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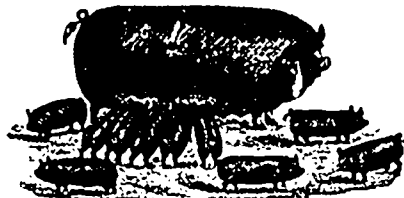
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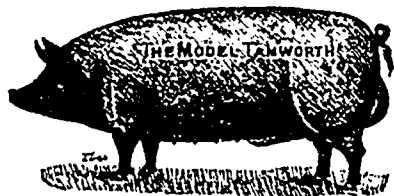
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# FARMING.

## MAYFIELD HERD OF BERKSHIRES



FOR SALE—Young pigs of January, February, and March litters. Sired by my champion English winner Manor Hero (5141)4117. Four choice imported sows in herd. Young sows bred to Manor Hero for sale. Write for prices. S. Coxworth, Whitby, Ont.



**TAMWORTH SWINE.** For sale—Boars fit for service. Sows in pig; also bred to order. Large quantity of young pigs. Address, JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm, Amber P.O. Agincourt Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

**FARMERS** Need it! need what? A good business education. Many students of the **CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE OF TORONTO** are farmers' sons, who make much more successful farmers after enjoying a good practical business training. Think out this matter, and get particulars.

Address W. H. SHAW, Principal, Gorrard and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

## OAK LODGE HERD

## ..Yorkshire Hogs..

**ONLY ONE BREED KEPT**

A splendid opportunity to secure choice stock at moderate prices. One hundred young pigs to select from.

WRITE FOR PRICES.  
J. E. BRETHOUR,  
Burford, Ontario

## FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

### Now Importation

Excellent Rams and Choice Ewes, at good values. Good useful rams at moderate figures. Home bred rams, extra good ones to head flocks. Canadian bred rams. Very good ones, at prices to suit any customer.

JOHN CAMPBELL,  
Fairview Farm. WOODVILLE, Ont.

## Guelph Xmas . . . Fat Stock Jubilee Show

"Smithfield of Canada."

The annual Christmas Fat Stock Show, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club and the Guelph Poultry Association, will be held in the

City of Guelph, Victoria Rink, Thursday and Friday, Dec 9 and 10, when prizes to the amount of \$1,200, including the Queen's Jubilee Prize of Twelve Sovereigns (cont.) for the best animal in the Show, will be awarded. Prize lists can be had on application to the Secretary.

JOHN MCCORKINDALE,  
Guelph P.O., Ont.  
Leading buyers from different parts of the Dominion have signified their intention to be present. Reduced rates on all railways.



JOHN BELL, AMBER, ONT.

### ...LEADING TOPICS FOR THE WEEK...

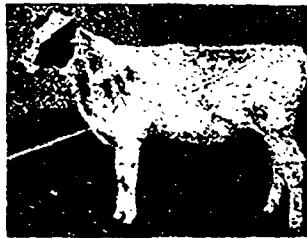
Tuberculosis at the Experimental Farm. Canadians Abroad. Returns from Shipments of Fruit. Our Cattle Trade and the Quarantine Regulations Canadian Produce in England. Sheep in a New Role. Our English Letter. The Winter Creamery. The Chicago Fat Stock and Dairy Show. Correspondence Market Review and Forecast. Experiments in Steer Feeding at the O.A.C. Programme of Live Stock Meetings at Brantford. Letters to Secretaries of Farmers' Institutes.

## ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM...

Ayrshire and Guernsey Cattle. Improved Yorkshire Swine. Shropshire Sheep. Our Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire Swine are unexcelled. We offer the choicest Stock of both For Sale at reasonable prices. Our herds of



Ayrshires and Guernseys are also in first-class condition. We can fill orders from prize-winning and imported animals of the very best strains. Particulars furnished on application to



T. D. McCallum, Manager,  
Danville, Que.

## W. C. EDWARDS & CO. Breeders and ..... Importers

### PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

On the C.P.R. and G.T.R. Railways. Special bargains on young bulls of superior merit and select Scotch breeding. Also thick young heifers at the right prices. Two imported Cruickshank Bulls for sale; also Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshire Sheep, and Clydesdale Horses.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Steamboat Landing, Rockland, Ont., on the C.P.R.

JOS. W. BARNETT,  
Manager.



### LAURENTIAN STOCK and DAIRY FARM, North Nation Mills, Que.

Ayrshires, imported and homebred; herd headed by imported Tam Glen 2nd, No. 1310 D. A. H. B. Jerseys all of the celebrated St Lambert family, herd headed by Lisgar Fogis of St. Anne's 25704 A J C C Berkshire Pig. Young stock of all the above breeds for sale.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Railway Station, North Nation Mills, P.Q., on the C.P.R.

A. E. SCHRYEK,  
Manager.

## Ingleside Herefords

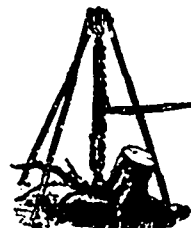
Largest herd of choice-bred Herefords in Canada. Winners of both the first and second herd prizes at Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, 1895, 1896, and 1897; also silver medals same years for best bull and best female. This herd is of the "up-to-date-beef kind," combining early maturity and quality.

### Young Bulls for Sale.

Farm 2 1/2 miles from G.T.R. station.

H. D. SMITH,  
Ingleside Farm,  
Compton, Que.

## Champion Stump and Stone Extractors



We have been building these Machines for the last eighteen years, and there are more of them in use than all other kinds. Send for circular giving full particulars.

S. S. KIMBALL,  
577 Craig Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

**MAPLE LANE FARM.**

One mile north of Claremont on C.P.R.

**Gotswolds** Twenty good ram lambs, shearing and two-shear, at farmers' prices. Some excellent shearing ewes, bred to our best studs. Berkshire Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service. Twenty Plymouth Rock Cockerels, choice. G. T. GARHURT, Box 18, Claremont, Ont.

## A SPECIALTY OF Improved Chester Swine and Leicester Sheep

We have for sale a number of Chesters of both sexes and all ages.

Eggs from the following varieties of hens at \$1.00 per thirteen: L. Brahmas, Buff and P. Cochins, P. Rocks, S. G. Dorkings, S.L., G. L. and White Wyandottes, W and B Leghorns, Golden Poland, Indian and Pitt Game. Settings of above mixed if desired.

Bronze Turkey \$1.50 per nine. Pekin, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, \$1.50 per eleven. Have also for sale a few Cockerels, Gobblers and Drakes.

GEORGE BENNETT & PARDO,  
OHARING CROSS, ONT.  
770

## Oxford . . . Fat Stock Show

The County of Oxford Fat Stock Club will hold their Annual Christmas Fair in the

Town of Ingersoll,  
Thursday, December 15, 1897.

Very special efforts are being put forth by the officers of the Association to make the Fair one of the best ever held in the county.

Nearly \$300.00 are being offered in prizes for cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

A number of very handsome prizes are donated for bacon hogs. Prize lists furnished on application to the Secretary. Address

M. S. SCHELL, Woodstock, Ont.

SHEEP.

**OXFORD DOWNS**

For Sale  
Good Shearling Rams and some fine Ram and Ewe Lambs; also some good young Yorkshire Sows and Boars. See a good young Heifer in Calf for sale.  
John Cousins & Sons,  
Harrison, Ont.



**THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FLOCK OF OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP IN CANADA.**

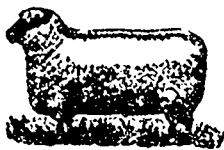
I have a number of choice Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, Yearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs for 1897. Prices reasonable. Won many honors at "World's Fair."

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.

**OXFORD DOWNS**

For Sale.—A fine lot of ram and ewe lambs, bred from imported sire and dams. Prices to suit times.

SMITH EVANS  
491, Gourcock, Ont.  
Breeder and Importer



**1864 Hillhurst Farm 1897**

**BUSINESS BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK FOR THE FARMER**

Shropshire and Dorset Horn Sheep  
Dairy Shorthorns and Hackney Horses  
Young stock for sale at reasonable prices.

M. R. COCHRANE,  
Hillhurst Station, COMPTON CO., QUE.

**Spring Bank Stock Farm**

SHORTHORN CATTLE  
OXFORD SHEEP  
BRONZE TURKEYS

Have an aged imported ram, and first-class ram and ewe lambs for sale.

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont.

**SOUTHDOWN SHEEP**

Champion flock at World's Fair. Awarded 20 prizes—10 firsts.

JOHN JACKSON & SONS, Abingdon, Ont.

**FOR SALE** A choice lot of Leicester and South Down Rams, Shearlings, and Ram Lambs; also some good growthy Berkshires.  
E. JEFFY & SONS,  
Bond Head, Ont.

**Ashton Frontview Stock Farm**

A. J. WATSON, Castlederg, Ont.  
Importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.  
See and Tel. office Bolton, C.P.R., or Palgrave, G.T.R.

HORSES.

**Shire Horses**

We have a number of Fillies, Mares in Foal, and Stallions for sale. Imported and homebred; all choice, registered animals; also good teams suitable for export.

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,  
Welland, Ont.

**FOR SALE**

Two Choice **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**

Large size, good color, and breeding of the best. Also one Shorthorn Heflor, two years old, which will make a prize-winner. Terms reasonable.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont.

SWINE.

**SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM**

Choice Young Tamworth Pigs ready to wean, sired by the prize-winning imported boar NIMROD. Write at once for prices. Also a few young sows ready to breed.

A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Ont.  
Waterloo, Co.

**ST. JITH BEANT STOCK FARM.**

T. Brooks & Sons, Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Imported, Chester White and Tamworth Pigs. Herd headed by the grand bull Beautys Style of Ayrshire (1875) imported by the Hon. Thos. Ballantyne. A pair of 10 months old heifers and two younger heifers for sale. Chester Boars and sows and Tamworth Pigs ready to wean. Prices reasonable. Write to THEO. BROOKS & SONS, Brantford, Ont.

SWINE

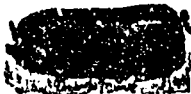
**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Choice young Boars and Sows from Show Stock, young stock 8 weeks to 3 months. Three first-class boars always kept for service. Call and see stock, or write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

O. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

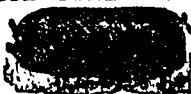
Prize-winners. Pigs from prize-winning boars and sows, September and October litters. Some fine young sows, farrowed in May. Also Clydesdale mares, from yearling to seven-year-old, eligible to registry. Priced right.



GEO. THOMSON, Bright, Ont.  
Sunnyside Farm, 3 miles from Bright Stn., G.T.R.

**NITHSIDE FARM HERD OF BERKSHIRES**

A choice lot of boars and sows of all ages for sale. None but first-class stock sent out, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case.



E. E. MARTIN,  
Paris Station, G.T.R. Canning P.O., Ont.

**MAITLAND STOCK FARM.**

Large English Berkshire PIGS OF THE BEST TYPES.

Stock guaranteed. Young stock on hand and for sale at all times.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, Cedarville, Ont.

**PARKHILL BERKSHIRE HERD and POULTRY YARD**

Choice lot of SOWS and BOARS all ages, for sale; prices and terms reasonable.

Also a choice lot of POULTRY. W. and B. Rocks, W. and S. L. Wyandotte, W. and B. Leghorns, W. and B. Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Rouen and Pekin Ducklings at \$1.00 each, \$1.75 per pair, and \$2.50 per trio. M Bronze Turkeys \$4.00 per pair, \$5.50 per trio.

D. A. GRAHAM, Parkhill, Ont.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

My herd won 306 prizes, 11 diplomas, and 5 medals since 1888. Choice stock of all ages for sale.

GEORGE GREEN, FAIRVIEW, ONT.  
Stratford Station and Telegraph Office.

**GOLDEN LINK HERD ...BERKSHIRES...**

The unbeaten yearling Fitz Lee heads the herd. Three choice October sows in farrow, price \$18 each. 60 head of March, April and May pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

T. A. COX, Sunnyside Stock Farm, BRANTFORD, ONT.

**DENNIS HAWKINS WOODVILLE, ONT.**

**Berkshire Pigs**

of the most approved types. Lord Randolph (3357) and Select Knight (4116) at head of herd. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Also Black Minorca Eggs \$1.00 per setting.

**YOUNG BOARS and SOWS**

READY TO SHIP  
From First-Class...  
Sires and Dams  
PRICES RIGHT

NORMAN M. BLAIN  
Cold Spring Farm | ST. GEORGE, Ont.

**Chester Whites and Berkshires.**

For a boar or sow of any age, that is right in quality, right in breeding, right in price, and guaranteed to be all right. Address,

JAMES H. SHAW,  
304 Simcoe, Ont.

**JOS. CAIRNS, Camlachie, Ont.**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**Chester White Hogs**

Stock on hand for sale at all times of all ages, and at right prices.

HURON HERD OF

**Pure Bred Swine**

Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, and Tamworth sows in pig. Boars fit for service of all breeds, in lots six to eight weeks old, descended from prize-winning stock.

