Remedy

for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.

GOOD FOR EVERYTHING

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

For Sale by—
I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time and all our horses in the last twelve weeks and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. I have the best kind of horses in my care.
An outline of a horse for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Yours very truly,
H. W. LAIRD.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

ENAMELLED LADY'S WATCH FREE

For a name in letters only 8¢. I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time and all our horses in the last twelve weeks and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. I have the best kind of horses in my care.
An outline of a horse for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Yours very truly,
H. W. LAIRD.



GRAND EMPIRE

Guaranteed

to be simpler in construction, easier to turn, easier to clean and keep clean than any other separator made. That's the famous

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

It is not the oldest separator in the world, but it's the most up-to-date. It's not the biggest, but it is the simplest in construction, and it almost never gets out of order. Don't be talked into buying a separator before you try the Empire. That's all we ask. Just try it and then decide which machine you'd rather have.

Our Separator Book is Free.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,
Bloomfield, N. J.

H. C. SPARKING, Canadian Representative,
100 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language in some days. It's made of pure science, and plan you in a position to secure a fortune of from \$10,000 to \$50,000. It's the best of all good positions obtained for something like this. One which makes you a self-sufficient, independent man at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, 100 Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

ties has broken out in King's Co., P. E. Island, Dr. Pethick, veterinary expert of the Department of Agriculture, has diagnosed the herds afflicted on the Island, and has found the disease to be identical with that at Pietou, technically known as hepatic cirrhosis. The result of the Government's investigations renders it probable that this disease is due to the cattle eating the weed "Willie," which infests many farms in the affected localities.

The first of the season's Nova Scotia apples are now on the market. They are August pippins, and sell readily at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per barrel. The failure of the European apple crops lead orchardists to expect good prices throughout the season for all fruit suitable for the English market.

The Postmaster-General has made a change regarding the payment of Post Office Orders issued in the West Indies which is very desirable to merchants having business connections in these islands. As the advice notices accompanying the orders had to pass through West Indian and Canadian clearing houses it was usually about five weeks after a merchant received his Post Office Order before it could be cashed. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General, he cut the Gordian, or rather, red tape knot by ordering Canadian postmasters to pay West Indian orders as soon as presented, and allow the advice notices meander through the clearing houses at their leisure. A company called the Imperial Packing Company have taken over the business of the Meduetic Meat Co. near Woodstock, N. B., and are putting up large buildings with up-to-date machinery for handling meat products.

The Dominion Pork Packing Co. of Charlottetown, has leased a wharf property and is erecting a building, and are establishing a branch there. This is a strong company with a million dollars capital.

Canadian Milking Shorthorns Wanted

Mr. H. H. Hinds, Stanton, Mich., who is selecting the Shorthorns for the dairy cow demonstration at the St. Louis Exposition, is desirous of getting in communication with the owners of the best dairy Shorthorn cows in Canada, and for that purpose has written Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, for information regarding the best method of achieving his object. He writes:— "I am aware that our Canadian friends have many specimens of dual purpose Shorthorns, and am hoping and expecting to receive very valuable assistance from our friends across the border. At the Columbian World's Fair of 1893 we had some very fine cows from Canada that were selected by a committee of your Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and were brought out under the auspices of the Canadian Government. I am opening correspondence with many of your breeders, and desire your very able co-operation and assistance in securing a few cows for this demonstration from the Dominion. Of course, should we secure some cows from Canada, the record of their performance would go into the aggregate of the very creditable showing that the Dominion will undoubtedly make in the live stock exhibition at St. Louis next year."

Breeders who have cows of the sort described by Hinds, and who are willing to allow their animals to go to St. Louis, should at once open correspondence with that gentleman at the address given above.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Flogging. Invaluable as a CURE for

- POUNDER,
- WIND PUFFS,
- THRUSH,
- DYPHTHERIA,
- SKIN DISEASES,
- RINGBONE,
- PINK EYE,
- SWEENY,
- BONY TUMORS,
- LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
- QUARTER CRACKS,
- SCRATCHES,
- POLL EVIL,
- PARASITES.

