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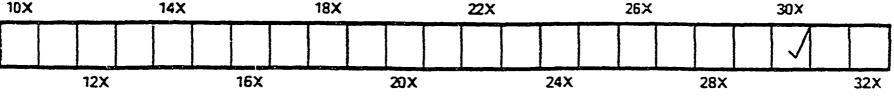
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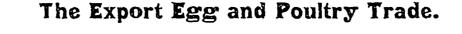
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# FARMING

VOL. XVI.

NOVEMBER 29th, 1898.

No. 13

#### Agricultural News and Comments

The following three questions should be asked by every farmer before deciding to buy anything: Do I need this? Am I getting it as cheaply as anybody can? Shall I get my money back in any way?

A home dairy department has been organized in connection with the Western Dairy School, Strathroy, Ont. Miss Stuttleworth, a graduate of the Provincial Dairy School, Guelph, has been appointed to take charge of this branch.

The National Creamery Buttermakers' Association will hold its seventh annual convention at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, from January 23rd to January 29th next. Arrangements are being made for the greatest convention in its history.

Russia, as well as Denmark, buys largely of the English swine-breeders to cross with the native pigs. In the Russian hog there is much blood of the Berkshire strain, and a number of large white Yorkshires have recently been sent there for breeding purposes.

There are in operation in the colony of Victoria, Australia, 325 creameries and 195 butter factories, making a total of 520, and the export to Great Britain for 1897 was 8,454 tons. The Australian colonies total 15,544 tons, being 364 tons more than Canada and the United States.

Periodically the Australian farmer has to contend with hot winds, the lack of rain, and the utter destruction of animal and vegetable life over large areas. In this way he is seriously handicapped. He may have several good years and then may come a bad one that will destroy nearly all his past efforts.

The best medicine that can be given swine in cholera or other times is something to keep them well and in good appetite. It is hard to doctor a sick hog. A half pail of skim-milk, in which are stirred a half dozen raw eggs, is a good and grateful dose, and will soothe and heal the inflamed stomach and bowel linings.

A live stock exchange says. "Dehorned cattle sell better than horned cattle for all purposes. They are preferred by shippers, slaughterers or exporters. They look better, teed better, sell better and kill better. The man that feeds horned cattle is handicapped from ten to twenty five cents per hundredweight in most cases."

Dr. Bailey summarizes the effects of tillage thus: It sets plant food free, promotes nitrification, supplies air to the soil and roots, makes all soil available by finding it, breaks up the hard pan, makes a reservoir for water, warms and dries the soil, saves moisture, sends the roots of trees downward, and makes the moisture and fertility of the soil available.

The Manitoba Dairy School re-opens on January 4th next under the direction of Dairy Superintendent Macdonald. The home dairy course begins on January 4th, and will continue for four weeks. There are two courses for factory cheese and butter-makers, beginning on February ist and March ist respectively, each one being a four weeks' course,

Professor Haccker says: "I take stock in the Babcock test, but not in the theory that you can take the Babcock test under your arm and go off, and by testing a cow's milk once determine her value. She must be tested several

times during her milking period. You must (also know now much food she consumes to know whether or not she is a profitable cow."

Every farm should have a well-equipped work-shop where light repairs to farm machinery and implements can be made. It is not necessary for the farmer to be a regular mechanic to do work of this kind. With a small workshop, fitted up with a good vice, work-bench, brace and bit, saw, hammer, nails, etc., a farmer could save money by keeping all the farm tools in order.

The annual competition in plowing sod by the first and second year students of the Ontario Agricultural College was completed on November 19th last. Forty students entered the competition, ten of whom were successful, and received the coveted badge, and six were highly recommended. Farm Superintendent Rennie states that the plowing this year was the best average they have ever had.

A new cattle dip has been discovered that pr nises to revolutionize the American cattle trade, more p\_ricularly the trade in Texas cattle. It consists of eighty-six pounds of sulphur dissolved by heat in 1,000 gallons of extra dynamo oil. This dip has been tried, and has proven effective in destroying ticks, and does not injure the cattle. The female tick is as large as a dime, and is the cause of the Texas fever.

An International Poultry Exhibition will take place at St. Petersburg, Russia, from the 13th to the 28th of May, 1899. Exhibitors will have free entry for their exhibits on condition that they be exported from Russia within two months atter the elose of the exhibition. Exhibits will consist of nine classes, and diplomas of honor, gold, silver and bronze medals and objects of artistic value will be awarded as prizes

Gumming is caused by the action of a fungus upon the sap of the tree exposed by the borney of the grub A watch should be kept for traces of borers, and where found destroy the insect by forcing a thin picce of wire into the hole, or by putting in some wadding dipped in bisulphide of carbon, and closing up the hole. All diseased bark should be cut away and the wound covered with paint, and then sprinkled with sand.

