

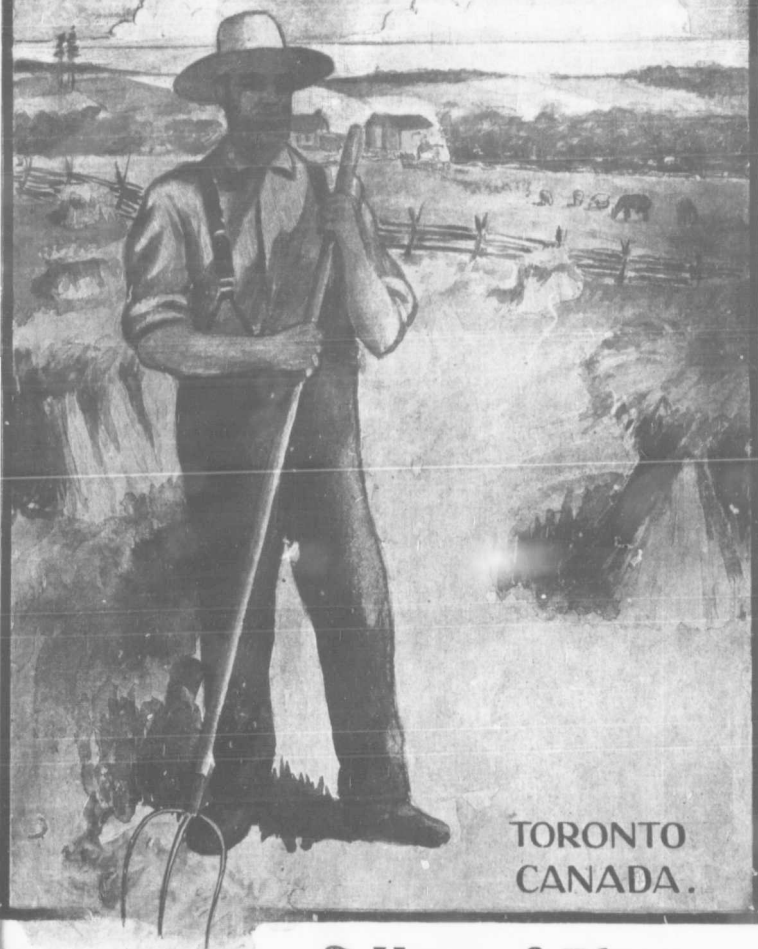
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The Farming World

SEPT. 1ST 1905



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CANADA.

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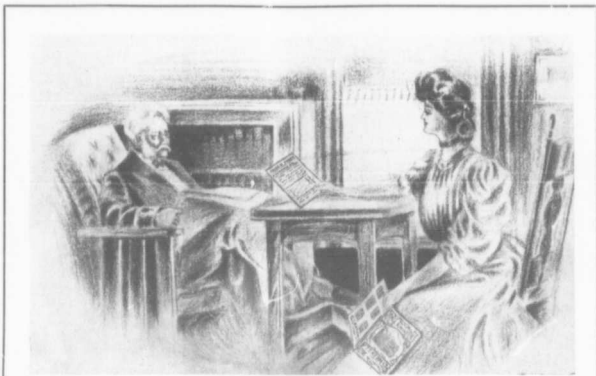
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The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

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Eastern Agency of "Nor-West Farmer."

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

We want capable persons in every district to represent The Farming World at the fall fairs. You can visit your fall show and make a little pin money at the same time. Write for particulars to The Farming World, Toronto.

Wire Fencing and Steel Posts

Among the industries of special interest to farmers, wire fencing is becoming noticeably prominent.

A visit to the location of this exhibit by the lake shore, near the Forsters' arch, by our representative on his first trip to the Toronto Exhibition grounds, gave him a glimpse of a picturesque and animated scene.

All over the stand were men to be seen digging post holes and anchor-pits as diligently and desperately as if their excavations had been rifle-pits and a plain which was to be swept by the rifles of an enemy, or erecting the unique structures which were to draw attention to the various kinds of wire webbing and steel posts.

Anything more happily designed by "natural selection" to secure a good representation of young Canadian manhood at work could not well have been proposed.

That their devotion is not misplaced is clear to any thoughtful man. The fencing industry is already throbbing with the pulse of a tide of prodigious power, which gives assurance of enormous development.

After the buildings on a farm, and probably not even after them, the fences reveal the character and standard of a farmer. And it is pleasant to be able to get a vision of the days that are at hand for the farmers of Canada, as they will appear when they are fenced about by their lanes and their roads trellised by defences

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elsewhere. You can have a pleasant outing at your own Show and
make big money besides.

The Special Inducements to subscribers we are now offering make
the FARMING WORLD a winner.

If you are willing to work for us we are willing to pay you well.

Write now for our Special Terms to Agents and get ready to
represent us at your own Fair. The work will be both pleasant and
profitable.

THE FARMING WORLD

60c. A YEAR

90 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,

2 YEARS FOR \$1.00

TORONTO

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 SEPTEMBER, 1905

No. 17

A Forward Movement

BEGINNING with this, our annual Exhibition Number, THE FARMING WORLD starts out on the fall campaign better fitted than ever before to aid the farmer and stockman. Hereafter a quality of paper similar to that which the present issue is printed on will be used. This new paper is specially fitted for the reproduction of half-tone engravings, which will be made more than ever a feature of THE FARMING WORLD during the coming months.

We would like to enlist every reader of THE FARMING WORLD in our fall subscription campaign. A good word from you to a neighbor who is not a subscriber will help us very much. If you secure new subscribers we will pay you well for your trouble. Look this and future issues over for special premium offers. Our terms to agents are most liberal. If you are interested, write for particulars.

We say it unreservedly, THE FARMING WORLD is the best value for the money of any farm paper published in Canada today.

This and Other Issues

This is the eighth annual Exhibition Number of THE FARMING WORLD. It is the big issue of the year with us. We aim to make it practical, at the same time dealing with one or more features of agricultural work in Canada. The present issue deals with a more varied range of subjects than usual and is therefore of more value. Every article is of merit and none need be specially mentioned excepting it be those dealing with the early introduction of Clydesdale horses and Yorkshire swine, as they are of historical value. Several articles begun in this issue will be concluded in the next. Attention might be drawn to the article on "Cattle Breeding" by Mr. Nash. This is the beginning of a series by the same writer, which will be continued during the coming months. Little need be said of the illustrations, they speak for themselves.

Pioneer Farm for the Clay Belt

The Hon. Mr. Monteith, in the interview on New Ontario, which he kindly consented to give THE FARMING WORLD, hints at a line of policy that might be adopted by his department in the development of the agricultural resources of that country that is worthy of note. The clay belt of the north is reported to be very well adapted to general agriculture. But it will be a costly process for each individual farmer to find this out for himself. The better way will

be for the Government to establish an experimental or pioneer farm in the clay belt similar to the one established by the Hon. Mr. Dryden in the Rainy River District.

We believe that nothing better could be done to find out the agricultural possibilities of that northern region. We trust that in the near future Mr. Monteith will see his way clear to carry this into effect. Not only would such an experiment station assist in finding out to what extent the country is adapted to agriculture, but also help in furnishing information as to its climate, water power, timber, etc.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Our present readers are of one opinion regarding the high standing of THE FARMING WORLD as a reliable authority on Agriculture and Live Stock. Read it. Recommend it to your friends. The paper that gives honest advice for an honest price. Don't pay two prices for so called journals which attempt to persuade you that extortion implies value. The contributors to THE FARMING WORLD are experienced and successful agriculturists and stockmen, and their opinions will be found to be a **TIMELY WORD** at all seasons of the year. Subscribe now. We will send THE FARMING WORLD to any address from date until Jan. 1, 1907, for **SIXTY CENTS**, or until Jan. 1, 1908, for **ONE DOLLAR**.

Argentine Competition in Beef Trade

The big packing houses of Chicago are becoming alarmed in regard to the large falling off in exports in meat products during the past year. It is said the money value of this decline is over \$4,000,000 in a comparatively few months.

The cause of this falling off in exports is said to be due to the inroads made by dead meat from Argentina. In the past it has been the custom of South American packers to forward their meat to Europe in a frozen condition. The freezing of beef impairs its quality and consequently the Argentine beef did not seriously come into competition with American beef. The American beef brought much higher prices in Europe than the Argentine beef, and this finally caused the Argentine packers to investigate for the cause. The result was that years ago, adopted the American me-

thod of shipping beef in a chilled state. Steamers plying between the Argentine and Europe have been equipped with refrigerator plants, which keep the beef at the proper temperature and permit it to cure on the ocean voyage.

This change in method has greatly increased the demand for Argentine beef, and as it can be produced at a price greatly reduced from the price of American beef, the competition from that quarter in the British market is being keenly felt. So much so that the larger American packers have sent representatives to the Argentine with a view to obtaining a monopoly of the packing business of South America. If this cannot be done, business changes will be made at home, which will enable them to meet this new and rapidly increasing competition.

Editorial Notes

The present season in Australia is one of the best that country has had for several years. There has been some drought but it has been confined to comparatively small areas in the north. The wool crop, though not the largest Australia has had, will be by a great deal the most valuable, owing to high prices.

Protection against shoddy is receiving some attention in Australia and the Commonwealth Parliament is being urged to initiate some experimental legislation with a view to giving the consumer some guarantee of the percentage of wool in stuffs sold as woolen goods. Something of this kind might be tried in Canada.

"There has not been so much life in the stud stock business as there is now for very many years," says the Australian *Pastoralists Review* in its issue of June 15th in regard to the live stock trade of that country. Shropshire sheep are having a rare boom. The demand is also keen for Merino sheep, Short-horn, Devon and Hereford cattle.

The shepherds of the Argentina have for some time been shipping sheep on the hoof to Antwerp for slaughter there, selling the carcass in Smithfield, and quite an active trade has been worked up. During May last 6,100 wethers were shipped to Antwerp for this purpose. The price obtained per stone of 8 pounds at Smithfield ranges from 3s. 9d. to 4s.

The reciprocity conference held a week ago at Chicago decided to substitute "dual tariff" for "reciprocity" in the program for future work. Instead of reciprocity a maximum and minimum tariff will be advocated.

This was adopted in order to meet the extreme views of the east and west.

The exports of manufactures from the United States in the fiscal year 1905 were the largest on record. They totalled \$543,600,297 as against \$452,415,021 in 1904, \$433,851,756 in 1900, and \$383,597,741 in 1895.

1904 was a banner year in the importations of Clydesdale horses, but 1905 is likely to far outshine it. Already the imports exceed the total for 1904 and include some of the best show animals of the year.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Chinese boycott of American goods is likely to result in an increased demand from China for Canadian products, especially flour. Canada is prepared to supply a large demand from the east for flour.

The Brandon Binder Twine Co., Limited, of Brandon, Man., have decided to go out of business, and will advertise the entire plant for sale. The need of more capital and the forced state of the twine trade are given as the reasons for this decision.

As shown by the summary of the Ontario August crop bulletin elsewhere in this issue, 1905 is a banner year for crops. The only shortage will be in the apple crop. Corn is likely to prove a much larger crop than was expected earlier in the season.

Mr. G. G. Puhlow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, states that only one or eleven of the factories that had their cheese rejected this season belonged to the factory syndicates. This is a pretty good showing and indicates that all the factories will soon have to come under the system of instruction or go out of business.

Out in the Spillimacheen Valley in British Columbia, bank clerks and others who work in the towns, have gone to the country after hours and helped in the harvest fields. They did this to help the farmer out and save the crop. There are numbers of bank clerks in Ontario who would gain much healthy exercise and help the farmer along by putting in a few hours every day in the harvest field.

American settlers coming into the west are bringing in a great many bulls, chiefly Shorthorns, not eligible, which they claim are as good for breeding purposes as those entitled to registration. Perhaps they are, but if the owner cannot produce the certificate entitling him to register in Canadian herd books they cannot be recorded. He may feel it a hardship to have to pay duty. Our breeders have a reputation to make and cannot afford to relent any in order to accommodate them.

Western Wheat

Dr. Wm. Saunders, reporting on crops at Indian Head, N.W.T., about August 10th, says:

"Have seen a very large area of wheat in Eastern Assiniboia, and never saw crops average heavier or more promising. There is very little lodging, otherwise the grain stands well. Heads medium large and well filled. Excellent ripening weather. If present weather continues, cutting will begin in a week or ten days. Some red rust on leaves, mostly slight. Crops at Experimental Farm, Indian Head, are excellent, first fields of barley being cut today."

Ontario Crop Yields

The following figures show the estimated yield in bushels per acre for 1905, as given in the August crop bulletin, as compared with those for 1904, and the average for 23 years:

	Average for 23 years.	
	1905	1904
Fall wheat	23.2	15.1
Spring wheat	18.9	15.4
Barley	31.9	31.9
Oats	38.5	38.5
Rye	17.3	15.3
Peas	20.05	20.05
Beans	19.17	18.06
Hay and clover	1.03 (tons)	1.80 (tons)

Apples 4.22 (bu. per tree)
1.45 (tons).
7 (bu. per tree)

It was too early to estimate yield of corn, roots, etc.

The numbers of live stock on hand are as follows: horses, 672,781; cattle, 2,889,503; sheep, 1,341,153; swine, 1,896,460; and poultry, 9,737,993.

Ontario Crops

The August crop bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and showing conditions on the first of the month is one of encouragement for the farmer. 1905, the bulletin states, may be classed as one of Ontario's best fall wheat years. The sample is fair and the yield per acre large. The spring wheat crop is described as being full in the head, with good straw, and promises more than an average yield.

Barley will go considerably over the average in yield. Quality varies somewhat, but as the bulk of the barley is now raised for feed, the coloration of the grain is not so important. The oat yield promises to be one of the largest, both as regards average and total yields, and is classed as the finest crop in years. The rye crop will yield well. Peas will yield well wherever grown. The ravages of the "bug" have been almost nil this year. Where grown as a field crop, beans give promise of a large yield per acre.

The average hay yield for the province will be amongst the best on record although the big yields are chiefly in the western and central counties. The haying season extends from the last of June till the first of August. Hay cut early was more or less injured by rain, but that harvested later was housed in fine condition.

Flax is described as long and of good quality of fibre. Hops are reported as favorable. The tobacco crop is classed as good by most of the correspondents.

A large yield of potatoes is promised and of good quality. The bug was present in large numbers and Paris green had to be freely applied. The Bordeaux mixture appears to be in favor for potato blight. The root crop in many places, owing to the scarcity of help, is reported as rather weedy. Nevertheless all classes of roots promise a heavy yield, especially mangels and sugar beets.

Berries of all kinds have yielded well and grapes promise well. Apples will be poor in yield, but the quality will be rather above the average. Peaches are classed as a fair to good crop. In most places plums will yield well, and pears will do better than apples.

The honey crop will be a fair one, yielding about 50 lbs. to the colony, spring count. Foul brood or other disease is little mentioned by correspondents, and bees were quite thrifty.

Summer pastures are reported never to have been better. All classes

of live stock were doing well, though flies have been troublesome in some sections. Milk supply has been steady but decreased somewhat as August approached. Large quantities of cheese and butter have been made, and little remains in the factories. The creamery seems to be still growing in favor. Prospects for fall pastures are good, and winter fodder will be plentiful.

The general tone of the reports regarding corn may be considered favorable, and it looks as if corn fields will give a full yield.

The scarcity of farm labor still exists. Farmers are utilizing improved machinery and newer methods more and more in order to get along with less manual aid. Skilled farm laborers receive from \$30 to \$40 a month, and from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, during harvesting, but inexperienced men get as low as half these wages.

Nova Scotia Crops

Late in June upwards of three hundred circulars for reports on the state of crops were sent out to be returned with answers early in July. Upwards of one hundred and ten of these reports have been received up to date. They cover the most important agricultural districts in the province and may be considered as giving a fairly accurate estimate up to this date.

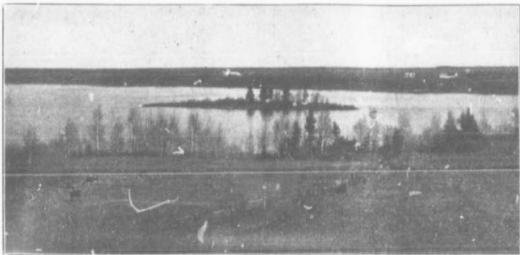
The winter was remarkably cold and continued steady with heavy snow falls, accumulating a depth of snow greater than for many years. Fortunately, however, this large body of snow wasted away in the early spring without rains, thus avoiding serious damage throughout the province. The month of May was, with considerable rain fall, and it was not until June set in that rapid growth started. The detailed reports following will show fairly well the prospects of crop generally throughout the province. Even at the present time it is difficult to get much information regarding the yield of apples and plums, but the general opinion from the best information obtainable, is that the apple crop will fall considerably below the average. It is pleasing to note, however, that the other important crops, hay, potatoes, roots, oats and other grains will reach a full average. One hundred per cent. is the average crop and I find there are five counties that estimate the hay crop over that, and the remaining counties are slightly under 100 per cent. But the season being late it is hoped we may expect a full average for hay, grain and roots. The average for the whole province as estimated at the present time gives 100 per cent. for hay, roots and grain.—Extract from Report, N. S. Department of Agriculture.

Favor Horse Racing

As a result of a series of questions sent out to agricultural societies by the Ontario Superintendent of Fairs, it has been found that 144 societies are in favor of horse racing and 126 against it. Many of the societies in favor of horse racing believe that the value of the purses should be limited. 140 societies report that they believe horse racing to be necessary for the success of their exhibitions, while 130 are not of this opinion.

Should be in Every Home

I find that your paper is the best for all who take an interest in farming. I think it should be in every home. There will be something for all who read it.—JOHN ESSEX, Wright Co., Que.



A delightful Summer Vista.

Agriculture in the "Great Clay Belt"

Hon. Mr. Monteith Gives His Impressions of New Ontario—
A Bright Outlook

The Honorable Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, who has just returned from a trip to Temiskaming, was asked by THE FARMING WORLD to give its readers the benefit of his conclusions regarding the prospects for agriculture in the "Great Clay Belt." "You will of course understand," said Mr. Monteith, "that in the brief time at my disposal it was impossible for me to inspect more than a limited area in the immense tract of agricultural land lying to the north and west of Lake Temiskaming. What I saw convinced me, however, that the land is capable of producing excellent crops of cereals, legumes, roots, etc., providing varieties suitable to the district are introduced and proper cultural methods adopted. Experience alone will decide these points and you will understand, therefore, what I mean when I say that in this respect agriculture is as yet in its experimental stage in that new country. The splendid crops of wheat, oats, etc., that I saw there would convince anyone of the undoubted richness of the soil. Clover and peas are especially luxuriant, and the heavy yields and freedom from insect pests should make the growing of these crops for seed a very profitable undertaking. I see no reason why stock-raising with its attendant industries should not be successful as soon as sufficient land has been cleared to provide grazing, forage, and root crops. The whole of the clay belt is covered with a dense growth of timber, consisting chiefly of spruce, tamarack, balsam and poplar, and the work of clearing is necessarily a somewhat tedious operation, although not nearly as much so as it was in the hardwood districts of Ontario. At the same time the material which the forest provides for fences, buildings and fuel compensates the settler for the time it takes him to clear the land.

"I find that the remarkably rich silver discoveries that have been made in the vicinity have unsettled those engaged in agriculture, to some extent, to the detriment of farming operations, but this will doubtless retard development only temporarily, for it will be realized that work done upon the land will produce more reliable if less spectacular results."

"If, as you say, farming in that country is in the experimental stage, it would seem that some time must elapse before the capabilities of the district are fully ascertained and the best results secured?" Mr. Monteith was asked.

"Assuredly, if the settlers are left to work out the results for themselves, it will take some time to accomplish this, just as was the case in Manitoba."

"Would not this be a matter in which your department could be of assistance?"

"Yes, my department might very properly render aid in this respect by substituting systematic experiments for haphazard ones. Results secured in the older sections of the country cannot fully apply where conditions are obviously different. Here, in older Ontario, where conditions are known, it is possible to ascertain with fair accuracy the most suitable varieties and methods for any particular district through the experiments conducted at Guelph and by the thousands of co-operative experimenters scattered all over the province who conduct tests under the auspices of the Ontario Experimental Union. In this district, however, close investigation is required, and there is room for much experimental work to be done."

"What is the character of the settlers in that country, Mr. Monteith?"

"Most of them have come from the older sections of the province and a more intelligent lot of pioneers it would be difficult to find anywhere. Mr. Cochrane and I had the pleasure of meeting about two hundred of them at Melberta, which is in the centre of the organized municipalities. The spirit prevailing among them is one of buoyancy and confidence in their ability to secure for themselves comfortable homes and

eventually an ample competence in that new country. It was a great pleasure and an inspiration to meet these men, and our conference with them enabled us to appreciate their difficulties and requirements as we could in no other way. One of the most serious drawbacks in this as in other new countries with which the early settler has to contend is the lack of roads to afford means of access and communication. This state of affairs we hope to do something to remedy."

"What about markets?"

"As for markets for agricultural produce, the demand is already far greater than the supply, and the development which is taking place in mining, milling, lumbering and railway construction will insure a continuance of this state of affairs for years to come."

Holstein Breeders Appeal to the Railway Commission

The following memorial, a copy of which has been sent us, with a request that it be published, has been forwarded by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada to the Railway Commission:

To the Chairman and Members, Railway Commission, Ottawa, Ont.: Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, an organization representing at least five hundred breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, and having a paid-up membership of over two hundred, whose organized purpose is to keep the records of the pedigrees, the records of the proven performances, and all other valuable data concerning this breed, and to promote the best interests of the Holstein-Friesian cattle and their owners in the Dominion of Canada, we desire to lay before your honorable body some information regarding the formation of Canadian National Records for live stock, and the threatened withdrawal by the railways of the reduced freight rates on purebred stock not registered under the national scheme.

Our apprehensions are largely based upon statements made by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, at meetings of the various live stock associations last winter, and officially reported in THE FARMING WORLD in February, 1905, (a copy of which is attached). The address may be found at pages 129 to 132, and the passages relating particularly to freight rates are marked.

Our association is negotiating with the Hon. Minister of Agriculture in regard to moving our office to Ottawa, but thus far we have not decided to do so, and we fear that the rail-



Breaking for the first crop.

ways may undertake to discriminate between animals registered in our Herd Book and those registered at Ottawa. The correspondence with the railway officials, quoted by Mr. Hodson, is not at all convincing to us, and we are satisfied that there is a great deal more in this than appears on the surface. We should like very much to see the correspondence which led up to that quoted.

In the meantime, kindly allow us to state our position. The Holstein-Friesian Association has always taken a strong stand in favor of Dominion rather than Provincial records. When this association started a herd book in 1891, all the other records in Canada were provincial in character and were maintained under the auspices of provincial departments of agriculture. Although invited to do so, the Holstein-Friesian Association refused to become connected with other associations representing competitive breeds and affiliated with the Ontario Department of Agriculture in 1895, to 1900 we were constantly agitating for legislation providing for the Dominion incorporation of live stock record associations and it was in consequence of our action that the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in 1900 introduced and put through parliament an act respecting the incorporation of live stock record associations. The Holstein-Friesian Association was the first to solicit and secure Dominion incorporation under this act, and we maintain that for the past five years, we have been in every respect a national organization. We have never asked or received aid from any government, but have prospered solely on account of the loyal support of the breeders of our cattle in every province of the Dominion.

Early in 1904 the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, through his Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. Hodson, invited representatives from the various live stock record associations to meet at Ottawa and discuss a scheme for the consolidation and nationalization of all Canadian records, so that there might be but one recognized record for each breed in Canada. The Holstein-Friesian Association sent delegates to this convention, held at Ottawa in March, 1904, and heartily supported the general principles of the national scheme, after hearing the Hon. Minister of Agriculture outline his connection with the movement in the following explicit terms—

"As a department neither myself nor my officers desire or propose to take any part in formulating the decisions of this meeting; our desire and object is to enable you, gentlemen, to get together and lay your views before one another, to discuss the subjects and formulate your desires; it is not our part to indicate what these desires, these reformations, these new movements, if any, should be. It is for you, gentlemen, to control these great interests. You who are the live stock breeders of Canada should decide what is in the interests of your industries; it is not our business as officers of the Department, whose duty it will be to try to carry through the desires which you express, to indicate in any way what these desires ought to be. Therefore, I wish you to feel entirely and wholly that in calling this meeting together neither myself nor my Department have had any interest in view beyond the best interests of the live stock breeders in Canada.

The convention was unanimous in approval of national records, provided that there was no interference by the department of Agriculture with the general

policy, officers or funds of the record associations.

It soon became apparent that the live stock commissioner, whose actions evidently were actuated by personal cupidity and lust of power, was doing his utmost to drag the association into a scheme under which he would practically have absolute control of their funds and policy. Breeders had trusted the Minister of Agriculture in spite of their almost universal lack of confidence in Mr. Hodson, but they soon became uneasy and suspicious. The Shorthorn Association, the largest and most powerful in Canada, (declared at their annual meeting in January, 1905, that they would not go into Mr. Hodson's scheme.

By a remarkable coincidence the Joint Freight Association thereupon announced through Mr. Hodson that the half rates hitherto given for the transportation of purebred stock would be cut off on June 1st, 1905, unless the association accepted the national record scheme. No complaint has ever been made to the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association by railway officials regarding the shipment of animals on the strength of improper certificates of registry, and we believe that the same may be said of the other recognized record associations. Mr. Hodson has no special facilities for knowing whether animals are shipped on proper certificates or not, yet he has frequently made statements at meetings and in conversation indicating that shipments on spurious certificates were quite common. We are satisfied that there is practical no basis for such charges; in fact, we know that his statements in regard to some large breeders were absolutely baseless, yet it is evidently upon such information that the freight officers have threatened to cancel the half rates. This threat proved a powerful lever in coercing the other record associations when their annual meetings were held in February last.

In addition to this it was quite evident that these meetings had been pack-

ed with men whose membership fees and expenses had been paid by some one in order to secure their votes for the national record scheme and by such methods as these resolutions favoring Mr. Hodson's scheme were put through, and committees, in many cases of Mr. Hodson's own selection, were appointed to meet him at Ottawa and arrange details. A special meeting of the Shorthorn Association was summoned and a similar resolution put through, in spite of the opposition of a majority of the Executive Board.

A meeting of the committees appointed from the various associations was called at Ottawa April 19-20, but in sending out the invitations, Mr. Hodson, for some reason, absolutely ignored the Holstein-Friesian Association, which had passed a resolution favoring national records, and had named delegates to attend the meeting. It was not until this association had sent a memorial to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (a copy of which we enclose), that we were given an opportunity to propose a scheme that had been matured a month before without any reference to us.

At the meeting in Ottawa (April 19-20) the delegates representing the other associations formed a national board to manage the records and appointed an executive committee composed of a few men peculiarly susceptible to Mr. Hodson's influence and through whom he practically dominates all the records; this, too, in spite of the terms of the agreement between the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and the affiliated associations, which expressly provided that there shall be no such interference by officers of the Department (see copy attached, clauses 2-5).

The majority of the associations have removed their offices to Ottawa and have come under the national record board. Their secretaries have become simply registrars—clerks for recording pedigrees. We have always demanded a great deal more than this of our secretaries. He is a practical farmer and breeder; a large part of his time is taken up in promoting the interests of our breed by contributing articles to the press, by encouraging the official testing of cows for milk and butter, etc. We have, therefore, decided objections to being coerced into submitting our business to the management of a committee composed largely of Shorthorn breeders, who are now and always have been our strongest competitors. Again, our secretary cannot at once tear up his office at St. George and remove to Ottawa, as he is the owner of a farm and herd of cattle, and the secretarship is only a part of his business. The salary paid him by the association (\$500 per annum), while adequate under present conditions, would not be more than half enough to support him in Ottawa, and the association would not pay a greatly increased salary for the amount of work done.

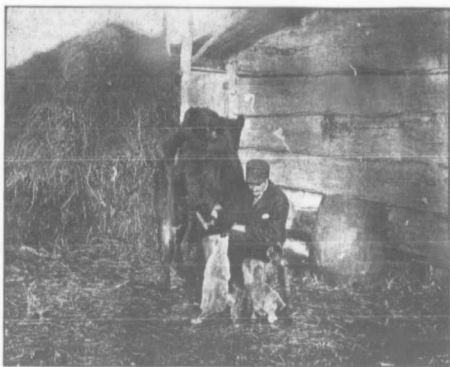
To recapitulate: We declare that we are already a national association of high standing, that the accuracy of our records has never been questioned by the railways or any one else, that we are in favor of proper instruction of our certificates of registry by the Dominion Department of Agriculture; but we decline to submit to the coercion of the Live Stock Commissioner, tear up our business arrangements at a time a week's notice (for we were not consulted by him or any one representing him until May 23rd last), and affiliate with a number of other associations, with whom, in the nature of things we are and must be a competitor. This is a serious matter for us and we do not want to take any hasty or inconsiderate action.

We trust that if the railways attempt

You "Stay at Home"

young folks who can't attend college, but must "feed up" and look after things around home this winter, are invited to write for free Sample Lesson our New Course in Book-keeping and Business Practice by Mail. It will cost but one cent to bring it to you. Spend it to-day. The results may turn the tide of your life into the most happy and prosperous channels. Address that card to Central Business College, Toronto.

P.S.—Remember our College is in session all the year round. Attend it if you can. It is the largest, best equipped, most reliable school of its kind in Canada. Our general catalogue about day school is yours if you want it. Use a post card.



Generosity makes friends.

to discriminate between this association and other, so-called "national" associations you will have this matter thoroughly investigated by your traffic officer.

We have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

Signed on behalf of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada,

MATT. RICHARDSON, President.

Signed,

G. W. CLEMONS, Sec.-Treas.

NOTE.—In view of what is said in the foregoing, we desire to state that the publication of Mr. Hodson's address in *THE FARMING WORLD* of Feb. 19th was in no sense official. The address outlined very fully the basis upon which the nationalization of the live stock records was founded, and we published it in full as a matter of general interest to all our readers. For the same reason we publish the foregoing memorial to the Railway Commission. In doing so, however, the editor takes no responsibility whatever for what is said therein, no more than he did for Mr. Hodson's statements when his address was published in February last. Our desire is to be independent in this matter and to give both sides of the controversy. —Editor *THE FARMING WORLD*.

Cattle Breeding*

By C. W. Nash

(*This article is the beginning of a series on the important subject of cattle breeding which will appear in *THE FARMING WORLD* during the next few months. Mr. Nash has given the subject most careful study in connection with his Farmers' Institute work.)

In the production of all the valuable types of domestic animals the two things of vital importance are breed and feed. These rank in the order in which I have placed them, for unless an animal is bred so as to be properly adapted to the purpose it is ultimately intended to serve, no amount of care in feeding afterwards will change its inherent character. It is undoubtedly true that the feed and care bestowed upon our domestic animals has been one of the chief factors in producing the wide difference which now exists between them and the types from which they originated, but the change has been brought about by degrees and many generations must pass before any permanent adaptability for any

particular purpose can be effected. No amount of feed will give a race horse the weight and bulk of a Clyde, nor will any method of feeding convert a Jersey steer into a Shorthorn. Each of these types has, by a long course of breeding and selection been fixed in its present form and specialized to perform certain services in its own way, the food consumed by them, therefore, is applied in building up their bodies according to their inherited form and in supplying energy to enable them to perform their special functions.

The man who would be successful in breeding farm stock must acquire first a knowledge of the natural laws which govern the reproduction of animals. There is no such thing as chance about it, though at times singular things happen, some of these are explainable, others are not, simply because of our imperfect knowledge of the subject. Much has been learned, but much more remains to be discovered. The art of breeding has not yet been reduced to a mathematical certainty, but is largely em-

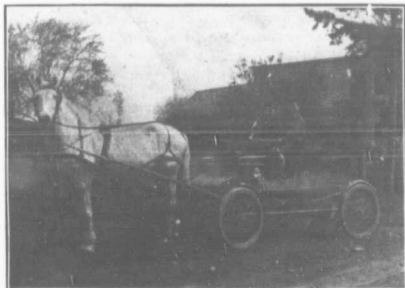
pirical and it is only within certain broad limits that any one can tell where the best calculation will land him.

VARIOUS SYSTEMS

A great many breeders, good ones, too, some of them, believe that success can only be attained by following some regular system; these systems differ as widely as the minds of the men who advocate them and both success and failure will be found to follow the adoption of each and all of them—it all depends upon circumstances. Thus we find some breeders following the rule of breeding twice in and twice out, while others reverse the process. Many have implicit faith in mating a big, coarse sire with a small, fine dam: to that there are objectors, and they do the opposite. The sticklers for line breeding are strongly averse to the introduction of any outside blood, but this is condemned by another set who claim that continual crossing is the royal road to money making. Inbreeding also offers a wide field for diversity of opinion, probably nine people out of ten in our province condemn absolutely the mating of closely related animals, but yet we know that "in and in" breeding, judiciously pursued, has brought our modern farm animals up to their present high state of excellence. The truth seems to be that underlying all these and other systems in vogue with various breeders, there is a principle which can be applied with success under certain conditions, but that no "cut and dried" system yet known is infallible under all circumstances, nor can any one system be followed for any lengthened period without danger. As to these systems and their application to the practice of the ordinary farmer who is anxious to improve his stock without attempting to carry a herd of pedigreed animals, I hope to have something to say in succeeding issues of *FARMING WORLD*.

SOME LIMITATIONS

That "like produces like" has long been accepted as an established principle by the general public. It is, however, only true with respect to our domestic animals within certain limitations. It frequently happens that a pair of animals are mated, both of them, to all outward appearance, being perfectly good of their kind, yet their progeny do not equal either of



The City Chap Brought Low

The accompanying picture shows how two young sports from Montreal had their automobile taken to the station. They took a trip out in the country and everything went lovely till the machine gave out, when the farmer became of great importance

and was engaged to draw them to the railway station. This particular farmer was ashamed to be seen on the road with the machine and sent his boys along instead. They are evidently "tickled to death" at the discomfiture of the city chaps.—J. A. McL., Que.

their parents, and their subsequent descendants deteriorate still more. This usually happens because the breeder has not been sufficiently careful in investigating the character of the ancestors of the animals he is breeding from, the result being that these animals, instead of transmitting to their progeny the qualities of which they outwardly seem to be possessed, have produced young in the likeness and with the qualities of some of their own inferior progenitors. The reason for this is readily enough understood, if it is remembered that all our present high class stock has been derived from very inferior types and that there is a constant tendency on the part of all varieties produced under domestication to revert to the type from which they sprang. To avoid this danger, breeders should closely scrutinize the origin or line of descent of the animals to be bred from. Of course, owners of purebred stock always do this, but the farmer who wants to improve the low grade animals he has on hand must do it also if he is to succeed. With the average farmer the line of descent of the male is the most important, because it is usually through his service that improvement is expected. The best and in fact the only evidence worth considering of the origin and descent of an animal is its registered pedigree. If this shows pure descent both on the sire and dam's side, through animals of noted high quality, there is nothing more to be desired, except that the animal in question shall itself be free from defects and of good constitution. It is, unfortunately, only too

seldom that the combination of perfect pedigree and perfect animal is to be found at the price most men are willing to pay here, but the nearer we can get to it the greater the chance of success.

