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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



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Beneath the farmer's fateful axe."*

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 1 OCTOBER, 1904

No. 19

The Western Wheat Crop

AFTER several weeks of favorable and unfavorable reports the situation regarding the wheat crop of Western Canada seems to have settled down to a yield of about 55,000,000 bushels. With the increased price much more money will come into the country than a year ago, though the total output is no greater. Notwithstanding the many contradictory reports regarding the injury from black rust, our information leads us to believe that many sections have been seriously affected by this pest. However, the damages from rust are confined chiefly to the older settled parts of the country, where the farmer has had several years of successful wheat growing, and is in a position to withstand one year's failure. In the newer settled portions very little, if any, damage has been done by rust, and the settler will be able to get a good start with this year's crop. The west is a big country, and wheat is grown over such a wide area, that a failure in a few sections does not affect the general output very materially.

The wheat cutting is now pretty well through with. Harvesting weather the past few days has not been the best. In a letter received on Monday last, a western correspondent says:

"We are having continued bad weather. Everything is at a standstill, and as you can readily understand, the quality of the grain is not being improved by standing out in stock."

Show Ring Condition

If there was one thing emphasized more than another at the larger fairs held last month, and more especially at the Canadian National, it was the great need of having all animals exhibited in first-class show condition. Several instances might be given where the only thing that influenced the judge in making his decision was that one animal was better fitted than the other. And in not a few cases an animal otherwise as good as the best in his class, was placed several degrees from first money because he was not properly fitted for the showing. All this emphasizes the fact that to win prizes, especially at the larger shows, the exhibitor must not only have good individuals, but also have them in perfect show shape. More often than not it is the skill of the feeder and fitter that wins the coveted ribbon, when the individuals in the ring are closely matched. The successful exhibitor, therefore, must see to it that his animals are in proper show trim before they face the judges.

But, some one will ask, "will it not injure the breeding qualities of an animal to put him in proper show trim?" Perhaps it will. But it must be re-

membered, that many of the world's top-notchers in the showing have been excellent breeding animals as well and left their impress upon the live stock of the country. While the qualified judge of the present day may, rightly so, demand that an animal be in show condition before entering the ring, we do not think the requirements in this particular are so exacting as they were some years back. In other words, a more moderate course in this respect is being followed and perfect showing condition today is not as injurious to the breeding qualities of an animal as it was a decade ago. But be this as it may, the exhibitor owes it to himself, to the judges and to the onlookers, to have his animals showing the very best that is in them. It adds to the attractiveness of a live stock exhibit and makes it of greater educational value to all concerned.

Getting Better all the Time

EDITOR, THE FARMING WORLD:

Thanks for copies of your excellent Exhibition Number. I am sending these to friends of mine who are engaged in agriculture, one in the County of Bruce and the other in Alberta. I am a subscriber and constant reader of THE FARMING WORLD, which is getting better all the time.

Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

T. B. MILLAR.

London, Ont.

May Ship Nova Scotia Stockers West

In Nova Scotia, and especially in the eastern part of that province, the drought of the past summer has been so severe that many farmers will not have sufficient fodder to keep their cattle during the winter. Under direction of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, recently visited some of the dry sections with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of placing a number of the young cattle among western stock raisers, where feed is more plentiful. The bulk of this young stock is too small to be disposed of with profit to their owners. If a shipment west is undertaken, the Live Stock Commissioner suggests that it be sold at auction, and that the Government guarantee the credit at the banks of the buyers, who would probably be stock raisers with abundance of feed but with no ready money, so that shippers will receive the returns from sales promptly. The cattle to be shipped must be two-years old or upwards.

The conditions indicated above will

come as a surprise to many in Ontario, where there has been too much rain during the past summer for the good of the crops. It is, however, another proof of the vastness of the Dominion, when such varied climatic conditions prevail during any one season. But, be this as it may, it is doubtful whether the shipping of this young stock to other parts of the Dominion where fodder is more plentiful is the best way of helping the eastern farmer in this emergency. There are none too many cattle in the Maritime Provinces now, and especially in Nova Scotia. Would it not, therefore, be a better plan to relieve the situation by shipping sufficient hay from Quebec and Ontario, where the crop is an abundant one, to enable the cattle raiser down by the sea to bring his young stock through the coming winter. The cattle would then be left in the province and could be fitted another season for the block. There is now a greater demand for fresh meat in the markets of Nova Scotia than that province can supply, and it is not helping matters any to ship the young stock out of the country and have others make a profit by feeding and fitting them for market. If the eastern farmer is not in a position to buy the fodder required to tide his stock over the winter, the Government might guarantee the shipper and accept a lien or other security from the farmer, as was done some years back in western Canada, when there was a scarcity of seed grain. Besides, there are already too many of the scrub kind of stockers in Ontario and the west for the good of the beef cattle industry and the situation will not be helped any by running in several hundred inferior ones from the eastern provinces. Better transfer some of the surplus hay crop east and allow this young stock to be fed and fitted for market at home and leave the profit, if there is any, with the Nova Scotia farmer.

How U. S. Wool Supply is Used

In the census year, 1900, the total production of wool in the United States amounted to 288,636,621 pounds. The estimated production for 1903 was 340,000,000 pounds, and the importations for the same year 173,573,891 pounds. This makes the total supply of domestic and foreign wool 513,500,000 pounds or a little less than 6½ pounds of raw wool per capita.

Of the importations of foreign wool in 1903, 123,096,269 pounds or upwards of 70 per cent. was made up of third-class wool for making carpets. Estimating the consumption for carpets at 100,000,000 pounds, as in the census year, the remainder of this third-class wool was utilized for clothing

in some form or other. Deducting from the total supply of 513,500,000 pounds, the amount used for carpets, and there is left 413,500,000 pounds. From this a reduction of 66 per cent. is made to obtain the pure wool fit for manufacturing into clothing, and there remains a visible annual supply of 1¼ pounds of pure wool for clothing for each man, woman and child in the United States.

This supply, considering the varied climatic conditions of the country, must be wholly inadequate for the comfort and health of the American people. This scarcity is used by many as an argument that the U. S. tariff against wool, which is about 60 per cent. of its value, should be lowered so that more South American and Australian wool may come in. It is claimed also that the high tariff obliges clothing manufacturers to resort more and more to the use of cotton, shoddy and other substitutes for wool. To make up for this shortage in the wool supply, there were imported last year woollen goods and woollen fabrics to the value of \$27,324,407, on which an average duty of nearly 100 per cent. had to be paid by the consumer.

This is how Uncle Sam works for the well-being of the sheep raiser, who to the south of the line is engaged in a most profitable business.

Splendid Opening for Dressed Meats

Mr. J. B. Jackson, Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, England, in his monthly report of August 27th last, dealing with the chilled meat trade, says:

"Although a large trade is done in Canadian cattle, there are drawbacks to the extension of this trade, on account of the regulations that cattle have to be slaughtered at the ports, and, until these regulations are rescinded, I would suggest that a greater quantity of dressed meat be shipped here from Canada. I am quite sure that there is a great future before the Canadian exporter in this line. Chilled meat sells here for almost the same price as fresh meat, the price at present being adequate, and 20 cents to 26 cents per pound. The cost of transportation of the live animal, feeding, attendance, lairage, etc., must of necessity be very much greater than the freight on the dressed meat, and with proper cold storage on the steamers and at the ports, the dressed meat business should not only be very much safer but also much more remunerative than in shipping the animals alive. The risk in shipping meat in this way is also much minimized.

"There is a splendid opening for a strong Canadian company exporting dressed meat, and with adequate cold storage facilities at the ports in England and in the interior cities, such company could do a very large remunerative and ever-increasing business and easily compete not only with the American but especially with the Australian and New Zealand exporters. The dressed meat exported from Australia and New Zealand into the United Kingdom is growing into vast proportions, and the 'Canterbury' lamb is quite a feature in the English meat markets. The carcasses arrive here, as a general rule, in prime condition and the 'Colonial' lamb is preferred by many to the home-grown lamb. The

American dead meat trade is increasing every year, and I am informed is an exceedingly remunerative business."

This is a strong argument for the establishment of the dressed meat trade in Canada at an early date, and quite bears out the views we have expressed in these columns of late on this important subject. There is, however, one part of it that we are not in accord with. We believe that the dressed meat trade should be established whether the restrictions against Canadian cattle landing in Great Britain are removed or not. The establishment of the dead meat trade in this country is essential to the fullest development of our live stock interests.

Where Will It Go Next Year

It looks now as if the government will have some little difficulty in deciding where the Dominion Fair and the \$50,000 that goes with it will go next year. British Columbia is after it; so also are the cities of St. John and Halifax. It is also hinted that Ottawa may make a bid for it in 1905.

While we have no desire to advance the claims of one portion of the country more than another, it does seem as if the big fair should go east the coming year, providing the city securing it can provide the necessary accommodation for both visitors and exhibitors.

A large contingent of Ontario stock sent to a Dominion fair in the eastern provinces would do much to stimulate a greater interest in live stock down by the sea, and increase inter-provincial trade. Of course, we are taking it for granted that the appropriation for an annual Dominion exhibition has become a fixture. In our opinion it should be continued and made to reach all parts of the Dominion.

Are Sheep Decreasing in the U.S.?

The following extract from the "Wisconsin Farmer" indicates a condition of affairs in the United States that we did not think existed:

"To the casual observer it is apparent that the number of sheep on farms is gradually growing less. We

are led to believe this because the man who kept sheep ten years ago is not keeping them now. Where sheep have been observed other kinds of stock have taken their place."

This will be news to a great many readers of this journal. It has been generally believed that while sheep-raising was on the decline in Canada, this branch of animal husbandry was prospering to the south of the line. However, we imagine that our contemporary does not speak for all the States of the Union and that sheep-raising is still increasing and a very profitable business in the United States.

But if the statement of our contemporary is correct for only a portion of the Republic, there is in it one of the very strongest reasons why Canadian farmers should keep more sheep. If there is a decrease in the production of wool and mutton in the United States, the growing demand for these commodities will have to be met from some other source, and why not from this country? For this and many other reasons our farmers should keep more sheep. Is not one of the reasons why weds have become more common in this province that fewer sheep are kept than a few years back? Besides their other good qualities, sheep are the best weed scavengers a farmer can have on his farm.

Inferior Bran

Feeders have observed that the bran from the great western milling plants has deteriorated in feeding quality, and probably the reason is stated by a Minneapolis miller in a recent interview. He said: "You may have noticed that the color of flour is no longer a marble white, but a creamy white. This comes from the fact that the rich portion of the grain, right under the woody coating, is ground into the flour. What is left can hardly be called bran, for it is only the coarsest part of the outer fibre." We have noticed also that a great deal of the bran sold in the East is not all bran. Close examination shows the use of adulterants such as ground chaff and possibly corn cobs. Our feed laws are good but hard to enforce effectively.—National Stockman.

Estimated Grain Yields for Ontario

The following table gives in concise form the estimated crop yields for August 1st, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

| | Yield per Acre. | | Total Yield. | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------|-------------|
| | 1903 | 1904 | 1903 | 1904 |
| Fall wheat..... | 25.9 | 16.2 | 17,242,763 | 9,827,760 |
| Spring wheat..... | 18.7 | 18.5 | 4,650,707 | 4,165,735 |
| Oats..... | 34.3 | 34.3 | 2,218,517 | 2,218,515 |
| Barley..... | 41.6 | 39.3 | 109,874,053 | 104,459,461 |
| Rye..... | 16.6 | 16.1 | 2,970,760 | 2,699,946 |
| Peas..... | 21.9 | 21.2 | 8,924,650 | 7,177,786 |
| Beans..... | 18.4 | 19.1 | 978,246 | 986,666 |
| Hay and clover (tons)..... | 1.56 | 1.80 | 4,336,562 | 5,199,189 |

The estimated yield of apples is 43,503,674 bushels, a slight decrease from 1903.

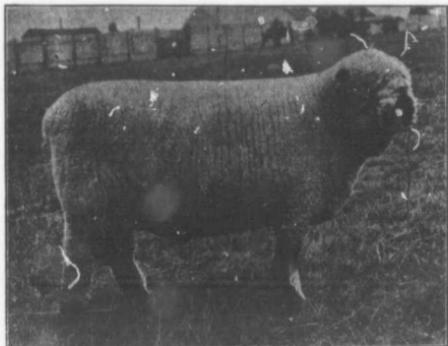
Live stock figures show 655,555 horses, as compared with 639,581 in 1903. Cattle number 2,779,104 as against 2,674,261 in 1903. Sheep drop-

ped to 1,455,482 from 1,642,726 enumerated in 1903. There are 1,927,084 swine, a small decrease from 1903. Poultry shows a total of 9,414,707.

In the year ending June 30th, far-

mers of Ontario have sold or slaughtered 62,310 horses, 730,212 cattle, 687,144 sheep, 2,440,683 swine, and 3,537,358 poultry.

The wool clip is 4,072,042 pounds, and of farmers possess 201,664 colonies of bees.



Shropshire Yearling. 1st prize at the Royal Show, 1904. Owned by R. P. Cooper, Ash Lym Hall, Berkhamsted, England.

Our English Letter

Harvesting—English Crops and Live Stock—Irish Outlook—Apples, Canadians will be in Demand—Booming Potatoes—Price of Wheat

London, Sept. 13th, 1904.

Harvest in the southern half of England is now a thing of the past; much of the grain, especially in the earlier districts, was secured in excellent condition, but the unsettled weather of last month delayed the harvest in less favored localities. All grain crops are exceptionally short in the straw and in too many cases the yield will be light. Pastures are excellent and keep prospects were seldom better than just now, and store stock is likely to be much dearer than usual.

Particulars have lately been made public concerning the area devoted to the various crops in Great Britain during the current year. The figures reveal some interesting facts and show that the tendency to allow land to be put down to permanent pasture is by no means allayed. Rather, indeed, it is shown a development in this direction the total of over 17 million acres of permanent grass, being not only over one-half of the total acreage under all crops and grasses, but representing an increase of 169,306 acres on the permanent grass of last year. The figures relating to cereal crops are also most interesting, wheat had decreased by 206,302 acres and barley by 17,796 acres. This latter fact may in large measure be traced to the unfavorable harvesting weather of the last two seasons and to the consequent lightness and discoloration of the grain, which rendered it in many cases unsuitable for malting purposes. The unfavorable weather may be also taken to account for the shrinkage in the oat area, while beans and peas almost equalize each other on the two years. Turnips claim very much the same area as last year, while such crops as mangolds, cabbage, rape tares and lucerne all show decreases.

The live stock interests are also dealt with in the same return. There is a substantial increase of 23,000 in the number of horses in the country, all classes having benefited. Cattle have also largely grown in numbers, as there is an increase over all of 155,734, which is pretty equally distributed over the various classes. Sheep have decreased by near half a million in the twelve months, while there has been a considerable increase in the number of pigs.

During the last three weeks I have had the opportunity of seeing a great deal of agricultural prospects in Ireland. Like farmers all over the world, of course, things might be better than they are, but generally it is pretty well agreed that the promise of this year's harvest is brighter than it has been for several seasons past. What is wanted is good harvest weather with plenty of sunshining and no rain, but up to the present this has not yet arrived. The grain crops are all promising and contrast most noticeably with the short strawed English crops, while many of the fields of roots I saw could hardly be beaten. The potato crop, their staple vegetable, is but little diseased, but of course there is yet time for this dreaded trouble to put in an appearance and practically ruin the prospect. The increased attention given in Ireland to the export of live stock, poultry, and eggs and butter to England is very noticeable and the Irish farmer is evidently determined to hold his own even if not capture a little more of the rich English market.

Most contradictory reports are in circulation about the apple crop, some districts the yield has been enormous, but as is so often the case, when the trees are overcrowded the quality of the fruit leaves much to be desired. Again, in some parts of the country complaints are made of a great scarcity of apples, the heavy gales in the late spring having knocked the trees about so much that but little fruit is now left on them. Canadian fruit made an excellent name for itself last year, and there seems no reason why the triumph then achieved should not be again repeated. Fruit from the Dominion comes in at a time when fruit of all sorts is welcome to tide over what of late years has been a dull, wet and depressing season. The demand for sound, well packed and sorted fruit promises to be keener than ever, particular attention should be taken to avoid bruising, for the apples soon go off when exposed for sale whenever so slightly damaged, and this naturally makes retailers wary and prices drop correspondingly.

The provision markets are pretty well unanimous in their movements, any change in the position has invariably been against the seller. Business over

here has been bad for many months now, and money is exceedingly "tight." This naturally affects bacon, butter and cheese, and there seems little hope of any improvement just yet. Souther commercial conditions would at once make themselves felt, but alas it seems vain to hope for any improvement just yet.

Potato booming goes merrily on, and this year there will be any amount of new varieties on the market. It is perfectly true that our present stock of seed potatoes requires renewing badly, but the way in which the present boom has been engineered becomes rather tiresome. Northern Stars are somewhat under a cloud, for so many of them have been grown that speculators have no longer the only specimens in their own hands, and the ordinary grower will soon be able to obtain them for seed purposes at a reasonable figure, always providing that their constitution has not been ruined by injudicious propagation. The Eldorado—particulars of which have already appeared in THE FARMING WORLD—are holding their own, and it is difficult to see what prices will fetch during the next few months. In addition to these there are a number of new sorts which will be placed on the market shortly, and one grower publicly advertises that he will not sell under £100 per ton, say \$4.50 per lb. of 16 oz., and probably for small quantities the price would be considerably enhanced.

The excitement in the American wheat markets is not reflected to any great extent over here. Prices are, of course, on the upward grade, and it is quite anticipated that that will be the case in the spring, in fact the tendency for values for several years past has been for the normal to be resumed against the exceedingly low averages made some ten years ago. The outlook in Australia is reported to be a promising one, while in India the export will again be larger. And the Argentine, too, is a factor which has to be reckoned with. The rise in wheat will somewhat assist growers largely, and it will also be welcome to the British farmer who has had for years to put up with terribly low prices for his wheat.

The Value of Spraying Apples Demonstrated

Two years ago the Fruit Division, Ottawa, began experimenting with the power sprayer in Oxford County, on the spraying of apple orchards. On September 21st last there were gathered on the old stage road, near Ingersoll, a number of farmers of the district, together with several outsiders, including A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, G. A. Funnam, Superintendent of Insects, Prof. L. H. Tuttle, O. A. C., Guelph, and P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary Ontario Fruit Growers Association, to examine the sprayed and also some unsprayed orchards in order to determine definitely the results.

The contrast between the apples grown on sprayed trees and those on the unsprayed, was very decided. About 2,000 trees were sprayed last spring by J. C. Harris, Ingersoll, under the direction of the Department. Four orchards were visited, three sprayed and one not. The first one visited had been sprayed four times, once just before budding and three times after the apples were formed, at intervals of two weeks. The orchard was in sod, and the trees were too close together to permit of good spraying. And yet the showing was excellent, one about one apple in ten being spotted. The unsprayed orchard was in good prime condition, with a cover crop of clover. The apples, however, were all small, spotted and any, any one could be classed higher than seconds. Of the other orchards one was sprayed

three times, and three apples out of ten were spotted, and the other was sprayed four times and not more than one apple in ten was found to be spotted. The snow apples, which are very hard to grow clean, showed from 40 to 50 per cent. clear, while ordinarily, without spraying, they will not run five per cent. clean. The mixture used in spraying was four pounds each of bluestone and lime, with four ounces of Paris green to forty gallons of water. The sprayer used was of 175 gallons capacity, fitted with a gasoline engine.

Some speakmaking was indulged in at intervals during the day. Mr. McNeill stated that it was his intention to put tree-spraying on a basis like that of threshing. The cost of a power spraying outfit was too great for the ordinary farmer, but it could be made to pay in a neighborhood after the good results were known. The cost of the material for a day's work would be about \$7.00, and two men and a boy with a team could spray on an average 350 trees a day, which at 5 cents each would pay well. Thus the cost to a farmer would be 20 cents a tree for four sprayings, a sum not to be considered in view of the comparative value of sprayed and unsprayed apples. Mr. McNeill, in advocating co-operation in the marketing and shipping of apples, stated that he would bring to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture the advisability of testing the co-operative plan of packing and selling by using the government cool-curing stations for cheese, which are not now in use.

Others who gave addresses were Supt. Putnam, Prof. Hutt, J. C. Harris and J. C. Shaw.

Canada's Fruit Exhibit at St. Louis

The following from the Farm Stock Journal, Rochester, N. Y., is a summary of Canada's fruit exhibit at St. Louis:

"Canada quite holds her own among the states and countries of America in her fruit display at the World's Fair. Even with California included, when real domestic value is considered, there is no exhibit in the horticultural pavilion that compares with that of Canada.

"In her display of apples alone Canada is showing ninety-four varieties in their natural state, just taken from cold storage. In addition to this, fully fifty choice varieties are displayed in bottles preserved in liquid compounds. The average visitor expresses his surprise even at this apple display, but when he is confronted with an forty to fifty varieties of choice pears; from an equal number of varieties of plums; seventy different kinds of grapes; cherries in endless variety; and to cap all, a long list of the choicest peaches, he lifts his brow in astonishment and asks, 'Does all this fruit grow in Canada?'"

"In the smaller fruits, Canada is equally well to the front. Her exhibit in this comprises: eight varieties of strawberries; sixty of red, black and white raspberries; an equal number of red, white and black currants; thirty of gooseberries; one dozen cranberries; twenty-five of crab apples, and a great variety of wild fruits.

"Intermixed with all this fruit are jars of preserved subarb, twenty-varieties of tomatoes; golden strawberries; green peas; green and white cucumbers, and almost everything that enters into household consumption in the way of fruit and vegetables.

"Conspicuous among the apples in their natural state may be mentioned the famous 'Nonesuch' Sp.; the Fameuse or snow apple, of the St. Lawrence River districts; the beautiful McIntosh Red, the Baxter of

La Rue, all natives of what the Americans are pleased to call French Canada. Another attractive feature of the apple display is the very pretty yellow Transparent and the Duchess of Aldenbury, two early varieties of

Russian origin, and a later native of Canada, called the Longevity, from its long keeping qualities. Among the smaller fruits the nonster gooseberries are receiving their full share of attention."

Corn and Other Fodder Crops in Quebec

The Brome County Fair was held on Sept. 6th, 7th and 8th, and was a great success. The exhibits were more numerous than last year, and the attendance considerably larger. This is one of the leading county fairs of the province. The stock exhibit was a most creditable one. Many noted dairy farms were represented, and several large breeders of fancy stock had their herds in competition. Ayrshires, Holsteins and Grades were exhibited in large numbers. The show of horses was very fine, while in the swine department, the judge, at the conclusion of his work, commented very favorably on the quality of the animals shown. This year a new departure was made in the form of field demonstrations. Prof. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, was on hand to lecture to the public on the fair grounds. In an interview with the correspondent of the Sherbrooke Daily Record, he said:

"This is the first of the kind that has been undertaken in Quebec. In Ontario at the Guelph Agricultural College there are about 2,000 plots of distinct varieties of farm crops. We also have experiments, on 4,000 farms throughout the province of Ontario. Two years ago we began to introduce plots on the exhibition grounds, and there are six places now that have these experimental exhibition plots. The year it was thought advisable to introduce the work in Quebec, therefore about half an acre of land was plowed up on the exhibition grounds at Brome, in the spring of the present year. This was divided into plots, and some leading varieties of farm crops were sown, and some of the newer and most promising varieties were introduced.

"Considering the fact that the land was old sod, broken up in the spring of the present year, the plots have made a very good showing indeed, and some excellent object lessons are to be seen, and there was a constant stream of people going through the ground examining the plots. Some of the most interesting and instructive object lessons might be here mentioned.

"Corn—Six varieties of corn were planted on the 26th of May. Sanford was planted in the district, and so well known in the district, and would form the basis of comparison with other varieties. Next to Sanford is Red Blaze. There is not much difference between these two varieties in growth, but the latter appears to be much better cared, and apparently would be worthy of future trials by the farmers in this section of the country. From present indications Learning is too late for this district, even to give satisfactory results as fodder corn. Two other varieties, however, White and Yellow Dent and Early Butler Yellow Dent, are exceedingly promising for fodder or silo purposes. Present appearances would indicate that either of these would give a large total yield per acre, and would produce good proportion of ear and would reach a good stage of maturity before Red Blaze would come on in the average season. Farmers should test these two Dent varieties carefully and thoroughly.

"Millet.—In some seasons farmers have experienced great difficulty in getting their corn planted at the right season, owing to wet, cold weather in the early part of June. When this occurs the

quest—in arises as to what can be best raised on the corn soil so late in the season.

"Millet, which will stand a much later sowing than corn, can be used to great advantage, as is illustrated on the experimental plot. Japanese Barnyard Millet and Japanese Panic Millet, are two of the best varieties among the 22 different kinds tested at the Ontario Agricultural College, and these two varieties were much admired by the visitors at the fair. The Japanese Barnyard Millet, although not sown until the 10th of June, was ready for harvest on Sept. 1st, and evidently would yield about 15 tons to the acre. This would be a very good substitute for corn, when the season was unfavorable for that crop.

"Manolds.—There were two plots of manolds, the long and intermediate yellow varieties, and both make a good showing. Evidently the yellow intermediate is well suited for this section.

"The white intermediate carrot is taking the place of a. old white Belgium variety, which used to be grown extensively. The shorter variety would surpass the white Belgium by about five tons per acre, and is much easier in harvesting than any other variety.

"Swedish and long only fairly well, owing undoubtedly to the unfavorable condition of the soil.

"A very excellent plot of rape is to be seen. This is a crop especially good for feed in the stable. It is well adapted for sheep and hogs, and growing or fattening cattle, but is not so well suited for milk cows, as it is apt to taint the milk at times.

"Potatoes.—An extremely interesting object lesson is to be seen in which two varieties of potatoes, viz.: American Wonder and Carman No. 1, are planted side by side, and one-half of each variety was left unsprayed, while the other half was sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. The rows of potatoes which were not sprayed were all dead, while those that were sprayed were quite green. The unsprayed potatoes showed a considerable amount of rot, and the sprayed ones were clean, and as there were a large quantity of potatoes rotting throughout the country, this experiment is an exceedingly interesting and instructive lesson for the farmer.

"Two plots of vetches were growing side by side. The indications were that the strong common or gray vetch is the most suitable for the eastern townships. This is especially suitable for mixing with oats, as well as for a supplementary green crop when the pastures are getting short.

"There is no doubt that these demonstration plots will have a marked influence upon the farming in this section, as it is impossible to present actual results to the farmers in a more valuable or clearer manner, and it is to be hoped that other exhibitions will take hold in the same progressive spirit, and that they will next year grow full size.

H. W. P.

Doing His Best

Mother—Now I want you to keep as far away as possible from that Jones boy. He's the worst one in your school.

Bobby—I always do. He's at the head of the class all the time.



Mr. Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ontario.

Horse Breeding in Canada

As noted in last issue, a public reception was tendered Mr. Robert Beith, M.P., at Bowmanville, in honor of the great victories achieved by him at St. Louis. One of the features of that reception was the splendid address given by Mr. Beith in reply to the address presented by the citizens of Durham county. He especially dealt with the importance of the horse breeding industry of Canada, and advised farmers to stand by the horse as he would continue for many years to come to be a source of profit and pleasure. We have not space to give the address in full. The following extracts from it, however, show that Mr. Beith has a correct grasp of the situation:

"There are very few pursuits more fascinating than horse-raising—one in which the anxiety of business may be relieved by the pleasures of actual contact with the noblest and finest of our dumb, intelligent animal friends; in which the mind can find exhilaration on one hand, and on the other, scope for high exercise. The young farmer should love a good horse for its own sake, and also for the sake of the business. The horse-breeding industry is a great one, it is a growing one and will continue to grow.