The Farmers' National Congress of the United States will hold its next annual gathering at Fort Worth, Texas, on December 6th to 14th, 1898. Ex-Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, is its president. On the programme, which has just been published, we find that Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, is down for an address on "Agriculture in the Public Schools." The meeting will likely be a most profitable one.

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Good horses have been getting scarce. They have been going to market at a rapid rate during the past three years. At Chicago alone during the past ten years 105,000 head were handled, and the year's business at other American points is the greatest on record. This year is the first of the revival of breeding, and it will be at least five years before the foals of this breeding will be ready for market. This means that for the next five years the present supply of horses will have to be depended upon.

A free rural mail delivery has been in operation in Green County, Ohio, for one month, and is giving perfect satisfaction to the people who live on the route. The route is twenty-two miles long, and six hours are required by the

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carrier to make the trip. He makes up his deliveries from the post office boxes, and is ready to start by 9 a.m. Each farmer has a box for receiving his mail at the roadside, and the carrier does not have to leave his vehicle. In one day he delivered 178 papers. The service is nearly as convenient for forwarding mail as for securing it.

Some idea of the rise in the value of horses may be gauged by a report sent out from East Buffalo, which is to the effect that the light-legged kinds, 15 2 to 15 3 hands, 1,025 lbs. to 1,100 lbs, fairly good lookers and with some style and a good road gait, which now sell for around \$300 a pair, could have been bought three years ago for from \$100 to \$150 a pair Indeed, the horses that could be bought in the dullest of the dull times for from \$100 to \$150 a pair were on the average slightly superior to those for which \$300 per pair is readily paid And even of these the better trotting sorts supply is short

An American farmer who feeds steers for market says. It is difficult to say how much it costs to make a pound of beet, but under favorable conditions I think a pound of beet and a pound of pork can be made for every 12b. of sound corn fed to the animal. The grain alone represents two thirds of the cost of the product, and to this must be added the pasturage in season, hay, and cost of sheds, barns, etc., with labor and interest on the investment. Those who desire to get rich feeding cattle must expect to creep along slowly. In the end, if they succeed, they are very apt to keep what they have acquired.

There is no permanent cure for heaves in horses. It can be lessened in extent by feeding nutritive material in small bulk, and more frequent rations. All coarse feed should be avoided such as timothy, millet, and clover hay. The best wild hay is preferable and it should be cut fine and given in small quantities mixed with mill feed or steamed food. Feed everything wet. Food and water should be consumed at least an hour before the animal is used for work. A horse with the heaves is only capable of doing light work and it is cruel to use him otherwise.

Farmers' telephones are coming into use in some parts of Ohto. The farmers in certain districts organize and run the telephone themselves. One of the strong organiza tions of this kind is the Geauga County Farmers' Telephone Company. This company is owned and operated entirely by farmers. It has already four hundred miles of wire in operation, reaches every town in the county, and goes to at least two hundred and fifty farm houses. The farmers and their hired men do all the work but wiring, which is done by experts. A telephone service of this kind would be of inestimable value in some of our thickly settled country districts.

Japan is receiving some attention just now as a market for butter. In 1897 the imports of butter into Japan amounted to 182,484 pounds, valued at \$37,500. Of this quanity the United States supplied 73,000 pounds; France, 32,000 pounds, and Austria, Denmark. Germany, Holland, Italy and Switzerland the rest. The bulk of that imported from the United States comes from California. The average price is 35 cents per pound in gold. A small quantity is imported from Canada, and Danish and Dutch brands are popular. There is no trouble in obtaining good butter from October to March or April, but during the rest of the year the butter obtained is more or less rancid.

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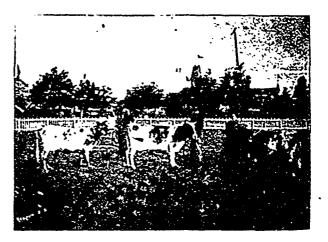
#### The Export Egg and Poultry Trade

To our mind there is no branch of farming which affords greater room for development and progress than poultry keeping. Every farmer keeps hens; but how does he keep them? From the way many farmers look upon the poultry branch of their farming operations one would think they kept poultry as a kind of barnyard ornament. True, the farmyard would be a dull kind of place without the "crowing" of the rooster, the "quacking" of the duck and the "hissing" of the goose. But no kind of stock should

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be kept on a farm as an ornament. The average farmer cannot afford to do this, and unless every horse, cow, sheep, pig or hen is returning a profit to its owner either in work or products he cannot make his business a success financially.