W. W. FISHER, Roumiller, Ont.

**POLAND-CHINAS ARE THE RIGHT KIND.**

Brood sows for sale. Boars ready for service. Young sows ready to breed. Lots of pigs two to three months old; good long pigs with heavy bone. Mention FARMING.



493 R. WILLIS, Jr., Glen Meyer, Ont.

**R. H. Harding,**

Breeders and Importers of Dorset Horn Sheep and Chester White Swine  
**THORNDALE, ONT.**

Anyone in want of a young boar fit for service, or a young sow for mating, should write to me before ordering elsewhere. As I have quite a few left at right prices.

Oxford Herd of Poland Chinas  
Choice stock of either sex and all sizes, from 2 months up. Bred from the best strains known to the breeder. Write for prices.  
W. & H. JONES  
Mt. Elgin, Ont.  
The Home of the Winners

FOR SALE

**2 Berkshire Boars 2**

Farrowed October 14th, 1897, strong in the blood, of Enterprise (imp). Price, \$5.00 each, and registered if taken this month. Bronze Turkeys and R. C. White Leghorns as usual.

W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

**...BOYS FOR FARM HELP...**

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Home invite applications from farmers throughout the country for the boys they are sending out periodically from the English homes.

MR. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent,  
Dr. Barnardo's Home, 214 Farley Ave.  
Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION  
Guarantees prompt shipments.  
Fine, Coarse or Land Salt.  
Clinton, Ont. For Table or Dairy Use  
COLEMAN'S SALT.

**HATCH Chickens BY STEAM—**  
EXCELSIOR Incubator  
Special, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced First-class Hatchers made.  
GEO. H. STARR,  
1110e, Catalogue, 11174 to 11228, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH**

The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip. Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP  
Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.  
Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.  
Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

No Danger, Safe, Cheap, and Effective.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

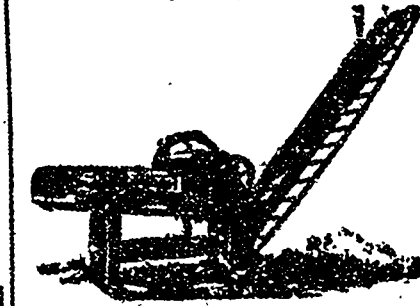
Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

ROBERT WIGNYMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound, Sole Agent for the Dominion.

**Ohio Standard Feed and Ensilage Cutters**

ONE AND TWO HORSE POWERS.



Correspondence Solicited.  
THE PHELPS MACHINE CO.  
EASTMAN, QUE.

**Fashionable Hackneys and Prize-Winning Clydesdales**

OF THE... BEST KNOWN STRAINS

A number of superior Hackney stallions and mares, sired by such well-known prize-winners as Ottawa, Baquet, Scagull, and the world-renowned JUBILEE CHIEF, winner of the Hackney championship at the World's Fair. Also a number of Clydesdale stallions and mares sired by such famous stockgetters as Sir Walter and Eastfield Laddie.

MATCHED HIGH-STEPPING CARRIAGE HORSES. FASHIONABLE COBS, SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSES, HANDSOME PONIES.

R. BEITH & CO., Bowmanville, Ont.

**Thorncliffe Stock Farm.**

I have on hand the best young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Danley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Blonrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant, and other celebrities.

SHROPSHIRE. Orders can now be booked for Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also rams and ewes of this year's importation.  
SHORTHORNS. Choice young Heifers and Bulls by the celebrated Cruickshank Bulls, Northern Light and Vice-Consul.  
My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.



ROBT. DAVIES, PROP., TORONTO, CANADA.

# FARMING

VOL. XV.

NOVEMBER 16TH, 1897.

No. 11.

## FARMING

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

Published every Tuesday by

THE HRYANT PRESS,

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Advertising rates furnished on application.

All communications should be addressed to "FARMING, 30 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada."

Representative for Great Britain and Ireland, W. W. CHAPMAN, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, LONDON, ENG.

## TOPICS FOR THE WEEK

### Your Own Subscription Free.

Many subscribers for FARMING are taking advantage of our special offer to advance subscriptions one year for two new yearly subscribers, and six months for one new yearly subscriber. Why cannot more do so? It is the easiest way of paying for your own subscription. Make a trial right away. By doing so at once you will be able to offer prospective subscribers better terms than if you waited till the beginning of the year.

We will send FARMING from now till the end of 1898, or nearly fourteen months, for \$1.00. This offer appears in a better light when you consider that FARMING is issued as a weekly. Instead of giving fifty-two papers for \$1.00, we are prepared to give fifty-eight if this offer is taken up at once. Remember that FARMING is the only agricultural paper published in Canada that can make this offer of fifty-eight issues for \$1.00, or one issue every week from now till the end of 1898.

Now is the time for agents to begin canvassing for new subscribers. We want a live, pushing agent in every district to solicit subscribers. Our terms are as liberal as those offered by any other agricultural paper. Numbers of agents are now making big money by canvassing for our new weekly edition of FARMING. Write for full particulars. Don't miss this opportunity.

### The Farmer as an Advertiser.

The above is the subject of an address delivered by Ex-Gov. Hoard, editor of *Hoard's Dairyman*, at the annual banquet tendered to agricultural advertisers and publishers of agricultural papers by the Frank B. White Company, of Chicago, and as it contains several valuable points, which every farmer should consider, we make special reference to it. Among other good things, Mr. Hoard said: "The farmer is no longer merely a producer. He has become a manufacturer." There is much food for reflection in this statement for the farmer. If he has become a manufacturer he must carry on his business as the successful manufacturer does. If he manufactures goods he must find a market for those goods. This market cannot always be found at his own door. To find it he must come into touch with people living, it may be, many miles away, who desire his goods, and the best means of reaching them is by advertising what he manufactures.

The following quotation puts very concisely and

forcefully one of Mr. Hoard's chief reasons why the farmer should advertise:

"The agricultural newspaper stands midway between the farmer and the problems of his life. One difficulty with the farmer is that he is not an advertiser. The moment he would step into the arena of advertising he would develop that which the farmers of this country lack, the commercial instinct. There must be the arousing in him of a stronger commercial instinct. If he felt this instinct more he would then do with his product as commercial men do with theirs. Advertise it.

"Now I say to you, my friends and brethren of the agricultural press, that we have a large duty to do right here. We ought, of our own volition, do something to arouse in the farmer a larger understanding of the possibilities of his life, that he should develop the commercial instinct and become an advertiser as well. Let me give you an example in my own town. A man by the name of Sherman was a fine corn grower. I said to him: 'You are depending for the sale of seed corn upon the little circle about you. Now, step out. There is a fortune ahead of you in the raising of fine seed corn. You have the secret. You know what is essential to have good strong seed.' I coaxed him, hesitatingly at first, and he stepped as though the way was full of pitfalls, until he has become a wealthy farmer in the producing simply of seed corn."

### Canadian Produce in England.

Mr. John I. Hobson, president of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, has recently returned from an extended tour through Great Britain. Mr. Hobson was accompanied by Mrs. Hobson, and many of the readers of FARMING will be pleased to learn that they had a delightful trip, and have returned home in the very best of health.

While Mr. Hobson's visit was ostensibly one of recreation, he did not miss any opportunity of acquiring information regarding the outlook for Canadian farm products in England. His attention was directed more particularly to the development of our cattle and dressed beef trade with Great Britain, a subject which Mr. Hobson is thoroughly competent to deal with.

To a representative of FARMING, who had the pleasure of an interview the day after his arrival, Mr. Hobson stated that he was very strongly of the opinion that something must be done at once in regard to the quarantine regulations governing the importation of cattle into Canada. At present, these regulations are almost prohibitive, and breeders here are afraid to import stock because of the strict quarantine regulations at the port of entry. Mr. Hobson believes that the leading Canadian breeders who import improved stock from Great Britain, are quite able to look after the testing of the cattle they import themselves. There is practically no new cattle blood coming into Canada, and unless our importers are allowed this privilege, or the regulations governing the testing of cattle at the port of entry are very much simplified, Mr. Hobson thinks our cattle interests will suffer very materially.

Mr. Hobson attended the great Kelso sheep sale, one of the largest of its kind in Great Britain. He also made special enquiries regarding the development of our mutton trade, and is of the opinion that Canadian mutton cannot compete with the Australian mutton in England. New Zealand mutton is sold on the London market by the carcass, as low as 6½ cents per pound, and Australians are prepared to sell at a lower figure, before they will be beaten on the market. Single sheep

owners in Australia send over as many as 6,000 sheep in a season, and can lay down mutton in London for less than 6½ cents and make a profit on it.

In the districts of England and Scotland adapted to stock raising, the stock farmers, whether it be along the line of stock or the dairy, are making money and are not at all despondent. Rents for farm lands have lowered considerably in recent years. The margin of difference between the prices obtained for live stock in Canada and England is greater than the difference between the rentals of land in these two countries. This leaves the stock farmer in England in a better position than the stock farmer in Canada.

Mr. Hobson also reports that the Americans have practically the control of the dressed beef trade in London. The English consumer seems to have a preference for meat that has been in the cold storage a while. He consequently buys cold storage beef in preference to that slaughtered at home, as it comes out of the cold storage in just right condition for eating. The American dealers, though manipulating the market to their own liking, never fail to keep their customers supplied regularly with beef of good quality. Mr. Hobson believes that our dressed beef trade cannot be put on a proper footing unless some plan is adopted for keeping the fore quarters at home. The difference between the prices paid for fore and hind quarters in England is so great that it will never pay us to send over the fore quarters. If we are to build up a trade in this particular commodity we must have the supply regular and the quality the very best.

More definite information regarding these important points will be given by Mr. Hobson in his address to the members of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association in connection with the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show to be held at Brantford early in December.

### Our Cattle Trade and the Quarantine Regulations.

The readers of FARMING will be interested in the remarks of Mr. John I. Hobson, in another column, as to the outlook for Canadian produce in England. His statement in regard to the regulations governing the importations of live stock is of vital interest just now. If our export trade in dressed beef is to obtain a footing in the English market, we must be in a position to supply regularly, beef of the very best quality. To produce beef of the very best quality, the highest types of beef producing cattle are required, and to keep up a supply of prime beef cattle, we must have at the head of our beef-producing herds, animals of the finest type. These animals must be replaced frequently by new blood, if the efficiency of the herds is to be maintained. In Canada, we have many herds of the beef-producing strains of which every Canadian may well feel proud. But, as every stockman knows, the standard of these herds cannot be maintained except by the introduction of new blood. For this new blood we must look to Great Britain, and if our breeders have to import stock the regulations at the port of entry, whether concerned with the tuberculin test or any other test, must be of such a character as will make the risk to the importer as light as possible, consistent with public health, and our commercial relations with other countries.

There are strong grounds for Mr. Hobson's claim that our quarantine regulations are almost prohibitive, as far as the importation of cattle is concerned. The importations of cattle stock in Canada have been comparatively few this year. In fact, the number of importations made was

very small indeed, and of the few that were made we know of one importer who brought in his imported stock by way of New York, rather than have his cattle submitted to the quarantine regulations at Halifax. To speak more particularly of beef cattle, we find that, according to Thornton's record of shorthorn transactions in Great Britain, for the quarter beginning April 1st, and ending June 30th, 1897, two hundred and seven exportations of shorthorns were made, and out of this number, not one came into Canada. These exportations were distributed as follows: seven to Africa, one hundred and ninety-five to South America, and five to Sweden. Therefore, while other countries, such as South America, which will be one of our greatest competitors in the future, are importing largely of new blood, and the best they can get, in order to replenish their herds, we, in Canada, are doing comparatively little along that line. The reason for this seems to be that our breeders are hampered by the very stringent regulations at the port of entry.

Another lamentable fact, which is indeed very serious, when the future of our cattle trade is considered, is, that the best young cattle we have are being sent out of the country. Every Ontario shorthorn breeder knows that there has been an almost unprecedented demand from the west this season for young stock. So great has been this demand that breeders have been unable in many instances to supply the number required. Comparatively speaking, there is very little good young stock left in the country. Even now, the cattlemen of the west are beginning to wonder where they are going to get the young stock to replenish their herds next spring. The available supply in Texas, upon which they largely depend, is getting shorter and shorter every year, because of the local demand in that state for steers to feed at the oil mills.

With these facts staring us in the face, is it any wonder that those interested in the development of our export cattle trade are alarmed regarding its future? Whether we send live cattle to Great Britain, or whether we send over dressed beef, the quality must be the very best, and the supply must be regular as well, if we wish to retain our customers when we do get them. Other countries that are now importing largely of new blood will come into competition with us in the future, and unless we are in a position to supply the English consumer with beef of as good as, if not of a better quality than they supply, what little we may have gained in the way of establishing a dressed beef trade with Great Britain will be lost.