REMOVES

- BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
- SPLINTS,
- CAPPED HOCK,
- STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one teaspoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent men have said of it. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable.

Sure in Results.



Prepared and bottled by the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Agents, U.S.A. CLEVELAND, O.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others. — D. K. HICK, Antigonish, N.S.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam

I have been using GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving our customers the most satisfactory results. I can also say it myself on different ailments with the best results. Two much cannot be said in its favor. — W. K. HICK, Antigonish, N.S.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FREE!

Ladies and Girls,
You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND! your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid 7 large beautifully-colored Pictures to a 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross, Cling," to sell at 28c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 80c. each. Every one you off, then we will buy one or more. When sold send us the money and we will send you this

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Over 60 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full furced skins with six fine full back tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. — Mr. J. Bookers, Rosensberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one more like it in our store for \$5.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$5.00, and they fairly equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance, and write us today, and you will be enjoying the luxury of a fur in the cool fall evenings. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep our money to try your chance, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you anything more. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 325, Toronto.



Testing a New Binder

A Farming World representative, on August 15th, visited the farm of Mr. J. W. Brakey, near Thornhill, Ont., where the new "Clokey" binder, now being put on the market by the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, Toronto, was in operation. There were in operation in the same field two other binders, one that had been in operation for 14 seasons and another that has been operated for seven seasons. As the grain stands stood up well, all machines did good work but for easy running and light draft the new "Clokey" took the palm. Only two horses were required to draw it, and they did so with the greatest ease. Attached to each of the other machines were three horses which appeared to work harder than did the two attached to the new machine.

This new binder bears evidence of skill, intelligence and care in its make up. The inventor, Mr. Clokey has put all his energies into designing a machine that will combine great strength, light draft and good work and from what we saw at Mr. Brakey's farm he has succeeded admirably. The main feature in the new binder is the centre stem of axle. This is made of solid steel joining the two wheels, and to this everything else is rigidly bolted. This gives it a strength which it could not otherwise have. The draft is below the axle. In all other machines the draft is from the front of the machine, and if there is any twist, the frame of the whole machine is put out of shape. The horses are quite close to their work, and this, with the lightness of the implement (it weighs from 2-3 to 3-4 of what the average binder does), makes the draft easy. The twine box, the knoter and all the working parts of the machine are within easy reach and plain sight of the driver. The knoter is specially designed for quick and effective work. It is worked by a kind of double semi-circle wheel so adjusted that it makes much slack, is secured when required, and when not tying a sheaf the cord is slack, thus greatly lessening the liability to break the twine. By this arrangement cheaper twine may be used to good advantage. The canvass, reels, belts, etc., are all designed to secure speed and easy running. The knife is quite close to the canvass, which is about 1-2 feet narrower than the ordinary binder canvass. There is a space of about an inch between the end of the knife and the elevator, where the grain is straightened before it enters the elevator to be tied. The elevator canvass is made much slacker than on other machines which allows more grain to pass through and is at the same time conducive to light draft.

Judging from what we saw we are safe in stating that the "Clokey" binder has a bright future before it. The Farmers' Company, we understand, is having splendid success in placing its stock among farmers. From Dufferin County alone upwards of \$2,000 has been received in cash on stock account. In Amaranth Township over 100 farmers have taken stock in the company. The success of the venture, therefore, seems to be assured, and in the future we may count the Farmers' Harvesting Company as one of Canada's successful agricultural implement concerns. The company have put their machine on the market yet, and have repented the present harvest season in putting their binder to a thorough test in several localities. All defects, if any, will be remedied and everything perfected for a big trade in 1904.



Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns



Messrs. Smith & Richardson
COLUMBUS, ONT.

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including some of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported and the balance from imported stock. Short-horn, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

40 miles east of Toronto.

Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus.
Telegraph, Brooklin.

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If you hope to exhibit your stock at the Fall Fairs, start now and get them in perfect health by using

Dick's Blood Purifier

It will help you to carry off the Blue Milk-Boom.

Fifty Cents per package.

LHERMINE, MILLS & CO., Montreal, Agents.

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- (1) Two Years' Course—Associate Diploma—Sept. 14, '03.
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- (3) Four Years' Course—B.S.A.—Sept. 14, '03.
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- (5) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 1, '03.
- (6) Three Months' Dairy Course—Jan. 4, '04.

Ladies admitted to Domestic Science and Dairy Courses.
Send for general or special circulars.

Guelph, July, '03.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., President.

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Drain all kinds of fruit and vegetables, producing a superior quality of clean white fruit. It is made of galvanized iron, is lined throughout with asbestos, is fire proof and portable. Made in five sizes. Ask for Catalogue F.

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No single featured the "Champion Evaporator" could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rigidity and high quality of product with saving of fuel, are its features. Our Sectional Pan System makes it easy to handle and work. Write for catalogue, state the number of trees you sap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow. Ask for Catalogue M.



The Grimm Mfg. Co., 84 Wellington St., Montreal.

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 has to do with 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 herds and flocks in the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. An editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Messrs. Brown Brothers, of Lyn, Ont., have recently added to their noted herd of Holsteins an important importation, the young bull, Beryl Wayne's Paul Concordia, who, as his name indicates, combines the blood of the most popular families. His sire, Beryl Wayne's Paul De Kol, has for dam Beryl Wayne's, twenty-seven pounds fourteen ounces, and for sire De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol, out of De Kol 2d, twenty-six pounds 9 1/2 ounces. The dam of Beryl Wayne's Paul Concordia is America's Concordia, Netherland, sixteen pounds 7 1/2 ounces, at three years old; her dam, America 2d's Pauline De Kol, 19-7 1/2 pounds, won first prize in both the milk and butter contests at the American Exposition, making 2 1/2 pounds more butter in seven days than any other cow in the test. They also selected the bull calf, Sir Mutual Butter Boy, out of Pauline Mutual De Kol, and got by De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, Pauline Mutual De Kol made an official record of twelve pounds three ounces in seven days with first calf. She is by calf, Pauline De Kol, and out of Paul De Kol 2d's Mutual Friend, with an A. R. O. record of over twenty pounds in seven days. The females by Messrs. Brown were two two-year-old heifers, Pauline De Kol Bergina and Sara Jewel Hengerveld, the former due in August by Beryl Wayne's Paul De Kol; the latter dropped a beautiful heifer calf before shipping. She made a tremendous udder and was giving forty pounds per day. She has all indications of equaling her dam, Sara Jewel, A. R. O. twenty-one pounds 7 1/2 ounces.

Mr. Geo. Isaac, Bomanton, Ont., has recently imported six well-bred Clydesdale stallions from Aberdeenshire. He secured two of these from Mr. Charles Lawson, Mains of Culls, and one each from Messrs. Alexander McRobbie, George F. Barron, Jas. Lays, and George Anderson, Fingask. Some of the horses were in the prize list at the Aberdeen Show a fortnight ago, and others of them have taken prizes at local shows.

The last issue of the Scottish Farmer, referring to Graham Bros.' recent importation of Clydesdales, says:—Mr. Tom Graham, of Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ontario, has been in Scotland for some weeks and sails to-day by the Donaldson Line with a superior selection of Clydesdale stallions and mares, purchased from various breeders and owners. He has one horse purchased from Mr. John McGubbin, Drum, Beeswing, a well-bred animal with good quality of legs, and up to a good size. From Mr. Peter Craven, of Dargavel, Dumfries, he takes the H. and A. S. highly commended aged horse Baron Primrose, bred by Mr. J. D. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, and got by his stud horse The MacEachan, which gained first prize at the Highland and R.A.S.E. as a two-year-old and three-year-old. This is a big, useful horse, well colored, with good hard bones, and showing him a well. From Mr. David Logan, High Tower, Dumfries, he has two fillies got respectively by