VALUE OF PEDIGREE

To a great many people pedigree means nothing; to others, again, it means everything. As is usual in such cases, there are extremists both ways. Pedigree is not everything, individual merit counts for a great deal, but it is only through a pedigree that reasonable assurance can be obtained of an animal's ability to transmit the typical characteristics of its race to its offspring, for there is at least one important rule in breeding that can always be relied upon, which is, that a breed or race of animals, in proportion to the length and thoroughness of its establishment, will reproduce its general characteristics, or in other words, prepotency will be found to be strongest in those animals, whether male or female, whose type has been fixed by long continued pure breeding and selection, to establish special character. It is largely by reason of the potency possessed by animals of long established races that the necessity for individual merit in the breeding animal becomes imperative, for just as it has the power to transmit the character and good qualities of its race to its offspring, so too will there be the same certainty of the transmission of its defects and this very probably in an exaggerated form, unless the defect should happen to be counteracted by some excellence of the

animal with which it is mated, a very unlikely contingency where a purebred male is mated with ordinary females of mixed blood.

IMMATURE BULLS

It is now and has for some few years been the practice of many farmers to breed from male animals, especially bulls, that were immature, mere calves in fact; the reasons advanced for this, amongst others, are cheapness, ease and safety in handling, and the fear that when the animal attains the age of four or five years it would be useless. Later on I will discuss this matter fully, here I would only say as to the first, that while the price of a mere calf might be low, yet there can be no economy in breeding from an animal incapable of producing stock of any real value. Exceptional cases there may be, perhaps, but it is a rare thing to find the produce of an immature male worth raising. As to the second, all bulls whatever their age or disposition may be, should be handled and treated as if dangerous, there would then be but few accidents. It is always the bull that the boys can do anything with which eventually kills a man. A study of the history of the great bulls of the world will show that the idea that bulls become useless at an early age is groundless. Many of the best known and most successful animals that ever existed were kept and utilized until they were fifteen years old or more; they were, however, given exercise and not overfed. A great many of our most useful animals are sent to the butcher just when, if properly treated, they would be doing good service.

FARMERS HERE'S INTERESTING NEWS!

☞ For the season of 1906, we are manufacturing a New Binder, which will be known as the **Frost and Wood Improved No. 3.**

☞ We have been working at this for a long time; now we have perfected it and feel confident that it will give the **best of satisfaction.** The principles upon which it is built are **scientific ones**, and with proper care and handling, this machine cannot help **cut and tie grain**, under any conditions whatever. **We guarantee it.**

☞ **The severe field tests** to which we have subjected it during the recent harvest, have proven to us that our fondest hopes have been realized and even surpassed. The farmers on whose fields we made these trials are **very enthusiastic over it**, and already we have booked many orders for next year's delivery.

☞ If you attend Toronto Exhibition, don't fail to go to our warehouses, **77 Jarvis St.**, and see a sample machine set up there. If you can't be there, don't place your order for any other Binder until you have seen cuts of the **F. & W. Improved No. 3**, and have made inquiries of our Agents regarding it.

The Frost and Wood Co., Limited.

Head Office and Works, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Toronto, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro, Etc.

Impressions of Western Canada

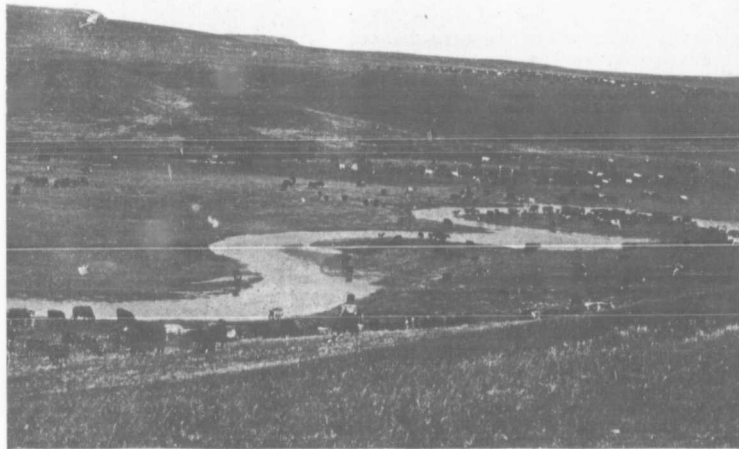
By THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

My recent visit to Calgary afforded me the first opportunity to see the great prairie country beyond Brandon. One cannot travel day after day behind a swift locomotive and behold an ever increasing stretch of country in every direction, without being impressed with the rich heritage which the Canadian people hold for future development. *Vastness* is written everywhere. The people of that country naturally imbibe the same spirit—small enterprises are at a discount, everything must be done on a big scale. Here we are content to manage two to four hundred acres of farming land—there it must be at least two thousand to four thousand

in quality, but there must be a very small proportion of really barren land. I was also strongly impressed with its future possibilities. The time will soon come when it will be no longer known merely as ranching ground; each separate portion may not be put to the same use, but the plow will rapidly drive away the rancher and the cattle and sheep will be raised under different conditions, which, though adding to the cost, must greatly enhance the quality.

Another thing which was impressed upon me all the way from Winnipeg to the far west—namely, an evidence of thrift wherever a start of five or ten years had been made. Comfortable dwellings are being erected, trees are being planted in many places, roads improved, and better live stock purchased.

where also special facilities exist for their production. The settler in a new country does not ordinarily give attention in the beginning to fancy stock of any description. He must first make a home. A few years later, when a start has been made and accommodation provided and experience has shown that increased returns will come from a better class, he is ready to make the trial. If his investment is wisely made success will surely follow. His neighbor sees and imitates, and so the good work spreads and enlarges. This work has already commenced and the good results will be immediately felt in the improved quality of the output. I met a man with four or five thousand acres of good land and a large herd of grade cattle who is willing to pay from two to three hundred dollars for bulls of the proper sort for the production of the best beef. The inferior animal he will not touch at any price. Others are doing the same thing. These men are on



Where Beef-making is a Business.

acres. In eastern Ontario one hundred Shortorns is a fair sized herd. The western breeder wants a thousand. Besides, the western management is likely to partake of the spirit of the country. It is extensive, but not rigid. It lacks the strenuousness of the east. Things grow naturally without artificial assistance. But this does not insure the highest excellence, nor anything like the quality which will ultimately be reached when nature will be assisted by man's ingenuity. It will not be long before the farmer will discover that more money will be made by doing something less, but doing it better. He will soon learn how expensive it is to gradually freeze off the flesh of his animals in winter by lack of food and shelter, only to try to put it on again during the summer following without much additional gain in weight.

LITTLE BARREN LAND

I was much impressed with the general excellence of the soil of the Northwest Territories. It no doubt varies

All this indicating to the onlooker not merely an entire lack of poverty land, but a part of the settler, but a spirit of enterprise and an abiding faith in what the future has in store for them. Formerly I held to the belief that many years would pass by before that great country would be fully settled, and I did not expect to see it in my day. Now I believe it is quite possible that I shall live to see the land occupied, and the annual product reaching ten times its present value. Pessimists are to be astonished at the rapidity of the development of that wonderful country.

IMPROVED STOCK WILL BE WANTED

This filling up of the country with home-making settlers will inevitably produce a demand for improved stock of all kinds. Already the necessity is felt and considerable trade has begun, but it will rapidly increase far beyond its present dimensions. The supply will naturally flow from old Ontario, where foundations have been laid a half century ago in herds and studs and flocks of the most improved and valued sorts, and

the right track and their number will rapidly multiply, making an ever increasing demand for superior sires. Many of our eastern breeders believe that anything is good enough for what may be called, as in the above case, "The Ranch." I warn them now that the time for the use of purebred animals in the west of an inferior quality is almost passed, never to return. The change only makes a brisker demand for the best. The western stockman will for years be a good customer, but take warning that he will buy and use only the best. Is he not right?

IRRIGATION METHODS

In some places the lack of sufficient rainfall has been a great hindrance, while the early frosts always hang over the land as a frightful possibility until the danger point had passed. I prophesy now that with the general cultivation of the soil both these dangers will be perceptibly lessened. In some parts, notably near Calgary, where I had the privilege to examine personally the great



Mayflower 3rd, Grand Champlain Shorthorn female, any age, and Champion Shorthorn animal, male or female, Winnipeg Fair, 1905, shown by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, after wards bought by Warr Bros., Solon, Ont.

work now nearing completion for the purposes of irrigation, all lack of moisture will be entirely overcome. This work is undertaken by the C.P.R. in order to give added value to the large tract of land owned by that company in that vicinity. It is a costly enterprise, but will abundantly repay its promoters. It consists in carrying the water of the Bow River out of its bed through a large race-way, having a very limited fall until it reaches the top of the embankment, some 60 or 80 feet high. The Bow River falls rapidly and continuously in that country, thus affording an opportunity to gradually carry the bed of the river by the new channel higher and higher until the surface of the table land is reached. The new race-way is some miles in length and is permanently built. The possibilities of agriculture on these rich uplands, with a steady flow of water at hand, can only be imagined.

CANADIAN SENTIMENT PREDOMINATES

There is undoubtedly a large foreign element moving into that country as settlers, but I feel sure there is a sufficient percentage of others inspired with a true Canadian sentiment, who will without doubt harmonize the entire mass. Canadian Institutions, and Canadian ideals, will still be paramount. The foundations of that part of Canada are now being laid. It is all important for the future that the principles underlying Canadian institutions should be firmly imbedded at the start, and this I feel sure is being done.

I must not forget the impression made on my mind by the view of the Rocky Mountains, as I saw them for the first time from the high land around Calgary. I had heard them spoken of before, but no one had left any proper impression on my mind of their appearance. It was a clear sunshiny morning, so that the view was the best. I had expected to see conical shaped round-topped, gray-looking hills, but instead, there appeared straight, flat-sided spires, of different shapes and heights, of beautiful colors, and glistening in the sunlight. I gazed long and often, enraptured with the sight which I shall never forget. The beauty at the distance of sixty or eighty miles is unsurpassed. When you actually reach them it is still a grand sight, but the mountain appears in its barrenness, and without the beautiful apparel as seen in the distance.

Some Phases of the Beef Cattle Business

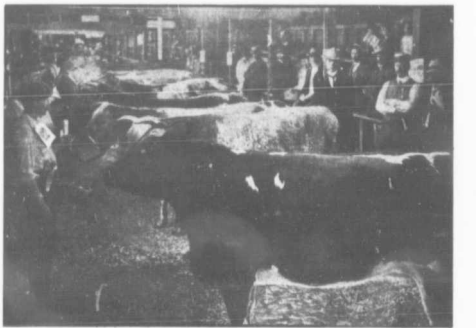
There is no more profitable study for the producer of raw material of any kind than that which deals with the transforming of this material into the finished product. A thorough knowledge of this will enable him not only to aim at and attain the ends most desired by the manufacturer, but to know when he has done so, and therefore enable him to attain the highest possible price for his goods. To the breeder and feeder of live stock, who is the producer of the raw material for the manufacture of meats, in the form of hogs, sheep and cattle, this is doubly important. The breeding, feeding and finishing, the buying and selling requires not only the knowledge that experience gives, but also a comprehension of the associated branches of the industry which in the ordinary course of business never actually come under his observation at all, and which it is equally important that he should understand. There are very few producers of live stock who have such a knowledge, and the imperfect light of personal experience leaves too many

dark corners and is at the best a rather expensive form of illumination.

It is the purpose of this article to deal more particularly with some of the points of the business which come seldom within the range of everyday feeding and breeding, and which yet in a great degree affect it. A steer, or other beef animal, when sent to the market, should be in the condition that is hereafter described and merely "finished." That is, he should carry all the good mellow, well marbled, tender flesh that can profitably be put on him, without at the same time having a surplus of fat, which is always a waste, and always objected to by the consumer. In fact, it is rather the fault of the average consumer that he prefers meat that is positively thin, as he thinks there is no waste in cooking, and then he will often blame the butcher if it proves tough. It is little wonder, then, that the buyer will not pay as much per pound for a carcass that will require a lot of "trimming" (the trimmings, by the way, go to make soap grease, or lubricating oils at a cent or two a pound) before it can be sold at the highest market price. On the other hand, it is not profitable to send an animal to the market (market conditions being equal) before he has been fed to the greatest weight possible without waste, and the flesh is in the finest condition possible. Neither is it profitable to feed animals that are of a kind objectionable in themselves, when those that are of a more acceptable kind can be obtained on a comparative basis. To produce, then, or in a word, to breed, feed, finish and sell an animal of the most acceptable type, the one which the buyer will pay the most per pound for, to bring him to the point where he is worth the most money, without unnecessary cost should be the consistent aim of the feeder.

THE RIGHT FINISH

Perhaps there is no question mutually affecting feeder and butcher alike more than that of the condition of "finish," in which the animal is placed on the market or brought to the block. Certainly there is no phase of our export trade which is more to be deplored than the unfinished condition in which our export cattle reach the market of the home land, a land which, while preaching and practising free trade, places a protective embargo on cattle landing from her own colonies, compelling them to be slaughtered within ten days after landing, be their condition good, bad or indifferent. The loss in money from this condition is great, and doubly so in the loss of reputation for our cattle, for while the choice cattle



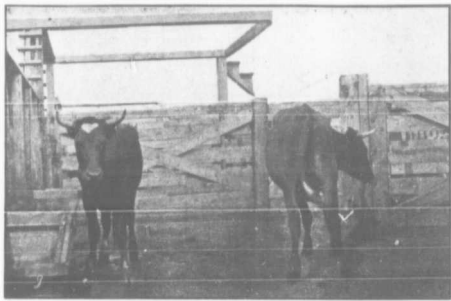
Two-year-old Shorthorn Heifer Class in order of merit as decided by the judge, the first-prize heifer in the foreground. Winnipeg Fair, 1905.



Well bred and well fed.

from Canada may be killed and their flesh sold as the best English beef, the worst is invariably sold as "Canada beef."

Then there is the fact that all or nearly all are rushed on the market during two or three months of the year; feeders know that the market for export cattle is on during this time, and are compelled to meet it in some shape or another; buyers buy for it, and, after this short season is over, less attention is paid to the export business, and the late feeder is the loser. Meanwhile, the



Scrub bred and dairy fed. The wrong way to produce export cattle.

whole lot, good, bad and indifferent, finished, half-finished and thin, are shipped to England. Well finished animals usually stand shipping well, giving a good chance of profit, half-finished ones do not as a rule stand it with as small an amount of loss, but the thin ones will, if well cared for, usually actually gain in weight from Montreal to Liverpool, and if "bought right" will represent material gain to the shipper though arriving on the market in poor condition, while the consumer will feel inclined to criticise the meat, and the country which produced it.

MORE REGULAR SHIPMENTS NEEDED

With our annual crop of export steers reaching the market more regularly throughout the year, English firms would be able to place buyers in our stockyards at such points as Toronto and Montreal. Conditions are very different on markets such as Chicago, where shrewd, discriminating buyers are willing to pay a good substantial premium for cattle properly finished and not overdone, over any other kind. This is a direct point of advantage all round, and soon calls for more careful fitting than in a market where there is not some such premium. In the latter case the local buyer is apt to go around and tell the feeder an old thing in order to get his present offering at a fraction of a cent less cost. Conditions under which selection could be made of the

steers exported, the better finished ones could be purchased and stall fed into a fatter condition, would, without doubt, improve the situation to the extent of removing from the British market a large per cent., if not all, of the now so-called "Canadian beef."

It is a popular fancy with many that in this alone lies the remedy for the whole situation, and deductions have been made to show that Canadian and Canadian unfinished cattle can be brought together to better all-round advantage on British soil than the same operation can be performed at home. The scarcity of labor; the statement that some parts of Canada are better adapted for producing unfinished steers than for finishing them, while other parts are better adapted for producing the necessary feed than for either producing the steers or finishing them, have all been advanced as arguments why Scotch farmers should reap where Canadians have sown, and Scottish lands should be enriched with the fertility of Canadian soil. To hope for a better price by removing the embargo for the average kind of steer that is produced now in most parts of Canada than is being paid now by the average feeder at home would be to hope in vain. The

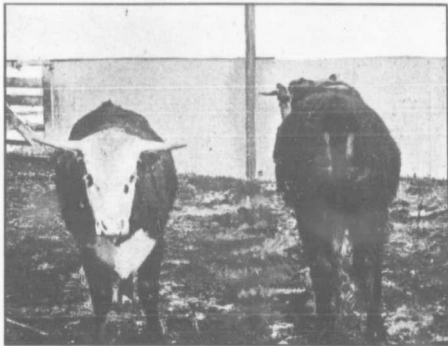


A dairy-raised stocker.

still stick to the sentiment that so-called "mixed farming," where a little of everything is attempted, is the "safest." This usually means that a more or less non-descript herd of cows are kept, and the calves, not bred in any too promising a way to begin with, are fed as calves usually are on dairy farms while young, and, when two years of age are either fattened in a makeshift sort of a way by the breeder, or sold to someone who devotes his attention to buying "stockers" and fitting them for market.

During the past few years competition in this line of industry has become very keen in Ontario, and such cattle during the past year have commanded prices ranging from \$23.00 for the very worst to \$55.00 per head, prices at which we are inclined to think the canny Scotchman would hesitate some over paying for that kind of animal, to take home and buy imported feed for. With the same attention and study paid to this end of modern farming which has in the past been accorded to dairying, the same assistance and instruction, it should soon dawn on most feeders' minds that they could, for the same amount of money, produce something far more satisfactory at home than they can buy from the average dairy farmer, bred from his nondescript cow. At prices which have prevailed during the past summer, substantial gains should have been everywhere made, yet many feeders have been heavy losers, on account of the high prices which the keen demand forced them to pay for store cattle.

Dairying is a business by itself, and carried on intelligently, seldom fails to prove remunerative, and it would be more consistent and just as profitable to use on a herd of good dairy cows, a good dairy bull, with the prospect of raising the young heifers for good dairy cows, as to breed the cows to a



Something promising for the feeder to work on.



Baby Beef.

Shorthorn or other beef bull, intending to starve the steers when they are young and then sell them at two years of age to be fitted for the export market. The beef business is, or should be, a business by itself. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and the best way to produce good beef for the best market, is to breed it. The man who will do this will find that at smaller cost, he can always know where his store cattle are coming from, and what sort they will be, without taking any chances on what sort he will be able to pick up, or what they will cost him.

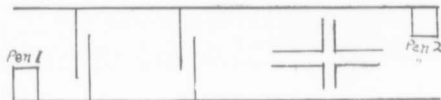
To do this one does not need to provide a herd of expensive breeding stock. Select cows rather for their individual merit, rather than breeding. Grade cows, with a strong infusion preferably of Shorthorn blood, large, roomy and with a tendency to "beefy" conformation. "You have all had around you an occasional animal which it seems almost

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE THIN."

said Mr. Robert Miller in a recent speech on this question, "well, it is just as possible to have every animal in your stables, just such ones as that."

"Such females, bred to a reasonably good purebred bull will meet all requirements, and produce stock which will repay the feed and attention accorded in a far more satisfactory and profitable

way than dairy-bred steers can be brought to do at present prices and under present conditions. Calves bred thus will well repay the care and feed used, not to see how little they can live on, but to keep them right up to the mark, not fat, but in fair flesh, and growing all the time. Growth is what is wanted in the young calf and the yearling, not fat, but flesh. Such steers will be as ready to finish for the market at 18 to 20 months of age as the average store



cattle are at past two years of age, and of a far more acceptable type and more cheaply produced. Such heaves, carefully finished, whether slaughtered and shipped as chilled meat, or slaughtered on landing, will be sure to meet with enhanced price and demand. In this age of specialization it is as impossible to earn a reputation in beef produced on the prevalent "mixed farming" plan as it would be to attain the same result with Canadian cheese manufactured by

every housewife who milks her own cows. J. W. S.

Women's Institutes at the Fair

The Women's Institute department will have a tent at the east end of the Women's Building, at the Toronto Fair. During the Fair addresses will be given each day at 3 p.m., as follows, beginning Aug. 30: August 31st, Prof. Harcourt; Sept. 1st, Mrs. J. Joy; Sept. 2, Miss A. Smith; Sept. 4th, Miss L. D. Gray; Sept. 5th, Dr. Anna Backus; Sept. 6th, President Creelman; Sept. 7th, Dr. H. McMurphy; Sept. 8th, Miss Blanche Maddock. During each day representatives of the Women's Institutes will be in attendance from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sheep Dog Trials at Toronto Fair

The accompanying plan shows the course that has been adopted for the sheep dog trials at the Toronto Fair, the obstacles being 75 yards apart. The idea being that the sheep will be liberated from Pen No. 1, driven through the gates, Nos. 1 and 2, and then through the cross, the exact way in which they pass being left entirely to the discretion of the judge of the day, and penned in No. 2 Pen.

Already there is a great deal of interest being taken in these trials, and after the experience of last year, should prove one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. These will take place during Tuesday

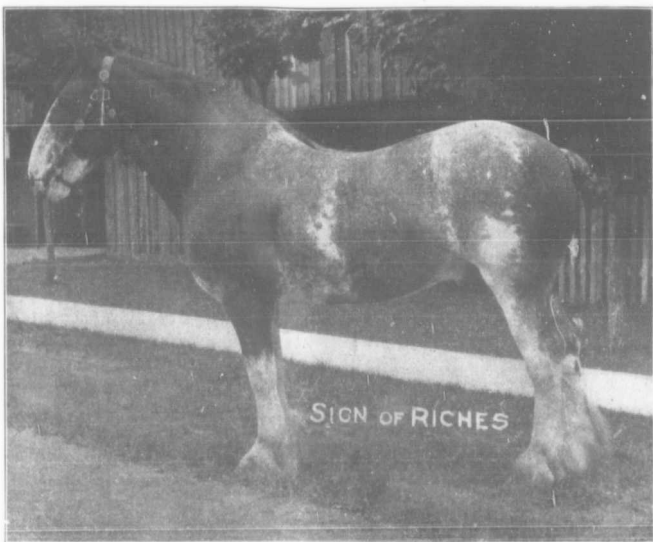
and Wednesday and Thursday mornings of second week, in front of the grandstand.

A friend of these trials has kindly donated a cash special of \$50 for the dog that wins the championship.

Arrangements are now being made with a breeder who has given this class of dogs much attention to give a demonstration Thursday morning to what extent these dogs can be trained.



The kind that brings a penny a pound premium in Smithfield Market, London, Eng.



Imported Clydesdale stallion, owned by Messrs. Lavin & Richardson, Harvester, Ont., a good son of the premier horse Hiawatha.

Some Early Canadian Clydesdale History

By the FARMING WORLD Man on the Wing.

A half century of Canada's existence has passed into history since the farmers of Ontario County first began to interest themselves earnestly in the improvement of their live stock.

A half century, during which the province of Ontario has been transformed from the homely and primitive, but busy backwoods, into the fair and flourishing land that it is to-day, and during which the great prairies of the west have been opened up and railroads have girdled the continent, until the same Canada has become one immense combination of beehive and granary.

During all this time the first choice in cattle made by these shrewd old-timers of Ontario, the Shorthorn, has remained the popular breed. The same holds true in the case of the horse, and the Clyde, the first choice of the early Ontario settler, has as yet met with no competitor that can supplant him in the choice of the Canadian farmer. During the fifty years of Canada's growing time, the horse breeding business has met with its days of fortune and vicissitude, times when the Canadian bred progeny of the Scotchman's drafter were eagerly sought after by the Americans and others, and again times when the gets of Ontario's "bonny" Clydes were at a discount, the best selling for

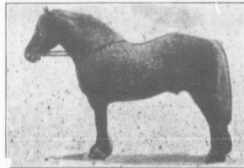
a song and the worst being kept because they would not sell at all. And yet, to-day, we find recurring with more and more frequency, the names of the early importations, whose blood has been handed down through many generations, to the choice draft stock which till Canada's farms, or pull the heavy lorries on the streets of Canada's cities.

IT WAS IN THE EARLY 40's, probably the year 1842, that the first importation of an authentic Clydesdale stallion was made into Canada. This was the famous Grey Clyde—170—(78). He was a rangy horse, rather tall, with good length of neck, rather straight patterns, but stylish and active. He was imported by Mr. Arch. Ward, of Markham, Ont., and was sired by Young Clyde. A good sized, upstanding horse, impressive, with vigor, style and power, the improvement he made upon the mares of that locality gave perhaps, the first impetus to the popularity of the Clydesdale horse, for it was as soon as his stock came to the front that the next importation was made, and not before. Big, drafty working horses were the colts he left from all kinds of mares, invaluable in the days of logging, breaking new soil, and teaming over heavy roads and they were much in demand. It is possible, however, that a large portion of his popularity was due to the fact that, as is the case in crossing pure breeds to-day, so with horses then, that the greatest improvement was noticeable from the first cross.

A stallion by Grey Clyde stood for some time for service in Huron County, and he is said to have been a big, handsome horse, but he has not been ascertained to have been a noted sire, which follows the rule that a cross bred, while often a good individual, has seldom any degree of progeny. In Ontario County, however, the mares from Grey Clyde continued to be bred to later importations and though Grey Clyde's sojourn in Canada was short, being sold to go to

Kentucky, yet we find his name, together with those of other early importations, recurring with more and more frequency in the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book.

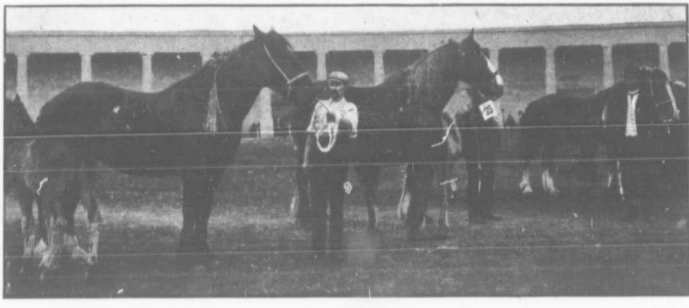
About three years later was imported into the same locality the horse Sovereign 151. He was imported by R. Johnston, of Scarborough, and he has been described as one of the best of the early ones. He was bay in color, with two white hind feet, and a thick, shortlegged active horse, very fast at all gaits and good all round. He was sired by Old Sovereign (811) and his dam was sired by a stallion called Strathearn Star. That he was a breeder of some utility was proven by the fact that we have records of a horse called "Old Sovereign" owned by Peter McTavish, a bay, with black points, and scaling near 1500 pounds, and another, called Sovereign, owned by J. Johnson, and standing near Blenheim, Ont. Both are said to have resembled Old Sovereign strongly, though neither of them proved very successful stock



Young Comet. [178]—65—663.



Grey Clyde. [170]—78—.



The Clydesdale brood mares at Winnipeg Fair, standing in the order in which they were placed by the judge, beginning at left of picture.

getters, the latter having stood for service near Goderich, Ont., one season and scarcely paid expenses.

In the year 1847 the horse Marquis of Clyde 101 was imported by T. Stammersville, Whitby, Ont. He was a dark brown, with a white stripe in face, and came from very near the fountain head of Clydesdale breeding, being sired by Clyde, alias Glanzer (153), he by Glanzer 11 a get of Glanzer 4, but we have very little record of his proving a successful sire. The year 1850 saw the importation of the horse Cumberland, by David Routledge, of Weston, Ont. He was a bay with star on face, sired by Glenoid (33) dam by Old Bay Wallace, and a horse that left a strong impression on the horses of his day. Quite a number of colts by him stood for service in different parts of Ontario and his descendants are to be met with in all parts of Canada at the present time. In the following year another importation was made by Wm. Cochrane, of Claremont, Ont. This horse has not been ascertained to have been related in any way either to Sir William Wallace or Cumberland. Again, about this time we find the name of Mrs. A. Ward, then widow of the late Arch. Ward, identified with the Clydesdale interests, this time as the importer of Merry Farmer —20—. This horse was of the general bay color with white markings, was foaled in 1853, bred by Mr. Reid, of Carleton, Eng., and imported in 1856. He was sired by a horse of the same name, a get of Young Clyde, and the dam of Merry Farmer —20— was by Blythe (79). We can find some trace of this horse's impressiveness as a sire in his getting such horses as Merry Tom. Merry Farmer was of the thick set low type, active and strong, and left colts of superior kind though he did not leave very many. The next importation was made by Mr. J. Torrance, of Markham, when he imported the stallion Clydesdale Jock 33, a bright bay foaled in 1853, sired by John Anderson, My Jo, dam Sally, by Francis Champlin. From this horse a considerable number of subsequent registrations are recorded. "Jock of the Side" was imported the same year. He was a dark brown with black points, was imported by Simon Connor, Markham, and sired by Young Wallace, while his dam was a mare by Scotch Miracle (750). J. W. S.

(To be Continued.)

Canada's Debt

The total gross debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June last was \$370,201,027, and the net amount after deducting sinking funds, bank balances and other investments and accounts, was \$251,092,625, showing an increase of \$5,054,431 for the year. The revenue for the year was \$69,474,757 against \$68,800,000 for the previous year, and expenditure \$50,279,597 against \$44,726,446 for 1904. The surplus in 1905 was \$10,195,160, and in 1904 \$21,886,834.

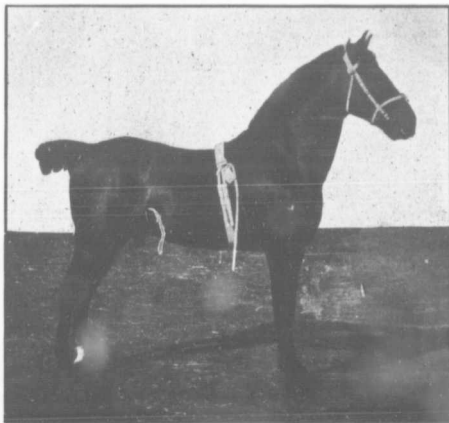
Breeding Mules

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

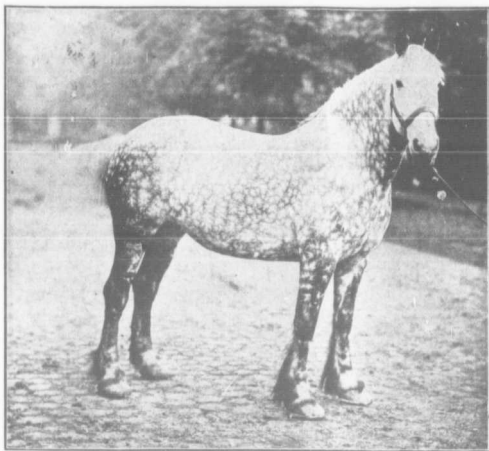
I would be pleased to call the attention of your readers to what I am convinced would prove a very valuable departure in the live stock business of Canada, viz., the breeding of mules. Very few of our farmers have ever found themselves in a position to realize the advantage of breeding a good mule, over that of breeding a bad horse. During the late wars, the mule has been at a premium, and almost all the available supply in the United States has been bought up by the different governments, as their adaptability for military purposes, railway construction and engineering work generally, place them in a class by themselves. During the recent war in South Africa the effectiveness of the British army would have been greatly discounted had it been compelled to depend upon horses for its transportation work. In the west, at the present time, the active railroad construction has created an active demand for the mule, and while a few have been brought in, and sold at enhanced and profitable prices, the demand will always far exceed the supply. For such work as the construction of the mountain sections,

the mule will be little short of indispensable, and farmers who make some effort to meet it will be sure of remunerative returns. A good team of mules are at present time worth \$400 to \$500 at Winnipeg, and they can be produced with far more certainty and less risk of loss or unsoundness than can a horse. We have at the present time a very large number of farmers who are breeding very inferior mares, whose progeny will be nothing short of worthless skates, the only result of whose existence will be to make even good horses a drag on the market, as they did some years ago. These mares, if bred to a good large-sized jack, will produce mules that are marketable at remunerative figures to supply an active demand, and breeding them will at the same time prove a direct means of improving our horse stock, by eliminating the posterity of the common mare. I am so convinced of the value of this branch to the live stock industry, that it is my intention at a near date to import a few large jacks suitable for this business, which I intend to offer for sale and service in Ontario. Thanking you for space in your valuable paper, I remain, Yours respectfully,

Weston, Ont. J. B. HOGATE.



Hackney stallion British Yeoman (Imp.) 8983, first in aged stallion class, Winnipeg, 1905. Property of T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.



No. 1—A good drafter when first brought to Toronto.

An Hour Among Toronto's Drafters

The heavy draft horses that furnish the motive power for the hauling of heavy freight on Toronto's streets furnish a study that could not fail to prove of interest to horsemen, horse breeders, fanciers and farmers generally. To see them as they are, to study their size, conformation, and at the same time to learn a little of their breeding, history, how long each has been on the streets, etc., is to come very closely in touch with the end and object of the breeding of the draft horse, and to the practical demonstration of the kind of horse that is wanted, and the most serviceable in all respects. For Toronto's streets are as hard, and her loads as heavy, and her hauls often as long, as in any other city, and the horses which are folly and best adapted to meet the requirements of drayage companies here, should be, and are eligible for the same capacity in any other city under the sun. Not only is this the case, but these same companies are fully alive to the merits of the case, and to the advantage there is in buying the best, with the result that the dray horses of Toronto will, as an average, compare favorably with those of any other city in America, and, in the opinion of some of our best judges of horse flesh in Canada, with any city in the world. This does not refer to a few teams kept perhaps for show purposes, but to the working drafters as an all-round average. Nor can one spend an hour among them without learning something of advantage, for the situation contains an obvious lesson. Size is an important and imperative factor in the qualifications of the drafter here as anywhere, for it is necessary that he be of sufficient scale for the work of hauling heavy loads quickly and without effort. Given the proper scale for the work, he must then, in order to bring the highest value, possess in an eminent degree, the other qualities that best adapt him for the purpose, the conformation that enables him to apply himself with the best adaptability to the freighting business. Then, possessing both these, the horse that will wear the longest, will command the highest price.

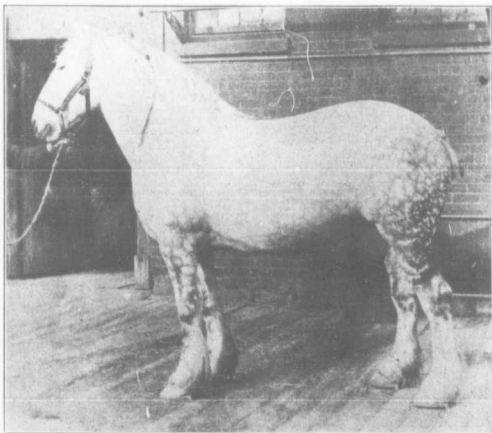
IN DETERMINING THE VALUE

these latter are equally as important as the first. The fact that a horse must possess a certain size before he will sell for a drafter has been used for a rather injurious end in Canada, and some dealers who could not discriminate, or, when they could, would not risk the price to buy the good ones, imported the big ones, and then, in order to sell, talked size, to the end that these horses were bought and patronized, too, and the result can be seen in the streets of Toronto to-day, and in many another city, too, on both sides of the water. Looking around Toronto's streets

one can see, hitched to the drays, horses that weigh from 1,450 up to 1,800, and among both large and small, one will find individuals that have coarse, kinky leather, bone showing roundness, straight, stilty pasterns, and often none too good feet, while, mixed up in the same way are animals that are pretty near what the showman and the up-to-date, progressive breeder are looking for, with good limbs, clean, flat bone, springy ankles, open hoof heads, well-locks and thick, strong quarters. Sometimes the bone of a few of these looks rather small, sometimes they are not as deep at the flank as one would like to see, but a little study of their comparative freshness, usually their activity, as they move with easy and rapid walk, compared with the jolting step of the other kind, is apt to direct the query of even the novice to that side of the question, rather than to whether the 1,800 or the 1,500 pound horse is the best in the heavy harness.

A little enquiry into this is convincing. Here is a team that will scale 3,200, and they are thick and low-set, with strong backs and quarters, deep flank, and heavy bone, with lots of feather. The pasterns are short and straight, the feather, perhaps, a trifle coarse for the showing, the feet look as if they had been good one time, but years of hard pavements are beginning to tell on them. The fetlocks are a trifle swollen, and as the horse steps with stubby jolt, they seem to shake with a sort of jelly-like motion. "Their legs and feet have always been rather hard to keep right," says the driver, "but I have kept them for five years, and always had them fit to hitch up," and he says this with the air of a man who believes that every driver in the city could not have done the same. "They are a great pair to keep in flesh, and are always ready for their feed. What they want is a summer on the grass, away from the pavements, to get them right." Pasture scale about 3,000, and would be more if they were in better condition. They are rangy, a Yankee buyer would say, "too much daylight under them."