Our cattle breeders are not to blame for this scarcity of good young stock. From what we can learn Canadian cattle breeders are just as desirous of importing new stock as they ever were, and now that the demand for beef animals has so largely increased, they would probably make larger importations than they otherwise would do in order to keep up the standard of their herds. But when the importer is compelled to have his cattle submitted to the conditions governing the tuberculin test at Halifax or any port of entry for Canada, and run the risk of losing valuable animals because they show the reaction for the tuberculin test, it is not to be expected that many importations will be made. The complaint breeders make, is not so much against the test in itself, but in the manner in which it is enforced. The buildings at the quarantine stations are not always the best, and there have been several cases where animals are reported to have been lost, because of exposure while in quarantine. If such poor accommodation does exist at our quarantine stations, it is unreasonable to expect that cattle importers will run the risk of bringing high priced animals, that have been well housed in England, across the Atlantic, and then have them remain in poorly equipped buildings during a three months' quarantine at the port of entry.

To remove the difficulties in regard to these regulations may not be so easy as would appear at first sight, and it would be unwise to advocate any radical changes in regard to them that would lessen

the safety of the public health, or would interfere with the quarantine relations already existing between Canada and the United States. But we do think that the best possible provision should be made for housing the cattle while in quarantine and that the powers that be should see that the officers in charge of the station show a little more consideration and less officiousness towards those who go to the expense of importing live stock.

Mr. Hobson's statement, that the breeders should be left to themselves in regard to the testing of the animals they import, may be open to question, yet the extreme urgency of the case demands that something be done that will lessen the risk to the importer of purebred cattle. Whether the government would be justified or not in allowing purebred cattle to be admitted on the affidavit of the importer, that no tuberculosis existed, is for its members to decide. We are of the opinion, however, that no breeder of any standing would think of importing an animal affected by tuberculosis if he knew it, and run the risk of having his whole herd exposed to the disease. But another remedy suggests itself, and one which we think would meet the needs of the case as far as purebred cattle are concerned. Would not our interests be just as much safeguarded as they are now if a competent person were engaged in Great Britain to inspect and test all animals purchased for exportation to Canada? The tests could be made either at the farms or before the cattle were put on board the vessel, and the purchaser would know that his purchases were all right before sailing. If need be this officer might be sent over from Canada for this special work. The expenditure would be small as compared with the great benefit it would be to this country to have the importation of purebred cattle unhampered by too stringent quarantine regulations.

There are other important phases of this question that could be discussed to advantage, but we have already taken up enough space for one issue, and will return to it again. In the meantime we would be glad to have the opinions of our cattle breeders on the subject.

#### Tuberculosis at the Experimental Farm.

It is a matter of deep regret to every Canadian agriculturist that tuberculosis has again broken out at the Central Experimental Farm. The first outbreak of tuberculosis there was discovered in 1891, on the post mortem of a Jersey cow which had died after calving. Another animal was also found affected by tuberculosis in August of that year. A careful examination was then made of the herd by skilled veterinarians and every animal suspected carefully isolated and slaughtered. Seven cows and one bull were slaughtered between July 1891 and May 1892, upon the advice of the veterinary surgeons attending. Prior to this time, the only means of detecting the disease was by physical examination, and observation of the symptoms. The value of tuberculin as a test was being brought into notice, and tests were at once begun. These tests were repeated from time to time, until every animal had been tested, and the final slaughter was made on October 23rd, 1893, when all animals showing suspicious reaction were slaughtered, excepting five young heifers which were reserved for curative treatment. These were isolated and kept under treatment for two years. They were then killed, when the curative measures were found not to have been very successful. In 1894, all the animals at the branch farms were examined, and all those showing suspicious reaction were destroyed. After the diseased cattle were all disposed of, the buildings were carefully cleaned and thoroughly disinfected.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has recently given out an official statement regarding the outbreak, and the future action of the Department of Agriculture in regard to the infected animals. He thinks that the probable cause of the present outbreak is due to the fact that, after the extensive slaughter of 1893, animals were immediately bought from stockmen in the

surrounding country to fill up the stables. The tuberculin test was not made use of in the purchase of these animals and it is possible that tuberculous animals may have been put into the barns at this time. A few of the animals recently slaughtered are believed by Dr. McEachran and Dr. James, who made the post-mortem examinations, to have had the disease fully four years ago. The stables at the farm are well-ventilated, airy, and well lighted, and that the disease should have spread so rapidly under these conditions is a matter of surprise.

Mr. Fisher has decided to reserve ten cows in milk or about to calve, of the animals diseased, for experimental purposes. Most of these will be sent to Montreal, and will be under the charge of Dr. McEachran, chief of the quarantine veterinary staff. These will be put in isolated buildings and be entirely separated from other animals. Dr. Adams, of McGill University, will make a series of investigations with the milk of these cows in his bacteriological laboratory at McGill. At the same time it is the intention of the Minister to have some of the milk from these diseased animals fed to pigs, calves, etc., and to have these tested, examined, and afterward killed, and then make a thorough post-mortem examination for the purpose of finding out to what extent young animals may be affected by the use of tuberculosis milk. A few of the diseased cattle will be selected for curative treatment with a view to obtaining satisfactory results in regard to curing the disease.

If the line of experimental investigation, which Mr. Fisher has planned, is fully carried out, this unfortunate outbreak may be turned to good account. Other countries have been making extensive experiments along this line, and it is only right that Canada should contribute its share of definite scientific information regarding this important subject. Besides, as the Minister points out, the results obtained by our own investigators will have more weight in bringing home to our people the truths concerning this disease than results obtained outside of Canada.

It is gratifying to know that the Guernsey cattle, recently purchased in the United States for the experimental farms, have been found, after careful tests, to be perfectly free from the disease. All the animals at the branch farms will now be carefully tested and every effort made to stamp out the disease at the various experimental farms controlled by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

#### Canadians Abroad.

The honors won by Canadian exhibitors at the Chicago Horse and Fat Stock Show held during the first week of this month is another proof of what our exhibitors can do when in direct competition with the Americans. At the World's Columbian Exposition, Canadian exhibitors won some of the first awards in nearly every department in which they exhibited. The record made by Canadians at the recent show is equally as good. Over \$3,000 in prize money was won by Canadians, besides a number of medals and special awards. This is very creditable indeed, and all Canadians, as well as the exhibitors themselves, may well feel proud of this additional proof of the superiority of Canadian stock.

The horse department proved to be the principal feature of the show, and in this section Canadians were particularly successful. The Hackney stallion, Royal Standard, exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., won \$600 in prize money, two medals and a silver cup valued at \$50. The same horse also won the grand championship for the best coach stallion of all ages and breeds. Other Canadian exhibitors of horses, whose exhibits won first awards in their special classes, were Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont., Robert Davies, Toronto, and Adam Beck, London; the last named winning over \$740 in cash prizes.

In the sheep department Canadian breeders also carried off many of the best prizes. The chief exhibitors from Canada from this department were Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., W. H. Beattie,

Willet Grove, Ont.; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., and John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont. Over \$400 in prize money was won by these exhibitors alone.

### Sheep in a New Role.

Sheep are to be tested in a new capacity. An enterprising sheep owner of Oregon proposes to take 2,000 of his strong-limbed wethers to Dyea, and from there use them to pack supplies into the gold camps. His idea is to have a pack saddle made for each wether, and load them with thirty pounds of freight. One-half will carry oats for the fawn feed, and the remainder such light merchandise as may be offered for transport. The merchandise will bring in \$9,000 freight money, and the 2,000 sheep, on reaching Dawson, can be sold for \$10 a head. If the scheme is successful the owner will realize a small fortune.

### Returns from Shipments of Fruit.

Last week we referred to the trial shipments of fruit made by the Department of Agriculture. Since then account sales have been received by Mr. L. Wolverton, Grimsby, from Covent Garden, London, from Liverpool and from Glasgow. These are highly satisfactory, and prove the possibility of a very profitable trade being worked up in Canadian peaches, pears and tomatoes. The first shipment of Crawford peaches arrived too ripe, owing to the temperature in the refrigerator being too high; but the shipment per steamer *Numidian* was carried at a lower temperature, and arrived in good condition. The Crawford peach is very juicy and tender fleshed, and is very difficult to carry. Forty cases of Crawford peaches sold in Liverpool at an average of \$3.66 per case, containing 30 quarts.

Pears did equally well, some Louss Bonne bringing \$3.90 per case; Bartlett's, \$3.00; Howell, \$2.07 and Duchess \$2.19. The plums also did well, some of the Quackenbos variety selling for \$3.77 per case. Tomatoes brought as high as \$1.71 per case, the only objection being their size. One of our largest varieties, the Ignotum, was sent over and the English taste calls for one of medium size.

Grapes were a complete failure for the most part, bringing only about one cent per pound for Concord, Worden and Niagara. In one instance, however, six cases were sold at Glasgow for about \$2.68 per case, thus showing that there may be yet a possibility of pleasing the English taste with Canadian grapes.

### Great Britain's Stock Supply.

The following extract from the London, England, *Times* will be of interest to Canadian stockmen:

*London Times*: To turn to live stock, of the 6,500,497 head of cattle in Great Britain, England claims 4,567,834, Wales 709,120, Scotland 1,223,543; or England 70.3 per cent., Wales 10.9 per cent., Scotland 18.8 per cent. England shows a decline on the year of 5,769 head and Wales of 3,859, but Scotland an increase of 16,543.

Of the 26,340,440 sheep of Great Britain, 15,721,213 belong to England, 3,195,359 to Wales, and 7,423,868 to Scotland. In other words, England possesses 59.7 per cent. of the total, Wales 12.1 per cent., and Scotland 28.2 per cent.

Swine number 2,342,302 in Great Britain, of which 1,990,534 are in England, 216,447 in Wales, and 135,321 in Scotland, the proportions being: England, 85 per cent.; Wales, 9.2 per cent.; Scotland, 5.8 per cent. The declines on the year are: 485,954 in England, 41,251 in Wales, and 9,294 in Scotland, or a total loss of 536,499 to the big population of Great Britain. It is possible to make the sweeping assertion that pigs decreased on the year in every county of England and Wales. In many counties the declines were great.

One of the surprising features of this estimate is the decline in the number of swine in Great Britain. There was a decline of over half a million in one year in the number of swine. This will mean something to the British consumer, but it may mean more to the Canadian swine breeder, who is interested in the outlook for markets for his produce. The Canadian bacon trade with England is growing, and if the home supply is declining it will have greater opportunities for enlargement.

## NOTES AND IDEAS.

The relatively high prices which calves bring this fall is another evidence of the scarcity of good stockers in the west. It is the first time in fifteen years that anything like a regular business has been done in this line in the Western States. In the early eighties many New York State calves were sent west to meet the demand for stockers.

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Latest reports from Winnipeg indicate that the oat crop in Manitoba this year is considerably below the average. At many country points the quantity in sight is reported not to be sufficient to supply the local demand. Dealers have already secured quantities of oats for shipment to provincial points, which feature has advanced the price. The quotations for oats at Winnipeg at present are the highest known for several years.

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That it pays to breed good sheep is evidenced by the high prices obtained at the sixth annual ram sale of Lincoln sheep in England. There were 453 rams sold, and the average price for the lot was £25 1s. 3d. The highest price paid was £230 10s. H. Dudding secured the remarkably high average of £81 12s for twelve rams. A lot of twenty rams averaged £65 4s. 1d., another lot of twenty averaged £57 8s. 8d., and a lot of twenty-two brought an average of £53 17s. 8d., as many pounds as many of our Canadian breeders get dollars. The old country people evidently know the value of a good sire.

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The position of the farmer in the Western States seems to be gradually improving. The Bank Commissioners for the State of Kansas have recently issued a statement which shows the farmers of that State will this year pay off at least \$25,000,000 of their mortgage indebtedness, and will release about \$40,000,000 more under the Kansas law that permits mortgagors to make partial payments of \$100 or multiples of that sum. In 1887 the mortgage indebtedness on the farms of Kansas amounted to full \$250,000,000. When the above payments have been made, the mortgage indebtedness on the farms of Kansas will be \$50,000,000.

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It is a matter of regret that the cattle stock at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are again affected by tuberculosis. Over one-half of the whole herd is reported affected by the disease. This is unfortunate, but may be turned to the country's good, if every advantage is taken of this opportunity to make a thorough investigation of the disease and the tests to be used in connection with the same. It is quite evident that there is much to be learned regarding the operation of the test, and there is no place where an investigation can be carried on to better advantage than at a public institution. It is to be hoped that in the interests of cattle breeders generally the Government will take advantage of this outbreak to make further examination regarding tuberculosis.

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That Manitoba is able to produce wheat of the very best quality is admitted by wheat dealers everywhere. Another evidence of the fact is shown by the report of the Dominion Government inspector at Fort William. Up to Oct. 19th, 5,595 cars of wheat of this season's crop had been delivered there, representing approximately 4,250,000 bushels. Of this amount 75 per cent. graded No. 1 hard; 22 per cent. No. 2 hard; and of the lower grades there was only two per cent. These figures indicate that the entire crop is practically of the finest milling qualities. The early movement of the crop and the rapidity with which it has been carried to the lake front, is shown by these figures. Up to the same date last year only 2,407,000 bushels had gone into the Fort William elevators.

