

THE FARMING WORLD

THE FARMING WORLD

FOR FARMERS and STOCKMEN

CONFEDERATION LIFE TORONTO

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277

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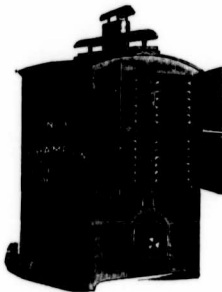
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XXI.

AUGUST 26th, 1902.

No.

Another Successful Sale

IT is our pleasure to record this week another successful public auction sale of pure bred stock, not Shorthorns this time but Yorkshires. As will be seen from the report to be found elsewhere in this issue the combination sale at Guelph last week was a pronounced success. An average of nearly \$40 each was obtained for 86 hogs sold, a very good record considering the number offered. The result of the sale is another tribute to the high standing of Canadian pure bred stock.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Live Stock Associations last spring a proposal to hold a combined sale of the different breeds of swine was discussed. Several of the officers feared the experiment. A few Yorkshire breeders, with the consent of the board however, resolved to make the trial and with what success is well demonstrated on another page. That their successful effort will be followed by others we have little doubt. The sale on Thursday has shown that there is a big demand both in Canada and the United States for good breeding stock of the bacon type that it would be well for our breeders to cater to. A couple of these sales at least could be held in Ontario every year. It is time now that the sheep men were making a start. A joint public sale of sheep well advertised both in Canada and the United States should be a success. Americans will come to Canada to buy good stock if it is brought to one point for inspection as is the case at a joint public sale. We are glad to notice that Western sheep breeders have advertised a sale of rams at Medicine Hat, N.W.T., on Oct. 1st and 2nd at which between 200 and 300 head will be offered.

Dishonesty in Live Stock Dealing.

The permanent success of the public auction sale which is fast becoming a prominent feature of our trade in pure bred stock depends in no small degree upon how the regulations governing such sales are lived up to by both buyer and seller. We believe the majority of those identified with these sales have observed carefully these regulations, but all have not done so. We have heard of more than one case where the buyer at some of these sales has not been able to obtain what is due him, because of unfair and dishonest action on the part of the seller. These have not been made public, but have

been in several instances of such a character as to reflect somewhat injuriously upon the auction sale method. The sale itself is, however, in no way to blame for actions of this kind, but is taken advantage of by some unscrupulous individuals who use it as a means to dishonestly further their own ends.

A flagrant case of this kind was brought to our notice quite recently, particulars of which we give here as a sample of what some sellers at these sales consider to be fair and honest dealing with a purchaser. At the Ottawa sale last February, a Jersey cow, registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club record was offered for sale. This cow was sold under the rules and regulations governing the sale and knocked down to the highest bidder in accordance, it would seem, with the wishes of the owner. The cow was handed over to the purchaser, but was not properly transferred by the seller. The former has endeavored several times since to obtain the proper transfer, but without success. The purchaser recently received the following letter from the seller, and which reveals pretty well his motives for withholding information, which the purchaser of the cow is justly entitled to:

"I have had a lot of letters about your cow, and as the cows were sold at half what they were worth, I don't feel like giving you any information; but if you send me \$5.00 I will fill out the papers and send them to you immediately and will give you information what to do, as I understand the business. If not, you can find out the best way you can."

Considering that the cow in question was offered for sale under such rules and regulations as make the giving of a transfer and other information a buyer should have a necessary part of the transaction, the above letter would appear to us to be a case of black-mail, pure and simple. As we understand the transaction, there was no occasion for the cow being sold at "half what she was worth" if the owner were not satisfied. He allowed her to be knocked down to the highest bidder under the rules and regulations governing the sale and, therefore, should, without a murmur, give all the information to which the buyer is justly entitled. If he does not do so willingly he should be compelled to do so and without the payment of any \$5.00 black-mail money either. The only way to ensure the public against transactions of this unsavory nature in the future is to make an example of those guilty of

such actions. The proper authorities should look into this matter and compel obedience to the rules and regulations under which animals are sold at public or other sales. As we stated at the outset, the permanent success of the sale method depends in a large measure upon these rules being lived up to to the very letter.

Generally speaking, the reputable breeder who has large interests at stake, and whose future success is dependent upon maintaining a reputation for honest and fair dealing in all sales of pure bred stock is above this kind of thing. Many of these shady transactions are often traceable to the smaller breeders, who do so either through ignorance of what is required of them, or a wilful desire to make gain by fraudulently withholding information or misrepresenting the facts. These should be taught a lesson and the sooner it is done the better. There is no line of business in the Dominion in which honest and upright dealing is more required to make it a success than is that of buying and selling pure bred stock. To a very large extent the buyer is at the mercy of the seller, and especially so, if he be a beginner and knows little about live stock. Whether an animal is sold by public or private sale, the transaction should be carried out by the seller so as to retain the confidence of the buyer and through him other prospective buyers. The very success of the business depends upon this, and a breeder who countenances anything of a shady nature, whether at a public or private sale, is placing a handicap upon future business that may be difficult to overcome, even if he practise strictly honest methods forever after. There is nothing to gain and much to lose by fraudulent transactions of any kind, and especially so in the trade in pure bred stock. Let Canadian breeders, both large and small, be very careful of their reputations in this regard. They will be the gainers in the long run by aiming to maintain the strictest integrity in all transactions between the seller and buyer of pure bred stock.

Licensing Cheese Factories

The letter from Mr. Geo. H. Barr, cheese instructor, on the subject of licensing cheese factories, should be read by everyone interested in the welfare of Canadian dairying. Mr. Barr does not put the case any too strongly. There are numbers of factories running to-day that are in no way fit for the manufacture of such a fine article of food as cheese. Parties operating these factories have been

Our Western Letter

The Harvest--Attraction at Fairs--U. S. Farmers--B. C. Fruit--Fall Wheat Growing in the West

Winnipeg, Aug. 18, 1902.

advised over and over again to improve their buildings and equipment, but to no purpose. If they will not profit by the advice of men of experience who know what conditions in the way of buildings and equipment are requisite for the making of good cheese and butter, then some means should be taken to compel them to do so. A system of licensing cheese and butter factories judiciously administered under government control seems to be about the best means of doing this. Such a system would be a hardship to no one, while on the other hand it should prove of the greatest advantage to the industry as a whole. It would tend to more uniformity in the quality and flavor of our dairy products and enable the business to be carried on without offending the sense of smell of the traveller in rural districts and endangering the health of the people living in the vicinity of filthy, insanitary cheese factories. The money collected through these fees could be applied to instruction in the factories, so that parties paying the fee of \$15 or \$25 a year as the case may be, would have it returned many times over in the improved product and increased value it would have by being manufactured under the most improved and up-to-date methods.

But a question of this kind involving so radical a measure as the licensing of cheese factories and creameries should receive the fullest and freest discussion, and for which purpose these columns are freely given. Let us hear from you if you have anything to say on this important matter.

The Farming World Tent

The Farming World tent at the Industrial Fair this year will be located at the old stand on the northwest corner of the eastern cattle ring and directly east of the Farmers' Institute tent. The privileges of this tent will be at the disposal of all our friends during the Exhibition, and others who may desire to use it. A supply of pens, ink and paper will be on hand, to which exhibitors are welcomed to use. Call and see us and use the privileges of the tent as often as you may desire. A representative of The Farming World will be in the tent during each day of the fair, who will be pleased to give information in regard to subscriptions, advertising, etc.

The Ottawa Fair

The Ottawa Fair is in full blast this week, and from what we can learn, is likely to be a success, both as to the quality of the exhibits and the number in attendance. The management have shown considerable enterprise, and are deserving of the patronage of all classes. We have arranged for a special report of the Fair, which we hope to have ready for next week's issue, which will be our regular Autumn number.

Six weeks of sunshine, with scarcely a cloudy day or a drop of rain, have advanced the crop so remarkably that the date of cutting is no later than the average. At the present moment wheat harvest is fairly general, everywhere in the Province and in the Territories it will be general by the end of the present week, and there will by that time already be a fair percentage of the crop in stook. Next week will see stacking and threshing under way, and the young men now on the way from the East will reach here at the moment when their services are urgently needed. So much has been said and written on this subject that it would seem impossible to add any further contribution to the mass of facts (and fiction) about the crop, with which we are unceasingly bombarded. Every man, woman and child in the West is now fully convinced that it is going to set the world a standard in the growing of spring wheat.

The summer fairs are now over, and from all quarters comes the same protest at the degradation of the Agricultural Exhibition by the admission of the sporting and circus elements to full partnership. From the Territories the protest is loudest, and if the present progressive administration of the Territorial Department of Agriculture enables us to judge the future we predict that measures will be taken to keep these incongruous elements separated. Moosejaw is one of the honorable exceptions, and it is to be hoped that the example this year set by that thriving town will bear good results, in encouraging other fairs to separate the sporting and agricultural events.

The influx of U. S. farmers, ranchers, visitors and speculators continues with unabated volume. Every train from the south brings its quota of these wideawake neighbors of ours, and if we were to follow them up we should see them make a "bee line" for the land offices. The information they ask is characteristic. They first demand the amount of the annual rainfall, and want to know the figures for twenty years past. As one of these gentlemen remarked to your correspondent, "Frost and hail are an accident, you may get them once in a long time. I'm not afraid of them, they never kill a whole country, but drouth is the very devil." We were glad to be able to tell him that drouth is unknown here.

We hear that Mr. Jas. Yule, who has been manager of Hon. Thos. Greenway's stock farm for many years, has resigned that position. Mr. Yule has shown particularly good judgment, so far as can be seen from the outside, in the man-

agement of this the premier Short-horn herd in the West. His purchases made from the best Eastern herds have always made a good impression here. In the show ring they have also been markedly successful as have their progeny likewise. As manager for Mr. Greenway, Mr. Yule has made a name for himself that will always be a synonym for good and successful work.

Nowhere we believe has the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association been followed with keener interest than in Western Canada. We have strong views on the question of tariff and it is a remarkable fact that both political parties in Western Canada are believers in free farm implements. A Manufacturers' Association is entirely an Eastern organization, their feeders are in the West, but their heart is in the East, their prosperity may be helpful to Ontario farmers, but they put no money into ours, they sell to us but they buy nothing in exchange. The deal is very much too advantageous for one side to be considered just or reasonable.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will send five tons of fruit to the Horticultural Exhibition to be held in Winnipeg on the 28th, 29th and 30th August. The exhibit will be accompanied by the president of the association, Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, and the Chief Inspector of Fruit Pests, R. M. Palmer. The British Columbia people intend capturing this market if energy and push can do it. We understand that an invitation to the Ontario fruit growers to exhibit was met with the reply that at the end of August they will have very little to show. Considerable interest has been excited by the promised exhibit from British Columbia, which will be in itself a fairly large horticultural show.

Fall wheat growing is becoming more and more a live issue in certain sections of Western Canada. In the Province of Manitoba it is a very doubtful problem, indeed there is no one bold enough to predict success. The same may be said of Eastern Assiniboia, but as we go further west, we reach a district where a certain degree of success has rewarded the experimenters, and at several points, notably at Pincher Creek, a record has been made for a succession of successful crops. The farmer who can treat his land early in August is bound to have an advantage in getting his work done at a time when there is otherwise not much doing over the man who must leave all his seeding until spring. More surprising things have been accomplished than the development of a fall wheat area in Alberta would be.