There is a growing demand in Great Britain for Canadian fresh eggs and for well-fed and well-dressed poultry, and the exports in these commodities from Canada will be larger than ever this season. In 1896 Canada sent to Great Britain 5,003,170 dozens of eggs, valued at \$870,-798, and poultry and game to the value of \$30,504, and when the returns for 1898 are in a much larger volume of trade will be shown. What surprises us is that an export egg trade of this dimension could be worked up in Canada under existing conditions. The average farmer has no definite system of feeding his hens or gathering the product. The eggs too often are gathered when it is convenient to do so, and in the same way are taken to the village or town grocer, whence after a while they reach the shipper, and are forwarded in due time to the British market. True, there are notable exceptions, and the number of farmers who are giving special attention to the poultry branch of farming is every year growing larger, but still the bulk of them give it very little, if any, attention. If an export trade in eggs valued at a million dollars could be worked



Three Ayrshire cows, the property of J. McCormick & Sons, Rockton, Ont. The centre one is Sprightly 5th, 2587. The one to the left is Gem of Rockton 9241, sired by Jock Morton, and winner of third prize at Toronto. The one to the right is Teena of Rockton 3rd, 2995, sired by Jock Morton, also a prize-winnet.

up under such unfavorable conditions what are the possibilities along this line if the hen on the farm is given special attention and the eggs are gathered in regularly and sent forward in a fresh condition under cold storage arrangements? There seems to be almost unlimited room for expansion if we can guarantee the British consumer strictly fresh eggs.

In addition to the export egg trade there is the dressed poultry branch of the business. There have never been as many orders received from England for dressed poultry in any one season as have been received this year, and this trade is bound to grow still more if we can send forward the right kind of product. Professor Robertson says that one defect in the management of the poultry business in Canada is that people do not properly fatten their poultry. There is then room for greatly extending this trade by properly fattening the poultry for export. Fattening takes from three to five weeks, and should be given special attention by every person who keeps fowls. It is possible to increase the weight of the average fowl sold on the markets in this country by from three to seven pounds each, and why should not the farmer get the benefit of this extra few pounds when he sells his birds? The poultry-fattening stations now being carried on by the Agricultural and Dairy Co.nmissioner will pay for themselves a hundred times over if they can induce and show the farmers of this country how to fatten their poultry for market.

The two following tables taken from a balletin issued by

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the Utah Experiment Station, part of which is published in the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner's report for 1897, contain information of value to every poultry raiser. Four fowls were placed in each pen; half were given exer-cise, and halt no exercise. The old hens were three to four years old; the early hatched pullets about seven months old, and the late hatched pullets about five and a half months old. The fowls were Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns. All pens were fed alike except in the matter of quantity. The food consisted of a mash composed of two parts bran and shorts and one part each of chopped corn and oats, which was fed in the morning ; about 10 o'clock a little grain was fed; then grain again in the evening. The quantities and varieties of grain varied at different periods during the experiment, which was continued for a year. Cut bones and meat were fed three times a week. The green food was cabbage till 1st of march, after which cut lucerne leaves were fed dry. During the summer green grass was thrown into the pens. The grains fed were wheat, oats, corn, and barley. Corn was fed sparingly, and barley was discarded after a few weeks because the fowls did not relish it. No prepared poultry and egg foods were The aim was to so feed as to induce the largest posfed sible consumption of food of the right kind. The cost of the different foods were. Bran mash, 3/14 cent per lb.; wheat, 70 cents per bushel; bones, 34 cent per lb.; oats, 70 cents per cwt.; barley, 70 cents per cwt.; corn, 75 cents per cwt.; and cabbage, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cent per lb. The tables show that old hens are unprofitable, and that the early hatched pullets with exercise gave the largest per cent. of profit :

WEIGHTS OF FOOD PER FOWI IN POUNDS, AND COST OF SAME FOR THE YEAR.

Pen.		Mash.	Wheat.	Bones.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Lucerne.	Cabbage.	Cost.
	No Exercise.					1				Cis.
1 2 3	Late hatched pullets	10	223 23 25	10 10 <u>3/</u> 10 <u>3/</u>	6 6 6		1 1 1		347	53¥ 56¥ 61¥
	Exercise.								ł	}
4 50	Early hatched pullets Old hens Late hatched pullets		27 27 27 27	10% 10%	6 <u>%</u> 6 <u>%</u> 7	14 14 14½	l I I	4 ½ 4 ½ 4 ½	440	62 62 63

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The following table gives the yearly food cost per fowl, the number of eggs laid, the value of those eggs at market prices, the food cost per dozen of eggs, and the per cent. profit on food:

SUMMARY.