No country in the world is doing more at the present time to open up markets for its produce than Australia. Every colony is making special efforts to introduce its goods into Great Britain and other countries. The Minister of Agriculture for New South Wales has recently recommended that that colony should have commercial outposts in the principal ports of foreign countries, as bureaus of correspondence and as bases for commercial operations. These agencies could keep the colony posted not only as to particulars of the markets open for the produce of the colony, but also as to the methods adopted by the different countries which seem to have a monopoly of various markets. Canadians will need to be on the alert in order to keep up with the times.

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Prof. J. A. Craig, late of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, so well-known to our readers as the editor of the *Canadian Live Stock Journal* for many years, has been in Ontario buying sheep for his sheep farm at Rice Lake, Wis. Clover and rape will be his principal summer feeds, while clover hay will form the bulky portion of his winter feed. He says that clover grows very readily in that section and that this year he saw a third cutting of clover a foot in height. He does not intend to keep thoroughbred stock, but simply grade ewes with thoroughbred sires. It is his intention to try and carry one ewe to every acre, and to fatten the lambs for the St. Paul and Chicago markets. He thinks the farmers of Canada should keep more sheep.

While in Canada, Prof. Craig paid a visit to his old home in Russell County. One of the changes in farm operations noticed by Mr. Craig in this section was the increased acreage of corn grown. Only a few years ago no corn was grown to any extent, but now nearly every farmer plans to grow at least five or six acres. Samples of ear corn in that section were pronounced by Mr. Craig to be equal to any he had seen grown in the Western States.

## CANADA'S FARMERS.

### IX. John Bell, Amber.

Among "Canada's farmers" there are many self-made men, and none of them deserve recognition more than Mr. John Bell, of Amber, in the County of York. At the early age of twelve Mr. Bell was left fatherless, and the duty of looking after his father's farm fell upon him. His education was not thus very far advanced at this age. He, however, attended school during the winter months for a few years, and made good use of his time.

He took hold of the work upon the farm with the determination to make a success of it, and to become a skillful farmer. As first he followed grain farming, and raised many large and profitable crops; but he always had a great love for a good horse, and when quite a young man started breeding purebred Clydesdales.

Mr. Bell was one of the first, if not the first, to import Tamworth swine to Canada; some eight or ten years ago. Mr. Bell is a close observer; he quickly saw the good qualities of this breed of pigs, and thought they would cross well upon the common pigs of the country. Time has proved him a good judge. Mr. Bell does not exhibit every year, but when he does he always takes a good place. He was one of the first to advocate the use of rape as a food for hogs, and by mere accident was led to adopt this line of feeding. By some mischance his pigs got into his field of rape. They seemed to relish eating the rape so well that Mr. Bell tried a few experiments along that line, which proved to him that rape was good food for pigs.

Mr. Bell is also a successful breeder of Shropshire sheep, having started with a small flock of imported sheep about the same time that he started his herd of pigs.

It is, however, as a breeder of Clydesdales that Mr. Bell has perhaps attained the greatest success. He has bred and handled some of the best horses in Canada, and claims to have a number of animals of as rich and fancy breeding as any to be found in Canada, or, indeed, in Scotland. He has been wonderfully successful with stallions, and usually has several travelling during the season.

Mr. Bell has attended strictly to business; he has been a close observer of matters pertaining to his work, and by diligence and forethought has made a success of the work he undertook when only a boy. He is a fine type of what may be called a practical Canadian farmer. He applied sound business principles to his adopted calling, and is really deserving of the success he has obtained. Mr. Bell believes thoroughly in the judicious advertising of his products, and is one of FARMING'S best patrons.

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent)

The autumn here has been an exceptional one all round. Charming weather for personal comfort and pleasure, and quite equally agreeable for the stock owners. All kinds of stock have done amazingly well since the end of August. The genial showers after the drought have made an abundance of feed, and the pastures at the time of writing have in many parts the appearance of spring rather than autumn. The past fortnight has been fine, warm and dry, consequently the grazing fraternity have had a better autumn than has been the case for many years past. Cattle and sheep out at grass are putting on flesh with little or no outside aid. The value of a month of such weather as we have had is something that will be of the greatest possible benefit to both the arable and grain farmer. Such a season as this has shortened the winter by a full month, a very material item in the cost of keeping either store cattle and sheep or the production of mutton and beef.

The drought of the early summer made a great likelihood of a very short root crop, but this has in a great measure been considerably modified since the middle of August, for the late sown turnips, kale or thousand headed cabbage and drumhead cabbage, etc., have made wonderful progress and are now producing an abundant crop of food. Likewise late sown crops of swedes, kale rabbit, and mangels have done grandly, and where average plants were obtained are producing very good crops. Of course, in some cases, especially on highly fertilized land and when the owner was a bit more go-ahead and enterprising, we have seen some very large and heavy crops. Again, emphasizing that well known but far too often forgotten fact that do a thing well and it will pay: do middling and moderate will be the result; do it badly or carelessly and the result is not only a bad one, but a total and absolute loss.

The trade for bulls of all breeds continues very good. There is a capital demand from home breeders, and this, supplemented by the export demand, keeps prices at a very useful and paying level. The best of any breed are and have been commanding really first-class prices. The inequality of the price between store and fat cattle looks like soon finding its proper level. Beef fatteners say there is little if any profit to be made, still they keep on, and, therefore, we may take it that there must be something in it, otherwise the industry would not continue.

Mutton at the present date is not so good a trade as it was a few months back, but still first class light-weights are selling well and at remunerative prices. The drag comes in with second-grade stuff, 'tis here where we find things not so good, and it is the over-abundant supply of this that makes the market for the best duller. Ram sales are over for the present year, and one may take it as a whole that those breeders who breed rams of quality and merit have had an average year, whilst those, and unfortunately there are many such who breed and sell for rams sheep which ought not under any circumstances to have been left for rams, have, of course, had anything but a good time of it. Again and again

one hears it said ram breeding is done with, it wont pay, etc. This is the inevitable result of an over supply coupled with that want of proper care and selection that ought to be exercised all round.

The hop year has not been a good one. The crop was very short and somewhat expensive, and the increase in prices does not appear to have been in any way commensurate with the decrease in the crop. However, in this, as in all other departments, those who farm the best appear to have been the most successful.

The welcome rise in the price of wheat has indeed put a spark of fresh life in many of our arable farmers, although the extreme rates did not, unfortunately, remain long enough to enable many to participate therein. However, even now that a fall has taken place it still is at a price near to that which it ought to be to give fair remuneration alike to the farmer and laborer. The barley crop was secured in many counties in a good condition, and where thus secured will be the most valuable cereal of the year, fine samples of barley being always able to command full rates, on account of the usual limited supply thereof and the large demand that exists for it. Oats varied considerably, but in many cases that came under my own knowledge very satisfactory crops were raised. Peas were not a good crop, and beans varied considerably.

Hay was not a heavy crop, but exceptionally well secured, the weather being fine, and the value thereof for feeding purposes fully equal to a third more when compared with that of any ordinary year.

The dairy interest, as evinced by the success of the recent Dairy Show held now for many years at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, is in a prosperous state. To one who has for years attended this annual dairy exhibition it could not fail to be noticed what great and vast strides have taken place in this particular branch of agriculture during the past fifteen or twenty years. The great, good and valuable work that has been accomplished by the British Dairy Farmers' Association is such that few know the extent of, and fewer still the value it has been to many a struggling tiller of the soil. That its work is yet far from done is fully manifested in two ways at least. One of these is the continued appearance year by year of new and improved implements or systems of treatment of milk, cream or butter. The other, the notable and prominent want of uniformity in value and quality of the various products of the dairy, one far too often in travelling comes across. Another grand feature of this society is its method of instruction given to its members year by year in its annual trips. This year Denmark, Sweden, etc., being visited. What was learned and what ideas obtained during that trip we cannot know, but it is quite certain from reports of the various discussions, etc., which have appeared in the press, that there must have been many. Ideas and lessons obtained by these trips are, of course, particularly valuable, inasmuch that they are obtained personally and can be carried into effect or avoided, as the case may be, by the actual observer. The majority of those who take these

annual trips are practical dairymen engaged permanently in the business. How different to that is the case of pupils who would be possibly some years before they could carry out in a practical way any conclusions they might have formed. The writer hereof looked forward to this society visiting your grand colony during the present year. This, however, unfortunately was not carried out. It is, however, to be hoped that the contemplated trip is only postponed and not dropped, as it is certain that such an interchange of opinion, as a trip of this description would be the means of bringing about, would be of great mutual advantage all round, not only to the visitors, but the visited as well.

## THE WINTER CREAMERY.

A very useful bulletin has been issued by the Dairy Department of the Agricultural College, Guelph. The following are some of the points emphasized:

*Advantages over Home Dairy in Winter Buttermaking.*—The winter creamery offers many advantages to dairymen, with few or many cows milking during the winter. The chief of these are a better average quality of butter, which is sure to bring a higher price, and the extra yield of butter per 100 lbs. of milk which is got by using the cream separator. Either of these advantages will pay the cost of manufacturing the butter, which ought not to exceed three and one half cents per pound where the milk is delivered at the creamery. Again, the labor is very much less for the farmer's wife where the milk is sent to the winter creamery. In addition, the farmer and his wife feel much better when going to town to buy household necessities, if they have five or ten dollars in a pocket as a result of the sale of creamery butter, than if they have twenty to fifty pounds of butter in a basket.

*To the Patrons.*—Aim to have about half of the cows fresh for the winter creamery. Feed them liberally. Give the cows plenty of salt and water. Care for them regularly, treat them kindly, keep them clean and you will have your reward. We find that corn silage, mangolds, clover hay, bran, peas, oats, and some oil-cake, if it can be got for \$20 per ton or less, give us good results in the milk-flow. Swede turnips or rape should not be fed to cows giving milk for butter or cheese-making. Do not allow the milk to freeze, or be exposed to any bad odor. Three times per week is often enough to deliver the milk at the winter creamery. Make arrangements with one or more of your neighbors to "take turns" hauling the milk and bringing back the skim-milk. This will lessen the labor. If the skim milk is properly fed to calves and young pigs, it will pay for the hauling of the milk to, and the skim-milk from the creamery. Our future dairy cows depend largely upon the judicious use of skim-milk. Finally, help the buttermaker by supplying him with first-class milk and you will have your reward.

*To the Buttermaker.*—When receiving, sampling, and testing the milk, be on your guard against stable, turnip, potato, brewers' grains, or other flavors which taint milk and injure the quality of butter. If the milk is frozen or

very cold, you will have difficulty in detecting these flavors, and it will be safer for you to heat a small portion of such milk separately, where you suspect bad flavor. Where a can has much ice on the top, remove the ice before weighing and sampling; or else melt it before sampling as the frozen part, containing an undue proportion of water, will not allow you to take a fair sample.

*Churning, Salting, and Working.*—The square box churn, or the combined churn and worker, will give good results. If the butter is for export to Great Britain, use little or no coloring in the cream. Have the temperature of the cream such that the butter will come in granular form in forty to sixty minutes. After drawing off the buttermilk, wash very lightly for quick consumption, and once for the regular trade. Salt at the rate of about one half ounce per pound of butter for export, and three quarters of an ounce to one ounce for home market. Work the butter until the salt is thoroughly mixed through it, the color is even, and until the water is not more than 12 per cent. of the finished butter.

*Preparing for Market and Marketing.*—For the home market there is no form more suitable than the oblong print, wrapped in good parchment paper which is stamped with the name of the creamery. For export, use the square box lined with paraffine wax and parchment paper. Pack the butter in the box firmly, so that when emptied it will look like a solid cube of butter, without holes, into which gather the brine and buttermilk, giving the butter an unsightly appearance. Ship the butter weekly to a reliable commission house, or directly to exporters or importers of the finest Canadian creamery butter, thus building up for our butter branch of the dairy industry a reputation similar to that which Canadian cheese has acquired.

*The winter creamery is a branch of dairying which needs and is capable of almost unlimited extension.*

## THE CHICAGO FAT STOCK AND HORSE SHOW.

Those who are familiar with the history of the American Fat Stock Show, formerly held by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, know that it was not a financial success. This year, however, the State Board of Agriculture decided to hold a show where there would be a much larger number of interests. Accordingly inducements were made to exhibitors of horses, fat stock, poultry, dairy products, fruits and flowers. Unfortunately, however, arrangements were not definitely completed in time to give all interests an opportunity to make a first-class exhibit. The show was therefore a success in some departments, and a flat failure in others. The whole show was held in the coliseum, the largest exhibition building in the country, on November 1st to 6th, 1897.

## The Horse Show.

The most successful and popular feature, and one which overtopped all else, was the horse show. The very large premiums offered and the large number of classes brought together over twelve hundred horses, from all

parts of the continent. The classes for horses were nearly a half more than at the New York show, so that in some ways this show was away ahead of it. A feature of the horse show that would make a great improvement to our Canadian horse show was that all the horses could be seen in the stalls as well as in the show ring. A special feature of the show was the grand championship prizes for which the champions of the different breeds competed. Thus there was a grand championship prize for the best animal of all the heavy breeds, and another for the coach classes.