Shoddy in British and American Woollens

By Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, England

(No. 2.)

The article, "Why is Wool so Cheap?" previously alluded to, further states that shoddy is the great feature in the trade of one of the leading towns of the heavy woollen district of Yorkshire, and it is well known that the mills do turn out an enormous weight of goods, the material being composed mostly of shoddy, cotton and the like. Sixteenpence to eighteenpence per yard (broad width), is the price of these so-called woollen goods, and plenty of attractive fabrics are made at less.

It is also stated that Scotch manufacturers of tweeds, who hitherto used no shoddy, have had to resort to its use in order to compete with the composition of similar articles largely composed of shoddy produced in several Yorkshire towns and elsewhere.

The manufacture of artificial wools—and it is somewhat difficult to understand the designation—is said to be a large industry, supplying manufacturers with a cheap substitute for the real article.

In speaking of the trade of another town in the heavy woollen district, the Yorkshire Observer says it is noted for its classical cloths, cheap dress meltons, dyed in classical shades, which find their chief markets in Greece and the Levantine ports. If all goes well, there is a great future for these goods. The twills and serges produced here are in great favor with wholesale clothiers, and, combined with an export demand, a steady trade results the whole year round. Into the composition of the higher grades a percentage of wool enters, but it is small. The cheap costumes which adorn the windows of many mantle shops are made in this locality. Tweeds and mantle cloths from 18.3d. per yard, form another important branch, and are made largely throughout this neighborhood. Speaking of military and police clothes, "strength being the test," there is little room for mungo or shoddy, and even the tender wool, caused by the Australian drought, is not admissible.

A well-known Yorkshire firm, replying to an enquiry on the subject, states: "There is so much mixing done now-a-days to bring goods in at such low prices, that it takes a very good man to tell what there is in some of the manufactured articles."

In the Yorkshire Post's annual trade review of December 7th, 1901, a 54-inch cloth is spoken of, which sells at 18.1d. per yard, which is composed of all shoddy, but is classed as woollen goods.

The Hon. Geo. W. Wallace, Sante Fe, New Mexico, in an able article on, "Substitutes for Wool," recites a statement by a commission

house in the trade, that 90 per cent. of woollen goods contain cotton, and that in 45 per cent. the proportion of cotton is $\frac{1}{2}$; and, when in addition to this cotton, the stuff which masquerades under a score of aliases, such as shoddy, mungo, wastes, flocks, loom flyings, wool extracts, neils, wool stock, manufactured wool, jute yarn, etc., etc., the wonder is not that the sales of wool fall off so largely, but that any wool is used at all.

I thoroughly agree with his deduction, and also in his statement that the adulterated cloth has neither the wear or the warmth of honest woollen goods. Mr. Wallace continues by stating that an expert witness before the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-fourth Congress, testified that the first-class large worsted mills of the United States had put in the French and German process, by which short-wool-fibres could be used. This is a fact, which speaks for itself. Quote further from the same source, an English correspondent of an American paper writes: "I give designs and particulars for two most excellent cloths. The worsted panting will make a cloth particularly adapted to the American taste, and it can be made very well on a cotton-backed cloth and mungo filling."

Again a trade journal in a technical article says: "The proper finishing of low-grade lace goods requires great skill and care, as generally such goods contain a large percentage of cotton in both warp and filling, the amount of wool being only sufficient to form a face to cover the cotton, and it is seldom of the best quality."

Quoting Mr. Mulhiser, the greatest manufacturer of shoddies in the United States, Mr. Wallace gives the annual consumption of shoddy in the United States as 40 million pounds, displacing 120 million pounds of wool. The National Live Stock Association of America puts the figures for 1900 as follows (and this I presume refers to the U. S. only): Shoddy used in 1900, 74 million pounds, displacing 222 million pounds of wool, or equal to 72 per cent of all the wool in the United States that year. In other words, it displaced wool equal in quantity to that clipped from 42,990,000 out of the 61,415,000 sheep owned in the United States. Therefore, but for this shoddy, there would have been used 222 million more pounds of wool.

An instance is given of the discovery, by accident, of the fact that a most reputable (?) and well-known manufacturer, who had a contract to supply the Government with 50,000 army blankets, was

found to be stuffing the same with shoddy to the extent of 50 per cent. Cotton is also introduced into blankets made in England, and in some cases, exceeds even 50 per cent. of the material used.

The rapid increase in the use of shoddy in the United States is shown by the following figures: In 1860, thirty establishments had an annual output of a value of \$400,000; in 1890 the census showed ninety four establishments and a product valued at \$9,208,011.

A Big Harvester Combine

Some little excitement was created in agricultural implement circles a week ago, by the announcement that five of the largest harvester machinery concerns in the United States had been consolidated into what is known as the International Harvester Company. These five concerns are: The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago; Deering Harvester Company, Chicago; Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, Springfield, Ohio and Chicago; The Plano Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and The Milwaukee Harvester Company, Milwaukee, Wis. The capitalization of the consolidated company is \$120,000,000. The headquarters will be at Chicago. The new factory being built at Hamilton, Ontario, for The Deering Company will be utilized by the new company, and we understand, will be greatly enlarged. Though the promoters of this gigantic concern claim that a uniform low price will be maintained to the farmer, the effect of this amalgamation upon the value of farm implements in the future remains to be seen. A couple of the firms represented have already established a large trade in Canada, and it is reported that the amalgamated concern will make every effort to push foreign trade.

Money Saved by Good Roads

An Indiana engineer has made a calculation in regard to the money saved by good roads, which is receiving wide attention in connection with the movement for road improvement across the border. He estimates that the cost of moving one ton by horse power over one mile of dry sand road is 64 cents; over wet sand 32 cents; over ruts and mud 39 cents; over broken stone ruts 26 cents; over an earth road that is dry and hard 18 cents; over a broken stone road in good condition 8 cents; over a compact gravel road 8.8 cents; over stone paving 5.33 cents; over asphalt 2.8 cents. The engineer argues that if wagon transportation at a cost of 5 cents a mile could be general, many millions of dollars would be saved and millions of tons of merchandise, which cannot now be handled at a profit, would be available in the markets.

Correspondence

Government Cheese Curing Room.

Editor The Farming World:

In your issue of August 5th you give a description of the Government cool cheese curing room at Woodstock, taken from the Woodstock "Sentinel Review." There are a few slight errors which I would like to correct. It states "the walls consist of 6 thicknesses of boards and 4 of paper." It should have said "7 thicknesses of boards and 8 of paper," 4 ply of paper being P. & B. damp proof. The concluding paragraph states "the cheese are stamped on each end before shipment with the words 'Consolidated Cold Storage Cheese' and 'Woodstock Cold Storage Cheese.'" The brand which is used reads "From the Government Cool Cheese Curing Room, Woodstock, Ont." It is hard to make people understand that these cool curing rooms are not cold storage warehouses, and we have to be continually emphasizing that point. As regards the temperature, we find it necessary to keep it below 60 degrees.

J. A. Ruddick,

Chief of Dairy Division.

Ottawa, August 20th, 1902.

Licensing Cheese Factories

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The question of licensing cheese factories is a timely one, and I, for one, will be pleased to see it discussed fully. My own impression is that it would be a step in the right direction. One of the good things it should accomplish is the protection of the patrons from losses which they are having at the present time by sending their milk to factories not properly equipped for the manufacture and curing of cheese. At the present time, in many cases, patrons do an immense amount of work in getting their milk delivered at the factory in good condition, and then lose from one eighth to one quarter of a cent per pound of cheese, because of an old barn of a curing room, or a dirty, stinking making room, which would never receive a license.

It is a disgrace, but nevertheless a fact, that many of our cheese factories are not fit places in which to manufacture an article of human food. The proprietors make the excuse that they cannot afford to put them in proper repair, but if a business cannot be conducted properly, it should not be conducted at all.

At the present time we find factories running, which have cost the proprietors scarcely anything in years for repairs, and the smell from them is noticeable half a mile away. These factories charge just as much for making the cheese, as a neighboring factory which has all the modern improvements. This is not fair—it is a premium on poor factories, and no encouragement for progressive dairymen to

keep up-to-date. If all factories were required to be up to a certain standard before being allowed to run, or receive a license, and vary the license fees according to the equipment of factory, charging the highest fees for the poorest factories, then there would be some encouragement for progressive dairymen. At the present time it is hardly safe for the proprietor of a cheese factory to spend money on his plant, as someone else may put up a cheap building within half a mile and commence manufacturing cheese, but if such a person were compelled to put up a building that would meet the required inspection to be allowed a license, in all probability it would never be built, so that licensing would mean fewer and better factories, and also better makers, as the poor factories at present cannot afford to engage good makers. The license fees should go towards paying for instruction at the factories and among the patrons. In this way giving a license would mean properly equipped factories, and provision for better instruction and education in dairying, and we would have the pleasure of seeing all our cheese made under clean, wholesome conditions.

Geo. H. Barr.

Watford, Ont.

Pointers for Buttermakers

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The following extract from the "Colonial Dairy Produce Review" for the year ending 30th June, 1902, which is published by W. Weddel & Co., London, Eng., contains two points which Canadian butter-makers and all those interested in the development of the Canadian butter trade with Great Britain should carefully consider. I beg leave to submit them for the readers of your paper to consider, and request that they ask themselves, are we acting wisely in reference to the points mentioned?

"The best friends of the Australian dairy produce trade cannot but regret that the steady improvement in the quality of butter, which Australia exhibited regularly until last year, has not only ceased, but on the whole has actually receded. The reason of this may be attributed in some degree to the continued droughty conditions that have been so disastrous to agriculture generally in Australia; but the main reason for deterioration is the increasing use of the private separator. In a hot climate like Australia, the result of farmers separating their own cream and delivering it to the factory at irregular intervals is certain ruin to the manufacture of perfect butter. It is contrary to common sense and opposed to every scientific method to expect a vat of cream which contains cream of three or four different ages, all blended together, to produce as good butter as a vat which con-

tains cream all of one age. To mix ripe, over-ripe, and doubly over-ripe cream together, as results from the use of private separators, and to expect that it will produce as good butter as only ripe cream, is to show utter ignorance of those principles of fermentation on which the flavor and keeping qualities of all good butter absolutely depend. The machinery agents in Australia who have pushed private separators on the farmers have done an incalculable injury to Australian butter; and, unless this policy is immediately reversed, the quality of Australian butter is doomed to occupy a secondary place in British markets.

"In New Zealand, there is not any noticeable deterioration as there is in Australia, but the taint of the private separator is too frequently making itself known even there, and the sooner this baneful influence is abolished the better. New Zealand butter has now gained a very high character, and during the past season it may be safely asserted that the bulk of it was superior to Australian, and if the present rate of progress should continue it will soon sell at higher prices than Australian. There can be no doubt that the excellent system of grading adopted by New Zealand, and the lower temperature at which the butter is carried in transit to the United Kingdom, have done something to bring about this improvement; but the fact that the bulk of the milk in New Zealand is daily delivered direct to the factory, and each day's cream being thus kept under control of the factory manager, renders it possible to make a higher class article than when 'collected' cream from the farmer's private separator is received at odd times during the week.