Pcn.		Cost of Food.	Number of Eggs Laid.	Value.	Food Cost per Dozen.	Per Cent. Profit on Feed.
1 2 3	No Exercise. Old hens Late hatched pullets, Early " Exercise.	Cts. 53¥ 56¥ 61¥	64 137⊁ 157¥	\$ cts. 0 56 1 32 1 6S	Cts. 9.9 4.9 4.6	5 135 174
456	Early hatched puliets Old hens Late hatched pullets.	62	181¥ 106¥ 150¥	1 88 1 00 1 51		203 61 124

Mr. A. C. Hallman, the well-known breeder of Holstein caule and Tamworth swine, New Dundee, Ont., writes under due of Oct. 31st last: "I notice a great improvement in FARMING of late. The articles are of a spicy, practical, and up to date character, and ought to be appreciated by every thoughtful reader."

#### A Valuable Suggestion for Farmers' Institutes

The South Bruce Farmers' Institute is offering five prizes of \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4 and \$2 each for the best essay on "The best method of cultivating and managing a 100-acre farm in all its branches with a view to profit." The essayists are also requested to make a few suggestions as to the better protection of sheep from dogs, etc. The contest is optn only to farmers and farmers' sons in the South Riding of Bruce.

This is a scheme that should commend itself to every institute in the province. There is nothing more needful in Canadian agriculture to day than something that will bring the farmer out of his "shell." We have as intelligent a class of farmers in Ontario as is to be found anywhere, but the trouble is they are seemingly reluctant about putting what they know in print or making it public, and anything that will tend to draw out our young farmers especially will be a blessing to any agricultural community.

Too many institutes depend upon outside talent for the success of their meetings, though we are pleased to note a growing tendency towards utilizing more local talent. Outside talent should not be ignored altogether, but we believe there is room for greater development of the local talent in every institute and using it at the regular meetings. In fact, the regular work of the institute might, with advantage, be supplemented by a series of smaller meet-ings held in its district at which only local talent should be utilized. As many as twenty meetings of this character might be held every winter by each institute if the local talent were developed. It would not be necessary to make elaborate preparations for them. They could be held in some schoolhouse, or for that matter in some farmer's home, when some person in the locality or from some other part of the district might give a short address on some practical farm topic which might be discussed with profit by those present. A series of small meetings of this kind held throughout each institute district every winter would reach many farmers who never attend the regular meetings, and at the same time make it easier to get a crowd at the larger gatherings where outside talent could be heard. These small meetings might form the nucleus for a local farmers' club which could meet for mutual benefit every fortnight during the winter.

By adopting some plan of this kind there is room for very profitably extending the good work which our Farmers' Institutes are now doing. But it cannot be extended very well until there is enough local talent in the institute to take hold of the work. The plan which the South Bruce Institute has adopted will tend to bring local talent to the front. The farmer who can prepare an essay for a prize competition can prepare one to be read at a farmers' meeting. No institute could expend its surplus funds in a better way than in giving prizes for essays on farm topics, and therefore we would heartily commend this plan to every institute in the province.

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#### Southdown Sheep

#### By John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

The Southdown breed of sheep is believed to be indigenous to the Downs of Sussex, and tojhave existed there for centuries, even before the conquest. It is without a doubt one of the purest and most unmixed breeds in Britain. Like most other breeds of live stock they have been greatly changed and improved during the past hundred years. A description of the breed by an English writer about a century ago was very different from a correct description of the up-to-date Southdown sheep of the present day. They were described there as being speckled-faced, long and thin in the neck, high on top of shoulders, slack in girth, high and narrow on the loin, low at the rump sharp on the back, flat-ribbed, narrow in the fore-quartersand generally, though with little space between forclegs. showing a good leg of mutton. As a rule they were looked upon as a plainly formed, it not an ugly, sheep, which furnished good and fine flavored flesh. They were very small indeed, as compared with the Southdowns of the present day.

The great change that has been made in the general make-up of the Southdowns during the last 100 years has been accomplished by a different process from the improvement made in most of the other breeds of sheep. They have never been crossed with any other breed, so that their almost perfect form has been brought about by a careful selection and by improved methods of feeding, thus maintaining their purity of breeding. This is why they are now so very valuable for crossing on common sheep to improve their mutton qualities. They readily adapt themselves to soil and climate, heavy or light, warm or cold. All the other Downs have been improved at some time in their history by a dash of Southdown blood.