The Clydesdale class was considered by good judges to be far and away the most superior class of the show. In the aged stallion section no less than thirteen grand good stallions entered the ring. We are proud to report that our Canadian Clydesdale breeders were well represented by Graham Bros. of Claremont, and Mr. Robert Davies, of Thorncliffe farm, Toronto. Messrs. Graham's stallion, Macqueen, won first in his class, he also headed first prize string of colts sired by Mc Gregor, he won the championship prize as best three year old and the grand championship prize as best stallion any age or size of all the heavy breeds. When it is known that he had to compete with animals from the studs of Col. Halloway, Messrs. Clark and Ogilvie in Clydesdales, and with other noted breeders of Percherons Shires, and Belgians, for the grand championship, it is no small honor to own the best animal of the lot.

Mr. Robert Davies' Lion McGregor won second place, and Tom McGregor fourth, in their classes. His mares, Barr Bell and Nelly, won first and second in their classes, second place as Clyde team, and first place as wholesale delivery team. All the prize-winning Clydes were paraded, and made a complete circle around the ring—an honor that, we understand, was not accorded any other of the breeding classes.

The Hackney exhibit was also a good one, and here we have to chronicle other grand successes for Canadians. Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, showed only his famous stallion, Banquo, and won first in his class with him. Graham Bros. showed Royal Standard, with whose performance in the show ring Canadians are familiar. He was a popular winner, winning first in his class, aged championship, championship of all coach classes three years old and upward, championship coach classes under sixteen hands, and the grand championship of all the coach classes, all ages, breeds, and sizes. Royal Standard won over \$600 in cash, two medals, and a silver cup valued at \$50. Mr. A. G. Ramsay's Courier won second place, coming next to Royal Standard.

Messrs. Graham are to be congratulated on the successful winnings of their Royal Standard, for he came in competition with such well-known studs as that of M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., and other famous breeders of French and German coachers as well as the Hackneys.

In the class for Thoroughbreds Robert Davies' Mikado won second place and Mr. Hendrie's Othmar secured third place. Mikado also won first place for Thoroughbred stallion

best calculated to produce horses of a Hackney type.

Shires were a small class and missed the good animals that Mr Burgess recently lost by fire.

German coach, French coach, French and Standard-bred Trotters were also out in fair numbers.

Saddle and harness horses were good classes. A number of Kentucky gated saddle horses created a great deal of interest.

The attendance at the show was good, as was also the interest taken in the show by the people of Chicago. The great success of the show has started some talk of establishing a permanent horse show. Mr. George Pepper, of Toronto, was master of the ring, and Col. T. B. Taylor had charge of the Canadian exhibit. The winnings of some of the principal stables were very large, for instance, Mr. G. S. Gagnon, of New York, with a string of fourteen horses, captured something over \$3,000. Mr. M. W. Dunham's winnings were over \$2,500. Mr. Adam Beck, of London, whose horses have always made a good showing at Toronto, won over \$750.

The Show of Fat Cattle.

About ninety-five per cent. of the space in the building was occupied by the horses and their equipment, so that a casual observer would hardly have known that there was a fat stock exhibit connected with the show. There were only some 135 entries, and these included seven car loads of shipping stuff which were entered for Clay, Robinson & Co's \$500 prize for the best car load of fat steers. The two-year old class for grade steers was the best filled class of any, there were only eight entries. A Herford two-year old steer, Jack, was declared the champion fat steer, with an Aberdeen-Angus two-year old steer, Black Jim, as a good second. The fat stock was a small feature of the show, and only to be found on enquiry. Some of the toppers may make their appearance at Brantford next month where we expect they will be in the soup. The Provincial Fat Stock Show can beat the Chicago one this year, both for quality and quantity. Other than a half dozen or so good ones there was nothing extra present.

The Show of Fat Sheep.

There were only about one hundred entries of sheep, and these were quartered in an annex to the main building, and altogether, the arrangements for a fat stock show were about as bad as they could be. A number of Canadian feeders were present, and captured good places. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, won five firsts and seven second places. R. Gibson, Delaware, won a first and second prize in the Shropshire class, and the special prize offered by the Shropshire Registry Association for the best grade sired by a registered Shropshire ram; Mr. Beattie was a good second. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, won first and second for wether over two years old, sweepstakes and the pen prize for Dorset Horns. But it takes that veteran feeder, John Rutherford, of Roseville, to scoop in the prizes. He won second place in both the Southdown and Oxford classes, all the prizes, including sweepstakes and pen, but a second in the Cotswold class, two firsts, a second, sweepstakes and

pen prizes in Lecesters and Lincolns, a first for Dorset Horns, and a first for grade sheep. Though small, the character and quality of the sheep was good, and competition generally keen. The Wisconsin experiment station made an interesting exhibit of seven head of grade Shropshires.

The Show of Fat Hogs.

There were about one hundred hogs shown, including an interesting exhibit of sixty head from the Iowa experiment station. These hogs were fed in an experiment to ascertain the cost of raising the English bacon breeds in comparison with the leading American breeds.

The show of dairy products was small, and many dairymen did not know that there was to be a show. About seventy-five entries of butter were made; about one-third of them were creamery. Some of the other classes were poorly represented. The cheese classes were not well represented.

There was a very good exhibit of poultry, but the show was almost over before it was in shape.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish this week the answers sent us by a number of swine breeders to the following questions:

- (1) What is your method of housing pigs during the winter?
  - (2) Do you allow pigs to run out during the winter for part of the day, or do you prefer to keep them inside all the time?
  - (3) What is your method of keeping the piggery and pens clean?
  - (4) What kind of feed has given you the best results for the winter feeding of pigs for the market?
  - (5) If grain is fed, do you feed it wet or dry?
  - (6) Do you feed turnips to pigs, and if so, in what way?
  - (7) Have you any special way of caring for and feeding stock boars and brood sows during the winter?
- These are live questions to the general farmer, and we feel sure that these answers contain many useful hints.

(2) I keep my pigs in the pen in the winter part of the day, and give them the yard to run in when the weather is not too cold.

(3) I keep the pig pens clean and well bedded; never let the bedding get heated or wet.

(4 and 5) My principal feed is ground barley, just made wet enough so that the pigs can eat it, mixed fresh every time. I feed with water when I have no milk.

(6) I do not feed turnips or roots.

(7) I feed my stock boars and brood sows peas the most of the time in winter, with plenty of fresh water. Sometimes for a change ground barley or corn on the cob. I allow them plenty of exercise in the barnyards.

R. G. MARTIN.  
Marysville, Ont.

(2) I give them all the exercise I can, both in winter and summer, and a good warm dry place to sleep in.

(3) I keep my pens and yards as clean as possible.

(4 and 5) For winter feeding I like scalded barley meal mixed with sufficient water or milk to make a slop, and corn on the cob.

(7) I give my stock boars and brood sows plenty of exercise, and feed a slop made from barley meal or shorts and a little corn. In raising little pigs I have found scalded barley meal a very good feed. Allow them plenty of exercise.

W. H. SPENCER.  
Morpeth, Ont.

(1) keep them in a dry, well-ventilated pen.

(2) I allow them to run out and in as they choose. I have outside yards for each pen, and swing doors hinged at the top so the pigs can open them, and they drop shut of their own weight.

(3) I remove the bedding when it gets wet, and replace it with dry straw. I also sprinkle in dry slaked lime.

(4) I don't feed for market as I only keep breeding stock and dispose of any inferior animals when young to feeders.

(5) I feed some peas, barley, oats, all chopped, plenty of bran to growing pigs, and middlings to young ones. I boil turnips and pour them, with plenty of hot water, on the chop, and this cooks it. I also give them some salt, wood ashes and sulphur.

(7) I feed stock boars and brood sows some of the same feed as the growing pigs—raw turnips and mangolds and some corn. I feed turnips and mangolds whole, and they will exercise themselves at them if they don't get all the other feed they want.

C. R. DECKER.  
Chesterfield, Ont.

(1) Frame pens, with plenty of light and fresh air, and not too many hogs in a pen.

(2) Give exercise daily when weather permits.

(3) Keep plenty of clean straw in pens, and clean out as often as possible. Pens have shallow gutters at one side.

(4) Boiled mangolds mixed with barley chop.

(5) Usually feed grain or meal wet.

(6) Do not feed turnips.

(7) Stock boars and sows need good nutritious foods. A mixture of grains, with oats or bran predominating, with mangolds either raw or cooked, and plenty of exercise, is my treatment of the above.

I believe in liberal feeding of charcoal as a preventive of a good many swine ailments.

H. J. DAVIS.  
Woodstock, Ont.

(1) We house our pigs in an ordinary warm wooden building divided in pens large enough to hold from four to eight pigs according to size.

(2) We keep our young pigs in the pen most of the time, letting them out occasionally in fine weather.

(3) We keep our pens well bedded with straw, and clean once a day or two days, which depends on the number of pigs and size of pens. We always endeavor to keep them dry.

(4 and 5) Slop made of shorts, water and swill, etc., would be better warmed a little, and some corn in the ear.

(6) We have never fed turnips.

(7) We have no special way of caring for stock boars, only to use our judgment in feeding a quantity of good food necessary to keep them in good condition without making them over fat. We think they should be well kept.

We let our brood sows run in the barnyard during the winter months and feed them enough corn in the ear to keep in good strong condition until two or three weeks before farrowing, when we put them up and feed them on a ration of shorts or chopped oats, etc., to produce a good flow of milk for the young we are expecting.

In addition to the above treatment we keep them supplied with a mixture of sulphur, salt, copperas, charcoal, etc., as an appetizer, parasite destroyer, etc.

T. A. BROS.  
Ridgetown, Ont.

(1) I keep my pigs in a frame pen with a stone (flag) floor.

(2) I allow my breeding stock to run out nearly all the time and my feeding pigs whenever the weather is suitable.

(3) I bed well with wheat straw and clean out often. I believe much of the best manure is wasted by using gutters or trenches.

(4) A general mixture of ordinary farm-grown grains with roots.

(5) Both wet and dry, principally wet, just before feeding.

(6) Yes. I pulp them and feed, then sprinkle dry meal over them.

(7) No. I give them plenty of exercise and a small quantity of meal, roots being their principal ration.

R. H. HARDING.  
Thorndale, Ont.

(1 and 2) My method of housing pigs in winter is to give them a good warm pen to sleep in and allow them to run out doors at will.

(3) I keep the pens cleaned out regularly and keep them bedded well with straw.

(5 and 6) I feed whole corn in cold weather in the morning, and pulped turnips or mangolds mixed with shorts and pea meal after.

(7) I feed my boars and sows in the same way as indicated above.

JOS. FRATHERSTON.  
Streetsville, Ont.



# The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 20,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

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

The list of Cattle Breeders will be published in the first issue of each month, of Sheep Breeders in the second issue, and of Swine Breeders in the third issue. Members having stock for sale, in order that it may be included in the BULLETIN, are required to notify the undersigned, by letter, at least seven days before the date of issue, of the number, breed, age and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this, only his name and address will appear in the next monthly issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