A LITTLE MORE BONE AND FEATHER would be no objection; we have seen representatives of both the British breeds



No. 2—After five years on Toronto's pavements.

that have more, but their legs and feet are fresh and sound, the bone clean and flat, the ankles springy, the feet are as big as some with more bone and feather over them, there is no tendency to "wire in" at the quarters, and they seem to grasp the solid earth with power as the horses throw themselves "into the collar." "This team, the driver tells us, has been on the streets ten years. "Isn't it time those horses had a summer's rest, they might wear a while if they had a year on the farm?" "Well," the driver replies, "they seem about as good as they ever did, they stand it all right, and I guess when they get any

change, it will be to the honeyard."

Here is another fellow in the shafts of a cart, going it alone. He is the very embodiment of all that stands for lack of quality. He is a small horse, for the big fellows, whose boast is their scale, do not always sire big progeny. He has been enjoying city life for over two years, and, like some of his two-legged associates, it has told on him some. His body is fat, his coat sleek, but the hard city pavement has proved too much for his lack of quality, and his gross phlegmatic constitution. With pasterns swollen, and contracted feet, he stands with knees bent over, though

strong in bone. Cocked up in his short, thick ankles, he is fast becoming a worthless bit of property.

One does not need to search the show-rings of the horse world and listen to the few words of comparison which can be heard from the shrewd ring-side horseman, to learn the lesson. Far more plainly is illustrated on the streets of our cities every day, the lesson that, though it is size that places the horse in the draft class, yet in this class as in all others, it is quality that makes the horse.

J. W. SANGSTER.



Young drafters at work on the farm.



What a few years does to stilty pasterns (see in foreground). The team in rear has had 12 years of hard service in Toronto.



A couple of business loads in Toronto.



Early Introduction of Yorkshires into Canada

By WM DAVIES, President Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Nearly twenty years ago a young Irish gentleman, Mr. Ormiston, had a farm near Port Credit, Ont. Before coming to Canada he inquired of one of the largest bacon curers in Ireland as to the best breed of pigs for producing the choicest bacon, and was told the Yorkshires.

Accordingly, Mr. Ormiston imported some of both sexes, and met with that at first I was not taken with them, but as our agent in London, Eng., was crying out with increasing insistence for leaner bacon, and I found that the Danish Government was importing them in increasing numbers, I saw the wisdom of Canadian farmers falling into line.

Soon after this I purchased for my son a farm in Markham township, and ordered from Sanders Spencer, the famous Yorkshire breeder, a young boar and sow, and gave an order to another breeder, whose name I have forgotten, for two sows. Ill luck attended this venture. The boar and sow reached Liverpool too late for the ship and they were kept in Liverpool eating their heads off waiting for a steamer that would carry them, but it was too late in season, and they were returned to the breeder. The loss on this misadventure was quite serious.

The two sows caught the steamer and arrived safely at Kincroft Farm, Markham.

There was an amazing difference in their conformation. One was straight along the back and deep in body, with a short head and dished face, and altogether a very handsome animal. The other was an ill-favored creature, with long head and not merely plain, but ugly. But she was wonderfully prolific. She, on one occasion, dropped twenty-one healthy pigs at a birth. The handsome one failed to breed, and would not allow any attentions from a boar, but if near a sow in season, she clamped and foamed at the month. Having kept her for over a year to no purpose, I sent her to the packing house, where she was killed and the genital organs were sent to Dr. Smith, who pronounced her a hermaphrodite.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION

The following spring I imported a boar and four sows bought from Sanders Spencer. By this time we were getting a few hogs at the packing house, a half-bred Yorks, the progeny of Mr. Ormiston's importations, and they were found to make the long lean sides so much desired by the English bacon eaters. Their excellence being thus demon-

strated, I advertised and mated them up and their progeny were dispersed through the length and breadth of Canada, from Prince Edward to British Columbia.

FIRST PURCHASE

I forgot to say my first purchase was a beautiful sow from Mr. Ormiston. I only had her a short time. She was apparently in perfect health when one evening, by the light of a full moon I looked over the fence and there lay the poor creature as dead as Julius Caesar.

You will see, Mr. Editor, my first attempts were discouraging in the extreme, but I stuck to it till I succeeded in practically changing the character of the hogs now supplied to the pork packers.

OTHER BREEDERS' WRATH

The Berkshire and other breeders were very wroth, and denounced the whole thing as a fraud and a humbug, but I have lived to see the Berkshires men adopt them, and I venture the guess that there are ten registered Yorkshires now for three of every other breed.

Soon after I commenced to breed them, Mr. Brethour and others imported largely. In consequence of the death of my son I sold the farm and the stock was dispersed, but their posterity are coming to the packing house daily. The venture resulted in a direct loss of a large sum, but indirectly it has been profitable in improving the bacon exported to an enormous extent.



A study in black and white.

More Co-operation Needed Among Sheep Breeders

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The great lesson can be learned by the united action of any association of individuals whose interests are along the same lines, has been so often and clearly demonstrated that it need scarcely be stated here, and yet, it so often requires some direct appeal to the immediate personal profit of the individual to incite the members of an association to take action together or separately with the object of benefiting the whole body, and of course the member's individually. Any proposition carrying only promise of indirect, although non-substantial benefit and profit is received and treated with unconcern and indifference, and if advocated by any member or members of the association, is looked upon with suspicion as if the only motive that could actuate, must be the same one of personal aggrandizement which so often governs.

The Sheep Breeders' Association of Canada is a case in point. The benefits to be secured through this Association are largely indirect, and yet at the will of the members can be made now less certain, and when I say members I refer to the membership in a broad sense. Every sheep breeder is a member of this association. The fact that only seventy or eighty breeders pay a membership fee of \$1.00 a year does not detract in this case at all from the benefits coming from their work to every breeder or owner of sheep in Canada. Their limited membership only limits their usefulness. I believe there are ways of creating more interest in the sheep industry, and when more interest—more effort is put forth to excel—and then when the individual begins to feel the effects as profits from an increased business, the advantages of working together for a common goal of profit will not require so much advocacy.

In New Zealand, and in some of the Western States nearly hearty co-operation of the sheep breeders has been demonstrated by the large attendance at many of the meetings called by the Sheep Breeders' Association to discuss topics of interest to them, and great attention is given to discussions of many problems which apply only in an indirect way to their own personal business, such as the right of federal control of the range, and in New Zealand the manner of placing their surplus stock on the British market, which ordinarily would be left to the judgment of a of the shippers, who would naturally leave the producer out of the question.

Then note the immense good done our swine breeders by the interest created through discussion of the best means of producing what would sell the best, and when produced finding the best market, and increasing the profits to the farmers of Canada by millions of dollars. The opening for benefit to the Sheep Breeders through their own action is very much greater, and increasing the profits to the farmers of Canada by millions of dollars. The opening for benefit to the Sheep Breeders through their own action is very much greater, and increasing the profits to the farmers of Canada by millions of dollars.

We have a great and ever increasing market for the quality of lamb and mutton we can produce, as it is not in any other part of

America, and the great possibilities from our wool which is now again taking a larger place in the shepherd's calculation, and for which the prospects are very bright. But besides all this the great field before our breeders of pure bred sheep is supplying the great demand always present, and now much greater than has been for many years, from the flockmasters of the West, as well as supplying dual flocks all over the continent, and possibly South America, with the healthy, vigorous sheep we are able to produce.

At the last annual meeting of our Sheep Breeders' Association, the Secretary, Mr. Westervelt, in his report pointed out the desirability of holding a public meeting in the interests of sheep breeders, at which addresses by prominent sheep men and allied interests, and a thorough discussion of the advantages of keeping and breeding and feeding sheep, and attaining to the maximum profits from the business, might be given. But it is regrettable that discussion of matters of small importance comparatively was permitted to crowd this one of so much possibility into the background. I trust, however, that in the near future may be taken up by the sheepmen, and I believe many advantages will follow to the sheep breeders.

And then there are the possibilities from showing. I believe every man who has a good sheep should show it at some agricultural or live stock show, and present it to the judge and the public in the very best possible shape. I do not mean always loaded with fat—that is only a part of the fitting—but make it look the best to the onlooker, have it attractive looking. There is nothing which makes for the improvement of any product, and more particularly live stock, than honorable and keen rivalry among the producers in the show ring. Every stockman should show his best stock at some show.

A. W. SMITH.

For the Shepherd

It requires only very casual comparison of males with females in any class of live stock to recognize that sex marks and properties are sharply differentiated. Males are commonly said to be stronger, larger and bolder than females, and show a good many contrasts besides in detailed conformation, as for example, with respect to head and neck, chest as well as hind quarters, the male showing predominating strength in front and the female in the rear, as with spread of loin and quarter, which are important maternal parts.

In addition to these generally understood differences, males vary among themselves to a much greater degree than females do. It is very difficult to secure a nice quality of uniformity in a ewe flock as size, feature and conformation, but no ram breeder of experien-

would ever expect to have the same degree of uniformity in a bunch of males. A ram bunch may be uniform with respect to breed type and of the same general strength or vigor, but it is seldom uniform with respect to bodily form.

GOOD AND BAD POINTS

It seems to be the lot of the male to have his good or bad points in extreme, and to seldom have a combination of moderately good or moderately bad qualities, the sum total of which gives a character of mediocrity to the animal possessing them. It is seldom that a ram is good at every point or bad at every point. A ram that is glaringly weak in some place usually has some equally prominent redeeming quality, and it is the most common thing in the world to have a ram that is good at almost all points but one, and to be very weak in this one. It is perhaps this uncertainty or individuality about males that constitutes the chief attraction of animal breeding. The old way or slightly odd ways in which rams sit up always keeps the breeder from getting lonesome in his spare hours.

This individuality in the male has an important bearing on breeding practice. With the variation that is illustrated in the character of the males themselves is associated the transforming capacity (much above the influence of the ewe) known as

PREPENCY

It seems to be the case that the improvement of live stock in the past has been in the case of the general producer at least the result of excellence after excellence to animal potency, to speak, through the employment of males exemplifying the quality desired or suggested by the weaker females. The variation in males enable the breeder to choose the quality or point he wishes to gain and it is very important that the man choosing a ram should see as many as possible together in order to be able to judge by comparison what animal combines the best general conformation with perfection at a particular point. Over development of a particular point is not to be understood as the best thing by which to correct corresponding weakness. The point to be secured must be faultless in the male, not necessarily extreme.

The more breeders can be induced to

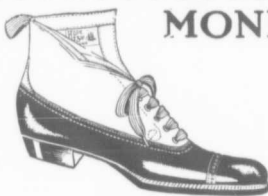
STUDY GOOD TYPES

of males the better. The individual, spoken of above is important and should be appreciated and made use of in the selection of rams. Most breeders are convinced in general that the importance of good sires, but not yet to a sufficient degree. It is worth remembering that the work of the English sheep breeder is to produce perfect rams. We hear a numerous sheepsman more frequently spoken of as a ram breeder than as a sheep breeder. We have besides very striking evidence of the confidence English stockmen have in good males by the payment of such figures as \$30.00 for rams and correspondingly high prices for leasing them.

J. MCCLAG.

Yawcob and His Dog

And Yawcob, observing his dog, Schnitzel, spake unto him as follows: "You was only a tog, but I vish I vas you. Ven you go mit your bed in you shust durn round three times and lay down. Ven you get up you may be half to look up der place und vind up der clock und pud der cat und und dress myself und my vrow wakes up and scolds; den I haf to walk him mit der hoose front der place. Ven I get up I gets myself to bed it is dime to get up vonce more again."—Boomer-nickle Blaetter.



THE "HOPE" SHOE

This shoe is guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money refunded. The Hope Shoe will outwear three of any other make, and will fit any shape of foot without any "breaking in." Its equal for style and wear cannot be bought under \$6.00. Our price for any shape or leather desired, only **3.50**

PHILIP JAMIESON, TORONTO, ONT.

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Did you ever stop to think that the cheapest way to buy clothing is by mail? The use of the mail brings the largest Men's Department Store in Canada right to your own home. The prices prevailing in the large cities are at the service of those living at a distance. The prices below will be found the best value in Canada.

A Stylish Suit

How's this for value? A natty Fall Suit, your choice of Derby Tweed, with hair-line stripes, or snowflake Scotch Tweeds, double or single breasted, with square, military or round corners, best Italian linings, broad, concave shoulders.

Sizes 35 to 44—Our price— **8.95**
Send for free catalogue and self-measurement chart.



Observations From Farmers' Institute Field

During the five weeks spent on the North Shore at Institute meetings in East and Centre Algoma, E. Manitoulin and W. Nipissing, I have made a few notes which I thought might prove of interest to the readers of your valuable paper. June and July are good months to observe the producing powers of any farming country, in the northern hemisphere at least.

This country up here has many surprises for the farmers of old Ontario who have no ground knowledge of things as they are. There is a lot of excellent farming land along the line of the C.P.R. from North Bay to the Soo, much more than appears from the car windows. The soil of the different localities varies and the lines of demarcation are often very abrupt. On the North Shore clay soils seem to be predominant. For the most part they are friable clays and the water drains off sufficiently by the use of open furrows and open drains. Still a great deal of the land would be earlier and more productive if it were well underdrained. Of course, there is a great deal of the lighter soils, sandy loams and light drift sand that even a mortgage would not hold.

There is no extended area of continuous unbroken farms, nearly everywhere you are in sight of those Laurentian rocks which carry their wealth of minerals and which are here and there being developed, some successfully and in other places not so successfully. Much of the farming land is broken up in this way by these rocky outcrops and even a settler's 100-acre farm often contains its share of rocks. It is only in the river valleys or lake bottoms that extended areas are found.

ON MANITOULIN ISLAND

the rocky outcrop is limestone rock for the most part and there is very much of it and much of the good land is very stony. The system of farming which has been most in vogue up to the present time, is that of soil rolling, as it was in the early days in old Ontario. Even to-day many of the so-called farmers spend much of

their time in the lumber camps with their teams and in this way earn a good deal of money. It is, however, to the neglect of the farm, and in such cases very few of these farmers keep stock. They grow hay, oats and potatoes mostly, which find a ready market at the lumber and mining camps and for which they get good prices. I find, however, that those farmers who are spending all, or nearly all their time on their farms are the ones after all who are getting on best, and able to make the most improvements. Those farmers are getting into keeping more and better stock, horses, cattle and sheep especially.

They are feeling a lot of their hay and coarse grains and using the abundant and nutritive June grass and white clover pastures which thrives so well on the broken areas. On Manitoulin Island, especially, farming methods are becoming revolutionized in the last few years. The farmers have enough good arable land to grow plenty of hay, coarse grains and roots to winter their stock well and then they turn them out on the ranges to pasture in the summer where in many places they can wade knee-high through June grass and white clover. These areas are very well watered, too. As a result of this, more and better stock are produced and the farmers are better off. In fact, many are buying this waste land at 20c per acre and fencing it. There is usually enough fencing material on the land to fence off their pasture runs. Of course, they are going in mostly for beef stock and sheep. Short-horns are mostly in evidence but the black-skins are beginning to show up, too.

ON THE NORTH SHORE

there have been purchased good pure-bred sires of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, but it is too common a sight altogether to see three or four breeds mixed up in the one carcass, especially in cattle and sheep.

The farmers up here are to be congratulated on the large number and the quality of their brood mares for

breeding heavy horses. The quality of the sires, I am sorry to say, are not so good, and why is it? As we often hear it alleged, that this country is made the dumping ground for so much cull stuff from below, I suppose one reason is that many of the buyers up here of pure-bred stock have not been willing to pay the price for the best animals. In some cases where they have been willing to pay the price for a good article the breeders, at least some of them, who are generally counted reliable, have sent up cull stuff. Another reason is, I suppose, that most of the farmers up here trust to the honesty of the breeders to send them what they want, and lastly there is the speculative dealer who syndicates the farmers and palms off a \$1,000 horse for from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Then I find, too, that many good animals fall into the hands of men who have not the buildings, feed or knowledge to develop them properly. Often this is the case.

The grading up of sheep is badly neglected and the breeding ewes for the most part are not what they should be.

What few pigs there are in this country are mostly bacon bred. As yet this line of farming is in its infancy. The camps get cured bacon and hams and it is only during the winter season that dressed hogs get any sale there. At this season of the year the prices are 1 or 2 cents below ours, as it is a local market only, I believe if they produced enough hogs to make it an object for buyers to come up that they could make good money in growing them. We only ran across one factory in operation and that was a butter factory run on the cream gathering plan on Manitoulin Island. The cream there has to be very rich to make the factory pay, owing to the long hauls, etc. After five years' operation both owner and patrons are growing contented this season.

A STRIKING FEATURE of our afternoon meetings has been the demonstration work. Miss L. D. Gray has demonstrated before the ladies along the lines of domestic science in the preparing of foods. Dr. Reed, of Georgetown, has discussed

(Continued on page 686.)



Milk handling room, Brookdale Farm, N.J.

The Production of Certified Milk

How a Big City is Supplied—Standard Required—To Canada
Belongs the Credit.

To the city of New York which uses 1,300,000 quarts of milk every 24 hours, the problem of getting so great a quantity delivered in a proper state, that is wholesome and sweet, has been a troublesome one. Our milk supply comes from farms within a radius of 45 miles from the city, and it is always from 24 to 48 hours old when it is delivered to our homes.

PASTEURIZING

has been a great aid in keeping the milk sweet, but there is no doubt that it affects the milk in ways that make it undesirable. It robs the milk of its natural flavor, retards the proper rising of the cream and so it is to be avoided if at all possible. The only "right" milk is "raw" milk.

As all the trouble in keeping milk in a proper condition for consump-

tion arises from an excess of bacteria, it was thought that if the bacteria could be kept down, the milk could be retained longer and be purer when used.

"Bacteria" is a much misunderstood term. The majority think bacteria are animal growths; that if milk or water is said to contain bacteria it must necessarily be peopled with infinitesimal worms, hards, tadpoles, vels, etc. This is all wrong.

BACTERIA

are vegetable growths. In order not to be technical, we will compare them to the fuzzy mould that comes on cheese, or to the moss on a stone. These bacteria are on the lowest plane of vegetable life, being composed of a single cell. They multiply with perfectly astonishing rapid-

ity under favorable conditions, which are heat and moisture.

Milk as made in the milk glands of the cow is sterile—that is, it contains no bacteria. It is in the process of milking and in the handling afterwards that they gain access to the milk and begin their operations. The dust in the air, particles of dirt on the teats or udder, manure on the flanks, dust in the milk pail, dirt on the hands or the clothing of the milker or in the cans or dairy utensils, all contribute to the growth of bacteria in the milk. Then if it is not at once cooled to 45 and kept at that temperature the bacteria have a clean field and begin to multiply literally by millions. I have seen a record of samples of milk (condensed by the New York Board of Health) which contained from 600,000 to 100,000,000 to one-thirtieth of an ounce (a cubic centimetre). These just referred to are the bacteria which cause the milk to sour. There is another class—pathogenic bacteria—such as the germs of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc. It is, of course, less likely that this sort gets into the milk than the ordinary bacteria, but they also have to be guarded against.

The Milk Commission of the Medical Society of the county of New York, in 1921 started a campaign of education among the farmers, with the object of teaching them that

PURE MILK IS SIMPLY CLEAN MILK

or milk with the smallest possible number of bacteria, and that if they would take proper precautions in the production of their milk they could get a higher price for it, which would pay them well and aid them in securing a better milk supply for the city.

To assist both producer and consumer, the commission fixed a standard of cleanliness and quality to which it could certify and all milk produced under their direction which comes up to the required standard is labeled "certified milk."

The right to visit and inspect certified farms at any time for the purpose of inspecting them is reserved by the commission, and they also have the privilege of taking samples of milk for examination whenever they desire to do so. Specimens, taken at random, from a day's supply, must be sent each week to the research laboratory of the Health Department. The object of this is to furnish dealers, as well as the commission, with information as to the



Luncheon in dairy barn, Brookdale Farm.

character of the milk shipped from the certified dairies.

As a result of much study and experimenting, the commission decided that milk with a maximum of 30,000 germs or "colonies" of bacteria to each cubic centimetre (1.30 of an oz.) is pure and wholesome and worthy of certification. The following are the most

IMPORTANT RULES

to be observed by farmers producing certified milk—A perfectly clean barnyard, a cow stable with no storage loft above, or with a floor made so tight that no dirt can possibly sit down into the stable; stable well-lighted, ventilated and drained, with tight floors—cement preferred; manure gutter kept in a sanitary condition; the entire premises used for dairy purposes supplied with water absolutely free from pollution with animal matter, easy of access and abundant in quantity, cows examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian; all animals tuberculin tested; cows groomed daily; udders kept perfectly clean; cows prevented from lying down after being cleaned by milking, until milked out; no milk used from cows until sixty days before and ten days after calving; milkers personally clean; wearing light, washable outer garments, which must be kept in a clean place protected from dust when not in use.

In May, 1902, there were but three certified dairies in New York State, one being the Ellerie Dairy, owned by Ex-Vice-President, Levi P. Morton. Today there is a "waiting list" and certified milk has come to stay. The best known high class dairy in New York, the Sheffield Farms, does an enormous business in certified milk and gets fifteen cents a quart for its output. The farmer gets 5 to 6 cents a quart in winter and six to seven cents in summer, delivered at the nearest station to his farm. The farmer of this state who produces ordinary milk gets from 2½ cents to 3½ cents. This is a case where cleanliness pays in "coin of the realm."

That

THE STANDARD

of the commission, 30,000 bacteria to 1-30th of an ounce is one that is not difficult to obtain is shown by the fact that at several farms milk is produced with as few as 200 bacteria to the cubic centimetre. A few weeks ago I saw a record which showed only 50 to the cubic centimetre; in that case the milk was as near sterile as it is humanly possible to get it.

Like all new movements, the certification of milk was laughed at and ridiculed as a "fad" for at least two years. To mention it to a dairy farmer was to get oneself disliked at once. But a distinct change has come. The farmer who gets 2½¢ a quart begins to see that his neighbor who gets five to seven cents does so without a great deal of extra work and he thinks he could himself use that 3 or 4 cents a quart to advantage. Pretty soon he applies for certification and is astonished to find the little trouble it is to produce clean milk.

We hope for a day when the consumer will pay a little higher price for clean milk. When that day arrives the ordinary dairy farmer will have to sell out.

The credit of producing milk under ideally sanitary conditions, which in effect made it the same as that today "certified," really

BELOUGS TO CANADA

In 1882, at the Oaklands Dairy, in the Arcade on Yonge St., Toronto, milk and cream produced at the Oak-



Washed in 1 minute

Count the pieces—note the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-392—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

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A Big Difference

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? **One minute** with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes

lands' Farm, owned by Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, was sold. All the precautions that are now being insisted on by the Milk Commission for the production of a clean, pure milk, were taken at the Oaklands' Dairy. The cows were carefully groomed and washed, the milkers' hands and clothing were kept scrupulously clean, the milk was immediately cooled to 40 or 42 degrees and iced in transit from Hamilton to Toronto; the barns were well lighted and ventilated, all utensils were not only kept perfectly free from dust and dirt, but were sterilized by means of jets of steam forced through them.

That was long before the days of sterilizers, as Mr. Fuller's ideas were about twenty years ahead of the times. The germ theory had not then been evolved, so far as milk was concerned so no bacteriological examinations were made. But Mr. Fuller reasoned that as milk came from the udder of the cow clean, it ought to be kept so, in order to be what Nature intended it to be, and he saw that to leave the farm as nearly in a natural state as it was humanly possible to have it.

Many old residents of Toronto will remember that these advanced ideas were looked on as fads of Mr. Fuller, but they will also remember that his milk and butter and cream found a ready market and commanded the top prices in Toronto. So that "certified milk," which the New Yorkers pride themselves on as being their own discovery, was originated in Canada twenty years ago.

A. G. MORRELL.

The Evolution of Dairying

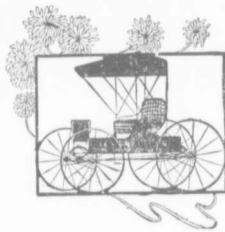
By Miss Laura Rose, O.A.C., Guelph.

Not long ago I heard a splendid sermon from the text, "He taketh away the first that he may establish the second." It was replete with the thought that progress meant a reconstruction, a displacement of the old, for the new and better.

I have since been thinking that much that was said applies very strongly to the history of dairying. Take, for instance, the creaming of milk. First the shallow pans, then the better and more effective deep

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THESE BUGGIES
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by skilled workmen, and they have many improvements not found on other buggies.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

J. N. O'NEILL'S

CARRIAGE WORKS,

GEORGETOWN, - ONT.

cans, and now, best of all, the cream separator. The old methods displaced by a better, and why the necessity for a change? Simply for the reason that as the population increases and civilization advances, conditions multiply and finer tastes develop. When the country was sparsely settled, the air was purer and the soil and water free from harmful bacteria. Milk set in

SHALLOW PANS

was not so easily contaminated, and a better butter could be made from cream from such a source than in the present age of crowded quarters. As the country became more thickly settled, duties also increased, and so to save time and labor, and to keep up and in many cases to improve the quality of the butter, the setting of milk in creamers was devised and quite universally adopted. To the quick march of progress this method began to appear slow and extrava-

In fact, it is only during the past five years that it has been recognized by discriminating buyers. Our butter, both at home and abroad, is making

A NAME FOR ITSELF

and bids fair to hold its own with the best of any land and become quite a source of revenue to our Dominion. And again we ask, "Why this change? and again the answer, "Displacement or the giving up of the old for the new."

It has taken much talking and persuading and a large expenditure of money to induce farmers to patronize the creameries. Like a child still hugging a rag doll, when offered a beautiful china one, they have clung to the old until forced to see the new way was the better one.

I can remember when

DASH CHURNS

were almost the only ones used, and

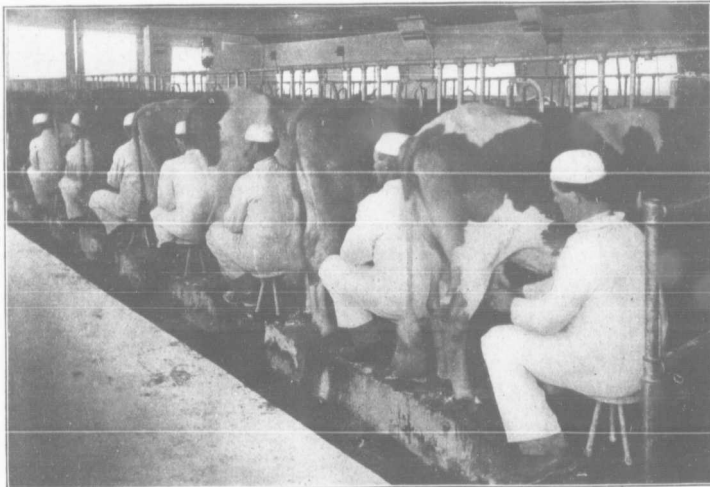
not only adopt some of their good methods, but also by using our own originality and ingenuity improve on them.

The study of

THE PACKAGE

and transportation of butter speaks forcibly of the growing importance of this branch of agriculture. Firkins, barrels, boxes, anything used to serve to hold butter, and little attention was given from the time it left the producers' hands until it reached those of the consumers, no matter how long the time or great the distance. Now the package must be uniform and well finished in every respect, and refrigerator cars and cold storage apartments in steamships are at the disposal of butter shippers.

The dear old cow herself has become a great study to me. When I look at a splendid specimen, with her large, gentle eyes, and clean cut head,



Milking, Brookdale Farm, Newburgh, N.J.

gant, so inventors began planning a machine that would separate the cream from the skim milk just as soon as the milk was drawn from the cows, and would do it in such a way as to practically prevent any loss of butter fat. As a result we have on the market today many makes of high class

CREAM SEPARATORS.

Farmers, keen to make larger profits from their dairy, to do the work more quickly, to raise better stock, and above all to place butter on a still higher plane of excellence, bought the separators and they are now considered almost a necessity.

The evolution from the pan to the creamer, and the creamer to the separator has been slow, but it marks the upward trend of the great dairy industry, and has done more than one at first conceives to develop and exalt the butter trade. Co-operative dairying was almost impossible without the cream separator, and until its advent our Canadian butter had a reputation abroad not to be envied.

can recall the cat that licked up the splashes of cream, and can remember how often it seemed necessary to rinse down the dash handle with hot water direct from the tea kettle. How much tidier, convenient and economical is the barrel churn. And so with the working of butter. In remote parts of the country, butter is still dressed with the hands. I have seen women first dip their hands into a bowl of hot water, then into one of cold water, then start kneading the butter as if it were so much bread dough. The use of the butter bowl and the spoon-shaped ladle followed the hand method. Now we are considered out of date if we have not

A BUTTER WORKER.

Discarding the old for the new, that again we may save time and strength and give to the public a butter possessing better qualities.

Improvement lies in finding out what others have done and taking a step in advance of them. It pays every one of us to be on the alert, watching our neighbors that we may

with a body showing no superfluous flesh, but all the indications of a wonderful milk secreting power, I marvel at the change which has taken place in this specie of animals.

THE COW

In her natural state produces milk only for a few months of the year in order to nourish her young. But we demand that she give us a good flow of milk for ten months of the year. The cow thus had to keep up with the march of progress, and what man will have her do in the future can hardly be speculated upon.

Talking along the line of progress, some little while ago, to a farmer, he said that every thing was being educated out of its sphere of usefulness. "Why," said he, "even the land goes on strike and refuses to grow anything unless fed with some of those high-sounding, high-priced fertilizers. The grain is insulted if cut with anything but a self-binder. The cows

DISCUSS THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN

MILKING MACHINES and debate whether they will insti-

ture a hold-up in their milk. The cream refuses to come to the top of the cans because not taken out with a separator. Half the butter goes off with the buttermilk because it was not made in a barrel churn, and unless the other half is worked on a lever butter worker and made into brick-shaped pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper, you can find no market for it. Yes," concluded the old gentleman, with a sorrowful shake of his head, "this higher education is a great bother—why to get all the new inventions just for the dairy alone would bankrupt a man like me."

Yet, it remains that the first, the old, must be taken away that the second, the new, may be established. Moreover it is the man who is constantly on the look out for little improvements that is adding to his profits. This man contends that he cannot afford to do with the old methods. They are too slow and expensive for him, while the other man, more conservative and with a less prophetic eye, is content to stay in the rut and grumble.

Training the Heifer to Milk

In my judgment, the milker has it in his power to make a good cow or a poor one. I have trained a good many heifers and I have learned from experience that the way to make a good cow is to keep on milking the heifer for the first two years. She should be milked right along to within one to three weeks of her next calving period. The trouble is so many stop milking when the yield runs down. This will not pay with the young heifer. The important thing is to milk right along twice a day no matter how small the amount of milk obtained. I have a cow that is six years old at the present time. She was fresh at sixteen months and since that time she has been dry just thirty-five days. Too many milkers get discouraged and permit the cow to go dry unless they get a bucketful every milking. To make a profitable dairy cow it is absolutely necessary to train her to give milk practically all the year around, and the way to do this is to begin the first time she is fresh and get her into the habit of it by continuing to milk her.

SUBSCRIBER.

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THE FARMING WORLD is one of the most aggressive, all-around farm journals published in this Dominion. It contains valuable information for stockmen and farmers, also bright, practical reading for every member of the family. It not only deserves the patronage of every farmer in this province, but it richly deserves the patronage of every farmer and stockman in this whole Dominion.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

CHAS. FOSTER.

A Fulton, Kan., minister consoled a bereaved husband as follows: "My brother, I know that you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one who was your companion and partner in life. But I would console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfailing love." To this the bereaved man replied by asking as he gazed through tears into the minister's face, "What's her name?"

It Will Pay You

to let us tell you more about the labor-saving, money-making features of the Easy Running

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

There is no separator like it—none that will make so much extra profit for you. And all we ask of you is that you let us show you some of its many advantages before you buy a separator. You cannot look at its extreme simplicity of construction, its few parts, its little friction, and note how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, how little there is about it to get out of repair, and not make up your mind that it's the separator for you. Don't make a mistake in buying a separator. Get the one that will do the best work for you, cause you the least bother and last the longest. That's the Empire. We don't ask you to take our word for it, but we do urge upon you that you owe it to yourself and your own best interests to investigate its merits.

Our agent will be glad to show you—and the showing costs you nothing. Remember this: No separator makes increased in popularity and sales so rapidly as has the Empire. Wherever introduced it at once becomes the leader.

We will gladly send you our hand-sent catalog. Ask for book No. 13.

Send for Catalog.
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. of Canada, Ltd.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.



U S U S U S U S U

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Here is the way it figured out for this man—

\$52.52	received the month he used it.
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\$330.24	is the total for the first year, and
100.00	deducted for his machine, leaves him
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Read the signed statement below.

Bohio, Minn., June 6, 1905.

"I purchased a No. 6 U. S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$52.52; the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This kind of milk is about the average here, three of them being better. I can heartily recommend the U. S. to all who want a first-class separator." "H. A. HAYTER."

Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Don't it worth investigating? That costs you nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 5009, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the improved

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MAKE THE LARGEST PROFITS
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18 Distributing Warehouses throughout U.S. and Canada

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DAIRYMEN!

Do you know how much each cow is earning for you? The only way to know this is to buy a

**PEERLESS
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IT WILL TELL YOU. Order to-day.
4-bottle machine complete, **\$5.**

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French-Canadian Cattle for Jara.

A New Field for the Live Stock Breeder

Cuba and the West Indies as a Market for Pure Bred Stock —The Beef Cattle Supply.

By W. J. THOMPSON, B.S.A.*

A residence in Cuba for six months spent in traveling among the sugar cane and live stock estates and for the greater part of a year in the other West Indies has awakened the writer's interest in wondering why Canada has not discovered her opportunity in so great a growing trade territory. Canada's total trade with Cuba increased from 1899 to 1904 about 1,000 per cent, but such increase was not shared by Canada's agricultural or live stock industries.

Trinidad, where the writer is at present traveling and which is the most important to Canada in its trade possibilities has increased her exports to Canada in one year, 1904's, nearly 500 per cent, but imports from Canada to Trinidad have been steadily falling since 1900.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY

The increase in Canada of purebred live stock should warrant the Canadian live stock associations in making a study of a market that has great need of purebred stock in order to meet the increasing demand for a higher type of beef animal. Why has not Canada a greater showing in the West Indies trade, considering the wonderful increase of her resources in the last five years? Canadians traveling abroad realize forcibly that Canada has no commercial agents to keep her informed as to trade opportunities. The United States and every one of the smaller eighteen republics in South America as well as the European nations have their agents in the West Indies to keep them posted on new markets. Even China and Japan are showing greater evidence of their increasing export to these islands than many of the more so-called aggressive commercial countries.

The condition does not exist by which Canada need imagine that the United

States trade expansion in the West Indies must command the live stock market here. This expansion is in manufactures and not so much in live stock. For example, Cuba's trade in live stock imports from Mexico increased \$4,000,000 in five years, in excess of the imports from the United States.

Another interesting and forcible bit of evidence comes from Mr. Edgar Tripp, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, who has personally discussed with the writer his views of Canadian trade with Trinidad. As the result of his special Canadian trade inspection tours, he says: "There can be but little doubt that we could get our beef from Canada, if only the Canadian cattlemen would wake up to the fact that our market is worthy of her attention."