the good breeding horse Royal Kyle and Concord, the latter a premium horse, the property of Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, he takes seven stallions and two fillies. Amongst the stallions are three sons of the champion breeding horse Baron's Pride (1122), one of them being bred by Mr. George Bean, out of his prize mare. The others are out of good breeding mares well known as dams of superior horses in the past. Mr. Netherhall also has a well-bred stallion from the same owners by Woodend Gartly, whose stock, bred in the Stewartry, have turned out very well, and are being made in good company. Another is by the favorite breeding horse Up-to-Time, which for four years in succession was the Machars of Wigtown premium horse, and this season travels the Stirling district. Another is by the H. and A. S. champion horse Prince Thomas (10262), and yet another by Mr. Wm. Park's well-known prize and premium horse Prince of Brunstane, whose stock have gained numerous first prizes in all the districts in which he has travelled. The two fillies are got respectively by the big horse Prince of Roxburgh, a sterile brood mare of the Glasgow premium horse Casabaca, and the H. and A. S. first prize horse Pride of Blacon, which, for three seasons, had the Bute premium, and is sire of Mr. Wm. Clark's three prize yearlings at the H. and A. S. Show. This is one of the best shipments ever taken to America, even by the Messrs. Graham Bros., who, in times past, have exported some of the best Clydesdales that have gone to Canada. To a new firm, Messrs. Mowatt & Babe, Shelbourne, Ontario, the Messrs. Montgomery have sold three stallions got respectively by Prince of Roxburgh, Baron's Pride, and Montrave Shah, own brother to the celebrated H. and A. S. prize horse Montrave Sentinel. These horses are big, well-bred animals, whose dams have produced prize winning animals in previous years. The shipment, under the care of Mr. Tom Graham, is a most valuable one, and we trust it may reach the other side in safety.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co. have shipped to Canada, per the Donaldson Liner Alcides, the other day, sixty-seven sheep, seven Shorthorn cattle, and one Berkshire boar, on behalf of Mr. Robert Miller, of Canada. The sheep comprised some splendid specimens of the various breeds, and included one of Mr. R. P. Cooper's first prize pen of shearing Shropshire rams at London R.A.S.E.; two first-prize ewe lambs and two rams from Mr. T. S. Minton's flock, sired respectively by Mars, 1154, and Shentstone Lad; several prize rams, ram lambs, and ewe lambs from the celebrated flock of Mr. John Harding and his son, Mr. J. S. Harding; and some choice shearing ewes, and some show ewe lambs and two-year-old ewes, etc., from the flock of Mr. Tanner, these being all of the Shropshire

\$5,000 Reward.



Anybody can secure that amount who will prove that any letter or endorsement which we publish in any way, relative to the merits of **Tuttle's Elixir** is spurious or untruthful. It is not only our motto but our policy. It is undoubtedly the best veterinary medicine known to man.

Used and endorsed by Adams & Co., Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders
 A New & Best Preparation for all Diseases arising therefrom. **TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR**, for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. Price 10¢ per bottle. **Dr. S. A. Tuttle, of Beverly St., Boston, Mass.** Beware of cheap imitations. Write for full particulars. If you avoid all imitations, they offer only temporary relief. If they do not, you will be sure to get the real thing.



Free to Horse and Cattle Owners
 Our new horse medicine telling how to cure Lung Sore in either Horses and all kinds of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Croup, etc. **Spavin**, **Ring-bone**, **Worms**, **Wounds**, **Polled**, **Evil**, **Lump Jaw**, **Worms**, **Wounds**, **Polled**, **Evil**, **Lump Jaw**.