"Machinery will not supersede the horse, nor will electricity, whether applied on the farm or on the automobile. The day of the horse is not over; on this continent it has but dawned; and I venture to predict that money will be made in horses, throughout our time. This great country is especially adapted for raising high-blooded horses. So are many other sections of Ontario, and the growing needs of the Dominion will tax our capital for many years to come to supply the demand. The first condition is a high standard of breeding. To illustrate this point, let me quote a few figures. In Ontario,

in 1890, there was, according to the returns, a total of 685,187 horses at a total value of \$50,327,472. In 1902, the figures were 626,106 horses at a total value of \$55,173,637,—fewer horses at a greater value, and this greater value was on account of the demand for improvement of breed. Good breeding means a better horse, a more valuable horse—a horse which will give more service on the farm, or on the road. For the size of our country we show well in the returns. In 1902, we show a total of 14,199 horses of all classes, valued at \$1,283,438. The development of the country means the expansion of the live stock trade. The great West will buy our horses for many years, in large numbers; and it should be our aim to supply part of the demand. The market there will prove a profitable one for the right class and breeding.

"Will you pardon me if I enlarge on this. I hold it to be vital to the farmer. The future lies in quality. This you see in the case of dairy and orchard. Our cheese has made a reputation for itself in the central market of the world. Why? Because science has come in to help the farmer. Education has entered the dairy, and cheese-making has become a science and an art. So with butter-making; so with our fruits; so with our finished beef and pork. Brains are required on the farm as well as in the factory or laboratory. Brains in the live stock industry of Canada are working wonders. The pure-blooded horse will pay the breeder; he will pay the farmer, and every one who wishes his country well ought to encourage the development of the industry on these lines. What has the improvement of breeds of horses already done for Canada? It were difficult to overestimate it."

Mr. Beith then devoted some attention to his visit to St. Louis, where

he found Canadians well received. Canada is rapidly coming to the front as the home of excellently well bred horses and the monied men of the United States are becoming more to realize this. Mr. Beith, continuing, said:

"I have said that the day of the horse is not over. Radial railways will soon run along our main roads joining village to town, and farm to village; electricity will supply our home comforts and our farm conveniences, yet the horse will live and flourish through it all as a necessary beast of burden and as a luxury to the rich. It will be good business to cultivate the best and highest breeds. The farmer will find the good horse a safe and sure source of revenue, and young farmers in Ontario should make a specialty of horse breeding. I do not by any means place the horse in rivalry with other farm interests. The farmer needs every avenue open to him for producing revenue, and no good line should be neglected; I am a firm believer in the dairy, the orchard, and the other farm trade in cattle, sheep, etc. But this is an age of specialization, and I wish to impress on the young farmers of this country that practical careers are awaiting them in horse breeding, if they determine to work on right lines. In developing the horse breeding business, the same consideration must be taken into account by the farmer as a merchant would take into account in purchasing his goods. The merchant studies the requirements and the tastes of his fellow-men; and he buys so as to sell to advantage. So with the farmer. He should be a close student of affairs, should study conditions at home and abroad. The barometer of trade should be as familiar to him as to the merchant or man of commerce. It will never do him to be circumscribed, by the limits of his 100 acres or 1,000 acres farm; his outlook must be wider so that he may be able from the facts of his knowledge to forecast the market and to prepare for it accordingly. It may be difficult, I admit, but by no means impossible, for the farmer to gather current facts of business.

"But two classes of horses will always prove marketable. The heavy draught horse is coming to the front in the expanding farm lands of the west. The construction of railways is going on rapidly, lessening the distances from farms to the railway depots, and as one result making better business out of few heavy loads, with heavy horses, than many light loads with light horses. The strong, well-bred, heavy horse, as the farm is improved, and the market improved with it, gives the best service and naturally disperses the light draught, ill-bred horse, and the present of the western market cannot be even estimated. This line, you may depend upon, will, in our generation at the very least, not diminish in demand in the home market, and capital invested that way will have every chance of producing safe profits. Not less certain seems to be the outlook for the beautiful Hackney horse. Throughout the length and breadth of the land there are signs of a great industrial awakening. Our factories are busy, our mines are yielding richly, our cities are flourishing, and an urban population is being formed which, as in older and richer countries, will demand the luxuries of horse flesh, beautiful to the eye, and graceful for road and ring, and which our Hackneys can well supply. For these and other breeds the Ontario farm ought to prove a fruitful nursery."

Feeding and Fitting Sheep for Market

Sheep, like other animals fitted for market, should be in the pink of condition when offered for sale. The following suggestions and hints on sheep feeding are given by Mr. Jacob Zeigler, one of Illinois' best meat and feeder, and will be found of value to Canadian shepherms:

Sheep can be fattened on various feeds, such as corn, peas, beans, barley, oats, clover, etc.; they will do well on either. But for winter feeding my best results have been from corn and clover hay, which fattens fast and makes the best of mutton, and, when all things are considered, is as cheap as any except green clover, which produces very cheap mutton; but the losses from clover bloat and low prices of sheep at that time of year reduce profits in proportion.

I feed two bushels of corn twice a day at regular hours to sheep (I am speaking of the mutton kind, averaging about 100 pounds) and as much clover hay as they will eat up clean, which will be on an average of about 200 hundred pounds per day. They will, however, need and eat more at the start, but will decrease in eating hay as the grain ration is increased. Care, however, must be taken in starting them on grain, so as not to overfeed them. Feed a bushel twice a day to start on, then lightly increase daily till you get them on full feed; larger sheep need more, and grow less, in proportion to weight. The corn is cut an inch long with a corn cutter and fed in troughs ten inches wide, 7 inches deep in the clear; 14 feet long is a good length, but length may be made to suit fancy. The corn may be fed shelled, but I do not like it as well, for the reason they can eat it too fast and sometimes get more than they need; but in cut corn the eating process is slower and better masticated and a better chance for all to get their share.

They should always have free access to fresh water and salt, and never be left without it. They drink a great deal of water when on dry feed. They don't drink so much at a time, but often. Good, thrifty sheep thus fed will fatten and gain from thirty to thirty-five pounds each in seventy-five days, and ought then to go to market, for it rarely ever pays to feed them longer. The gain, however, will depend largely on their condition when put up for feeding. If fairly fat they don't gain as much as if in moderate flesh and thrifty, nor do they require as much feed nor as long feeding.

If one has no clover for hay, then sow one and one-half bushels of oats with one bushel of wild peas per acre, and cut when in tough and cure like hay. It yields big and is a fine substitute for clover hay. Corn fodder does very well, but it is not as good as either of the former.

The feed lot should be in a dry place and have a shed, closed at one side and the ends and roofed over, to keep out rain and wind, and both it and the yard should be well bedded with corn stalks or litter, to prevent mud and wasting of the manure. A timber lot or small grove, well set with trees, is a good place to feed in. The trees are protection enough with a shed in the winter and a wet winter a shed is far better, and the manure cannot be saved as well.

Salt and hay should always be fed under cover, hay in racks and salt in troughs; economy in feeding demands this system, for water-soaked hay is always rejected by sheep, and salt wastes much from rain.

Of course, it is understood there

are other good feeds to fatten sheep on, such as mill screenings, oil meal, etc., and used by regular feeders, who buy both sheep and feed to fatten them in large numbers, for speculation, which does not interest us.

My sheep have gained from start of feeding to finish, eight to ten pounds of mutton per bushel of corn, while the gain of my cattle of equal quality and feed runs from seven to eight pounds. And my hogs eat corn, corn from first to last, and only a little grass for change, while my sheep eat grass, grass, from first to last, and only a little corn to start lambs and finish them. That is the cheap feed versus high-priced feed.

And I also find from my shipping bills, which I have saved for twenty-five years, from 1873 to 1898, that the average price received for my stock in Chicago during that period was \$4.93 per 100 pounds for sheep, \$4.86 for steers, and \$4.85 for hogs. And the average weight was: Sheep, 126½ pounds; steers, 1,354 pounds, and hogs, 218½ pounds. From this you can see they had to be all good stock to average that weight.

And the foregoing facts, obtained from my experience, convinces me that the sheep are, in general, most profitable stock on a farm, especially on thin and high land; and in conclusion I will say: Keep none but the best of whatever breed you have. They will pay when poor ones lose. Sheep are easy to handle, and easy to retain in an enclosure that would not hold other stock, and are the best weed destroyers we have on the farm. Taking all things into consideration, the sheep certainly has much to commend it to the farmer.

Value of Alfalfa in Beef Feeding

The results of feeding 50 head of cattle for 183 days, at the Kansas Experiment Station, show the great value of alfalfa with other feeds for fattening purposes. The calves were grade Hereford and Shorthorn, the former predominating, and were eight to ten months old when put in the feed lot. The feeding was begun with one pound of grain and ten pounds of roughage per day for each animal. This was increased gradually for more than two months before the lots were getting all the grain they would eat. The roughage was reduced as the quantity of grain increased. After they were feeding up to the limit they were given just what they would clean up immediately. The grain and hay were carefully weighed to each lot at every feed. The grain was all medium finely ground and the lots getting corn were fed corn and meal until the last three weeks when they received straight cornmeal. All the feed was of good ordinary quality and grown on the station farm.

In the following table are given the results as shown in the weight and gain per head, together with the feed fed:

| | Average weight at beginning | Gain per head | Daily gain per head |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1—Corn and alfalfa..... | 399 | 338 | 1.85 |
| 2—Barley and alfalfa..... | 401 | 267 | 1.62 |
| 3—Wheat and alfalfa..... | 413 | 284 | 1.56 |
| 4—Corn and sorghum..... | 392 | 224 | 1.23 |
| 5—Corn & prairie hay..... | 406 | 262 | 1.43 |
| 6—Corn & oat straw..... | 405 | 251 | 1.37 |
| 7—Mixed feeds..... | 403 | 328 | 1.80 |

*One-third grains and one-fourth different hays.

This tabulation shows the amount of grain and hay required for each

lot, together with the number that were considered to be in first-class marketable condition at the close of the experiment:

| | Feed to make 100 lbs. live weight | Number of head in first-class condition |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1—Corn and alfalfa..... | 541 | 388 |
| 2—Barley and alfalfa..... | 519 | 421 |
| 3—Wheat and alfalfa..... | 404 | 432 |
| 4—Corn and sorghum..... | 715 | 502 |
| 5—Corn and prairie hay..... | 641 | 391 |
| 6—Corn and oat straw..... | 717 | 544 |
| 7—Mixed feeds..... | 473 | 414 |

In commenting upon the results shown in the two tables above, the superintendent of the experiment says:

"There was a more marked difference in the appearance of the lots than the results show, though the rank would be in the same order as the daily gains. The alfalfa lots fed much more evenly than the sorghum, straw or prairie hay feed lots, and would have brought a better price on the market. It had been expected that all the lots would be sold on their merits, but as a few head in several of the lots were not in first class condition only part of these were sold. Thirty-six head were shipped to market. They averaged 694 pounds and brought \$5.00 on a steady market, netting \$33.00 per head. When bought for the experiment, the fifty-six head cost \$13 each, or \$3.22 per hundred-weight."

| Lot No. | Corn of lot | Average weight at beginning | Average weight at end | Gain per head |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1..... | \$102.91 | 399 | 747 | 328 |
| 2..... | 103.33 | 401 | 696 | 295 |
| 3..... | 106.52 | 418 | 676 | 258 |
| 4..... | 102.20 | 399 | 621 | 222 |
| 5..... | 104.30 | 405 | 668 | 262 |
| 6..... | 104.78 | 404 | 695 | 252 |
| 7..... | 103.78 | 402 | 712 | 310 |

The following shows the selling value of each lot as estimated at the station farm, the value of each lot, together with the net gain per lot:

| Lot No. | Spilling Value | Value of gain per head | Net gain per lot |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1..... | \$5.25 | \$99.75 | \$107.24 |
| 2..... | 5.00 | 279.15 | 57.16 |
| 3..... | 5.00 | 270.50 | 44.91 |
| 4..... | 4.50 | 223.51 | 27.09 |
| 5..... | 4.75 | 253.98 | 59.95 |
| 6..... | 4.50 | 235.93 | 43.28 |
| 7..... | 5.00 | 285.35 | 62.88 |

From a study of the market at the time the thirty-six head were sold, it is thought that the lots would have sold for the price indicated.

Killing Thistles

The Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle can be entirely killed in a single season by a properly worked corn or root crop. The main thing is to keep them from showing above ground. As soon as the thistle is allowed to grow up and develop leaves it commences to store away plant food in its underground stem and roots, so that by the time it is in full bloom it will have stored sufficient food to live through another season, no matter what cultivation is given the land. Where a summer fallow is resorted to there is no trouble in clearing the land of perennial thistles, either by shallow plowing or by using a cultivator with wide points on the teeth, going over the land at least once every three weeks until August.—Simpson Rennie, York Co., Ont.

The Western Fair

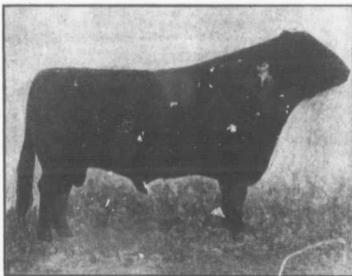
The Western Fair, held at London Sept. 9-17, was up to about its usual mark all round, with a decided advancement in many departments, making the event highly satisfactory to all concerned. Wednesday morning broke with weather cold and wet, and this, settling into a raw, rainy day, kept the crowds that were expected on Farmers' Day, somewhat smaller than the management hoped for. Thursday more than compensated for this, however, by breaking all previous attendance records. The exhibits of live stock were in most cases ahead of last year, and it would seem pertinent to remark that an increase in the prize money offered in this department would be no more than fair to the numerous breeders who have in the past stood faithfully by the Western Fair, and would at the same time attract larger classes and added interest and attendance. The sweepstakes honors brought to the winner no more than a satin ribbon. In the dairy yearling heifer class, heifers in milk and those not, were compelled to show together, a thing manifestly unfair to both. The enterprise of the breeders, whose exhibits attract by far the greater at-

tery, a rangy horse, and a good one, but none too well qualified to win over the second horse, Scottish Baron, owned by Wm. Faulds, and imported by O. Sealy, of Guelph. Many would have placed this good son of Baron's Pride and McGregor dam, first. J. B. Hogate's bounding Tom, a Lord Lothian colt with two good ends, was placed third. He was thinner than the other exhibits after his hard season. Two-year-old honors again went to Dalgetty Bros. for their horse Still Another, a nice, thick, drafty horse; the same place in the year-olds being filled by Jas. Henderson's Lord Cecil, by Drumflower, and from a mare by Baron's Pride, a colt of royal ancestry and individuality to recommend him as well. Seven entries were made for the sweepstakes, which was won by the two-year-old from the stables of Dalgetty Bros.

In the 3-year filly class, A. Aitchison, of Guelph, had it his own way with his good imp. mare Royal Belle, with J. Stewart, of Lobo, for second, while in 2-year-olds, Jas. Henderson, of Belton, got an easy first with a real fine, rangy one, Montrave Maud, a Canadian-bred filly, over a good one, somewhat coarser, shown by Ed. Mc-

ter at our leading shows. Only three entries faced the judge in the aged stallion class. They were three better ones than the same class brought out in Toronto. First place was awarded to Lord Fisher, a well turned and drafty chestnut, owned by R. Miners, of Bothwell, while for second stood a fine looking gray, shown by J. C. McCulloch. Ed. Poole, of London, had another very fair horse for third in Allan of Clockiet. In 2-year-olds, Fisher, of Clinton, got in first, Hogg & Sons, of Thamesford, landed second, with T. K. Kolbflusch, 3rd, in a good colt by Burnbrae. Yearling honors went to A. C. and E. C. Atrill, of Goderich.

Brood mares lined up with McCully & Sons first; E. W. Nixon, of Arva, 2nd, and D. Palmer, of Thorndale, 3rd. The foals with these mares were placed: Nixon's, 1st; McCully, 2nd; Palmer, 3rd. 3-year-old filly or gelding—D. Farrell, of Woodstock, 1st; D. Murray, of Bennington, 2nd, R. and C. Bean, of Brindsley, 3rd. 2-year-olds were lined up: W. Kenneke, Exeter, 1; E. Dale & Sons, Clinton, 2; S. Hunter, 3. In 1-year-olds, J. McCully, of St. Mary's, got 1st; Hunter, 2nd; T. Kolbflusch, of Tavistock, 3rd. Championship for mare any age, went to the exhibit of J. McCully, of St. Mary's.



The Champion Galloway Bull, Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1894. Owned by Lt.-Col. D. McTear, Guelph, Ont.



The Champion Aberdeen-Angus Bull, Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1894. Owned by W. J. Stewart, Lunenburg, Ont.

tendance at large fairs, and who at best can make little over expenses, and perhaps may not draw a single cent, should be met in the same spirit and the response would not fail to be a prompt and liberal one.

CLYDESDALES

The classes in Clydesdales did not bring out any of the exhibits finer in the exhibitors who fought it out so royally at Toronto, but they were of a better class than came out last year. The judges were J. M. Garthouse and J. L. Scott. The aged stallions, first place went to a big, thick, black fellow, The Provost, owned by Dalgetty Bros., London. This horse is a splendid stamp, of great scale and conformation, good, heavy clean bone and good feet, but might stand some improvement in his way of going. Second place was awarded to another of the same stamp, Black Rod, owned by Charles Bean, of Brindsley. He is a bold, active fellow, somewhat lighter than the winner of 1st place. Third place was filled by Sir Reginald, from the stables of J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, also a good one, whose heavy season in the stud placed him in the showing in lighter condition than the others.

In the three-year-olds, Dalgetty Bros. again scored with Arloun Darn-

Clary, of Coldstream. In the yearlings, Aitchison again scored with one of the recent importations of Graham Bros., and the sweepstakes ribbon went to J. Henderson's 2-year-old.

SHIRES

The entries in the Shires were rather light, more so than they ought to be. There were only two aged stallions shown, Desford Marquis, owned by E. C. Atrill, of Goderich, and Moulton Rufus, from the stables of Chas. Bean, of Brindsley, the former getting first place. Two again came forward in the 3-year-class, both from the stables of J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia. First place was given to Nateby Pioneer, a good chestnut with a lot to recommend him. Again in the two-year-olds and yearling classes, Hogate's were the only entries, and the same was the case in the fillies, the only ones shown were two good, red roans, shown by E. Butt & Sons, of Clinton. Mr. J. Davidson, of Ashburn, was to have judged the Shires, but failed to appear, and Mr. C. S. Tomlin officiated.

CANADIAN-BREDS

Stronger inducements might have the effect of filling these classes bet-

The agricultural classes were not stronger than on former occasions, but the exhibits were of fair quality. D. R. Palmer, of Thorndale, came 1st, and D. McIntyre, of Ailsa Craig, 2nd, and E. W. Nixon, of Arva, 3rd, with mare and foal in 3-year filly or gelding. H. G. Mitchell, of Ryvick, got in first; with R. Birch, Ardmore, 2nd, and J. W. Coulter, Talbotville, 3rd. In 2-year-olds there was a strong class of 12 entries, and D. R. Palmer landed 1st; R. Glenn, of Carlow, came 2nd, with R. Hogg, of Thamesford, 3rd. On agricultural teams, J. Duffy came 1st; Kolbflusch, 2nd; and C. Rogers, 3rd. In heavy harness teams, Donovan and Robins, of Seaforth, landed the red with a team rather rangy, but with lots of quality. D. A. Murray, of Bennington, was second, with a big team, one of which was a 3-year-old colt that had not too good action, and W. Fleming, of London, had the third places with a pair of mares that were too thin, and that in better condition might have been better placed.

HACKNEYS

Not up to Toronto, but very creditable, was the general comment. A good son of Square Shot and Miss Baker, shown by A. St. Clair, of Aylmer, got the honors in aged stallions;

Dalgetty Bros., of London, got in second; and Frangley, of Strathroy, came third. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, had two entries also. The last named came to the front in 3-year-olds with his big gaited Thorton Royalty; W. C. Quickfall, of Glenallan, came second in this class, and another good one from the stables of Henderson & Hamilton, Simcoe, was placed third. In two-year-olds the handsome son of Langton, Kenneth, Ridgewood, Danegelt, from the Attrill stables, of Goderich, was first, and Hogate 2nd and 3rd, with two nice chestnuts. There were no yearlings, and the sweepstake ribbon was placed with the 2-year-old winner, Ridgewood Danegelt. The call for brood mares met with only one response, that of J. W. Coulter, Talkoville, whose exhibit afterwards won the sweepstake ribbon for best mare, any age. Three-year-old filly or gelding honors went to F. Kelly, Aylmer, 1st, and W. Hogg & Sons, 2nd and 3rd. In 2-year-olds, E. C. Attrill got 1st, and F. H. Shore in the yearlings.

THOROUGHBREDS

The thoroughbreds had a few good representatives, J. G. Fitzgerald getting 1st and sweepstake ribbon with Governor Grigg; Jas. McKee, of Tecumseh, 2nd, and A. Beaton, of St. Thomas, 3rd. Beaton also won 1st in 3-year-olds. In 2-year-olds, the winner and sole exhibitor was John Coventry, of Woodstock. First or brood mare and foal went to Adam Beck, of London, with 1st for foal; 2nd to Jas. McKee, Lucan, with 3rd for foal. Third for mare, with 2nd for foal, went to Mr. Coventry.

The roadster and light harness classes were very heavy at London. An additional feature of the show this year was the exhibit of Messrs. Hamilton & Hawthorne, and Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, of La Fayette, Ind., of strings of Percherons. The latter firm had some very fine coach stallions and some very inferior Percherons and Belgians, and it is to be hoped that the exhibit of these horses shown at Toronto and London will be all that is required to convince breeders in this country that they are the kind of horses they do not want in their business.

BEEF CATTLE

Perhaps not in the history of the Western Fair has the exhibit of beef cattle been better than this year. We have seen as good lots, perhaps, in the best days of Bow Park and the competitors of that time, and those who remember seeing Rosedale and Queen of Athelstan in the ring sometimes, say they have not been equalled. But certainly no such galaxy of good ones, such rows of first class entries have before been presented to the judges for adjudication, being good proof of our claim, that in Canada we have the breeding ground par excellence for the best improved live stock.

Such a show of Shorthorns and Herefords has not been seen, certainly not the numbers, for the stalls in London's large stabling were not nearly sufficient to accommodate the numbers brought forward. The Western Fair will have to be more generous in providing stabling. Several of the cattle had to be held during the whole exhibition, in open and very poorly protected stalls. Fortunately, perhaps, Col. McCrae's hardy Galloways was the ones that had to take outside stalls, but beside them we noticed several Jerseys, etc.

Although the Shorthorns were without several of the honors in Herefords that made up the number at Toronto, a very strong show was made by those who came on from the National and several new exhibitors. In bulls, three

years and over, only two were in the ring. Watt's white bull being easily first. This bull is better born than when shown at Toronto, where he was a little tender on his feet from too close trimming. Here he was sent to the top of the bull auction, winning the championship for bull any age. Many judges outside the ring thought the honor should have gone to the first prize two-year-old shown by H. Smith, a bull with a splendid wealth of good flesh, and while he cannot be termed a handsome bull, comes more nearly up to the type wanted in the Shorthorn lines than the white, which is a little more old-fashioned. Attrill came second in the two-year-old section, with Goodfellow Bros. third. In yearlings Hon. John Dryden & Son had two excellent entries in the first prize junior and senior yearlings in Toronto. Capt. Robson came third with a good smooth roan. In a ring of 10 bull calves Attrill was first with a good Missie calf, by Chief Ruler. Dryden second, Goodfellow third, and H. Smith fourth. In cows Watt's red and white cow was placed first, and Goodfellow's roan second, a change of places from Toronto; Watt's roan cow was third.

Goodfellows was the only entry in the three-year-olds. Four two-year-old heifers were out with Watts 1st, and 2nd and 3rd to Goodfellows. Twelve handsome heifers came in the ring for one-year-olds, leaving Dryden 1st, Robson 2nd, and 3rd to Watts. In a splendid ring of 24 heifer calves, Watts went properly 1st with the beautiful Fairburn roan heifer calf that was so nearly 1st at Toronto. Dryden was second and third with a right good pair and Goodfellow 4th, leaving two or three very strong groups without a rating in the prize list. Watts got both champions male and female, as well as first for open herd, Goodfellows going 2nd. In the young herd under 2 years, Dryden was 1st and Watts 2nd. H. Smith got 1st for four calves bred by exhibitor, all by Gold Drop, the 1st prize two-year-old, Dryden was 2nd, and Robson 3rd.

In get of bull Dryden was 1st with good ones by Prince Gloster, and H. Smith 2nd, with the get of Gold Drop.

HEREFORDS

Hereford breeders do not bring their exhibits into the ring in as presentable shape generally as the Shorthorns, a gratifying exception being H. D. Smith, who had his lot in charge of W. Norton, and in very attractive form, and carried away the largest share of the prizes. O'Neil Bros. had a profitable looking lot, and got 1st and 2nd with bulls over 3 years. In two-year-olds Smith was 1st, Shippin 2nd with a good one; Hunter, who had not his cattle in as good form as usual, getting 3rd. Goovenkoff, who had a good string at Toronto and came on to London, also got 1st on two-year-olds and Hunter 2nd. In a ring of 12 calves Goovenkoff was 1st with a thick calf, and Hunter got 2nd and 3rd. Four-year-old cows had a ring of 6, with Smith 1st, Hunter 2nd and O'Neil 3rd. In three-year-old cows 8 were in, Smith again going 1st, Goovenkoff 2nd, and O'Neil 3rd. The two-year-olds went in the same order, with 6 yearling heifers in; Smith, O'Neil and Shippin were placed in that order, while with a ring of 11 good heifer calves, Smith went 1st, Hunter 2nd and Goovenkoff 3rd. Champion bull, female, and the herd all went to Smith, Hunter was 2nd on herd and O'Neil 3rd. For four calves Hunter was 1st, Goovenkoff 2nd and O'Neil 3rd.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, H. Jones, White Oak, and Jas. Rowman, Guelph, divided the honors in Potted Angus, and made a good exhibit of this favorite beef breed, but even as in the Hereford class some attention might be profitably given to the attractive appearance of their

exhibit. Stewart got rather the best of the premiums, getting 1st on bull three years or over, 1st on cow, 1st on 2-year-old yearling heifer, champion bull, and 1st for herd. Rowman came a close 2nd, and 1st yearling bull and 1st, 2nd and 3rd on bull calves, 1st and 2nd on three-year-old cow and 1st on two-year-old heifer, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd on heifer calves, and the champion female, and 1st for four calves, his whole exhibit being perhaps the better one. Jones got the prize in the two-year-old bull section.

GALLOWAYS

D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robt. Shaw, Brantford, had all the Galloways shown. Shaw had not quite as good fitting as McCrae, but won out 1st in yearling heifers and heifer calves, McCrae getting all the other 1st premiums. The Galloways are better cattle than they were twenty-five years ago, and with the improved beef form comes more demand for them, and where they have to hustle for a living, with sometimes a very cold snap to contend with, they are becoming favorites.

A very good lot of fat cattle were shown by Lewis & Hamilton, the two veteran competitors in this class, and that for graders. Later on when the Winter Fairs are on the boards these classes come into more prominence and have more admiring than at the Western Fair honors were fairly divided.

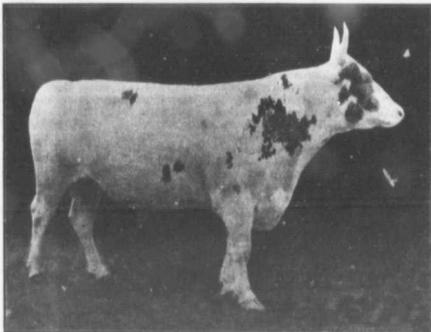
DAIRY CATTLE

There seems to be a "something doin'" among the dairy cattle breeders. They were certainly out this year in force at the Western Show. More exhibitors, with better exhibits and stronger classes than ever before was the general order all round. In the

AYRESHIRE

the honors were contended for by Reford's herd from the Tremlock Farm, W. Ogilvie's, from Lachine Rapids, and W. Stewart, of Menie, Ont. Two entries in the three-year bulls were the well-known, stylish, smooth and symmetrical pair, Reford's "Howie's Fizzaway" and W. Stewart's "Hover a Blink," from his famous cow Jean Armour, and were respectively placed. In 2-year-olds the Ogilvie herd scored with Lessnessock Royal Warrant. Stewart again second with another right good one, Robt. Roy, bred by Cairns Bros, dam Edith, sire Kitchener. In yearlings, Reford got in 1st with Right of Way of St. Annes; the Hunter herd 2nd with Gerclough Royal Edith, and 3rd with Kirkland Ringleader. In the class under 1 year, Ogilvie was 1st with a good one that had to be placed at the head of thirteen good ones, and Reford 2nd and 3rd. The Stewart contributions, though good enough to be right in the money, were too young to show up strong in a class that ought to be divided.