"Canadian butter is making steady and fairly satisfactory progress. The main defects about Canadian is the want of 'finish' to the butter when packed in 56 pound export boxes, and the wretchedly inferior imitation vegetable parchment paper which lines the boxes and enfolds the butter. There are a few shippers who use as good vegetable parchment paper as the Australians and the New Zealanders; but unfortunately these few are exceptional. The difference in cost between the very best parchment paper and the inferior imitation rubbish used in Canada is less than one half-penny per 56 lbs. box of butter, and the attempt to save one half-penny over an article worth 50s. to 55s. is a good illustration of spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar! Largely owing to the inferior quality of paper, Canadian butter becomes mouldy on the surface, and shillings per cwt. are lost in consequence. Although some dip their paper in a formalin solution, yet it would be far better to use only the very best paper as is done in Australia and New Zealand."

H. N. Dean.

Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, August 20th, 1902.

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Syrup from Beets.

Edwin H. Luikhart, of Sioux City, is in Spokane representing the Sioux City Beet Syrup and Refining Co., of which he is manager. Mr. Luikhart says his concern plans to install in Washington and California 10 or 12 beet syrup factories, each to cost about \$200,000; and it is for the purpose of selecting locations and making arrangements that Mr. Luikhart has come west.

The principal towns now under consideration by Mr. Luikhart are Colfax, Lagrande, Ore., North Yakima and Walla Walla. Spokane can not have a factory on account of being too far from the beets, but good railroad rates he secured Mr. Luikhart says his company might be induced to install a plant.

"Our firm wishes to install 10 or 12 plants in Washington and California," explained Mr. Luikhart. "We have a patent for making beet syrup. Heretofore only sugar has been made from beets, it being thought to be impossible to make a good syrup.

"We manufacture real syrup from the beets, and this we claim is superior in every respect to the New Orleans syrup now on the market. Tests have proved that our syrup has 33.13 per cent. more sugar than the New Orleans syrup. We will not manufacture sugar at all.

"One of the chief qualities which we claim for our syrup is that it will not ferment or crystallize. Unlike other syrups it can stand for any length of time without fermenting. For this it is excellent for canning purposes, so that aside from placing the syrup on the market for sale generally we will sell it to the large canneries. We can make 40 gallons of syrup from one ton of beets and will sell the syrup at from 30c to 50c a gallon.

"Our plan is to start the factories each to cost about \$200,000. We will place about \$70,000 worth of the stock on the market and keep the rest ourselves. We offer the stock to the farmers for the purpose of getting them interested so they will raise beets.

"We expect to get work this fall and get the plants to running next year in time to handle the next crop of beets. In addition we intend to use some of our own syrup for canning.

"We can make syrup only while the crop lasts, perhaps 90 to 120 days a year. The remainder of the year we will make preserves and jellies and will can fruit."—Sugar Beet.

Michigan Chemical Works Sending Alcohol out to Market.

The Michigan Chemical Co. has finished distilling alcohol for the

season until beet sugar molasses begins to come again in the fall, though the shipments will continue for a month. When the alcohol is manufactured it is put in a bonded warehouse and only stamped when removed for shipment. The revenue on last week's shipments amounted to \$61,475. The duty is \$1.10 a gallon so the \$17,786.35 received by the government yesterday for stamps meant that the day's shipments amounted to over 17,000 gallons.

President Carman Smith said that the business has been very successful and quite satisfactory, considering that the factory has only been in operation one season.

Leaves as Fertilizers.

(FRENCH TRANSLATION)

Lille, France, July 1, 1902.—The time is drawing nigh when the beet grower will receive instructions to haul his crop of beets to the factory there to be converted into sugar. As the factory uses only the beet root, the grower is called upon to do away with the tops. In a place like this, where vast quantities of beets are raised the most profitable manner of utilizing the tops is a question that commands a great deal of interest. Different growers here have made a study of the matter by experimenting in different ways to find out whether it is more profitable to use them as a fertilizer by letting them lie in the field and be plowed under in the fall plowing or by properly preparing them to use in feed of stock.

It is a well-known fact to those who have studied the matter that the sugar beet leaves play a most important part in improvement of the sugar in the beets. The more abundant and the larger the leaves, the greater will be the accumulation of sugar in the root.

It is also a fact, proven by demonstration, that stripping the beets of their leaves before they are pulled is detrimental to the yield of sugar, and for that reason should not be done.

As I have stated before experiments have been made along different lines with beet tops but, perhaps, that which dealt with the tops as a fertilizer has been the most satisfactory. That the leaves contain all the elements necessary for a perfect fertilizer is shown from the fact that 1,200 kilograms of leaves will contain 48 k. of potash, 15 k. of phosphoric acid, 43 k. of lime and 36 k. of azote, which is an especially good combination.

One of our agriculturists in a neighboring province, with a view of obtaining the value of beet leaves as a fertilizer, had the soil of several places carefully prepared,

each just the same with the exception that the different portions were manured with a different quantity of beet leaves. The whole was then seeded and the crop carefully watched at the different stages of vegetation and the yield was carefully noted. From patch No. 1, that is the one that had received the smallest amount of the leaf fertilizer, the yield amounted to 5,100, while the yield of the other parcels was as much greater according to the amount of leaves each had received till the yield had reached 14,400 of beets on that portion that had been given the greatest amount of fertilizer. And still the quantity of sugar produced was absolutely normal. Another thing to be taken into consideration in the use of the fertilizer is the great saving in the cost and no deterioration in the worth of the crop produced.

But of course, there are also some drawbacks in making use of the tops in this way. They cause to a certain extent the breeding of certain animal and vegetable parasite that causes trouble later on. It is also very necessary before plowing to properly spread out the tops which should be put in rows, as otherwise the large crowns will interfere with the implements planting succeeding crops.

However, I believe that the advantage of using tops as a fertilizer will greatly outweigh the disadvantages as stated above, and think it a good way that should be a more profitable manner of employing the tops be at hand, that it is well to turn them into fertilizer.

Another manner in which many utilize the leaves is to use them in feeding stock. A good many sheep raisers turn the flock right out into the fields and there let them feed on the leaves which is a very economical plan as that part which remains can then be turned into the soil. But in this, one thing must be remembered, that the leaves containing so much nitrates and oxalic acid they are apt to be too laxative and in this way cause a debilitating effect on the stock if fed there beets are raised in great in too great quantity.

numbers and the green leaves are not all fed immediately it is advisable to pit the leaves. A most practical way is to first rim the leaves from the crowns, so as to make a more compact mass. Then laying the leaves in layers in the pit alternating with a few layers of pulp. Pack all down very solid so as to expel all the air and thus prevent as far as possible the setting in of decomposition. A few handfuls of salt thrown in will also prove of value. After the pile is of sufficient height cover it well with a sufficient amount of earth as will

render the whole air tight. After six or eight weeks the mass is in good condition to be fed as this process will rid the leaves of most of the oxalic acid, so detrimental to the stock and is therefore of great nutritive value. One should, however, feed this mixture in moderation, using it only with the dry fodder.

Henri Bechemin.

A Lot of Money

During the five and one-half months which the Michigan Chemical company has been shipping its product from this city the company has paid into the United States treasury over \$1,000,000. The company began shipping its alcohol about February 15 and still has a supply on hand which is being shipped as rapidly as cars can be procured. At the close of business yesterday Deputy Revenue Collector Keating announced that the company had paid into his office for duty \$1,005,981.10 in the short season it has been running.

The collections were by months as follows:

February	\$ 10,451 56
March	59,935 92
April	239,636 54
May	263,190 29
June	207,755 49
July	225,011 90

Total.....\$1,005,981 61

This enormous sum represents only the government's share of the proceeds derived from the manufacture of what a year ago was regarded as worthless material and at the local sugar factories passed off into the river through sewers. Not only has the company made use of the apparently worthless stuff but it has brought money to the sugar factories of the state, its line of 30 specially constructed tank cars going to practically every one of the factories on tours of collection. The practicability of manufacturing beet sugar alcohol has been demonstrated beyond doubt and the question of its comparison with the grain product has been settled beyond dispute as the local factory won a contract from the United States government in competition with the leading distilleries of the country. The government test is the most rigid made anywhere, and with this endorsement the claim of several grain distilleries that beet sugar alcohol is not up to the standard is dissipated.

The company will have exhausted its stored product in a short time and will then await the opening of the campaign for more molasses.—Sugar Beet.

Farming for Profit

There are few land-holders in Canada who are engaged in farming for merely the pleasure of it; in nearly every case, the farmer depends for his income upon the produce of the land he tills. If right-

ly considered, there are few lines of business in this country which yield so much pleasure and profit, when intelligently pursued, as Agriculture. The progressive farmers of Canada have long recognized the necessity of special training for each branch of their business. Many of them have sent their sons to the Ontario Agricultural College, with very gratifying results. A number of the thinking men of the country have taken a keen interest in Farmers' Institutes, the Experimental Union, and the various Live Stock, Dairy and Fruit Growers' Associations. All these agencies are doing excellent work by stimulating interest in modern methods and disseminating scientific information. The fact remains, however, that thousands of farmers are still beyond the reach of these helpful agencies, consequently, a large proportion of their produce is of very inferior quality, and because of their crude and wasteful methods, their farms are not nearly so profitable as they might be. No one to-day argues that the more ignorant a man is the better farmer he makes.

Happily, there is now no excuse for any one remaining ignorant of the principles underlying successful farm practice. The Canadian Cor-

respondence College, Toronto, offers thorough instruction by mail to all within reach of a post office. The subjects included in its curriculum, which are of especial interest to farmers are: Household science, general agriculture, poultry raising, farm crops, dairying, stock raising, horse raising, veterinary science, fruit farming, small fruit growing and vegetable gardening, market gardening and cold storage. It provides instruction, also, in the whole range of high school work for those who may desire to complete their elementary education. In addition to the thorough courses of instruction given, this college offers the following special advantages: Anyone, no matter what his age, if he knows how to read and write, may take the courses. The student studies at home during his spare time and his studies do not interfere with his regular work. The instruction is individual; if the student is slow to learn, he is not hurried, if quick to grasp a subject, he is not held back. While studying each subject, he is taught to spell correctly and to express his thoughts clearly, concisely and grammatically. All instruction is thoroughly practical and is intended to meet the needs of practical people.

Copper and Brass Work

Of every description. Special attention given to plants for Beer, Sugar Factories, Glucose, &c. Get our quotations.

COULTER & CAMPBELL

133-7 GEORGE STREET.

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The Booth Copper Co., Limited

COPPERSMITHS

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COPPER WORK FOR Sugar Houses

Breweries

Distilleries, Etc.