CONDITIONS IN TRINIDAD

In one of his later official reports he writes: "During the year ending March 31st, 1904, there were imported into the colony 7,033 oxen, hulls, cows, etc., not one of which came from Canada and only two from the United Kingdom (for breeding purposes). Venezuela supplied 6,970 head and the British West Indies the balance. I had an interview to-day with the largest importer of cattle here, one who slaughters 240 monthly. He expressed surprise that this market was not exploited by Canadian cattlemen. He was of the opinion that, proper freight facilities, it would pay as well to send oxen here as to England, and the matter is one which would merit the attention of those interested in the Dominion. The cattle received from Venezuela are comparatively small, the live weight being about 850 pounds. The import charges are, first, inspection fee 1s., scale 1s., and the value landed is about 50 10s. Owing to weather conditions the meat is very poor from January to August. It improves from September to December, but can hardly ever be marked as first class. A certain quantity of frozen American beef comes here, but there is a prejudice against it, and it does not enter into serious competition with live meat. I understand that cattle from Alberta and elsewhere, weighing about 1,400 pounds, are shipped from St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, the 10lb. price being from 6s. to 7s. per head. Allowing for the difference in weight and in the quality of the beef between Canadian and

Venezuelan animals, it seems probable that shippers here would pay. The same fees, duty, etc., are payable on the larger as on the smaller beasts, and the slaughterman would certainly pay a higher price for beef which would command so much greater value from his customers. On the few occasions when cattle had been imported, however, from Venezuela and the neighboring islands, and the fact has been duly advertised, all other meat has been neglected in the market by the better classes, who have been most willing to pay much more for the good article than for the usual inferior quality. The larger the animal the better, but an average of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds live weight would be very suitable. The question of transport is, of course, an important one. The voyage should be completed if possible within ten days. It is a question whether sufficient freight subsidection or otherwise would warrant direct steamers for the purpose, but lots up to 200 head would find ready sale, especially if advice were given sometime ahead. In addition to the ordinary mail and deck cargo, cattle steamers could always bring a certain number of sheep. Mutton here is much more expensive than beef. It is imported principally from New York, where the 10lb. price is 75c., cents per pound live weight, and the freight \$1.75 per head. Some importations from Canadians have not been satisfactory. Wethers are wanted, rams and ewes in young have been sent. There is no difficulty in obtaining wethers in New York. The sheep trade should certainly be worth looking into. The longer voyage does not affect them so much as cattle.

SOME FIGURES

from the Cuba Bulletin of recent date should appeal very strongly to the Canadian live stock breeder. The records show that at the end of December, 1904, the live stock weight assumed proportions, principally in neat cattle, very much in excess of the previous year. The exact figures are as follows:

NUMBER OF HEAD IN DECEMBER

	1902	1903	Incr. p.c.
Neat cattle.....	509,982	1,213,820	235,942 31
Horses.....	16,343	36,753	20,410 24
Mules.....	30,059	33,771	3,712 11
Donkeys.....	1,528	2,673	1,145 75

The stock of neat cattle in December, 1904, was 689,333 head, and of horses 125,299 head, an increase of 600,000, and 42,690 head (43 and 20 per cent.) respectively.

The following tables show the increase in neat cattle by provinces, Santa Clara leading, and Havana, Matanzas, Camaguey, Santiago, and Pinar del Rio following in the order named.

NEAT CATTLE

	1902	1903	Incr. p.c.
Havana.....	290,996	529,926	238,930 30
P. del Rio.....	167,270	127,435	19,835 18
Matanzas.....	146,777	196,435	49,658 32
Santa Clara.....	263,777	307,717	43,940 26
Camaguey.....	122,714	183,135	60,421 48
Santiago de Cuba.....	12,944	19,283	6,339 49

The following extract from the Cuba Review is worthy of some attention.

"A little effort on the part of our American cattle dealers would 'corral' the Cuban market. It is worth it, and the proposition is growing. Here are the names of the principal purchasers of cattle in Havana, and correspondence is suggested: Arroyo & Co., San Ignacio, 88; Betancourt & Negra, Monte, 242; Lyke Brothers, Mercedes, 22; Roscoe Morris, Aguir, 72; Senior & Fuenmayor, Animas, 20; Siles, 10; Siles y Torreses, 5; Whitaker, J. W., Concha & Ensenada, 2; Wolfe, Fred Marina, 2."

*Mr. Thompson has kindly supplied this article for our Exhibition Number. He is a Canadian and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. He is in the employ of one of Chicago's large packing houses and has spent considerable time recently in Cuba and the West Indies in the interest of his employer's business. His desire to see Canada sharing in the trade development of that part of the world is, however, very strong, hence the accompanying sketch of conditions as they exist there.—Editor.



FREE FARMS.

Any, Man or Youth of 18,
WHO WANTS A FARM OF 160 ACRES
can have one in Western Canada.

ENTRY FEE ONLY \$10

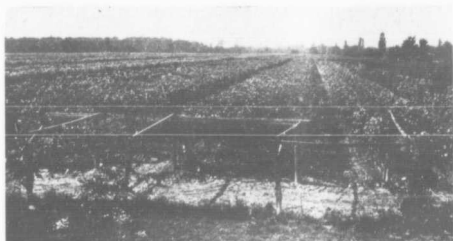
EASY SETTLEMENT CONDITIONS

THE PLACE TO START FARMING

or to continue it if you are already a farmer
and want more land for yourself and to have
YOUR SONS SETTLED NEAR YOU.

APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO

**THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
OTTAWA, ONT.**



A corner of a 30-acre vineyard in the St. Catharines District.

The Garden of Canada

A Fifty-mile Stretch of Orchard and Vineyard that Yield Great Crops and Profitable Incomes—The Niagara Fruit Belt and the Development of Its Leading Industry

There is a strip of land on the south-western shore of Lake Ontario where fruit is king. It is only some fifty miles long and, on an average, five miles wide, but within its bounds are 40,000 acres of orchard and 8,000 acres of vineyard. Apples and peaches and pears and plums and grapes are at home here; indeed, every kind of domestic fruit which it is possible to grow outside of the tropics is included in the production of this narrow strip of lake shore. And so it has come to be called the "Garden of Canada."

It is otherwise known as the Niagara fruit belt. The country round about Niagara, on both sides of the river, happens to be an exceptionally good fruit country, but the particular section which begins at Queenston, on the River, and follows the lake shore to Hamilton, is the banner fruit district of the entire peninsula. There is a reason for this, which lies in the peculiar formation of the land and the way in which nature has protected it.

The ridge of land which forms the Heights of Queenston continues along the lake, with an escarpment of varying elevation, which at its highest point is about three hundred feet in height, and between the foot of this ridge and the lake is a long, narrow plateau. Geologists explain it in this way: Many thousand years ago the lake was much larger and stood much higher than it does now, and what is now the escarpment was then the shore-line at this particular point, while the plateau stretching along the present lake shore was the old beach. This accounts for its being so level and so evenly graded, as also does it account for the sandy and clayey character of the soil.

Whether this be so or not—and there is excellent authority for saying that it is so—the long level strip of land is to-day remarkably well adapted to fruit culture—sheltered on one side by the mountain ridge, and on the other tempered by the lake. Nature has done her best in the way of providing advantages, and the result is that from here are supplied the fruit markets of central Canada, while large shipments of Niagara grapes and peaches are also made to the eastern provinces on one side and on the other as far west as Winnipeg. Some of the crop finds its way even to Eng-

land.

But nature has not done all this; the systematized industry of man has seconded natural advantages and has secured a prolific and varied yield from a somewhat restricted area. The Niagara farmer studies, much more closely than the average fruit grower, the character and capacity of his land. He has found by experience not only what particular soil is best adapted to the culture of a particular fruit, but by careful experimenting what special varieties of the same species will grow best in slightly different mixtures of the same soil. The soil varies greatly within short distances, giving the clay loams which are best adapted to the grape, the plum, and the pear, and the sandy loams in which the peach and berries thrive best. Some of this loam is from six to ten feet deep.

Both drainage and irrigation have been found necessary to high success. In some of the vineyards tile drains are laid for every three rows of vines, and the results in such cases have been highly satisfactory. There is seldom, however, an over-supply of water, and irrigation is more likely to be required. Some of the farmers pump water from the lake and distribute it as needed over their farms. One of the best systems is that of J. Darby, of Grimsby, who has a windmill pumping station, with a

reservoir tank on a tower located at the highest point on his farm. From this reservoir pipes run to all parts of the farm, and with numerous hydrants the work of distributing a sufficient water supply is conveniently simple.

It is only within the past fifteen or twenty years that the Niagara farmers have realized the possibilities of their country. They are still carrying on mixed farming to some extent, but every year, as the markets are extended, an increased acreage is being planted in orchard. The area at present in cultivation is chiefly in peach, pear, and plum, of which the peach is the most valuable crop. The apple has of late years been somewhat neglected, and the northern counties have outstripped the Niagara district as apple producers; but some prominent fruit growers are now urging that the Niagara farmers give more attention to this crop, which they claim can still be made as profitable as the others.

THE VINEYARDS

are stocked with both native and foreign varieties. The grapes of southern France have been successfully introduced and acclimatized and have been found in some cases to be improved by crossing with a hardier Canadian species. One hundred and fifty varieties of grapes are grown in the district, some of which won gold medals at the Paris Exposition in competition with the world-famed vineyards of Europe. The farm of Mr. Murray Peit, of Winona, is an experimental station, under authority of the Ontario Government, making a specialty of grapes. Tests of new varieties are made and the results given to vineyardists throughout the district.

In most of the vineyards the vines, planted in rows about ten feet apart, are trained on a wire trellis much like an ordinary wire fence. They are kept well pruned and usually open at the top. In one vineyard of fifty acres, however, owned by a wine company near St. Catharines, the vines are trained upon an overhead trellis of wooden framework, two adjoining rows thus forming an arch which considerably increases the bearing area. The vineyards always are roomy, so that cultivation is easily possible. Methods of culture necessarily are much the same as elsewhere.

THE ORCHARDS

are kept well pruned, with the result that the trees are comparatively small, and heavy bearers. There is no dead wood in the Niagara or-



Shipping fruit by express at Winona station from E. D. Smith's fruit farm, Winona.

The Land of the Big Red Apple

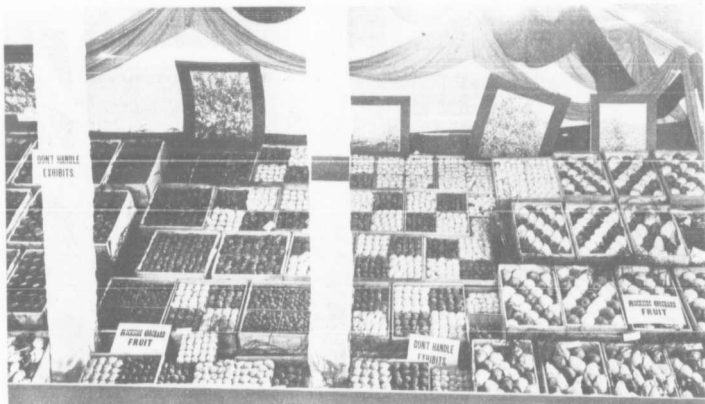
By A. McNEILL, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa

I am old enough to remember what vials of wrath were poured upon the head of the unfortunate member of Parliament who referred during the stirring days of the C. P. R. debates, to British Columbia as a "sea of mountains." Time has vindicated the member who is no longer a "politician" but a "statesman." British Columbia is now actually proud of her mountains, and well she may be. It is her mountains that make her, in point of scenery, "a thousand Switzerlands rolled in one." Her mountains give her minerals and water-power in lavish profusion, as well as diversity of soil and climate, that make it impossible to predict her achievements in manufactures and agriculture. Even her limitless forests seem to be a gift of the mountains. Nevertheless, the phrase "a sea of mountains" has clouded the

labor is productive of a profit in fruit growing, except it is the labor of the owner and the very few men he can personally superintend. The Coldstream Ranch, the Elbe estate, and several other large properties are being broken up into smaller lots varying from ten to seventy-five acres. The buyers of these small lots will almost certainly take up fruit growing as the most profitable line of intensive farming.

THE FRUIT DISTRICTS

The Province of British Columbia may be divided for its purposes into two districts, the first comprising the lower valley of the Fraser and the island of Vancouver, as well as the other islands along the coast. The other district would include such valleys as the Okanagan, Arrow Lake and the Kootenays.



Part of Rock-side Orchard Fruit Exhibit, Provincial Exhibition, 1904, Victoria, B.C.

conceptions of Eastern Canadians to such an extent that they have never been able to take British Columbia seriously as an agricultural province. I shall not attempt to defend her reputation except in fruit growing. In 1903 the C. P. R. carried 2,544 tons of fruit out of British Columbia. The record of 1904 is 3,025 tons; 1905 will show a great advance on this, the result of an increased acreage and not of better crops.

This, however, is as nothing compared with the prospects for the future, nor is it in quantity alone that they are making a record. Those of us who remember the exhibit at Walkerton in 1902, the exhibit at Winnipeg in 1904, will readily admit that the quality of the fruit, whether we judge it by the eye or by the palate, is a sufficient excuse for its popularity. In 1905 British Columbia secured the gold medal awarded as the highest premium for colonial fruits at the Royal Horticultural Show in London, Eng.

One of the evils of the country has been the large holdings of land. Many of the owners did not recognize that these large estates had little value except what could be developed by labor, and it is rare that any

The physical conditions of these two divisions are very marked. The first division has a remarkably equitable climate, moist with the summers cool, judging by our eastern temperatures, and the winters mild. The average yearly temperature of a ten years' period for Agassiz is 47 degrees. The summer temperature is about 60 degrees. Windsor, Ont., has an annual temperature about the

same, but a summer temperature ten degrees higher. Yet this in no way conveys a proper idea of the climate of the two places. Tender roses grow and bloom in profusion in southern British Columbia. The stone and brick walls of Victoria are everywhere decorated with English ivy. Many plants, such as the geraniums, found in the east only in green-houses, grow here in profusion in the open air. The same plants in Windsor would be winter killed without fail. On the other hand, peaches, tomatoes and a few other fruits requiring a high summer temperature grow to perfection in Southern Ontario, but are of indifferent quality on the coast of British Columbia.

The second division embraces the arid and semi-arid portion requiring temperatures, and the winters warm, irrigation, wholly or in part, to secure profitable returns. Of course, these conditions merge one into the other gradually, and no distinct border line can be fixed for even a

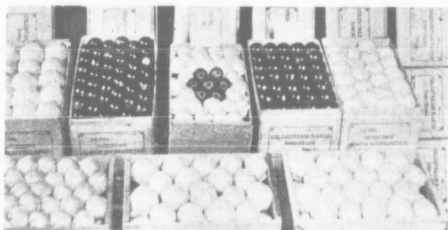
few miles. It may be said, however, that in the Okanagan Valley, the largest fruit section of this division, the best orchards are grown under irrigation conditions. These conditions are eminently favorable for the apple, plum and cherry, and it is these fruits that the fruit farmers here depend upon for their revenue. There are, however, very large interests in other lines—hop growing and tobacco raising have both been highly successful. No doubt high priced vegetables, such as celery and asparagus, will soon be an important export.

CONDITIONS FOR FRUIT GROWING

There are certain conditions that seem to make particularly for success in fruit growing in British Columbia. The first is the character of the fruit growers. Many of these men are from Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Growing tired of the monotony of the long Manitoba winters, and having more a competency in grain growing, they have concluded to take things easy and comfortable in the delightful climate of the Okanagan Valley, or the Kootenays. They take up fruit growing, at first almost by way of



Sutton Beauty apple trees, Webster Orchard, Vernon, B.C.



Apples in boxes—Coldstream Hatch, B.C.

recreation, totally ignorant of everything connected with the business except what it has in common with general farming. They are willing and ready to take the advice of the successful fruit growers they see around them, and read books to round out their knowledge of the subject. Such men have little to unlearn, a process apparently even more difficult than learning. I had the pleasure of examining an orchard, six years planted, owned by a gentleman who confessed that when he planted it he scarcely knew an apple from a pear. Yet his orchard was a model in everything pertaining to the latest and best in fruit growing. An enquiry brought up the information that the place had been made to pay its way almost from the start, and that now it was a very important source of revenue. Though the orchard was at this advanced stage the owner still maintained the attitude of a learner, and it is safe to predict that he will never get into a rut that will lead him away to the rear of the world in general. Occasionally

AN ONTARIO MAN

tries his fortune here, but he, too, appears to change his point of view along with his geographical situation. A gentleman from Montreal purchased a farm near Kelowna. When I enquired what varieties of apples he was planting, I found that the MacIntosh Red formed an important part of his plantation. I remarked to him that it was rather strange that he should come to Kelowna to grow MacIntosh Red, that certainly, if he wanted to grow them to perfection he could do better anywhere in the world than near his old home on the island of Montreal. He shook his head as if in doubt of this. Nevertheless upon mature consideration, I think perhaps it was a good move for him, even if he had to pay twice as much for land that was no better upon which to grow MacIntosh Red. Had he remained on the island of Montreal he would probably, if he planted trees at all, have attempted to take another crop off the ground in addition to the apples, he would have ceased cultivating the soil altogether, pruning the trees and thinning the fruit would have been in Montreal a grotesque superfluity, and as for spraying, he would scarcely have heard of it. The few marketable apples that he would have had upon his trees would have been packed in barrels and sold to the nearest grocer. But as soon as he gets in the stimulating company of British Columbia growers, he changes all this, and it is the most natural thing in the world for him to give clean culture, spray, thin and pack in boxes, and have more demand than he can supply at a dollar and a half a box.

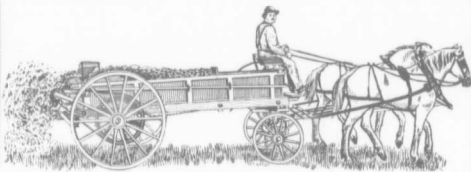
ANOTHER ELEMENT OF SUCCESS is the example of the nearby Pacific slope districts. The American fruit growers, by years of expensive experience, have arrived at certain conclusions, with reference to packing, packages, varieties and methods of doing business. This experience is brought directly home to the fruit growers of British Columbia by the

importations of fruit early in the season, and to a certain extent throughout the whole season. They are obliged to compete with the fruit growers of California and Oregon with very slight protection other than what is furnished by the excellence of their own product.

A third consideration is the exemption from fungus and insect pests, claimed by the dry belt region. This is partially due to the climate, partly to the fact that fruit growing is comparatively new, but in a large measure to the intelligent inspection of all fruits and nursery stock entering the province. Even these good regulations might have been ineffective had it not been for the energetic enforcement under the Board of Horticulture directly supervised by the inspector, Mr. Thomas Cunningham. The coast region does not, of course, share in this freedom from fungus diseases, and I venture the opinion that as years roll round history will repeat itself in British Columbia and the fruit growers there will have to use their intelligence in fighting these pests as they do in all the older fruit growing regions.

(To be continued.)

Remember the "SUCCESS" THE BEST MANURE SPREADER MADE IN THE WORLD



HERE is a machine that does the most objectionable and disagreeable work that a farmer has to do, and relieves him of the heavy toll of spreading manures and fertilizers of all kinds.

The utility of the "Success" Spreader lies in its ability to economically distribute the manure over the farmer's acres. The manure is thoroughly pulverized and so evenly distributed that it is immediately available for the plant food. The "Success" is completely automatic—small boy can operate from the seat—will spread a load in less than four minutes.

Made in four sizes, 30, 40, 50 and 70 bushels capacity.

SOME REASONS WHY THE "SUCCESS" HAS THE LARGEST SALE:

LIGHTEST DRAFT—direct chain drive makes draft 25% less.

DRIVE CHAIN is very heavy steel pinned and not a link has ever broken.

BEATER FREEING DEVICE insures easy and safe start and dispenses with the cumbersome end board.

REAR AXLE is larger than all others and one-third stronger.

GEAR AND SPROCKET keyed on axle at either end and machine drives from both ends.

ADJUSTABLE RAKE makes manure fine or coarse as desired. Will permit stones or other foreign substances to pass over the beater without causing a break.

APRON RETURN causes bottom to automatically return after load is discharged.

FOLLOW BOARD carries load against cylinder and insures even spread from start to finish.

CHANGE OF FEED made by single movement of one lever.

STRENGTH—The "Success" is famous for durability and is twenty years guaranteed.

You must buy a "Success" to get the best. It is the result of twenty-seven years' experience of the oldest and largest makers of manure spreaders in the world.

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Mr. Desrosiers, his wife, and their thirteen children, St. Dumois, County L.-Islet, Quebec.

Agricultural Progress in Quebec

Not all the agricultural progress of the Dominion is confined to the great prairies of the west. In Eastern Canada in recent years marked advances have been made and agriculture is on a higher plane than it has ever been before. No province of the Dominion has shown greater advances in this respect than Quebec. For example, between 1891 and 1901, the value of the dairy products produced in the factories of that province increased 347 per cent.

FARMING AREA INCREASING.

The area under cultivation in Quebec is every year growing larger and is over five million acres. The land under cultivation and buildings are valued at nearly \$400,000,000.

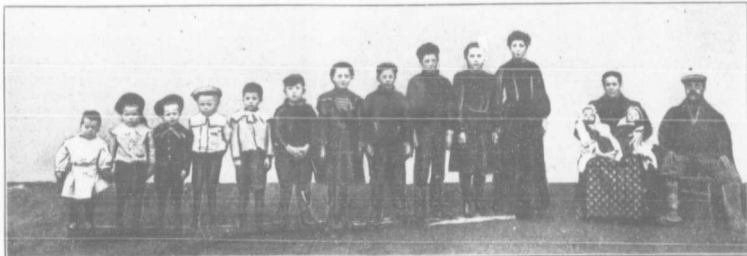
The progress made during the last ten years has been very large, but is most remarkable in the value of the dairy products. This has now reached twenty million dollars annually. Of this amount, the cheese fac-

ory, in addition, 608 farmers' clubs with a total membership of 32,700, each of which receives an annual grant. There are two schools of agriculture, one at Oka and the other at Ste. Anne de Poicatière. There was, until a few weeks back, a third school at Compton, but the farm and the buildings connected with it have recently been sold. Pupils receive a free education at these schools. There is also a successful day school at St. Hyacinthe, and another will be opened shortly. At Roberval there is a training school for girls with a model farm attached. A school of veterinary science and nine schools of arts and manufactures are also controlled by the Department of Agriculture for the Province.

Another agency that has been effective in promoting better agriculture is the competition of agricultural merit established in 1890. A competition of milk cows, conducted under local auspices, does similar work. The reports of these competitions, as well as those of the products of the dairy, are valuable and instructive.

DAIRYING LEADS.

As stated above dairying is the leading branch of agriculture in Quebec. To promote the production of a better quality of cheese and butter an elaborate scheme of instruction is carried out on the syndicate plan. There are over fifty syndicates in operation at the present time with an inspector for each and each factory forming part of one is visited several times by him during



Mr. Olivier Cloutier, his wife, and thirteen of their eighteen children (five are absent) Normandin, Que.

The following comparison will show how, agriculturally, Quebec compares with the other provinces:

ANNUAL VALUE OF FIELD AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.	1901.
Ontario	\$107,000,000
Quebec	85,000,000
Manitoba	24,000,000
Nova Scotia	10,000,000
Territories	13,000,000
New Brunswick	13,000,000
Prince Edward Island	7,000,000
British Columbia	7,000,000

Quebec has a population of 1,750,000 people, and an area of 347,000 square miles, or as much territory as there is in France and Prussia combined. This vast area is but barely touched by settlement and is destined to become the home of many millions. Her forest and mineral wealth is fast becoming known, and the almost unlimited capacity of her water powers is beginning to attract the attention of capitalists. Her fisheries and uncultivated lands are attracting attention also.

For many years the population of Quebec was composed almost exclusively of farmers who devoted themselves principally to the raising of crops of wheat and other cereals, the magnificent valley of the St. Lawrence furnishing them with facility for the pursuit of that industry. In recent years this has been changed and the exclusive grain grower has given way largely to the dairyman, the breeder and, to some extent, the fruit grower.

factories and creameries produce about thirteen million dollars annually, of which over eleven million dollars is paid over to the farmers. The number of factories increased from 728 in 1890 to 1,092 in 1901. This progress has continued during the past three years.

ORGANIZATION.

The agriculture of Quebec has been carefully organized and this has had much to do with the progress in recent years. There is a minister of agriculture and a council of agriculture composed of twenty-three members. There are seventy-five agricultural societies with a membership of 18,295. Each society receives an annual grant in proportion to the number of members. There

the season. Several inspectors are also employed by the Government to visit the factories not connected with the syndicates. Three chief inspectors are also employed to look after the work of the sub-inspectors. This syndicate work has been the means of greatly improving the quality of the dairy products of Quebec. In some sections, however, the syndicate instructor has more factories than he can well attend to and do good work. From 25 to 30 is about as many as can be looked after by one man, and a smaller number would be better. The government grants a premium to assist in the construction of cheese factories and creameries to the extent of from one to two hundred dollars, according to the dimensions of the building.



A plowing scene near St. Prime, Quebec.



Home of Mr. Villeneuve, Roberval, Que., competitor for agricultural merit.



Home of Mr. Elie Lapointe, Lamadhaie, Que., competitor for agricultural merit.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT
in the province has been left entirely to the municipalities until recent years, and consequently the roadways have fallen into a lamentable condition. Realizing the importance of good roads in promoting better agriculture, the minister of agriculture offered to pay \$75 towards the purchase of a road machine. This proposal bore immediate fruit and a goodly number of municipalities have taken advantage of the offer; further, the county councils have been asked to purchase stonemaking machines and the government comes to their assistance by paying half the cost up to \$1,200.00.

tainning nitrogen. Protein furnishes the materials for the lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, casein of milk, albumen of eggs, etc., and is one of the most important constituents of feeding stuffs.

Gluten is the name given to one of the most important of the nitrogenous substances classed together under the general term "protein." "Wheat gum," obtained by carefully chewing wheat, is a familiar example. It is the gluten of flour that gives consistency to dough.

up into small heaps. I make it a practice to get out every single one which lies near enough to the surface to come into contact with the plow. Then I go out with a stoneboat, and draw these stones away. Nor do I stop at the nearest fence corner, as was the custom a few years ago. And what a temptation there is to do that! It is a shiftless practice. The corners of the fences ought to be as clean as the yard about the house. I haul these stones straight past the fence corners, and dump them in heaps where they will be easy of access



Barn, horses and cattle of Mr. Elie Lapointe, competitor for agricultural merit.



A settler's home in new Quebec. In the foreground is his 13-year-old wife.

There are many other phases of agricultural work that might be touched upon, but enough has been said to show that agriculture in Quebec is advancing at a rapid rate. A transformation has been wrought in recent years that is hard to comprehend by those unfamiliar with our sister provinces. Should this present condition of progress continue, as we believe it will, a bright future is in store for the people of Quebec. J. W. W.

Terms Used in Discussing Foods

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 103, United States Department of Agriculture, contains the following definition of terms used in discussing foods and feeding stuffs, which will aid many farmers and dairymen in studying the value of different rations:

Water is contained in all foods and feeding stuffs. The amount varies from 8 to 15 pounds per 100 pounds of such dry materials as hay, straw or grain, to 80 pounds in silage and 90 pounds in some roots.

Dry matter is the portion remaining after removing or excluding the water.

Ash is what is left when the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorine and carbonic, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and is used largely in making bones. Part of the ash constituents of the food is stored up in the animal's body; the rest is voided in the urine and manure.

Protein (nitrogenous matter) is the name of a group of substances con-

What to do With Stones

On many farms of this country the problem presented by the common field stones is one of the most pressing. They are everywhere. The plow turns them up every time the land is plowed, and we often allow them to remain there year after year, to the destruction of our farm tools and the loss of our own patience. Is there any better way of disposing of these troublesome objects? On my farm I have been in the habit, whenever I plow, of throwing the stones

in case I wish to build a wall. If no better place presents itself, I pile them up in a neat heap in the field, against the time when they will be needed for building or other like purposes. Recently, after a heavy flood, which washed out the highway adjoining my farm, a great pile thus came into play most effectively. Then, too, drains will utilize many of the loose stones. Or we may build good stone walls, although these have been declared a nuisance by most neat farmers. E. L. VINCENT.



A field of wheat near Herbertville, Que.



The College of Agriculture, Truro, N.S.

Situated on a height of land about one mile east from the town of Truro, and overlooking the beautiful valleys of the Salmon and North rivers, are the buildings of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Adjoining them is a farm of about 150 acres, and about a mile away are some 50 acre more of marsh land, also belonging to the college farm. The buildings consist of a large main building which is being well equipped with the necessary apparatus for teaching the scientific branches. An especial effort has been made to arrange rooms in the building so that a large amount of practical work can be carried on and principles practically demonstrated right beside the class rooms. The horticultural greenhouses immediately adjoin the rear wall of the building. The basement is fitted with a blacksmith and general mechanic's shop as well as with a carpenter's shop so that here, as well as upon the farm proper, the idea of science with practice is kept foremost. The farm buildings, consisting of cattle and horse barns, a pigsty and poultry buildings, are all equipped with modern improvements; closely adjoining them is the

dairy building, with its home and factory machinery and class rooms, and the commodious live stock pavilion where the principles of live stock judging and veterinary practice are taught. Adjoining with the college is the science school, situated on the normal school grounds in the centre of the town of Truro. Here the more advanced principles of science are taught.

Realizing the great value of live stock to a country, the Nova Scotia government have placed upon the college farm most excellent specimens of horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry, and it is with a great deal of pride that Mr. F. L. Fuller, the farm manager, exhibits to interested visitors the Clydesdales, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds, Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins, as well as representatives of the standard breeds of hogs and poultry, which are on the college farm. While the college proper was only formally opened in February last, the farm with the greater part of its stock equipment has been in existence for a number of years and no better tribute could be paid to the excellent work which has been carried on

under Mr. Fuller's management than the superior quality of the young stock which is growing up on the college farm.

As regards the educational courses, Principal Cumming to whom we are indebted for the greater part of our information informs us that for the present the work will be confined to the two years agricultural course as conducted at Guelph, and to short courses of two weeks or more in field husbandry, animal husbandry, horticulture, dairying, poultry, veterinary science and other branches. The first two years course will be commenced on October 17th, and the series of short courses will be commenced on January 30th. A neat well illustrated prospectus giving full information has recently been issued and can be had on application to Principal Cumming at Truro.

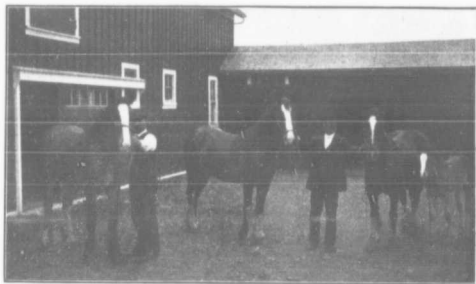
Altogether we think the farmers of Nova Scotia have reason to be proud of their agricultural college and we see no reason why the farmers of the adjoining provinces may not profit by it. The college at Guelph has done much for the advancement of agriculture in Ontario, and working, as it is, largely along the same lines we feel sure the same will be accomplished by the new college down by the sea. Now, perhaps never as before, should the older provinces rally round such institutions as our agricultural colleges. The tide of emigration is for the present flowing west, but the east possesses many advantages which can never be found on the exposed western plains. Raise the standard of agricultural life by every means possible. The east will yet have its day.

The Manitoba College of Agriculture

With the opening of Manitoba Agricultural College in January next will come the dawn of a new era in agricultural education in Western Canada. This new institution, the establishment of which has been awaited anxiously by progressive farmers, had its inception several years ago in the minds of a number of the leading farmers of the province. It is, therefore, in a double sense the farmers' college; it is designed to benefit the farmers' boy and to assist in elevating and uplifting the vocation



The Manitoba Agricultural College



The Cyst-stale mare Duchess of Eife, and her three daughters, the College Farm, Truro, N. S.

of agriculture; and it was established in response to a demand on the part of the farmers themselves.

The college farm consists of one hundred and seventeen acres, and is located just outside the city limits of Winnipeg. The main building, now in course of erection, is 131 feet by 67 feet. It is being built of stone and white brick and will consist of three stories and basement. The third floor will provide a temporary residence for sixty students until a suitable dormitory is erected. A science and dairy building is being erected, 64 feet by 66 feet, two stories on basement.

Cheese and butter making departments are being provided for. The horse and cattle barns and live stock judging auditorium will be quite up-to-date.

As outlined for the present, the regular college course will extend over two years. After this year, it is intended to open the institution immediately after fall work on Manitoba farms has been completed and to close in time to allow all students to reach home before active spring work begins in the fields. Anyone can enter who has a sufficient knowledge of the English language to benefit by

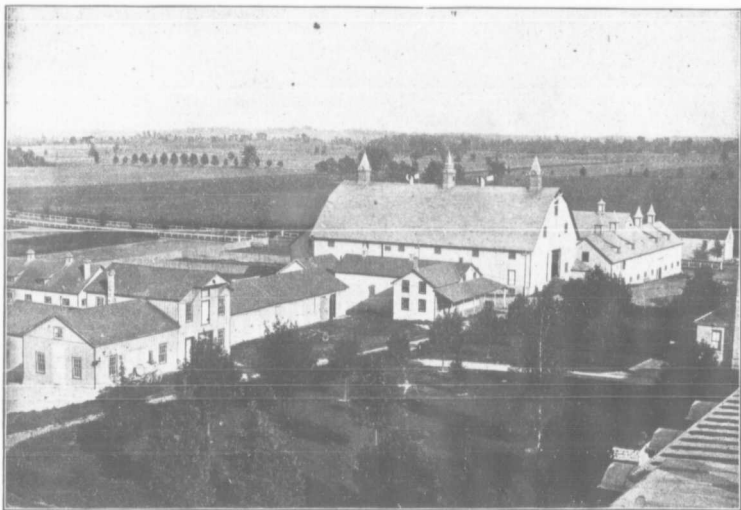
lectures. All students taking the two-year course will be expected to reside in the main building. In the regular course no specialty will be made of animal husbandry. In addition, there will be courses in lectures in dairying, veterinary science, field agriculture, horticulture, biology and farm mechanics.

8

The Ontario Agricultural College

The Ontario Agricultural College needs no special introduction to the readers of *THE FARMING WORLD*. For a quarter of a century it has been a potent factor in moulding the agricultural life and practice of this country. The graduates of the college are to be found filling responsible positions at agricultural colleges and experiment stations, both in the United States and Canada. Hundreds of ex-students of the college are to-day among the most successful farmers of this country. The college has a world-wide reputation as a practical and up-to-date institution. During recent years students have been in attendance from all parts of the world.

Never in its history has the college been in a position to do better work for the agricultural student than to-day. The buildings and equipment are of a high order, and a capable and energetic staff is provided. The regular college course opens on Sept. 15th. For further particulars see special announcement on this page.



FARM BUILDINGS AT THE

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Courses in **AGRICULTURE** commencing September 13th. Courses in **DOMESTIC SCIENCE** commencing September 19th.
Courses in **NATURE STUDY** commencing September 19th.

Write for circulars and information to

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Please mention *The Farming World* when writing Advertisers.

Rural Education in Canada

By PROF. WM. LOCHHEAD, O.A.C., Guelph.