In the aged cows a hard fight was put up all round, but the Ogilvie herd got the honor for Edith of Lessnessock, a good one that was looking just right, while Reford's captured 2nd place with Blue Bell of Hillhouse, who was an easy winner of 1st place at Toronto in 1903. There were only four entries in the 3-year cows—four good ones. After some delay the red was handed out to Bill from St. Annes, who was 1st at Toronto, and 2nd came to W. Stewart, of Menie, with Bessie of Warkworth, who is everything that a dairy cow should be, but lacking somewhat in the size of the winner. Oelivie's Lady Grace of Glenora was 3rd, the place she got at Toronto. Two year heifers came next and Ogilvie's Rose was 1st in it for the red, with the blue reserved for Reford's Belle of St. Annes, a good one with great appearance of



Champion Ayrshire bull Howie's Fizzaway, winner at Toronto, London and Ottawa. Owned by R. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

milk; 3rd going again to Ogilvie. In 1-year heifers, eight grand ones came out, making a strong class. Ogilvie came 1st and 2nd with Madge and Dorothy of Glenora; Stewart 3rd, with Pride of Menie Stock Farm, a model one from Hover a Blink, and whose dam was Moss Rose.

Seven heifer calves came out and again was Ogilvie 1st and 2nd with Sweet Monica and Fairy Queen, while Stewart again was ranked third, this time with Lady Menie, a real topper, that was ranked 1st in strong 6-mos. class at Toronto. In the class for bull, any age, Reford's Fizzaway, champion at Toronto, again asserted his prowess, getting away with the sweepstake ribbon. In female sweepstakes, Ogilvie's Edith, who was placed 5th at Toronto, got the award. For bull and four females, Ogilvie came 1st, with his herd headed by Royal Warrant; Reford 2nd, with herd headed by sweepstakes bull, Howie's Fizzaway, and Stewart 3rd, with Rob Roy at head of herd. For four calves the Ogilvie herd were first, with W. Stewart, of Menie, 2nd. The awards were placed by Geo. McCormack, of Rockton, Ont. The

HOLSTEINS

were out strong and some good classes were forward. Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, was an easy winner in aged bulls, with a good representative of the breed, Schulung de Kol; while G. W. Clemons had forward a good one in Count of Maple Hill, for second. Ed. Scatterd, of Wyton, got third with Alfetta Netherland De Kol.

In 2-year-olds, Rettie again got the red, for Kornelius Posch, a real topper, who got the sweepstakes here and at Toronto; while W. H. Simmons got second place, and first in yearlings, with Count Marceus Schulling, and Rettie second, with Pietrette Posch. Honors for calf under 1 year again went to Simmons on a calf that got third at Toronto, while 2nd place was filled by Rettie who was placed above him there. G. W. Clemons, of St. George, whose exhibit, a much smoother animal, and who got 1st at Toronto, only got 3rd honors.

In aged cows there were four good entries. G. W. Clemons' Helen Cornelius, a cow of splendid dairy conformation and quality, came 1st, and afterwards acquired the sweepstake ribbon. Simmons' Lady Pietrette de Mercedes was 2nd, and Rettie's well known cow, Artis Mink Mercedes, came 3rd. 2-

year-old heifers had five entries, 1st being Rettie's Iantha Jewel; 2nd, Simmons' Lena Cubana 2nd; 3rd going also to Rettie. Under 1 year, there were 9 good entries, Simmons, Rettie and Clemons winning place respectively. For herd of bull and 4 females, Rettie got 1st, Simmons 2nd, and Clemons 3rd. For calves under 1 year, Simmons 1st; Rettie 2nd; Clemons 3rd. M. W. Suhring, of Sebringville, awarded the ribbons, to the general satisfaction.

THE EXHIBITS IN

JERSEYS

were better and more numerous than a year ago. As usual, Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, had a good herd out, and Mr. Duncan, of East Toronto, E. Edmunds & Son, London, Mrs. E. Lawrence, London, and R. Lawson, Nilestown, Ont., were competitors for the honors. B. H. Bull & Son got an easy 1st for herd bull, Blue Blood. They also won 2nd in 2-year-old bulls; 1st for 1 year old and under 1 year, with a good son of Monarch of Brampton; and in the aged cows, 2nd and 3rd, the 2nd prize cow being the sweepstake cow at Toronto. In 3-year cows, 2nd and 3rd were also theirs, with an imported cow that won 1st at Toronto; and 3rd with another importation. In the 2-year heifers, this firm also got 1st and 3rd; 2nd in 1-year heifers; 1st and 3rd, under 1 year; sweepstakes for bull, any age, and for bull and four females, with 1st and 3rd for four calves. M. Duncan of the Don Jersey herd, got 2nd in aged bulls; 2nd in yearlings with a son of Blue Blood; 1st for aged cow; 1st for 3-year cow; 2nd for 2 year heifer; 2nd for under 1 year; 2nd for bull and four females, and 2nd for herd of four calves. Mr. E. Edmunds & Son, of London, got 1st for 2-year bull; 1st for 1-year heifer, and 3rd for bull and four females. Mrs. Lawrence, of London West, got 3rd for yearling bull; 2nd for under 1 year. H. Clondige, of Alba, judged the Jerseys.

SHEP.

The sheep exhibit was a disappointment in the way of numbers, not more than half the usual number being present, and besides the decrease in numbers, the best of the best flocks of the different breeds did not appear, being at home resting for the big contest at St. Louis. Some very good fresh flocks came in and a few from Toronto.

The Leicester were in about the same order with the same exhibit as was shown

at Toronto, the magnificent flock shown by J. T. Gibson, Denfield, being a credit to a breed in any competition in the world. They, with reinforcements from home, will go on to St. Louis. Patricks' flock will also go to the World's Fair. Gibson's flock got mostly all the prizes here.

Telfers' flock, back from showing at Syracuse, and the fresh flock from Val. McEwen's farm filled out the Southdown class. Telfers got all the 1sts and championships, etc., except for ewe lambs, which went to McEwen.

The Shropshire class had J. G. Hamner and J. Lloyd-Jones with their Toronto flocks, and Mr. Wheeler who purchased several at Toronto to take west with him. Lloyd-Jones got all the 1sts on rams, and Hamner all 1sts on ewes. The exhibit was good although not large, and had many imported winners.

The championships were, ram to Lloyd-Jones and ewe to Hamner, Hamner got the flock and the lambs prizes and Lloyd-Jones pen of 5 shearings.

The Leicesters had the best exhibit in the sheep classes. Two new exhibitors had each a very handsome flock, and very nicely brought out, and Leicesters well brought out are always attractive. Frank Kelly, Aylmer, had three beautiful ewe lambs all from one ewe, good enough to take 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. He also got 1st and championships on several 1sts, which was probably the only mistake the judge made in the placing, Smith's 2 shear lamb unplaced being decidedly best. Mr. Woolcott, Kennington, had a handsome lot and got 1st on aged ewe, and some other prizes. A. W. Smith had sent his Toronto flock home, and had a flock forward which had been winning across the continent several years, among them being champion ewe with a shearing, 1st for flock of ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, and 1st for 5 shearings.

Henry had all the Oxfords and made a good show.

R. H. Harding showed a handsome lot of Dorsets, alone in the class, and T. Hardy Shore showed an excellent flock of Cotswolds, the only one shown.

SWINE

The exhibits in swine were considerably stronger than last year, and though many of the breeders are making special efforts this year to visit St. Louis, and not bringing their best herds out, yet the number of exhibitors was larger and the classes stronger. The

YORKSHIRES

were represented by a goodly company of bacon makers in the persons of Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.; H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.; Messrs. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. These entries in aged boars were placed: 1st, Flatt; 2nd, Davis 3rd; first winner by Duke of York, Davis' exhibit, Dalmeny Long Sam, being newly imported from the Rosebery pen. In yearling boars Flatt again was 1st with Duke of York 2nd; 2nd with another good one, Summerhill Eclipse, while Davis was 3rd with Dalmeny Woodstock. In boar under 1 year, Flatt's came in 1st, Davis Summerhill Sensation, an animal that good judges have pronounced the best in Canada; second with another, both of Mr. Flatt's own breeding. Mr. Davis ranking 3rd with a good one, Craigleaf Hero. In boars under 6 mos., Flatt was again 1st with Summerhill Turk; Davis 2nd and 3rd with boars of his own breeding. In a fair class of ten entries. All honors going were Mr. Flatt's in aged sows, sows under 3 years, and 1 year; Mr. Davies getting 3rd in sows under 6 mos. The herd prizes also were awarded to the Millgrove Exhibits. T. Hardy Shore acted as judge.

BEKSHIRES

were out strong. Mr. W. H. Durham, of Toronto, having recently made some costly importations from England, and having around him a large and very superior stock of his own breeding, came in for a fair share of the prizes. Jas. McEwen, of Ketch, and W. Wilson, of Brampton, also showed fine lines. There were 4 entries in aged boars, Durham getting 1st for his Big Ben; McEwen 2nd for Snelgrove Boy, and W. Wilson 3rd, for a good type hog, bred by W. H. Durham. In year-olds, Durham took 1st with Baron Lee 5th, and Wilson 2nd and 3rd. Under 1 year prizes went, 1st to Durham; 2nd and 3rd to Wilson, who also took 1st and 2nd for boar under 6 mos., McEwen getting 2nd. In sows, Durham captured 1st and 2nd, Dewar, of Ketch, getting 3rd, the Durham contingent being outstanding winners, the ones he is taking to St. Louis. In 1 year and over class, Durham got 1st and 2nd for 6 entries, Wilson getting 3rd. The class under 1 year was a close one with Wilson 1st; Durham 2nd, and McEwen 3rd. Under 6 months class had 15 entries, a very strong class, in which Wilson won out with 1st and 3rd; Dewar 2nd. Herd prize of boar and 3 sows was easy for Durham, with 1st and 2nd. Boar and 4 of his get was won by McEwen, the same 4 winning for boar and 4 pigs. G. Green, of Fairview, awarded the prizes, and perhaps favored the thick style of pig, but rather than the one with bacon possibilities.

FAMWORTHS

were stronger than last year by the addition of one or two new exhibitors. A. Elliott & Son, of Galt, got 1st for aged boar; 1st and 3rd on boar under 1 year; 3rd on 2-year sows; 2nd and 3rd on 1 year sows; 2d 3rd on sow under 6 mos.; 2nd on boar and 3 sows; and 2nd on boar and 4 of his get and sow and 4 of her pigs. D. Douglass & Son, of Boronia, got away with 2nd in aged boar; 1st and 2nd on boar under 2 years; 1st and 3rd on boar under 1 year; 1st and 3rd on boar under 6 mos.; 1st and 2nd on 2-year sow; 1st on sow under 2 years; 1st, 2nd and 3rd for sows under 1 year; 1st and 2nd for sow under 6 mos.; 1st for boar and 3 sows, and boar and 4 of his get, and sow and 4 of her pigs. W. Wiley, of Westbeach, got 3rd place on boar under 2 years; 2nd on boar under 6 mos. Mr. Peter Ford, of Parkhill, made the awards.

CHESTER WHITES

were rather a mixed lot, of rather different types. Mr. D. DeCoursey, of Boronia, Ont., was the highest bidder, and divided honors with W. E. Wright, of Glenworth. Some good classes were forward, with not a few individuals of the first length and depth. Mr. D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove, acted as judge.

THE DAIRY

The new \$10,000 dairy building attracted no small amount of interest. The structure is certainly a handsome one in so far as outside appearances are concerned, but one must confess to a slight feeling of disappointment upon arrival on the inside. However, it is a great improvement upon the old accommodation for dairy products at London, and the management of the Western Fair is to be congratulated upon the equipment for cheese and butter provided. The butter-making compartment is adequate, though a better arrangement of the seats so that visitors would not have to climb so high would be an improvement. Though meeting the present requirements, it

were a pity that the building had not been a few feet larger each way so as to make room for expansion and growth.

In the new building this year was gathered the largest exhibit of cheese ever made at the Western. There was, at least, a third more entries than last year, and if the increase keeps up it will be necessary to cut down the number of cheese required with each entry. Mr. J. B. Muir, Ingersoll, Ont., judged both the cheese and butter. He pronounced the quality of the former not up to that of other years, the chief defect being in flavor. The awards are as follows: **August Colored**—1, R. L. Green, Trowbridge; 2, John Brodie, Mapleton; 3, Frank Travis, Courtland; 4, A. E. Gracey, Dorchester; 5, J. W. Clarridge, Glen Huron.

August White—1, W. R. Stacey, Fullarton; 2, W. D. Angus, Attwood; 3, R. L. Green; 4, Miss Mary Morrison, Newry; 5, H. Christie, Woodstock.

June and July Colored—1, J. S. Isard, Paisley; 2, J. W. Clarridge; 3, John Connolly, Malcom; 4, W. Hamilton, Listowel.

June and July White—1, J. S. Isard; 2, R. Cuddie, Woodstock; 3, Mary Morrison; 4, H. Christie.

The butter display was of the usual character and was neatly displayed in handsome refrigerators in the new building. The awards were as follows:

Creamery, 50 lb. package—1, F. E. Brown, Winchester; 2, Wm. Waddell, Kerwood; 3, Geo. Balkwill, Lafontaine; 4, Nelson Creamery Association, Nelson, Ont.

Creamery, pound prints—1, Wm. Waddell; 2, Roy E. Fraser, St. Thomas; 3, W. K. McLeod, Vanneck; 4, Nelson Creamery Association; 5, Geo. Balkwill.

Farm Dairy, 20 lb. packages—1, Miss M. Hunter, Rockton; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 3, Mrs. Wm. Whyte, Mitchell; 4, Duncan Stewart, Hampstead.

Farm Dairy, pound prints—1, Mrs. David McGregor, London Junction; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong; 3, Miss M. Hunter; 4, Mrs. Wm. Whyte.

The butter-making competition as usual attracted a lot of interest and most of the trials were keenly contested. Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief Instructor for Western Ontario, and Mr. Fred Dean, of Strathroy, acted as judges and gave instructive addresses during the competition. The successful ones were:

Professionals—1, W. M. Waddell, Kerwood; 2, Miss Mary Green, Loyl; 3, Miss Jeannette Stewart, Hampstead; 4, Miss Martha Hunter, Rockton.

Non-Professionals—1, Miss Annie S. Orr, Galt; 2, Chas. Rogers, Dorchester; 3, Miss E. A. Valens, Valens, Ont.

FRUIT, FLOWERS, ROOTS AND GRAINS

The agricultural hall was well filled with a good display of fruit, flowers, roots and grains. Peaches and plums were weak, but the show of apples, pears and grapes was good. London always has a good flower show, and though not as large as Toronto, was equal to it in point of quality. There was a fair display of roots and grains.

POULTRY

London always puts up a first-class poultry show and this year's display was no exception to the rule. The show was particularly strong in the utility kinds. But strange to say White Rocks were ahead of the Barred Rocks in point of number, and a very fine display they made. Other

classes were up to the usual standard in quality and numbers, excepting, perhaps, the White Wyandottes, which for some reason or other that can be best explained by the breeders themselves, were present in very small numbers. The poultry building, however, was filled to the brim, and there was not an empty coop to spare.

Prince Edward Island

Sept. 17, 1904.

The late heavy rains have put the lands in prime condition for plowing. A terrific gale set in Sept. 15, but was fortunately of short duration. Some trees were uprooted and fences blown down. Several of our farmers have finished threshing. It is said that the yield of grain is not as large as last year. Potatoes are very large, and very little signs of blight up to Sept. 15. Corn looks excellent. The after-grass is very good and cows are milking fairly well.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, qr. per lb., 6 to 9c., small, 8 to 12c.; straw, pressed, per ton, \$6; lamb, per qr., 6 to 7c. per lb.; cattle, dressed, 10 to 8c.; butter, fresh, 22c. tub, 15c.; eggs per doz., 17 to 18c.; flour, \$2.50 per cwt., oatmeal per lb., 2½ to 3c.; chickens, 40 to 45c. per pr.; plums per qt., 7c.; cranberries, 9c.; crab apples, per qt.; green tomatoes, per pk., 15c.; corn per doz., 12c.; celery per head, 4 to 5c.; onions per lb., 2½ to 3c.; apples per bush, 40 to 50c.; cream, 20c. per qt.; mackerel, fresh, 25c. each, and very scarce; fresh codfish and haddock, 8 to 10c. each; hay per cwt., 70 to 75c.; oats, 37c. per bus.; potatoes, per bus., 25c.; milk, 3½ to 6c. per can.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef, per lb., 5½ to 6c. per carcass; butter, 18 to 20c. per lb.; calf skins, per lb., 4c.; eggs, 12 to 14c.; hay, loose \$12.00 per ton; straw, pressed, \$5 per ton; black oats, 36c. per bus., white, 32c.; pork, 3½ to 4c. per lb.; potatoes, per bus., 30c.; wheat, per bus., 75 to 80c.

We are informed that F. Boyce, Southport, sent by express to Montreal, on Sept. 9, a shipment of strawberries. At a meeting of the cheese board on Sept. 9, an innovation was introduced by the placing of 700 lbs. of butter, 50-lb. boxes, on the board, by East River factory. 19c. was offered by Mr. Biffin, but this was not accepted.

The condensed milk factory Co. were recently paying 90c. per cwt. for milk. They find it hard to obtain as much milk as they require.

There are six poultry fattening stations in operation on P.E.I. this year, as follows:

Vernon River Bridge, Robert Furness; Alberton, H. J. Mattes; Eldon, Robert Leonard; Glenora, David McDonald; Montague, Bridge, W. Campbell; Mount Stewart, M. Pigott.

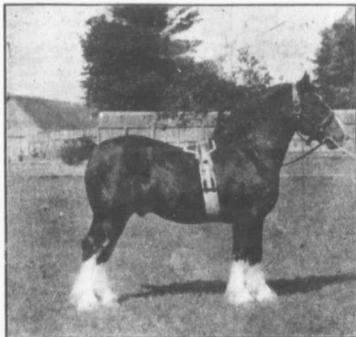
The operators show and explain to the farmers how the work of fattening is done. The work of each station is confined to fattening enough chickens for the demand for chickens. About 200 chickens are kept at one time. Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes are preferred. Only good birds will be bought this year and 7 cents per pound will be paid for these at the stations. Each operator is expected as far as possible to find a suitable market for the birds fattened at his station. The demand for chickens fattened at the stations is very brisk, and it is expected that the ruling price will be from 11c. to 13c. per lb. The stations are under the supervision of Mr. F. E. Eford, Acting Chief of the Poultry Division. A.R.

The Ottawa Fair

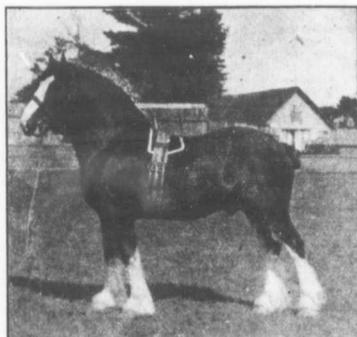
The Central Canada Exhibition, held at Ottawa, September 16 to 23rd, 1904, in common with similar events of the kind throughout Canada, shows considerable advancement over previous years. The somewhat uncomfortably cool weather which prevailed, undoubtedly retarded numbers from attending particularly on Wednesday, the leading day of the show. However, the attendance was large enough all through to make the gate receipts satisfactory. Exhibitors of live stock were annoyed by the cool weather, particularly the horsemen, a large number of the animals on the grounds taking cold, and the necessity of keeping doors open for visitors to pass through did not mend matters. The Fair was well patronized, both by exhibitors and visitors, and the main building, the machinery hall, the dairy and honey building classes were well filled with exhibits worth looking at. Quebec had this year the honor of winning the championship in the dairy departments. The new stock pavilion was set apart for the use of the poultry exhibitors, and fanciers availed themselves of this to the limit, and there was a very large number of them to the front.

awards made with less loss of time with a single judge acting than is the case when two or three are at the bat. In the aged stallions a number of the same royal class were forwarded that met at Toronto, from the stables of Graham Bros., Claremont; Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus; T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., and R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que. First honors were again captured by Graham Bros.' Royal Baron, with the Casabianca colt, King's Crest, from the same stables for second. For third place the judge here saw fit to reverse the placing at Toronto, and give the place to the Ethiopia colt, Rejected, shown by R. Ness & Sons, over the Toronto choice, Messrs. Smith & Richardson's Baron Garty, a decision so little to the mind of the exhibitors of Baron Garty, that they withheld their entries from the succeeding classes. In the three-year-olds the competition was between Graham Bros., Hassard and Ness, J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, and G. Stewart, of Howick, Que. First again went to Graham Bros. for their premier colt Baron Sterling, with second place for Hassard's good going son of Gallant Chattan, Bogside, with third also to

any age, an honor that has been won in Canada by many an inferior horse, but never by a better. As at Toronto, visitors at the ringside were very much impressed with the kind of horses brought out by the leading importers this year: Graham Bros., three horses, Royal Baron, King's Crest, and Baron Sterling; Smith & Richardson's Baron Garty, and their splendid two-year-old Carlist; T. H. Hassard's Cawdor Cup, and R. Ness's Rejected make as goodly a company as any critic or fancier could wish for, and far better than Canada has ever before seen. The classes in Shires were rather light, with some good useful horses out. In the class for aged stallions first place was awarded to Flagship, now six years old, owned by J. J. Anderson, of Dominionville, Ont. He is a horse of light scale, but blocky and well made, with good action, and a general make up that reminds one of his famous half-brother Belshazzar. Second place was given to T. Fleming. The only entries in the two and three-year-old classes were by J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, Ont., and Lennoxville, Que., and they were a good lot of representatives of the breed. Sweepstake honors were given to J. J. Anderson's aged stallion Flagship, but, owing to his lack of size and condition, his claim to the



Imported Cl. deadale stallion, King's Crest, winner of second prize in aged stallion class, Toronto and Ottawa, 1904. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.



Champion Clydesdale stallion of Canada, 1901, Royal Baron Sterling, winner at Toronto and Ottawa, Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

A feature of the events was the number of gold medals and special prizes offered, amounting to 43 in all, in most cases competed for by large classes. In live stock the exhibits were more numerous and generally of better quality than last year. In the poultry classes there was competition lacking, and in these the exhibits brought out were worthy of the prize money anyway. In the Short-horns, Ayrshires, Holstein and Jersey classes there was a great improvement in the quality of the individuals offered for inspection. Strong classes of Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire swine were out, and the classes in sheep were mostly well filled. The show in horses was both interesting and strong all round, the interest taken in horse-breeding in this district being worthy of note. Among the Clydesdales the interest was almost as strong as at Toronto, where the splendid classes, representing the care, judgment and money of Canada's leading importers and breeders, met for the first time this year. Here the leaders met once more, to fight Toronto's battle over again. The awards were placed by Mr. G. Grey, of Newcastle, Ont., not in all cases to the general satisfaction, but at all events, conclusions were reached quiet, and

the same exhibitor, for a finely turned and good sized fellow by the well known sire Ornament. In two-year-olds Graham Bros. again captured the first, with a flashy fellow, Fairy King, while Ness got second money on his Baron's Pride-McGregor colt Adam Bede, with third to Hassard's exhibit, a colt similar in type to the winner of first place. The only one-year old forward was Graham Bros.' Monierif Baronet. The class for three-year-olds marcs brought out new talent. With Graham Bros. Toronto Champion, and Smith & Richardson's stable out of the ring, the only exhibitors out were T. H. Hassard, with his good mare Lady Richardson, and R. Ness & Sons' entry, a new one not forward before. First honors went to the stables of Hassard. In the two-year-olds Graham Bros.' Juliet got first, with a filly of good useful kind shown by R. Stewart, Aylmer, second, and third to the exhibit of R. McLatchie, of Gattineau Point. There were only two entries in the yearling class, first going to Graham Bros. and second to P. Robertson. Diploma for best mare, any age, was won by Graham Bros. with their two-year-old mare Juliet. Baron Sterling was selected from the string of first prize winners as the best stallion,

honor looked rather slight. There were no entries in mares. About a dozen entries in all contended the list of the General Purpose Horses, only two entries for mare with foal, first going to J. Ross, of Mossgrove, and second to R. Ratcliffe, of Simmons, P.Q. The following are the awards: Brood mare with foal, first, J. Ross, Mossgrove; second, A. Ratcliffe, Simmons, P.Q. Mare or gelding, four years, first, J. Gorman, Hurdman's Corners; second, J. Callander, N. Gomer. Filly or gelding, three years, A. Ratcliffe; second, J. Sheriff, Rockland, Ont. Filly or gelding, two years, first, J. Callander; second, W. Gorman; third, S. Stewart, Aylmer, Ont. Filly or gelding, one year, first, S. Duncan, Johnston's Corners.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES

Mare and foal, one entry, H. Hardy, Bowesville. Mare or gelding, four years, A. Stewart, Dalmeny; J. McGee, N. Grove; G. Stewart, Howick, P.Q. Filly or gelding, three years, R. N. Harris, J. McGee, S. Stewart, Aylmer. Filly or gelding, two years, W. Gorman, H. Hardy. Filly or gelding, one year old, first, A. Sharpley, Gattineau Point, Fod of 1004, W. Allen, Hull; H. Hardy, Bowesville.

HEAVY DRAUGHT, CANADIAN BREED

Some fair classes were forward. The first age stallions were fought out between J. G. Clark's Woodroffe Ploughboy, J. Gorman's Young Tofty, by Tofty imp, and a good drafty brown calf by old Grandeur, owned by R. N. Harris, of Gaitneau. The latter got first place, with Tofty for second. None of the succeeding classes had more than two entries; the awards were: Stallion, three years, first, R. W. McLatchie, Gaitneau; second, H. Reid & Co., Hintonburg. Stallion, two years, first, T. A. Hand & Co., Hazeldean, Ont. Stallion, one year, first, R. N. Harris; second, C. W. Baker, Gaitneau. Brood mare with foal, W. P. Hardman, Hardman's Bridge. Three-year filly or gelding, W. Allan, Simmons, P.Q.; second, C. W. Baker, Gaitneau. Two-year filly or gelding, R. W. McLatchie, Gaitneau. One year filly or gelding, no entries. Mare, any age, five entries, A. Spratt, Johnston's Corners. Stallion and three of his get, was won by the last named exhibitor, who also captured first for heavy draught team.

A number of Belgian and Norman Percheron stallions were on the grounds, horses, as is usual among these breeds, with fine tops and good necks, and pumping, and it is gratifying to observe that the farmers of Quebec are turning their attention to the more useful and saleable breeds, the Clydes and Shires. The fancy light horses were out strong, and the light harness rings, carriage, coach and roadster, was a field of common interest to citizens and farmers alike. The Hackneys had good representatives, both from the stables of the importers and breeders. Bell Boy, a rangy chestnut with a beautifully set head and neck, a horse well known to the talent, came in for first in the aged stallion class. There were eight entries in this class, and second place went to a fine handsome black with white markings, Smylett's Performer, owned by J. J. Anderson, of Dominionville. Third place was awarded to T. H. Hassard's fine thick chestnut, Borrow Moss, and there were several good ones outside the money. In the three-year-olds Hassard again captured first place with a fine topky chestnut, second place being well filled by the winner of first place in Toronto Thornton Royalty, a mover of the sensational kind, owned by J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia. Hamilton & Hawthorne had in the third entry, who came in for third place. He is a nice brown and a good goer. Hogate's two entries had first and second in the two-year class, and T. Irving, of Manchester, was the only exhibitor in yearlings. R. Ness & Sons' Bell Boy was awarded sweepstake. The exhibits in mares were rather light, in single exhibit in the class for mare with foal, from the Mount Victoria Farms at Hudson Heights, and a three-year filly from W. C. Edwards' farm at Rockland, made up the three exhibits in this class. The Edwards filly was awarded sweepstake for females. In the

THOROUGHBREDS

the entries were light. There were two in the aged stallion class, that of J. Murray, of Hamilton, and E. W. Clark, of Ottawa, which were placed in order named. Only one entry came out in three-year-olds, no entries in younger classes or mares. The sweepstake was awarded to the exhibit of Mr. Murray. Quite a number of

STANDARD-BREDS

were forward, though no class was filled, the most of the prizes going to G. W. Higginson, who captured all firsts, except three and two-year stallion, the former going to G. Jordan, of St. Catharines, and the latter to J. Kerr, of Perth. R. Stewart, of Aylmer, got second for aged stallion, with J. Kelly,

of Pembroke, third. Mr. Stewart also won second for two-year-old stallions.