115-123 Queen Street East, TORONTO, CANADA

The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner Lake and
Kirtland Streets,

Cleveland, Ohio

New York Office:
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Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and
Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders, \$1; Sheep Breeders, \$1; Swine Breeders, \$1.
BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Help Wanted

Wanted—A man and wife to work on a farm in Muskoka. Man must be sober, trustworthy, reliable and capable of looking after the work; do general farm work; look after the horses and help with milking; a good ploughman required and one with some experience of farm machinery preferred. Wages \$17 per month or \$200 per year board included. Wife to help with house work for board. Three of family. No. 128. a.

Wanted immediately a good, steady, reliable man who has had experience in care of Shorthorn cattle to act as herdsman. No. 124. b.

Domestic Help Wanted

Wanted—A servant girl to do general house work on a farm. For full particulars apply to John Dick, Britton, Ont. No. 129. a.

Wanted—A housekeeper by 10th of September for dairy farm (no milking) near Toronto. Good wages to respectable woman. References required. No. 125. b.

Wanted—A girl to assist on farm near Toronto. No children. No baking. Good wages. No. 126. b.

Farmer's wife wants a pleasant companion. Good home and moderate wages for right person. No. 157. b.

Situations Wanted.

A position wanted after Sept. 10th by a married man with three children. Does not use tobacco nor liquor and can give the best of references. Has had years of experience and understands the care of horses and farming in all its branches. Has been foreman on mixed farm for 7 years. No. 605. b.

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

Tent of Farmers' Institutes and Live Stock Associations at the Toronto Industrial Fair.

A tent for the accommodation of members of the Farmers' Institutes and Live Stock Associations will be located, as usual, near the cattle ring on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, September 1st to 13th. Mr. G. C. Creelman, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, and Mr. A. P. Westervelt, secretary Ontario Live Stock Associations, will be in the tent each day from 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., and will be pleased to meet any one connected with the Farmers' Institutes or live stock work.

The tent will be provided with seating accommodation, and will be at the disposal of the Agricultural and Live Stock Associations for the purpose of meetings.

Writing supplies will be provided, and it is hoped that those interested may make their headquarters while attending the exposition.

The following Meetings will be held in the Institute tent.

Tuesday, Sept. 9th, 2.00 p.m., Executive Committee of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

Tuesday, Sept. 9th, American South-down Breeders' Association.

Wednesday, September 10th, 11.00 a.m., Executive Committee

of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th, 3.00 p.m., Board of Control of the Experimental Union.

Thursday, Sept. 11th, 11.00 a.m., The Turkey Club.

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' Institutes for Women

(From Ottawa Daily Free Press.)

The wisdom of the action of the Ontario government in connection with the above institutions is now being made very clear. It will be remembered that only two years ago the government decided that that work of the Farmers' Institutes could be profitably extended to their wives. Accordingly the superintendent made arrangements and called meetings of farmers' wives in different parts of the province, and as a result there are now 42 organized Women's Institutes, with a total membership of 3,048. A Handbook of Women's Institutes has just been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for use at the meetings during the coming fall and winter. It contains specimen programmes for women's gatherings; it suggests topics of study; it contains lists of good books, bulletins and other publications that should be helpful in the home. In addition to this there are leading articles by Canadian and American authors on subjects relating to the home, care and furnishing of the house, care of children, treatment of servants, housekeeping as a profession, housekeeping in the country, etc. Mrs. Martha Van Rensselaer, of Cornell University, contributes an article on "Saving Steps," which contains many useful hints in reference to economizing time and money in the home. "How to Build the Farm Home" is discussed at length, and illustrations of convenient country houses are given, together with the plan of construction, cost of material, etc. "A Simple Method of Disposing of House Sewage on the Farm," has been written by an officer in the Department of Public Works, Ontario. This most important topic is given the attention it deserves, and plans are shown for cheap and convenient methods of disposing of all house wastes. The pamphlet con-

cludes with descriptions and illustrations of methods of home adornment with flowers. Photographs are shown of porch and yard decorations and the book generally will be appreciated by all who may have the pleasure of reading it.

A Newsy and Interesting Letter from Prof. Lochhead on his Northern Trip.

"I have been making this (Richard's Landing) my headquarters for three days, ever since coming from Manitowaning. I have been making excursions to various parts to get information regarding the capabilities of St. Joseph's Island. My opinion of St. Joe has to a large extent changed since I came here. I had the idea that the soil and rock were very much like those of the Grand Manitoulin, but such is not the case. Although the underlying rocks are probably the same—Silurian Limestone—yet the soil and subsoil have great depth. In fact I have no where seen an exposure thus far in my travels. In Manitoulin the great fires had burnt away everything of a vegetable nature in the soil, and left it blue or white; here, however, there is as a rule much humus in the soil. In many places and on large areas, too, the clay is cold and heavy, and in other places the soil is quite sandy.

"I visited several farms. I saw splendid crops of peas, although they tell me this is an off year on clay land for peas on account of the wet May and April. Oats, wheat, and barley look well and give evidence of an abundant crop.

"From what I could gather this island is quite suitable for fruit growing. I saw admirable yields of apples, Duchess and Alexander among the early varieties, and Longfield, Yellow Transparent, and Wealthy as early winter apples. The Japan plums Burbank, Abundance and Ogon are quite hardy and are great bearers with Mr. Chas. Young of Richard's Landing. To show how fruit growing may be made lucrative Mr. Young, of the Experimental Fruit Station here, tells me that he got \$65.00 for the strawberries he sold from a patch not 1.5 acre in extent (after taking all he wanted for his own use). He got 10 cents a box at the Soo. The Soo is the ready market for all produce grown in St. Joe.

"The island is well adapted for dairying and grazing, though I am afraid the dairy industry has had a set back, and it will take some time to get the people enthusiastic in the matter. It is a pity, for there is a demand at the Soo for St. Joe butter and cheese.

"Farmers here, and butchers too, tell me that cattle when taken from the grass when winter sets in are fit for the market. The grass is most excellent.

"The farmers here need instruction in many ways and are crying out for it. How would travelling instruction schools do for both St. Joe and the Manitoulin?

"I have just returned from the sailors' encampment picnic. There was a large crowd, anywhere between 1,500 and 2,000. I had the honor of addressing the gathering but hardly knew what to talk about for they have no insects or fungi of any extent to bother them here. I spoke to them on the capabilities of the island for (1) grazing and feeding cattle; (2) dairying; (3) fruit growing; (4) pea growing (they have no "buggy" peas), bearing in mind that all their produce finds ready sale at the Soo. I dwelt largely on the fruit industry, for many of the residents are still strongly imbued with the idea that apple trees will not grow here.

"I go on to the Soo to-morrow (Friday) which I leave on Monday on the Monarch for Sarnia. Then I go to Essex to look through some of the fruit orchards.

"I have enjoyed the outing very much. I saw the Indians play 'Hiawatha' at Desbarats, five miles from here. The play was interesting and instructive.

"Yours truly,

"W. Lochhead."

Report of the South Essex Horticultural Society

FROM THE LEAMINGTON POST

A meeting of the South Essex Horticultural Society was held at Kingsville on Saturday, to listen to an address from A. McNeil, acting fruit director at Ottawa. The object was to educate the fruit growers, and give impetus to the proposed shipments of fruit to England. Amongst others, the following well-known growers were present:— Messrs W. W. Hilborn, Cady, Palmer, Webb, J. S. Bruner, J. Wigle, M. Bruner, D. Harvey, Scratch, Coatsworth, Johnson, Wm. Bruner, Theo. Bruner, Mathew, J. Harrington, M. Whaley, A. Wigle, J. D. Frazer, J. L. Hilborn, B. Wigle, A. S. Fox and C. S. Miller.

Mr. Cady, as chairman, called the meeting to order and stated the object of the gathering. The minutes of the former meeting were read and adopted, and a communication from Mr. Creelman read, in which he expressed his gratification at the formation of the society, and spoke in the highest terms of the different orchard meetings held in the district. A few peach limbs said to be infected with "rosette," were examined by Mr. McNeil and W. Hilborn. The latter was positive there was not a case of rosette in the district, the peculiar growth shown in the specimens presented, was the result of the cold weather on imperfectly protected trees.

The chairman expressed his regret at the attendance. He thought the growers were not as interested as they should be. He had heard several say they would be willing to risk the fruit but did not want to pay freight, but when the government had granted such

liberal terms, he thought we should be willing to do our part. Mr. McNeil was then introduced, and for over an hour and a half he gave a very interesting address. Many of the growers who had heard of the cold storage system had very crude ideas of what it meant, but the whole details were so clearly shown that none could fail to understand. The speaker was not disappointed in the number present, knowing the difficulties and hardships the farmers have had during the very wet spring, and the urgent necessity of spending every hour on their farms. There were enough present to arrive at a fair understanding of the matter. He had been getting all the information he could, and was glad to be present, although he had some discomforts on the trip. He had thought first of writing, but after consideration, decided that a personal interview would be better. The peach industry is of vital importance to the County of Essex. We have here the best peach lands in the world, and there is every chance of success.

The far-famed Niagara district cannot compare with this district in area. They have a narrow strip along the lake and Niagara River, while we have thousands of acres in Essex, Kent and Elgin. The whole ridge from Amherstburg to St. Thomas, varying from one to five miles wide is an ideal spot for peach culture. While the speaker had not much to say of the Niagara district, he gave one the impression, that it can never be a successful rival to this section when our possibilities have been developed. We have the peach belt of America. Not even the sunny slopes of Lake Michigan can equal it. In that country for every ton of fruit taken off a ton of fertilizer must be returned, while here it has been found unnecessary to fertilize. If we were worked to the limit of our capacity we could not only supply our home market, but all of America. He referred to the orchard of Mr. Montreuil, at Walkerville, planted on one of the unlikely spots, yet with proper underdraining he had magnificent crops. There are two obstacles in the way of successful peach growing, first, how to grow, and second, how to sell. We have two markets, the foreign and domestic. By foreign he would also include distant markets, such as the Maritime Provinces and the great Northwest. "Here is not yet a surplus in our domestic markets; when we reach that, the prices will have fallen probably as low as they are in Michigan, from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel; but that should not occur until the orchards planted since 1899 began bearing. We should have good prices for at least four years yet. The frost of 1899 caused a shortage, but when the new trees begin to yield, there will be a surplus. The domestic market might be considered that between Windsor and Montreal, with the settled portions of the

Province north. He spoke of the ill odor the shippers from Ontario have in the northwest on account of bad packing and poor packages. While in Ottawa, taking the place of Mr. McKinnon, the Chief of the fruit division, he had been in receipt of many letters from merchants, jobbers and others in the Northwest, complaining of the fruit sent up from Ontario. He thought we ought to look after that trade, and not allow it to be diverted to California or British Columbia.