The Southdown of to day is generally conceded to be the "model sheep," and the breeders of all other Downs aim to breed as near to their type as it is possible to do. Some have made considerable progress in this direction in recent years, but they still have quite a journey before



Three noted Southdown sheep, the property of j by Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ont. Each one was a first prize winner in his class this year at Toronto and London. The one to the right is B tronet, z three-shear that has never been beaten. The one on the left is Easton Beau, a shearling imported in 1898, and the one in the middle is a ram lamb, Babraham Beau, imported in 1898.

them. How different the description of a Southdown now from the one previously given ! The color should be an even mouse color, neither too dark nor too light, without spots on the face or dark wool on the poll. The head should be well covered, ears rather small, but not thin, and should be covered with wool or hair; neck quite short and tapering, wide between the fore legs, big in the heart girth, well-sprung ribs, with a wide, level back and strong loin, broad behind and well let down in the twist. The legs should be quite short, with good strength of bone, wooled to the hock and knee, and the skin should be a bright pink They are a sheep that readily respond to good care color and feeding, or they will endure hardship equal to any, will do well on even a bare pasture, and, owing to their thick, even coat of wool, will stand out in rain or snow without wetting the skin. By their early habits of having to travel long journeys in search of food on the rather bare hills in Sussex they developed a large amount of endurance, with a strong constitution and plenty of muscle. At the present day many of the best flocks in England are exposed the year round to all the inclemencies of the weather, winter and suramer, without shade or shilter.

Southdowns are prolific breeders, mature carlier, perhaps, than any other sheep. They will make a pound of flesh with as little if not less food than any other, and more of it on the most valuable part of the carciss, and hence they command a higher price in every well-regulated market. The great question with the flock-master is, not how much can be realized from a single sheep, but how much is returned in cash for a given amount of food consumed.

#### The Cost of a Bushel of Wheat

An Indiana farmer writing to the *Ohio Farmer* gives the following cost of the production of a bushel of wheat on his farm for 1898:

"The wheat was sowed in standing corn with a five-hoed drill. The only preparation the ground received before sowing was to stir the soil with a garden cultivator having fourteen teeth. Like the drill it can be made wide or narrow to suit the width of the row by using a lever. The field contains twenty-four and a half acres. Most of the land is a heavy clay. It has several hundred rods of tile ditches and would be better for wheat if it had more.

"I will give the expense for the entire field as follows :

37 bushels seed at \$1	\$37 00
5 days' drilling at \$1.50	7 50
4 days' cultivating at \$1.50	ό ὄο
Use of drill	2 00
Breaking s'alks and corn stubs	1 50
Cutting at 60 cents per acre	14 70
Twine, 45 lbs. at 10 cents	4 50
Threshing at 10 cents per bushel	39 70
Threshing at 10 cents per bushel Hauling manure 4 days	10 00
Shocking, 2 hands 2 days	6 00
Interest on money invested in land at 5 per cent. per annum.	50 00
Taxes	-ς ∞
Hauling wheat to market 3½ miles	2 50
	<u> </u>

Total cost..... \$188 40

"From this amount there should be deducted \$10 for straw and \$5 for value of pasture of the wheat stubble. I would not sell the straw stack for twice the amount given here. On account of the carelessness or ignorance of some of the threshers some wheat was wasted and is in the straw stack. This will benefit the cattle this winter, but the greatest value of the straw is to use it for bedding for the stock to absorb the liquid manure.

"A neighbor's hogs destroyed some wheat for which he allowed me ten bushels of corn worth, at twenty five cents per bushel, \$2.50. This, together with the benefit to my own hogs of a few patches of down wheat the binder failed to save, I think worth the \$5 deducted for pasture. Subtracting this \$15 from the total cost of the wheat crop the remainder is \$173.40. Dividing this sum by 397, the number of bushels of wheat delivered at the granary, I find the wheat cost a fraction over 43%c. per bushel. As the price when we threshed (August 2nd) was 58c. the profit above all expenses was about 14 cents per bushel.

"Of course where the ground was plowed for the wheat crop, and commercial fertilizer used, the cost per acre would be greater than my crop, but, with a yield two and a half times greater per acre, the cost per bushel would be much less. Some of the items in the cost account are correct to a cent. I hired the wheat cut, the owners of the binder furnishing the team and cutting the wheat for 60c. per acre. For this and the shocking and twine the cost is easily found. Some of the other items are estimates and may be too high or too low.

"The \$10 charged for hauling manure is a guess that is probably too high. I have a three-years' rotation. Breaking a clover sod for corn followed by a wheat crop seeded to clover, then one year in clover. I do not haul any manuse for the wheat, but haul it on the clover sod that is to be ploughed for corn. By giving the poorest ground a good coat of stable manure that has none of its strength washed out by the rain, not only the corn but the wheat and clover crops following the corn are benefited, and to a less extent the second crop of each. I estimated that I hauled manure for twelve days for the corn that preceded this year's wheat crop. Allowing one-third of the expense of hauling for the three first crops and the fertility remaining in the ground to represent the value of the manure in the shed, I charged the wheat crop with four days' hauling at \$2.50 per day. "The amount charged the wheat for threshing expenses