CATTLE

The exhibits in cattle were considered stronger, in point of quality at least, than those of last year. In Shorthorns several good herds were out, including those of W. B. Watt's Sons, of Salem, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; G. A. Drummond, P.Q.; Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.; and others. The majority of the prizes went to the Watt herd, first for aged bulls going to Valasco 40th, also winner at London. They also captured second for two-year-old bull, first for their aged cow, Gem of Bellechin, also winner at London, and winner of championship last year at Toronto and London. There also was first and third for yearling heifer, and first for heifer calf. Their winner in the yearling heifer class, Tiny Maud, was placed by the judge as the championship female. They also captured the prize for best herd. The Drummond herd came in for second honors for aged bull. He was the champion bull here last year, beating Edwards' bull, Marquis of Zenda. This herd also won third for two-year bull. W. C. Edwards' herd got second place, winning first for bull calf, third for two-year heifer, and second for heifer calf. The herd prize for young stock owned and bred by exhibitor went to this herd also. Goodfellow Bros. came in for a good share of the winnings, getting first for two-year bull, first for yearling bull, second and third for bull calf, second for aged cow, two-year and one-year heifer, and third for heifer calf. In other breeds there was not very strong competition, in fact there was none at all.

A strong herd of Herefords was to the front from the Ingleside herd of H. D. Smith, of Compton, P.Q. Dozen head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle of the prize-winning kind were brought out by W. R. Stewart, of Lucasville, Ont. Gaitneau's were represented by that staunch breeder and exhibitor, Col. D. A. McRae, of Guelph, Ont. In the dairy herds there was more competition, a strong aggregation of

AYRSHIRES

being out as usual. The prizes were awarded by Mr. A. Hume, of Menie, Ont., and it is a pleasant duty to record that the work was done to the general satisfaction. Honors in aged bulls went to the smart, handsome and stylish bull Howie's Fitzway, shown by R. Reford, with second to R. Hunter & Son's Lessnessock King of Beauty, the exhibit of D. Cummings, of Russell, third, and W. Wylie, of Howick, P.Q., fourth. In two-year bulls, Black, of Lachute, was first, and W. W. Ogilvie, of Lachine Rapids, was second. In yearling bulls Reford again had first honors, with R. Hunter & Sons second, and fourth to W. W. Ogilvie. Bull under one year, first, Ogilvie; second and third, Reford, with fourth again to Ogilvie. Bull under six months, first, Wylie; second, Reford; third and fourth, J. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place. Milch cow, first and second, Hunter; third, Ogilvie; fourth, Reford. Three-year-old cow, first, Reford; second and third, R. Hunter & Sons; fourth, Reford. Two-year-old heifer, first and third, Ogilvie; second, Reford; fourth, Hunter. Yearling heifer, first and second, Ogilvie; third, Hunter; fourth, Yuill. Senior heifer calf, first, Yuill; second, third and fourth, W. W. Ogilvie. Junior heifer calf, D. Cummings; second, J. Yuill; third, J. G. Clarke. The award of diploma for best herd was a reversal of London, first going to R. Hunter & Sons, with second to Reford. Hunter's cow, Bloomer, was awarded the cham-

ionship in the female class, while W. W. Ogilvie won first and second in the young heifers. For dry cow J. W. Woods won first place.

HOLSTEINS

There were three good herds of Holsteins out. Brown Bros., of Lym, Ont. got all the first prizes, except that for two-year bulls, which was taken by the exhibit of Gilroy & Son, of Glen Bell. The Lym herd also captured second for yearling bull, first for aged cow, third for yearling heifer, second and third for heifer under one year, and third for heifer calf under six months, together with all herd prizes. Gilroy & Sons got second on bull calf under six months, third on aged cow, second on three-year cow and two-year heifer, and second on calf under six months. J. P. Hopkins, Ottawa, got second on aged bull, third going to Robert Bow, of Lachute, who also got second for yearling heifer. J. F. Richardson, of South March, got second on two-year bull, third on aged cow under one year. There were three exhibitors in

JERSEYS

these being B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton; F. S. Wetherall, of Cookshire, P.Q.; and J. Alexander, of Billingsbridge, Ont. B. H. Bull & Son captured all firsts in these classes except that for one year bull, which was taken by Wetherall, also all seconds except two-year bull and heifer calf under six months. Both these prizes were won by Wetherall. Alexander got third place on aged and yearling bull, while Wetherall got third on aged and yearling females and heifer calf under one year. Bull & Son got all herd prizes.

(Continued on page 731.)

STOCK FOODS

Never was the country so flooded with "stock foods" and veterinary preparations as at the present time. Fortunes are being spent in advertising some of them. They come and go yearly. The life of the majority of them is from three to five years and this varies in accordance with the capital behind them. Those that have come and gone are many and those that are going are not few. The test to be applied to them is the test of economy. Is there a profit in their use? If not, no amount of advertising will hold the trade. Time is sure test. Herbageum has not only stood the test of twenty years but the demand for it has steadily increased during that time and it has almost entirely overcome the prejudice that was almost universal. The removal of this prejudice has opened the way for "Stock Foods" and the market is being exploited by them to such an extent that the farmer becomes confused and looks upon them as "All pretty much alike," but this is an error. The "get rich quick" man is behind many of these things, and where he is at work the profits of the farmer are given little consideration. Such as these are not in business to stay but to get rich quick. They have not studied the matter of aromatic and know nothing of the economy of feeding.

Here is where Herbageum differs from other preparations making the same claims. This is a well filled percentage of profit for the man who feeds Herbageum regularly than there is for the manufacturers of it. This is the secret of success. This is why Herbageum stands and why every man who has a knowledge of it has a good word for Herbageum.

Forestry on the Farm

By C. W. NASH

So long as there were extensive woodlands, easily accessible, from which we could obtain all the lumber required, it appeared unnecessary to bestow any care in our methods of planting them. They were cut in such a wasteful manner, as to render the reproduction of the trees a matter of mere chance, or in many cases an impossibility. Of late, however, the necessity for the maintenance of a proper proportion of woodland in the agricultural area of the country has been forced upon us, and farmers and land owners generally have realized that not only must existing wood lots be maintained and increased, but that a large area of what is now waste and unprofitable land must be planted with trees, in order that the best general agricultural results may be attained.

In some parts of the country there are wood lots in the possession of farmers which have been regularly and systematically cut, but which show no signs of deterioration, simply because the work has been properly done; in the majority of cases, however, the trees have been cut and sold upon no system at all, the result being that the wood lot, as it now stands, is of little or no value, and its prospects for reproduction, unless immediately cared for, very poor. In these cases the farmers do not seem to have known that a wood lot can and will reproduce itself indefinitely, and improve in quality merely by judicious cutting and the protection of the young growth, which springs up in the openings made by the axe.

During the coming winter it is probable that the usual amount of work will be done in the wood lot, in order to provide necessary timber, fire wood, etc. This work can and should be done, so as not only to provide the needed material, but also to improve the remaining trees and provide for a supply for the future. In making these cuttings, I would urge that the greatest possible care be exercised in thinning the trees along the banks of streams, about springs or other natural reservoirs of water, so that a proper cover of foliage be maintained to protect the soil beneath, and retard evaporation. Trees which are matured should be cut, both to realize their immediate value and because their removal will have a beneficial effect on the growth below and about them. In doing this the suggestions made under "Improvement Cutting" should be followed.

IMPROVEMENT CUTTING

In order to manage the wood lot properly it is essential to know the nature, habits and peculiarities of the various species of trees of which it is composed; this knowledge was general among the farmers of the last generation, but unfortunately is rare now. When endeavouring to improve the stand of timber on an old wood lot, and at the same time obtain from it sufficient of its products to make it pay its way, particular attention should be paid to the conditions required by the various classes of trees, it is proposed to encourage to occupy the land; the points to consider, perhaps, being the relative height, growth, and the light requirement or shade endurance of each kind of tree. Speaking generally, it may be said, that a variety of species, growing close together in the younger stages, and thinned as occasion may require, will most quickly establish good forest conditions, at the same time it must be borne in mind that while some species can endure, and indeed require, overhead shade during the first few years of their lives, yet after that period is

passed, they must have light from above in order to attain their best development. Therefore, in seeking to produce a wood lot composed of a variety of species, the different kinds must be so grouped and managed that densely shading trees will not outgrow and over-top the light needing, the latter must either have the start of the former or be quicker growers.

While light from above is essential in order that the leaves of trees should perform their functions; light from the side is detrimental to the form development of a tree grown for utility purposes. What is required, is a long clean shaft or trunk which will carry its crown high up beyond the shade.

In order to obtain this, the growing space of each tree should be as narrow as possible, so that the lower branches shall be so closely shaded by neighbouring growth as to be unable to perform their functions. If the side light is thus cut off the lower branches will die when quite small and break off; new wood soon forms over the scars, and a long clear trunk is produced. Different species afford different amounts of shade, and in proportion to the shade which they afford can they endure shade. The beech, sugar maple and spruce, which maintain a large amount of foliage under their own crown, show that their leaves can live and perform their functions with a small amount of light. On the other hand, the black walnut, locust, poplars and tamarac show by the manner in which their crowns thin out that their leaves require more light, so that the shade endurance of a tree may be fairly judged from the amount of shade it gives.

In most old and unused wood lots, the majority of the trees of any size now standing are of very inferior quality, the best having been cut out as required, with more regard to the convenience of the cutter than to the effect upon future growth. If cutting is now to be done, the first care should be to rid the land of this poor stuff, wherever it can be done, without too much exposure of the soil, or making to great a break in the crown cover, for should too great an exposure be made, a growth of grass and weeds will spring up, which will greatly deteriorate the soil and be fatal to the natural reproduction of trees. Hence the weeding process in some cases must be extended over several seasons. It is particularly important that care be exercised in this matter, because all success in the future management of the wood lot depends upon the continuance of favorable light and soil conditions, should these be prejudiced by careless cutting, the improvement process will be slow and difficult.

It is probable that in many cases the wood lot will be required to furnish a necessary quantity of sound timber for home use or market; if so the trees selected for removal should be chosen largely with reference to the trees which are to remain. In deciding which are to be cut and which are to stay, the important point to be considered is not so much which will make the most and best lumber now, as which will make the best growth in the next few years, or when they reach full maturity. Of course, where there are mature trees these should be selected and their full value realized, and where two good trees are exposed to each other, the least promising should be cut out.

By the exercise of a few precautions in the young saplings, which are to produce the future wood crop, may be saved from injury. When cutting a tree standing over and surrounded by young growth, the tree should be felled

upon its longest and heaviest branches, in this way the space struck by its crown will be as narrow as possible, and but few of the small trees will be broken by the side sweep of the branches. Also, all trees should be worked up as soon as possible after cutting, and the brush from the tops scattered about instead of being piled. Treated in this way it decays much more quickly, and readily permits the germination and growth of seedlings.

If, when making cuttings for the wood supply, the future welfare of the wood lot is borne in mind, it should seldom be necessary to make "improvement cuttings," simply for the sake of helping the wood lot. Every tree taken out, if it is judiciously done, will afford all the aid the young trees require to enable them to develop to their fullest capacity.

♠ Topping Sugar Bees

By using care in topping sugar beets, farmers can reduce the tare considerably, and by this means add to the net price received. The tare room in a sugar factory is the most important part of the sugar house to the farmer. In most factories, a basket of beets is taken from the load, whether it be a carload or a wagon load, and from this the load is paid for.

This shows how important it is to top the beets carefully, for if half a dozen in the basket are topped too high, the tare may be very unjust to the rest of the load. It is important that the tops of the beets should be cut off down to the neck, so as to include with the top portion of the beet the part to which the leaves have been attached. This removes all portions containing the mineral salts, which are so objectionable in a factory.

♠ Seed Corn

A great many farmers last spring had difficulty in getting seed corn that would grow. In this country there are, perhaps, only a few sections where corn can be grown to a sufficiently mature stage to produce good seed. It would be profitable for farmers in these sections, however, to grow seed corn for the other districts where it cannot be grown successfully. By giving some attention to the selection and maturing of the seed this could be done with profit to all concerned.

It is, perhaps, too late to give any advice as to selecting the ears from the stalks this season, but some hints as to handling seed corn after the selection is made may be given as soon as taken from the fields the seed should be placed over a dry floor. One ear should not be placed over another. There should be good ventilation in the room. After the corn is thoroughly air dried there will be little danger from frost during the winter. The corn, however, should be kept free from dampness. Corn for seed should not be pulled before it is out of the milk stage, and it is better if not gathered until it is fully ripened. Select ears about the medium size, handle carefully and keep dry and good seed for next season will be available.

♠ Soft Corn

In the central and northern portions of the Western States another year of soft corn is predicted, and farmers are already being advised as to how best to feed it. Soft corn is only of use for feeding purposes, and to know its actual feeding value will help the feeder very much.

Investigation has proven that sound dry matter of the dry matter of soft corn, which is not moldy or decayed, is

equal to the dry matter of fully matured corn. But there is not so much dry matter in soft corn as in the matured kind, and bulk for bulk it will not go so far. For feeding young cattle the dry matter of soft corn is worth more than the dry matter of matured corn, but for finishing steers it would not be as good as the latter, as it is lacking in the starchy element.

Building Up Worn-out Lands

The Ohio Experiment Station, in a press bulletin on suggestions concerning the use of fertilizers, gives the following system of management for soils which have been depleted by exhaustive cropping:

(1) Apply stable manure to land intended for corn, using it at the rate of 8 to 10 tons per acre. If possible, let the manure be taken directly from the stable to the field, and if it has been dusted during accumulation with acid phosphate or raw phosphate rock, its effectiveness will be greatly increased for most soils.

(2) A crop of wheat or oats may follow corn treated as above, without further manuring or fertilizing, and if clover be seeded to the crop, the clover sod to be manured and planted to corn (or potatoes) thus establishing a rotation in which clover is grown every third season in alternation with a manured and cultivated crop, the best conditions of fertility recovery will have been provided and a gradual increase in productiveness may be expected.

(3) If a second crop of small grain be grown (as wheat after oats) it will be necessary to manure again or else use a complete fertilizer (the maximum yield is obtained) in the proportion of ammonia, however, need not exceed two or three per cent. Clover should be sown with this crop.

(4) If, for any reason, a third crop of grain be grown before clover comes into the rotation it should receive a fertilizer containing 4 to 6 per cent. ammonia, applied at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre. Such cropping is likely to prove less profitable than where clover is more frequently grown.

(5) When clover fails to prosper on land that has been liberally manured or fertilized, making a fair stand, perhaps, but showing a weak growth after the wheat has been taken off and finally dying out altogether in spots, the use of lime is indicated. Present indications are that lime will produce more clover when applied to a crop preceding the wheat by one or two seasons than when applied to the crop with which the clover is sown. No definite quantity of lime can be stated for all conditions, but it is safe to use a ton to the acre.

(6) If a farmer's present system of management does not provide sufficient stable manure to carry out this plan, then it is time to readjust that system; for the Ohio farmer who undertakes to bring up an exhausted soil to a profitable state of productivity through the use of commercial fertilizers alone will generally find that the margin between cost of production and value of crop will leave him a very meagre compensation for his labor.

Canadian Cider in England

Some samples of Canadian cider were forwarded through the chief of the Markets Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to the Imperial Institute of London, England, to be tested. The director of the Institute, Mr. W. R. Dunstan, in his report to the Minister of Agriculture, says:

"The cider was a bright yellow color and clear, but each bottle contained a slight sediment. It had a slightly sour fruity odour and a sweet palpable

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taste. Only a very few bubbles of gas escaped when the bottles were opened, so that the cider was practically quite flat on arrival. Both specimens rapidly deteriorated on keeping, after a portion of the liquid had been removed from the bottles for analysis, notwithstanding the fact that a trace of salicylic acid was found to have been added as a preservative and that the bottles were stored in a cool place. In one case the liquid had become quite turbid by the second day and further fermentation, accompanied by the development of considerable pressure in the bottle, was evidently taking place. The other sample showed similar behavior but the change did not occur quite so rapidly. A microscopical examination of the turbid liquids showed the presence of numerous yeast cells."

There is a good market in England for cider, but more care must be given to its manufacture by Canadian manufacturers. As compared with the English brand it is very inferior. Cider making in Canada is a side issue and only the "cull" apples are used. In the old land special varieties of apples are grown for cider making and the product has a uniformity of flavor and quality which the Canadian variety has not got.

Bind Weed

This is becoming a most troublesome weed in many localities, and farmers are becoming alarmed in regard to its ravages. It is a most difficult weed to eradicate on account of its twining nature and deep roots. The best way to kill it is with the summer fallow, worked every eight or ten days with a broad-shared cultivator.

Canadian Butter in Japan

Mr. Alex. McLean, Canadian Commercial Agent to Japan, in his report of August 11th, 1904, upon Canadian butter, says:

"In my previous report I mentioned an order for Canadian butter which had been unduly delayed. When that butter arrived, about five weeks out from the creamery, it was in excellent condition. Speaking from personal experience, it was the first good butter I had tasted since my arrival. But the complaint is that they cannot get it when they want it. I am not surprised at this complaint, for the butter question was before me as I was coming through British Columbia. Commission merchants and others were desirous to be informed as to the market for butter in Japan. But upon making inquiry in British Columbia, where I found Australian butter placarded in the shop windows, they told me British Columbia was not self-supplying, and that the Yukon demand made butter scarce and dear. In view of this condition of things, I think that the butter and condensed milk producing interest in farther west Canada, by increasing production as fast as it can, should by the force of high quality and prompt supply ultimately beat all comers in their line in the Japanese market."

Paid Up Capital.....\$8,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....1,750,000.00
Invested Funds.....25,200,000.00

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

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THE HOME WORLD



Never give way to melancholy. Nothing enervates more. I fight against it vigorously. One great remedy is to take short viciss of life; for every substantial grief has twenty shadows, and most of them shadows of your own making.
—Sidney Smith.

A Frosty Morning

I love those frosty mornings,
When all the outer air
Is tingling with a freshness
And vim beyond compare.

The north wind in the tree tops
Proclaims the coming dawn,
And sends the crisp leaves rattling
Across the frozen lawn.

From some adjacent farmyard
A watchful chanticleer
With rancous, joyous crowing
Assails the atmosphere.

Then, nearer home, a watch dog,
Awakened from his sleep,
Gives voice to his presentment
In tones prolonged and deep.

A wagon bound for market,
Goes creaking down the road,
I hear the axle groaning
Beneath the heavy load.

The light grows at my window,
And on the pane I see,
Jack Frost has lined a picture
Of silvery tracery.

I love those frosty mornings,
To note these things, and then—
To draw the bedclothes closer
And go to sleep again.

Taking Up Plants for Winter

THOSE who have enjoyed a profusion of flowers through the spring, summer and early autumn, will be sure to have made some provision for the late autumn and winter. The wisest course is to have been preparing little

by little; then, with little extra thought, plants are all ready to be brought indoors without a suspicion of a chill to their sensitive natures. But for those who are not thus prepared, much can yet be done to insure a few flowers for the winter and early spring.

Various methods are tried by different people, with results as unlike as the methods. Some people, who fancy themselves very fond of plants and flowers, manage in this way: We will suppose they have had a poorly kept flower garden for the summer, which, in spite of much neglect, has afforded them quite a little pleasure, which they are unwilling to lose. With the first indications of a frost, towels, aprons, newspapers, or any handy articles, are spread over the best and most valuable part of the flower garden, which, if the wind should come up in the night, will be scattered all about their neighbor's gardens as well as their own; but just as well, as wind and frost do not often go "hand in hand," and the flowers escape this time.

The next cold night—say between sundown and dark—they will begin the work of taking up and potting the largest geraniums, heliotropes and petunias, using large pots, but little water and less common sense. After this careful treatment, they will be put on a wheelbarrow, and trundled into a shed, or under a sheltering tree, and there left to the mercy of sun, wind or rain, perfectly unthought of until there is danger of a real freezing night, and then they are hustled into the house, and left in the coldest and dreariest corner of a long, dreary dining room, there to remain in solitude and shame until winter fairly sets in. By this time they are in such hopeless wretchedness that they are carried down cellar to wait—well, nobody knows what. This method is a common one, and its results are sure.

The Mother's Reward

A mother in the household is called to a service of self-sacrifice. She has

given of her life in the birth of her children. While they are young she gives constantly of her time, thought and strength to their needs. She bears patiently their complaints and even injuries. As they grow older she carries a heart burden for them and never ceases to be solicitous for their welfare. There is no love so pure and devoted as the disciplined love of a mother. Many women dislike motherhood on account of its confinement and self-sacrifices. It has, however, its peculiar blessing and reward. A mother has a



A Box for Ivy and Geranium.

blessing of God in herself. She is made perfect in moral and spiritual beauty by her self-sacrificing service. She might have become naturally a vain, haughty, proud queen of society, but has gained humility, patience, gentleness and other graces that make her a saint. Why do all children rise up to praise their mothers as the best women in the world? Motherhood has clothed her with peculiar grace. No one can receive, or expect to receive such reverential and devoted love as a mother. All her brooding, watchful, self-denying love comes back to her and her memory is precious. There is peculiar tenderness in the esteem and love of children as they begin to realize and appreciate what a mother has done in life for them. Her love is rewarded in kind, in good measure, pressed down and running over.

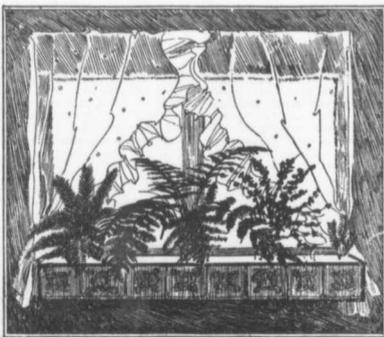
His Friendly Enemy.

Hixon—Did you win that case in which you were the defendant?

Dixon—Yes; or, rather, Lawyer Blower won it for me.

Hixon—But I thought he appeared for the plaintiff.

Dixon—So he did.



Ferns Indoors in Winter.

"What's Sauce for the Goose"

THE aint er tating in ther house

I ken use, 'ness,' and here she laughed, half hysterically, "ness I cut up the parlor table cover."

"You women think altogether too much 'bout clo'es. Now, I'd jes' er soon wear er table cover fer er cape, ef 'twas whole an' clean, er the tines' broad-cloth that ever wuz made." Jonas went out muttering about the women "alwaz hev'in' ter foller ther fashion."

Mrs. Bean hadn't had a new outside garment for years. She had worn her old one so long that she was ashamed of it, and had many sorrowful thoughts and some angry ones, every Sunday when she brought it out to put on.

"Ef Jonas wuz like any other man I'd er had er new one long afore this, but then he aint, an' fassin' won't make him over. I s'pose 'tis good enough," and she smoothed it out and tried not to think of Mrs. Benson, who had purchased nice ladies' cloth, and a pattern, and made a beautiful cape without costing hardly anything. She thought Jonas might afford one like that, and Mrs. Benson had offered to loan the pattern, and said she could do without the lace trimming, and it would look very nicely just tied with black ribbon in long loops and ends. She even tried on the new cape and found it to be a perfect fit while Mrs. Benson assured her it was no work at all to make it.

She set forth Mrs. Benson's neighborly kindness to Jonas, and told how much she needed something new for Sunday wear, and how little it would cost, but when she asked for money to get the cloth he declared she ought to use what things there were in the house before she went to buying new, and she had retorted with our first sentence, using the tablecloth as an illustration because it came to her mind first.

Jonas boasted that he er red nothing for his clothes, and often said that if a thing was whole and clean that was all he cared to know about it; so it came very natural to repeat the saying when his wife declared there was nothing in the house but the table cover for her cape.

Disney was on his wife's face when he went out, but he had not reached the barn when the ridiculousness of her wearing a cape made out of a red flannel table cover, with sprawling black figures, so overcame her that she had to sit down to laugh.

Sunday came, but she wore the old wrap with a more smiling face than for many a day. Jones was clad in his well-worn black suit, and they started off much as they had every seventh day.

But the fates were out that day, and when Jonas unharnessed the horse and hung the straps, etc., pertaining to it, and rolled the buggy under cover, somehow or other his best trousers received a jerk from a projecting nail, and a rent of goodly size was visible where had been only a fine, shiny, unbroken surface. Going through the woodshed the tear was made considerably larger by catching on a splint of the old wood-basket. His wife had often admonished him to put on his overalls; but, dear me! he had unharnessed the horse for

years every Sunday without, and he couldn't loather to stop.

"Why, Jonas, how could you hev done it! It's s'p' every which way I don't b'lieve I ken darn it so'st 'twont show some."

"Wal, I don't keef of its only seved up somehow," thinking, as he said it, that his wife's mending was almost equal to the whole cloth.

Next day Jonas rode to town, and his wife went as far as Mrs. Benson's to get the new cape pattern, and also to examine the make of the garment, so to be sure to put it together right.

When Jonas came home he brought a big bundle and tossed it on the kitchen table, saying he had needed some new overalls for some time and he had taken this opportunity to get the cloth.

Sunday morning she brushed and laid out the black suit on the bed, just as she had done every Sunday morning since she married Jonas; but this time it was a little differnt, for the trousers belonging to the suit had not been mended, and their place lay the brand new overalls.

She did not sing about her work as usual, but was very quiet, and seemed to be waiting for something, and by-and-by came—a voice from the head of the stairs demanding his best pants, and Nancy hastily ascended to the chamber and explained that he had torn them so she thought it would take more time to mend them than it would to make up the new cloth, and she had "Set up Sat'day night to finish 'em, an' the hems wuz done by hand, an' the but'holes wuz extra 'prickly."

"I aint er goin' ter wear them things ter meetin'."

"Why, Jonas!" she said, in mild surprise, "you can't say but what they're whole an' clean, an' them others wuz old an' slit. You aint hed nothin' new fer years."

"You needn't think I'm er goin' ter make er fassin' stock er myself by wearin' overalls ter meetin'."

She looked up with wonder in her eyes, and stared at him at least ten seconds—he thought it was ten minutes—and then said, slowly, "Ef I'd er known how you felt, I'd er mended them pants's well's I could, but you alluz said ef'er thing wuz whole an' clean that wuz enough. I s'pose I could bresh up yer old ones so't ye could wear 'em jest this once."

He wore the old ones, wondering all the time what made him feel so uncomfortable when Nancy was looking at him, and if he had changed his mind, or whether it did really make a difference what people thought. He never had worn these old things before to church, and he saw the baggy knees and every rough or threadbare place.

Nancy made herself ready, tied the rusty black strings of her rusty black bonnet under her chin, brought out the gloves with much-mended finger tips, and then, at last, with the feeling of the "woman who darsed," put that red and black cape over her shoulders. Wasn't it flashy! The black figures didn't seem to cover half as much of the surface as she thought. How could she wear it to church! It takes a woman

with a deal of courage to wear outlandish or dowdy clothing, especially when she feels that she can have, an' should have, as nice things as her neighbors.

She stepped out the front door, locked it, put the key under the mat, and stood, drawing on her gloves, while Jonas drove out of the barn and around to the stimp.

"Jimminy! What hev you got on?" "Why, this is my new cape, made out of this table cover, an' it hang good? You'd never know't the pattern warrant got purpose for me, would ye, now?" and she turned about to show the back.

"Aint it kinder bright?" asked Jonas, doubtfully.