In shipping to the Northwest, it would need to be in car lots. If the car contained one load of fruit only it would have to be sent to Winnipeg, as none of the small towns could absorb that much at once, but if the cars were made up of mixed lots they could be sent anywhere, the only difficulty being that all the fruit would be charged the peach rate, if any of the latter were shipped, which would make the expense intolerable. Again, in shipping to the Northwest to other than recognized and responsible dealers, the chances were that you would not be able to collect. The distance is too great, and the cost of collections would, in most cases, be as much as the value of the fruit. He related his own experience in shipping seven car loads of grapes at intervals, the first and second cars were paid for, but for all the others the usual complaints were made,—arrived in bad condition—market depressed—held at your risk, etc., and although he was positive the fruit was all right, and the market had not been depressed, he was obliged to take just what the dealer pleased to send. He thought that was characteristic of the Winnipeg dealers, but he might, with equal truth, say that nine-tenths of the commission men in London and Toronto were apt scholars. It is a very common thing. We know of an instance where fruit was shipped to a dealer in London, and followed by the shipper as a stranger, part of the fruit sold at \$1.00, and none less than 90c. a basket. The returns were less than 30c., the excuse being that the market was depressed. So common has this become that very few of the growers will ship to any commission house from this section. The almost impossibility of collecting debts in the Northwest has practically thrown the business into the hands of a few men who have questionable modes of doing business. His advice would be to get your money from Winnipeg dealers before the fruit leaves your premises. With regard to the English markets, there were also several conditions. First, as to time, and second, as to transportation facilities. As the peach cannot be saved a great length of time, cold storage becomes an absolute necessity. He described the plants at London, Hamilton, Toronto and St. Catharines, and advised the growers to erect one like the latter, as the fruit must be

kept cool from start to finish. Under the most favorable conditions, with fruit properly picked, peaches cannot be kept longer than four or five weeks. In the fifteen shipments made as an experiment by the Government, although the fruit got there in good shape it would not stand up long enough to make sale. We also made the mistake of sending what we thought was the best eating peach, instead of the ones that would remain sound and good the longest. The first consideration then, is, the fruit must be sound, and remain so long enough to sell. There are several kinds of cold storage; the cold blast, mechanical refrigeration and ice. Some kinds of fruit require one kind and some another. The speaker then gave the details of each system, showing that he had a very intimate acquaintance with the different methods. Mechanical refrigeration, in which ammonia was compressed, giving off heat, which was carried away by a stream of water, and then conducted into pipes, allowing its expansion, in which an equal quantity was taken up from surrounding objects, to that given off previously, was perhaps the best method, but it was too expensive for small plants. For berries the cold blast was a necessity. He advised the shipment of peaches, pears, apples, etc., to London or Toronto to be placed in cold storage and put on the market when there was a demand. The cost of keeping a barrel of apples four months was only 25c., eggs in crates 10c. per month, apples in boxes 10c. per month, etc. Send to the cold storage room instead of the commission man, but it must be got there as quickly as possible after being packed. The fruit should be in the best condition, not green nor over ripe. Then, to be successful, there must be good transportation, cold storage, and the fruit must be picked at the right time. This latter can only be learned by experience. If an electric motor is used instead of a steam engine and boiler with materially reduced. Ice refrigeration is, of course, cheapest for small plants, and the time is coming when every grower who wanted to keep up the succession, would require cold storage on his own farm. He would not advise large shipments to England. We are too far from cold storage, and the transportation facilities are not good. Only the latest style of refrigerator cars are of any value, and they are kept more for the dairy than for fruit interests. There are now thirty-four ships fitted with cold storage appliances between Canada and Great Britain. The Canadian system is the best in America, and is being taken advantage of by the United States people. The fruit industry is too small, compared to the dairy interests, to demand much attention from the steamship or transporta-

tion companies. To make even a chance of success, one or two car loads of fruit should be sent. As soon as the fruit arrived in England it should be transferred as speedily as possible to a sweating room, where it could be gradually warmed to an equal temperature with the outer air. He would not be surprised if the first shipments were unprofitable. The English market can only be reached through brokers or agents. You cannot get to the consumer, and brokers do not like to handle unknown goods. If the business ever grows large enough to be profitable, it will pay to grow those varieties that ship well, rather than the best eating kinds. An educated body of fruit growers is an essential to success. The Government would like to make arrangements with a limited number to supply say half a dozen baskets, one lot picked a little green, another at the proper time and the last when over ripe. They will be paid for at market price and placed in cold storage at London for experimental purposes. The speaker, in answer to questions, gave full instructions as to the best packages to use, the meaning of the Fruit Marks Act, etc., and the information gained must be of very practical help to all present. It was, without doubt, the most comprehensive lecture ever given in Essex, on the fruit industry.

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Every day during the months of September and October, 1902, the Union Pacific will sell one-way settlers' tickets at the following rates:

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The Farm Home

Foolish Little Maiden

A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet
With a ribbon and a feather and a
bit of lace upon it;
And that the other maidens of the
little town might know it,
She thought she'd go to meeting
the next Sunday just to show it.

But though the little bonnet was
scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to
be a work of time;
So when 'twas fairly tied, all the
bells had stopped their ringing,
And when she came to meeting,
sure enough the folks were sing-
ing.

So this foolish little maiden stood
and waited at the door
And she took her ruffles out behind
and smoothed them down before.
"Hallejuh! Hallejuh!" sang the
choir above her head—
"Hardly knew you! Hardly knew
you!" were the words she
thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel
so very, very cross,
That she gave her little mouth a
twist, her head a little toss;
For she thought the very hymn
they sang was all about her bon-
net.
With the ribbon and the feather
and the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen
to the sermon or the prayer,
But pattered down the silent street
and hurried up the stair,
Till she reached her little bureau,
and in a band-box on it
Had hidden safe from critic's eye
her foolish little bonnet.

Which proves, my little maidens,
that each of you will find
In every Sabbath service but an
echo of your mind;
And the little head that's filled
with silly little airs,
Will never get a blessing from ser-
mon or from prayers.

The Tom Boy

Some time ago a tom-boy was
a common name. The dictionaries
defined the term, a romping girl.
Now the name has become almost,
if not altogether, obsolete. A girl
may be as romping as she please,
but she is never called a "tom-
boy." We simply say she is "live-
ly," "full of fun," "jolly," or she
may be "the athletic girl." When
many of us were children we were
afraid to do, excepting "on the
sly," what is practised in public
places to-day.

If we rode straddle on horse-
back and any one caught us at it,
we were tom-boys. Now society
ladies in many large cities have

decided that this is the only sen-
sible way to ride a horse. If we
went swimming, we were tom-boys,
but now every woman and girl
who has any means of doing so,
goes to the lakes in the summer
and does her best to learn to swim.
She would find it a great help now
if she had dared to be a tom-boy
in her younger days, and if she so
much as thought of climbing a
fence in the presence of a man—
Horrors! No she must crawl
through a hole or get up to the
top somehow and be helped to
alight. Now she may walk miles
and jump the fences in the easiest
manner possible. In all the stories
where the lively girl figured she
was usually found seated in a limb
of an apple tree whistling, tree-
climbing and whistling being the
two greatest crimes against the
laws of propriety, which it was
possible for a girl to commit, now
she can climb as many trees as
she likes and no one cares and the
rhyme:

"A whistling girl and a crowing
hen

Will surely come to some bad end."
which was constantly chanted, for
her improvement, has long since
been changed to:

"A whistling girl and a good fat
sheep

Are the two best things a farmer
can keep."

and she, if she be able, is allowed
to whistle all the day long if it
pleases her.

She is no longer a tom-boy, yet
the best of us must confess to a
liking for the tom-boy of olden
times. She can now live a happy,
healthy, wholesome, natural life,
and no one is the worse.

She can run, she can go fishing,
she can practise shooting, she rides
a wheel, and she has been permit-
ted even to play the fiddle in pub-
lic places. Formerly, the organ
or piano, and prior to that the
harp or flute were the only instru-
ments allowed her if she would es-
cape being called by the distaste-
ful name of tom-boy.

M. E. Graham.

Pete

Pete, otherwise known as Peter
The Grand, is a big, beautiful, two
year old colt. He is indebted to
his parents for his stylish carriage
as well as for many of his other
good qualities. In training and
raising horses the first essential is
to select for them ancestors of the
proper type, next in importance to
this is kind treatment, which em-
braces wholesome food and proper
exercise.

Pete's life has been full of plea-
sure; his early days being spent
with playmates of a similar age.

From his earliest recollection and

perhaps before, he has enjoyed pet-
ting and frequent handling, though
he has not been fed on sugar nor
unnatural dainties. An apple or a
handful of meal being sufficient to
attract him and often even this is
not necessary as he knows that
kind words and caressing pats will
reward him when he goes out of
his way to meet his friends. He
will stand perfectly still in the mid-
dle of a field, while one examines
his feet, straightens his mane or
rubs his limbs.

He can be led by the forelock and
has never realized the fact that he
has been broken to halter, to bridle,
to lines and to harness, so easily
and gradually has this been done.

It is not because he is a spirit-
less old plug that he is so gentle.
He is the reverse being more than
ordinarily playful and full of spir-
its seeming to delight in running
races with the other horses and as
if to show his special forte not
hesitating at taking a graceful leap
over a ditch or other obstruction.

His training has not always been
on the farm, though as a colt he
(nor any of the others) was not
allowed to follow his mother on
the road. But he has been in the
habit of attending the fairs where
he early became accustomed to
crowds of people, vehicles of all
kinds not excepting railway trains.

One longs for the time when he
will be sufficiently matured to take
his place between the shafts of a
carriage or to carry a saddle and
rider to either of which positions
he will do credit. Though it is per-
haps as a hunter he will excel.

M. E. Graham.

Mr. Nobody

There's a funny little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
Who does the mischief that is done
In everybody's house.
There's no one ever sees his face,
And yet we all agree
That every plate and cup was
cracked
By Mr. Nobody.

'Tis he who always tears our books,
Who leaves our doors ajar;
He pulls the buttons from our
shirts,

And scatters pins afar.
That squeaking door will always
squeak

For, prithee, don't you see,
We leave the oiling to be done
By Mr. Nobody.

The finger-marks upon the doors
By none of us are made;
We never leave the blinds unclosed,
To let the curtains fade;
The ink we never spill; the boots
That lying round you see
Are not our boots—they all belong
To Mr. Nobody.

—Young Folks' Magazine.

Hints by May Manton

WOMAN'S FANCY BLOUSE, 4145

Fancy blouses, with big pointed collars that open to reveal contrasting fronts, are among the latest features of the season and have the added merit of suiting almost all figures. This smart design is shown in Pompadour silk, showing a white ground, with collar of white taffeta full front and frills of chiffon and trimming of cream lace and medallions. With it is worn a soft stock with cravatte that matches the waist, but all silks, soft wools and the many charming cotton fabrics are appropriate.

The foundation is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. The waist proper consists of fronts and back and is arranged over the foundation, closing invisibly beneath the left front. The back is smooth across the shoulders and drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are



4145 Fancy Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

slightly full at the belt where they blouse stylishly and becomingly. To the waist is seamed the big ornamental collar. The centre front is soft and full, is shirred across with tiny tucks at intervals and finished with a stock collar. The sleeves are in elbow length with soft frills, but these last can be cut longer and converted into puffed under-sleeve of full length gathered at the wrists into straight cuffs of lace, the pattern providing for both styles.

To cut this blouse for a woman of medium size $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 21 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 32 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide will be required with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of chiffon, for full front and under-sleeves and $\frac{3}{8}$ yards of contrasting material for collar.