Write for a free copy of our new book, "The Horse and Cattle Owner's Guide to the Treatment of Lung Sore, Spavin, Ring-bone, Worms, Wounds, Polled, Evil, Lump Jaw, etc." It is a complete and up-to-date guide to the treatment of all these diseases. It is written in plain, simple language, and is easy to read. It is a valuable book for every horse and cattle owner.

Write for a free copy of our new book, "The Horse and Cattle Owner's Guide to the Treatment of Lung Sore, Spavin, Ring-bone, Worms, Wounds, Polled, Evil, Lump Jaw, etc." It is a complete and up-to-date guide to the treatment of all these diseases. It is written in plain, simple language, and is easy to read. It is a valuable book for every horse and cattle owner.

A GOOD LINIMENT

For all cases a gallon can be made as follows:

Absorbine	4 ounces
Vinager	1 quart
Water	2 quarts
Saltpetre (powdered)	1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing Bruises, Strains, Old-time Galls, to toughen the shoulders for work horses; will reduce Swollen Ankles, Bad Tendons and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

ABSORBINE

at the drug store, or to the manufacturer, **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 100, BRIMLEY, Ont.** Write for a bottle. One to the ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or work as above directed. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000 lb. King Eward Scale

Try it. No better Scale on Earth.

Manufactured by **G. WILSON & SON, Limited**

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STANDARD
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SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. SHOW
RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

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The largest herd of Pure-Bred Jerseys in Canada. An inspection of our herd or our record in the show ring proves the quality. See our exhibit at the fairs. We have what you want. Address

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C.P. & G.T.R. Stations. Brampton, Ont.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

and Yorkshire Pigs for sale, bred from imported stock. Several yearling ewes and rams for sale. A fine lot of well covered ewes and ram lambs, good quality, an extra fine 3 year old stock ram. My Yorkshires are true to type and bred for quality. Young, toars and ewes for sale at prices most reasonable. Write at once.

J. W. CLARK
Onondaga, Ont.

FOR SALE. Choice Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, 2 shearing lambs and 3 young shorthorn bulls. If interested call or write to

PROGRESSIVE STOCK FARM
W. H. WEBBER. LAKELET, ONT



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto**

breed. Southdowns comprised the first prize Royal-winning ewes from the Earl of Cadogan, the prize-winning ram and ewe lambs, two-shear ram, and several other good sheep from the Paghman Harbour Co. Oxfordshire included Mr. Reading's Royal-winning ewe lambs, Mr. R. Hobbs' show ewes, and several splendid specimens of the breed from Mr. J. T. Hobbs. Cotswolds comprised several notable winners and others in store condition from Mr. Garne's noted flock, including several "Royal" winners. Hampshires were represented by some extra good sheep from Mr. Cripps. The shorthorns hailed mostly from Scotland, the breeders represented being Mr. A. Crombie, Mr. R. Copland, Mr. T. F. Jamieson, and Mr. W. Craigie. Mr. Lawrence supplied the one pig in his Royal-winning boar, being one of his pen of three at Park Royal—North British Agriculturist.

Dentonia Park Farm.

A visit to the Dentonia Park Farm convinces one that there are few places where that assiduous little butter-maker, the Jersey cow, can be seen to better advantage. The large, airy stables are kept spotlessly clean and well ventilated. There is an abundant supply of pure, fresh water at all times within reach, and a daily food ration that comprises all that experience has found to be best. Here with their coats of golden fawn groomed to a resplendent lustre, live a select company of aristocrats of the Jersey race, the older members of which being individuals who have indicated their prowess in the company of the best and the younger ones giving full promise that the glory of the Dentonia Park Farm is not destined soon to fade.

Individual integrity to type and actual performance in the dairy, as well as faultless pedigree, is characteristic of the members of the Dentonia herd. Among the finest specimens might be mentioned Fancy Maid, the winner of Toronto Sweepstakes last year. Monsieur Cousin, winner of second honors. Flying Fox's Brunette, an animal of so choice and fashionable a style, color and type, and of such grand proportion and conformation that an envious competitor made an offer of \$2,000 for her possession. Another fine young animal of splendid promise for the show ring is Dentonia's Idol who shows this year as a year-old in milk.