"Oh, wal, I don' know but 'tis, an' I donno as 'tis! It pends some on how ye look at it. Of course, it looks kinder loud side er Mrs. Benson's, fer her'n is black an' all trimmed with lace, an' hez ribbons all bowed up in front, an'—"

"Hadin't ye better wear yer shawl? It's likely it shows an' time, an' I wouldn't wonder of them bright colors would run some?" If he had looked up he would have seen a brilliant sky that did not look as if it would ever shower again.

"Land, Jonas! this cape is whole an' clean, an' the shawl is jes' like er sieve fer holes. I've mended an' mended it."

"But then," she added, hesitatingly, "you've got on yer old pants, an' I donno's I ought ter come out in new clo'es 'ness you do, an' ye old druther why I'll do jes' 's' you say," and she looked up to hear him say, in his most decided way, "Wal, I hed'."

Jonas didn't hear much of the sermon, for his mind was on the old clothes he had been obliged to wear, and for the first time in his life he planned an account of his clothing. He had ample time to make up his mind that looks did have something to do with happiness. He had looked at Nancy several times during the service, but she was listening intently, having worn the old shawl so many times that she had become used to it. Then he let his eyes wander over to Mrs. Benson's pew, where the hat in the new cape. He began to compare the two women, and came to the conclusion that his Nancy, with a lace collar like that around her neck, and the softly falling ribbons, would be a much handsomer woman. He looked at Nancy again, and again the conviction was forced upon him that good clothes did make a difference.

"If you will tell me about how old I s'pose you want it fer, I will show you what we have."

"Wal, she's risin' seventy, but she don't look it. I declare, I donno's 's' she is s'er old; yes, she is mor'n seventy."

"Now, for elderly ladies we sell a good many of this style. They are nice."

"That won't do! I got ter hev lots er lace all in puckers like round ther neck, an' it's got ter be made er women's cloth, an' ribbons in front."

One after another the obliging shop-girl threw them around her shoulders, but Jonas only grew more bewildered with every one, until, finally, he appealed to her, in his desperation, to know which one she thought his wife would like.

"My gradnma has one like this, and when she hides her chin in the lace, and the pink comes in her cheeks, she looks so pretty I can't help kissing her."

(Continued on page 740.)

Liberals and Conservatives are unanimous on one point,
viz.: **Tea House Tea IS GOOD TEA**

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

An Apple

One day we were in the orchard
Shaking apples from a tree,
When a sturdy little ladie

With this question came to see:

"Can you tell me why the apples
That we don't want always drop,
While the very ones we long for
Stay 'way up there at the top?"

And I answered: "If all apples
Without effort were obtained,
We'd ne'er know the joy of 'finishing,
Nor how victories are gained."

"What we have without a struggle
Of less value seems to be,
Than the apple we must climb for,
Hanging high upon life's tree."

"Gather, then, what lies about thee,
Nor be satisfied till thou,
Too, hast climbed and plucked the Apple
Hanging on the topmost bough!"

The Fun that Ralph Saw

Ralph had been sick a whole month, and now that he was able to sit up again he liked to have his chair by the window, where he could look out and watch the men who were at work upon a new house which was being built next door.

He was so glad that the men were at work there just at this time, for the days sometimes seemed very long to him and he liked to see the house growing before his eyes. Nothing else entertained him for so long a time.

But one day the funniest thing happened at the new house. A strange workman appeared upon the scene, but this workman hindered more than he helped.

Ralph was at his accustomed place at the window and was watching a carpenter who was measuring pieces of lumber for a certain part of the building. Ralph saw him take out his measure and mark the length with a pencil. He then laid the pencil down beside him while he sawed the board. Pretty soon he looked around to get his pencil, and it was gone. He looked about a few minutes when he took another pencil from his pocket. He marked another board with this and laid it down as before, and when he wanted it again, it, too, was gone.

The man now began to look vexed, and he searched all about, probably expecting to find some mischievous boy around, Ralph thought. But finding no boy and no pencils, he borrowed another pencil of one of the workmen, and this time, when he got through using it, he put it in his pocket. So he managed in this way to keep the one he had borrowed.

Presently he seemed to have measured all the boards he needed, and then he began nailing them in place. He took a handful of nails from the pocket of the big apron that he wore and laid them down within easy reach. He used a few of them, and when he reached around for more there were no more there. Then he stood straight up, took off his cap and scratched his head.

Ralph had been watching all this time, and had seen where all the missing articles went, and now at the man's perplexity he laughed aloud. Mamma, who was in the room, heard the merry laugh, and it did her good. She determined to go in as soon as she finished the dusting and see what was amusing Ralph so much.

After the loss of his nails, the workman seemed to think something was wrong. He looked all about, questioned some of the other carpenters, and finally went to work once more. But this time he took the nails from his pocket only as he needed them, and once in a while he would look around as if watching for somebody. But as nobody appeared, he at last seemed quite to forget his mysterious losses, and to work on in his usual manner.

It was a warm day, and as the sun rose higher he began to feel very warm. Ralph could see how heated he looked, and finally he took out a big red handkerchief and wiped his forehead.

He seemed a very absent-minded sort of workman, for now he laid his handkerchief down beside him while he turned again to his work.

"Mamma, come quick, quick!" Ralph shouted, and mamma hurried to his side. He pointed to the window. "Now,

was gone was too much for both Ralph and mamma, and they laughed till the tears stood in their eyes.

Then mamma went out on the front steps and tried to call to the man, but he was shouting and gesticulating to the other workmen in such a frantic way that she had to go over to the building before she could make him hear her.

Ralph watched from the window. He saw the man turn at last and listen to what mamma had to say, and he saw them both go around to the farther end of a pile of lumber, where there was a space between two boards, and there, safely stored away, were the pencils, nails and the handkerchief, as they expected.

Then Ralph saw mamma point up into the branches of a tree which stood near, and from which, as she did so, there came a cry of "Caw! caw! caw!"

The other workmen shouted with laughter. At first the subject of Mr. Crow's practical jokes was inclined to be angry, but at last his better nature conquered, and he laughed with the rest.

As he went back to work Ralph saw him take the handkerchief and tie it under his chin, and mamma explained when she came in that he said he would have to tie his cap on or the bird would be flying off with that.



Helping Mother on Ironing Day.

watch that man's handkerchief," he said. "Don't take your eyes from it."

Mamma wondered what Ralph meant, but she did as he said, and pretty soon when the man had gone to work and quite turned back to his handkerchief, down swooped a big black crow, picked up the handkerchief and flew off with it.

Then how Ralph did laugh and clap his hands. "It's just too funny, mamma," he said. And then he explained to her how the crow had been playing jokes on the carpenter all the morning. Mamma laughed, too, and then she said, "I think, Ralph, that we will have to arrest Mr. Crow. Shall we tell the man who his tormenter is?"

"Yes," said Ralph; "only do please wait till he finds his handkerchief gone."

So they waited, and presently the man turned to take up his handkerchief, for he had grown very warm. His look of blank astonishment when he found it

But Jim Crow seemed satisfied with his morning's work, and after his trick was discovered he flew off home, and the poor workman was left in peace.

As Ralph was much better the next day, mamma said she believed that his laughing so hard over Jim Crow's pranks had done him more good than medicine.

Some Conundrums

Why is a coachman like the clouds? He holds the reins (rains).

When is a cane-bottomed chair like a bill? When you re-seat (receipt) it.

When is a Scotchman like a donkey? When he stands on his banks and braes.

What word is that which if you add a syllable to it will make it shorter? Show (shorter).

Why is an acquitted prisoner like a gun? Because he has been charged, taken up and then let off.

SUNDAY AT HOME

Prayer in the Morning
By Chas. H. Spurgeon.

The morning is the gate of the day and should be well guarded with prayer. It is one of the threads on which the day's actions are strung, and should be well knotted with devotion. If we felt more the majesty of life, we should be more careful of its mornings. He who rushes from his bed to his business and witheth not to worship, is as foolish as though he had not put on his clothes or cleansed his face, and as unwise as though he dashed into battle without arms or armor. Be it ours to bathe in the softly flowing river of communion with God before the heat of the wilderness and the burden of the day begin to oppress us.

Silent Suffering

This grace of silence under trial is one of the most rare and difficult graces; but it is one of the most pleasing to God and most conducive to strength and beauty of Christian character.

None of us love to suffer, and we all shudder at the sight of the probe or the amputating knife. But when the infinite love is engaged in cutting out a selfish lust or cutting off a diseased limb, our duty is to submit.

"Keep still, my friend," says the surgeon to the patient in the hospital; "for restlessness may produce false cuts and aggravate the process."

If the brave fellow is wise, he will say: "Doctor, go as deep as you choose; only be sure to fetch out the bullet."

Ah, the battlefield often requires less courage than the hospital! The onset of service, with drums beating and bugles sounding, does not so test the mettle of our graces as to be thrown down wounded, or to be commanded to lie still and suffer. To shout a battle-cry at the mouth of the cannon is easier than to put our hands on our mouths and be silent because "God did it." If He is silent as to explanations of trying providences, let us be silent in our filial submission. "God knows what is best for us; that is enough."—*Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.*

The Making of Character

Character can be made in poor circumstances. There are huge manufacturing factories in this country, with magnificent machinery, chimneys belching clouds of black smoke to pollute the air, where they turn out carpets of most wonderful aspects, which would also make you like to look at and which perish quickly in the using. Far away in the East, in some poor little hut, an eastern workman is working with threads of many colors beside him; he has been toiling for years and when he has finished he will have turned out a single square of such beautiful coloring and such perfect workmanship that when it comes to this country it will be bought at a great price and the owner's great-grandchildren will see it fresh and beautiful.—*Rev. John Watson, D.D.*

God's Sky

He was a very little fellow, but he wanted to say something comforting as his childish eyes turned occasional wondering glances toward the troubled face beside him. The mother's heart was sad at leaving the dear old home and its scenes, the hills, the river,

the woods; she should miss them all. Suddenly the little face pressed against the car window brightened with a joyous discovery.

"Why, mother!" he cried, eagerly, "God's sky is over us yet; it's going right along with us!"

The mother smiled.
"Sure enough, dear. God's sky is going with us wherever we go and it will be with us always," she answered, taking to her heart a deeper comfort than the child could know. All that was around might change, but that which was above remained secure. Dear familiar scenes, old friends, the sweet and happy past may all be left behind—must be left behind as life goes on—but overhead are the heavens still with their tender blue, their cloud and sunshine, their countless stars and the love that rules them all. Everything of earth may change, but "God's sky," with its hope, its promise and its enfolding, is over us still to tell us that we are yet in His world and so in His care.

Beyond Today

If we could see beyond today,

As God can see;

If all the clouds should roll away,

The shadows flee—

O'er present griefs we would not fret,

Each sorrow we would soon forget,

For many joys are waiting yet

For you and me.

If we could know beyond today,

As God doth know,

Why dearer treasures pass away

And tears must flow—

And why the darkness leads to light,

Why dreary paths will soon grow bright—

Some day life's wrongs will be made right.

Faith tells us so.

If we could see! If we could know

We often say;

But God in love a veil doth throw

Across our way;

We cannot see what lies before,

And so we cling to him the more.

He leads us till this life is o'er.

Trust and obey.

Man's Dual Life

There is in every man a smaller and larger self. The supreme question is which shall gain the mastery. No sane man will deny the law of heredity. Inherited taints are found as thorn roots in the soil of the soul. There are birthmarks in the soul as well as on the body.

The Inspiration of Love

The history of human ambition and enterprise is largely what man has done under the inspiration of love for sweet heart, wife or mother. Without this motive the fields of art and literature would be barren indeed. Woman and her interests are provided for as generously as our barbarous knowledge of her real needs will permit.

Special Temptations

If man would succeed and would sit down with his God he must first accept the teachings of God. He must observe his specific temptations. The rock on which my neighbor has struck, the rock where my friend lies stranded, may not affect me, because I am steering my course in another direction.

Windsor Salt for Cheese

is prepared especially for cheese making—dissolves evenly, stays in the curd, takes less to properly season the cheese, and makes a smooth, rich, first-quality cheese that keeps perfectly.

"Salting" is one of the most important parts of cheese-making. Do it right with WINDSOR SALT.

Splendid Cook Book

THIS book is without doubt, the best of its kind ever published. The price of one dollar is really far too low. Ten dollars would not cover the value of the useful information contained in this excellent volume.

One of the notable features is the latter portion of the book which is devoted exclusively to sick room cookery; and the treatment before the doctor arrives, of persons suddenly taken ill or meeting with an accident.

The book contains altogether, over one thousand recipes which have been most carefully compiled, with the help of friends in the British Isles, France, Germany and the United States.

Grouped together in black-face type at the commencement of each receipt, is a statement giving the kind and quantity of ingredients required. The book is bound in substantial oilcloth cover for the kitchen.

We will send the book free to any one sending us two new subscriptions at 60c. a year.

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TORONTO, ONT.

THE KITCHEN

The Cooking of Fruit

A preserve to which soda has been added is rather flat and tasteless when compared with one which is made entirely of fruit, sweetened with sugar. The wise and truly economical housewife will not destroy the flavor of a healthful and pleasing dish of stewed fruit in order to effect a saving so very, very small.

Fruit that is over acid, such as cranberries, red currants, gooseberries, etc., will call for less sugar in sweetening if they are prepared in the following manner: After washing the fruit, place it in an agate kettle and cover with clear, cold water. Set the kettle over the fire and bring the contents quickly to the boiling point; pour off the water, and then set the kettle where the fruit will cook slowly in the usual way, adding only enough water to keep the fruit from burning. Add sugar sufficient to make the preserve palatable, and do not add the sugar until just before the fruit is removed from the fire, since less is required than when the sweetening is cooked with the fruit.

The juice or water that was poured off the fruit, at first, can be made very cold, sweetened with sugar and served as a drink; it may also be used in place of water or milk for the foundation of a pudding sauce, a little sugar being added and the whole thickened with corn starch or arrowroot. Apples or pears may be sliced and cooked in this fruit juice instead of using water in the usual way, and it can also be used in mincemeat, in fruit cakes or boiled puddings.

Fruit should never be placed on the front of the range and stewed like a vegetable. Its appearance is much more attractive if it is kept as entire as possible. Apples and pears should be cut into quarters or eighths, and laid in the saucepan carefully, a very little ginger or fruit juice added and the cover kept on the saucepan all the time they are being cooked.

These are Good

Ginger Pears.—One-half peck of ripe pears, one-half pound of preserved ginger (the smallest pot of ginger will be enough), two lemons, four pounds of white sugar. Cook lemons in one pint of water until tender, add the ginger with a straw. Strain out seeds, and cut the lemon into small bits. Put water left into the pears. Cook pears as for canning, add sugar and lemons. Boil slowly as for jam, adding the ginger cut into bits, nearly the last moment.

A Cheap Roast.—There is a cheap cut of beef which butchers generally call the tenderloin "skirt," which makes a very fair oven roast, provided it is done in a double pan and kept well moistened by basting. Paprika and salt form the simple seasoning, together with chopped onions. When the meat is nearly done, raise it on a wire standard and put both sweet and white potatoes, which have been parboiled, to finish roasting in the gravy. Use these to decorate the meat as it goes to the table, serving gravy separately in tureen.

Baked Squash.—Squashes, stewed plain with salt and pepper, are not to be despised, but they make a splendid entree when baked with spaghetti. Arrange in alternate rows, beginning with the latter, and sprinkle breadcrumbs which have been moistened with cream upon the top dressing of squash. Bake

a light golden brown. It must be understood that spaghetti must previously have been boiled in salted water and the squash mashed with plenty of butter.

Spiced Grapes.—Take ten pounds of Concord grapes. Pop them from the skins and cook the pulps in a preserving kettle till the seeds can be pressed out in a colander. Return the sifted pulp to the kettle with the skins; add four pounds of sugar, half a pint of good vinegar, one level tablespoonful of ground cloves and one large one of cinnamon. Cook gently about an hour, till it is thick. The grapes must be stirred constantly to prevent sticking or burning. This will keep well, and may be sealed or not.

Golden Cream Toast.—Cut slices of stale bread into diamonds and toast to a pale brown, drying slightly in the oven before browning. Make a rich white sauce of a pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dusting of mace and a light dusting of pepper. Cook until smooth, add the grated yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and pour over the toasted bread.

Care of Household Silver

To remove medicine stains from silver spoons rub the spoons with lemon juice and salt. A little salt rubbed wet on a spoon will remove egg stains. This should be done every time the spoons are used for this purpose, as the stains are much harder to remove if allowed to stand. Whiting mixed with ammonia and water makes a good cleaning preparation for silver. It can be applied in the wet method or the dry, the former being easier and cleaner. To clean silver in the wet method apply the whiting and let it dry. Then wash it off thoroughly in warm, soapy water and polish with chamois skin. Or, instead of washing off the paste, the latter may be wiped off with a dry, soft duster. A plate brush will be necessary to get the dried powder out of the crevices. This method makes a good deal of dust and there is danger of scratching the surface of the plate.

Step Savers

Sheet zinc, laid over edges and tacked firmly in place, makes a table covering that is easily cleaned and is not injured by hot cooking vessels, which may be removed from the fire to such a table. A pantry cupboard may hold flour and meal chests, extracts, spices, sugar, salt, baking powder, soda, raisins, rolling pin, bowls, molds, and all measuring and mixing dishes and spoons.

One trip to the refrigerator or cellar for butter, lard, milk and eggs, and one's baking is accomplished with the fewest possible steps.

All cupboards should be kept dry and free from dust and crumbs. In cleansing them, use clean cloth, clear, warm water, in which is dissolved a spoonful of borax or soda. After thoroughly drying your cupboards will not have that lingering musty odor that often follows the use of soap.

Occasionally the wick of a lamp will not move easily in the holder, but sticks. To remedy this draw out one of two threads from one side of the wick. The wick should be just as large as the holder will receive.



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HEALTH IN THE HOME

The Atmosphere of Dwellings

Here are a number of valuable suggestions for keeping the air of the house pure:

- Plenty of sunlight.
- A dry cellar at all seasons.
- Frequent inspection of plumbing.
- Open war against the feather duster.
- A thorough daily airing of each room.
- Shaking and brushing clothing out of doors.

Opening windows at night; discarding weather-strips.

The use of stained floors and rugs in preference to carpets.

Daily airing and occasional beating of mattresses and blankets.

Removal from the bedroom at night of clothing worn during the day.

Little furniture and no uncovered vessels containing soiled water in the bedroom.

The Peppermint Stick

The old style stick candy has red stripes running around it in spiral form. The body of the stick is white. It is slightly flavored with peppermint. It is very sweet and wholesome. Good enough for a king! So cheap that the poorest may have it. Six sticks for five cents. Enough to last a family of six two days. Break a stick in two in the middle, eat half of it after dinner or after supper if preferred. That is enough candy for one day. It is good for children. Keep it in the house, away up in the pantry where the children can't help themselves. After dinner is over take it down, break a stick in two and pass it around. The children will like it immensely. They will like it all the better for not being able to get too much of it. Never let them have all they want of it. A half stick is enough, although a whole stick might be allowed occasionally. All the fancy stuff put up in boxes that cost a dollar or more cannot equal the old-fashioned stick candy. Six sticks of it contain more solid comfort and more nutrition than a wagon load of caramels and painted boobies. It is the candy of our forefathers. Our grandmothers used to eat it. Accept no other. Be sure that you get the proper trademark—red stripes running spirally round the stick. Beware of substitutes.—*Medical Talk.*

Keep it in the House

Turpentine, either in resinous form or in spirits, has a household value. A child suffering with the croup or any throat or lung difficulty, will be quickly relieved by inhaling the vapor, and having the chest rubbed till the skin is red and then being wrapped about with flannel moistened with very spirits. Afterward sweet oil will save the skin from irritation. In the case of burns and scalds turpentine has no equal.

It is the best dressing for patent leather; it will remove paint from artists' clothes and workmen's garments; it will drive away moths if a few drops are put into closets and chests; it will persuade mice to find other quarters if a little is poured into the mouseholes; one tablespoonful added to the water in which linens are boiled will make the goods wonderfully white; a few drops

will prevent starch from sticking; mixed with beeswax it makes the best floor polish; and mixed with sweet oil it is unrivaled as a polish for fine furniture—the latter mixture should be two parts of sweet oil to one part of turpentine.

Some physicians recommend spirits of turpentine, applied externally, for lumbago and rheumatism. It is also prescribed for neuralgia of the face.

Rice as a Health Food

Considerable attention has been directed toward rice as a health food since the fighting qualities of the Japanese are being so widely discussed. It has always been commonly believed that rice lacks the ingredients that help make muscle for the human body. However, the most important article of diet of the Japanese is rice, and we have recently if not before had occasion to particularly note the physical strength of these small people of Japan. Rice, as it is eaten in America, is not a muscle-making food simply because in American mills the outer husk and bran of the rice kernel are removed by polishing, and thus is removed that part of the rice which contains the protein, and which is the most nutritious part of the rice. In Japan the outside coating of the rice kernel is retained, and hence great strength of muscle is developed in the Japanese.

Keeping Late Hours

In regard to keeping late hours, I am confident that this one thing undermines more nervous systems than have any idea of. I believe if everyone would make it a rule to be in bed by ten o'clock, nervous breakdowns would be greatly reduced. Keeping late hours is largely a matter of habit. We get accustomed to sitting up until eleven or even twelve, perhaps, feeling that if we go to sleep promptly, we will awake early the next morning. This might be for a time, but it would not be long before the habit of early retiring would be established, and we should have just so much more stored-up nerve force for each day's work. We must think of our nerve force as a bank-account which we want to keep adding to, using only the surplus, and leaving the principal intact.—*Dr. Cooke.*

Methods of Banishing Pimples

There are three ways to banish pimples. One is to heal them prematurely, only to have them break out again. To this end cold-creams are used to effect a transitory cure, which is far from radical. The second method is the use of astringent lotions, which dry up, but do not drive out, the impurities, so that they simply seek another outlet. The third, and only sure and permanent, method is to seek the cause, eradicate it, and drive out the pimples. Better suffer a temporary increase of the evil than to endure intermittent disfigurement for years. The ordinary physician pays but little heed to facial eruptions, unless of a malignant character, yet they often cause greater mental misery than more serious disorders. The pores of an oily skin are simply inert—lazy. They must be stimulated to do their part in eliminating waste matter. If the retained sebum be left in the pores, it hardens, festers, and becomes a pimple. Blackheads are almost the certain precursors of pimples.



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lies in the secret process of making them. The fruit juices are changed, chemically and medicinally—their action on the human system is intensified—their effect on disease made infallible.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the juices of fresh, ripe apples, oranges, figs and prunes—prepared by our secret process, and compressed into tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" have some wonderful cures to their credit in severe cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles.

At all druggists. 50c. a box.

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T. E. Bissell (Dept. W.) Elora, Ont.

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Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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WOODSTOCK, ONT.



We shall be glad to mail free sample copies of this issue of THE FARMING WORLD to your friends who are not subscribers. Send us their names.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

Putting Away Clothes

Dark colored summer dresses, dimities, organdies, satens, and so forth, may be washed in the fall, neatly ironed, and hung away in dark closets ready for use, which will be found very convenient when warm days come on suddenly.

To wash colored dresses successfully, soak ten or fifteen minutes in muddling strong salt water to set the color. Then rinse out and wash in lukewarm suds made with white soap. Rinse immediately after they are washed, turn inside out, and put them through good clear starch that has been strained, or stiffen them by putting them through a thin gum-arabic water, and dry as soon as possible. When dry, sprinkle, roll up a short time, and iron on the wrong side over a thick ironing-cloth.

If there are any spots, such as grease, fruit, or ink stains, on the dresses, they should be taken out before the dresses are washed. Remove all stains before they dry.

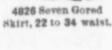
Deodorized benzine is very good for removing any kind of grease spots from any kind of goods, and does not change the color. Two or three applications with a small piece of soft cloth dipped in benzine will do the work. It will also remove gudgeon or paint from garments. Wash in plenty of benzine, being careful to change it as often as it gets dirty, and use it in the open air—never in a closed room where there is a fire or a light.

May Manton's Hints

MISSER'S SEVEN GORED KILTIED SKIRT 4825.
Skirts that are made flat over the hips and are so plaited as to mean generous fullness below that point increase in favor week by week and are shown in many variations. This one is peculiarly attractive and suits young girls to a nicety, being made of plaid cut bias and stitched with corticelli silk. The plaits are turned backward and are so arranged as to conceal all seams while the many gores do away with unnecessary bulk. All suiting and skirting materials are appropriate.



4823 Girl's Apron,
4 to 8 yrs.



4826 Seven Gored
skirt, 22 to 34 waist.

The skirt consists of seven gores and is closed invisibly at the centre back. The plaits are laid on indicated lines and are pressed flat for their entire length but stitched for a portion only.

SEVEN GORED SKIRT 4826.

Plain flared skirts never lose their value no matter what other styles may appear. This one is peculiarly well adapted to cloth and all heavier fabrics and allows choice of a band flounce at the lower edge or any other trimming that may be preferred. As illustrated

it is made of copper colored chevot, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with graduated bands of tulle held by ornamental buttons, but all materials in vogue for suits and for skirts that are heavy enough to be available for the style, are equally correct.

The skirt is made in seven gores which are cut to fit with perfect smooth-



4829 Girl's Dress,
6 to 14 yrs.

ness at the upper portion and to flare freely at the lower. At the back are flat inverted plaits and beneath them the closing is made.

GIRL'S DRESS 4829.

Pretty dresses that also are simple are always in demand for school wear and are shown in many light weight wools. This one is exceptionally attractive and is made of small blue and green plaid with a fancy banding finished with a black edge as trimming. The box plait effect at the front, produced by tucks turned in opposite directions, and the becoming cape-collar make the distinguishing characteristics, but the lines are good and the style is desirable in every way.

The dress consists of waist and skirt which are joined beneath the pointed belt. The waist is made over a fitted body lining and is tucked for a short distance below the shoulders, beneath the cape-collar, and for its entire length at centre front and back. The sleeves are full, finished with straight cuffs and the skirt is straight, gathered at its upper edge.

GIRL'S APRON WITH FANCY COLLAR 4823.

Pretty aprons are always in demand and are as attractive as they are serviceable. This one is peculiarly graceful and can be worn over the frock or over the guimpe alone as may be preferred.

As illustrated the material is white lawn with fancy stitching and frill of embroidery, but all materials in vogue for aprons are equally correct. For afternoon and school wear nothing is prettier than white lawn but for the hours of harder usage chambray, gingham and the like are often preferred and are far more durable.

The apron is made with full front and larks which are gathered at their upper edges and joined to a shallow yoke over which the fancy yoke-collar is arranged. The closing is made invisibly at the centre back.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

Diamond Buying

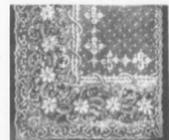
Our diamonds can be bought safely by mail as they are all genuine cut stones, bought direct from the cutters—and selected by our own expert—and mounted in our own factory.



This ring with three fine diamonds sent by mail for \$50.00 Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. Send for illustrated catalogue free.

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Mrs. Agnes Smith will have charge of these two Departments.

For Circulars and Application forms, address GED. H. BARR, Secy., London, Ont. After Dec. 1st, address Strathroy.

"What's Sauce for the Goose—"

(Continued from page 734.)

"Wal, I'll take it, though I donno nothin' what Nancy'll think."

"She will think it very nice of you to buy her anything so pretty. Did you want to get a bonnet or gloves or anything to go with it?"

"Wal, I donno but her'n is old."

With the help of the young girl, who seemed to know just what ladies of seventy ought to have, probably because there was one of that age in her own family, he purchased a black lace bonnet, with sprays of lilacs in front, and narrow black velvet strings. She showed him how to take a pleat in the wire frame if it should prove, on trial, to be too large; and then some black silk mitts were put into an envelope with the firm's name on the outside, and if the things didn't fit he was to bring them in within a few days and they would make it right.

At last she invited him to come again, and some day when he was driving down couldn't he bring his wife? She would like to show her the new bonnets and pretty styles in wraps.

His next visit was to the tailor's, and a bundle from there was carried out and deposited in the buggy.