The pattern 4145 is cut in size for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

About Poultry

The breeding of fancy poultry for profit is precisely like any other business, so far as making a financial success of it is concerned. There are details of the business which must have proper attention and slipshod methods will not bring success. Honest dealing with your customers is a prime requisite. It is easier to unintentionally do wrong in selling fancy poultry and eggs for hatching than in any other business we know of.

Chicks should have free access to some kind of grit after the first day. Coarse sand makes an excellent grit for very young chickens. As they get a little older some coarser material must be provided. Milk is an excellent food for these young fowls, but requires skill in feeding.

Cement floors are too hard and will cause bumble foot.

Granulated rolled oats make an excellent food for young chickens. There is perhaps no better grain food for young chickens than oats prepared in this manner. It may be fed to good advantage after the second or third day. A good practice is to keep it before them all the time.

Too low temperature in the brooder, improper food and injudicious feeding, even if the right kinds of food are given, each plays an important part in producing bowel disorders.

What is known as the egg-type fowl is the long-bodied one. This rule will not always hold good.

Roosts or perches should not be more than two feet above the ground and one should not be higher than another.

Ten or twelve hens in a house 10x10 is about right.

A good incubator properly managed will prove profitable the year round.

Keep your eyes open and be sure that when you ask for Perry Davis' Painkiller you get just that and nothing else. Use it promptly to cure cramp, diarrhea and all other bowel complaints in summer.

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Another Great Success

YORKSHIRES BRING HIGH PRICES
AT GUELPH

The combination sale of Yorkshires held at Guelph, on Thursday last, was a pronounced success from nearly every point of view. The animals offered were of a high average quality while a few individual ones represented the best types of the breed to be found anywhere. The prices obtained were good, and while a few animals perhaps sold a little under their value the average was high. The contributors were well satisfied with the returns and we presume the purchasers were also as they secured good specimens of this leading bacon breed at reasonable prices. This sale gives additional proof of the wisdom of establishing the auction sale as a medium for disposing of high-class breeding stock.

The sale began at 11 a.m. and continued till 4.30 p.m. with one hour for dinner. During that time nearly ninety hogs were disposed of. The auctioneers were Thos. Jackson, Port Perry, and Thos. Ingram, Guelph, who were assisted by Mr. L. H. Fairbanks, Whitby, Ont. Their work was performed with efficiency and dispatch. The bidding was keen on most lots. There were several Americans present who carried off a large share of the purchases, Mr. H. N. Hill, of Ohio, being the largest buyer securing the Brethour sow, Oak Lodge Julia 7th and a litter of 12 young pigs a few hours old for \$325. This was the sensational feature of the sale. The bidding started at \$150 and soon ran up to \$300, Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, being a keen competitor for this splendid breeding sow. Cheers were given for Mr. Hill when she was knocked down at \$325. This sow has a wonderful breeding record. During the past eleven months she has

farrowed 38 thrifty pigs, a record hard to beat. She has been a noted prize winner at leading Canadian shows, and obtained the 1st prize, also championship and gold medal at the Pan-American in 1907. The next highest priced animal was Oak Lodge Clara 3rd, of the noted Cinderella family. She was bred by Brethour & Saunders and sold to Thos. H. Canfield, Minneapolis, Minn., for \$185. Young pigs brought good prices, and all kinds including boars sold well, in some cases 50 to 100 per cent. more than their owners expected to get. This could not but be very satisfactory to the breeders who included J. E. Brethour, Burford; The Glenhodson Co., Myrtle; Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin; The Ontario Agricultural College; Major G. B. Hood, Guelph; and Sanders, Spencer, Holyrood Manor, England.

The arrangements for the sale were very complete and there was no hitch in the proceedings from the beginning to the end. In several cases substitutes were put in place of those in the catalogue that could not be offered through accident or some other cause, the contributors thus showing their desire to keep faith with the public. The seating accommodation for the sale might have been improved upon. The seats in our opinion were too far removed from the auctioneer. A quarter or at most a half of the space used for showing the animals would suffice. If the arena were cut down by this much the auctioneers would have less trouble in receiving bids. An enclosed pavilion would answer the purpose better, and it is to be hoped that some such provision will be made in the Winter Fair building for future sales. The following is a somewhat condensed report of the individual sales:

Mr. H. N. Hills, Gambier, Ohio, bought 15 in all. Four of these were from Oak Lodge, including Oak Lodge Julia 7th and 12 young pigs, as noted above. Among them was the boar Oak Lodge Cambridge 33rd for \$12. He secured four from the Glenhodson herd at prices ranging from \$39 to \$45 each; two boars from the Sanders Spencer importation, at \$30 and \$35 respectively; three sows from the O.A.C. lot at \$40 to \$50 each. Two of these were under one year and one over, and were of the Cinderella family, one from Major Hood at \$40 and one of the Mite family from Maple Shade herd at \$35.

Major H. A. Spillman, Otumwa, Iowa, was also a large purchaser, securing 12, all young stock. He secured five sows from Brethour at prices averaging about \$30; one sow of the Mite family, and one boar, Hero 22nd from Glenhodson Co.; five sows from the O.A.C., the most noted being O.A.C. 799, which he bid in at \$54, and a boar of the Spencer lot at \$35.

W. H. Fisher, Columbus, Ohio, secured two, one being the Cinderella sow from the Brethour herd, a substitute for Duchess 10th (imp.), at \$47.

H. A. Allis, Clifton Springs, N. Y., secured two from Brethour's lot, taking Oak Lodge Victoria 12th at \$31, and Oak Lodge Cambridge 31st, at \$30.

STOCK

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

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Large English Berkshires

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BRANT'S OXFORD DOWN SHEEP



Yearling rams and lambs. Ewes all ages. First class stock. All registered. Extra type and style. Prices to suit the times. Brant Stock Farm J. H. JULL & SON, Burford, Ont. Burford Station Telegraph & Phone

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Bowmanville, Ont.



Thos. H. Canfield, Minneapolis, Minn., secured Oak Lodge Clara 23rd at \$185. She is a typical Cinderella sow of the bacon type, with great depth and length. She was farrowed on March 8th, 1901.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., secured two nice sows farrowed Aug. 20th, 1901, at \$37 and \$40 each from the O.A.C. lot.

H. A. Morgan, Genesee, Mich., secured an eight months' Cinderella sow from Brethour, at \$30, making 35 in all sold to American buyers.

The sales to Canadian buyers were well distributed. C. W. Holmes, Amherst, Nova Scotia, secured two—a Cinderella sow from the O.A.C. at \$26, and a 5-month Brethour boar, Oak Lodge Custodian 13th, for \$51.

The Hon. Thomas Greenway, Crystal City, Man., got a yearling Oak Lodge boar at \$34.

There were a number of Ontario buyers who secured the bulk of the offering. James Duncan, Draxton, secured a 11-months' old Victoria sow for \$36, and a Glenhodson Mite of the same age at \$30. A. J. King, Aberfoyle, also got a Victoria of the same litter for \$42.

W. J. Knoll, Eden Mills, secured Miss Hollingsworth 71st (imp.) from Brethour for \$30.

J. W. Clark, Onondaga, Ont., purchased two, a 11-months' old Glenhodson Mite sow at \$47, and Oak Lodge Pidge 43rd, farrowed Sept. 19, 1901, for \$50.

Wm. McDonald, Fergus, secured Oak Lodge Queen 18th at \$40. Henry Hall, Wiesenburg, got Oak Lodge Baroness 10th at \$18. J. L. Gordon, Elora, a Myrtle Mite at \$20, and H. D. Cameron, Arthur, two O.A.C. Cinderella sows, 4 and 5 months' old, at \$16 and \$26 each.

W. E. Dunn, Owen Sound, secured two of Major Hood's lot at \$18 and \$20 each. Samuel Slater, Guelph, one at \$16 and A. K. Laird, Norval, one at \$14.

S. Peiferman, Onstie, bought two boars, a 5-months' Glenhodson Lad at \$30, and a 7-months' Oak Lodge Cambridge at \$34.

Henry Wilson, Ashgrove, secured an O.A.C. sow at \$17, and a Brethour boar at \$28. A. L. Kent, Oakville, a yearling O.A.C. sow at \$32, and a yearling Oak Lodge sow at \$13; Thos. Slemom, Wingfield, an O.A.C. sow, sister to the above, at \$35, and a Hood sow at \$21; E. K. Weber, Strasburg, a Hood sow at \$27, and a 4-months' old Oak Lodge boar at \$36. W. K. Barnett, Fergus, the boar Oak Lodge Conquest 7th at \$42; James Watson, Eden Mills, an Oak Lodge Countess sow, farrowed Oct. 25, 1900, at \$60; Wm. Reynolds, Metz, a Glenhodson Mite, at \$12; Jno. Hill, Wellesley, a Spencer boar at \$50, and a Brethour boar at \$33; Owen Hefferden, Morden, Oak Lodge Cambridge 28th at \$37, and Chas. Currie, Morrison, a Glenhodson Mite sow at \$16.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a Spencer boar at \$37, and J. H. Goodliffe, Ottawa, one at \$46. Richard Gibson, Delaware, secured the 5-months' old Oak Lodge boar Custodian 12th, at \$51. G. B. Glen, Fergus, a Spencer boar at \$31, and an Oak Lodge Minnie sow at \$31. W. R. Johnson, Clifford, Maple Shade No. 14th at \$35. A. Pickett, Nassagevaya, one of the same litter at \$34. W. Murdoch, Palmerston, a 9-months' old Oak Lodge Ciderella at \$30. A. McIntosh, Guelph, an Oak Lodge Minnie at \$13, and a Cambridge boar at \$18. Joseph Featherstone, Streetsville, an Oak Lodge Minnie at \$22. Jno. Hawkins, Lavender, an Oak Lodge Baroness at \$29; L. A. Stouffler, Ringwood, a Miss Hollingsworth

at \$40; Jno. Boyd, Churchill, an Oak Lodge Cambridge boar at \$35, and Wm. Elliott, Galt, an Oak Lodge Clara at \$24.

J. E. BRETHOUR'S LOT.

13 boars sold for \$500, average \$38.46
26 sows sold for 1,392 " 53.54
39 hogs sold for 1,892 " 48.50

GLENHODSON LOT.

2 boars sold for \$ 48, average \$24.00
11 sows sold for 355 " 32.27
13 hogs sold for 493 " 31.00

O. A. C. LOT.

16 sows sold for \$535, average \$33.44

MAJOR HOOD'S LOT.

3 boars sold for \$ 48, average \$16.00
4 sows sold for 118 " 29.50
7 hogs sold for 166 " 23.72

SANDERS SPENCER'S LOT.

7 boars sold for \$264, average \$37.72

MAPLE SHADE HERD.

4 sows sold for \$139, average \$34.75

TOTALS.

25 boars sold for \$860, average \$34.40
61 sows sold for 2,539 " 41.62
86 hogs sold for 3,399 " 39.52

Books

Cyclopedia of Live Stock—A volume of 1,400 pages with 800 illustrations, dealing with all kinds of live stock on the farm—their breeding, training, sheltering, etc.—the causes, prevention and cure of their diseases—cannot be discussed within a few lines. We therefore, merely call the attention of our readers to the book just now, and shall return to it later. In the meantime, we strongly recommend the book as of great value to every farmer and stock man. The World Publishing Co., Guelph, are the publishers.