F. W. HOUSON, Secretary.  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

## THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Berkshires.

Anderson, A. A.	Wyoming.	Leatherdale, E.	Morden, Man.
Arkell, H.	Arkell.	Lemon, S.	Kettleby.
Ash, W. R.	Essex.	Linton, W.	Aurora.
Bennett, H. & Son	St. Williams.	Lloyd, E. A.	Stouffville.
Brien, E.	Ridgetown.	Martin, E. E.	Canning.
Boucher, G.	Meadowdale.	Martin, R. G.	Marysville.
Bowman, W. R.	Mount Forest.	Meyer, John	Kossuth.
Boynton, P. W. & Son	Dollar.	Moody, R.	Guelph.
Brown Bros.	Springville.	Mullen, J. A.	Cypress River, Man.
Brown, F. W.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Mutch, J. F.	Pilot Mound, Man.
Bruce Bros.	Gormley.	McAllister, W.	Varna.
Burgess, R. I.	Burgessville.	McBeth, R. S.	Oak Lake, Man.
Campbell D.	Norwood.	McCreary, W.	Freherne, Man.
Clark, H. G.	Brampton.	McDonald, J.	Hadjeros.
Collyer, F. J.	Welwyn, Assa.	McDonald, R. N.	Morganston.
Cox, F. A.	Brantford.	McEwen, J.	Kertch.
Cotworth, S.	Whitby.	McEwen, J.	Glendale, Man.
Cullen, I. L.	Lakefield.	McGregor, J.	Manitou, Man.
Davis, H. J.	Woodstock.	McKenzie, R.	High Bluff, Man.
Dickenson, W.	Mildmay.	Ott, J. R.	Moorefield.
Decker, C. R.	Chesterfield.	Park, J. G.	Carniff, Assa.
Doran, J.	Seaford.	Parlee, M. H.	Sussex, N.B.
Duch, W. J.	Morpeth.	Pearson, S. J. & Son	Meadowdale.
Dymen, J.	St. Mary's.	Pettit, A. C.	Freeman.
Edwards, W. C.	Barrie.	Pettit, W. G.	Freeman.
Elder, Jas.	Rockland.	Pineo, W. W.	Waterville, N.S.
Evo, H. W. & Son	Virdee, Man.	Playfair, A. W.	Baldur, Man.
Ewing, I. B.	Bar River.	Pomeroy, A. L.	Compton, Que.
Fisher, W. W.	Dartford.	Purves, I.	Pilot Mound, Man.
Gaffield, N. C.	Benmiller.	Reed, R. & Co.	Hintonburg.
Gardner, F. A.	Castleton.	Robinson, J. R.	Manion.
Garbutt, I. C.	Britannia.	Ronson, J. W.	Acacia.
Gibson, R.	Claremont.	Roper, J.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Gibson, R.	Delaware.	Ross, A. W.	Douglas.
Gibson, W. I.	Galt.	Semple, J. R.	Brule, N.S.
Golden, I. H.	Marchfield, P. E. I.	Shannon, I.	Cloverdale, B. C.
Green, G.	Ainhestburg.	Shibley, W. J.	Harrowsmith.
Greenway, Hon. Thos.	Fairview.	Shrigley, J.	Allandale.
Greenwood, I.	Winnipeg, Man.	Siefert, J. H.	North Bruce.
Hall, A. Jr.	Douglas, Man.	Siprell & Carroll.	Bornholm.
Hart, A.	Ayr.	Small, A. Jr.	Melburne.
Hauser, I.	Hampstead.	Smith, J. & Sons	Dunroon.
Hanley, J. C.	Weissenberg.	Snell, J. C.	Snelgrove.
Hawkins, D.	Read.	Snell, J. G. & Bro.	Snelgrove.
Haycraft, W. J.	Woodville.	Snyder, I.	Jarvis.
Henderson, W. C.	Agincourt.	Spears, I.	Oak Lake, Man.
Hill, G.	Keady.	Thompson, G.	Bright.
Johnston, A.	Delaware.	Thompson, J.	Uxbridge.
Ker, J. G.	Greenwood.	Hierheller, E. E.	Mount Elgin.
Kitching, J.	Fulton.	Lotter, A. B.	Montgomery, Assa.
Kipp, E. A.	Corwhin.	Vance, R.	Ida.
Kitson, W.	Chilliwack, B. C.	Watt, J. & W. B.	Salem.
Lane, H.	Burnside, Man.	Wrigley & Fox	Iurgoose, B. C.
Lang, R. L.	Mount Mellick, P. E. I.	Wylie Bros.	Cardinal.
Bonnycastle, F. & Sons	Campbellford.		
Bow Park Co., Limited	Brantford.		
Caldwell Bros.	Orchard.		
Fahner, C.	Crediton.		
Graham, D. A.	Parkhill.		
Gies, A.	St. Jacobs.		
Jeff, E. & Son	Bond Head.		
King, W.	Carnduff, Assa.		
Murray, G. H.	Bright.		
Russell, F.	Cedarville.		
Russell, J. A.	Precious Corners.		
Shaw, A. J. C.	Thamesville.		
Shaw, J. H.	Simcoe.		
Teasdale, T.	Concord.		
Webster, R. A.	Andrewsville.		
Yull, Jos. & Sons.	Carleton Place.		

### Yorkshires.

Bowman, W. A.	Bluedale, N.Y.	Hood, G. B.	Guelph.
Bowman, W. R.	Mount Forest.	Hord, J. & Sons	Parkhill.
Carruthers, C. J.	Cobourg.	Hume, A. & Co.	Burnbrae.
Clark, J. G.	Ottawa.	Hurlburt, B. J.	Clymer, N.Y.
Clarke, W.	North Wiltshire, P. E. I.	Hurley, J. M. & Son	Belleville.
Crockett, G.	York, P. E. I.	Hyde, G. A.	Shakespeare.
Darling, L. A.	Morganston.	Martin, R. G.	Marysville.
Davis, C. G.	Freeman.	McKnight, S.	Epping.
Day, N.	Powles' Corners.	Parlee, M. H.	Sussex, N.B.
Deddes, H.	Kossuth.	Pike, J.	Locust Hill.
Dool, F.	Hartington.	Ross, A. W.	Douglas.
Dorrance, J.	Seaford.	Scott, F. W.	Highgate.
Edwards, E.	North Wiltshire, P. E. I.	Smith, H. D.	Compton, Que.
Empey, M. N.	Napanee.	Taylor, J. & H.	Richmond Station, Que.

### Yorkshires.—Continued.

Featherston, J.	Streetsville.	Ferrill, A.	Wooler.
Gier, G.	Grand Valley.	Thompson, S. J.	Catberry, Man.
Gilroy, C. J. & Son	Glen Buell.	Wilkinson, J. T.	Chilliwack, B. C.
Graham, C.	Pomeroy, Man.	Wilson, Mrs. A. J.	Pittsfield, O.
Greenhields, J. M.	Danville, Que.	Wilson, W. C.	East Oro.
Honey, R.	Brickley.		
Brethour, J. E.	Burford.		
Clark, J. G.	Ottawa.		
Cousins, J. & Sons	Harrison.		
Jies, A.	St. Jacobs.		
Howe, W.	North Bruce.		
Master, J. F.	New Dundee.		
Malyoney, F. A.	Chapau, Que.		

### Tamworths

Bate, E. H.	Brighton.	Hoover, P. R. & Sons	Green River.
Bell, J.	Walsingham Centre.	Livingston, J. A.	Grattan.
Brandow, A. W.	Ashgrove.	Morrow, R. O.	Hilton.
Brownridge, J. T.	Hawley.	Nichol, J. C.	Hulrey.
Creighton, J. C.	Collingwood.	Nurse, C.	Humber Bay.
Dawson, F.	Dewittville.	Odell, M. H.	Belmont.
Donaldson, J.	Galt.	Revell, R.	Ingersoll.
Elliott, A.	Pond Mills.	Richardson, J. A.	South March.
Elliott, A.	Hamilton.	Simont, J. H.	Chatham.
Elliott, W. T.	Thamesford.	Smith, N.	Brantford.
Golding, H.	Holland, I.	Walsh, G.	Onslow Centre, Que.
Holland, I.	George.	Walsh, G.	Quyon, Que.
Blain, N. M., S.	Orchard.		
Caldwell Bros.			
Fahner, C.	Crediton.		
Fulton, J. Jr.	Brownsville.		
Hallman, A. C.	New Dundee.		
Laurie, A. J. & A.	Wolverton.		
Master, J. F.	New Dundee.		
North, G.	Marden.		

### Chester Whites.

Austin, W. R.	Sapperton, B.C.	Golding, H.	Thamesford.
Bennett, G. & Pardo	Charing Cross.	Glover, H. W.	Nottawa.
Brooks, T. & Son.	Brantford.	Gummer, G. A.	Colborne.
Butler, W. & Son.	Dereham Centre.	Herron, H.	Avon.
Cairn, J.	Camlachie.	Morse, J.	Amherst, N.S.
Chalk, J. H.	Carleton.	McEachern Bros.	Argyle.
Christie, J.	Winchester.	McLeod, K.	Dugald, Man.
Chute, H. J.	Somerset, N.S.	Patch, C. W.	Brome, Que.
DeCourcey, D.	Hornholm.	Patch, F. H.	Brome, Que.
Denison, J. R.	Denison's Mills, Que.	Vance, E.	Emerson, Man.
Everett, W. W.	Chatham.	Warrilow, J.	Owen Sound.
George, E. D.	Putnam.	Wilson, F.	Franklin Centre, Que.
Clark, J. B.	Blenheim.		
Fahner, C.	Crediton.		
Harding, R. H.	St. Jacobs.		
Shaw, J. H.	Thorndale.		
	Simcoe.		

### Poland-Chinas.

Bate, E. H.	Brighton.	Jones, W.	Zenda.
Beingsner, F. X.	Mildmay.	Meredith & Dunlop	Thornciff.
Bennett, J.	South Buxton.	McIntosh, A.	Winchester Springs.
Brownlee, J.	Shawville, Que.	McMullin, R. B.	Goldsmith.
Clarke, W.	West Loone.	Rice, G.	Curries.
Curtis, C. H.	Warkworth.	Smythe, R. L.	Fargo.
Drury, O.	Fargo.	Snarey, B. & Sons	Croton.
Fisher, W. W.	Benmiller.	Strattinger, F. H.	Glenwick.
Holmes, C. W.	Amherst, N.S.	Willis, R. Jr.	Glen Meyer.
Hord, J. & Sons	Parkhill.	Young, A. W.	Tupperville.
Irwin, J. I.	Stewart.		
Fahner, C.	Crediton.		
Smith, W. M. & J. C.	Fairfield Plains.		
Webster, R. A.	Andrewsville.		

### Duroc-Jerseys.

Atkinson, W.	Wardsville.	Roberts, G.	Hepworth Station.
Baker, E.	Amherst, N.S.	Snarey, B. & Sons	Croton.
Lee, J.	Dunham, Que.	Tape Bros.	Ridgeway.
Paul, Jarvis.	Florence.	York, E. J.	Alvinston.
Berden & McNeil	Strathburn.		
Fahner, C.	Crediton.		
McCutcheon, H.	Glencoe.		
Semple, J.	Tottenham.		
Smith, W. M. & J. C.	Fairfield Plains.		
Terhune, F. M.	Brantford.		

### Suffolks.

Frank, A. & Son	The Grange.	Hord, J. & Sons	Parkhill.
Featherstone, J.	Streetsville.		

### Essex.

Featherstone, J.	Streetsville.		
Butler, W. & Sons	Dereham Centre.		
Fahner, C.	Crediton.		

### Victorias.

## PROGRAMMES.

Of the Live Stock Conventions to be held in Brantford During the Time of the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show.

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTIONS.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association will convene in the Board Room in the Grand Trunk Car Shops, Brantford, December 6th, at 7.30 p.m.

From 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. will be spent in carrying out the following programme:

- (1) Addresses and Reports of Officers.
- (2) Reports of Committees.

- (3) Nomination of Expert Judges.
- (4) Election of Delegates to Fair Boards.

(5) Election of Officers.  
(6) Lieut. Col. McCrae will deliver an address on "Tuberculosis in Domestic Animals." Instructive illustrations will be used, and the method of detecting and combating the disease will be described.  
(7) Adjournment.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association will convene in the Board Room in the Grand Trunk Car Shops, Brantford, December 8th, at 7.30 p.m.

From 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. will be spent in carrying out a programme similar to the above, including Sections 1 to 5.

(6) After which Mr. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., will address the members, dealing with the "Requirements of the Home and Foreign Mutton and Wool Markets."

Discussion on address opened by Mr. C. W. Yapp, Brantford, who has had a long and successful experience as a butcher, drover, and exporter; he is therefore well qualified to discuss the question, and will doubtless give much helpful advice to sheep breeders.

(7) Adjournment.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will convene in the Drill Hall, Brantford, December 9th, at 7.30 p.m.

From 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. will be spent in carrying out a programme similar to the above, including Sections 1 to 5.

(6) After which Mr. Chester Fearman, Hamilton; Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Toronto; and Mr. C. C. L. Wilson, Ingersoll, will deliver addresses setting forth the "Requirements of the Home and Foreign Pork and Bacon Markets."

These addresses will be illustrated by the use of cured and uncured sides, hams, and shoulders of pork, which will be used to show the different qualities, the effect of feed, and the method of feeding and breeding on the value of the finished product.

(7) Adjournment.

Programme of public meeting to be held in the Opera House, Brantford, Ont., at 7.30 p.m., December 7th, 1897:

Chair taken by Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier of the Province of Ontario.

Address of welcome, by Thos. Elliott, Mayor of Brantford.

Address, T. H. Preston, President of the Southern Fair Board.

Reply to address of welcome, Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Address, John I. Hobson, President Provincial Winter Show.

Address, Alex. McLaren, M.P., President Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario.

Address, Arthur Johnston, President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Address, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion.

Address, W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland.

Address, Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.

The above programme will be enlivened by songs by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and recitations by local talent.

#### Farmers' Institute Department.

Reports concerning the work of the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario will be published weekly under this head; also papers prepared for this department by Institute workers. Secretaries and officers having announcements to make are invited to send full particulars to the Superintendent.

#### OPEN LETTERS TO SECRETARIES OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN ONTARIO.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Nov. 9th, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—As a manner of economy of both time and money I have,

this season, made arrangements with the publishers of *FARMING*, 20 Bay street, Toronto, and with the editors of the daily and weekly *Mail*, and the weekly *Globe*, to issue the annual "Farmers' Institute Bulletin," which contains a complete list of the regular and supplementary meetings, together with the speakers' names, addresses, and subjects. Last week I sent you a copy of each of these papers containing this bulletin. I respectfully call your attention to the preface of the bulletin published by each of these papers, which gives all necessary information and suggestions concerning the work for this year. Will you at once kindly notify each delegate sent to your division what subjects you wish him to discuss at each of the various sessions held by your Institute?