"The amount charged the wheat for threshing expenses is too large. I have been counting this exignse at 10 cents per bushel for several years, from the fact that a machine was run for one season near here that furnished all men and teams and took the wheat from the field,

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threshed it and stacked the straw for 10 cents per bushel. The owner of the machine had tents for the men to sleep in and hired a cook and furnished his own provisions and horse feed. All the farmers had to do was to haul the threshed wheat from the machine. This year the machine charged us 4 cents per bushel for wheat and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents for oats. Our threshing club furnishes 22 hands and in settling with each other we allow 15 cents for each hundred bushels of wheat. If all the hands were paid in cash at this rate it would amount 3 to 3-10 cents per bushel. These two items taken from the threshing expenses would leave almost \$11 for board and horse feed. The hands were all with us for dinner and on account of a wet spell part of the machine hands were with us for a few other meals. I do not think this would amount to \$11 but will let it stand at that.

"The interest on the money invested in land will be con sidered too low by some. The writer pays 6 per cent. on his indebtedness. To have counted at 6 per cent. instead of 5 would have increased the cost of the wheat  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel. If instead of being in debt I had money to inves' I would rather have real estate that would pay me 5 per cent. than to loan the money at 6. This on account of the tax being lower on the real estate and the greater safety of the investment. Especially in a case like this field where there are no buildings to be insured or kept in repair.

"The amount (\$7.50) allowed for hauling the wheat to market would not be sufficient after it was put in the granary. As the price used in figuring the profit was that paid at our nearest railroad station when we threshed, I have counted the expense to haul the wheat from the machine to market. Our threshing club furnishes three teams to haul the threshed grain. By hiring two teams for a half day all my crop would have been delivered at the railroad. As I did not haul any at that time the expense will be some larger. What I have so'd up to this time was sold at 60 and 65 cents and at this date (Sept. 27th) I could sell the remainder for 62 cents. This increase in the price will more than balance 'he extra expense.

"Some might charge the crop for the fertilizer elements taken from the field. I do not think this is necessary. By a rotation of crops and saving and applying the manure the soil is gaining in fertility instead of becoming poorer. As I buy 8 or 10 tons of mill feed each year and do not sell any corn or hay I do not think the soil would ever become poorer even if I raised much larger crops of wheat and did not use commercial fertilizers.

"In the last five years only two of my wheat crops have paid a profit above all expenses. Who is to blame for this? If I had taken more time and put my ground in a better condition I think four out of the five crops would have paid a profit above all expenses. The other crop, on account of the unfavorable season, would have failed to meet all expenses, but the loss would have been small that year.

year. "The yield varied from 4 to 23½ bushels per acre, the average for the five years being a little over 11½ bushels per acre. As the expenses per acre were not so large as this year there has been a small profit in the five crops if all are taken together. And I think by better farming I can make money out of the wheat crops for the next five years if the price does not go lower than 40 cents per bushel.

"In conclusion I wish to say that if we will remember that nine of the thirteen items of expense I have given will be as large with a five bushel crop per acre as for one of twenty five I think we can all see that in many instances it will pay us to sow fewer a res and put more work on what we do sow. The other four items, that is the twine, shocking, threshing and hauling to market, are greater with a large crop, but the cost per bushel is much less with the large crop."

Though this estimate was upon conditions somewhat different from what we have in Canada, yet the above will be a pretty fair guide as to what the cost of producing a bushel of wheat really is. A good point made by the

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writer is that the cost per acre for the bulk of the expenditures is the same whether the yield be twenty-five bushels or five bushels. This is something that every farmer should take into account. 'After the yield gets below a certain point profit ceases.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE

# The Business Science of Farming

To the Editor of FARMING:

I notice in your issue of November 8th Mr. Heggie's reply to my letter of 11th of October. For the facts therein stated in relation to his detailed cost of 1 ig raising in British Columbia I desire to express my thanks and congratulations to Mr. Heggie. But there are several other allusions referring particularly to myself which call for a prompt reply. It has not been my purpose in the letters written on the subject of "Profitable Farming" in the past to indulge in any personal criticism unless first attacked and forced to do so by way of defence and explanation. Neither is it my intention to prolong this discussion on such motives. I do so for the main purpose of drawing out fair criticism, and, if possible, of enabling the readers of FARMING to discover valuable agricultural truths.

Mr. Heggie expresses his opinion to the effect that my ideas change greatly from time to time as to the number of pigs that can be kept on an acre of clover, and he hopes that an extreme of forty pigs will not be exceeded for the "clover's sake," as "the clover will then have a poor chance to grow." Adverse opinions and hopes entertained have very little weight with actual accomplished facts, when I state that sworn evidence can be produced that I fed and fattened sixty-five pigs this last summer on threefourths of an acre of clover, and that the clover also grew and supplied green feed from May till the fall months.