It is evident to the careful onlooker that a great educational movement is in progress for the betterment of the instruction in our rural schools. For years the rural school curriculum has been anything but interesting. It has consisted mainly of formal exercises in reading, writing and ciphering, and all this, moreover, without necessary reference to the lives of the pupils. These dry-as-dust exercises usually left the children without any interest in the common things about them. More than this, the method of teaching was to a certain extent irrational. The children were forced to feed their minds upon material which could not be assimilated. The framers of the school curriculum either forgot or did not know that the various powers of the child mind do not all develop at the same rate. Some develop rapidly and reach maturity early;

and if this is properly directed, it will yield him results of great educative value. The farm and its surroundings would become more interesting, and have a deeper meaning to the child. Country life would become more satisfying, because the things of the country would become part of his life. Moreover, the information which he gains in the study of nature would become of service to him when he leaves school to begin the more serious occupation of farming. His studies of the unfolding of the plant from the seed, bulb, and tuber, have made him familiar with the conditions which govern growth; his garden plot has already made him an intelligent gardener; he knows the habits of the weeds which come up, as it were, to compel him to stir the soil; he has become acquainted with the wireworm, the cutworm and

schools. The birds, the herbs, the trees, the insects, and the farm operations, which were so interesting to the child before he went to school should be studied during his school years. We were violating one of the most fundamental principles of child training when we attempted to take him away from his little world of nature which he was investigating so well, and to plunge him into school work which was wholly foreign to his experiences. We should have built upon what he already knew, and lived with what he was interested in.

Good teachers of nature study realize the importance of developing the

POWERS OF THE CHILD-MIND

along three lines, observation, interpretation, and expression. No one of these three should be neglected, for all are about equally valuable. Several forms of expression can be employed, but usually only two are used to any extent in our schools at the present time, suitably on account of the absence of suitable



Rural School Gardens, Bowesville, Ont. (In the middle of the lesson.)

(Courtesy of the Minister of Education.)

others grow more slowly and are dependent for their development upon the materials furnished by the activities of the more rapidly growing powers. It is a most important principle in education that those powers that are at the time most active should be nourished and developed. By the application of the nature study method, mental power is developed by encouraging close observation of the things of nature which lie on every hand, and by begetting an attitude of enquiry into their meaning so that the truth is discovered through the exercise of the child's own self-activities.

NATURE STUDY

Now, nature study is nature's own method of training her children, where the teacher uses the natural objects and adapts them to the questioning experiences of the young child. The child instinctively interested in the simple natural objects about him, under careful guidance, will be led to investigate them, and to find out their meaning. The child has an inbred spirit of investiga-

tion, and if this is properly directed, it will yield him results of great educative value. The farm and its surroundings would become more interesting, and have a deeper meaning to the child. Country life would become more satisfying, because the things of the country would become part of his life. Moreover, the information which he gains in the study of nature would become of service to him when he leaves school to begin the more serious occupation of farming. His studies of the unfolding of the plant from the seed, bulb, and tuber, have made him familiar with the conditions which govern growth; his garden plot has already made him an intelligent gardener; he knows the habits of the weeds which come up, as it were, to compel him to stir the soil; he has become acquainted with the wireworm, the cutworm and

the borer; he knows the common diseases of plants, and the birds which help him in fighting insects; in short, his nature studies would help him at every turn.

IN THE NEW MOVEMENT

THE CENTRAL IDEA

In rural education is a preparation for complete living on the farm, and not somewhere else. It should be borne in mind that the complete living of the farmer is different from that of the doctor or the merchant, and that the rural child should receive a training different from that received by the city or town child.

As a future citizen of the country the rural child should know how to read, write and cipher; he should have proper exercises to develop a healthy body; he should know how to use his hands intelligently, and he should have a sympathetic interest in the great world of nature about him.

It is becoming more evident every day to teachers that nature study should be the basis of the school work in rural

materials. Nature probably provides the best materials for practice in such forms of expression as oral and written language, coloring, modelling, drawing and making, etc. Some of these forms can be employed at an early stage of the child's school life, but the chief use of the new forms of expression is to develop the individuality of the child and to cultivate the habits of clearness and truthfulness at an early stage. And how can a child be more thoroughly impressed with the importance of truthful telling and careful seeing than by doing these things where his own work stands up before him as a witness to tell him whether he is right or wrong?

SCHOOL GARDENS

Along with the efforts which are being made to arouse an interest in Nature Study, the introduction of school gardens is also being strongly urged. The educative value of such gardens has been tested for many years in Europe and in some of the states of the Union. They appear to be the best means of arousing in the parents an

interest in nature study and the bond of the school. They furnish a work between home and school interests, and the parents can readily see that the school life and studies, instead of being unrelated to rural life, are, after all, a preparation in the very best sense, for life's work.

School gardens are also valuable because they emphasize the importance of "learning by doing." Besides, garden work can be readily co-related with the other subjects in the school program.

When properly used, school gardens add very greatly to the educational value of the work done in the school. In Ontario, school gardens, wherever they have been tried, have been decided successes. They form the centre, as it were, around which revolves the nature study interest of the school. Note, for example, some of the exercises which a properly worked school garden may require to be worked out: The site and aspect of the garden; the soil and its improvement by spade-work, draining and manuring; the kind of a plant; how plants are nourished; sap and its movements; conditions of healthy growth, germination, growth, flowering, fruiting and seeding; annuals, biennials and perennials, evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs; the dependence of plants upon insects; the effect of choosing for seed the larger or smaller samples; the effect of early and late sowing upon vegetation.

Some arithmetical questions: The garden account; the number of plants to fill a given place; the comparative cost of two plots treated differently; the calculation of the per cent of seeds in a sample for a germination test; the calculation of the loss by insects, by fungi, and the gains by beneficial birds, frogs and insects upon vegetation.

Some geometry problems: The laying out of the plots in various forms; the construction of plants to scale; the slope of the garden.

Drawing in connection with school gardens: The making of diagrams to illustrate important points in plant and insect life; drawings from nature of beautiful flowers and leaves.

It is believed that the introduction of school gardens will stimulate not only the teachers and scholars but also the parents, to take a greater interest in the appearance of the school grounds, which are too frequently neglected. The people of the country have not yet realized the direct and indirect benefits that may come to the children and themselves by the possession of neat-kept school premises. Dull, unsightly buildings and grounds will surely keep the tastes and habits of the community on a low level, but well ordered schools with pleasing surroundings will unconsciously express themselves in better living and higher ideals on the part of both pupils and parents.

For many years there will be many decriers of this new educational movement. Some will object on account of the additional expenses which may be necessary at the outset, in some instances; some may laugh at the new "fads and frills" just because they themselves were brought up on the old "dry-as-dust" curriculum, and are blind to the importance of this new movement; some who are faint hearted will point to failures (for there will always be failures through lack of preparation and skill on the part of the teachers).

In Ontario the present movement is making rapid headway. Educationalists are already beginning to see how the nature study method is being used with increased effectiveness and interest in subjects other than the pure nature subjects. The net result will be an improvement in the character of the teaching done in our schools.

Fruit Growing in the West

The growing of small fruits in at least portions of Manitoba and the Territories is gradually getting beyond the experimental stage. Our farmers soon discovered that in order to grow grain crops to the best advantage here they must adopt different methods of cultivation from those followed in the East. Our horticulturists have now demonstrated that by following proper methods, many varieties of strawberries, gooseberries, currants, and raspberries can be successfully grown here. As horticultural work is extended, and the varieties already grown here become more thoroughly acclimatized, or new varieties are produced by our own experimental horticulturists, better results will be secured. Even now sufficient advancement has been made to show clearly that we could grow all the currants, gooseberries and raspberries, and even strawberries, that are required for home consumption. All that is necessary is to secure hardy acclimatized stock to start with, and follow the methods of cultivation as worked out by our more successful fruit growers.

In tree fruits, we are still to a considerable extent in the experimental state. A few people here and there have had some success in growing hybrid apples, crabs, plums, and even standard apples; but a great many failures have been made. Still, where even a limited measure of success has been attained, there is hope for the future. The fact that in a few cases even standard apples have been successfully grown in Manitoba, augurs well for the future and leads experienced horticulturists to feel quite certain that eventually great things will be accomplished in growing tree fruits here.

At the outset, we should profit by the experience of the State of Minnesota in undertaking to grow tree fruits. In that state the enterprise started, just as we did here, by bringing in nursery stock from the eastern states. The result was general disaster, and the belief gained ground that apples could not be grown in the state. The wiser and more experienced horticulturists, however, were not discouraged by the failures. They started out to produce new varieties of apples and plums that would be

hardier than the eastern stock. Working on these lines, they have been wonderfully successful. The native wild plums have been so improved by careful selection and the breeding of new varieties, that now many excellent named varieties, which are found worthy of general cultivation, are produced. Now, Minnesota grows quantities of fine apples, the best of which have been originated by the pioneer horticulturists of the state.

This is the policy that will have to be followed in Manitoba. Seeds of the apples grown here should be carefully saved, planted, and guarded until the tree bears, if possible, with a view to producing good new varieties of great hardiness. In plums, fortunately, we have a native variety, which will undoubtedly be greatly improved by selection and possibly by crossing with other plums.

In Minnesota, experimental work is still going on actively, and new varieties of apples and plums are produced every year. Several awards are now available in that state for new varieties that will come up to a given standard. In some cases, as high as \$2,000 is offered for a new apple or plum. We might do something along these lines to encourage individual experimental work, by offering awards for the production of new varieties of apples and plums. Some of our societies interested in horticulture or the general advancement of the country, might come forward with an award of this nature. The railway companies or other landed corporations might also take up this feature as worthy of consideration, or our paternal governments, Dominion and provincial, could at least render experimental work more interesting by offering an award for the production of new and hardier varieties of fruits. Our pioneer horticulturists are spending their time and money in a work that is largely a labor of love, in working out these problems for us, and they are at least worthy of every encouragement.—A Manitoba Fruit Grower.

Servant—"Give me a pound of tea."
Grocer's Clerk—"Black or green?"
Servant—"It don't make any difference. It's for a blind woman."

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Think every day and be done with it. Do not have done what you could. Some pleasures and abundances no doubt come to be forgotten as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and incitations, to waste a moment on the yesterday.

Never to be Forgotten

There are scenes in our lives we can never forget.

There are pictures in Memory's hall That fill our hearts with lonely regret. And yet they are the sweet to recall.

Safe by the fire, we hear the wild moan.

Its voice fills the depths of our soul; We sigh for our dear ones—God knows where they roam— With a longing we cannot control.

For the loved and the lost who have gone from our side.

We've a yearning so strong and intense;

We wonder it cannot, whatever betide, By the force of its might bear them hence.

The gates of dreamland lie close to earth heart.

A rattle will open them, and yet, 'Mong our treasures, we're loth to depart.

From the joys we can never forget.

We may turn from the graves of our buried lives.

With stern resolution, and yet,

We know that, no matter how much we may strive,

We may never, no never, forget.

An Irish Home

THE Irish peasant's cabin, says a writer in the *Youth's Companion*, is only a single storey, and the front door opens straight into the kitchen, with one or two smaller rooms on either hand. Sometimes a little passage intervenes at the entrance, shut off by a half-high partition; and sometimes the kitchen forms the whole house; but this is exceptional.

That is still the commonest roof, surmounting walls of earth or rough stone. Straw and mud sound rather doubtful building materials; yet when



A Roadside Cottage

they are good of their kind they have many excellent qualities, the thick, clinkless walls and deep layers of thatching being a very effectual protection against extremes of heat and cold.

In that respect change is not always for the better when the peasant acquires a new cottage of brick and slate, unquestionably less characteristic and picturesque. But as a rule, he cannot be considered well-housed, and along the storm-swept Atlantic coasts, where roofs have to be lashed down with a network of ropes, and rudimentary chimneys and tiny windows are made as unobtrusive as mole's eyes and ears to elude the grip of the gales, wretched hovels are deplorably common. One is not surprised to see a goose or a pig turn in at the cavernous door of one of these shapeless heaps of stones and sods. It is



An Irish Farmer

when the human children come running out that one feels a shock.

Here are what have been for some years past known as the congested districts, a rather misleading name, as it gives an impression that they are densely populated, which is not the case. "It's a fine lonesome place," an ill-feeling of one of them said to a recent visitor, and said truly.

Articles of furniture are as plain as possible, and as few, a rigorous law of parsimony having forbidden all unnecessary multiplication. There could be no greater contrast to the litter of bric-a-brac that in some more pretentious apartments makes a vacant space appear an unattainable luxury.

The unceiled rafters overhead help further to simplify matters by supplying accommodation for miscellaneous domestic properties, brogues, nets, rosaries, baskets, dangling conveniently out of the way, so that a wide, unencumbered floor often leads the eye on from door to hearthstone with a pleasant restful effect.

We must by no means overlook that essential characteristic of the Irish peasant's dwelling, his turf fire.

Turf can not be had, it is true, in some parts of the country, much to the loss of the poor people, who then suffer from a chronic scarcity of fuel. A million odd



One of the Peasant Women

acres of bog are, however, widely distributed, and the right of turbary, that is, of turf-cutting, often forms a most valuable appendage to a tenant's holding.

The best turf and the worst land are reckoned to go together, and in such places the peasants will constantly tell you that their good black peat is the one great comfort of their lives.

Contentment with scanty and monotonous fare is a virtue which leans almost to a failing in the Irish peasant. Should he be able to afford a bit of bacon along with his potatoes, and to supplement his stirabout with a griddlecake and a cup of tea, so much the better; but should such dainties be unattainable, well and good; he can do finely without them, if that is all that ails him. And he is always most hospitably ready to share whatever he has with either friend or stranger.

The Rural Phone

The rural telephones are making a change in farm life. A Kansas farmer got into trouble in town the other day. Later he was called up over his rural telephone and informed that a warrant had been issued for him and that he might consider himself under arrest, and he was asked by the officer if he would come into town or would he have to come after him? The farmer asked the nature of the charge, and was told that it was disturbance and that the fine and costs would be \$10. The farmer telephoned back that he was too busy to quit work, but would plead guilty and send the money by the rural carrier the next day, and he did.

On another farm the hired man eloped with the farmer's daughter. Before going he took the precaution to cut the rural telephone wires, so there was nothing left for the father to do but wait till the wires were repaired and telephonic his blessing.



A party of young immigrants to Canada.

New British Blood for Canada.

One of the Phases of the Immigration Movement.

FIFTY thousand child immigrants have reached Canada from Great Britain during the last quarter of a century, writes Frazer, Veitch in *Canadian Wood Housekeeping*. Of this number, probably fifteen thousand have been girls. This inflow of child colonists from the Motherland is yearly increasing, as the philanthropic organizations across the sea enlarge their activities and as the Canadian people increase their interest in this form of immigration. The arrivals during 1901 totalled 1,254, of whom 1,180 were boys and 574 girls.

While the public is possibly more impressed with the adult immigration arrivals in any one year—150,000 being the number for the fiscal year ending June 30—correspondingly equal interest should be attached to this migration of youths to our shores. An addition of fifty thousand to the Canadian population from this source alone is a fact in itself of no little import.

These juvenile immigrants may be fairly classed as needy children—requiring training, education, protection and guidance. The work of such British organizations as the Barnardo and Quarrier Homes, in England and Scotland respectively, is essentially religious and philanthropic. Orphaned, neglected or abused are many of the little ones who find a refuge in these institutions, and the results of such practical benevolence are not easily computable.

Many of these child-saving societies of the United Kingdom have branch homes in Canada, or "receiving homes," as they are sometimes called. Thus, there are, among others, the Marchmont Home at Bellefleur, St. Vincent's Home in Montreal, the Fegan Home in Toronto, the Stephenson Home in Hamilton, the Macpherson Home in Stratford, the Quarrier Home in Brockville, the Knowlton Home in Quebec, the Niagara Home of the Church of England Society for providing homes for waifs and strays, the Barnardo branches in Toronto, Peterboro, Winnipeg and Russell, Man.

All these are not only receiving but distributing centres, to which the large parties gathered in England and Scotland are consigned, and from which they are distributed to individual farms and homes throughout the Dominion.

All such children sent to Ontario are first inspected by an agent of the Ontario Government. Under an act of the province each child over ten must be able to read and write, to be sound in mind and body, and free from any defect or impurity of blood that would make him an undesirable settler. Further, any child who becomes dependent within three years after being placed in a foster home in Ontario, must be deported. In this way both the inter-

ests of the children and of Canada are fairly well safeguarded.

The inspector, Mr. Peter Byrne, of Liverpool, thus reports concerning the 1,254 children sent to Canada during 1901: "On a close inspection, I was favorably impressed by their general appearance, demeanor and intelligence. The reports I received as to their character and conduct while in the homes were also favorable and showed that those responsible for their training, education and selection for emigration are as careful as ever to send out only such children as are likely to make their way and grow up good citizens of the Province."

Within recent years, and at the present time, the requests for these children on the part of Canadians are far beyond the supply. Members of a party of fifty or a hundred arriving at a receiving centre are sometimes placed in as many homes within a few hours or days thereafter. This action, however, does not terminate the oversight of those responsible for the migration. Legal con-

A Western Harvest Field

On every side the golden stubble stretches
Looped and laced with silvery spiders' webs,
From stalk to stalk the snapping insects leaping,
Add sparks of glittering fire to gold and silver haze,
Their clinking flight the only sounds of living
In all the deepening solemn hush
Of flooding, fading light through drooping, dreamy grain.

The sweet warm light grows every moment richer,
Ever more sonorous the damp and hollow air,
And now there comes the clatter of the reaper
And loud and cheery urging of the tired teams.

Around, unseen, the choir of evening crickets
Deprens and widens with the fading dusk,
And distant calls to supper reach across the tangled grain.

The overarching majesty of purple clouds grow brighter,
Soaring above in seas of green and blue,
A tumbled mountain land of cloud crags, a fired and hefted
To glowing bronze and red and yellow gold,
And through the grain the reaper still goes forward,
And still the crickets chirp and insects leap,
And overhead the glory of the sunlight turns to gray.

Trippers for the Tongue

Andrew Airtump asked his aunt her ailment.
Did Andrew Airtump ask his aunt her ailment?



Some Immigrants after they have grown to Womanhood.

tracts are entered into with the foster parents on behalf of the child, securing for it proper treatment, educational advantages and a place in the home as one of the family circle. The older children—of thirteen and over—receive wages according to their age and value. This step is followed by inspections on the part of the representatives of the societies engaged in this work.

If Andrew Airtump ask'd his aunt her ailment,
Where was the ailment of Andrew Airtump's aunt?

Billy Button bought a butter'd biscuit,
Did Billy Button buy a butter'd biscuit?
If Billy Button bought a butter'd biscuit,
Where 's the butter'd biscuit? Billy Button bought?

COLORING JANE

[By J. L. HARBOUR, in *The Christian Endeavor World*.]

IN the days when rag carpets were in vogue, and when women made many of their own and their children's garments out of homespun and home-dyed cloth, there lived in a certain rural community a woman who went from house to house coloring cloth and carpet chain for the farmers' wives. She would stay a day or two at each house and "color up" anything given her for that purpose. She was a garrulous, good-natured soul to whom some one had given the name of "Coloring Jane."

She was a great gossip, but not a malicious one; and, as newspapers were scarce in those days, Coloring Jane's visits served the purpose of a circulating newspaper. She knew everything that was "going on," and was fond of imparting her information to others.

Jane did not limit her helpfulness to coloring. She would "take right hold" and do anything she was asked to do, and, as she was a woman of "faculties," she did everything well. Jane had an infinite fund of tact, and she had been helpful in adjusting more than one neighborhood quarrel.

"What do you think Ann Benley?" farmhouse in a very disturbed frame of mind. The cause of her perturbation was at once made apparent.

"What do you think, Ann Benley?" she said to Mrs. Benley even while removing her cape and the queer old bonnet that had done duty summer and winter for at least six years. "If a man, or a thing in the shape of a man, ain't gone and opened a miserable whiskey saloon at the crossroads down by the old saw mill? What do you think of that?"

"I think it a very extraneous occurrence," said the gentler-mannered Mrs. Benley.

"Unfortunate!" said Jane, almost snappishly. "You'd better call it an angelic instead of an unfortunate thing, for that is just what it is! I tell you I'm all wrought up over it! We ain't had a rum shop in this neighborhood for years, and we oughtn't to allow one here now!"

"Of course the man has the law on his side. There is no law in our county against the opening of a rum shop."

"The people ought to be allowed to be a law unto themselves in such cases," said Jane. "I declare if I wouldn't be willing to lead a party of women, and go and raid the place, and burn the old fire into the ground! I know four or five men in this neighborhood who keep sober just because there's no place within five miles of here where they can buy rum, and they'll be very apt to go to drinking with that place open on the main highway so that they have to pass it every time they go to town. It will work a lot of evil in our community, now you just see if it doesn't. It makes me so mad!"

"Putting aside her bonnet and cape and the very shabby and limp hand-bag she carried, Jane said:

"Anything to color up to-day, Ann?"

"Yes, I have, Jane. I have my carpet rags all ready to go to the weaver, and was just wishing you would come along and color the chain for me."

"Well, here I be, and I'll whirl right in, and color anything you want colored. I'd better get to work soon as possible, and see if I can't work off some of the mad I feel over that rum shop that Job Fyler is opening up."

"Is that the man's name?"

"Yes, it is, and I guess he comes honest by his meanness, for there used to

be some Fyler's live in Greenville a good many years ago, and I remember that one of 'em was arrested for selling rum unlawfully. I've no doubt this man is an offshoot from that same family. All 's, I hope the decent men around here will rise in their might, and run this Fyler and his rum outfit out of town. You know he had the assurance to tell Martin Holmes that he intended to run a real 'decent' place. As if any rum shop could be a 'decent' place. I just tell you I'm temperance-ran from the ground up! I just give it right out now that any influence I have will be used against that place, and I propose to do all I can to stir the respectable men up to closing that place by fair means or foul. You've got to fight the devil with his own weapons!"

The saloon Job Fyler opened at the crossroads proved all that Jane had predicted it would be.

"It is just as 'decent' as I thought it would be!" said Jane spitefully a month after the saloon had been running "full blast," as Jane expressed. "Sam Price has taken to drink again, just as I thought he would, and his poor wife nearly cried her eyes out over it when I was over there the other day. Joe Pearson, who has kept fairly sober for two years, has gone back to his cups worse than ever since that place opened, and he looks around there all of the time. And three or four of our young men have been seen coming out of there after night. The mill hands from the cotton mill down on the river have got to coming up there Saturday nights to waste their wages, and to have regular orgies clear into Sunday morning. I never pass the place without feeling that

I'd like to touch a match to it. And the man has moved his family into the three or four rooms above the saloon. His wife must be as bad as he is, or she wouldn't stand it."

It was impossible for a woman of Jane's strong temperance convictions to judge other than harshly any one connected in the most remote way with rum selling. She admitted that she had "seen the evil of it" in her own sorrowful experience, her father having been a victim of intemperance. Jane did all in her power to "stir the people up" and get them to "do something" in regard to the saloon at the crossroads. She was a little vague in her advice as to just what they should do, but she urged that they should "do something."

"They just ought to take Job Fyler, and march him to the dividing line between this and the next county, and tell him to step over the line and never cross it no more," said Jane. "Yes, and it would serve him right if they sent him over the line with a nice new coat of tar and feathers! Then they just ought to make a big bonfire of his place!"

There were others who began to think that such extreme measures as these would be justifiable when matters went from bad to worse at the crossroads. The sons of several farmers began to frequent the saloon at the crossroads, and it was evident that the evil influence of the place was increasing. A drunken brawl at the saloon one Saturday night caused many of the respectable men in the community to feel that "something must be done."

Coloring Jane rejoiced openly when news of this decision reached her ears. She was the only woman who knew of certain secret meetings that men held in the school house to decide upon some method of action in ridding the community of the saloon at the crossroads. She approved heartily of the extreme measures advocated by some of the more excitable of the men who declared that



"Now, go home, the last man of you."

"an example" must be made of Job Fyler, and he must be given treatment that would be a warning to all other men not to engage in the business he had been compelled to give up.

Coloring Jane was present at the meeting at which a method of action was finally decided upon, and, extreme though it was, she gave it her hearty approval. She set her thin lips resolutely and voted "Ay" when a vote was taken as to whether the building should be fired after Job Fyler and his family had been driven from it, and she said grudgingly that it would "serve him right" when the men voted to act upon Job's suggestion and give the offending Job a coat of tar and feathers to carry away with him.

The night chosen for this form of meeting out the men's and Jane's idea of justice was a fitting one for such a deed. It was a starless night, and the wind howled dismally through the leafless branches of the trees, for it was now late November. Jane, who lived in a little red house within half a mile of the crossroads, had no idea of going to bed until she had seen the red glare that would tell of the torch applied to Job Fyler's saloon.

For almost the first time in her life she found herself growing nervous as the night wore on. Her knitting work fell to her lap, and she found herself opening her door frequently and looking out into the darkness. A vague uneasiness possessed her. She admitted that she was "as restless as a wet hen," and the fact made her irritable. Finally she took her mother's old Bible down from its shelf, and began to read. Half an hour later she was startled by a timid rap on her door. When she opened the door she saw a child before her, a little girl of perhaps twelve years of age, with an old shawl thrown over her head.

"Why, child!" exclaimed Jane. "You needn't be scared of me," said the little girl. "I'm Lancy Fyler, and ma wanted me to come and ask you to come down to our house, because the baby's real sick, and ma said she had heard you was as good as a doctor in case of sickness."

"Why didn't your father come instead of sending a little thing like you out in

the cold darkness, with rain coming on?"

"Father, he's—he's—well, ma'am, he's full, he is."

"Full, hey?"

The child nodded her head, her lips quivered, and her black eyes filled with tears.

"You poor little thing!" said Jane. "I'll go right along with you."

Three hours later a company of fifteen or twenty men went down the road past Jane's dark little house. The men marched along in silence. There was grim resolution in every face. A few minutes later they were within a few yards of Job Fyler's saloon. The lower part of the building was dark, but there were lights in the upper part. Silas Watters, the stalwart leader of the men, marched up to the door of the saloon, and rapped vigorously upon it with a stout stick he held in his hand. A man put his head out of an upper window. It was Job Fyler.

"Whacher want?" he asked in a thick and mumbling voice.

"We want you!" said Silas.

"I've shut up for the night, gentlemen."

"I reckon you have—and for a good many nights," said Silas grimly. "You come down here, or we will break open the door."

Footsteps were heard on the stairway within the saloon, rays of light shone from the windows, a key was turned in the lock of the door, the door opened, and Coloring Jane stood in the doorway with a small tin lamp in her hand.

"Go back home, all of you," she said in a tone of authority.

Silas Watters stepped back in amazement; the other men uttered half-smothered exclamations of surprise. Hiram Day, one of the most resolute of the men, said:

"Well, I reckon we won't go home until we do what we agreed to do. Seems to me you have changed your tune."

"I have," said Jane. "I've been reading the law."

"The law!" said Hiram contemptuously.

"Loaf's law," said Jane, and she held up her mother's old leather-covered

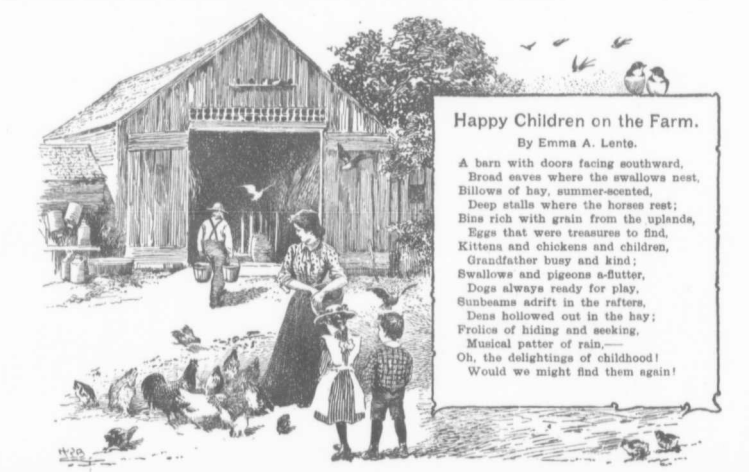
Bible. "I—I—think we forgot that when we planned this raid to-night. We forgot His law of loving kindness. We forgot that He has said, 'Vengeance is mine.' We were going to be worse law-breakers than even Job Fyler has been. We were going to break both the divine and the human law, and we've no right to do that. I command you in His name and in the name of His law to go back to your homes."

The feeble wail of a sick child came from the room above, and the men heard the sound of sobbing.

"There's helplessness and suffering here," said Jane. "There's two helpless little children and a woman to be considered. There's always some innocent and helpless one to suffer for it when human and divine laws are set aside that men may have what they call 'justice.' I don't know why I didn't think of that before. Because a man breaks one law is no reason why we should break another. Go home and read in this Book of books what the great Lawgiver says about the punishment of the wicked. Go back to your homes, and leave this man to me. Your sins would be equal to his if you did what you set out to do here to-night. Now go home, the last man of you. Let law and order prevail so far as we are concerned."

She closed the door, and no man offered a word of remonstrance. They went away as silently as they had come. Jane went back into the house, and held the sick child in her arms until its little life went out in the gray dawn of the new day.

Job Fyler had been very fond of his "little chap," as he called the little boy that died; and Jane "begun on him," as she said afterward, "when his heart was meller and open to conviction." She read with compelling forcefulness many of the truths from her mother's old Bible, and brought Job to a realizing sense of the harm he was doing to other "little chaps" by selling their fathers' run. His wife's appeals combined with Jane's resulted in a victory for that which was right, and the saloon at the crossroads never re-opened its doors after that night when little Joey Fyler died.



Happy Children on the Farm.

By Emma A. Lentz.

A barn with doors facing southward,
 Broad eaves where the swallows nest,
 Billows of hay, summer-scented,
 Deep stalls where the horses rest;
 Bins rich with grain from the uplands,
 Eggs that were treasures to find,
 Kittens and chickens and children,
 Grandfather busy and kind;
 Swallows and pigeons a-flutter,
 Dogs always ready for play,
 Sunbeams adrift in the rafters,
 Dens hollowed out in the hay;
 Frolics of hiding and seeking,
 Musical patter of rain,—
 Oh, the delightings of childhood!
 Would we might find them again!

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Farmer's Boy

You ask about that boy of mine,
An' what his inclination is?
Why, stranger, can't you read the sign
That's writt' acrost that youngster's
pliz?
He's such a master hand to shirk
That sometimes I can most admire
him!
An' lazy—if you gave him work
He'd help you make a choice to fire
him.
His mother says he's outick to learn—
That when he's foolin' out o' doors
He's makin' poetry to burn—
But watch him fool at doin' chores!
His inclination is to be
A something that they call a poet.
Such foolishness don't come from me—
I ain't that kind, nor if I know it.

You see that critter on the wall
There in the frame? Well, that's a
cow.
His mother says he's got a call
To be an artist; but somehow
Tisn't such a gift for him to draw;
There's nuthin' in it to surprise us;
But what that boy is useful for
Is I'd like you to advise us.

When I was young it wasn't so;
Boys had a different trainin' then—
They knew they had to look their work
An' work their way like little men.
There weren't no fine contraptions
known
In them old days for saving labor;
And he who'd finished for his own
Would go and help a friend or neighbor.

You think I'm hard on him? Why,
His mother says he'll turn out grand!
He's just the app'nt of her eye.
But, stranger, when I take a hand—
H-u-s-h! Here she comes. Is that you
ma?
I just was talkin' 'bout our Neddy
So smart, I'm proud to be the pa
O' such a son—oh! dinner ready?

Winning the Way

THESE is no talk talking, Marthy,
The boy can't go. If it was Rob,
now, that wanted to go away I might
think about it; but he is satisfied with
the country school, and as for sending
Will away to school in the village, I
shan't do it."

"Mrs. Elmer, a slight, dark-eyed wo-
man, passed in her search for the rolling
pin that she wanted to use in making
the biscuits for supper.
"Doesn't Will do his share?" she asked
quently.

"Share, yes, but he has always got
his head in some book or paper when
I want him, and he doesn't take half
the interest in the farm that Rob does."
"I know Will loves the books. He
is not naturally a farmer like Robert,
but he is younger, and though I do not
believe that he will be satisfied here
as he grows older, now, he can do a
great deal that you do not give him
credit for."

"Well, that may be, but I fail to see
it. If I thought so I would let him
go. It ain't the money I'm thinking of,
but I don't think Will is trusty enough
to go yet."

The foregoing conversation was one
of many held in the long, low kitchen
of the Elmer farmhouse during that
summer.

The two boys were nearly of the same
age and had finished most of the studies
of the little country school near by.

Rob, as his mother said, was a born
farmer and even now he understood
much of the farming as his father con-
ducted it. But Will was different. He
would do the chores but every evening
found him with a book and Mr. Elmer
was a man who cared little for books
or papers, and outside of a chosen few
thought them entirely unnecessary. His
wife was fond of reading and took
great interest in her youngest son's thirst
for knowledge. Again and again she
had tried to persuade her husband to
send Will to the academy at the village,
but the argument, "He ain't trusty
enough," always closed the subject.
"You will change your mind some
day," she now remarked, as she put
the book out into the oven.

"Mebbe, mebbe so," assented her hus-
band.

"Here are the boys now."

Farmer Elmer owned a large farm
and was considered quite wealthy by
his less fortunate neighbors. His farm
of many acres did not lie all together,
but the "north forty," as it was called,
had been bought the previous summer
and was nearly a mile from the farm-
house and barns.

This was used during the last of the
summer for pasture, and twice a day
one of the boys went up to the north
forty and back driving the large drove
of cattle to and fro. This took a great
deal of time and though the summer
days were long there was never much
time to spare, for they kept no hired
help.

One bright August morning there was
an unusual bustle at the old farmhouse.
Early as the sun arose the farmer was
ahead of it this time, for he had sold
some cots the week before to a man
in the city several miles distant, and had
agreed to deliver them to-day.

Unfortunately Mrs. Elmer had been
called away the day before, as her sister,
who lived some miles off, was very sick
and she had gone at once. Farmer El-
mer was much put out this morning for
he did not like to leave Will in charge
of things alone.

"Sister Jane's a fine woman," he re-
marked shortly, "but I wish she hadn't
got sick this time."

"I presume she does too, sir," said
Will, who was standing near.

Farmer Elmer looked kindly down
at Will as he said this and smiled.

"I wish I didn't have to leave you
alone, boy, but I have agreed to go
to-day and Rob will have to help me.
Do you suppose you can get along?"

"I'll try, sir, I think I can."

"Well, I'll trust you then," and they
drove away.

The hours went swiftly by. Will
strained the milk, took the cows to the
north forty and tried hard to remem-
ber all that ought to be done.

He was rather small for his age, and
rather heedless; honest, certainly, will-
ing enough to do the duties, but care-
less in remembering them; thus his
father's remark, "not trusty enough,"
was very true. Yet Will was sadly
grieved by it, as he had chanced to over-
hear it on several occasions.

There was another drawback to
Will's character that sadly troubled his
father. Will was afraid, not of animals,

for he had ridden the wildest colt out
of the place, nor of snakes, for he had
been to the "tip-top" of the highest tree
in the pasture, and as his mother said,
"He was always at the top of some-
thing."

But thunder and lightning were dif-
ferent, for then he always lost control
of himself. All his life he had fought
against this feeling, for to his proud,
sensitive heart cowardice, in any form,
was a disgrace; yet he could not over-
come the feeling of terror that assailed
him in every thunderstorm.

But the sun shone brightly this morn-
ing and the hours went quickly by.
Will looked carefully around to see
that everything was right, for the quick-
ly spoken "I trust you" that morning
had fired his heart with new resolves
to be worthy of them.

When noon came he found the bread
and butter doughnuts and pie where his
mother had left them the day before and
ate his dinner alone. When he had in-
dulgently eating he took "Beautiful Joy"
from the shelf carefully around to see
that everything was right, for the quick-
ly spoken "I trust you" that morning
had fired his heart with new resolves
to be worthy of them.

The afternoon went slowly, hour after
hour crept by and still Will was en-
grossed with his book, his mind on its
contents and far away from his sur-
roundings.