The last mile of the way home he drove very slowly, for he was trying to think of some excuse for purchasing all these unusual things. How should he give them to Nancy?

When he reached the barn door it opened, and Nancy's smiling face appeared before him. "I got that other pair o' overalls mos' done, an' ter-morrer I'll mend them pants so't ye ken hev 'em Sunday."

"I donno's ye need ter mend them old things; I got some new ones ter-day when I's down."

"Oh, did ye! Wal, mabbe I can mend 'em up for second best."

"I got you some things, too," he finally blurted out, in his gruffest tone. "Why, Jonas, ye needn't hev! I got considerable good things. Be these 'em?" and she took up the bundle from the tailor's.

"No, taint! That's mine! Your'n's ther squar' box," and he lifted it out for her, and, leaving the buggy in the barn floor, he went with her into the house, she wondering all the way if it could possibly be new cloth for a cape, and he saying he "didn't know 's she'd like it, but the girl thought she would."

"Oh, Jonas! an' I ser hateful 'bout ner mendin' yer things. How could ye do it?"

"That wuz my hatefulness comin' back onto me," and Jonas laughed and then blew his nose fiercely. "Land, how my eyes water! I wish 't I could sneeze an' be done with it!"

He laid the wrap around her shoulders and looked at her a moment. "There, it dooz make ye look pooty, jest ez thet girl said 't would," and he noted, with delight, that the lace finish about the neck did hide the too sharp chin. The pink color of excitement came into her cheeks, and her eyes shone like stars.

But the bonnet! that was the crowning glory. The flowers nodded and waved with every motion of Nancy's head; and then this, too, had a pleating of lace around the face that seemed to lose ten years from its age under the softening influence of velvet ties and lilacs. "I alluz did like laylocks."

"Here's ther gloves," said Jonas, liking to give so well that he wished he had bought more to hand out to this pleased, pretty, old lady, who looked young again all in a minute.

"Why—ee, Jonas! you ben awful

'stravagant! but I shan't need nothin' more, 't least, not fer years an' years."

"My! Mis' Benson's cape aint nowhere long side o' this. The' aint no pooter bonnet down in Mis' Pickens's wardrobe than that, ef I do say it," and she turned and admired it from all sides.

There was no further need for Jonas to stay longer, and saying he was glad she liked 'e started out, but at the door he stopped, as if he had forgotten something, and said, "Say, Nancy, we're er goin' to hev new things right er long." He waited long enough to see Nancy's eyes open to their fullest extent, and then softly shut the door.

Do It Now

- If it's one you wish was through,
When you've got a job to do,
Do it now!
If you're sure the job's your own,
Do it now!
Don't hem and haw and groan—
Do it now!
Don't put off a bit of work,
Do it now!
It doesn't pay to shirk,
Do it now!
If you want to fill a place,
And be useful to the race,
Just get up and take a brace,
Do it now!
Don't linger by the way,
Do it now!
You're lost if you delay,
Do it now!
If the other fellows wait,
Or postpone until it's late,
You hit up a faster gait—
Do it now!

Try Gin Pills

at our expense

We want every man and woman in Canada who suffers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, to write us for a free sample of Gin Pills.

We want everyone who has sick friends to send us their names and addresses, that we may mail them, free of charge, a sample box of Gin Pills.

100,000 Sample Boxes Given Away.

There are hundreds who are martyrs to Kidney Trouble, having tried everything else without relief. There are dozens in every town who may have Kidney Trouble without knowing it. If you are pale—losing flesh—can't sleep—no appetite—if you constantly desire to urinate—if the urine is scanty, burning or highly colored—if the feet and hands are swollen—if the eyesight is dimmed—if there are frequent pains in the back, through the hips and legs—then you have the most positive symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

These are the people, we hope, who will send in their names that Gin Pills may cure them.

What They Are

Each Gin Pill contains the medicinal properties of one and one-half ounces of best Holland Gin. The harmful substances—and the alcohol—are left out. These medicinal principles are combined with several other remedies of exceptional value—and the whole made up in the form of a small, pleasant pill. These are the famous Gin Pills that have the largest sale—and the greatest number of cures to their credit—of any Kidney and Bladder remedy, ever introduced in Canada.

Won't you try Gin Pills at our expense? It costs nothing. Simply a post card. Ask us to send a sample box free—say in what paper you saw this advertisement—and sign your name and address. Do it to-day—NOW.

What They Do

Gin Pills cure "Cold on the Kidneys," Inflammation of the Kidneys, Uric Acid, causing Gout and Rheumatism, Ulceration and alcoholism of the Bladder, Painful and Suppressed Urine, constant desire to urinate, Gravel or Stone in the Bladder, and all other troubles, caused by sick Kidneys and Bladder. They never fail to relieve the sharp, shooting pain, make urination easy, natural and regular, strengthen the organs, and effect a speedy and permanent cure.

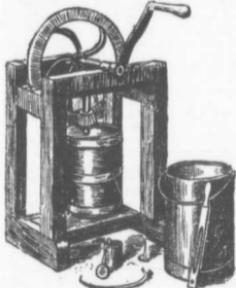
SOLE DRUG CO., Dept. 4, Winnipeg, Man.

Farm Implements and Conveniences

A New Churn

A churn was shown at the English Royal Show in June that is somewhat new. A writer in "Rural World" describes it as follows. It is called the "Centrifug" churn.

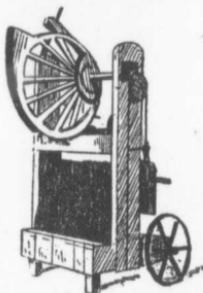
The name by which it is known practically explains the machine itself, because the implement is worked on the "centrifugal" principle. The milk, when placed into the machines, is made to revolve by the handle, as shown, and, in revolving, the cream separates from the milk, being gathered by a centrifugal force around the machine in a perpendicular fashion, top to bottom. It is said that practically every bit of cream is extracted from the milk by this method of churning, but I am a little in doubt as to whether the whole of the butter



comes in the most suitable fashion. It has been the practice of our experts to "bring" the butter in small lumps from the size of a pin-head to the size nearly of a pea, and these "lumps" are then gathered together and taken out of the churn to a butter-worker, when the butter-worker extracts the moisture. In the churn in question, however, the butter appears to come in one lump, and, if that is so, I am not at all clear that the moisture (which, of course, has a deleterious effect upon the taste and keeping quality of butter) can be adequately extracted. I made inquiry on this point from the attendant at the stall where the machine in question was shown, but at the time of my visit the particular attendant in question was not able to answer my inquiry. Perhaps he was not the usual representative of the firm, but anyhow the machine being undoubtedly a good one, I venture to give an illustration of it, and anybody who is sufficiently interested can obtain the name and address of the firm in question on application to me through the editor of this paper.—B.

Hand Power Hay Press

The sketch of a hand-power hay press which I am giving should be very useful to many farmers. By means of this press strusses of hay as cut from the stack can be pressed into about half their original thickness, and a density can be obtained considerably in excess of that necessary to enable, say, 100 bales to be loaded on an ordinary railway truck. I saw this press at an agricultural show recently, and carefully examined it. It is very strong and simple in construction, and very easy to work, being well within the power of a strong lad. There is no change of gearing, the pressure automatically increasing



as the ram descends, and as the density of the truss becomes greater. It is on two strong wheels, fitted with shafts for moving from place to place, and it can be packed for traveling in five minutes. The handle, seen at the right hand side of the illustration, is turned when it is desired to press the hay, the horizontal block of wood across the latter being moved downward in the process, and the wheel seen above turning from left to right at the same time.—English Rural World.

A Lift-Bar for Gate

The figure represents an arrangement which not only provides for taking up the sag, but also for raising the gate above encumbering snow. The gate is made of ordinary inch boards put together with carriage bolts, upon which the joints play freely. The end of the gate, a, is made of two boards, and the post, b, is four by six inches. One board of the end, a, is notched. The diagonal piece, c, is fastened at d, by means of a bolt through it and

the lower board. The end, a, of the diagonal piece, is shaped to fit the notches, by means of which the gate can be raised and lowered. It can also be used as a passage for pigs



between fields, by simply raising the gate sufficiently to let them go through. A board, not shown in the engraving, is tacked to the notched board, to prevent the diagonal piece from slipping out of its place.—Australasian.

Shovel for Bedding

Where leaves, chaff and sawdust are used for bedding, a very large, light shovel is needed for handling them expeditiously and neatly. Such an implement is shown in the accompanying illustration. It can easily be



made in the home workshop, using half-inch pine boards for the sides and bottom, and 1½ in. spruce for the back, into which the handle is fitted. Bedding for several animals can then be taken up at one shovelful.

A man went into a Jew clothing store and tried on a coat and vest. While the Jew turned his back to get the trousers the man ran out of the store. A policeman came by and pulled his revolver. The Jew called out excitedly, "Shoot him in the pants! the coat and vest is mine."



For Sugar Makers

The Grimm Mfg. Co., of Montreal, believing in the value of a suitable environment for their pure maple sugar and syrup products and sugar-makers' supplies as a background to their exhibit at Toronto, reproduced in miniature a French-Canadian maple grove in

the height of the sugar making season. The exhibit was one of the most representative and interesting in the Manufacturers' building. Maple sugar making is a valuable branch of the farm, and further information will be gladly sent you on applying to the Grimm people, 84 Wellington St., Montreal.



R. A. Lister & Co.'s Cream Separator Exhibit at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904. "Why not cast in Me-lotte with them?"

Fall Plowing

In Canada the farmer aims to get as much of his land plowed in the fall as is possible. In this he is right. The spring season is a very busy one, and there is little enough time to cultivate and harrow the ground and get it ready for the seed, let alone having to plow it. But there are other advantages in plowing in the fall in this northern climate. It puts the frost to work pulverizing the soil and putting it in good condition for the spring crops. This is a distinct advantage and aids materially in the productivity of the land.

Then, again, deeper plowing can be done in the fall than in the spring. The new or cold earth brought up from the bottom of the furrow is put in better condition for plant growth by the action of the frost and the spring rains. There are many, however, who contend that deep plowing, whether done in the spring or fall, is not advisable. But this will depend largely upon the condition of the soil, and the locality. In most soils, where there are heavy winter frosts to aid in pulverizing, it will pay to plow fairly deep. However, it is more difficult to prepare the seed bed after deep than shallow plowing, but where the farmer has the winter frosts and the spring rains to aid him, this disadvantage is largely overcome. Then comes in the question of capillary connection. It is much easier to restore this on a three or four inch furrow than on a six or eight inch furrow. But, here again, the winter's frost and the spring break-up come to the aid of the farmer and enable him to restore capillary connection, which is essential to the production of a good crop in a dry year, even if he does plow deep in the fall. In the spring, shallow plowing will perhaps best fill the bill, as the seed bed can be prepared more easily, the capillary connection restored more quickly than by plowing deep in the spring. But, as has been stated, whether it is advisable to plow deep or shallow in the fall, will depend upon the kind of soil and the condition in which it is in. Of this, as in many other things connected with farm practice, the farmer will have to be his own judge.

Deep or shallow plowing is a topic upon which a profitable discussion might take place and we would be pleased to have the views of our readers upon this question.

★

Skinning Hogs Instead of Scalding

In Yates county, New York, the old-time method of scalding hogs incident to farm butchering operations has been largely superseded by the practice of skinning the animals. It is said that thirty years ago hog skinning was practiced by only one man in the country, and that on a limited scale. The demand for his services increased, so that he was obligated to take a partner, and yet another, until now there are dozens of men who make it their sole business for six or seven months of the year. The butcher takes the skin for pay, and he can take off from ten to twenty-five per day according to the distance he has to drive to get to them, and they are worth from 50 cents to \$1 each. It is

remunerative business. From the standpoint of the owner of the hog it is a good thing, too. Before the advent of the skinner a big iron kettle had to be procured in which to heat the water, a hoghead or tub in which to scald the porker, a platform built on which to lay the animal while the hair was scraped off, the water carried and heated to the boiling point. These preparations took the best part of the forenoon. If the hogs were large and heavy, or there were many of them to kill, help had to be secured from a neighbor, and that meant extra meals for the good housewife to get, besides the work of cleaning the fat from the stomach and intestines, which always used to fall to woman's share of the butchering. Now, the butcher will drive into the yard, catch, kill, skin, clean the inward and hang up a half dozen hogs in two or three hours. There is no water to heat, no mess to clean up, no extra help to hire and feed. The loss in weight is slight, from five to fifteen pounds, according to the size of the hog, but the butcher will pay half a cent more per pound for pork skinned to cut on the block, and for home use it is decidedly better.

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D. T. MCANISH, Manager

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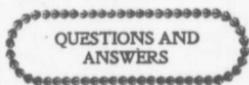
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Barn Plans Wanted
We have lately had our barn and its contents destroyed by fire. Just now we are looking around for a plan for a new barn 60 ft. by 35 ft., to cost about \$1,700. Can The Farming World or any of its readers render us any assistance just now.—B. Laurence, Halifax Co., N.S.

Enquirer does not state whether he wishes plans of a combination stable and barn or a plain barn only. We have written for more specific information. In the meantime if any of our readers have any plans of stable and barn combined, or barn alone, that they think would meet the case, we would be glad to have a drawing of the same. Make a drawing on paper, giving dimensions, and we will see that the plan or copy of it is forwarded to our Nova Scotia enquirer.

Tuberculosis in Poultry

Can you give me a remedy for a trouble that has broken out in my flock of Plymouth Rocks? They seem to stand around and mope. They will eat and drink, but lose flesh and die. When I opened them the liver seemed to be full of white spots. The trouble seems to be contagious, as I have lost half of my flock of forty. Can I do anything to stop it or will I have to kill all I have? My hens have always had grit, water, and a comfortable pen with changes of food, and have always laid well in winter and summer.—Mrs. R. G., Pretoria, Man.

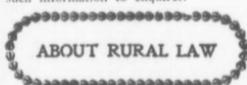
The trouble from which your birds are suffering is tuberculosis or consumption. It is very contagious and unless sanitary measures are taken you are in danger of losing your entire flock from this disease. The most noticeable symptom of this disease is the wasting away of the muscles and consequent loss of

weight. The comb usually becomes pale and the bird becomes dull and sleepy. If the dead bird is opened, you will observe that the liver is very large and sprinkled with whitish or grayish points; sometimes these points are soft and at other times hard and gritty. The spleen is also very often attacked and shows somewhat the same appearance as the liver, that is, enlargement and spotting with small white or yellowish tubercles. The organism which causes this disease is closely allied to the one which causes consumption in the human family. No remedy is known and the only thing you is to take sanitary precautions. Kill all birds affected and thoroughly disinfect your poultry house with fresh lime wash containing one part in twenty of crude carbolic acid. All drinking vessels and other utensils should also be disinfected or boiled, and if the floor of the poultry house is made of earth it should be dug up and well sprinkled with lime.—F. C. Harrison, Bacteriologist, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Baskets from Leaves

I would like to know where I could send a large quantity of autumn leaves to be converted into a basket shape with words put in across the handle in gilt letters.—L. E. L., Souris, Man.

We do not know of a place where this work can be done. Perhaps some regular basket maker could do it. If any of our readers have had work of this kind done, or know where it can be done, we shall be glad to forward such information to enquirer.



ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Landlord's Liability

Q.—A rented a building from B. The arrangement was verbal; the rent was payable monthly in advance. A discovered a crack in the wall of the building which caused him to fear that it would fall. He at once notified B's agent who promised to have it attended to the same day. As the agent failed to attend to it, A notified B, and told him that he would move out if it were not fixed right away. B said that A had been a tenant so long that he did not like to lose him, and would have the building fixed right away. The matter was not attended to. A few days after the building fell, causing destruction to some of A's stock and damage to his furniture, etc. 1. Can A recover from B the damage he has suffered?—M.T.

A.—1. Yes. The promise by the tenant to remain, and the promise by the landlord to repair would form contract, and A would be entitled to damages for its breach.

Bitten by a Dog

Q.—A was a peddler, and came on to my farm to try and sell his goods. He was a short distance from the driveway that led from the street to the barn, and was in the act of picking up for the purpose (as I think I can prove), of stealing it, a piece of rope which lay upon the grass, when he was attacked and bitten by my dog. He now threatens to

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sue me for damages. 1. Do you think he would get them?—D. T. F.

A.—1. No. You have a right to keep a watch dog to protect yourself and your goods from thieves, tramps, etc. No doubt A. has a right to go on the premises, unless he was expressly forbidden, in the usual course of his business, but he could only have the right to go by the paths and means of entrance and exit as were provided for that purpose. He would have no right to stray at large over your farm.

Rights of Wife

Q.—A resides with his children by his first wife, and compels his wife to live in lodgings. He does not ill-treat her in any way, and the husband frequently visits his wife and stays with her for some time. He will not allow her, however, to live with him and the children. 1. Has she a right to do so? What action should she take?—G.

A.—1. Yes. The right of a wife to reside with her husband in his home or in the joint home of both. If he will not allow her to do so, she may sue him for alimony, as the court will decree it to her, although no divorce or other ill-treatment is shown.

Sale of Apples

Q.—I sold my apples to B. The agreement, which was verbal, was that I was to have the fall apples for seventy-five cents a barrel, and the winter apples for one dollar a barrel. I was to pick the apples (no time mentioned) and he was to furnish barrels and pack the apples (no time mentioned), and I was to deliver them at a certain place when packed. The fall apples were all packed, delivered and paid for. When the winter apples were picked in October, I informed B of it, but he could not get any barrels, and did not come to pack them till about the middle of November. He then packed five barrels, but before the remainder were packed they were frozen and destroyed. The five barrels were delivered and paid for. 1. Can I sue him for the price of the winter apples which were destroyed?—J. McL. C.

A.—No, the property in them had not passed to B, and would not until they were packed. The apples were still yours therefore, and of course if they were destroyed you would have to bear the loss. Your contract should have been more explicit as to the time the barrels should be furnished and the apples packed, or as to who should bear the risk until they were packed.

Sale of Cow

Q.—A sold a cow to B, and warranted that she would calve the end of February. As a matter of fact she did not calve till the end of May. B was expecting to have her milk for March, April and May, and would not have paid so much for her if he had known that she would not calve till May, besides butter and milk is dearer in those months than it is in the summer. Can he sue A. for damages for this?—W. G.

A.—Yes, if he can prove the warranty. The damages he would be entitled to would probably be the difference in value between a cow to calve the end of February and one to calve the end of May.

Gravel

Q.—A, who owned certain land near a lake, by deed conveyed to a railway company "the gravel situate and being on and comprised within a certain part" of the land, with the right of way for

a railway track and the free and unobstructed use thereof. Subsequently the company removed all the gravel which was on the land at the date of the deed but owing to the action of the lake there was a considerable quantity of gravel deposited on the land after the date of the deed. 1. Is the railway company entitled to this also?—M. B.

A.—No; it would not pass under the terms of the above deed.

Rights to Pasture

Q.—D, by an agreement under seal with S, acquired the right to use certain lands for the purpose of pasturing his cattle. There was no demise, or right to distract for rent, or anything else in the agreement to make a tenant of S, but there was a covenant that S would not allow his own animals, or those of others, to enter upon the lands in question. S did and does allow the cattle and horses of G to come upon the lands and pasture there. 1. What remedy has D?—G. O'B.

A.—If he had an ordinary lease he could distract or seize the cattle while they were using the land. We would not advise him to do so, however, under the above circumstances. His best plan would be to sue S for damages on the covenant not to allow his own or other cattle to enter upon the land.

Gift of Mortgage

Q.—The mother of D, while on her death-bed, gave to another son, J, the key of a drawer containing a mortgage in her favor executed by D, directing J to give the mortgage to D in the event of her not seeing him again, and D was subsequently summoned by telegraph to see his mother, and he thereupon again visited her, when she told him that his mortgage was in the drawer, and that when he went home he should take it with him; but he did not on that occasion take possession of or see it. After the mother's death, without a will, J as directed by her, handed the mortgage to D. The other children claim that he is not entitled to it, and that it forms part of the estate. 1. What is D's right?—L. J. Q.

A.—1. We think it would form part of the estate. In order to make a gift of personal property there must be actual delivery, which there was not in this case.

Partnership

Q.—I entered into partnership with B. We were to share the profits equally. There was no definite arrangement as to how long the partnership should continue. I now want to terminate it, but B says he does not want to, and that I cannot bring it to an end without his consent. 1. Have I the right to terminate it at once?—G. H. G.

A.—Yes.

Breach of Promise

Q.—A and B became engaged to be married while B was under age. A wished to break off the engagement, and B's father consented. 1. Has B now any right to sue A for breach of promise?—T. R. L.

A.—1. Yes. The contract of marriage could only be avoided by the act of the infant, and the guardian could not avoid it on behalf of the infant.

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Poultry at the Toronto Show

The poultry exhibit at the Canadian National this year was not so large in numbers as last year (so said the superintendent, Mr. C. J. Daniels), but the quality was well up to the mark, and in most cases better than any former year which shows that keen competition is steadily improving the quality of the breeds.

It would almost seem on entering the poultry buildings this year that they had been newly built, from the bright, white appearance that a coat of whitewash had made. A great improvement over last year. Notwithstanding this a new building is greatly needed. The weather was all that could be asked for this year, it being moderately cool for the greater part of the time the birds were there, and the authorities kept all the coops and floor well sprayed with a good disinfectant, which kept everything smelling sweet. Very few birds died this year from the confinement, as the time was shortened to one week for the feathered flock, which is quite long enough.

The utility breeds were out in large numbers again this year. White Wyandottes taking the lead with 84 birds. The Buff Orpington made a close second with 73 birds; White Rocks next with 69; White Leghorns with 63, and Brown Leghorns with 54.

The Barred Rocks, although they have always taken the lead at previous shows, seem to be going behind; they only numbered 52 entries. The Brahmas made a good showing; in light they numbered 47 and in dark 24. The Black Minorcas came next with 25 entries, with some fine specimens. The Dorkings numbered only 24. Although a splendid table fowl, they seem too tender for our climate.

The Games were out in good numbers, and as high on their lists as ever. Many breeders seem to be kept for the longest leg possible in this class, in contrast to the efforts of the utility breeder.

The Cochins and Langshans were quite small in numbers, but not in size. These classes seem to be kept for exhibition purposes only.

The French breeds—Houdans, La Fleche, Creve Cœur, were small in numbers, and not so attractive as the other varieties.

Pet stock made a good showing, fully 500 specimens were brought out. In the Bantams could be seen some perfect specimens of the breeds. The pigeon coops were well filled and had many admirers. The boys could be seen continually in front of the coops of Belgian Hares, Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs.

The turkey classes were not as well filled this season as in former years, especially in young birds. No doubt this was owing to the late, cold, wet spring. But the water fowl department was exceptionally well filled, with many excellent specimens. Indian Runner ducks seem to be becoming quite popular on account of their great laying qualities.

Mr. A. J. Morgan, of London, had one end of the first wing decorated with everything in the poultry line, and which made a very fine display. Mr. C. J. Daniels had his display of incubators and brooders in operation. He has made arrangements with Mr. Cyphers, of New York, to manufacture his "new model" machines in Canada. The Canadian Incubator and Brooder Co. had also a good display of incubators and brooders.

The dressed poultry and eggs display in the dairy building, though not large, was of good quality. Some very fine eggs were brought out; a few lots were disqualified on account of double yolks.

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THE BUFF ORPINGTON CLUB.

Several important club meetings were held so as to catch exhibitors when at the show, namely: the White Wyandotte, White Rock and Buff Orpington Clubs. The Buff Orpington meeting was held in the government poultry exhibit tent, near the poultry building. Mr. J. W. Clark is president and Mr. A. W. Foley secretary. The meeting was well attended and several prominent speakers were present and addressed the members. Mr. A. G. Gilbert, of Ottawa, was first called by the chairman. He dealt for some time upon the advantages of breeding utility birds. What he meant by utility bird, was a bird that would be a money maker all the year round, a fowl that would lay eggs in winter and raise market chickens in summer. Mr. Gilbert said that he did not approve of a breed that would only return a profit 6 months of the year and eat it all up the next half. He could speak from experience regarding the Buff Orpington as a first-class all round breed and a breed that had come to stay.

Dr. Boulbee, manager of the Canadian Produce Co., was the next speaker and said that he had been in the business for several years. He had been over to England several times, looking into the markets and trying to find out what class of fowl best suited the different sections. Birds with white legs and flesh was preferred in the old land, and no fowl was better suited for the trade than the Orpingtons. They were a very tender, juicy fowl, with ability to plump up at 4 or 5 months of age. The doctor said he could speak from experience as he had a pen of his own. He never had as good results from any other breed. They would lay even under the most adverse conditions. His coops were flooded with water for some time last winter, and yet the hens kept the record of eggs up.

Prof. Graham, of the O. A. C., was next called. He said that little was left for him to say in the Orpington's favor, so he thought he would point out their bad qualities. He had had some experience with them. Some strains he found would become broody quite frequently; others would not. It was a matter of selection, and he advised using trap nests. The Orpingtons had proven extra good winter layers at the College. They made good sitters and were easily broken up.

Mr. T. H. Scott, of St. Thomas, the judge selected by the club for the Winter Fair last year, gave his ideas as to judging Orpingtons. He told the members the main points in judging and how to select their birds. He stated that when he went to a show to judge he gave the best birds a prize and not to certain men.

There was considerable criticism from the members present regarding the judging of Orpingtons at the Canadian National this year. One of the objects of the club is to have one or two judges selected for the leading shows, so that breeders may be able to breed along right lines. Scarcely two judges will have the same color.

Mr. Scott was again chosen for the Winter Fair at Guelph, and Mr. Oke as supply.

Mr. Wm. McNeil, the president of the Western Ontario Poultry Association, was present, and made a few remarks regarding the requests of the club. The aim of the association, he said, was to please the people, and he thought the clubs should have a say as to who should judge their birds, and would do all in his power to help them.

It was moved and seconded that the poultry committee of the Winter Fair be asked to give a novice class for Buff Orpingtons. Mr. McNeil thought that there would be no difficulty in arranging this matter, as the Orpington exhibit was the largest at Guelph last year. The club voted \$1,500 to be given as specials at the Winter Fair, after which they adjourned to meet again at Guelph in December.

J. W. C.

Pullets for Winter Laying

As a general rule, pullets hatched during May or early June will prove most profitable for winter laying. Farmers who expect to make a specialty of high-priced new-laid eggs next winter should at the present time be hatching out a good number of chicks from which to select suitable

pullets. The cockerels should be sold in the early fall. Unless they are housed in the fields and require little attention or extra feed, the most profitable age for marketing is four months. After that age the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight rapidly increases.

The pullets should be comfortably and permanently housed in the fall; transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg production. Early winter laying demands liberal feeding, which includes in addition to the grain, waste meat or animal food, and vegetable food. From two flocks of barred Plymouth Rock pullets that were liberally fed from birth for early maturity at the Bonville, Que., Illustration Station, eggs were gathered daily after the pullets were four months and one week old. Experiments at the Utah Experiment Station showed that the profit from young hens or pullets was about five times greater than that from hens three to four years old. Not only did the old hens lay considerably fewer eggs, but the eggs were worth less per dozen. This is accounted for by the fact that the pullets laid a larger proportion of their eggs in winter, when the price was good.

W. A. C.

The Kingston Dairy School

The calendar for the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont., is out. The school opens on Dec. 1st, 1904, and the regular short courses in cheese making, butter making, etc., will be continued to April 14th, 1905. J. W. Mitchell is superintendent.



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TORONTO

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Sheep at Toronto Fair

Perhaps not in the history of Toronto Exhibition has so good a display of sheep been made. Every breed represented had a number of very choice animals for inspection, while in most breeds the competition between the rival flocks was exceedingly keen and close. This was particularly noticeable this year, and may be partly due to the preparation made for an unparalleled display from the Canadian flocks at the World's Fair, at St. Louis next year, which was partly from the throbbing of the reviving pulse of the sheep breeding industry, now becoming so apparent, and which means so much to the flock owners and breeders of the Province. The Cotswold class three strong flocks were out, any of which would be a very creditable display in any company, except when the young home-bred stuff was presented. The imported lambs were a fair lot, but the home-bred ones did not do credit to the breed.