The Dentonia will have quite a number of fine young animals of the finest breeding and style for sale this year as the herd is fast outgrowing home accommodations.

Roamer.

Imported Shire Horses at Auction.

Mr. Walter Harland Smith, proprietor of "The Repository," Toronto, has just returned from a holiday trip to the old land, and is now in shape to give every attention to his customers. During August there has been the usual summer lull in the horse trade. But that the beginning of September will see a change is quite evident from the way dates for sales are filling up. Already a large number of special sales of horses are booked. The announcements of these will appear in these columns from time to time. Attention is directed to the special sale of imported Shire horses announced elsewhere in this issue.

PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 4 Ayrshire Bulls, 2 Pure Bred Shorthorn Heifers, coming one year old; 1 Shorthorn Bull, two years old; Choice Yorkshire Boar, one year old; Yorkshire Sows and Boars, from four weeks to six months old; these animals are of choice breeding. Will be sold cheap to quick buyers.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,
Warkworth, Ont.

DUM-NA-GLEEF FARM

DORSET HORN SHEEP from the greatest prize-winning flock in America. Shorthorn cattle always on hand for sale, the latter including eight young Shorthorn bulls and a number of young lambs.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY
Uxbridge, Ontario.

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References: Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency or any other, or your own Book and Express Co.

HERMANVILLE TAWWORTHS

Most widely distributed stock in America.
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Largest Breeders, Importers and Shippers of Pure Bred Tawworths Swiss in America.

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The most successful Veterinary Institution.
Prof. A. HADLEY, F.R.C.V.S., F.R. (Practical).
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

Champion Berkshire Herd of Canada

(Headed by the 1000-lb.)

SILVER MEDAL

and other noted Prize Boars

I was awarded the above honors, besides 10 other prizes, at the late Toronto Exhibition. The great growth and size of my boars, at the different ages, was freely complimented on by the best Judges, many of whom assured me such size had never been seen before, and I think I had the HEAVIEST HOGS on the grounds of ANY BREED in almost every class, and at every age. I have a grand lot of young boars, ready for service, young sows bred to prize boars, and young pigs from my best prize sows and boars, all for sale very reasonable. Come and see them, or send for picture of my winners, bringing part of the group that won at Toronto. W. H. DUKHAM, York Lodge, East Toronto P. O., Canada.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk-
ing Strains, Prize Winning Lei-
cesters, Young Stock for sale—im-
ported and home bred.

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

Registered Shropshires for Sale

Twenty-one ram and ewe lambs, two two-year-old rams, one stock ram. Good blood. Prices low.

J. F. BRUNTON, Tara (Bruce Co.), Ont.

WANTED—An experienced cattle or stock man, must be single and steady man. Work the year round, with good wages. Address, E. G. RUST, Saginaw, W. S. Michigan.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work in an office, and a month with adjustments made. Apply to the home office, and establish branch office of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. 215 York St., Toronto, Ont.

Look up The Farming World
Prize Essay Competition at the
Toronto Industrial Fair, 1903.

CANADA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS

"Cairnbrogie Stud."

Clydesdales and Hackneys

New Importation Just Arrived
Now on Sale

40 Choice Stallions and Mares

No discriminating buyer can afford to purchase without seeing Cairnbrogie's great collection. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Canada. Correspondence solicited. Terms to suit. Catalogue sent on application.

GRAHAM BROS.

Claremont, Ontario.

Our farm is one mile from Claremont Station, on the C.P.R., 25 miles east of Toronto.