A Masterpiece—We have just been favored with a copy of a most luxurious booklet from the Central Business College, Toronto. Nothing, perhaps, could more forcibly demonstrate the important educational position held by business colleges in this country than a glance through the pages of this really beautiful souvenir. It contains full information in connection with the different courses and subjects taught in this college, and there seems to be nothing omitted in the preparation of young men and women for business life. Each page is illustrated by original borders and initial letters drawn by a member of the college staff. A debt of gratitude is due Mr. W. H. Shaw, the principal, for his services in connection with commercial education in this country.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires

Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 Cows, 2 Bulls, and a number of Calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa. **Come and See or Write for Prices.** Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.

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

The Typical Dairy Breed

Good Animals of Both Sexes for Sale



ALVA FARM GURNSEYS

SYDNEY FISHER, Knowlton, Que.

When writing to advertisers kindly mention **THE FARMING WORLD.**

Scotch Shorthorns.

Imported and Canadian bred bulls, cows and heifers, including such families as Village Maids, Fairy Queens, Broadhooks, Golden Rose, and other Scotch sorts. Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor, Imp. and the Lovat bred bull, Viceroy.

Large White Yorkshires.

A choice lot of Boars ready for service from imported stock. Also imported and Canadian bred sows in pig to imported boars. Young pigs from six weeks to four months old. Pairs supplied not akin.

Address H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Large White Yorkshires.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



Years of CAREFUL BREEDING have made the OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 4 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition.

Prices are reasonable. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont**

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Horses

Referring to some recent importations of horses to Canada, the North British Agriculturist says:

"We learn that Mr. Win. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Ontario, has purchased from Messrs A. & W. Montgomery six very good Clydesdale horses. One of these is the Glamis-bred horse, Peerless, got by Mains of Airies, whose sire was Prince of Wales, and whose dam was the epoch-making Danley mare Pandora. Peerless has had the Kirkcudbright district premium for two seasons, and he is a right good one. Another of Mr. Colquhoun's lot is the Baron's Pride horse Climax, whose dam was by Lord Erskine, granddam by the renowned Topsman. Climax had the Atholl and Breadalbane premium this season, and gave every satisfaction in that district. The third horse in Mr. Colquhoun's lot is Prince Fragrant, the Sellirk and Galashiels premium horse of this season. He was got by the champion horse Sir Christopher, and he is an extra good one himself. The other three horses in the lot are younger animals. One of them is Cynachie, sired by Blacon Macgregor; another is Prince Favorite, sired by the great champion horse Prince Thomas; and the third is Balsier, sired by Prince Sturdy. Mr. Colquhoun always takes out some very good horses with him to the Dominion, and the lot he is taking this week is one of the best lots he has ever taken to the Dominion.

Cattle

"On Saturday last there was shipped by the Donaldson Line steamer Kastalia a large and valuable lot of pedigreed stock, which had been purchased in this country by Mr. A. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario, who also returned to Canada by the same boat. The lot included seventeen head of Short-horn heifers and three-year-old cows from the Dalmeny herd, nine large white pedigreed pigs from the same herd; also five gilts and one boar from Mr. John Barron, Barrowwash, Derby, and one gilt from Mr. Sanders Spencer. A goodly number of the Shorthorns in the lot were very superior roan heifers, recently purchased by Lord Rosebery from their breeder, Mr. C. M. Cameron, Balhaxlye. Accompanying the cattle and pigs on the same steamer were two Border Leicester sheep, consigned to Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ontario, and purchased from Lord Rosebery's flock at Dalmeny Park. They consisted of a shearing tup and tup lamb, both sired by the Polwarth £100 tup, and out of well-bred

ewes. There have been quite a number of inquiries from Canada lately for Border Leicester sheep."

Live Stock in Ontario

A supplementary bulletin issued last week by the Ontario Department of Agriculture gives the following statistics of farm live stock in the province on July 1st, 1902:

Horses.—Working horses, 393,307; breeding mares, 23,425; unbroken horses, 139,374; total, 626,106, as against 620,343 in 1901.

Cattle.—Milch cows, 1,010,746; store cattle, 458,834; other cattle, 1,093,004; total, 2,562,584, as against 2,507,620 in 1901.

Sheep.—Over one year, 915,217; under one year, 800,295; total, 1,715,513, as compared with 1,761,799 in 1901.

Hogs.—Over one year, 238,992; under one year, 1,445,643; total, 1,684,635, as compared with 1,491,885 in 1901 and 1,771,641 in 1900.

Poultry.—Turkeys, 732,359; geese, 332,781; ducks, 397,333; other fowls, 8,300,335; total, 9,762,808, against 9,755,286 in 1901.

The numbers of live stock sold or slaughtered in the year ending June 30, 1902, were as follows: Horses, 54,538; cattle, 673,544; sheep, 732,994; hogs, 1,991,907; poultry, 3,674,198.

The wool clip of 1902 is 5,690,673 pounds.

The number of colonies of bees is 202,529.

It will be observed that horses have increased by about 6,000. The increase of 55,000 head of cattle is largely in milch cows, showing the extent to which the dairying industry is progressing. The decrease of 46,000 in the number of sheep is more than offset by the increase of 192,750 in the number of hogs, which, however, is still 87,000 below the figure of 1900. Poultry show an increase of some 6,000. There is a net increase of over 200,000 in horses, sheep, hogs and cattle.

Sheep Destroy Weeds

"Of the 600 weeds and grasses growing in the Northwest," writes Professor Thomas Shaw, "it is estimated by those that made a study of it that sheep will eat 576 of them, while horses consume but 82, and cattle only 56." A sheep's stomach is the most perfect receptacle that was ever made for weeds. It is sure death to every form of weed life. No weed seeds retain the power of resurrection after having been buried in that living sepulchre, the stomach of a sheep."

MORSEMENT, THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

More genuine without the slightest doubt
Sole Proprietors & Importers for the
U.S. & CANADA
CLEVELAND O.

The Safest, Best BLISTERS ever used. Take the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Remove all Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle, NEURITIDES A.L., CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scur or blentah. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific & certain remedy.
NO COST IF IT FAILS.
Cured in 15 to 30 Days
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

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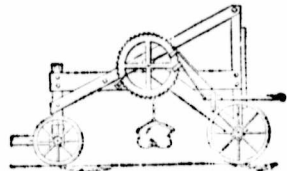
If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast try British Columbia! No extremes of temperature. No cyclones. No dust storms. No cloud bursts. No droughts. No blizzards. Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada, we make this statement without least contradiction. The land is cheap and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for Farm Pamphlet to the Settlers' Association, Box 340, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing please refer to this paper.

THE BEST BUTTER

Can only be secured by close attention to every detail. Much of the paper sold as vegetable parchment for wrappers is only imitation, and quite liable to impart a bad flavor to butter. We import large quantities of the genuine article direct from Germany. We supply it plain or printed. Write for samples and prices.

Sensational-Review Co., Ltd.,
Box 724, Woodstock, Ont.



THE NEW STONE AND STUMP EXTRACTOR BREVETED BY LEMIRE.—Capable of lifting 18,000 lbs. Has no equal for lifting and carrying stones, etc., for placing stones so as to build up fence to 5 feet high and leave the ground in a condition fit for mowing and reaping machines. After the hooks are adjusted on the stones, the only thing to do is to pull the lever. You can lift up a thing, carry it and place it on a Stone fence in 10 minutes. The agricultural societies and clubs of farmers should all buy it. Price moderate. For complete details, address to A. LEMIRE, Prop., PLESSISVILLE, QUE., or PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY, SOMERSET, QUE.

This Stone Extractor is guaranteed for the extraction and transportation of 40 to 50 stones a day, fixed in fence.

Guaranteed as mentioned above. Agents wanted. A. LEMIRE, Prop., WOTTON, QUE., or PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY, SOMERSET, QUE.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

Dr. Jones' Restorative, restores health and vigor to the generative organs, \$2.00 per bottle.

BROXIDE CHEMICAL CO., Toronto

Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World, Confederation Life Bldg.

Toronto, Aug. 25, 1902.

A fair volume of business is doing in wholesale lines for this season of the year. Altogether the outlook is most favorable for a big fall trade in nearly every line. The movement of the big crop will likely create a big demand for money, which commodity we may see firmer. Even now the stringency is noticeable. Money rules firm at 5 per cent. on call and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent. on commercial paper.

Wheat.

So far as wheat is concerned there has been a decrease of 1,509,000 bushels in the visible supply during the week. The British market has ruled stronger during the week, but it is not likely to continue so long as there is a big wheat crop and there will be ample supplies as soon as the new crop begins to be marketed in large quantities. There are signs of active speculation in the new crop at Chicago and it need not be surprising if the market takes sudden jumps upwards during the next few weeks. Locally the markets rule about steady. Fall wheat is quoted at from 74c to 75c at country points. Here old wheat is quoted at 80c and new at 71c to 72c west. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 70c to 75c, and goose 71½c.

Oats and Barley.

With a bountiful oat crop on both sides of the Atlantic we are likely to see lower values for oats. New oats are quoted at Ontario country points at 31c to 31½c a bushel, and old at 41c to 42c. On the farmers' market here old oats bring 46c and new 32c to 34c a bushel.

The barley market rules steady at 52c to 53c for car lots of No. 3 extra at Montreal. Prices here are 40c to 43c for new as to quality and point of shipment.

Peas and Corn

Peas are likely to be high owing to the shortness of this year's crop. The market here is firm at 75c for new east and west.

Corn rules steady. Car lots are quoted at Montreal at 70c to 71c for Canadian. Here Canadian is quoted at 63c west and No. 3 American yellow at 68c in car lots Toronto.

Bran and Shorts

Ontario bran is selling at Montreal at \$15.00 to \$15.50 in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$16.50 and shorts at \$20.00 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

Potatoes are in fairly good demand at Montreal at from 45c to 55c a bag as to quality. Potatoes sell readily here in a jobbing way at

Poultry and Eggs Wanted

CHICKENS
DUCKS
TURKEYS
GOOSE

Empty crates forwarded on application.

Highest market prices paid.

Correspondence solicited.

Toronto Poultry and Produce Co.

Office 470 YONGE ST., TORONTO

from 35c to 45c a bag. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 40c to 50c a bushel.

Beans are firm at Montreal with sales reported at \$1.50 to \$1.55 a bushel for small jobbing lots. There is still talk of a small crop and high prices.

Seeds.

Seeds are quoted at Montreal at \$14.00 to \$17.00 per cwt. for alfalfa \$9.00 to \$10.50 for clover and \$8.00 to \$9.00 for timothy.

Hay and Straw.