Competitors were E. F. Park, J. C. Ross and T. H. Shore & Sons. Park had a well-filled lot of imported sheep, and got rather the best of the awards. Mr. Ross also showed several very fine imported lambs and older ones, but had evidently purchased with utility in years in view, his flock not being in as good show fit.

In the aged rams, the 1st and 2nd winners might have changed places. The other awards were probably all right. Park took the open flock prize and championships, Messrs. Shore getting most of the Canadian-bred pens, while Mr. Ross got a share in the other sections, as will be seen in the list published in last issue.

Next to the Shrops, the Leicester breeders were out in larger number, and made an exceptionally good display. Exhibitors were Wm. Wood, Palermo, A. W. Smith, Chas. Maw, A. & W. Whitelaw, and Hastings Bros. Nearly all the sheep in this class were home-bred and did credit to the fitters, or feeders, who prepared them for show, in this class perhaps more than any other, we see the home-bred lambs exceptionally well forward. Smith had a decided lead in prizes, his flock being very uniform and in fine bloom, showing exceptionally strong in fleece. Both championships and seven first prizes went his way, including three firsts for pens. Hastings Bros. got the other three first prizes. Mr. Maw showed a very fine lot, not quite so well fitted, and got several of the prizes. And Whitelaws got a share, having a handsome lot of lambs, and sturdy three-shear ram amongst their best.

The Shropshire class was the strongest they have ever made in Toronto, and one long to be remembered by admirers of this or any other breed of sheep.

The exhibitors were J. G. Hamner, W. S. Carpenter, John Campbell, R. Gibson, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Robt. Miller, and Hon. John Dryden.

One feature of the Shropshire ex-

hibit seems regrettable—the large percentage of imported animals amongst the winners; not that those grand specimens of the breed are brought across the water, but that they are able to win over our home-bred flocks. In the placing of the awards, general satisfaction seemed to be given, and although some little differences of opinion might occur, where the general excellence was so high, the placing was generally approved, and will be seen in the prize list.

The Dorsets made a splendid show, Col. McGillivray making the best exhibit he has ever made, and all were in splendid fit. R. H. Harding also had a handsome lot.

A. G. H. Lux on secured fourth place on ram lamb and also on ewe lambs. Harding carried away first on an exceptionally good ewe lamb, and if his two-shear ewe had been first not much harm would be done, and at most she was a very strong second. All other firsts and both championships went to McGillivray.

In Southdowns, Telfer Bros. had an exceedingly strong lot, including their splendid importation of this year. The first prizes all went to the Telfer flock, except for pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, which was secured by W. J. Martin, Binbrook.

In the fat classes, Leicesters won out first in the Long-wools, and the Southdowns led in the Short-wools. The Hampshire and Suffolk class had only one exhibitor, Telfer Bros. taking all the prizes.

The Oxfores had two competitors forward, Henry Arkell having a very strong lot, which will probably win honors for Canada at St. Louis. J. W. Lee & Sons had a very fine lot of their Canadian-bred flock, and secured first for pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, as well as first on Canadian-bred pen. Mr. Arkell secured all other firsts, his splendid importation of this year being very hard to equal.

The exhibit of Lincolns has always been a very creditable one, even when Mr. J. T. Gibson had not any competitor. Evidently, from the very love of having and showing a real good flock, Mr. Gibson has held his exhibit up to a very high state of excellence, when the field was all his own. This year he had an old competitor in the field, Mr. J. H. Patrick, who had a number of good ones, but Mr. Gibson secured all the first prizes, and most of the seconds.

Compulsory Sheep-Dipping

The report of the committee appointed to investigate sheep-scab in Great Britain, has been made public. The most important recommendation is that sheep-dipping be made compulsory. It also recommends that in districts where sheep are largely kept, local authorities should provide portable apparatus for dipping or other necessary appliances. The recommendation will likely become law, and, if so, will do more than anything else that could be done to stamp out sheep scab.

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bad cases without pain or disfigurement. Their
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Pleased With It

We are all pleased with THE FARMING WORLD and were much interested in the serial story just completed. It was all that was wanted to make the paper a pleasure in every home.—Mrs. R. S. G., Pretoria, Man.

Gossip

Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont., writes:

The bull I am offering for sale in this issue traces to imported English Lady, by Heir of Englishman, and on the sire's side to Prince of Fashion, by the great Scottish Archer. He has proved himself to be a good sire and is quiet and sure.

I have a fine lot of Leicesters at present to select from. The ram I used in 1900 and 1901 was Centremen, the first prize shearing at London in 1900, and second at Toronto same year. Since then I have been using Simon Smart, the first prize aged queen at Toronto, London and Buffalo, 1903.

Mr. A. M. McQueen, Manager, F. E. Perkins' estate, Petrolia, Ont., writes:—"In penning a few notes on our sale of Shorthorns on the 20th of October, 1904, allow me to say that it was not the object of the late proprietor to get a few animals together and make a public sale as a catch penny, but to lay the foundation of a grand breeding herd. But on account of his death they have all to be sold and the estate wound-up. Amongst the imported animals is the grandly bred 4-year-old cow, Beautiful 6th, bred by J. B. Manson, Kithlean, Scotland. She is of his popular Beauty tribe; also her yearling heifer, sired by "Bonus," the best bull used in his herd for some time. Since she was imp. she has produced a most beautiful roan heifer to the service of imp. Prince of Fragrance. Another imp. cow is Mountain Flower, a Lustré, also her yearling heifer sired by "Bonus." Since coming to Canada she, too, has produced a nice heifer calf to Prince of Fragrance, imp. These six would be prominent figures in any herd and a credit to them. Amongst the home-breds are four cows sired by Valasco 32nd, almost a full brother to Valasco 40th, winner of the grand championship at London this year, and believed by their breeders, R. & S. Nicholson, of Sylvan, to be fully as good a bull. But be this as it may, he has got in this herd a grand lot of cows. An outstanding cow is Leonore of Sylvan 21st. Her three top crosses are identical with those of the London champion. Indeed, the top-crosses have been first prize winners at the National at Toronto. She is a grand cow, but we must not particularize too much. There are 17 bulls and heifers all sired by imp. Prince Fragrance, a half brother to the grand champion at Toronto this year. He was bred by Mr. R. Bruce, Heatherbrook, Scotland. He is of the Fragrance family. After the family left the hands of A. Cruickshank, every cross has been a noted bull in his day. He has proved a first-class getter, and his calves will show. He is prompt, sure and healthy and right in every particular, weighing in his 3-year-old form 2,350 lbs. He is included in the sale. Come and see the stock on sale day whether you want to buy or not. You will be pleased."

J. F. Brethour, Burford, Ont., writes:—"We are shipping on Tuesday, the 27th inst., 46 head of our Yorkshires to compete for prizes at the World's Fair, St. Louis. They are the best lot of pigs that I have ever seen in one shipment, and I think will give a good account of themselves. They are all of one type and show great uniformity. We have



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Clydesdale Horses

Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep
Prize-winning pure bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on

J. G. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis P. O. and Sta., Ont.

Glenview Stock Farm

Only two first-class Hackneys remain unsold.

Another consignment of imported Clydes expected about September 1st.

W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, P. O.
and Station, G.T.R.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

Dealer in CLYDESDALES, COACH AND STANDARD-BRED STALLIONS

My last importations were taken directly from the boat to the Toronto Spring Station Show, where they won highest honors.



MILLBROOK, - - ONT.

now on hand a lot of choice young boars ready for immediate service, and also a large number of younger boars that will be the right age for service to produce spring litters. Prices are reasonable and quality guaranteed."

Clydesdales for Canada

Last week, Messrs. Dalgety Brothers, Dundee, shipped six further stallions from Glasgow to Canada. Amongst the horses in the present shipment were The Provost, 11560, the thick-set black with which Mr. Arch. Jackson was well forward at Glasgow a year or two ago; Asloun Darling, 12005, mentioned last week as having been purchased from Mr. Jas. Leys, Asloun, Aberdeen; Sir Evelyn, 10918, the Fyvie premium horse of a year or two ago, purchased from Mr. Geo. A. Ferguson, Surradale, Elgin; Wigton Lifeguard, a promising young get of Labori, purchased from Mr. P. Crawford; and Blyth Ben, 12054, a two-year-old, by Prince Gallant, also secured from the same gentleman. There was likewise in the shipment the two-year-old filly Belle of the Ball, by the Highland Society first prize horse Moncreiffe Marquis. The horses generally were a very good lot, and should suit the Canadian market.—*North British Agriculturalist.*

Shorthorns for Canada

A valuable consignment of north country Shorthorns for Canada was shipped last week at Glasgow by Mr. H. T. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario. From Tilbouries, Aberdeenshire, Mr. Davis had three first-class heifers of the choicest breeding—a Mary Roan Lady, by the Collynie-bred Princess Royal bull Scottish Prince, and two filly heifers—Scottish Rose 3rd and Scottish Queen 2nd. These three heifers are in calf to the Collynie-bred bull Sittytown Choice. Mr. Davis also secured in October bull calf from Tilbouries, the calf being from a Rosemary dam, and by the Collynie-bred bull Proud Champion. From Cairnhill Mr. Davis obtained the first prize two year old heifer Bertha 7th, which was in milk at the Royal Northern Show, and with calf at foot. From

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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Importers of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. New importations of grand Clydesdales just arrived. STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Forty miles east of Toronto. Long-distance telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

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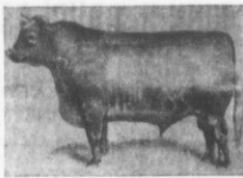
Mr. Craigie, Penman, Fraserburgh, Mr. Davis had three yearling bull calves of the very choicest breeding, two of them being of the famous Broadhookeys family, and one a Village Maid. The draft formed a very uniform lot of high-bred Shorthorns, such as should be courted to the breed in the Dominion.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Galbraith & Sons, Clydesdale Importations

Last week the Donaldson liner sailings from the Clyde carried a shipment of fifteen choicely bred Clydesdale stallions, purchased by Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Sons, Brandon, Man., and Janesville, Wisconsin, from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kircudbright. One half of these horses have been premium winners in this country. The oldest is a seven-year-old, bred by Mr. Wm. Taylor, Mains, Renfrew, and got by the famous champion stallion, Sir Lverard (5335). This horse is full brother to the Highland and Agricultural Society champion mare and Cawdor Cup winner, Lady Margaret (13833). Another is the well-bred Prince's Pride (10855), which, in 1903 had the Vale of Alford premium. He was got by the noted prize horse *Manx of Ayr* (10378), and his dam was by Mr. George Bean's Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse *Mout Royal* (8065), sire of the Cawdor Cup champion horse *Royal Gartly* (9846). Prince's Pride is a good horse, with grand feet and legs, and he is sure to be of great service in the North-West Territory. *Baron Sproat* (11610), a 3-year-old by *Baron Afton* (9123), out of one of the best Macgregor mares in the Stewartry, is a thick, low-set, Clydesdale horse, with good feet and legs. He was the Lammermoor premium horse dam of the best season's foal. His breeding indicates that he ought to be highly popular where he is going. *Silver Light* (11529) is a four-year-old black horse, got by the Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse *Black Rod* (10509), whose stock in the Lanark district sold remarkably well. The dam of *Silver Light* was got by Prince Hubert (9362), one of the highest-price stallions foals ever sold, after Prince of Wales (673). This horse had two district premiums in Scotland during the past two seasons. He is a thick, wide, short-legged horse, with good action and good feet and legs. One of the best horses shipped this season goes in this boat—i.e., *Baron Afton* (11255), winner of the Crief premium in 1903, and the Nairn premium in 1904. *Baron Afton* is the biggest stallion perhaps of the present day. He has weight every way, and his quality is equal to his size and substance. He was got by *Baron's Pride* (1192), and his dam is well known champion mare *Poor Girl* (13945), whose sire was the 1,000 guinea horse *Montrave Mas* (9958). So many good horses have been exported this year that it is difficult to say which is the best, but certainly those who have seen *Baron Afton* will be the first to admit that the horse exported this year which is better than he will be champion of Canada.—*The Scottish Farmer.*

Cattle at St. Louis

At the World's Fair, St. Louis, there was an exhibition, perhaps one of the finest displays of pure-bred cattle ever seen in America. It is freely admitted that the show surpassed everything of the kind since the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and there are those who witnessed both displays, who claim that even that wonderful display must



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Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Deep milking strains. Some splendid young stock of both sexes for sale. Herd headed by Prince Miss, 3rd Sta., by Prince Praeger, imp., (7704),—5200,—dam, Mission imp.—5107.

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Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge (imp.) Well-bred Lincoln sheep. Also Barred and White Rock Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

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Clydesdale Horses and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns for sale, a number of fine individuals of *Prize*, *Blended*, *Laver*, *Sail* Sires, and other choice breeding. Also such herd bulls as *Don*, *McIntosh*, *Royal*, *Yin*, *Aberlatholm*, and other fine Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Write or call on W. HAY, York P.O. and Station G. T. S.

Imported and Home-bred

Scotch Shorthorns

from imported sires and dams. Best strains and breeding. Correspondence solicited.

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Shorthorns, Oxfores, Berkshire Herd bull, imp. Royal Price 145229. Young stock of both sexes for sale; Oxford Down ewes; sows to farrow in October, and young pigs. **JOHN McFARLANE,** Box 41, Patton P.O., Elgin Co., Ont., and Stations M.C.R. and L.R. & D.R.

Ashland Stock Farm

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

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Offers for sale a number of pure-bred Shropshires.

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DAVID McCRAE, Janfield, South Canada Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Corriedale Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

yield its record to St. Louis and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. But be that as it may, the St. Louis exhibit was a good one and thoroughly representative. There were twelve different breeds of pure-bred cattle represented. It was purely a cattle show, as horses were shown a week or two earlier, and sheep and swine will follow in October. It was participated in by cattlemen, and attended by cattlemen connected with every end of the business, from the milk pail to the butcher's block. The most striking feature was that so many breeds were represented by such good exhibits, both in number and quality. All the beef breeds made a fine showing and the display of dairy cattle was exceptionally good. While the Shorthorn display was a fine one, those who saw it and the one at Toronto early last month give the palm to the latter in point of uniform high quality and excellence.

Only one Canadian faced the judges in the cattle ring, and he was Mr. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, who went direct to St. Louis from Toronto, with a strong contingent of Ayrshires. At the time of writing definite returns had not arrived, but it was reported that Mr. Clark had it all his own way. Fuller particulars will be given later. Outside of the Ayrshire display the interest of Canadians will be more or less of a general character. J. G. Robbins & Sons of Indiana, who made a good showing of Shorthorns at Toronto, figure largely in the list of winners at St. Louis.

A new system of judging was put in force, which, looked at from this distance, does not appear to have been the best of satisfaction. To extend the judging and to interest more people for a longer time, the awards in one section only in each class were placed each day. Such a procedure must have been wearying upon both exhibitors and visitors, and we are sure made it more difficult to get a comprehensive report of each class. The same system will be followed in the sheep and swine classes. Some of our American exchanges criticize pretty severely the unpreparedness of those in charge of the live stock department. No catalogues were ready when the judging began, and those that were provided later had so many omissions as to render them practically useless. There seemed to be a lot of red tape about the whole affair that was most annoying to exhibitors and visitors. However, we suppose all such things must be in a great world's fair, where the management like to do things on a large scale, without holding themselves responsible for or knowing little about working out the thing in detail. Some live stock show managers we know of could give them a lesson or two.

Champion Shorthorns at St. Louis

The senior champion Shorthorn bull at the World's Fair was *Choice Goods*, shown by the Tebo Land and Cattle Company and reserve *Crier Edward*, shown by D. R. Hanna, Ravena, Ohio. The junior champion was *Mistie's Diamond*, shown by D. R. Hanna, and the reserve *Whitehall Marshall*, shown by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. The senior champion female was *Fair Queen*, shown by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind., and the reserve, *Orange Blossom of Fairview* ord, shown by C. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Ore. The junior champion female was *Lady's Emma* 5th in junior better class. *Tebo's King* shown by J. G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Ind., and reserve, *Diamond's Rose*, shown by D. R. Hanna. *Choice Goods* was the grand champion bull, and E. Bowen's *Fair Queen*, the grand champion female. Former champion-

ship for breeder went to J. G. Robbins & Sons, and premier championship for exhibitor went to D. R. Hanna.

Mr. Clark's Winnings at St. Louis

As noted elsewhere, Mr. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, the only Canadian exhibitor in the cattle class at St. Louis, made a showing that was a credit to Canada. Among the prizes won by Mr. Clark are:

First for bull three years or over on Comrade's Heir of Glenora; fourth for bull one year and under two on Sir Oliver; first for cow, three years or over, on Maud S, 1st of Hillhouse, and fourth on Clara of Georgetown; seventh in two-year-old heifer class on Dairy Maid; seventh for yearling heifer on Silverspot of Woodroffe; fourth for animals get of one sire; second for animals aged herd, headed by Comrade's Heir; fifth for young bull; reserve for champion aged bull; championship for aged cow, and grand championship for best cow or heifer, any age. Mr. Clark won money prizes to the value of \$805, besides a number of diplomas. This amount will be duplicated by the Dominion Government. Mr. Clark deserves credit for undertaking to exhibit, and has brought honor to his country in so doing.

The Value of Good Feeding

At the Canadian National Exhibition no department gave more proof of the prosperity of Canada than the exhibit of pure-bred cattle. One could not but feel that Toronto, as well as other fairs, will yet see classes of matured animals even superior to those present this year. Herds of this sort are a boon to any locality. They are doing a good work in putting the scrub sires out of business.

Improvement in feeding is also being made. The Old Country system is being adopted, with more rapid growth and less waste of feed. To the use of stock foods, much credit is due for the beautiful coats and heavy weights seen at the late show. Most of the best breeders now, in order to keep their animals in a perfect, healthy and thrifty condition, find it necessary and extremely profitable to add to their food a carefully-prepared condiment. Mr. Jas. Yule, manager for Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, remarked that his entire herd was fed for the past year with Carneface Stock Food, and he attributes their fine condition, in a large measure, to its use. Farmers are taking great interest, not only in the best stock, but in its feeding and care. The feeders were pitted with questions on this line, especially at the stall occupied by the huge black calf, the property of Mr. W. R. Stewart, of Lucasville, Ont., which won the \$100 prize at the Winnipeg Dominion Exhibition for the heaviest calf under seven months old.

At the Guelph Fall Fair, held a week ago, the following exhibitors competed

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imported bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers.

Send for Catalogue.

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Hamilton, Ont.

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Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering SEVEN GRANDLY BRED BULLS. Also a large number of grandly bred young heifers, imported, imported in dam and home bred. Call on or write to

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JOHN H. DOUGLAS,

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN AND

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YORKSHIRE SWINE

Young stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

Warkworth, P.O.

CAMPBELLFORD STA., G.T.R.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd of leading Scotch families, such as Jitta, Orange Blossoms, Mysles, Killislean Beauty (Cowbell), Nonpareil, Cherronites, Rosedale, Golden Drops. Headed by Imp. Old Lancaster. Write your order or visit personally.

GEORGE AMOS & SON,
MOFFAT STATION P.O., C.P.R.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minna, Ury, Clippers, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

NEIL DOW,

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

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FOR SALE

ONE SHORTHORN BULL CALF AND ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER

At the Glenavon Stock Farm

They are from good milking strain. Write or call.

W. B. ROBERTS, Prop., Sparta, Ont.
Station St. Thomas, C. P. R., G. T. R., M. C. R.

HOLLYMOUNT FARM, Mitchell, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns. A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sire and dams. Write, or call on

WM. THOMPSON, Box 104, MITCHELL, ONT.

Bowhill Shorthorns and Leicesters

Special offering at present—Two-year-old English Lady bull by Governor-General (imp.); a three-year-old ram by entrance; some meat-linge and ram lambs by Simon Smart, and a few aged ewes.

Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont.
Teeswater, C.P.R. Mildmay, G.T.R.

for the Carneface special prizes for the best calf and won in the order named:

First, J. Curry, Everton, Ont., calf born January 13th, 1904, weight 832 lbs. Second, Geo. Amos, Moffat, Ont., heifer calf, born January 18th, weight 722 lbs. Third, A. McQuillin, Guelph, heifer calf, born January 16th, weight 709 lbs. Fourth, Peter Petty, Eramosa, steer calf, born January 6th, weight 681 lbs. Fifth, W. Elliott, Guelph, calf, born Jan. 13th, weight 681 lbs. Others who competed for this prize were: J. Mulrooney, Guelph; Mr. Sanderson, Fergus, and A. Watson, Eden Mills.

The Amos heifer won first in the Shorthorn class, under one year, in a very strong class. She, with four other animals, won for Mr. Amos the herd prize. This is a pretty good record for Carneface.

The Port Perry Sale

A combination sale of pure-bred stock under the auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Association will be held at Port Perry, Ont., on October 13th next. Among the lots to be offered will be Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire swine and Hampshire sheep.

Oxford Down Meeting

The American Oxford Down Record Association will hold its annual meeting on October 11th, at 7.30 p.m. in the Live Stock Congress Hall, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis. A Sale of Oxford Down sheep will be held on October 12th.

In the Advanced Registry

Una DeKol 2nd, 3489, at 2y. 1m. 8d. of age: 8,186 lbs. butter fat; milk, 294.5 lbs. Owned by B. Malory, Frankford, Ont.

Rosa Omega, 3490, at 2y. 2m. 18d. of age: 8,981 lbs. butter fat; milk, 341.75 lbs. Owned by B. Malory, Frankford, Ont.

Faforit 7th, 2790, at 4y. 10m. 25d. of age: 15,547 lbs. butter fat; milk, 462.375 lbs. Owned by R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.

Faforit 5th, 3816, at 2y. 1m. 20d. of age: 8,885 lbs. butter fat; milk, 247 lbs. Owned by R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.

Bonnie Princess, 3102, at 3y. 11m. 21d. of age: 13,441 lbs. butter fat; milk, 436.75 lbs. Owned by H. Park, Oxford Centre, Ont.

Beldina Schuiling, 3103, at 2y. 11m. 20d. of age: 8,906 lbs. butter fat; milk, 311.375 lbs. Owned by H. Park, Oxford Centre, Ont.

Prairie Flower Netherlands Mcholine, 4430, at 2y. 2m. 23d. of age: 8,309 lbs. butter fat; milk, 271.25 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Carleton Place, Ont.

Empress Josephine of Brookside, 2019, at 8y. 8m. 1d. of age: 14,905 lbs. butter fat; milk, 473.25 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

Inka Josephine Abbekeer, 2565, at 4y. of age: 13,870 lbs. butter fat; milk, 422.375 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

Car Born DeKol, 2567, at 4y. 3d. of age: 13,544 lbs. butter fat; milk, 307 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

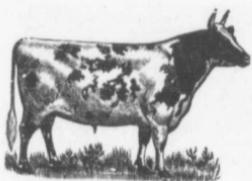
Sara Jewel Hengerveld, 4407, at 2y. 1m. 9d. of age: 9,045 lbs. butter fat; milk, 262.25 lbs. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

Lady Roberts, 2073, at 3y. 10m. 15d. of age: 14,628 lbs. butter fat; milk, 460.562 lbs. Owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Belle DeKol Queen 2nd, 3523, at 2y. 4m. 16d. of age: 10,988 lbs. butter fat; milk, 332.5 lbs. Owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Jennie Pauline DeKol, 3854, at 1y. 11m. 24d. of age: 9,281 lbs. butter fat;





FOR SALE

7 Ayrshire Bulls from 1 to 16 months old. Good individuals from high class stock. Prices right.

C. S. AYLWIN,
Freeman P.O., Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires.

CALVES carefully bred for Milk and Show King. Older age. A November foal. Several April Pigs. All prices reasonable. Write, or come and see.

ALEX. HUME & Co.,
Mansie P.O.

FOR SALE

Ayrshires, all ages. Eggs for hatching, from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Birkings, Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys. Also five pure Collie pups. For further particulars write to

W. STEWART & SON, Mansie, Ont.

"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped; Napoleon (Auchenbraun Imp) as head of herd, whose dam has a record of 2 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshire.

For Sale—One Clydesdale Stallion, 3 years old; one Tamworth sow, 1 pig to imported boar; two sows and two boars, 7 months old, imp. in dam; two Berkshire Boars fit for service. Address, H. REID & Co., Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa, Hintonburg, Ont.

..Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Six grand young bulls still on hand to be sold cheap. If taken before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK.

September Yearlings ready for shipment.
J. B. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

breeders of REGISTERED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle
..Cheviot Sheep..

Now for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 2 yrs. old, Red Polled Bull, one 1 yr. cow, 1 yearling, and one 2 mos. old, also few females. Cheviot Sheep to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.
O'NEILL, BREEDER, Westgate, Ont.
MORRIS, LEWISTON, N.Y.

**SUNNYSIDE
HEREFORDS**

Here, headed by Imp. Howard, a set of the celebrated Harro Co. A number of other bulls and heifers imp. and home bred for sale. Come and see them.
O'NEILL, BREEDER, Westgate, Ont.
Editor of Denford, L.H.A.B. Lucas Sta., G.T.R.

**DENTONIA PARK FARM
COLEMAN P.O., ONT.**

We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

Correspondence solicited.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

milk, 257.687 lbs. Owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Aggie's Aubrey, 3564, at 1y. 11m. 241. of age; 8,003 lbs. butter fat; milk, 307.75 lbs. Owned by R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.

Belle Dewdrop, 4083, at 2y. 1m. 21d. of age; 9,881 lbs. butter fat; milk, 286.4 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont. Calamity Jane Duchs and ---, at 1y. 8m. 8d. of age; 8,073 lbs. butter fat; milk, 245.3 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Victoria Teake, 2861, at 4y. 8m. 20d. of age; 13,966 lbs. butter fat; milk, 426 lbs. Owned by Alfred Rice, Curries, Ont.

Tidy Abbecker, 1492, at 8y. 8m. 16d. of age; 21,828 lbs. butter fat; milk, 551 lbs. Owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Tidy Pauline DeKol, 3522, at 2y. 7m. 26d. of age; 12,400 lbs. butter fat; milk, 367 lbs. Owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS, Sec'y.

OTTAWA FAIR

(Continued from page 730.)

SHEEP

The show of sheep at Ottawa was not as large as has been seen in previous years. The reason of this was the St. Louis World's Fair, which kept the best of the Ontario flocks at home to get the finishing touches for the great contest on the Mississippi in October. The only exhibitor of Cotswolds was Aresne Denis, of St. Norbert, Que., and his flock were only in field condition and not at all fitted for the show yard.

Leicesters, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, had out a good flock, and got all the firsts and seconds. D. Cummings, Russell, had two thirds for sires of fair quality. Lincolns were represented by the well known exhibitor John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont. A Denis won first for a ram lamb, one second and several thirds. The flock of South-downs was one of the best on the grounds, thanks to the fine flock of Sir George A. Drummond, who won all the firsts. Telfer Bros., of Paris, had one second and two thirds, but they had left their best at home to go to St. Louis. They won first with a Shropshire ram lamb. J. G. Hamner, Brantford, had all the other first prizes in this breed except shearing ram, which went to Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, who also won third for ewes.

In Oxford Downs H. I. Whitteker & Son, North Williamsburg, had all the firsts but one and four second prizes. A. Denis had one first for shearing ram, and John A. Richardson, South March, Ont., had two seconds and a third for rams. Cheviots are a class very seldom seen at Ontario shows, but they were this time represented by two flocks from Cookshire, Que. F. S. Wetherall had all the firsts but one, which went to H. F. Goff. The Cheviots were shown in plain field condition, but did not rival some of the other classes. There were some good specimens of well fitted. Sir George A. Drummond won the most of the fat sheep prizes, and Whitteker & Son won for the local class in fat wethers. Dorset Horns were shown by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and John A. Richardson, South March. The prizes were very evenly divided between the two flocks, with

SHEET STEEL
BR
WRITE FOR PRICES
METALIC ROOFING CO.
LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

DISPERSION SALE

OF

Imported and Canadian-bred

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Thirty-five head, the property of the executors of the late T. E. Perkins, Petrolia, Ont., at Fairlie Stock Farm, four miles west of the town of Petrolia, on Wednesday, October 26th, 1904. The imported cattle are of the best families obtainable and are an attractive lot, while the home-bred are Standard families and topped by the best Scotch bred bulls obtainable. They are all young or in the prime of life if of which are sired by the grandly-bred Heatherwick bull, Imp. Prince Fragrance, which is included in the lot. Every animal must be sold and the executors are winding up the estate.