The principles which determine maximum production per acre do not always apply to promote maximum profit. Location, situation, soil, climate and market as well as the skill of the operator are factors which largely predetermine results. Hence we find that in certain localities extensive farming pays better than intensive farming, and that in other sections intensive farming pays better than extensive farming. It remains with that branch of science which relates to profitable farming or the business science of agriculture which, when fully understood, fixes the amount of any one or more products produced per acre and determines the realization of the maximum cash and capital profits. When I state that sixty or more pigs can be fed and fattened on an acre of clover (supplemented with concentrated foods) I do not at the same time state that it gave the maximum net profit, but merely the maximum production in so far as my individual case is concerned.

production in so far as my individual case is concerned. It is not part of the principles of profitable farming to determine and decide that just so many pigs should be kept on all acres of clover, but to decide from correct data and all the factors coming into the environment as influences just how many pigs each individual acre of land under clover or any other green forage plant will maintain. For instance, different acres have different productive powers. Some soils will produce one, two, three, four or more tons of clover-hay, and such soils will support economically a number of pigs in proportion to its hay growing capacity. While some acres may only support ten pigs other acres may and can support fifty and even more, and, therefore, when an agriculturist ventures the statement without reservation that all acres, whether good or bad, or without consideration of environment and supplemental feed, should have only fifteen pigs for pork production, it forces me to make the above remark.

Business science of farming, when well understood, should theoretically determine the exact number and kind of pigs which a stated acre of clover, under average conditions of climate and weather, that should be kept, fed and fattened thereon. It also enables the farmer to direct his

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work so as to produce the maximum crop of clover, and thereby lay down a basis of operations which will predetermine the greatest possible clover growth per acre, and at the same time the greatest possible net profit. This is that true and very important branch of farm science which has almost entirely been neglected, not only by practical farmers universally, but also by the agricultural colleges, experimental farms, and professional teachers of agricultural topics. Agricultural truth is important to acquire, but if its financial value, either singly or in combination, cannot be demonstrated or imparted to those who make farming a profession, then it is quite clear to me, and I am forced to make the sweeping statement, that this most important accomplishment of the farmer's profession is either not understood, or is neglected and overlooked. Our country can boast of the most accomplished professors in teaching and imparting agricultural truth, and who can These two practically demonstrate maximum production. accomplishments are good in their place, but are of very little value to the possessor unless he has acquired the faculty of being able to make such knowledge of the highest practical value.

Business science of farming is the discovery and acquirement of all facts and data relating to profit and loss in all the departments of farm work, and of so arranging these in systematic order that this will enable the operator, under average conditions, to obtain most positive results, producing the greatest available profits present and future. My strong, everyday contention through the press, public and private, is that Canadian farmers are deficient in the understanding of the business phase of farming, and I regret to observe that the placing of this part of farm work as a distinct and separate branch of science—to be specially studied and practised to the fullest extent in everyday work —college and experimental farms, as well as farms in general—is almost entirely neglected.

Lancaster, Nov. 15th, 1898.

#### D. M. MACPHERSON.

# The Bacon Hog Versus the Thick, Fat Hog

To the Editor of FARMING :

It is the general opinion that the short, thick, chunky hog will fatten much more easily than the longbodied, narrow-backed bacon type. This is an erroneous opinion. All the careful experiments made a' the different stations have never, so far, proved that the short, chunky hog will fatten more quickly and economically than his longerbodied brother.

From this it will be seen that a good many people have been talking "through their hats," if the opinions as voiced on every side that such bacon types of hogs, as the Tamworth and such breeds and styles of pigs of the Tamworth build, are so much harder to fatten than the blocky Berkshire, Poland-China, and Duroc-Jersey. The experiment stations are occasionally doing some good work, and, when they set about to correct and logically disprove obstinate and erroneous impressions, all fair-minded people will give them due credit. And is it not good that this particular stubborn impression does not, really, exist? It is only necessary, then, to diffuse the truth about the matter in the minds of swine-raisers.

The prevalent opinion in the minds of our swine-raisers, that the bacon type of hog is so much harder to raise, has greatly retarded the progress of the Canadian bacon industry. The farmers persist in raising only the thick, fat hog of the Poland-China and Berkshire classes, thinking that this class of hog was so much more cheaply raised. By so doing they were furnishing packers with the very pigs they did not want and greatly retarded the progress of the bacon trade. Whereas, if the Canadian swine raiser had at once, at the call of the packer, cast the blocky, thick, fat hog aside, and taken more kindly to the lengthy, deep sided hog of the bacon type, our Canadian bacon trade would be in a much more advanced position. Now, however, that it has been shown conclusively that this blocky, thick, fat hog is not fatted much more cheaply and quickly than his long-bodied, deep-sided brother, we may hopefully look for a marked change in the quality and style of hog offered for sale. The Canadian farmer will now take more kindly to the hogs of the Tamworth type and the crosses of the long Yorkshire, and in thus choosing will console himself with the hard fact that in such a style of hog he has one that will grow and fatten as readily as the Poland-China, and one which will not only bring much more money but will greatly stimulate and improve the Canadian bacon trade. J. A. MACDONALD,

Hermannville Farm, P.E.I., Nov. 16.