Suddenly a low peal of thunder sound-
ed far away and Will sprang to his feet.
Going to the corner of the house he saw
in the southwest a long, low stretch of
black clouds. Will felt chilled him.
Alone, and a storm coming! Then he
remembered other things—the cattle
were far away and father would not be
at home until late at night.

Then his father's words flashed
through his mind and he quickly fastened
the doors and windows, then started
on a run for the north forty.

He found the cattle near the gate
and soon had them in the bonedraw,
but the storm had been gaining on him
and soon broke in fury. Neighbors called
to him to stop until the storm was
over, but Will knew, that night would
soon come and though every rod seemed
a mile to him his father's words "I
trust you," rang in his ears and he went
on. At last the home was in sight and
soon the cattle were in their warm stalls,
while outside the storm still raged.

Will fed the stock carefully and then
did the milking. When all was done
he crawled to the loft above, dreading
to lose the companionship even of the
dumb animals below. "I did do it,"
he muttered. "Father won't be dis-
appointed this time, anyway," and then
his courage failed him, for the storm
was raging in fury outside.

When Mr. Elmer drove into the yard
some hours later, he saw a great hurry,
for he knew well that the storm had
delayed him and he knew, too, some-
thing of Will's feelings and he felt very
much worried, for fathers do care,
though sometimes we think differently.

He saw that the house was closed and
all was still, for the storm was over
and the stars were shining brightly over-
head.

Then he found the cattle all right,
but no Will was to be seen. At last
Rob found him upon the hay fast asleep,
the drawn face showed the struggle he
had been through, but he was so worn
out that only his father's face over him
in the lantern light of his heartfelt
words, "My boy," awakened him.

"Well, Marthy," remarked Mr. Elmer
to his wife the next evening, for she
had returned during the day, "you might
as well begin to figure on Will's outfit,
for I guess after lay night he'll be
trust him at school for this winter. He
can ride the gray colt—and well, it be-
gins next week, so you will have to
hurry," handing her a roll of bills.
"There is enough to pay his expenses."

In the Kitchen

Two Good Cheese Recipes

COTTAGE CHEESE.—Mother's cottage cheese is considered a treat by all. She first takes two tin sap buckets, half filled with fresh, thick, white soured cream, so thick and solid that it can be cut through to the bottom. These she sets on the fire and pours into each a couple of quarts of hot water. Then she lets them stand until the curd is somewhat stiffened and is separated from the whey. Having ready a stout square of cheesecloth laid over a colander, she pours cheese into the cloth, lets it drain for a few minutes, then gathers up the ends and sides of the cloth and squeezes the curd firmly into a round ball. This takes out all the whey. Then the cloth is opened, the cheese crumbled up and two heaping teaspoons of butter added, also salt to taste, and thoroughly mixed with the curd. Then the cloth is gathered up again and the seasoned curd squeezed together in a firm, round ball, when it is removed from the cloth to a plate. We consider it fine, warm or cold.

BUTTERMILK CHEESE.—After churning, pour the buttermilk into a kettle, and set it on the stove to boil down, stirring it occasionally with a wooden paddle. The kettle can be left on the stove until the buttermilk is half boiled away, then set on the back of the range, stirring often to keep from sticking. When the whey has boiled away and it is thick, pour the cheese out into an earthen dish, and salt to the taste. Sometimes I put salt, pepper and mustard in the "buttermilk

WINDSOR SALT.

PUREST and BEST

BEST FOR DAIRY AND ALL FARM PURPOSES

cheese." Use a round-bottomed kettle, which will not scorch so easily as a flat-bottomed one. Cheese can be made from the whey taken off sweet milk cheese, or the whey from Dutch cheese, by simply boiling it until it becomes thick. Buttermilk cheese is of a reddish color, gives one a keen appetite and will keep from a month to six weeks, according to the weather.

A New Pancake

Soak about 1½ pints dry bread in 2 cups sour milk over night. In the morning

add one beaten egg, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, a pinch of salt and thicken with corn meal. The cakes may be made more delicate by thickening with flour.

Sweet Fruit Pickles

Sweet apples make excellent pickles. Pare and cut in half eight pounds of the fruit, removing the cores. Into a granite-ware saucepan put one quart good cider vinegar, three and one-half pounds sugar, and three ounces ground cinnamon, the latter sewed up in a small cheesecloth bag. Boil the vinegar, sugar and cinnamon five

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A man tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses, much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this is me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "100 Junior Washer."

And, I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But, I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. I sell thousands of them that way already.

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "100 Junior Washer" will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time I mean half not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 42 minutes without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business

for keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "100 Junior Washer" does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And it don't wear! The clothes, nor fray edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "100 Junior Washer" saves every week, for 40 years—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my "100 Junior Washer" what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me, I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold thousands of Washers.

Let me send you a "100 Junior Washer" on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "100 Junior Washer" must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handiest Washer on Earth. It will save its whole cost in a few months in Wear and Tear on Clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll



let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 90c a week, send me 28c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious, I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anywhere. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line to-day and let me send you a book about the "100 Junior Washer" that washes Clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way:

J. E. BACH, Manager of The Bach Specialty Co., Dept. F, 335½ Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Don't delay, write me a post-card now, while you think of it.

See our Exhibit, Implement Building, Toronto Fair

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

minutes, then add the apples and cook until the pressure of a sharp fork meets with no resistance. Then carefully lift out the pieces with a large spoon and fill glass fruit jars previously rinsed with warm water and set in a warm place on the stove. When the jars are all filled with the fruit, pour the remaining syrup into each, until the apples are entirely covered and the jars filled to the tops. Then remove from the stove and screw down the caps, providing each jar with a good rubber. As the fruit cools, give an additional turn or two to the caps, and with the thick edge of a knife press the lower edge of the cap firmly down into the rubber all around. This renders the jar absolutely air-tight. Peach, pear and crabapple sweet pickles are made in exactly the same manner, only it requires a much longer time to cook the latter. For peaches and pears, after paring, stick one or two cloves into each piece.

Apple Preserves

Pare, core and cut into suitable pieces, either sweet or tart apples. Tart apples make the nicest preserves. Make a syrup of one cup of water and a pound of sugar for each pound of apples. Boil the syrup for twenty minutes, then drop in the apples. Simmer slowly until the apples are clear and nicely colored. Flavor with the juice and rind of a lemon. A few pieces of ginger root cooked with the fruit improves the flavor. Do not put apples in sugar over night, as it will cause them to be too hard after they are preserved. After skimming out the apples, boil the syrup awhile longer and pour over the apples. All skum should be removed from any kind of preserve while cooking. To make "apple chop" use the same proportions as for apple preserves, only chop the apples medium fine before putting them into the syrup. Cook and flavor like the preserves. It is very nice.

Some Tomato Recipes

For tomato salad, chill six large tomatoes, slice, place on watercress, sprinkle over with chopped celery, olives, and a little finely chopped onion. Cover with cream mayonnaise, chill and serve cold.

Creamed Fried Tomatoes.—Select smooth, round tomatoes, cut half in two, dip in flour to which have been added salt and pepper, fry in butter, and when brown pour over all one pint of thick, sweet cream. Season to taste and serve hot. The tomato juice and cream make a delicious gravy.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Select perfectly sound tomatoes, remove the pulp, mix with it some chopped green peppers, minced ham and butter; season and fill the cavity, and cover with grated cheese, and bake. Serve with rich cream dressing.

Spiced Tomatoes.—Put into the preserving kettle seven pounds tomatoes that have been peeled and sliced, add three and one-half pounds sugar, one quart vinegar and one ounce each of ground mace, cloves and cinnamon. Mix and cook slowly for three hours. Seal in glass jars. Serve with game.

Simple Cakes

Peanut Cookies.—Cream together two tablespoons butter and one cupful sugar. Stir in three tablespoonfuls milk, three well beaten eggs, two cupfuls chopped peanuts, a saltspoonful salt, and flour enough to make a paste that can be rolled. Cut into small cakes and bake in a moderate oven.

Doughnuts.—Beat well three eggs, and add one cupful sugar, one cupful soda with a cupful sour cream and add to sugar and eggs; then a pinch of salt, one

teaspoonful ground nutmeg and two teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon. Use enough flour to make a soft dough. Cut out and fry in hot fat. Sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over them while warm.

Dutch Cakes.—Take about one pint bread sponge, add to it one pint warm whey, one-half cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter or lard, one heaping teaspoonful salt and one-half cupful raisins. Mix rather stiff with eye flour and place in a warm corner to rise. When light work down to rise again; afterwards roll out

and cut into cakes with a biscuit cutter. Place in pan and leave to rise like biscuit, and then bake.

Ginger Cookies.—One cupful molasses, one cupful brown sugar, two cupfuls sour cream, one cupful butter, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls soda, two tablespoonfuls ginger and sufficient flour to make stiff dough. Cream together butter and sugar, add eggs beaten light, then molasses, cream and soda together, ginger and flour. Roll thin, cut and bake in quick oven.



To make the best Bread you must have the best Flour.

When the dough is flat, sour, heavy, will not rise,—when the bread is soggy, tasteless, indigestible—then you have cheap and inferior flour.

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It is really the only absolutely pure flour you can get.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

LOOSE FITTING ETON JACKET 5104

No wrap ever has attained quite the popularity of the Eton in its many variations. Here is one of its very latest and most attractive forms that is smart in the extreme, yet so simple that it is quite easy to make. In the illustration the material is black taffeta trimmed with a fancy banding and the sleeves are loose, but there is a choice allowed between this style and



6104 Loose Fitting Eton Jacket, 32 to 40 bust.



5105 Surprise Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

the sleeves that are finished with roll-over flare cuffs, while all sewing materials are appropriate for the costume; for the wrap taffeta and Seftian are greatly liked for immediate wear, while with the coming of cooler weather heavier cloth and the like will be in vogue.

The little coat is made with fronts and back and is finished at the neck with a round, roll-over collar. The sleeves are in one piece each, and when used with the cuffs are gathered into bands at the lower edges.

The pattern, 5104, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

SURPRISE WAIST 5105

Surplice styles are always graceful, always becoming, while the chemisettes present an effect of daintiness that in itself is a charm. Almost innumerable models are to be found but none among them is prettier than this one that is tucked to give a tapering effect to the figure at the back and to provide soft folds at the front. Illustrated it is made of ecrú batiste with trimming of embroidery and chemisette of white muslin, but it can be made available for the entire range of appropriate materials, there being almost no limit to its usefulness.

The waist is made with fronts and back and the separate chemisette, which is arranged under them and closed at the back while the closing proper is made invisibly beneath the left of the front. The sleeves are the favorite ones that form full puffs above the fitted cuffs.

The pattern, 5105, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

FIFTEEN GORED SKIRT 5121

The skirt that is smooth over the hips yet flares abundantly and freely below the knees is the one that is the favorite of the present and that may be looked for for many months to come. Illustrated is one of the latest that is cut in a succession of narrow gores, which make it possible to obtain the full effect after a most desirable fashion, while its many lines give a tall and slender effect to the figure. In this instance the material is dark blue molair, but the model is well adapted to all suitings, both to those of the present warm weather and to those of the coming cooler season. Again, it makes a most excellent skirt for wear with odd waists as well as for the coat suit.

The skirt is cut in fifteen gores, which are widened generously as they approach the lower edge, and is laid in inverted plaits at the back.

The pattern, 5121, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

MISSER'S FITTED COAT 5116

There are many occasions for which nothing is quite so well suited as the fitted coat. This one is severe in style and has all the smartness which comes from such cut while it is absolutely becoming to girlish figures and quite simple. In the illustration the material is white serge stitched



5121 Fifteen Gored Umbrella Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



5116 Girl's Blouse with Plaited Skirt, 6 to 12 years.

with belting silk, but while it is in every way to be desired for the immediate season, the model will also be found available for the autumn and for every fashionable suiting as well as for general wear.

The coat is made with fronts, backs and underarm gores and is absolutely plain. At the neck are regulation collar and lapels and the closing is made invisibly by means of a fly. The sleeves are the accepted ones that are full at the shoulders and narrow at the wrists.

The pattern, 5116, is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

THE FARM BOOK OF THE CENTURY

"The Fat of the Land"

Read what some leading agricultural authorities think of it:—

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:—

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practices, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, uncomplaining Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of Ontario farmers being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one never can believe it or accept all the statements to be benefited by it. I believe it will do good to the straight-guy farmer as well as to the city man who longs to change his dusty city office for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ontario, says:—

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which no one in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

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

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

This book recently sold at \$1.30. THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book, bound in paper and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

This new edition is not for sale, being reserved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

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The Farming World
TORONTO

HEAL IN THE HOME

Air, Water and Salt

It is not generally known, or if known, wilfully ignored, that these trine gifts of God are men's most invaluable remedies, but little appreciated. Not only do we find this lack of appreciation among the very poor, but among those from whom we expect better things.

Impure air is as potent an agent of death and disease as is pure air of life and health.

Each breath thrown from the lungs contains impurity sufficient to render two cubic feet or one-half barrel of air unfit for use again.

Think how quickly a room will become contaminated, in ordinary respiration, while the lungs are functioning normally, and yet we have found repeatedly tubercular patients with other members of the family in a small room, with no ventilation. Breathing deeply will accomplish wonders, chest can be expanded and strengthened, lungs developed so that disease germs can find no resting place, thereby purifying the whole system. The exhilarating effect of an exercise of this kind is delightful, yet how many are denying themselves. If because of ignorance are we not largely responsible? As we walk through the streets of our large cities, is it not appalling to see the sunken chests, the careless walk, the distorted bodies of the majority of the people, when that marvelous element, with a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, is waiting to rush in and take full possession of every cell and give life and vigor.

WATER—Somehow the very word refreshes and stimulates. Nature's universal solvent, without which we could exist but a short time, yet if we knew that it was still waiting to do for us, we would grasp our opportunity and make better use of it. A glass of water one-half hour before meal with several between, will keep the digestive system in such good order that purgatives, cathartics and laxatives will seldom be needed. The well-known wet compress is becoming so useful in reducing inflammation that it is largely taking the place of the external use of drugs. Hot water, both externally and internally, has alleviated the pain so quickly that we have felt like shouting "Hurrah" for Nature's supreme remedy. We know or ought to know the importance of the bath, the increased circulation, the exuberance experienced, the palliative effects and the soporific tendency of the warm bath.

As a detergent, as an anodyne, as a laxative and somniferant, water has no equal.

SALT is found normally in the human body in proportion of one dram to pint. Because of this, the saline solution is invaluable in surgical work, in washing out cavities, douching, etc. Salt is preventative, antiseptic, stimulating, antihelmintic, and, in weak solution, non-irritant to open wounds. The use of the saline solution in coriaria and the various ear-throat disorders, has been attended with good results. Rubbing the body with salt during a bath and afterward finishing with a cold plume or spray, renders the system immune from taking cold. Salt baths are

peculiarly valuable for children for the above reason.

Insomnia

Insomnia is often caused by worry, which produces indigestion and inflates the blood vessels of the brain. Under these circumstances, before going to bed the feet should be put into hot water. The object of this is to draw the blood from the head, for when the blood vessels are inflated they press against the skull, the result being either wakefulness or disturbed sleep.

Sometimes wakefulness is from a directly opposite cause, and it is necessary to send the blood to the brain, in which case relief may be almost instantly obtained by putting a pillow under the feet instead of the head and establishing a normal circulation in that way.

The restless brain may nearly always be soothed to drowsiness by massage of the temples and the back of the neck. If with the first signs of sleeplessness some of these simple methods are used many wakeful hours may be avoided.

How Consumption Begins

There is often used the expression that So-and-So's consumption began with a bad cold. This is true, if we mean by that that the cold only acted as a condition which weakened the lung, and laid it open to attack. Colds do not of themselves give us the disease; otherwise we should all be consumptive. When our lungs are healthy the germs we breathe die in them. If the lungs are weak, on the other hand, the germs will find a lodgement, breed and multiply, and so cause the disease. There is one part of our lung which is specially subject to form the breeding place of germs. This is the top or apex of the lung, or the part under the collar bone. The reason why this part is so apt to form the commencement of the disease is because it is not used in breathing to the same extent as the other parts. We really only inflate it when we breathe deeply, so that we get a useful hint here, namely, that all exercises should brace back the shoulders, and favor the filling of the top of the lung will tend to prevent consumption.

A Cure for Indigestion

It would be better for dyspeptics—of whom, in this rapidly-eating and quick-living age, there are always likely to be too many—if they could come to realize what an absolute remedy (in many cases) hot water is. It has been incontestably proved that so far as gastric digestion goes, the mucous membrane of the stomach absorbs no water at all—water flushes it, but it is not absorbed by it, and hot water passes through it far quicker than cold water. This is an important truth, because people with sluggish digestions had far better be helped by having the stomach so cleansed and emptied than left to slowly mal-digest the final stages of a meal through flatulence and suffering and unrest.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

Help your wife—she will appreciate it and you profit by it. Nothing will contribute more to home comfort than the



New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine

—Doesn't mean any talking about it, and you would too if you were its happy possessor. You get it while selling it—a tubful thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. Nothing is so good for Canadian housekeepers. The New Century is certainly the best. Sold by local dealers at \$25. Ask your dealer where to buy it. Send to us for descriptive booklet. THE NEWELL MFG. CO., 118, NORTON ST., CANADA.

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We manufacture medicines for all diseases for men and women. Write immediately for full particulars, sealed. THE MERWIN CO., Windsor, Ont.

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SUNDAY AT HOME

So Blind Are We

So blind are we, dear Lord, we scarce
Thy light from darkness know.
Lead on through all the weary day
Our stumbling feet and slow,
If briars there be, the roses, too,
Will lift their radiance toward the blue.

We cannot understand thy ways
And take thy dearest gifts
As if with evil they were fraught,
Until some dim cloud lifts.
In tears thy tender smiles we drown.
As often as thy grievous wound.

If bitter be the cup we drink,
Help us to bear in mind
The hand that holds it to our lips
Is always wise and kind,
And it, with its deep healing take
With meek thanks, dear Lord, for Thy
sake.

Once was Enough

A learned minister, attending an aged Christian in humble life when in his last illness, remarked that the passage in Heb. 13: 5—"I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee"—was much more emphatic in the original language than in our translation, inasmuch as it contained no fewer than five negatives in proof of the validity of the divine promise, and not merely two, as it appears in the English version.

By this remark he intended to convey to him that in consequence of the number of negatives, the promise was expressed with much greater force in the original language than in the English. The man's reply was very simple and striking:

"I have no doubt, sir, that you are quite right, but I can assure you that if God had spoken only once, I should have believed Him just the same."

The Lovable Christian

A lovable Christian is one who hits the golden mean between easy good-natured laxity on the one hand and stern or uncharitable moroseness on the other. He is sound and yet sweet! He is all the sweeter for living greater force in the sunshine of Christ's countenance. He never incurs suspicion or contempt by compromising with sinful prejudices, nor does he repel people by doing a right-thing act in a churchly or bigoted fashion. The blessed Jesus is our model here as in everything else.

Missionary Progress

In the foreign medical mission field there are now one thousand one hundred and sixty-two hospitals and dispensaries. Two million three hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty patients are treated annually, and six million four hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven treatments given. This makes a brave showing. We may feel that a great deal is being done—but when we learn that there is, as yet, not one medical missionary to every three millions of heathen, we will realize that it is no time to be satisfied, but rather to urge and help forward the work.

"According to your faith be it done unto you." Then to believe little is to have little; to believe much is to have much. Believe fully in God and you have God and all his blessings.

A Prayer

Our heavenly Father, we rejoice that Thou hast been revealed unto us as the giver of all good. We are glad that we realize that Thou art giving to us continuously. Help us, we pray Thee, not only to be thankful for thy gifts unto us, but to live a life of gratitude for them. Teach us how we may show our gratitude by offering to thee our first fruits. By thy Holy Spirit reveal, we beseech Thee, what these first fruits of our lives should be. Grant us the power, our Father, to give unto Thee willingly, for we believe that "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." Forgive our sins and bless us for the sake of Him who is Thy greatest gift unto us—Amen.



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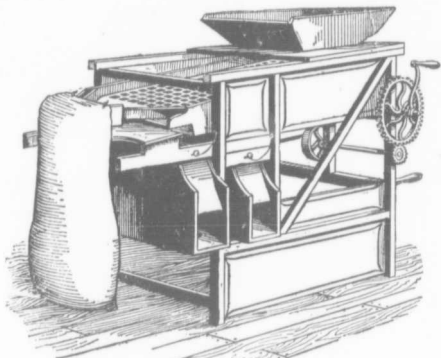
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A Potato Sorter

Digging and Storing Potatoes*

If potatoes have not been affected with late blight or rot the best time to dig them is as soon as the tops have died, if the weather is favorable. Potatoes are usually dug just after the corn is harvested or before the frost becomes severe enough to freeze the soil to a depth of an inch or so. The time of digging is usually chosen as a matter of convenience and, quite irrespective of when the stalks die, as the latter dry up in many places about September 1, and often before, and the potatoes are frequently not dug up until a month afterwards. When the soil is well drained and not wet there is not much danger to the crop by leaving it in the ground for this length of time, but if there is no disease the sooner they are dug up the better.

Potatoes which have been killed by late blight will usually rot as soon as the conditions are favorable, and for this reason a diseased crop is better left in the ground as the tubers which are diseased will most of them show signs of rot before they have to be taken up on account of frost and they need not be picked up at all. If diseased potatoes are dug and stored as soon as the tops are dead, the disease will be almost certain to develop in the pit or cellar and healthy tubers will rot from contact with the diseased ones. It is not good practice to dig diseased potatoes early and pile them in the field. It is better to delay digging as long as possible and then put the potatoes in a cool, well ventilated cellar where the disease may be checked. Potatoes in wet soil should be dug sooner than those in that which is drier

*Extracts from Bulletin 49, by W. T. Macvey, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.



Potato Digger. C. E. F., Ottawa.

and well drained. Every healthy potato will eventually rot in wet soil from 'wet rot', even though they were not affected with the late blight.

Potatoes should be dug in dry weather so that when they are taken to the cellar or store-room they will be perfectly dry. If the tubers are housed when wet the conditions become very favorable for the development of the disease which may affect them and for the rotting of the healthy potatoes from contact with those thus affected.

Where there are large areas to be dug a good potato digger is essential. Not only will a potato digger raise the crop more economically than by a fork or plow but with it the grower is more likely to get his crop dug and picked up while the weather is fine, which is a great consideration. There are a number of good potato diggers now on the market which will dig up and leave on the surface of the soil practically all the tubers.

Next to a good potato digger a fork-like attachment to a plow does the best work. That in the illustration is one used at the Central Experimental Farm with very fair success. The fork is attached to the side of the plow and not to the point, in which it differs from some others. Being attached to the side, it prevents much clogging from the potato tops as the rows can be plowed from the side. There are some potatoes left in the ground even when this attachment is used, but not nearly as many as with the plow. Plowing potatoes out has become quite a common method among farmers since help began to get scarce and it was difficult to get men to dig, but in plowing them out there is always a large number of potatoes left on the ground and the additional labor required to pick up these potatoes which are scattered all over the field is considerable.

The old fashioned yet thorough way of digging with the four tined potato fork is too slow and expensive a method now that good men are difficult to get and wages are so high, but where these do not have to be taken into consideration as good or better work is done by a man than by any implement. A man with a

fork will dig little more than half an acre a day. A good potato digger will dig from three to five acres a day.

STORING

Potatoes should be stored dry in a cool, well ventilated cellar which is perfectly dark. There is no doubt that great losses occur every year from the careless storing of potatoes which are put in wet in comparatively warm and poorly ventilated cellars and piled in great heaps, giving almost ideal conditions for the development of the disease which may be in them and very favorable conditions for rotting. The expense of putting in a good system of ventilation in a cellar would be soon offset by the better condition in which the potatoes would keep, and hence the more profit there would be from them. If it is not considered wise to go to this expense every effort should be made to have as good a circulation about the potatoes as possible. Instead of piling the potatoes against the wall or on the floor, slats should be nailed a little apart about six inches or more from the wall. This will give a circulation of air behind the pile. A temporary floor should be put down about six inches above the permanent floor with cracks between the boards. This will permit air to circulate under and through the pile. Then if the piles have to be made very large, square ventilators of wood made of slats and running from the top to the bottom of the pile could be put in here and there through the pile. Another good plan is to keep the potatoes in large crates made with slats close enough together to prevent the potatoes getting out. The ventilation between these crates would assist very much in keeping the tubers in good condition. Thousands of bushels of potatoes are lost every year when there is disease in the crop by neglecting ventilation. The temperature of the cellar or store-house should be kept at nearly 33 deg. to 35 deg. F., as possible. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing the better. It has already been stated how much the value of the tubers for seed is lessened by sprouting, but they are also much injured for eating. Moreover if the potatoes are held over to sell in the spring, there will be a great deal of shrinkage in weight if potatoes are allowed to sprout. It is important to have some means of letting cool air into the cellar towards spring when it is difficult to keep potatoes from sprouting. The cool air should be let in at night when the temperature is lowest and the cellar kept closed during the day.

Sometimes it is difficult to get all the crop to the cellar at digging time and when this is the case they may be put in piles of forty or fifty bushels and covered with straw with a little earth on top to keep them dry, more earth being put over the straw if the weather becomes cold. If the potatoes are diseased, however, it is not safe to pile them in this way and even if they are healthy piling in the field should be avoided if at all possible, as the crop is much easier to handle afterwards in a cellar than outside in the cold, per-



Potato Digger

haps, inclement weather. If potatoes are found to be diseased at digging time a good plan is to fix up a place in the barn where it is quite dry and where frost can be kept out for a time and spread the potatoes out in as shallow piles as possible. The place should, however, be made perfectly dark, as potatoes soon deteriorate very much in quality if exposed to light.

MARKETING

There is usually more profit, taking one year with another, in selling potatoes as soon after digging time as possible. While occasionally when rot has been bad and the crop short throughout the country and one happens to have perfectly sound tubers, it may pay to hold them over, yet on the whole it is wiser for the grower to sell at a fair price in the autumn as he thus avoids all the anxiety regarding the keeping of the crop and does not take any risk from possible losses.

Some of the varieties of potatoes which are poor quality are freed from blight, hence these are becoming popular with some potato growers. Some of the potatoes of best quality, however, are also freed from blight. We believe that leaving everything else out of consideration it will pay a potato grower to grow varieties of good quality which are equally or more productive than those perhaps a little freer from blight, and spray them with Bordeaux mixture. He would then be in a position to offer the very best potatoes to his customers who would soon appreciate

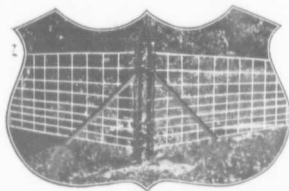
those of better quality. The question of how to market potatoes depends so much on local conditions that it is not considered desirable to go very fully into it here. The practice of the best growers is to sort and bag

the potatoes just before they are ready to market them. Good machines for sorting and removing the sprouts from potatoes can now be obtained, which lessens the labor very much.

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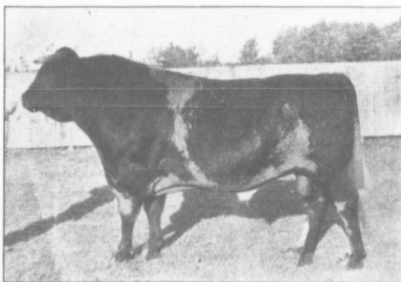
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N.B.—Access to any of the above properties will be granted for the purpose of examination on application to the Firm.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

In the Poultry Yard

Gray Toulouse Geese

Gray Toulouse geese are named for the city in France of that name, where they are extensively bred. In this country they are bred in large numbers by farmers and are fairly well thought of for market purposes. Their flesh is a trifle too coarse and flabby, when compared with some other geese, to be prized very highly for table purposes. They are termed a Christmas goose, as being later in maturing than the others they are, just about right for the holiday time. They are fairly good layers, averaging about 40 eggs in a season.

Toulouse geese are more compact in shape than any other geese and are preferred by many for this reason. The head is rather large and short, and they have a comparatively short bill that is stout at the base; the neck is carried well up and is of medium length. They have a broad back of moderate length, which curves slightly from the neck to the tail; their breasts are broad and deep. The body of the Toulouse goose is moderate in length, broad, and very deep and compact, the more compact the better; and the bird in good condition the belly almost touches the ground. The wings are large, strong, and stout thighs and shanks.

In color of plumage they are a dull gray, without penciling. The head is dark gray and the neck of the same color, which shades to a lighter gray



Pair of Grey Toulouse Geese.

as it approaches the back. The back is of dark gray while the breast is of light gray. The body plumage is light gray, which grows lighter and becomes white on the belly; the white extends back and around the tail, covering the fluffy parts. The primaries of the wings are dark gray or brown; the secondaries are a shade darker than the primaries and the coverts are dark gray. The tail feathers are gray and white, the ends tipped with white. Their eyes are dark brown or red hazel in color, their bills, shanks, toes and webs are of deep reddish orange color.

The standard weight of the adult gander is 20 pounds; adult goose 20 pounds; young gander 18 pounds, and young goose 15 pounds.

A Successful Poultry Raiser's Method Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have only to acres of land, but keep too hens over winter. I also have six good cows and always three or four nice young heifers. In summer I get pasture on Indian flats, about one mile distant, bring cows home every evening and keep them tied in over night. The manure I get by so doing pays for the pasture, and by raising two heifers each year, we have two cows to sell off annually. However, cows are not hens, but I'm telling you all this so you may compare "biddy's" work with the cows. We have a creamer and make good butter, which we sell direct to customers at a good price. We always raise a number of calves, which I kill and take to the city butchers. Besides, the milk

is a great help in feeding my hogs. We keep two good brood sows and always sell from \$50 to \$850 worth of pork each year at a fair profit.

Now, Mr. Editor, the way wife and I manage those cows they are worth \$250 a year to us. But we manage them. We have a fine bank barn where frost never enters, a windmill pumps water up from the river right into the stable. We have everything convenient and comfortable.

WHAT TOO MEN WILL DO. But what do our 100 Plymouth Rocks make for us? Everything we buy and sell is carefully put down, so we are able to tell you pretty correctly. Every hen we have makes \$200 a year. In addition they hatch us out 100 pair of ducks and 200 pair of chicks. It costs us \$100 for feed for 100 hens—this does not include great quantities of sugar beets and milk and other roughness. They have a free range.

SUMMER AND WINTER FEED

In summer we feed good clean wheat, and also what is known as corn feed from the starch works.

In winter we feed great quantities of pumped boiled sugar beets, with meal of some kind mixed through. In the evening, after the hens have gone to roost, I go into the hen house and dig a quart or so of wheat or oats into the chaff on the floor. As soon as they can see in the morning they are scratching it out. If I happen to be near the hen house at times through the day I throw them a handful of wheat among the litter, just to keep them busy. Three times a week during winter I run a good big mess of green home through the bone cutter and give it to them. It is pretty hard work, but the "biddies" stand round the machine in the centre of the hen house singing for all they are worth, and just to show how thankful they are. Sometimes some "biddy" two or three years old will drop an egg right at my feet, just to show how she appreciates her boarding house. I give them two wagon loads of fine gravel from the lake beach twice a year. They eat it all up, every bit of it.

I know some people who keep hens who have no teeth themselves, therefore, when they eat, they must, as the saying is, gum it. But if one is too miserable to invest in grinders for himself, it is a wonderful mistake to try and impose on "biddy's" stomach in like manner. She must have teeth of some kind provided for her, besides many other things for her comfort and cleanliness too numerous to mention.

GETS 35 CENTS A DOZEN

We get 35 cents a dozen for eggs most of the winter. In summer about 17 cents a dozen. When eggs go below 15 cents a dozen we start and pack them away, and do not unpack them until we can nearly double our money on them, as we have the best way in the world for keeping them.

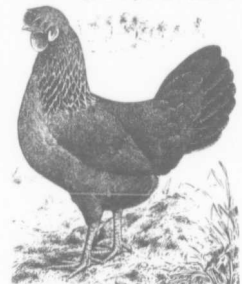
We get a variety of prices for chickens. The early broilers go when worth from 75 cents to \$1.00 a pair alive; the later chicks we kill and sell direct to customers at different prices per pair. A nice pair of fat hens always bring \$1.00 or more per pair. We pick out all the most forward chicks and shut them up in a yard by themselves to fatten.

THE POULTRY HOUSE

Our poultry house is built against the south wall of the bank barn. The east side of the poultry house is a

good stone wall eight feet in height, built against the bank, which is sandy. The south and west sides are of double inch lumber, with two thicknesses of tar paper between. There is a loft above where many hens go to lay and also to set. Tar paper is laid under the shingles of the roof. The building is 33 feet by 20 feet. I am going to put 30 feet more to it soon as possible. There are three large windows in the south and west sides. The nests are arranged at one end.

Roosts and drop board are arranged for handiness and comfort. No floor space is taken up by partitions, nor any useless encumbrance. The dust bath is before one of the windows. The whole place is perfectly clean, floor is simply sand, and after cleaning out, I take half a bushel of air-slacked lime and throw it around, as though I meant to make a dust. I was over to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and bought a 300 egg incubator (a Reliable). I am satisfied that it was a good one for the time, but we make the hens do all the hatching now. By keeping them clean and feeding well once a day, it will not hurt a good Plymouth Rock to



A. P. I. Brown Leghorn hen.

set for nine weeks. You must not neglect her though. Give her a clean sweet nest each time with plenty of air-slacked lime in the bottom. On top of that put a good nest of pine needles or cedar with a handful of sweet hay or chaff. Give her lots to eat and drink and a quiet place to set, and you have the most reliable incubator that is going—one that will hatch 12 eggs out of every 13 sound ones given her.

VALUE OF MANURE

I did not count on the value of the manure. You can reckon that yourself. It is no small item. Some may think I have put cost of feed too low, but those figures are correct.

You must feed liberally if you want eggs in abundance. Do not feed in the way I saw a farmer do the other day. I happened to be with him when he was giving the poultry their evening meal. He had about 50 hens, 3 or 4 turkeys and some geese. What do you think he gave them for supper? Only about half a gallon of dirty oats, hauled off the end of a scoop shovel, along with the remark: "The dashed critters didn't lay an egg all winter." If I were those hens, I would not lay for that kind of board either.

In conclusion, I would say that 100 good hens' well managed in one year's time will put as many dollars in your pocket as five or six average cows.

KENNETH SKINNER,
Credit River Poultry Farm, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Warts on the Teats

"We have a cow which has warts on her teats, which causes her to kick while being milked. Can you give me a remedy for removing them?"—J. T. K.

The best way is to take a silk thread and tie tightly around the neck of the wart. After a few days it will drop off, and when this has occurred, apply a little perchloride of antimony with a feather. If the wart is flat and does not have a neck, scrape the surface with a knife and apply the antimony as directed. If the antimony leaves a wound, have the druggist make a preparation of eight ounces of water, two ounces of catechu, and two drams of carbolic acid. Shake well, and apply a little twice a day. It is best to use a milk tube and draw the milk while applying the treatment.

Mange and Gastric Catarrh

Horse broke out in little lumps all over body, and the hair came out in spots. He seemed very itchy. He then took a nasty cough, and coughed up a greenish slimy stuff. His appetite was ravenous. I tried to physic him and had some difficulty in doing so. I tried oil, then Epsom salts, then glauber salts, without effect. Finally, I had to remove some of the contents of the bowel with my hand. I then gave oil again, and this time succeeded. His excrement had a very strong and offensive smell. He has failed very much, seems dull, and still coughs up the slimy stuff. His teeth were bad; but I had them filed, and have turned him out to grass.—M. C.