Terms—Six months' credit on approved paper, or a discount of six per cent. for cash. Trains will meet the morning trains at both stations to convey intending purchasers to the farm and return by early coach at noon. Sale promptly at one o'clock. Catalogues on application.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

All communications to be addressed to

A. M. McQUEEN,
Petrolia, Ont.,
Manager for Estate.

Riverside Holsteins

8 Choice Richly-bred Bulls 4 to 19 months old, whose dams have offered weekly records from 17 to 21 lbs. butter. Stock for sale, all ages, over 20 head to select from. Victor de Kol, Petrolia and Johanna Hie (the Lad) at head of herd.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON
Caledonia, - - - Ontario.

the latter winning the flock prize. For Suffolks and Hampshire's Telfer Bros., Paris, had the only flock exhibited, and won all the prizes. The judging was done by D. G. Hamner, Brantford, Ont.

SWINE

The show of Berkshire swine was fairly good. Wm. Wilson, Brampton, and R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, were in close contest in all the classes. The former won the herd prize and had a slight lead in the awards. His winner at Toronto under six months, an extra good one, was going lame, and had to be content here with second place. For litter of pigs under three months Reid & Co. got first with Wilson second. Wilson got first for best herd of swine and first for pen of bacon pigs. Reid & Co. were placed second and fifth. R. Clark, Ottawa, third, and D. Barr, of Renfrew, fourth. For best pen of four grade hogs Reid & Co. were first, with W. McConnell, of Aylmer, second. Improved Yorkshires were hardly up in quality to what has been seen, but had a few very good animals. David Barr, of Renfrew, had eight yearlings. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, had the winning aged boar, and W. H. McConnell, Aylmer, the best yearling sow. Chester Whites were a fair class. Robert Clark, Ottawa, had four firsts, including the champion. A. D. Deeks, North Williamsburg, Ont., had five firsts, and P. O. Collins, Bowsenville, had first for a yearling boar.



9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS
BY ONE MAN WITH THE FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saw down trees. Saws any kind of timber in any amount. Can saw one cord in 10 hours. It is the only saw that can saw one cord in 10 hours in any other way. Made at Forest Center, Ontario. No day to say. Write Main Office for full and complete catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and best made from Ontario. Price under \$1000.00. Address: **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.,** 18 and 20 St. Catherine St., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Powers
Well Boring and Drilling Machine
 is guaranteed to bore 100 ft. in 10 hours, to the size of the shaft, most convenient and easiest to operate of any machine made. It is a horse power, portable machine, requiring no setting up or staking down. Back wheels and drills through holes in center of platform. Very motion automatic, no tubes but one man to operate. Write for free catalogue. **THE POWERS MFG. CO.,** Box 23, Clarinda, Ia.

SWINE

Choice Yorkshires

Young Stock from Fine Imported and Home Bred Boars and Sows

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

J. A. RUSSELL

Precious Corners P.O. Cobourg Stn., G.T.R.

Yorkshire Swine Clydesdale Horses
 Shorthorn Cattle

A large number of fine Yorkshires to choose from. A few good registered Clydesdale mares. Shorthorn Bulls and heifers from grandly bred sire and dams. Good prices to quick buyers.
A. E. HASKIN, COBURG STN. AND P.O., ONT.

Champion Berkshire Herd OF CANADA

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

TAMWORTH SWINE

The Ideal Bacon Hog

A snap for thirty days in young boars fit for service. From prize-winning stock; also young boars of September farrowing. Must be sold to clear out and reduce stock. Write now. Address: **ANDREW ELLIOTT & SON, GALT P.O. AND STA.**

Burnedette Stock Farm

Clydesdales, some stallions and fillies, imported and home bred. A few young purebred Shorthorn fillies. Will be offered for \$250 per head, f.o.b. Unionville. Address: **Unionville P.O. and Sta., Midland St.**

MONKLAND HERD YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders

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

OK LAKE YORKSHIRES

Years of careful breeding have made the Ok Lake Yorkshires the standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 7 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.
J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, won nearly all the Tamworth prizes. J. A. Richardson, South March, getting only one first, one second and one third. For export bacon hogs Wm. Wilson was first for pure-breds, with R. Reid & Co. second—and they had first for best four grades—with W. H. McConnell, Aylmer, third. S. Butterfield, Windsor, made the awards.

DAIRY PRODUCE

There were about 190 cheese on exhibition, and the prizes were as follows: Three colored cheese—First and gold medal, R. J. Littlejohn, Glengyle, Que.; second, Jas. Cox, Waba; third, Robt. H. Greer, Trowbridge, Ont.; fourth, Mrs. Drury, Ballyluff, Ont.; fifth, M. Christie, Dunrobin.

Three white cheese—First prize and gold medal, A. Bingham, Marathon; second, J. E. Singleton, Newboro, Ont.; third, E. H. Wilkins, Finacle, Que.; fourth, Alex. McMonagle, Berwick, Ont.; fifth, Jas. Cox, Waba, Ont.

Gold medal for best two boxes of creamery butter was won by E. W. Evans, Kingsley, Que.

Best two tubs dairy butter—First, W. M. Horne, Frontier, Que.; second, Mrs. A. Walker, Metcalfe; third, Mrs. T. H. Tweed, Vankeek Hill.

Gold medal for best lot of dairy butter and first prize on prints—W. H. Martin, Warden, Que.; second on prints, B. D. Young, Mansenville, Que.; third, M. A. Meldrum, Billerica.

Creamery butter, two packages—First, E. W. Evans, Kingsley, P.Q.; second, Chas. Turgeon, Richmond, P.Q.; third, W. W. Rea, North Hatley, P.Q.

Creamery prints—First, E. W. Evans; second, H. W. Parry, Model Farm, Compton; third, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, P.Q. Special—E. W. Evans.

Dairy butter, two packages over 20 pounds—First, W. M. Horne; second, Mrs. A. Walker, Metcalfe; third, Mrs. Thos. Tweed, Vankeek Hill.

Package of prints made at farm—First, W. H. Martin, Warden; second, B. D. Young, Mansenville, P.Q.; third, A. Meldrum, Billerica, P.Q. Special—W. H. Martin.

Notlin' Done

Winter is too cold for work; Freecin' weather makes me shirk.

Spring comes on an' finds me wishin' I could end my days a-fishin'.

Then in summer, when it's hot, I say work kin go to pot.

Autumn days, so calm an' hazy, Sorter makes me kinder lazy.

That's the way the seasons run; Seems I can't get nothin' done.

There is None Better

Your paper has greatly improved. I think there is none better for the farmer, especially in poultry and live stock. I wish you every success for many years to come.

N. McCULAV,
 Middlesex Co., Ont.

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



LINDEN FARM OXFORDS

Choice lot of 2-year Yearlings and Lambs, imported and home-bred. Fits to hold any pure bred flock. Also a few good Shorthorns.
R. J. HINE, Dutton P.O.,
 Ergle Co., Ont.



BRANT OXFORD DOWNS

An excellent lot of ram lambs, grand lots of ewes, all ages, for sale from imported and prize-winning stock. Intending purchasers call on us. We will try to use you well.
J. M. JULL & SON
 Breeders and Importers
 From Toronto, through first P.O.
BURFORD, ONT.

HILHEUNT FARM

Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Shorthorns from imported sires and dams of deep milking strains. **JAS. A. COCHRAN, Hillburn Station, Cempton Co., P.Q.**

ELMHDALE STOCK FARM

Cotswold Sheep Berkshire Swine Good Young Stock of both sexes to select from. Prices reasonable. Write or call.
J. SLATER, Buttonville P.O., Unionville Sta., Midland, Ky.; Thornhill, Metropolitan Ry.; Markham Tp., Ont.

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 Live Stock Auctioneer,
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 Live Stock a Specialty.

A GREAT SPECIAL

Auction Sale.

33

IMPORTED

Clydesdale Fillies,

Yearlings and Two-year-olds

WILL BE HELD AT

"The Repository,"
 Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts.,
 TORONTO

On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th

The above specially selected collection of Registered Clydesdales will be consigned by the importer, **MR. T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.** Further particulars later. Write for Catalogue.
WALTER HARLAND SMITH,
 Proprietor and Auctioneer.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Sept. 30th, 1904.

General business is beginning to stir up a little because of better fall business. The more settled feeling regarding the western wheat crop has had a stimulating effect upon eastern trade. A slight improvement in dairy prices has also helped matters.

WHEAT

There is nothing very new in the wheat situation. The bulls and the bears every few days endeavor to influence the market to their own liking, but outside of Chicago and a few other centres they have little effect. The statistical position is on the whole a shade better than at last writing. Russia continues to export to the extent of nearly 4,500,000 bush. in the United States, despite the talk of great damage to the crop, the statistical position at the moment is better than a year ago. The amount in sight shows an increase of 9,000,000 bushers over what it was at this time last year.

The Manitoba crop is better than was expected a month ago, and on the whole the statistical position is better than it was. The local markets, however, continue firm, especially for Manitoba wheat. Red and white Ontario grades are quoted here at \$1.03 to \$1.06 and \$1.08 for old at outside points. Goose is quoted at 90c. and spring fine at 98c. east.

COARSE GRAINS

There is a weaker feeling in oats reported at Montreal and the future is uncertain. Here the market rules steady at from 31c. to 33c. with old oats 1/2 cent higher. There is some little inquiry for peas, and the market is steady at quotations. Business in barley is on the quiet side, though prices are steady.

Attention is now being given to corn yield estimates. It is likely there will be some soft corn in the Western States this year. The latest estimates as to total yield give 2,300,000,000 bushels, no small quantity. There is a fair demand here at quotations.

BRAN AND SHORTS

There is a scarcity of shorts for which the demand is good. A steadier feeling has developed in bran chiefly due to the decreased offerings from Ontario mills.

HAY AND STRAW

There is likely to be a good export demand for Canadian hay this year. Several European countries that have formerly exported hay will have little, if any, to ship owing to the dry season, consequently Britain will be more dependent for supplies upon this side. Of course the amount exported will depend largely upon prices here. Should they get above an export basis very little business will be done. The United States have a big crop and will not need Canadian, so that the only outlet for our surplus is abroad. Prices here are lower than at last writing, car lots being quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Quite an active demand for hay for Newfoundland is reported. Straw is firm in tone.

POTATOES AND BEANS

At Montreal, potatoes are quoted at 65c. per bag. More activity is expected from this on. The market here continues firm at 80 to 90c. per bag for car lots on track.

The bean market is firm in tone and steady at recent advances. Prices are quoted at Montreal at \$1.35 per bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices keep high, and the market is firm. Straight lots are quoted at Montreal at 18 to 18 1/2c., and candled at 21c. in

jobbing lots. Receipts here show little sign of increasing, and prices rule steady at 18c. in a wholesale way.

Poultry receipts are light, and the market is steady.

FRUIT

Shipments of apples are beginning to go forward in large quantities. The exports from Montreal weekly now run nearly 17,000 bbls. and 1,800 boxes. There is a good demand on the other side for colored fruit. Cable quotations range from 9 to 17s. according to the kind and quality of the fruit, the best Kings bringing the higher figure. Receipts of fall stock at Montreal are considerable, and sales are reported all the way from 50c. to \$2 per bbl. as to quality. A round lot of choice No. 1 fall fruit sold last week at \$1.10 f.o.b. west. The demand for apples here is light, and the market has an easy tone at \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

A year ago buyers were paying 3c. per pound more than they are willing to pay now, and during Sept., 1903, from 12 to 12 1/2c. was paid for good stock. As compared with this high figure, prices for Sept., 1904, seem reasonable and should prove a good investment. Exports from Montreal this season up to Sept. 21st show a falling off of 386,274 boxes. Against this, it is stated that stocks at Montreal are 250,000 boxes, larger than a year ago; so that the shortage is only 136,000 boxes. The English dealer is doing a hand-to-mouth business this season, and is not stocking up even with fall goods, while buyers on this side do not seem willing to buy ahead. The situation on the whole is not conducive to higher values before the season closes. Montreal quotations are 9 to 9 1/2c. At the local markets 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c. have been the ruling bids, with most factories holding for 9c.

There have been heavy shipments of butter to Great Britain of late. Some sales have been made at the creameries at 19 to 20 1/2c. for choice to fancy lots. Exporters state that they are not receiving orders or these high figures and consequently there must be some buying on speculation.

New Zealand and Australia are said to have as much butter to export as last year; if so, it may influence export prices considerably. The demand here is fair at quotations.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto Cattle Market on Tuesday last were not so heavy as usual. The quality of the fat cattle offered was, generally speaking, not so good, only a few choice ones being offered, and more would have sold readily enough at quotations. Prices generally are easier all round. There was little or nothing doing in exporters, and \$4.75 was the price offered. Some export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.30 per cwt. Only a few choice butchers' cattle were offered. One picked lot, weighing 1190 lbs. each, sold at \$3.10 to \$4.30 per cwt. as to quality, with inferior and rough stuff bringing only \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. There is a good demand for choice, well-bred, feeding steers, weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs. each. These are selling \$3.70 to \$4 per cwt. The bulk of the feeders offered were coarse fellows that no good feeder wants. Trade for these was dull and a number remained unsold at the close of the market. Average deliveries of sheep 1,650 lbs. each, sold at \$3.30 to \$3.80 per cwt. Stockers, 550 to 750 lbs. each, sold at \$2.60 to \$3.10 and off colors at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt. Feeding bulls sold at \$2.50 to \$3.12 1/2 per cwt. Milch cows sold at from \$3.00 to \$5.50 each. Veal calves brought from \$3.50 to \$3.25 per cwt., with some extra choice ones \$5.50 per cwt.

Deliveries of sheep and lambs were moderately large. Sheep sold at from \$3.75 to \$3.90 per cwt.; and lambs at \$4 to \$4.25.

Hog deliveries are light with prices steady at \$5.15 for select bacon hogs and \$4.90 per cwt. for light and fats. The Canadian Packing Co., London, Ont., is paying \$5.10 for select hogs.

HORSES

The horse market is none too brisk and dealers complain that they cannot make money at the high prices they have to pay farmers and breeders for them. It is expected that as soon as all stall work is over things will be a little more lively. Walter Harland Smith's quotations for sound horses 5 to 7 years are: single roadsters, \$135 to \$215; single cobs and carriage horses, \$140 to \$235; matched

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 |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | 29 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 9 |
| Wheat, per bushel..... | \$ 1 06 | \$ 1 10 | \$... | \$... | \$ 1 02 |
| Oats, per bushel..... | 33 | 37 | 44 | 45 | 40 |
| Barley, per bushel..... | 45 | 50 1/2 | 53 | 53 | 45 |
| Peas, per bushel..... | 64 | 72 | 75 | 61 | ... |
| Corn, per bushel..... | 53 | 60 | 60 | 61 | ... |
| Flour, per barrel..... | 4 45 | 5 25 | 5 85 | 5 80 | 4 30 |
| Bran, per ton..... | 17 00 | 17 50 | 21 50 | 22 00 | 18 00 |
| Shorts, per ton..... | 20 00 | 20 00 | 22 00 | 23 00 | 20 00 |
| Potatoes, per bag..... | 90 | 70 | 60 | 60 | ... |
| Beans, per bushel..... | 1 35 | 1 37 1/2 | 1 60 | 1 70 | 1 55 |
| Hay, per ton..... | 8 00 | 9 00 | 12 50 | 13 00 | 8 00 |
| Straw, per ton..... | 6 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 8 00 | ... |
| Eggs, per dozen..... | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Chickens, per pound, d.w..... | 13 | 14 | 18 | 16 1/2 | 15 |
| Ducks, per pound, d.w..... | 10 | 11 | 18 | 70 | 11 1/3 |
| Turkeys, per pound, d.w..... | 13 | 14 | 18 | 16 1/2 | 15 |
| Geese, per pound, d.w..... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Apples, per barrel..... | 2 00 | 2 50 | 2 50 | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| Cheese, per pound..... | 9 1/2 | 9 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Butter, creamery, per pound..... | 20 | 20 1/2 | 21 | 22 | 18 1/2 |
| Butter, dairy, per pound..... | 16 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 15 |
| Cattle, per cwt..... | 3 75 | 4 50 | 5 15 | 5 35 | 5 50 |
| Sheep, per cwt..... | 3 90 | 3 75 | 5 00 | 5 30 | 5 50 |
| Hogs, per cwt..... | 5 15 | 5 40 | 5 50 | 5 50 | 5 50 |
| Veal Calves, per cwt..... | 5 50 | 4 00 | 4 50 | 4 50 | ... |

WINDMILLS



Brantford Steel Windmills are in a class by themselves. There is only one Best—that's ours. Write for Catalogue. We also manufacture IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited, BRANTFORD, CANADA

pairs, \$335 to \$475; delivery horses, \$125 to \$175; general purpose, \$130 to \$180; draft horses, 1,150 to 1,750 each, \$150 to \$235, and second hand horses, \$30 to \$90. Late in October, Mr. Smith will sell for T. H. Hassard of Millbrook, 33 imported yearling and two-year-old Clydesdale fillies. About December 1st a sale of imported Shire stallions, fillies and mares

A Thirty-Day Test at St. Louis
The following table gives the thirty-day record to July 15th of the Jerseys, Holsteins, Brown Swiss and Shorthorns. It will be noticed that the Holsteins are in the lead, viewing the matter from the largest amount of butter fat per cow per day, as well as in total solids. On the other hand

| | Total lbs. food consumed. | Total lbs. milk produced. | Lbs. of milk per cow per day. | Total lbs. fat produced. | Total lbs. fat per cow. | Total lbs. solids produced. | Lbs. solids per cow per day. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 25 Jerseys | 36,919.3 | 33,336.9 | 44.4 | 1,449.3 | 1.93 | 2,813.6 | 3.74 |
| 15 Holsteins | 43,947.1 | 25,604.6 | 56.9 | 882.1 | 1.96 | 1,992.3 | 4.36 |
| 5 Brown Swiss | 13,766.9 | 7,285.7 | 50.1 | 239.4 | 1.50 | 624.3 | 4.16 |
| 29 Shorthorns | 35,790.0 | 31,671.5 | 36.4 | 1,082.1 | 1.24 | 2,617.5 | 3.00 |

Remainder of the Year Free!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

THE FARMING WORLD,
90 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

Dear Sirs—Please send THE FARMING WORLD regularly from the present date to 1st January 1906 for which I enclose 60 cents.
1907 " " " \$1.00.

Name

Post Office

in foal, will be consigned by a well-known English breeder.

TORONTO JUNCTION

Trade at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, has ruled dull, owing to slow cable reports. Export cattle ranged in price from \$1.25 to \$2.20, the bulk selling at \$4.40 to \$4.70. Butchers' cattle ranged from \$3.35 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Weather Signs.

An "old salt" gives the following signs for weather. He claims they will come true five times out of six: "If the wind comes before the rain, soon you can make sail again." "If the rain comes before the wind, furl your topsails smugly in." "Rainbow at night, sailor's delight." "Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning." "If the rain comes with setting sun, soon the showers will be done." "Rising sun followed by rain, you'll not see the sun again." "If the sun's red in the west, next day hotter than the last." "A streak of red, then streak of gray, and you will get a gloomy day."

It Grows on One

THE FARMING WORLD is an excellent farm journal. Its traits in character, like some people, the more I become acquainted with it the better I like it. DRELMER LA CHAPPELLE, Quebec.

Before and After

"O, George!" complained the young wife, "it was nearly midnight before you got home last night." "Well, well!" exclaimed her husband, "you women are so inconsistent! Before we were married you didn't care how late I got home."

the Jerseys are making a most excellent showing when the matter is viewed from the standpoint of economy in production. The Jersey Bulletin reckons the cost of producing a pound of butter fat and finds it to be 11.3 cents in the case of the Jerseys; Holsteins, 13.2; Shorthorns, 16.3, and Brown Swiss, 16.7.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type can be used. Each initial and number counts as one word.

WANTED—Agents to push a 3c. article needed in every home; great seller; hustlers make \$2 to \$8 per day; 50¢ per cent. commission. Particulars, ACME STRAINER CO., Dunnville, Ont.

SALEMEN wanted for our hardy Nursery Stock. Choice Specialties. Liberal terms. Elegant outfit free. Pay weekly. CAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.

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

WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamentals, roses, Camassia, evergreen, etc. Liberal pay weekly. Arrange matters for sale of or plant in bulk. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. WILLIAM NURSERY CO., FAN, Toronto, Ont.

GINSENG—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plans for sowing, etc. Complete booklet and magazine 5¢. OSZARK GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—Pen No. 1 consists of 7 imported hens, 1st Chicago pullet 1903, 1st Ontario pullet, also 2nd, 4th, 5th hens 1903; headed by 2nd Ontario old; eggs \$2.00 per 15. Pen No. 2—1st Ontario old; set of 10 females, headed by 2nd Ontario old; eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont.

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

SHIRE STALLION WANTED—Address with particulars, W. M. A. KERR, Hamilton.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 6-acre property two miles from Oakville: fine residence, 13 rooms, heated with furnace; bath, china, poultry, fireplace, etc. Good barn 83 x 9; stable with cement floor; new 600 ft. road; 1/2 acre orchard. For full particulars address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

BARGAINS IN SUBSCRIPTIONS—Poetry News, Vick's Family Magazine, and Successful Farming, all one year for seventy five cents (postage accepted). PAUL F. WILLIAMS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, 31 Branawick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

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

Once a man was going across a field, when he saw a cow, and was afraid. So he asked the farmer if the cow would hurt him. The farmer replied, "Have you ever heard of a cow hurting a calf?"

It is related of an Irish coachman, says the San Francisco Argonaut, that his medical adviser prescribed animal food as the best means of restoring health and activity. "Patrick," said he, "you're run down a bit, that's all. What you need is animal food." Remembering his case a few days afterwards, he called upon Pat at the stable. "Well, Pat," said he, "how are you getting on with the treatment?" "Oh, shure, sir," Pat replied, "Oh manage alright with the grain and oats, but it's mighty hard with the chorned hay."

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed little Margie, who had met the postman at the door, "here's a letter from the dead letter office!" "How do you know, dear?" asked her mother. "Cause it's got a black border on it," replied the small observer.

Big Clydesdale Sale

There will be offered for sale at W. Harland Smith's Repository in Toronto, on October 27th, a consignment of imported Clydesdale mares and fillies. The shipment has been made by the well-known importer, T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont. The particulars of the shipment are not to hand, but they are all by well-known sires, and the prestige of the shipper will ensure the quality. All who are interested in good horses should not fail to write to Mr. W. H. Smith, or to Mr. Hassard, for a catalogue of this shipment, as there have only been a few shipments of the kind, and these have never failed to prove the best occasions for obtaining really good breeding stock at a reasonable price.

The Trust Company Idea

The Trust Company Idea and its Development, is a recent work by Ernest Heaton, B.A. The growth and development of the trust company idea in various countries forms the first part of this little book. In this connection the author points out that in the British colonies the conduct of the trust company has been along more conservative lines than in the United States, in which country incidental powers granted to them, but belonging rather to the bank, are operated extensively. "The foundation of the trust company idea," says Mr. Heaton, "is the failure of the individual trustee." The advantages of employing a trust company are clearly stated. Altogether the book is a comprehensive statement of the growth and development and details of operation of what is now an established institution in almost every civilized country.

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-Cut Saw



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

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

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw to ask for the Maple Leaf Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just so good ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

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

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar here and lose 50 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

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

SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter

Points of Merit:

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

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured

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

Tolton Bros., Limited, - Guelph, Ont.



Save Hay and Oats

Augustine Cove, Lot 25, P.E.I., June 27th, 1904.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, TORONTO, ONT.

Gentlemen:-

I have fed "International Stock Food" and I think it is the best stock food on the market. I fed it to two horses this spring and they did the work of three horses, for I work them very hard, and all the feed they got from the 10th of May till the crop was in was 70 lbs. of hay and two gallons and a half of oats a day, and my horses came through as well as my neighbors, and they feed heavier than I. I have come to the conclusion that I have saved half a ton of hay and twenty bushels of oats, and if I live to see next fall I shall procure a further supply of Stock Food from you.

Yours truly,

[sig.] John J. Robinson,



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

STRAIGHT TALK TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, "TASTY FEED FOR OUR COUNTRY" is a purely vegetable, medicinal preparation, composed of nature's remedies such as roots, herbs, bark, seeds, etc. It is entirely harmless, even if taken into the human system, and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to their regular feed in order to promote digestion and aid assimilation. The average farm animal does not digest more than 50 per cent. of its grain fed, 45 per cent. passing through without being digested. By toning up the digestive apparatus, "International Stock Food" prevents this waste, and saves money over the ordinary way of feeding. You believe in using up-to-date machinery, because it saves you money. Why not use up-to-date methods in feeding your stock? This branch of your farm rightly handled will prove a money maker.

Saves Many Times Its Cost.—Our guarantee is that "International Stock Food" will save you more than its cost; if it does not we refund your money. There is no fair proposition as we can make.

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE DIRECT

FREE

- A \$3,000.00 STOCK BOOK

and

A COLORED LITHOGRAPH OF DAN PATCH 1.56¢

We will pay you \$10.00 if Book and Lithograph are not as described.

The cover of the Stock Book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors. Book 12 1/2 inches long by 8 1/2 inches wide. It costs as much as it produces the advertiser. It contains an up-to-date veterinary department, which will save any live stock owner hundreds of dollars, as it treats of the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells how to cure them. The large colored lithograph of Dan Patch is 12 feet 4 inches long by 1 foot 8 inches wide, printed in six colors. It shows the International Stock Food Company's model herd in the background, and is worthy of a place in any home.

Write us today and answer the following questions:

Capital Paid in \$2,000,000

International Stock Food Co.

Largest Stock Food Company in the World.

Toronto, Canada.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

CARNEFAC



demonstrates its merits at the home of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, producing again calves of wonderful weights.

- 1st, \$40—J. Curry, Everton, Ont., calf born Jan. 13, weight 802 lbs.
 and, \$20—Geo. Amos, Moffat, Ont., heifer calf born Jan. 18, weight 722 lbs.
 3rd, \$15—A. McQuillin, Guelph, heifer calf born Jan. 16, weight 709 lbs.
 Other five of exceptional weights competed.

Carnefac bears the proud record of producing not only the heaviest calves ever shown in Canada but being the feed used by most successful exhibitors of all classes of live stock. If you have not used it you have no idea of the profits to be derived.

Carnefac Stock Food Co.,

65 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO

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THE IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATORS

HAVE LOW SUPPLY CAN AND MAKE MORE MONEY
 by getting more cream—
 1st World's Record
 for clean skimming

SAVE MORE MONEY
 by wearing longer and costing less for
 repairs than others, therefore are the
MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY

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To get the full value of a Wire Fence it must be properly stretched. This cannot be done without strong, rigid posts. We guarantee that our Steel Truss End Posts are the only ones on the market that will stretch a wire fence accurately and permanently. Our Posts are fire-proof, weather-proof, stock-proof, easily set, adjustable, will not heave with frost. Write us for Catalogue, information, etc.

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on the farm, we don't believe you'd hesitate a day before buying one. Our books about the Empire Way of running the dairy are free. They point the way to bigger profits. Send in your name.

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 25-26 Wellington St., West,
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MAXWELL'S "Favorite" Churn



| Patent Foot and Lever Drive. | No. Holds | Churns |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Patent Steel Roller Bearings. | 0 to 2 gal. | 4 to 3 gal. |
| Improved Steel Frame. | 1 15 " | 2 to 7 " |
| | 4 25 " | 4 to 13 " |
| | 6 35 " | 6 to 11 " |
| | 8 40 " | 8 to 20 " |

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

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Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—our

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No trouble—no risk. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years to nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and treatments of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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