These horses have been consigned by S. George MacKness, Abington Lodge, Northampton, England, and are descended from the choicest blood in England. They are perfectly sound and free from any hereditary disease, are all registered in the Shire Horse Stud Book, and among them are two prize winning stallions. The consignment consists of six stallions and three fillies. Among these may be noted: Norley Baronet, 20768, a two-year-old stallion, by Hendre Baronet, 16714, dam Gritta. He is a prize winner and of good breeding and quality. Colehill Royal Albert, 20367, a two-year-old stallion, black in color, is another prize winner in the old land; sire Moorland Paxton, 16259, dam 7174 Stenson Duchess.

This consignment is specially worthy the attention of breeders. The shipment, while not a large one, it is hoped will pave the way for future shipments, and it is with this end in view that the shipments have been made.

The Farming World Man on the Wing.

The sale of the large herd of pure Scotch-bred Shorthorns belonging to Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., to be held at Whitty, Oct. 14th, inst., will be one of the greatest events in the history of Shorthorns in Canada.

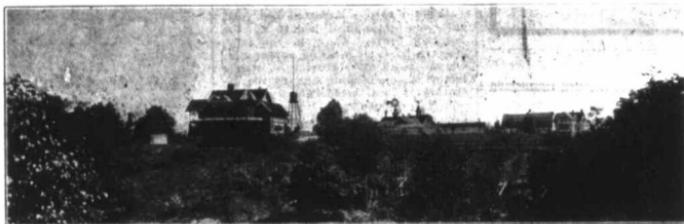
Of the animals to be offered, some eighty in all, every one is an individual of choice and fashionable breeding. The herd comprises six imported animals, seventeen choice individuals of the Miss Ramsden strain, and the balance show a splendid aggregation of such strains as the "Marr-Missie," "Marr-Stanfords," "Crimson Flower," "Duchess of Gloucester," and other fashionable and popular families seldom met with in any one herd of even the best pure-bred Shorthorns. Universal good breeding, good quality, good condition and good size characterize this entire herd of eighty animals. They are of that low-down, blocky type, whose depth, thickness and roundness of body strike the eye of the visitor at the first glance.

Among them will be found Village Bride—51866—with her faultless form and quality, her splendid size and her nine crosses of Cruickshank blood, a prize that any breeder might well be proud to add to his herd. Clemency 4th is a fine young animal of grand breeding, splendid proportions and fashionable type that ought to bring spirited bidding from the breeders of the best class of animals. Hillhurst Bridesmaid 4th, by the famous Marr-Missie sire Lord Mountstephen, recently sold for \$1,000 at the Cochrane sale, will also be offered to the highest bidder. Of the Miss Ramsden strain are Spicy Louise and Maud, two exceptionally fine individ-

uals whose grand proportions, fine points and clean-cut outlines do full credit to their breeding.

Mr. Bright has listed in his catalogue a herd of eighty animals of a class seldom met with in such a number, and his sale should not fail to enlist the attention of all breeders and lovers of Shorthorns, who can possibly make arrangements to visit Whitty on Oct. 14th. This sale offers an opportunity to become the possessor of animals of the best strains, such as would be a welcome addition to most herds in Ontario and elsewhere.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of the Glengow Farm, Columbus, Ont., is the possessor of a herd of Shorthorns that are worthy of more than a passing notice. Headed by his splendid three-year-old bull, Ben Lomond, a son of Royal Hope, and numbering several females imported from the best strains across the Atlantic, the herd is well worthy to be classed among the first in the land. Conspicuous among the younger animals is an 11 months bull calf by Royal Bruce, a splendidly backed animal of the best quality, with great thickness and depth. Strathallan Hill 3rd, a roan bull calf, by Mr. W. Howden's herd bull Meadow Lord, is an animal of good bone and quality. Mr. Smith is also breeding improved Yorkshire pigs in a small way.



DENTONIA PARK FARM, EAST TORONTO, COLEMAN P.O., ONT.

is making large and extensive exhibits at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, and extends a cordial invitation to all to pay a visit to their exhibits, where they will receive every courtesy and attention. In these exhibits are many noteworthy animals of all three dairy breeds.—Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires.

competition at the Eastern Winter Fair at Ottawa was from the stables of Mr. Ormiston.