There appears to be a double difficulty in this case, mange and gastric catarrh. For the former disease, mix up the following: Sulphur two pounds, lard two pounds, coal oil one pint. Melt the lard and stir in the other ingredients. This is to be well rubbed in all over the horse, not only on the parts visibly affected, but else-

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

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SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing, invaluable as a CURE for

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BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM
SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.
REMOVES
BUNCHES or
BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
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SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.
I can say that I have for the past three years used a case of GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended it to others.—R. D. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.

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where, too. If itching continues after the third day, wash him with soap and water and give him a second dose. The stomach trouble may be cured by giving the following: Powdered sulphate of soda one pound, sulphate of iron three ounces, capsicum one ounce, soda bicarb four ounces. Mix. Give a tablespoonful in each feed.

Barb Wire Cut

Horse got cut on barb wire. Upper part of sore is healing alright but the rest refuses to heal. It discharges a yellowish matter, of which I am sending you a sample.—M. J. K. The purulent fluid received shows that active suppuration is going on in the wound and calls for antiseptic treatment of a vigorous and effical kind. The usual method of a teaspoon of carbolic in half a pail of water may give a strong odor but is too weak to destroy the germs that produce suppuration. Get some antiseptic tablets of corrosive sublimate at your drug store. One of these dissolved in a pint of water will give a solution of 1 to 1,000, which is the usual strength to use, but for the first dressing or two you might double the strength. First wash the part with soap and water, then syringe this solution into every part of the wound and repeat twice daily; finally dust the raw surface with iodoform.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Partnership in Farm

A and B purchased a farm and worked it together for several years. A died recently leaving three children and without making any will. Are his children entitled to his share in the farm or can B claim it all?—R. F. (Ontario).

Where a farm is purchased by two persons as joint-tenants the survivor of them is entitled to the whole farm. The courts are averse to construing a purchase of land by two or more persons as a joint tenancy, and in order to create such a holding it must be clearly stated in the deed that the land is conveyed to the purchasers as joint-tenants. If A and B did not purchase the farm as joint-tenants, they are tenants in common and on the death of A his children become entitled to his share in the farm, subject, of course, to his wife's dower, if he left any wife surviving him.

Horse Through Culvert

I was driving along the public road one night when my horse stepped into a hole in a culvert and broke his leg. I have since learned that the culvert had been out of repair for a long time. Can I recover the price of my horse from the municipality? The council has since replaced the old culvert by a new one.—A. R. H. (Elmira).

It is the duty of the municipal corporation to keep all roads, culverts and bridges within the limits of the municipality in proper repair, and if the corporation fails or neglects to do so it is responsible for any damage which may be caused through such negligence. The Municipal Act provides that notice of all accidents must be given to the corporation within a certain time after

the happening of the accident. If not already given, you should see that this notice is served on the corporation within the time allowed for so doing, or otherwise you may lose your right to claim damages for the loss of your horse.

Hired Man's Agreement

I hired with a farmer for four months, for which I was to receive my board and sixty-five dollars. I have worked with him now about one month, but do not like it, and wish to leave. The farmer says he will not pay me anything if I leave before the end of the four months. If I leave now can I claim wages for the entire time I have worked?—C. P. (Orillia).

You hired with the farmer for a fixed time, for which you were to be paid a certain fixed sum. If you break your agreement and leave before your time is up you cannot claim wages for the time you may have worked.

Clydesdales in Brandon

Brandon, Man., is the centre of a district that has for several years been rich in Clydesdales. The remark has frequently been made, and is probably true, that a larger percentage of really good draft horses are to be found within a given radius of Brandon than can be seen around any other centre in Canada. The heavy horse classes were judged by A. P. Ketchen of the North-West Farmer.

The aged stallion class, though not so large in point of numbers as on some former occasions, was exceedingly strong in point of quality. It is not often that seven as uniformly good stallions are got together in one showing. Nor is it to be wondered at that almost every horse in the tournament had stout champions about the ringside who were firmly convinced in their own minds, and were prepared to prove with mathematical precision, that their particular favorite should be placed at the head of the line. Cairnhill, the Chicago champion of 1903, was finally selected for the premier honors. He is a wonderfully good show horse, possessing lots of substance with good quality and capital action. King's Crest, shown by a Portage la Prairie company, went to second place. He also is a nicely balanced, strong topped horse standing on good legs and feet, and although going a little wide in the front, a very good mover. The well-known Concord came third in the line. He was not shown in quite as good form as usual, and his greatest fault, lack of size, was thereby accentuated; but his strong Clydesdale character throughout, especially in his underpinning, well entitled him to his position. Fourth place went to Graphic, shown by a Meosom company. Two exceedingly good horses, Woodleaf Garland and Nick o' Time were left unplaced. Three-year-olds were also a good class of six entries. First place went to Balcray, shown by Galbraith & Son.

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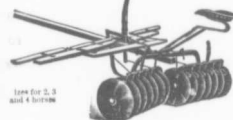
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T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W-2 Elora, Ont.

He is a grand good colt, with lots of scale and quality, and a capital mover. His legs, ankles, and feet are of the very best. He is a strong topped colt, with a short back and strong loin, and has lots of Clydesdale character throughout. Cadet, also shown by Galbraith & Son, was a worthy claimant for second place. He also is a promising colt with

plenty of size and excellent quality, but did not show quite so good in action as Balcray. Black Hail Prince, shown by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., came in for third. This is a showy topped colt of good quality and nice action.

The two-year-old and yearling classes were not so strong in point of numbers, but included some promising youngsters.

Females made a good showing, especially in the classes for brood mares and three-year-old fillies.

The entire exhibit at Brandon gave ample evidence that Manitoba horsemen have not only the necessary foundation stock, but also the requisite skill to produce Clydesdales of high quality.



How Money Multiplies

is the title of our interesting booklet. To those who are desirous of improving their financial position the booklet will surely appeal. Copies mailed free upon application.

New York Stock Department

In keeping with our methods and facilities for making money for our clients we were on the spot with our advice.

The correctness of our information could not well be disputed by those who followed us closely.

Our special advertisements appeared in all the papers, on C.P.R., Pennsylvania Ry., Union Pacific, Ill. Central, and D. & H. The profits made on any one of these during the past few days shows from 5 to 25 points.

We twice gave advance advice of a reaction, and placed everyone in the market at lowest prices.

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This department, being established expressly for the purpose of attending to out-of-town clients, we are prepared to furnish them with all necessary information relative to every detail for profitable trading in the markets, including margins required, commission charges, etc., and will mail free upon application.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

More Banks

As indicated in a recent article, the incorporation and operation of the new banks had brought banking offices into the small towns and villages, which, but for the pressure of their competition, would still be without proper banking facilities. The additional convenience for the farmers. And now again new banks are getting in shape to open for business. The conditions of the Bank Act are not easy for a new bank, as it requires subscriptions of \$500,000 of stock, with at least \$250,000 actually paid up, and in proof of this payment the money must be deposited for a time with the Finance Department. But the conditions of banking competition require more than this, as the sum mentioned is not sufficient to enable a new bank to successfully enter the field of banking in Canada. We therefore see the Northern Bank of Winnipeg seeking stock subscriptions to enable it to start business with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and a rest of \$200,000; the Monarch Bank of Canada, with head office in Toronto, proposing to start with a paid-up capital of \$500,000 and a rest of \$125,000; and the Sterling Bank of Canada opening its books for stock subscriptions of \$1,000,000 and a reserve of \$250,000. The Citizens' Bank, Toronto, is also in process of organization.

An epoch in the financial history of the west will be reached with the establishment of the Northern Bank of Winnipeg and the west have been served by the big banks with head offices in the east, and while not detracting in the least from the great work which these institutions have done in the upbuilding of the west, the time has arrived when there is scope for more banks along this line, and the Northern seems to have seized the psychological moment in the financial life of Manitoba and the west.

Some idea of the growth of trade in the Dominion and the opportunities for new banking facilities can be had from the following figures published in the prospectus:

"The government trade returns for 1903 show that in the past ten years the trade of the Dominion (domestic and foreign) has more than doubled.

"The same returns show that during the same period (1893-1903) the total deposits with the chartered banks increased from \$174,776,222 in 1893 to \$241,097,149 in 1903, and at present these deposits are upwards of \$500,000,000. The total bank assets increased in the same year from \$302,666,715 in 1893 to \$614,543,226 in 1903, and are now in excess of \$725,000,000.

"In the same time the banking capital only increased from \$62,000,349 in 1893 to \$76,453,125 in 1903, and is now only \$81,613,513.

The Monarch Bank of Canada would appear to be looking particularly for city business, as a strong point made in its prospectus is their proposal to open night and day. It is claimed the present banking hours are too short, and thereby the convenience of the banks to the public is much curtailed. This will be an expensive movement. It will practically require two extra staffs of officers simply to keep the institution open at a time when there is very little doing, say from six o'clock at night till nine o'clock in

the morning, for it must be generally known that the officers of a city office are at work from nine in the morning till four, five or six o'clock in the evening, and frequently later. The Night and Day Bank of New York is reported to be a financial success, but that does not prove a demand for similar accommodation here. At any rate we feel sure that our farming friends have such confidence in their banks that they are not likely to wish to withdraw their money at such unbusinesslike hours as, say, two o'clock in the morning.

Prince Edward Island

During the first two weeks in August the weather has been all that could be desired for promoting the growth of the crops. Nearly all the hay was saved in first class condition. One field containing three acres of land yielded 23 loads of good timothy hay. Another farmer had about 45 tons of good hay from 17 acres. The corn grass is growing up nicely. Some fields of grain near the city are ripening fast. Corn looks excellent. Farmers find it necessary to give the potato beetles frequent doses of Paris green. Turnips are looking well. There is very little pork in the city at present.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qt. per lb., 6 to 9c, small 8 to 12c; lamb per lb., 8 to 10c; butter per lb., 20 to 22c; eggs per doz., 16 to 17c; string beans 4c per lb.; peas per qt., 12c; black currants per qt., 9 to 10c; gooseberries per qt., 5 to 6c; blueberries per qt., 5 to 6c; cherries per qt., 15 to 18c; hay per cwt., 33 to 40c; oats per bus., 55 to 60c; old potatoes per bus., 25c, new \$1; pork per lb., 7c; fresh codfish (scarce) 10c to 12c each; mackerel, 10c each; chickens per pair, 40 to 60c.

Mr. E. L. Head, formerly manager of the Hillsborough cheese factory, has been appointed manager of the Hopeton pasteurized milk factory.

Cattle shipments so far this year from Charlottetown, by the Princess and Black Diamond line of steamers to provincial ports, and to Newfoundland, are well in excess of last year's shipments, and it is said that better quality of cattle have never left the island. This is encouraging.


The July fruit crop report, issued by the Fruit Division Department of Agriculture, says that the fruit conditions have changed for the worse considerably since the last report. The falling off in the prospects is greatest in plums and apples. The report for District 8, P. E. I., says: "The apple crop is lighter than for many years, and it is doubtful whether there will be a very large surplus for export. Plums promise a half crop."

There was a fair attendance at the meeting of the cheese board on Aug. 12. The usual telegrams of prices failed to come to hand. The cheese boardled was as follows: St. Peters 6c, Orwell 12c, Dundas 6c, Stanley Bridge 21c, Cornwall 9c, Lakeville 10c, Red Point 6c, New Perth 10c, Vernon River 10c, East River 5c, Kensington 14c, Haylebrook 9c, Red House 7c. At 10:50, the following were purchased by Carvell Bros., St. Peters, Dundas, Stanley Bridge, Cornwall, Lakeville, Vernon River, East River, Red House.


A hen belonging to Mrs. George Ledwich of this city laid an egg recently which measured 8½ inches around lengthwise, girthed 6½ inches and weighed 4½ ounces.

We are informed that the apple crop will only be about quarter of last year.

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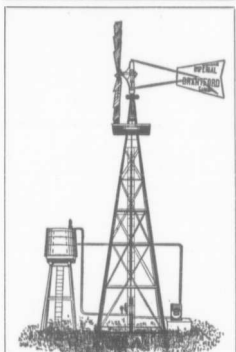
Sept. 2, 1905 Main Line Toronto to Sarnia and stations north (except north of Carleton Place and Toronto on North Bay Section).

Sept. 4, 1905 From all points Toronto and east to and including Sharbot Lake, and Kingston, and north of Toronto and Welland Junction, on North Bay and Midland Divisions.

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Baron Sterling, champion Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago, 1904. Exhibited by Graham Bros.

CLAREMONT, August 24th, 1905.

To the Carnefac Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs—We have fed Carnefac since April last, and find it gives us entirely satisfactory results in conditioning our Hackneys and Clydesdales. We can safely recommend it as a safe and reliable tonic.

Yours faithfully,

GRAHAM BROS.

Breeders and Importers Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.



Winner championship, Toronto, 1904. Owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne.

EAST BELKIRK, MAN., July 8, 1904.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs—It affords me great pleasure in giving a testimonial in favor of your Carnefac Stock Food. We are using it this summer to our show herd that we purpose exhibiting at the Dominion and Brandon fairs, and I comment it as the best stock food I have yet used. I have had the privilege of visiting a great many of the leading stock farms in Manitoba and in Ontario, and I find the majority of stockmen speak very highly of it.

JAMES YULE,

Manager Sir Wm. Van Horne Farm.



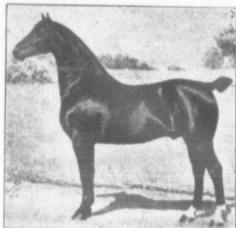
Champion Bacon Hog, Guelph, 1903.

POWER CARTER, June 26, 1905.

Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto.

Dear Sirs—I have used Carnefac Stock Food for my herd of Yorkshire swine, and think there is nothing can beat it. My first acquaintance with Carnefac was when recommended by a breeder to use it for a number of hogs I had suffering from a severe cough. The result was a speedy and permanent cure. This alone established my confidence. I have since used it extensively in feeding, fitting for the show ring, etc., and always with the best results. I am, yours faithfully,

R. F. DUCK & SON.



SAXON

WAVEBLY FARM, BOWMANVILLE, ONT., Oct. 25, 1904.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg and Toronto.

Gentlemen—We have been using Carnefac Stock Food for the past six months, and I take much pleasure in telling of the wonderful results we have experienced since we commenced to use it. Our Hackney horses, led by SAXON, being prize winners at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., require and get, beside the best possible attention, the best possible diet, and this necessarily guides us in our selection of either Stock Food or Condition Powder. We first used Carnefac for some horses that had the distemper, with the result that it kept their stomach in splendid condition, and that they kept feeding as the disease was thrown off quickly and the horses did not go back in condition.

To owners of high-class horses we can cheerfully recommend Carnefac.

(Signed) ROBERT BEITH

Per DUNCAN BEITH, Mgr. of Farm and Stock.

ROCKLAND, ONT., March 25, 1905.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs—

We have been using your Stock Food for two years, and have found it all that we could ask for. Since we commenced to use we have had no trouble with things that we were crowding getting off their feet. We never think now of feeding calves without it. It seems to regulate the stomach and bowels and to prevent scours. We have also tried it on a few horses that were out of condition, and it is surprising how soon they commenced to gain.

Yours truly,

JOS. W. BARNETT,

Manager for W. C. Edwards & Co., Pine Grove Stock Farm.



Bred by W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.



Champion Berkshire Sow, 1904. Imported by W. H. Durham.

The Carnefac Co., Toronto, Ont.

ISLINGTON, August 13th, 1905.

I have used Carnefac for my herd of imported and home-bred Berkshire swine, and I am highly pleased with its results. I find it of the greatest value in fitting for the show ring, and any one visiting my herds will be convinced of its merits.

W. H. DURHAM

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.

Head Office—Winnipeg, Man. Branch—Toronto, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carnefac Stock Food Carnefac Poultry Food Carnefac Worm Powders

MADE IN CANADA

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

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.

Farming World Man on the Wing

It is now over twenty years since the names of Messrs. Lavin & Richardson, of Harrison, Ont., first became identified with the interests of the Clydesdale horse in Canada. In those days the owners of such improved and typically modern horses as Tryme, a horse whose stock is noted to this day for his blink and action; Capitulat, Hover "a Blink, and others. They are today in the business more extensively than ever and at the present time own some half-dozen imported Clydesdales. Particularly to be noticed is a horse of good size and outstanding quality in Sign of Riches, now 5 years of age, a get of the champion premium horse of Scotland, Hiawatha. His dam is by McVicar, a son of the immortal McGregor. Sign of Riches is a light bay with a few white hairs, white face and legs. Sweet and symmetrical, well turned and well knit in bodily conformation, he stands on a set of irrefragable legs and feet which he can also handle in a very attractive manner. Royal Norman (10885) is a large drafty fellow, dark bay in color with white points. He is stylish and rangy, with heavy bone and great underrunning. He is a son of the Duke of

Rothsay; dam by Mayflower (13091), he by Royal Mail. McAiries, a beautiful lay, with white points, a clear-cut, sweet and symmetrical Clyde as one often meets. He is a son of Montrose Mac and his dam was the show mare Maid of Airies by Mains of Aires. Baron Watson, a good black two-year-old of great promise, was one of their last importations. He is a get of Hill-head Chief, dam by Sir Everard. Torrance, a large, drafty, brown 4-year-old is a kind to suit the demand for size as he will when in condition scale over a ton. He is a get of McGregor's Best, dam by Mains of Keir (8834).

Mr. Wm. Hay, the well known breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, of Tara, Ont., has this year at the head of his herd Scottish Knight, a fine red and white bull bred by Mr. Russell, of Richmond Hill, sired by Fitzstephen Forester (imp.). His dam is of Mr. Russell's famous Isabella strain. At the present time Mr. Hay has to offer a splendid young roan bull, 11 mos. of age, sired by his herd bull Village Ingraham, dam Snowbird, by imp. Orange Duke. A good grower, red, 9-month-old bull by same sire, dam Crimson Queen, by Uriah =1863=; a lovely

cow, Diamond Lady, has to her credit an exceptionally sweet 8-mos. roan heifer. Mr. Hay has added to his stable the fine young Clyde stallion Baron Hoordston, a well turned and flashy son of Baron's Pride, dam by the good horse Royal Garry, g.d. by Flashwood. His older Baron's Pride stallion, Kelvinside, is fulfilling expectations as a breeder and has three fine representatives of the breed to his credit in his own stables.

Mr. Neal Dow, of Tara, can show the visitor to his farm a herd of Shorthorn cattle of whose appearance no breeder could fail to be proud. Big, roomy, breezy, and sweet fleshed cows, nursing calves as luscious as one would wish for, constitute the herd whose breeding is good and whose individual merit speaks volumes for their recommendation to the purchaser. Mr. Dow has only a limited number of young stock to offer as he has met with a rather keen demand and ready sale.

Mr. Jos. Marshall, Jackson P.O., Ont., has a fine large herd of Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle which are this year showing up in fine shape, and prospective purchasers will find a very large selection of young breeding stock to choose from. Mr. Marshall is also a breeder of fine thoroughbred and standard bred horses and Shropshire sheep.

Mr. H. M. Stockton, Redgrove P.O., is fast coming to the front as a breeder of improved Yorkshire swine. At the present time he has at his farm fifteen head of imported and two home-bred sows selected from the pens of Mr. D. C. Platt, of Millgrove.

Long known as breeders and importers of high class Oxford Down sheep, the firm of Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., are still holding their high place and can show a flock of wonder-

Breeders, Attention!

ON OCTOBER 5th, 1905—WE WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the farm, 2 miles from Columbus, Ont., our entire stock of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses, consisting of 61 head. A few Yorkshire Swine will also be offered. Sale to commence at one o'clock sharp. Parties coming by train will be met at Myrtle Station.

For further particulars apply to

L. FAIRBANKS, Auctioneers.
G. JACKSON

E. Tink & Son, Columbus, Ont.
PROPRIETORS.

CLYDESDALES

I have just landed a shipment of imported Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions. In making this shipment my aim has been to bring the very best that I could buy, and nothing inferior. Those wishing a stallion combining breeding, size, quality and action, will find it to their interest to come and visit my stables at the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, or at their home at Markdale, Ont., C.P.R. station.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

fully fine animals, superior in mutton type and early maturity, and this in spite of the fact that several exhibitors in the United States have drawn heavily on them for their show pens; a shearing ram dropped in March that will scale 250 lbs. and a full brother ram lamb dropped in March that will scale 150 lbs., are a representative pair of prospective herd leaders. During the past year the firm have handled over 300 head and have at the present time about 200 head of Oxford sheep.

Until recently a member of the latter firm, Mr. Thos. Arkell has commenced operations on his own account, and has collected around him a fine flock of Oxford Down sheep, and it is a safe conclusion that he will in the near future win a reputation such as the older firms have for so long maintained. Parties desiring something in his line can apply with confidence to Mr. Thos. Arkell, of Teeswater, Ont.

George B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont., is fast winning repute as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The foundation of his herd is a grand Scotch-topped cow English Lady, by imp. Governor General. She has proved a grand breeder and her progeny, which are numerous, are of a remarkable quality. Mr. Armstrong has always selected the best bulls obtainable and has this year imported two, now in quarantine, from his uncle, the noted Clyde and Shorthorn breeder, John Kerr, of Red Hall, Wigtou, England. One of these, Eden Mint roan is a grandson of Silver Mint (79968), dam by Oxford Magic (63995). The other, a big light roan, is sired by Jeweller (81343), dam 1,619, by Dainty Baron (70229).

Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont.

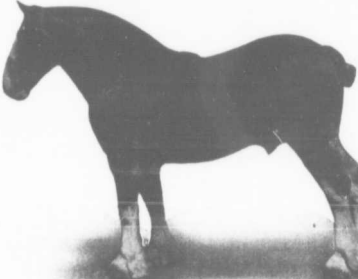
long and popularly known as one of Ontario's shrewdest live stock men, has to offer for sale choice breeding stock from his large and carefully selected flock of Shropshire and Cotswold sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. He has at the present time a flock of about two hundred sheep, comprising about sixty head of shearing Shropshire ewes selected from the most carefully bred stock in Canada, forty-two shear and forty ewe lambs, with thirty head of ram lambs. The flock is headed by the pick of Mr. R. Miller's last year's importation. There are about forty Cotswold ewes with about twenty-five lambs and a number of shearing and two shear rams. A herd of forty head of choicely bred Shorthorn cattle, representing such strains as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flowers, Meadow Flowers, Symes and Lavinas, and headed by that imported Heatherwick R. bull Royal Archer. A number of fine young breeding animals for sale. In Clydesdales Mr. Bright has at the present time 6 fine young Canadian-bred fillies, together with 5 imported fillies, among whom are the good 2-year-old Royal Nannie, sired by Royal Champion, the yearling filly Diana, sired by the grand breeding horse Argosy (11247) and with six recorded dams to her credit. Rosalea is a fine three-year-old brown with white marks, sired by Boghall Mac (11276), dam by Prince of Millfield, and with five recorded dams. Miss French is also a fine brown, three-year-old, sired by that great breeding horse Acme. Glenhoig Lass is a nice light brown yearling sired by the good premium horse Gay Everard, and with six recorded dams,

sired by such noted stallions as Royal Patriot, Prince Rosemont, Sir Erskine, St. Lawrence and Admiral. Those desiring something in the breeding line can obtain from Mr. Bright goods of the kind which reputations are built on.

Ottawa Fair

The Central Canada Fair at Ottawa, Sept. 8th to 10th, will this year far excel any previous exhibition given at the Capital, of the high standard of merit though all have been. The enlarging of the grounds, new buildings, special inducements to exhibitors and a choice offering in every line to visitors, justify the foregoing statement. Those who have never been at Ottawa Fair, therefore, should not fail to attend this year if they wish to enjoy both a profitable and pleasant outing. For the benefit of those who desire information regarding Ottawa's undoubtedly great Fair, it may be said that the grounds of the association are now over seventy acres in extent and the buildings modern in every respect. The new structures this year include a magnificent dairy building that will meet all requirements. Moreover, special exhibits have been secured and a grand program of attractions booked, towards making the Exhibition the best ever held, and one that will satisfy the people from every district that will attend the fair this year in largely increased numbers. The program outlining the many splendid features of the Fair has been issued and will be forwarded upon application to the secretary, Mr. E. McMahon, 26 Sparks St.

SMITH & RICHARDSON Importers of High Class Clydesdale Horses



Baron Gartley, Champion, Spring Stallion Show, 1903. Fourth prize winner.
Glasgow, Premium Show, 1904.

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

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

OSHAWA STA., G.T.R.

MYRTLE, C.P.R.

Mr. Platt's Sale of Fillies

The fillies comprising the last importation made by Mr. W. D. Platt, and sold by auction at the Hamilton stock yards on August 23rd, were of an exceptionally good quality and were brought out in fine condition. The prices obtained scarcely equalled the average reached on former occasions, the average for the 60 head being \$246. The highest price paid was \$400, which mark was reached by two fillies, one a grand drafty three-year-old of the quality kind, Miss Stewart, by Acme, was purchased by George Brown, of Molesworth, and the other Miss Gilbert, a good flashy Prince Thomas filly, went to J. D. Ferguson, of Mapleton. The following is the list:

Triby, 4 years, R. Miller, Stonnville, \$360.
 Miss Turner, 3 years, J. Calder, Glanford, \$380.
 Maud, 2 years, S. Fremlan, Goderich, \$250.
 Miss Liddle, 2 years, P. Smith, Scotland, \$275.
 Royal Nanny, 2 years, J. Bright, Myrtle, \$190.
 Ophelia, 2 years, G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, \$200.
 Lady Mark, 2 years, J. McCallum, Iona, \$220.
 Kate of the Street, 2 years, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, \$195.
 Perdita, 2 years, G. A. Brodie, \$220.
 Rosalind, 2 years, A. D. Schmidt, Elmire, \$185.
 Beatrice, 3 years, G. A. Brodie, \$235.
 Miss Bell, 2 years, G. A. Brodie, \$155.
 Celia, 2 years, C. Rankin, Wyebridge, \$235.
 Dorothy, 2 years, R. McNichol, Weston, \$210.

Hermia, 2 years, A. Dawson, Canamington, \$250.
 Oriana, 1 year, G. A. Brodie, \$175.
 Olindo, 1 year, A. Dawson, \$185.
 Phyllis, W. Lyons, \$180.
 Blue Bell, R. Geddes, \$185.
 Diana, 1 year, John Bright, Myrtle, \$200.
 Cassandra, 1 year, J. L. Clarke, Norval, \$195.
 Miss Marshall, 2 years, J. Morton Harris, \$205.
 Matchless, 2 years, J. McDonald, Molesworth, \$210.
 Marianna, 2 years, G. A. Brodie, \$200.
 Gaiety, 2 years, Adam Dawson, \$300.
 Melba, 3 years, R. Amos, Guelph, \$240.
 Lady of Allison, 1 year, G. Belton, Thorndale, \$275.
 Miss Allison, 1 year, J. Young, \$285.
 Rosalea, 3 years, J. Bright, \$375.
 Miss Allison, 3 years, J. M. Gardhouse, \$410.
 Miss Jackson, 2 years, S. M. Culver, Simcoe, \$210.
 Miss Stewart, 2 years, George Brown, Molesworth, \$400.
 Miss Cooper, 2 years, J. Young.
 Miss French, 3 years, J. Bright, \$265.
 Miss Morton, 2 years, J. D. Ferguson, Mapleton, \$300.
 Jennie Shaw, 3 years, R. Miller, \$255.
 Draffan Rose, 1 year, W. J. Evans, Iona, \$175.
 Achusla, John Isaac, Markham, \$200.
 Miss O'Neil, 1 year, Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, \$230.
 Glenbow Lass, 1 year, J. Bright, \$175.
 Celia, 2 years, W. J. Evans, \$205.
 Peggy Paterson, 2 years, G. A. Brodie, \$235.
 Martha, 3 years, Marshall Lyons, Dundas, \$315.

Miss Gilbert, 3 years, J. D. Ferguson, \$200.
 Gip of Hollock, 4 years, H. A. Drummond, Millgrove, \$250.
 Queen of Hillock, 2 years, W. Pearson, Hamilton, \$250.
 Gipsy 4 years, G. A. Brodie, \$200.
 Young Jessie, 2 years, W. Pearson, Hamilton, \$215.
 Flower Girl, 1 year, R. McNichol, \$170.
 Black Queen, 2 years, J. M. Gardhouse, \$255.
 Olivia, 2 years, A. McQuillan, Guelph, \$300.
 Julia, 1 year, J. M. Gardhouse, \$160.
 Miranda, 2 years, A. McQuillan, \$225.
 Royal Kate 2 years, H. A. Drummond, \$250.

Graham Bros' Importation

The well known firm of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., has been represented in Scotland for the past month by Mr. Tom Graham, who sailed by the "Laconia" on Saturday last with a very fine shipment of Clydesdales. He had, of Clydesdales, 16 head. Ten of these were stallions, one was the superb filly foal by Majestic, which won the championship at Kirkcubright on Friday last as the best bred by exhibitor, and the remainder were well bred fillies. Among the last named was Mr. Jas. Phillip's two-year-old filly by the H. and A. S. champion horse King of the Roses. She gained second prize at Castle-Douglas this spring, and was first at Kirkcubright last year. Her sire bred grand stock, including among them Mr. George Calder's celebrated prize gelding mule Music, and Mr. Wm. Clark's great gathering which won

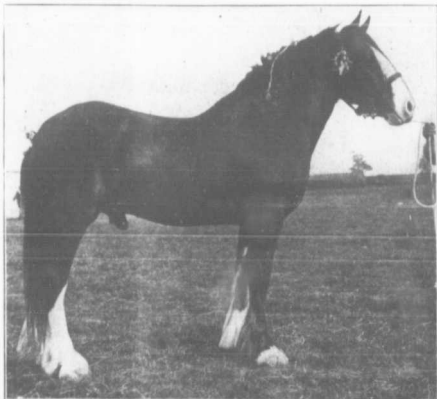
The Cairnbrogie Clydesdales

Imported

by - - -

**GRAHAM
BROS.**

have stood
at THE TOP
of ALL
CANADA'S
LEADING
SHOWS.



Clydesdale Stallion, Refiner, First Prize and Champion at the Royal Show in 1904. Photo taken as a 2-year-old. The above stallion is included in our last importation.

Our latest
importation
includes a
shipment of
the best
blood and
breeding in
Scotland,
champion-
ship winners
at The Royal
and other
Shows.

Our Horses will be at stables on the Exhibition Grounds, at Toronto, or at Claremont, P.O. and Station, C.P.R.

many first prizes this season, and stood second at the Highland. A second filly is a yearling by Baron's Pride, out of a Macgregor mare, and own sister to Mr. St. Clair Cunningham's Chapel-bred yearling filly which stood first at Ayr when a yearling. A third is an uncommonly well-bred Bionnie three-year-old by Baron's Pride (1922), out of a King of the Forest (170) dam. She was 1st at Kirkcudbright on Friday, as well as winner of many other prizes. Yet another prize winner is included in the two-year-olds by the prize horse Rozelle, herself winner of second prize at Dumfries ten days ago. These are all, without exception, of outstanding excellence and pedigree. Their showyard successes speak for themselves. The stallions are a grand lot, in which are included many prize winners, although the best of them, the two-year-old Baron Wallace (12273), own brother to Baron's Chief, has not yet been shown. He is a great colt of outstanding merit, and likely to make a sensation. Woodend Gartly (10693), the sire of Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's first prize mare at Perth, and a great sire, is responsible for several colts and one filly, and some of the best out of dated sons of the champion sire will be recognized in Reiner (12301), the champion at the Royal in 1904, and Baron Alister (11595), first at Ayr, and the Lesmahagow premium horse in 1904. Baron's Chimie is a promising yearling by the H. and A. S. first prize horse Prince of Blackon (10837), whose produce have been grand sellers. Others are by the strong big horses Stately City and Pleasant Prince, and a very nice two-year-old is the Royal Baron, a noted winner, which was first at Ayr in 1903. The dam of this colt is by Macgregor—Scottish Farmer.

Robert Beith's Importation

Many mouths have waned since Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., first began to ship Clydesdale horses. He was in the company which sailed a week ago, his contribution consisting in the Clydesdale line of four fillies. He had several Hackney stallions of high class merit. His four fillies were got by the Kirkcudbright premium horse Peerless (10832), the noted Baron Briton (10678) (2), own brother to the celebrated Casabianca, which won the Glasgow Cup twice, and that very successful breeding horse Woodend Gartly (10693), which won first at Ayr when a three-year-old. Their dams are well-bred descendants of the noted Baronie Scotland (1076), which gained second prize at the H. and A. S. show in 1878, and the big prize horse Knight of Lothian (180). Altogether there were shipped last week 54 head of choice bred horses—Scottish Farmer.

A New Clydesdale Importer

Mr. Thomas Mercer is one of a family having their headquarters at Markdale, Ont., who are engaged extensively in the pedigree stock trade in Canada. They handle Shorthorns in great numbers, and in visiting the Shorthorn herds of this country Mr. Thomas Mercer has developed a keen interest in Clydesdales. He sailed from Glasgow last week by the Allan line with eleven horses, colts and fillies, forming the constituents of the pedigree. He had four stallions from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel Dumfries; a filly of excellent breeding from Mr. A. W. Law; Mains of Sanquhar, Forres; and

"CLYDESDALES" "HACKNEYS"

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

T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

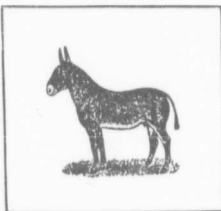
International Importing Barn

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, English Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Mammoth Cattle and Spanish Jacks.

BARN: Half mile from C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations, Weston. Nine miles west of T. Eaton & Co.'s store, Yonge St., Toronto. Take Dundas Street car to Toronto Junction and transfer to Weston Street Railway. From end of Weston Street Station, 3 minutes walk to barn.



JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS,

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

Farms 3½ miles from Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

CLYDESDALES

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

MESSRS. LAVIN & RICHARDSON

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

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

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

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

ABSORBINE

Removes the Inflammation and Swell, Restores the Circulation in any Bruise or Thickened Tissue, without blistering, removing the hair or laying horse out. Pleasant to use, clean and odorless. 50¢ per bottle delivered. Book 12-18 Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Bunions, Corns, Chilblains, Sprains, Etc., quickly. Genuine mfg. only by

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



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in tons and carlots. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto**

two colts and four fillies from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. Mr. Law's filly was got by the Glasgow premium horse Royal Carrick (10270), which also won second prize

as an aged stallion at the H. and A. S. Show at Inverness, and the dam of the filly was the renowned Galloway Cup winner Prince of Kyle (7155). The four horses bought from Mr. Crawford are strong, thick, well-ribbed horses got by The Dean, a well known son of the champion Royal Gartly (6844); Acme (10485), a well known prize winner and a thick, gray-ribbed horse, which has left high-class stock in Lanark district; Hillhead Chief (10774), an exceptionally good big horse which leaves selling stock; and Clan Chattan (10527), the Glasgow premium horse, and sire of the H. and A. S. champion horse of this season, Royal Chattan. The breeding of these four stallions is first class. Two two-year-old fillies bought from Messrs. Montgomery were got by Moneycorn, a handsome black horse which thrice was awarded the Glasgow premium; another was by Mark Sturdy (10811), a well bred horse on both sides, and a fourth by Lothian Moustrooper (10375), a well-known breeding horse in Cumberland, descended from the invincible Moss Ross (6203). Two colts were got respectively by Rose Crown (11156), and Montrave Sentinel (10694), a noted H. and A. S. first prize horse. One of these colts is out of a Darnley mare, and, as such, is invaluable, as Darnley mares have now become exceedingly scarce. The other is out of a mare by Darnley's Last (6663), whose name tells his history. He was first at the H. and A. S. Show at Dundee in 1890 as a three-year-old. Mr. Mercer has made a good beginning, and we trust he may long continue in the export trade—Scottish Farmer.