As soon as your bills and programmes are published kindly send a copy of each to Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, also to myself and each of the speakers on the programme. I respectfully urge you to select the subjects you wish the speakers to discuss, and notify them immediately. This gives each of these gentlemen a better opportunity to specially prepare the subjects you wish him to discuss. You will notice by the preface of the bulletin that in several divisions there is a change of speakers. If a speaker is not billed to attend your meeting, do not advertise him or his subjects. Several secretaries made serious mistakes in this way last year, though the utmost care was taken to inform them. Carefully read the preface before referred to, and examine the list of meetings, and if there is anything you do not understand, write us. I respectfully urge you to advertise and otherwise conduct your meetings and the business connected therewith as directed by the Act and rules governing Farmers' Institutes, a copy of which you have. Please do all in your power to induce leading farmers in your district to take part in the programme. The more local talent you can employ the more successful and helpful will your meetings be.

Yours very truly,  
F. W. HODSON.

To the Officers and Directors of Farmers' Institutes:

GENTLEMEN,—The above is a copy of a letter which I have recently sent to your secretary. Will you heartily co-operate with him in this matter?

Yours very truly,  
F. W. HODSON.

#### Ontario Agricultural College.

Announcements concerning the College work will be published weekly under this head.

#### HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

H. L. HURT, Horticulturist.

Extensive tests of varieties of strawberries have been carried on in this department for the past two years. In 1896; 120 varieties were fruited and reported upon in the last annual report of the college. This year 150 varieties were under test, a full report of which will be given in the next annual report. There are 230 varieties growing in the plantation to fruit next year.

The following twelve varieties stand at the head of the list this year: Ten-

nessee Prolific, Stone's Early, Saunders, No Name, Woolverton, Shuster's Gem, Wm. Belt, Haverland, Ruby, Isabella, Dominion, and Van Deman.

For the largest early yield, Van Deman has stood at the head of the list for two years. Dominion ranks first for the largest late yield.

The following named varieties would make an excellent collection to produce fruit for home use or market: Van Deman, Haverland, Tennessee Prolific, and Saunders.

#### EXPERIMENTS IN STEER FEEDING AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

During the winter of 1896-97 Mr. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, conducted an experiment with light and heavy meal rations for fattening steers. The heavy ration consisted of one pound of meal per day for every hundred pounds live weight of the animals; the light ration consisted of one-third of this quantity of meal, while an intermediate group was fed two-thirds of the heavy meal ration. The other fodders used were exactly

the same for all groups. It was found, however, that the light ration was not sufficient to finish the steers, so that, on April 14th, their ration was made the same as that of the intermediate group, and maintained at this point until the close of the experiment on July 7th.

Briefly stated, the results are as follows: The heavy ration steers made an average gain of 1.80 lbs. per day; the intermediate ration steers, 1.77 lbs. per day; and the light ration steers, 1.56 lbs. per day. After deducting the cost of the steers and of the food consumed from the selling price, the profit was as follows: Heavy ration, \$9.62 per steer; intermediate ration, \$14.50 per steer; light ration, \$13.64 per steer. In this experiment, therefore, the intermediate ration gave best results, while both the intermediate and light rations were considerably more profitable than the heavy one. More work, however, will be done along this line.

Fuller details of the experiment, together with details of experiments in pig feeding, will appear in the next annual report of the college.

Correspondence.—Continued.

#### STONE PENS TOO DAMP.

Editor of *FARMING*:

SIR,—The pigs I have to feed in the winter I try to have tarrowed in September or early in October, and they are allowed their liberty on the ground just as long as the weather will permit. I feed liberally so as to produce bone and muscle to withstand the winter.

(1) My pigs are wintered in a stone pen, but I would not recommend a stone pen, for no matter how well ventilated it may be there is too much moisture. I have a yard to each pen, and swinging doors, so they can go in and out at leisure on fine days.

(2) I prefer to have them out for a part of the day, for I find the more fresh air they get the more robust the constitution.

(3) The pens are cleaned out every other day by hand and bedded with clean litter.

(4) Though not making a speciality of feeding for market at present, I find I get the best results from middlings for the first three and a half months, and then feed a mixed ration of barley and corn, or barley and peas, or rye and roots.

(5) The grain is fed on the roots and to the young pigs as a stop. The roots used are principally mangolds.

(6) The roots are pulped and the grain sprinkled over them; sometimes for a change they are boiled.

(7) The stock boars and brood sows, when through showing at the fairs, are allowed their liberty and the strong feed taken from them. The sows have a lucerne lot to run in. In winter the main food for sows and stock boars is roots with just enough grain to keep them in strong, vigorous condition. I never confine my brood sows in winter; give them a warm, dry place to sleep in, and let them out every day. Yours respectfully,

NORMAN M. BLAIN.

Coldspring Farm,  
St. George, Ont.

#### SUNLIGHT FOR PIGS.

Editor of *FARMING*.

SIR,—To ensure success in breeding young pigs you must have warm, dry quarters, where the sun can shine upon them. I have a bank barn in the side of a hill facing the north; the south side is consequently six feet under ground. The walls are concrete, the floor cement; eight feet from floor to ceiling, and several windows to give light and ventilation. I have breeding pens across half of south side and the west end. I have tried breeding pigs in those pens with the result that in the two south pens the pigs did fairly well, but the pigs in the pens to the west and the north I had to remove before they were three weeks old, or I would have lost them all. Too damp pens and the lack of sunshine I believe to be the

cause. My experience with young pigs is that *sunshine and dry quarters* are as necessary as food, for without the first mentioned they will die as surely as they will without the last. A good many persons have said to me, "You have a grand place here to raise young pigs in winter," but I find that it is not, and that warm quarters must be dry and light also.

(1) The result is that I now use for my pigs a number of small houses facing the south, double boarded, with tar paper between.

(2) I like to give them their freedom.

(3) I give plenty of bedding to absorb the moisture, and clean the pens frequently.

(4) I don't feed for market; have only breeding stock. I prefer mixed foods, the bulky part being roots.

(5) Wet, mostly.

(6) I have never fed any turnips.

(7) Nothing special. I give them all the freedom I can, with good warm sleeping quarters, and boiled roots form the bulk of their food.

Yours truly,  
J. CAIRNS.

Camlachie, Ont.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

##### SULPHURY WATER.

W.M.—I would like to know if sulphury water is wholesome for stock.

ANS. We have used so-called sulphury water for watering stock for a good many years and believe it to be quite wholesome and in fact good for cattle. There are thousands of cattle throughout the country that drink no other water than that said to be sulphury.

##### COW PHYSIC.

R.A.—What is the best physic for a cow?

ANS. Epsom salts is without doubt the best agent for this purpose, and every farmer should keep a quantity of it on hand. The dose is from three-quarters of a pound to one and a quarter pounds, according to the size and age of the animal. Dissolve in three pints of boiling water. As soon as the water has cooled to blood heat give gradually. It is a good plan to add two ounces of best ground ginger.

**Food Boiler.**—This economical boiler, made by the Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Limited, Waterloo, Ont., is meeting with quick sale among stockmen. It cooks feed with less fuel, and is more convenient for all around purposes than any cooker in the market. The manager of the company informed our representative who visited Waterloo recently that a very large number of enquiries were received in regard to this boiler through the advertisement of the firm which has been running in *FARMING* for the past few months. This is the experience of all those who advertise in *FARMING*.

**MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.**

Office of FARMING,  
Nov. 15th, 1897.

**The Wheat Question.**

A short time ago the price of wheat was advanced on the strength of the report that Europe was in a deplorable condition as regards her wheat supply, that Russia had a shortage, and that a number of countries that usually export wheat would this year be large purchasers. The report is true only to a certain extent. The decrease in the Russian crop, as gathered from official returns, shows only a shortage of a little over three million bushels. India has begun shipping wheat again and crop prospects are good, and Australia promises to become an important factor also, and the crop prospects continue good in the Argentine.

On September 13th last the visible supply in Canada and the United States was down to 14,817,000 bushels, and the world's supply in sight to 34,737,000 bushels. Since then the visible has grown in volume to 20,002,000, and the world's supply in sight to 38,202,000 making an increase in the visible of 14,245,000 bushels within the past eight weeks, and 23,525,000 bushels in the world's supply in sight. At this rate, buyers on the other side of the Atlantic need not be alarmed concerning the resources of breadstuffs in the near future, and neither may the wheat growers here look for much advance, if any, in the price of wheat; still, it must not be forgotten that there is a real shortage in the world's wheat crop. The price of wheat has been down and up again during the past week in Chicago, but the market has continued very steady at Toronto, 82c. for middle freights, 81c. north and west. Manitoba wheat is a little lower, 98c. at Goderich and Midland.

**Barley and Oats.**

The barley trade continues very quiet, both for feeding and malting purposes. Prices are the same as last week, 30c. for malting and 24c. for feeding purposes. At Montreal it is quoted at 32c. to 35c. for No. 3. Last year's barley 52c. to 55c.

Oats are looking up a little. At Toronto they are now bringing 23c. for car loads north and west freights. On the farmer's market in Toronto they are worth from 26½ to 27½c. At Montreal they are quoted at 26½ to 26½c.

**Peas and Corn**

The market for peas has remained remarkably steady for some weeks past, at 42c. for cars north and west.

Corn is steady at 26½c. to 27c. for Old Canada and yellow, west.

**Rye and Buckwheat.**

Rye is steady and unchanged at 44c., middle freights, and 43c., cars, north and west. At Montreal it is 42c. to 52½c.

Buckwheat is dull, and market unchanged at 29c., cars, north and west.

**Milfeed.**

Shorts have been steady all week at \$11, and bean has gone up to \$8 for car lots west.

**Potatoes.**

Potatoes are steady at from 52c. to 55c. a bag at Toronto in car lots, and at Montreal they are from 45c. to 52½c. per bag.

**Eggs.**

The market at Montreal has been fairly steady. Fresh fall eggs are reported at 15½c. to 16c. New laid eggs are scarce, and selling at 19c. to 20c. in single cases. At Toronto the market is steady at 13c. to 16c. for choice first gathered, 12c. for seconds, and 13½c. for lined.

**Honey.**

Choice Ontario white clover honey in comb is 14c. to 15c. per section. Extracted honey has sold at 7c. to 9c. for white, and 6c. to 6½c. for dark. Most of the Quebec comb honey is more or less tinged, and is quoted at 9½c. to 12c.

**Apples.**

The demand for apples continues firm. No. 1 are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl., No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bbl. Dried apples, 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Evaporated, 5½c. to 6c. per lb.

**Cheese.**

Although the cheese trade is characterized as "dead as a door nail," yet there was considerable business done the past week at a decline in prices, and quite a lot of cheese has passed out of factorymen's hands at the lowest prices of the season. Eastern cheese has been kept sold up close from week to week,

but there is a considerable quantity of western cheese still in first hands. The great bulk of the eastern cheese and the Ontario cheese between Montreal and Toronto has passed into second hands, and thus shippers begin to know about what the stocks in Canada are. As a result prices will likely be steadier, and a more cheerful feeling seems to prevail, although old country cables have been dropping 6.1. at a time. A considerable lot of under grades have been sold at 7c. to 8c. Finest Octobers have sold at 7½c. to 7½c., while finest western has realized 8½c. to 8½c. The ruling prices, however, are not much above 8½c., and a considerable quantity has been sold at but little advance on 8c.

**Butter.**

In spite of the large quantity of fresh and stored butter on the English market Canadian butter is holding its own and establishing a good reputation. Further sales of American creamery butter, stored in bond in Montreal, have been made at 18c. and 20c. to New York and Boston. The market remains quiet. Sales are reported at 18½c. to 18½c. for October make, and 17½c. to 18c. for earlier make. These seem to be about the ruling prices.

**Cattle.**

The cattle trade is slow, and a lot of inferior stuff is being offered. Export cattle continue very dull, and there is not much doing. Prices are merely nominal at 3½c. to 3½c. per lb. Good butchers' cattle are in fair demand and sell readily. Poor stuff go slow. Prices run from 2½c. for common to 3½c. for choice. The demand still continues good for light stockers from Buffalo, at from \$2.75 to \$3.30 per cwt. Distillery men and farmers are still looking after feeders, and are paying for them from 3½c. to 3½c. per lb. Choice veals are wanted, and the price ranges from \$2 to \$8. All kinds of milch cows are in good demand.

**Sheep.**

Lamb's are in fair demand at 4c. The market in Buffalo has improved considerably for lambs. They are now quoted at \$5.80 to \$5.90 for top lambs; culls, \$5 to \$5.75. Canada lambs, \$5.60 to \$5.80. Export sheeps are dull at 3c. to 3½c. Butchers' sheep - dull, and bring from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, according to quality.

**Hogs.**

Prices have declined a little further during the week, and 4c. is the best that is being paid for choice hams, light fat, and store hogs. Thick fat hogs are worth 5c. per cwt. less. Stags are bringing 2c., and sows 3c. per lb.

**Hay and Straw.**

At present the prospect of the export hay trade is not very bright. England appears to be getting all she wants at lower rates, and until more favorable transportation rates can be obtained the Canadian hay trade will probably stay dull. Haled hay is dull at Toronto at \$8 to \$9 for cars on the track.

Haled straw is quoted at \$5 on the tracks.