J. McKenzie, of Columbus, Ont., is the possessor of a small herd of animals of choice and good breeding. His aged cow Susan, whose weight is fully 1,700 lbs., is the dam of some splendid young heifers that are hard to beat anywhere. Her 14 months old heifer called Lillie Arch, by Mr. Dryden's "Collynie Archer," is a perfect gem of over 900 lbs. weight, and a quality that leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. McKenzie is also a breeder of Cotswold sheep.

W. Howden, of Columbus, Ont., owns a herd of choice Shorthorns. Meadow Lord, the head of his herd is a fine type of the breed, a three-year-old that will tip the scales at 2,300 lbs. He has proven himself a great sire, all his young stock being animals of fine size and quality, and, like himself, noted for their thickness and depth of body, and tendency to early maturity. His 18-months bull, King William, dam Columbus Girl, is a prototype of his sire. A roan heifer, Fashion Power, at 11 months, will tip the scales at 900, and is not loaded with fat either. Her dam is Fashion Power 3rd (1903.7).

J. Davidson, of Myrtle, Ont., is still to the front with a lot of fine young Shorthorns that will be a factor to be reckoned with by the stoutest at the coming fall fairs. His three-year-old bull Wimple Squire heads a herd comprised of splendid individuals of the best Scotch breeding. He has in his herd a six-months bull of the Missie strain imported from Murray's Choice Archer is a yearling bull of Jenny Lind pedigree. Secret, a yearling Cruickshank heifer, is a young animal of fine points and quality. Rose Blossom, another of the same age, is a very thick animal of good Cruickshank type.

The stables of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., are at present occupied by fifty head of Clydesdale stallions and mares, mostly imported stock. Their grand old prize winner and sire, "McQueen," is still at the head of the stud, strong and vigorous in his eighteenth year, and will head prize-winning families of his progeny at the fairs. The young horse, "McQueen's Best" (2844) is a perfect prototype of his sire old McQueen, and it is a safe prophecy that he will, like him, bring many trophies of the show ring home to the Cairnbroig Farm Stables. The more recent importations of Messrs. Graham Bros. are dealt with on another page of this number of The Farming World. In addition, they own some fine, stylish Hackneys. The four-year-old stallion Saxton (97) is a splendid horse of the most handsome conformation, good speed and great action. He has the best of legs and feet, strong loin and quarter, well coupled, round body and well-sprung rib, fine, clean, sloping shoulder, and beautiful head and neck. He is a beautiful brown color and, taken all together, it is no wonder that he won the honors of the Chicago Show Ring. Equipment, a recent importation, is also a fine-looking horse of good points and breeding.

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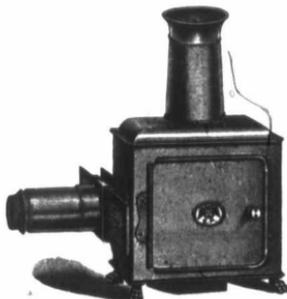


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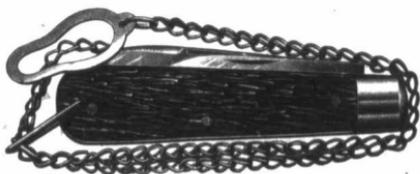


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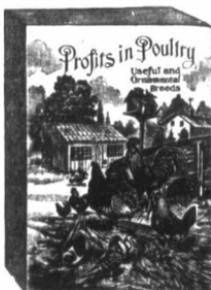
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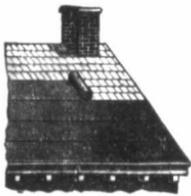
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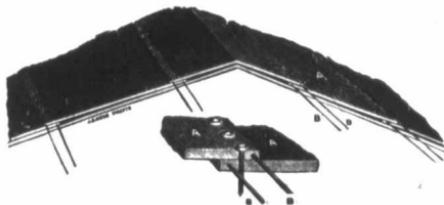
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