Smith & Richardson's Clydesdales

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., have just landed their latest shipment of Clydesdale stallions, and their prices, now preparing for the showing campaign, are once more one of the strongest points of attraction in the Province of Ontario for the fancier of that most valuable and invaluable of all the equine race, the Clydesdale draft horse. At the head of their stable, and looking a far better horse than ever is the champion of last spring stallion show at Toronto, Baron Garty (11601). He is now a fully developed horse and looking fit to go in any company. This horse a year ago took fourth place in a strong class at Glasgow, is sired by one of Baron's Pride's best breeding stallions, Casabianca, and his dam is by the equally famous Royal Garty (9849). Baron Black, now three years of age, is one of the good ones and is a horse whose development since his importation a year ago is little short of phenomenal. Of great scale, he is at the same time very flashy and well turned, with lots of bone and every evidence of extreme soundness and energy. He is a son of Baron's Pride, dam by the famous Flashwood, full brother to the immortal McGregor, and a horse which himself was one of the highest priced horses which ever changed hands in Scotland. Flashwood was also one of the heaviest horses of his day, scaling when full grown 2,500 lbs., and it is from horses of such scale and undoubted quality that sires able to impart size to their offspring are produced. Blacon Prince (12486) is a fine bay horse with a white blaze, feet and white strip in face. He is sired by the Pride of Blacon, dam by Prince of Rosemont (9992). He is a thick-set compact horse of the approved Canadian type, as smooth as an apple, with grand feet and bone and a good mover. Lucky Ronald (12664) is a big heavy bay, face and near hind foot white. He is sired by Montrace Ronald (11121), dam by Crown Them All (9517). He is a stout upstanding horse, with fine clean hard bone, as flat as a knife blade, and he is a remarkably fine mover. Baron Fife is a good two-year-old by Baron's Pride, dam by Lord Eskine. He is bay in color with four white feet and strip in face, and a good upstanding rangy fellow, but very smooth and stylish, a fast and true goer, standing on feet of the best kind. Celtic Prince, vol. 38 (c.s.b.), is a handsome and promising black who looks sensational enough with three white feet and nice strip in his face. He is perhaps the only son of the grand prize winner, the premium Baron's Pride colt. Everlasting, that has ever been imported to Canada. He is as well bred on his dam's side as his sire's, she being from the noted showing champion Hiawatha. He is one of the most promising kind, combining size with fine quality, of a very growthy appearance, set on legs of iron, and feet like butcher's blocks. Low Lynn (12663) is also a very promising black with four white feet, now two years of age, a son of the good horse Montrace Dauntless (11119), dam by Hiawatha. He is a very large and drafty looking colt, nicely turned and active. Drumbrule Chief (vol 28) is a very large two-year-old, light bay color with white feet. Of great size for his age, and lacking all appearance of maturity, he is yet a colt built on the grandest lines, with grand feet and legs very heavy and clean flimsy bone and as symmetrical in his underpinning as if they were of cut glass. He is a colt of great promise indeed. He

NOTICE

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

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

is a son of Primate, dam by Life Member. Democrat is a good sized smoothly turned bright bay by the good horse King of Roses. King Victor is a good, drafty Canadian-bred, now two years old. He is a get of King's Cross, a full brother to Baron's Pride. Silver Click—5308—is a nice bay yearling, sired by the good Baron's Pride stallion Kuler. Imported two years ago. Any one wanting a good satisfactory stallion can find what they want at the stables of the Columbus farm.

Big Sale at Fenelon Falls

The reader's attention is called to the announcement elsewhere made in the number of an auction sale by the well known firm of G. Duggall, Brandon & Austin, of Fenelon Falls, Ont. In dissolving partnership, this firm have decided to offer at auction sale their entire property, consisting of a fine two hundred acre farm situated on the outskirts of the town of Fenelon Falls. This farm is well fenced, well built, having a fine bank barn capable of housing eighty head of cattle and horses. An unfailing spring creek runs through the pastureland, which is well supplied with shade, the soil is a clay loam, and the whole farm an ideal one for a dairy, grazing or stock breeder's farm. The buildings are lighted with electric light from the town and the farm situated close to school and other town facilities. Besides this are to be sold the millsite in the town of Fenelon Falls, consisting of a large frame building, together with out-buildings, stables, etc. Power can be obtained from the municipal power plant and conditions for making the property the site for a manufacturing plant are very favorable. There will also be sold the island known as Grand Island, situated some five miles distant, in the beautiful Kawartha lakes, within a half mile of the beautiful summer resort of Rosedale. This island consists of some 1,200 acres, about four hundred of which are in a good state of cultivation and grazing. The wooded portion is well covered with timber, and the island has two barns, one a new bank barn, together with a comfortable house. With the island will also go the landing at Rosedale, consisting of boats, boathouse, and stockyards. Of the purebred Shorthorn cattle to be sold the following is a list:

Roan Topsy—51789—calved Sept. 1897; sire Brilliant Chief—22665—dam Miss Topsy, by Vice-Pres., imp.—2749. She descends on her dam's side from Lavinia, imp.—299—, by a son of Scipio (1221). Her sire, Brilliant Chief, was a son of Brilliant, bred by John Miller, Broomham, and descends on his dam's side from Red Rose, imp.—455—and his sire Mexico, imp.—, was a celebrated bull owned by John Miller, which attained the ponderous weight of 3,100 lbs. Vice-President, imp.—2749—, was also a Kinellar bred bull, dam Lady Ythan, sire Vermont (47193). Flossie—28884—deep red, calved 1896, a fine big roomy cow, sire by Shoo Fly 20148, dam Queen Lily, by Bismarck—8204. She is descended on her dam's side from Lily (imp.)—302—

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie and Ardethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal.

James Smith, W. D. FLATT,
MANAGER, HAMILTON, ONT.

Wm. Grainger & Son
Hawthorne Herd of Deep Milking Shorthorns

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

WAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Lacksy Horses.
Second Annual sale of shorthorns at farm, Wednesday, January 10th.
Herd Catalogue on application. Address—**C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited** Superintendents, Proprietors, Rockland, Ont., Canada.

JOHN BRIGHT

MYRTLE, ONT.

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

CHAS. RANKIN Myresbridge, Ont., importer Scotch Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Fridge of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, - ONT.

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

Address:
W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshire for Sale. Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shires and ram lambs imported. For Sale. Prices Moderate. **G. A. BRODIE** Bethesda, Ont., Mountville Sta.

BOOK FREE, entitled "How to Make Home Lay," post card to the Thompson Mfg. Co., 66, Grand Ave., N. B., brings.

Ashland Stock Farm

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
J. M. HARRALL, Jackson, P.O., Ont. Tara Station, G.T.T.

whose sire was Warden (1563), and her progeny are very numerous throughout Canada and the United States. Shoo-Fly is descended on his dam's side from Princess, imp.—419—and his sire Roan Duke 27th was bred at Bow Park and was from a pure Roan Duchess cow.

Island Queen—51785—is a splendid red cow, calved in March, 1898. She was sired by Earl of Scourge—17252—and her dam was sired by Scougog—1924— She is descended on her dam's side from Favorite (imp.)—179—by Hewwood (2114). Her sire, Earl of Salem, was bred by Mr. Watt, of Salem, Ont., and is a get of the celebrated Royal Barmpton (imp.) bred by A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Scotland. Her dam is sired by Sultan Selom (imp.)—4129—, an excellently bred Cruickshank Secret, and a better Booth foundation with better Scotch top crosses would be hard to find.

Duchess of Howard—28015—is a fine, thick, fleshy red cow, calved in 1895, sired by the well bred bull Bothwell Chief, a grandson of the famous Indian Chief, and on her dam's side from Gipsy Queen (imp.). Duchess of Howard traces on her dam's side to Pansy (imp.)—406—. This cow was imported in 1823 and had nine heifers before 1828, and all from the same bull. Claret—22491—is a good sized and smooth red cow, calved 1892, sired by Baron Booth, a son of the grand Nonpareil bull General Booth. On his dam's side he traces to the once famous show cattle of the Beauty Duchess family. On her dam's side Claret is descended from Lady Eden (imp.) and her progeny were celebrated as a prolific and good dairy cows. Her grandsire, Statesman 2nd (imp.) was from the Clementine strain, which were such favorites with Mr. Campbell, of Kinellar.

Lily Hugo—44310—is a large, deep roan, calved 1899, sired by Greenwood Lad, a grandson of the celebrated Indian Chief, and her dam is Victor Hugo—10122—, bred by Arthur Johnston, sired by his Kinellar bull Warrior (imp.), dam an imported Campbell Victoria cow.

Ladysmith—51786—is a good red four-year-old, descended on her dam's side from the well-known Louisa (imp.)—304—, by Baron of Kisdale, a pure Scotch cow, imported by Wm. Miller, of Clarendon, and her descendants have been winners in breed and fat stock classes for years. She is sired by Glandine Lad—31404—, a grandson of Indian Chief, and descended on her dam's side from the well-known Beauty, by Snowball family.

At the head of the herd is Crimson Laddie—36131—, a roan calf which cut appears in the advertisement. He is a proved stock getter, being the sire of more than one prize winner for the well known Jas. Rennie, of Blackwater, being the sire of the fat stock with which he won highest honors at Chicago, Ottawa and elsewhere at the fat stock shows in 1903-1904. He descends straight from old Crimson Flower—61—, a g.d. of the foundation of the Crimson Flower family which achieved such fame in the hands of Messrs. Birrel & Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. His sire, Canada's Son, was by Canada—19536—, a Watt bred bull also with Crimson Flower blood in his veins, and his g.d. was sired by Prince Royal, a good Kinellar bull, while his dam was Messrs. J. & W. Russell's famous Itabella. Prince Royal was sired by the noted Windsor (imp.)—6150—; Crimson Laddie's g.d. was sired by Hopeful (imp.) by the renowned Gravesend (46461) and was himself

a noted stock getter. Among the younger stock on the farm are a few fine young bulls and some choice heifers sired by Crimson Laddie and from such cows as we have mentioned above.

4

Auction Sale of Shorthorns

The well known breeders, Messrs. E. Tink & Sons, Columbus, Ont., have decided to offer their entire property, including their herd of Shorthorn cattle, at public auction. This herd of Shorthorn cattle, descended through many generations of Ontario's best imported Scotch bulls, from such cattle as the famous Princess—419—, and the late Mr. Wm. Bright's famous Lady Raglan, are all cattle which in individual merit do full justice to the careful and conservative breeding which such a locality as Ontario county can afford, and this sale offers a splendid opportunity for obtaining some of Ontario's best blood and breeding. The offerings consist of the following:

Aged cow, Tink's Rose—43842—, a large, roomy, well fleshed roan cow, sired by Duke of Lavender, imp.—51145—dam Susie Logan. This cow traces to Princess, imp.—419—by a son of Lancaster—360—. The first calf of Tink's Rose is a grand roan cow, got by the splendid breeding bull Grand Sweep, imp.—79099— (04121). Tink's Rose 2nd—38313—is also a fine aged cow, roan in color, dam Susie Logan, and sired by the famous Oxford, imp.—5275—(5335). Rose 3rd is also a beautiful roan from the same dam Susie Logan, and sired by Duke of Lavender, imp.—1243—(51135).

Rose 4th is another of the progeny of Susie Logan from the grand imp. bull Grand Sweep.

Starlight is a fine young red cow whose dam is Tink's Rose 2nd, and sired by the noted stock bull Howden—30235—.

Lady Raglan 3rd—26095—is one of the founders of this herd. She is a daughter of Miss Bright, who was sired by the noted bull Statesman,

imp., and the sire of Lady Raglan is the imported bull Lord Roseberry—2714—(51045).

Rose Raglan—37015—is a large and fine cow sired by Oxford, imp., dam Lady Raglan 3rd.

Rose Raglan 2nd is a daughter of Lady Raglan 3rd, sired by the Hon. John Dryden's herd bull Collynie Archer, imp., (28860).

Rose Raglan 1st is got by Grand Sweep, imp., dam Lady Raglan 3rd.

Crimson is a fine roan heifer, calved in 1903, dam Tink's Rose 2nd, and sired by Meadow Lord, imp., (79496)—36067—.

Jewel is a fine white heifer of 1904, dam Rose 3rd, and sired by Imp. Meadow Lord.

Tizzie is a fine roan heifer of 1902, dam Tink's Rose—33843—, sired by the Miller-bred bull Moderator.

Among the bull calves are a fine 6-mos. bull calf from Lady Raglan, a 3-mos. red calf from Rose Raglan 1st, a 3-mos. red calf from Rose Raglan 2nd, a 2-mos. red and white bull calf from Starlight, sired by Meadow Lord, imp., and a roan 5-mos. bull calf by Crimson, sired by Moderator.

Rose 4th has a better calf from Moderator, Rose 2nd and a 4-mos. roan heifer, and Rose Raglan 3rd a fine red heifer by Meadow Lord, imp. The present herd bull, Landmark—55997—, will also be offered for sale. He is a fine 2-year-old roan, nicely fleshed, low set and thick, with a beautiful head and style, and plenty of bone. He was bred by the Millers, of Brougham, sired by Royal Prince, imp.—26662—. Tizzie 2nd is a light roan heifer calf sired by Royal Exchange—49158—, dam Lydia 7th—41651—. A number of fine register.

MONKLAND HERD YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders
JAS. WILSON & SONS,
Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM,** Box 1052, Toronto.

CANADIAN CATTLE AND YORKSHIRES

We have for sale 3 fine young Bulls by our great sire Prince Elegant II, considered by several experts to be the best bull of the breed in Canada and out of some of our best cows.
Prices Low for Quick Sale.

YORKSHIRES

2 fine Yearling Heifers of good breeding and individuality; also Young Pigs, singly or in pair or trios not akin, at living prices. Address

MOUNT VICTORIA FARM, Hudson Heights, P.Q.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

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

Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BRETTHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires. A choice lot of bred sows, imported and Canadian bred. Boars ready for service, and a fine lot of Spring pigs from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin.

Address **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**



ed Clydes will also be offered for sale. These will include the aged mare Fanny Tink—1913—, dam Nellie Tink, by Sir Arthur, and tracing on her dam's side to Young Comet, Sovereign and Grey Clyde. Diamond is a 3-yr. bay mare with white markings, sired by Erskine King—2006—, dam Lay Nell. Katie is a fine dray mare with white markings, good bone and feet. Fanny Tink is the dam of an exceptionally fine yearling horse colt of the approved up-to-date type, with the right kind of bone and underpinning of the modern flashy kind that will make him a coming horse. He is well turned and of good scale with fine style and action. Diamond has also got a good two-months colt by Corner Stone (11016). There will also be offered a number of grade cows, a wonderfully fine lot, bred for generations from Ontario's best bulls, and the stock all round will commend itself to purchasers.

Dates of Judging at Toronto Fair

Jerseys—Saturday, Sept. 2nd, 11 a.m.
 Holsteins—Friday, Sept. 1st, 11 a.m.
 Ayrshires—Friday, Sept. 1st, 11 a.m.
 Shorthorns—Monday, Sept. 4th, 11 a.m.
 Herefords, Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a.m.
 Angus—Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a.m.
 Galloways—Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 2 p.m.
 Grade Beef—Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a.m.
 Grade Dairy—Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a.m.
 Fat Cattle—Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 2 p.m.
 Leicesters—Monday, Sept. 4th, 11 a.m.
 Oxfords—Monday, Sept. 4th, 2 p.m.
 Fat Cotswolds—Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a.m.
 Shropshires—Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a.m.
 Southdowns—Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 2 p.m.
 Lincolns—Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a.m.
 Dorsets—Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a.m.
 Hampshires—Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a.m.
 Berkshires—Monday, Sept. 4th, 11 a.m.
 A. O. V.—Monday, Sept. 4th, 3 p.m.
 Yorkshires—Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a.m.
 Tamworths—Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a.m.

To Judge at Maritime Fairs

The following have been chosen by the Live Stock Commissioner's Department at Ottawa to act as judges at Halifax, Fredericton, Charlottetown and Yarmouth exhibitions. Additional judges will be announced later:

Duncan Anderson, Rugby (Ont.) beef cattle and heavy horses.
 J. Campbell, Woodville, sheep and beef cattle.
 W. F. Stevens, Huntington (Que.) dairy cattle.
 G. M. McRae, B.S.A., Ottawa, sheep, swine, heavy horses, beef cattle.
 Major James Sheppard, Queens-town, fruit.
 G. A. Cotterell, Weston (Ont.) poultry and light horses.

Gossip

Attention is directed to the advertisement of J. T. Brethour's Oak Lodge herd of large Yorkshires. Mr. Brethour advises us that never in the history of the Oak Lodge herd has he had a better lot of breeding hogs of different ages. Careful breeding to a fixed standard and a rigid system of culling anything at all objection-



This grand breeding imported bull Royal Prince (2181) - 4223 - a son of Golden Fame (7678), dam by Lava's Chief (7345), is now offered for sale. Write to

MESSRS. McFARLANE & GALBRAITH, DUTTON, ONT.

able insures persons in want of breeding stock, choice selections. Recent sales from this herd include foundation stock for several prospective herds in different parts of Canada and the United States as well as a large number of animals for exhibition purposes, these last will undoubtedly be heard from when the large exhibitions start.

He has still on hand a few young heaves and sows for the enterprising months class that are strong enough to compete in any company. Correspondence solicited.

Noted Stallion Dead

The death is announced of the well known Shire stallion Prince William, the property of Lord Wantage. Prince William was bred by Mr. W. H. Potter, of Lockington Grounds, Derby, and will be remembered by many as the gold medal winner of the R.A.S.E. Show at Windsor. He also won many other honors in the showyard. Prince William proved a great success at the stud, and at the Locking sale in 1894 fifty animals got by him reached the big average of £120 each. It is mentioned in the "Live Stock Journal" that his head and portions of his limbs have been sent to the British Museum for preservation, and to hand down as an example to future generations of Shire breeders.—N. B. Agriculturist.

A Cawdor Cup Winner for Canada

At the Highland Show last week Mr. W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, Assiniboia, N.W.T., bought from Mr. Park, Brumstane, the beautiful two-year-old filly Rosadora, which won the Cawdor Challenge Cup for the best female Clydesdale at the show. This grand filly, whose victory at Glasgow was a very popular one, was bred by the late Wm. Howden, Stonehill, Musselburgh, and was sired by Mr. Park's Prince of Brumstane horse Marmion, which is proving an exceptionally good breeder. Rosadora has won all along the line at the leading shows of this year, and her showyard triumphs have had a fitting climax through her winning the Cawdor Challenge Cup for the best female Clydesdale at the Scottish National Agricultural Show. Mr. Bryce is to be congratulated on his pluck and enterprise in securing the female Clydesdale Dux of the year. So far as we know this is the first time a Cawdor Cup winner has crossed the

Atlantic, or any other ocean, but Mr. Bryce was determined to have the best female Clydesdale at the show, and he never flinched at the fancy price asked by Mr. Park. Along with the Cawdor Cup winner Mr. Bryce bought Mr. Kilpatrick's first prize three-year-old colt Perpetual Motion, which is sired by the record-breaking Cawdor Cup winner, Hiawatha. Since the show, Mr. Bryce has been purchasing a number of other fillies, and he will have a very fine bunch of them by the time he is ready to return to the Dominion.—North British Agriculturist.

Freight Charges to Dominion Exhibition

The Dominion Exhibition to be held at New Westminster, B. C., opens on Sept. 27th, and will continue till Oct. 27th. Entries close on Sept. 13th. Live stock will be permitted to enter the grounds up to 11 p.m. Oct. 2nd.

The following extracts from the prize list regarding freight rates will be of interest to intending live stock exhibitors from the east:

1. To insure prompt delivery of carload freight in the Exhibition grounds charges should be prepaid, and the exhibits billed in the name of the exhibitor (for exhibition).

2. To obtain reduced transportation of returned exhibits, a certificate from the secretary, that ownership has not changed, must be presented to the local freight agent with the prepaid shipping receipt or paid expense bill, to show that exhibits have paid freight to the exhibition.

3. Returned exhibits must be consigned to the original consignors by whom forwarded.

4. Attendants accompanying L.C.I. shipments of live stock will be charged the special passenger excursion fare. This fare must appear on the way bill to New Westminster separately from the freight charges, and will entitle the attendant to free return passage in charge of this shipment. No refund will be made of an attendant's fare.

5. Exhibits (except live stock) through-billed from points in Eastern Canada on the lines of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways will be charged current tariff rates to above exhibition, and will be returned free upon presentation of a certificate from the secretary that ownership has not changed.

6. Thoroughbred live stock will be

carried from Montreal and stations west on Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways to New Westminster at a rate of \$24 per car of 20,000 lbs. or less, and if the animals are unsold and returned to original shipping point, return rate will be \$12.50 per car of 20,000 lbs. or less.

7. A refund of 65 per cent. of inwards freight charges upon exhibits returned direct to shipping point, when originating at stations on western lines of Canadian Pacific Railway, i.e., Port Arthur, Ont., and west, will be made to the original consignee by the local freight agent at New Westminster, and the returned exhibits will be waybilled to original point of shipment at 35 per cent. of the tariff rate.

8. In case part of an exhibit has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, a proportionate refund will be made.

Though it is not so stated in the prize list, we understand that it is the intention of the management to refund all freight charges on exhibits to the Dominion Exhibition excepting on such animals or exhibits as are sold. As freight charges to the coast, even on an outfit as given above, foot up to a good figure, intending exhibitors would do well to correspond with W. H. Keary, manager Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., and find out definitely what they purpose doing in regard to refunding freight charges.

Live Stock Judges at Western Fair

HORSES—Thoroughbreds, saddle horses and hunters—W. H. Millman, Toronto; Hackneys and light stppers, J. M. Galloway, Weston; carriage and coach, Hugh Darroch, Palmerston; roadsters, William Bishop, New Hamburg; Clydesdale and Shires, John Davidson, Ashburn; heavy draughts, J. H. McCall and Ferdcherson, Peter McGregor, Brucefield.

CATTLE—Short-horns, fat and grade, John Isaacs, Markham; Herefords, Polled Angus and Gascoys, Roy J. Mackie, Oshawa; Jerseys and Guernseys, Rock Bailey, Union; Ayrshires, James Boden, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Holsteins, B. Malloy, Belleville.

SHEEP—Shropshires, Southwans, Hampshires and Suffolks, J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; Oxford Downs and fat, J. E. Cousins, Harrison; Dorset Horned, J. C. Hamner, Brantford; Cotswolds, John Kelly, Shakespear; Leicesters, Frank R. Shore, White Oak; Lincolns, Geo. Weekes, Glanworth.

SWINE—Yorkshires and Tamworths, J. C. Nichol, Hillside; Chester Whites and A. O. P. breed, D. C. Platt, Millgrove; Berkshires, Samuel Dolson, Allog.

Poultry—Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor; L. G. Jarvis, Montreal; Thos. H. Smelt, Woodstock; Lewis Sage, London.

Shropshire Bucks Wanted

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I am very anxious to get what information I can concerning the breeders and importers of Shropshire sheep in Canada, as there is a good number of bucks wanted in these parts this year. Some are looking to Canada to see what the prospects are there and I would be pleased to have a copy of your paper or any information regarding Shropshire sheep—J. W. LAWRENCE, Farmingdale, South Dakota, U.S.A.

Live Stock at Portland Show

The dates for showing stock at the Lewis and Clark exposition are from Sept. 19 to 29, 1905, inclusive. It is

stated that the amount to be given in prizes will total nearly \$500,000. The management of the show are looking for a big live stock show. Among the leading American breeders who will show horses are: McLaughlin Bros., J. Crouch & Sons, and Galbraith Bros. Mr. W. T. Skinner, manager of the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, is getting together a special exhibit of cattle, comprising Short-horns, Herefords, Polled Angus, and Galloways. This exhibit will go by special train, taking in a number of fairs on the way, beginning at Hamline, Minn.

It is not likely that many Canadian breeders from the east will be there. It is reported that several sheep breeders will exhibit both at Portland and New Westminster, B.C., if satisfactory arrangements can be made. We presume, however, that the best herds of British Columbia will be represented at Portland.

Canadian Cattle for Japan

The Japanese have purchased 40 head of purebred Ayrshires, Short-horns, Devons and Holsteins for shipment to Japan. The shipment will leave Vancouver on the steamer Otoman on Sept. 18th. As stated some weeks ago in these columns, thirteen Ayrshires were purchased from J. G. Clark, Ottawa.

Dairy Cattle Exhibit at Winnipeg

HOLSTEINS
The show of dairy cattle was not a strong feature of this year's fair. In Holsteins, A. B. Potter had the field pretty well to himself and even he had not quite such a large herd as usual. Two other small exhibitors appeared in this breed. These were Aaron Johannes, Winnipeg, whose Meadow King Dekol was first prize as yearling bull, and R. J. Hopper, Middlechurch, who had in a cow and a calf. Potter's four-year-old bull Chief Teak Dekol, out of Daisy Teake, is a strong, large bull, lacking a bit in style, but with the deep ribbing characteristic of good dairy form.

JERSEYS

B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., had a large herd on the ground and their only opposition came from the much less numerous herd of D. D. Smith, Gladstone. The latter, however, was able to break into the prize list in almost every ring in which he showed. The animal was of good dairy type all through, but there was nothing shown of special or outstanding merit. In males, Bull's aged bull, Brampton Monarch, won the red ribbon. He is almost perfect, a good straight back and fair constitution. The second prize bull, Souris Hero, owned by Smith, is in many respects a very good fellow, but he had not the evidences of constitution of his compeer. The best thing in bulls was the bull calf shown in that class by Smith, which won an easy red ticket. The aged cows were an ordinary good lot, and the 3-year-old cows were the best ring in the breed.

AYRESHIRE

To those who saw the excellent show of Ayrshires put up in Winnipeg in 1904, the display this year could be nothing else than a disappointment. One gratifying feature, however, is that the year's animals were of good quality and fine bloom. Wellington Hardy, Roland, Man, had a large herd forward, and a creditable bunch they were. A few good ones were shown by J. R. Robertson Reid, Pilot Mound, Man, and Smith, Scotland, Ont. Robertson Reid showed a good bull, Paul Kruger, in the three-year-old class. Hardy's two-year-old bull is a good strong constitutioned animal of straight, smooth conformation, and of good dairy type. He is a fine specimen. Hardy's aged cow, Bonny Doom of St. Anns, was winner in her class and female champion. She is a good typical Ayrshire, with lots of constitution and every good dairy characteristic. Hardy's yearling heifer Bonnie Bessie, which won an easy first in her class, is a particularly good one, and the best of her class. She is shown by Robertson Reid, was a thrifty calf of good type and conformation.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Aug. 30, 1905. There has been a decided improvement in general business during the past few weeks, due to fine crop prospects. Money keeps in fairly steady demand on call.

WHEAT

The wheat situation is somewhat unsettled and it will be a while yet before prices settle down to a stable basis. Late advices indicate a pretty good wheat crop the world over, especially on this continent. It is probable, therefore, that there will not be much dollar wheat for the next year. Dealers are figuring on the bulk of the crop being marketed at about 70c. While No. 1 northern is quoted at \$1 on the Winnipeg exchange, October delivery of the same grade has gone below 80c. There is no trade in this high grade. New No. 2 red and white is quoted here at 75c to 76c, and old at 1c higher. Goose and spring are worth about 70c.

COARSE GRAINS

With a big oat crop assured high prices of the past year or two are not expected. A good export crop is expected, is looked for when the season opens up. New oats are quoted here at 28c to 29c and old at 34c to 35c. Business in barley and peas is quiet at quotations. The United States is likely to harvest one of the biggest corn crops in her history. The Canadian crop is likely to yield better than was expected.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay prices have settled down to about a \$7 per ton basis. Though a great deal of the crop has been injured in harvesting, there is a good supply of fine quality in the country. The supply of straw is a little more liberal on this market.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The advance in egg prices of a week ago continues. There is an excellent local demand, but little business doing for export, as prices are too high. At Montreal guaranteed fresh stock is quoted at 21½c to 22c, and fresh straight at 18c. Here prices hold steady at 18c to 19c in case lots. The poultry season has not opened up yet.

FRUIT

At Montreal early apples have been selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl. At Ontario points quotations for winter apples are reported at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese prices still continue at a high level. Prices at the local markets this week rose at from 7½c to 11½c, with 11½c to 11½c quoted at Montreal for finest Ontario. At these prices the milk supply will keep up and a good fall make is assured.

The butter market has eased off slightly and about 22½c is about the best price at Montreal for choice creamery. An improved export demand has sprung up this week which will help to keep up values. The market here is active at 22c to 23c for creamery prints and 21c to 21½c for solids and 18c to 20c for choice dairy.

LIVE STOCK

The bulk of the fat cattle offering this week are only of medium quality. Trade is good, but more active, but slow for the commoner stuff. There were no offerings of shipping cattle at Toronto market on Tuesday last and apparently none were wanted. Choice exporters are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.90

per cwt. Choice picked lots of butcher's cattle sell at \$4 to \$4.25, good at \$3.75 to \$4 and common to medium at \$2.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. Trade in feeders and stockers is reported steady to strong for fair to good kinds with medium and common slow of sale. The best feeders, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., sell at \$3.70 to \$3.90, medium at the same weight at \$3.40 to \$3.60, best feeders 850 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.70 and medium \$3.20 to \$3.40 per cwt. Stockers are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. Milch cows sell at \$30 to \$54 each. Choice calves are in demand at \$6 to \$6.25 for choice, \$5.50 for good and \$3.50 per cwt. for inferior.

Prices continue firm for sheep, with Lambs higher. Export ewes bring \$4.15 and locks and culls \$3.40 per cwt., and lambs \$3.20 to \$2.75 per cwt.

While deliveries of hogs have been light, prices have receded some. Selects are quoted this week at \$6.75, fats at \$6.50, and lights at \$6.25 per cwt.

HORSES

The local horse market here looks promising, but little business is doing. Dealers claim that farmers are asking more than the market will warrant them paying. At the Repository prevailing prices are as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses,

15 to 16.1 hands, \$140 to \$180; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$165; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$135 to \$180; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$140 to \$190; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$90.

Maritime Markets

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 24, 1905.

Butter has receded a little from the strong position it occupied last week. The last quotations from Montreal are from a cent to a cent and a half lower. High prices are to a certain extent the result of over-speculation, although conditions prevailing in the old country are certainly a great factor. Quotations here are: Boxes, 22, small tubs and prints 23c, dairy tubs 18 to 20c. There appears to be a feeling that the strength in butter will continue and prices advance. Cheese is in much the same condition as butter.

Eggs are still exceedingly firm. Very few are coming in from provincial points. They are quoted 17c. f.o.b. Charlottetown; supplies are very light here and the market is firm. They are 19c. here at present.

All crop reports from the provinces are good, and regarding the hay crop particularly so. There is apparently plenty of hay all over Canada. Oats also are easier. The crop in both the Upper and Maritime Provinces will



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The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	30	29	26	26	25
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 0 75	\$ 0 80	\$...	\$...	\$ 1 00
Oats, per bushel	35	42½	33	53	40
Barley, per bushel	44	48	55	56	35
Peas, per bushel	65	73	77	78	...
Corn, per bushel	63	63	65	66	...
Flour, per barrel	4 00	5 00	6 00	6 10*	4 50
Bran, per ton	14 00	15 00	19 00	19 00	13 00
Shorts, per ton	18 00	20 00	22 50	24 00	16 00
Potatoes, per bag	...	90	70	1 00bu	1 00bu
Beans, per bushel	1 80	1 70	1 80	1 80	1 75
Hay, per ton	7 50	8 00	11 00	11 00	6 50
Straw, per ton	6 00	5 50	9 00	9 50	...
Eggs, per dozen	19	20	17	19	17
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	15	16	per 1 90	100	per 13
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	12	13	per 1 00	1 00	per 11
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	14	15	18	20	18
Geese, per pound, d.w.	12	12	16	16	12
Apples, per barrel	2 50	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 00
Cheese, per pound, d.w.	11½	11½	11	11	10½
Butter, creamery, per pound	23	23½	23	23	20
Butter, dairy, per pound	20	20	18	20	14
Cattle, per cwt.	4 90	4 55	5 50	5 00	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.	4 15	4 15	5 50	5 00	4 25
Hogs, per cwt.	6 75	7 00	7 00	7 00	6 25
Veal Calves, per cwt.	6 25	6 00	5 00	6 00	...

be large and of good quality. Favorable reports come from the Island. Prices here are ranging from 53c. per bus.

There is not as yet much native fruit on the market. There has been a great scarcity of raspberries and cherries this season, some houses not having received a cherry and very few raspberries. New potatoes are quoted at \$1 per bus.; turnips 30 to 35c. per dozen bunches; carrots 35c. per dozen bunches.

Observations from the Institute Field

(Continued from Page 636.)

the draft horse from the living specimen, and the writer has been taking up the dairy cow with a living specimen as well. Mr. Farmer, the secretary for C. Algoma, himself a progressive and successful farmer, introduced the judging competition at four of the institutes held under his direction. These proved very interesting and satisfactory, as afterwards the animals were gone over and scored up with the reasons. This is a successful venture with institutes held at this season of the year.

In many parts of this country there is a great wealth of forest yet. For miles and miles one drives through wooded lands to get to remote settlements, and there can be seen forests of huge maples and birch for the most part on the high land, and cedar, hemlock, spruce and fir in lower areas. In some places it is all mixed and elm with oak are in evidence. The pine is farther back again. In which in places they have their lake expansions, or empty large lakes, and which furnish the highway for the lumbermen to get their logs to the mills; it is stuck with the possibilities of the dormant water powers. When the numerous waterfalls and rapids are harnessed up and produce electrical energy for transmission to old Ontario or to run the wheels of industry here, what a revolution it may make.

POOR MAN PARADISE

From the farmer's standpoint, this country strikes one as being the poor man's paradise. I learn that most of the settlers came in with practically nothing, except willing hands and big hearts and now most of them in 15 to 20 years are comfortably off, and rearing large families. Everywhere there is evidence of the log cabin and log barns being replaced with frame and brick houses and frame barns on stone basements. The old fences are being replaced with better rail or wire fences and there is an air of agricultural prosperity. This season, the latter rains were delayed a considerable time, but they came and now the country gives promise of more than

an average crop. As the country grows older, and the clearances larger so the danger from late and early frosts becomes less.

The outlook for farming in New Ontario looks all right.

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✱

Settlers Low Rates West

The Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell low one way second class settlers tickets daily from Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, 1905, to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia. Rate from Toronto to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B.C., Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., \$42.25; to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Cal., \$44.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes, Best of service. For full particulars and folders write to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

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Winter Fair Judging Competition

One of the most important features of the last Provincial Winter Fair to the young student of live stock quality was the judging competition. The educational value of interesting the young men in this work is realized, and it has therefore been decided to make the competition a permanent department of the fair.

While believing that all who aspire to become good judges should be equally good at placing awards or giving reasons, it was felt the competition could be made of more general interest and value if more points were given for placing than for giving reasons. The rule to govern the awarding committee has been changed therefore and 60 points allowed for proper placing of animals and 40 points for proper reasons.

The following rules and prize list will apply to the judging competition of the fair to be held at Guelph, December 14th to 15th next:

1. All general rules which are applicable will apply to this department.
2. Judging will include beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine.
3. An entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged and must accompany each application for entry.
4. No person will be allowed to make entries in more than two sections.
5. Entries will be received at the office of the secretary up to and including Saturday, December 2nd.
6. Entrance is limited to persons 25 years of age or under on the 1st of December, 1905.
7. Any person who has won a first prize in any section of the judging

competition, shall not be eligible to compete in that section.

8. Thirty minutes will be the limit of time allowed for competition in each section.

9. In placing the awards, judges will allow 60 per cent. for proper placing, and forty per cent. for proper reasons.

Sec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Beef	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
2. Dairy	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
3. Sheep	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
4. Swine	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

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

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