Dealers are talking of being able to dispose of considerable of this season's big crop in the Eastern States and in England. The latter country is reported to have more than an average crop though a great deal of it is in bad condition. On this side the market rules steady. At Quebec points sales of baled hay are still being made to Americans at \$7.00 l.o.b. At Montreal quotations are No. 1 Timothy \$9.00 to \$9.50, No. 2 \$8.50; clover \$7.50 to \$8.00, in car lots. The market here is lower owing to too much poor stuff offering. Quotations are \$8.00 for No. 1 timothy on track. On Toronto farmers' market old timothy brings \$17.00 to \$18.00, new \$10.00 to \$13.00 and sheaf straw \$11.00 a ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs continue firm and as the quality is improving and the demand better prices are stiffening. Prices are too high on this side for profitable export. Sales of round lots at Montreal have been made at 15½c to 16c with higher prices for selected. There is a good demand here and strictly new laid eggs are scarce. Strictly fresh gathered bring 15½c in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 14c to 16c a dozen.

Offerings of chickens are increasing and prices are a shade easier. On Toronto market live and dressed chickens bring 45c to 70c and ducks 50c to 70c a pair and turkeys 10c to 12c a lb.

Fruit.

On Toronto fruit market peaches are quoted at 20c to 40c, pears

20c to 40c, plums 25c to 50c, apples 12½c to 25c and huckleberries \$1.10 to \$1.25 a basket.

Cheese

The cheese market is easier and lower. The country markets ruled about ½c a lb. lower than a week ago, the ruling figure being 9½c to 9¾c. At Montreal prices are 9½c to 9¾c for finest westerns. The make continues large and factories are receiving nearly as much milk as in the flush of the season. Pastures are good and the weather is ideal for making cheese. Cheese exports from Montreal from May 1st to date show an increase of 260,000 pounds over the same period last year and the total exports from Canada and the United States an increase of 102,782 boxes. This increase as compared with 1900 is not very large. The big make will likely be kept up till nearly the close of the season.

Butter

Though the butter exports from Montreal so far this season show an increase of 50,000 pkgs. as compared with the same period last year the total exports from Canada and the United States show a decrease of 904 pkgs. Two car loads of Manitoba butter arrived at Montreal last week where it was quoted at 15½c to 16c. The market generally is quiet with a marked tendency to lower prices on all below finest. The Trade Bulletin says this of last week's trade:

"There is a decidedly easier feeling on all qualities below strictly finest, and even these have been shaded in price in some instances in order to induce business. For instance a lot of over 200 pkgs of choice Eastern Townships creamery for which the seller refused to accept less than 10c yesterday, was sold this morning at 18½c, and some very nice at 18¾c. Another round lot of creamery of sweet flavor but slightly mottled was sold at 17½c, and a lot of about 300 pkgs Western creamery was placed at 18c. Of course there are certain well-known Western factories that bring as much as Eastern Townships; but factories run on the cream gathered system in the West will not bring within ½c or

1c per lb. of our Eastern Townships. In dairy butter there has been some enquiry for Western and we learn of several car loads being placed at 17½ to 18c l.o.b. in the West for Montreal shipment. In this market sales have been made at 18½ to 19c the latter figure for close selections. The tone of the English market is rather discouraging at the moment, the foreign supply being in excess of current requirements; but it is thought that this condition will not last for any length of time."

Offerings are numerous here excepting choice dairy rolls which are in good demand. Choice creamery is quoted at 19½ to 20½ for prints and 18½ to 19c for solids and dairy at 18 to 19c. On Toronto farmers' market pound rolls bring 16c to 18c and crocks 14c to 16c a lb.

Cattle

The cattle market suffered a severe slump during the week which affected medium and under grade quality very much. All classes, however, suffered and anything but really choice quality have dropped considerably from what they were a few weeks ago. There is very little of the choice stuff coming forward. Choice heaves sold at Chicago during the week at \$8.50 to \$9.00 as compared with \$6.15 to \$6.40 a year ago. Under this quality prices have dropped 25c per cwt. during the week. At Toronto cattle market on Friday the receipts were 743 cattle, 900 hogs and 38 calves. The quality of the fat cattle offered generally was not good. Trade was the dulllest of the season with prices easier and several lots left unsold, dealers waiting for Tuesday's market. The main feature of the market was the trade in stockers. Prices for choice well bred feeders were high. On both Thursday and Friday there was a large business done in both stockers and feeders. Many farmers and drovers were buying and shipping to the country. Prices for well-bred feeders and stockers were firm, but other quality sold at low prices, as low as \$2.30 per cwt. being paid for inferior stockers and as high as \$5.40 for short keep feeders.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy shippers sold at \$5.75 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.00 to \$5.25. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.60 to \$5.25 and light ones at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,075 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 950 to 1,055 lbs. each sold at \$4.75 to \$5.00, good cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.75, medium at \$4.00 to \$4.25, and inferior to common at \$2.75

to \$3.50 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt.

Feeders.—Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, are worth \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt., and light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers.—Well bred young steers weighing 500 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50, and of colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Calves.—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$3.50 to \$5.00 per cwt. and \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.

Milk Cows.—These sold at \$25 to \$45 each.

Sheep and Lamb

Sheep sold at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Spring lambs are worth from \$4.00 to \$4.10 per cwt.

Hogs

Best select bacon hogs sold at \$7.25 to \$7.37½ per cwt. and lights and lats at \$7.12½.

For the week ending August 30th The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.37½ for select bacon hogs, \$7.12½ for lights and \$7.12½ for lats.

The Montreal market is firm. Packers there are paying \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of August 21st, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"The market is firm and unchanged at last week's prices. Stocks of Canadian are light."

Horses

Some business is done in heavy draft horses at Montreal, though generally trade there is dull. Heavy drafts sold during the week at \$200 to \$225 each and saddle horses at \$250 to \$400. One very fine black Vanner sold at \$700 for export to England. Common horses range from \$50 to \$85 and for which there is little enquiry.

Preserving Cheese from Mould

Though the work at the government cool cheese curing rooms has only got well under way, some valuable information has been obtained that should prove of value to dairymen. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, who has had this special work under his charge, at the beginning of the season began the dipping of all the cheese in melted paraffin wax as soon as they were received. By this process the cheese are covered with a thin impervious coating that improves their appearance, reduces the shrinkage, and effectually prevents the growth of mould or staining of the surfaces of the cheese.

Mr. Ruddick has been experimenting for some time with a view of determining the right quality of wax to use, the proper temperature to have it when the cheese are dipped, and the best means of carrying out the work expeditiously and with the least possible labor and expense. Special apparatus has been devised and the work is in full swing at all of the four cool curing rooms established by the government this season. This practice has been tried before, but so far as is known it has not been successfully applied to Canadian Cheddar cheese of the regular size when cured at the temperature of an ordinary cheese curing room. The heating of the cheese and consequent swelling and exudation of fat, causes the wax to peel off.

It is hardly expected, therefore, that the cheese factory with an ordinary curing room can adopt this method of treating their cheese, although experiments are now being conducted to determine this point. But Mr. Ruddick expects that it will prove to be one of the greatest of the advantages to be derived from the cool curing of cheese. A full report of the work will be published as soon as it is completed.

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Y. M. C. A. Building, - - - Yonge Street, Toronto

Principal—DAVID HOSKINS, Chartered Accountant.
Vice-Principal—J. W. WESTERVELT, Chartered Accountant.

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"NEW ENERGY"

Makes New Men
\$1.00 Per Bottle

BROXIDE CHEMICAL CO., Toronto

Protection Against Adulterated Woolens Demanded

BY ALFRED MANSELL, SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND

(No. 3.)

Mr. F. P. Bennett, of the Shepherd's Bulletin, Boston, Mass., under date of April 25th, 1902, writes: "The Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' Association, at its meeting in 1901, passed strong resolutions against the use of adulterants in woollen goods, and again this year passed resolutions against the use of shoddy." Continuing, he adds: "It is generally conceded that the wool-growing industry is suffering serious injury from adulterant practices in the manufacture and sale of woollen goods inasmuch as such goods contain 60 per cent. and even more of shoddy, or other substitutes for wool."

Peruvian cotton, worth 14½¢, is used very largely with wool, worth 40¢ per pound, scoured, which makes the price of the combination if mixed in equal shares, 27½¢, being a reduction in the price of about 15½¢. The manner of using these adulterants has been so thoroughly manipulated, that the quality of the goods, until exposed to the sun and weather, is almost identical with that of goods made of pure wool; the manufacturers making wool substitutes have increased very largely within the last three years. We have seen samples of woollen goods 90 per cent substitute or cotton; other samples 50 per cent cotton, 30 per cent shoddy, and 20 per cent wool, and the same, as far as mere appearance is concerned, showed up very well.

Mr. James McNaughton, of New York City, who has had an extensive experience in connection with wool and its uses, in a recent communication to the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "We all know that the adulteration of wool is very extensively and successfully carried on, and while none of us approve of the misrepresentation as to what the goods are, yet the fact remains that it is better for some people to have an article with 50 per cent. or 30 per cent., or even 15 per cent. of wool, than not to be able to afford an article with any wool." In an editorial reference to the Shepherd's Bulletin of July, 1900, the writer calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the actual and estimated falling off in the output of Australian, South African and South American wool, amounting in the aggregate to 175,000 bales of wool, there was a tremendous decline in prices in the London market, with no certainty that the end was in sight. The writer adds: "Undoubtedly, a given amount of wool goes farther to-day than ever before, by reason of the growing use of substitutes, particularly cotton. If some persons have discovered that the sta-

tistical proportion of wool is exceptionally strong, the fact can be largely offset by the mere assertion that the use of wool has been tremendously displaced in the last few years by cotton. We do not mean that cotton has been used in wool fabrics in small amounts; we mean that woollen fabrics are in innumerable instances now composed for the larger part of cotton, if our readers will pardon the apparent contradiction at terms."

I think I have put sufficient information before you to prove that the adulteration of woollen goods, or shall I say the manufacture of spurious goods sold as woollen goods, is a large and growing practice and that it behoves everyone in the future of sheep husbandry and the clothing of the masses of the people with honest woollen garments, to take up the question thoroughly and endeavor to formulate and carry a legislative enactment which shall place the business on an honest basis, and ensure that goods containing admixtures of shoddy, mungo, cotton, or other foreign material shall be sold as such.

Live Stock Shipments

Statement of Live Stock Shipment from Port of Montreal, for week ending Sunday, Aug. 17th, 1902, as prepared by R. Bickerdike & Co.

- August 13, Rosarian, Glasgow, 303 cattle.
 - August 14, Alcides, Glasgow, 308 cattle.
 - August 14, Lake Erie, Liverpool, 350 cattle.
 - August 15, Iberian, Quebec to London, 399 cattle.
 - August 16, Mongolian, Liverpool, 233 cattle.
 - August 16, Potomac, London, 340 cattle.
 - August 16, Montcalm, Bristol, 350 cattle.
 - August 16, Lycia, London, 269 cattle, 350 sheep.
 - August 17, Kildona, London, 263 cattle, 287 sheep.
- Total 2,815 cattle and 637 sheep.

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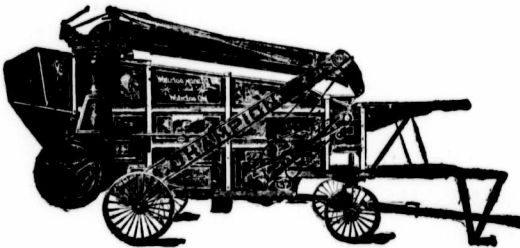


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