**Stock Notes.**

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. I have been breeding Yorkshires and English Berkshires for the last ten years. I have on hand now about fifty five head all told, and the litters this fall are second to none.

W. H. STANLEY, Mordant, Ont. I have a good herd of Berkshires in good healthy condition. I have on hand at present some twenty-one nice young sows ready for breeding, and some young boars ready for service.

NORMAN M. BLAIR, St. George, Ont. My herd of Tamworth swine was started in 1891. At present I have seven brood sows and about forty head of other stock, and find the demand for a No. 1 Tamworth increasing every day.

JEROME FRATHURTON, Streetsville, Ont. My herd consists of improved Yorkshires. I keep four stock boars and twenty sows. This herd has been established for thirty-one years. I have 20 young pigs under two months old.

T. S. TRANDALE, Concord, Ont. I have been breeding Berkshires for about twenty-five years, and have now on hand two stock boars, six brood sows, and three boars and four sows about six months old, and nineteen pigs from five to seven weeks old.

J. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont. My herd of Chester-White swine was started in 1892, and my herd of Berkshires one year later. I have now some thirty head, the best I have had for some time. The demand was so good I sold out very close during the summer.

R. G. MARTIN, Marysville, Ont. Has been breeding Yorkshire pigs for ten years. He was breeding Berkshires for some years before that, but quit them and started again. At present he has three Yorkshire boars, and six sows, two of them with pigs six weeks old. He has also one Berkshire boar and two sows.

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont. My herd was established seventeen years ago. I have on hand now about 40 head, 10 brood sows, 4 boars for service two years old, and a number of young boars fit for service, boars and sows from three months up. Parties wishing to get choice stock please write for prices. All registered Berkshires.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont. Our herd has been established since 1882, and at present our herd numbers 86 head of improved Chester White and Tamworth swine. We have a grand lot of sows and boars, two months old of both breeds, not akin, ready to ship; also a grand lot of sows ready to breed. We would be pleased to have any of the subscribers of FARMING visit us and inspect our herd at any time, if they are thinking of buying or not.

TAKE BROS., Ridgeway, Ont. We made our first importation seven years ago. Since that time we have imported quite a number. Our herd now consists of two first-class imported boars, a dozen good, large, strong brood sows, about sixty young pigs under three months old and more coming, a few good young sows that we are now breeding for the winter trade, a few nice young boars, and a small herd preparing for the winter show. We have had a very successful year both in selling and in exhibiting. The Dorset Jerseys are gaining a sure foothold and have encouraging prospects before them.

JAS. CAIRNS, Camlachie, Ont., commenced breeding Chester Whites eight years ago on a small scale, and kept gradually increasing his herd as his trade expanded, but the last two years the trade has expanded beyond his capacity to fill orders. The Chesters are general favorites with all who try them, and are fast taking a foremost place amongst the breeds. He has 45 head now of different sizes, and his herd is headed by two imported boars, John A. 751, and None Such, No. 310. He has also five imported sows in his herd. He is now looking orders for September pigs. He always endeavors to give his customers a good pig for a fair price.

THOMAS BROS. & SON, BRANTFORD, ONT.: Our herds of Chesters and Tamworths are doing well. Four breeding sows of each breed are kept. Two Chesters, Lucy and Peggy, are suckling fine litters now. Amity and Abless are to farrow before Christmas. Our Tamworths are now headed by that famous stock getter and prize-winner, Glen Sausly. At three years old and in show condition he tipped the scales at 917 pounds. All our next spring offerings will be sired by him. We want our customers to have the best. We have been established in Chesters two years, and in Tamworths but one, 1867 being the first year we have advertised our stock, and so far have only used FARMING as our advertising medium which has brought in a fair share of patronage, and we hope by good breeding and honest dealing to merit that in the future. Our pigs now number 45 in all, quality more than numbers is what we aim at. In Tamworths we are sold out (with the exception of one boar) till spring litters arrive. Of Chesters we have different ages from six weeks to six months, and a few sows, ready to breed sows for sale at reasonable prices.

The first annual sale of the Kent or Kookey Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association came off at Ashford, Kent, on October 1st, 1897, and it is undoubtedly a successful attempt to make a central place at which these rams can be bought, and where buyers can attend with every certainty of finding a selection from many of the principal flocks of the breed. The yearly, and indeed we might say abundantly, increasing foreign demand for these sheep points to the near future of a very capital trade. At present the buyers hail in a great measure from the Argentine, though a few come from New Zealand, Africa, Australasia, Falkland Islands, Patagonia, etc., but none from Canada, and because they have yet to learn that there is a breed of English sheep which would, I feel convinced once taken in hand, be a most profitable venture to those who were the plucky ones who first undertook it. A breed that is of such value that upwards of 150 rams are selected for export therefrom by such known buyers of export stock as the Anglo Argentine Live Stock and Produce Company, by Messrs. John Thornton & Co., and W. W. Chapman, of London, is surely one which is worthy of notice by the Canadian as well as the South American buyers. Depend upon it once these sheep are tried it will be found that they have which was secured by Mr. W. Millen of Syddale. The next come to stay. The highest price paid was £460, highest price was £200, which was twice as good. The highest average sale was made by Mr. W. Millen, who sold 40 head, the average price being £15 10s. 6d. The next highest average was £14 2s. 6d., made by 15 rams sold by Mr. G. Farmer, Maidstone. Mr. J. H. Perkin's lot of 20 brought an average of £11 8s. 4d. There were 520 sold in all, making an average of £7 14s. 10d.

**Publishers' Desk.**

**Alberts' Thomas Phosphate Powder**  
Messrs. Wallace & Fraser made a very tastefully arranged display of the crops grown by the aid of their fertilizers, the famous Alberts' Thomas phosphate powder, at the St. John Exhibition, and would have done the same at Halifax had there not been a misunderstanding regarding space, which unfortunately prevented them carrying out their arrangements. The legumes, which are the most valuable crops to grow, due to their power of absorbing nitrogen from the atmosphere, thrive especially well upon the phosphate powder, and the extensive use of this fertilizer is opening up a new era in the economical growth of crops.

**Of Interest to Horsemen.**—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses that have been used steadily, either on the farm or for road work, quite

probably have some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused, or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit, and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, is absolutely a safe remedy for anyone to use, and does its work well, and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

**Competent Herdsman Desires Employment.**

A young, single man desires a situation as herdsman or reliable farm hand. Has had several years' experience, and can furnish the best of references.  
Address, A. H. C. O. FARMING,  
20 Bay Street, Toronto.

**... The Waggoner Patent ...**

**Extension Ladder**



The simplest and most reliable ladder. The farmer's pride, the fireman's joy. Painters, carpenters, plumbers, roofers and contractors use them. Every person owning a building should have one—the law should say they have one. The accompanying cut shows the position of the ladder when in use, and gives a better idea of its many advantages than a long description. Hundreds in use by all classes. Call or write for particulars and prices.

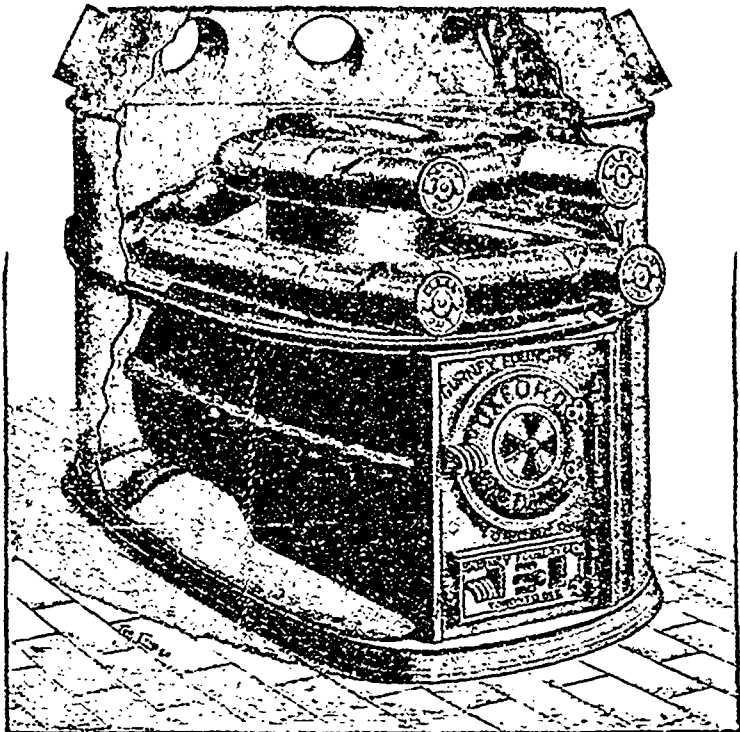
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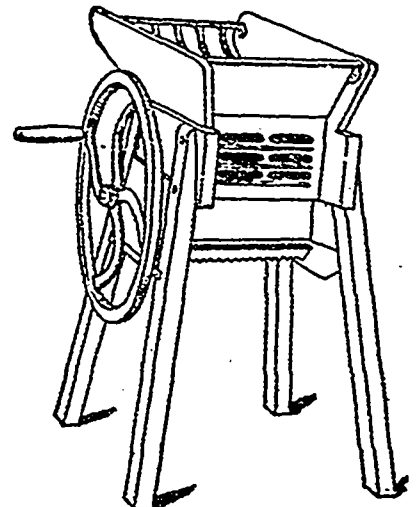
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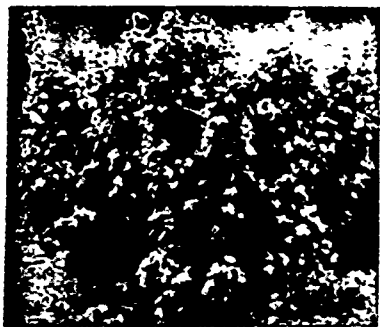
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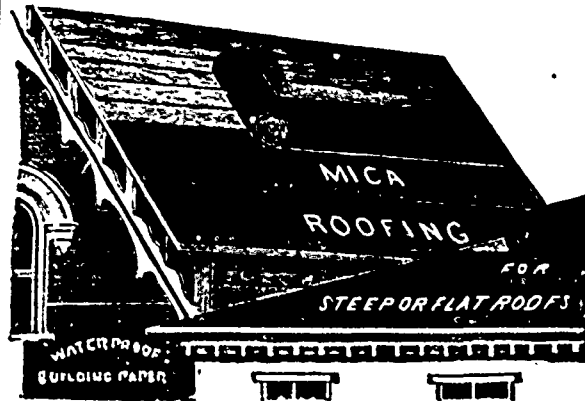
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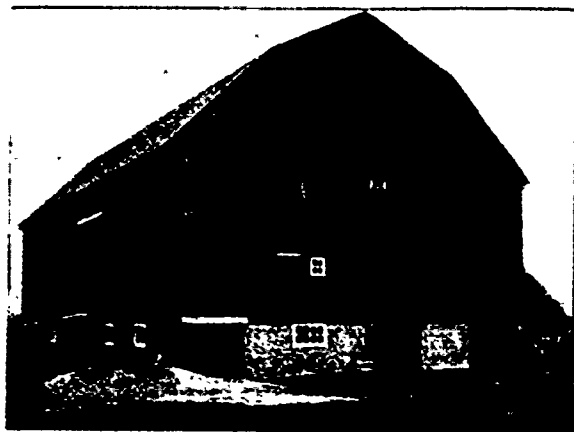
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The basement and all inside floors are built of

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**GENTLEMEN,**—In answer to your enquiry in reference to your Cement, I am glad to say it has proved in every way satisfactory. As you know, my barns were struck by lightning on May 10th, 1894, and entirely consumed. I then built a new barn, 30x80 ft., using your Queenston Cement in my concrete walls. The foundations were 2 ft. deep, and 1 ft. 8 in. in width; then I built on that the walls 7 ft. high (the walls were 16 inches thick), set on the centre of foundation, finishing 12 in. thick on top to receive sills 10 in. square (the joists were laid on the top of sills), making walls for my stables 7 ft. 10 in. in the clear. The outside face of walls were plumb, the inside face of walls were battering 4 in. We used in the foundation and walls 90 barrels of your cement. I superintended the construction of the walls personally. I had in my employ four men. We were ten days in building the 9 ft. of wall. We commenced to build on the 18th of June, and finished walls on the 28th. We raised the barn on the 6th of July, a very heavy frame of hardwood timber, posts, 19 ft. long (hipped roof). On the 15th of July we commenced hauling in hay, and then grain, as fast as we could harvest it, until I had at least 200 tons in the barn. The walls stood this great pressure; there is not the least crack anywhere. I believe I have as good and perfect a wall as it is possible to build, and I am sure it will stand for generations. In October I put in my floor all over the barn, all for cattle manure drops, stalls, etc. In this I used 76 barrels of your Cement, and as a comparative test I used one barrel of Portland Cement. The floors have been in daily use over a year, and I have not been able to see any difference between the Queenston Cement and the Portland Cement. I consider I have a perfect floor, that will last more than a lifetime, and at a much less cost than plank. No liquid manure is lost, and stables can be kept clean and sweet with less than half the labor with plank floors.

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