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#### Mr. George Green

#### President Dominion Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association takes place at Brantford on Friday of this week, and a short sketch of its worthy president, Mr. George Green, of Fairview, Ont., will be quite apropos. Mr. Green is a thorough Canadan, and was born in the township of West Zorra, Oxford County, in 1850. Like the majority of our Canadian farmers he has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. His educational training, similar to that of nearly every farmer's boy of a generation or two ago, was acquired at the public school. Mr. Green's farm consists of 10S acres, and is located in the township of Downie, Perth County. Mr. Green his been one of Canada's leading breeders of Berkshire swine and Cotswold sheep for fully twenty years, having begun

Mr. Green his been one of Canada's leading breeders of Berkshire swine and Cotswold sheep for fully twenty years, having begun his career as a breeder in 1878. Like everyone else starting in the business he selected these breeds because he had a fancy for them and believed that they were calculated to greatly improve the sheep and swine industries of this country. Mr. Green has made several importations of stock from the United States and Great Britain for the Fairview Herd and has a number of times purchased imported Berkshires from other importers. In this way he has maintained the standard of his herd at the highest point of excellence and made a name for himself as a breeder of pure-bred stock.

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One might perhaps imagine that after so successful a career as a breeder Mr. Green might be inclined to rest on his oars a little. But this, evidently, is not his intention. He has in his herd at the present time the largest stock and the best individual Berkshires he has ever had, numbering about 70 in all, old and young. Among these, particular mention should be made of six fine stock boars imported and Canadian-bred that were prize winners at the leading exhibitions in the Dominion this fall.

Mr. Green has always evinced a live interest in everything pertaining to purebred stock, and has been an active worker in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for a number of years. He has been a member of the directorate for several years, and during the past year has occupied the responsible position of president, which office he has filled with credit to himself and to the association. We are sorry that we have not a good photograph of Mr. Green to present to our readers, but as we have been unacle to get one in time for this issue we will have to reserve that pleasure for some future date.

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FARMING is an excellent agricultural weekly — the only farm weekly of pretensions. We can heartily recommend it to our readers. The price is \$1.00 a year. Although we are opposed to clubbing, we will secure FARMING f it any of our readers at a reduced price in combination with *The Journal*, St. Mary's, Ont.

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#### BEYOND MEDICAL SKILL.

Master.—"Late again, Sandy! Can't you manage to get here in time?"

Sandy (with a doleful headshake)—"I canna sleep o' nichts, sor, an' so I'm loath to get up in the mornin'."

Master.—" Eh, man, sleeplessness ! Why don't you consult a doctor and get at the cause ?"

Sandy.—" I get at the cause weel eneuch, but it'll no shut up. It's six weeks auld, an' an awfu' yeller."—Glasgow Times.

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#### **ONTARIO'S GREATEST POULTRY** SHOW.

The joint poultry shows of the Poultr, Association of Ontario and Toronto Poultry and Pigeon Association, to be held in the city of Toronto January 10 to 13th next, promises to be one of the most attractive exhibits ever given in Canada in the shape of fine fowls.

The American Poultry Association meets in the capital of the banner province of the Dominion at the same time, and as many members will bring a few birds with them, the cream of their flocks, a visitor to the pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens, where the show will be held, will be well repaid for the time spent in comparing the different exhibits, which will be the most valuable ever gathered together in Canada.

Pheasant-raising has within the past few years become a most pleasant pastime, and a very profitable one judging from the prices obtained for them, and who has more room for such than the farmer, for they need very little space and are easily reared, being extremely hardy? It is needless to say that pheasants will form a leading feature of this great show.

In view of the increased poultry trade between England and this country the display of dressed fowls in the way preferred for the British market will prove an interesting lesson. Already arrangements are being made with some of the leading exporters for a display in this line.

There are many farmers who have good stock, but are afraid of showing it for fear they would be beaten. To them we would say, make your entry and if at first you don't win a prize try again.

We feel that with the splendid system of instruction given by the Farmers'Institutes throughout the province the Provincial Government would feel that their money was better spent if more farmers were to exhibit at the winter shows, and demonstrate to the fanciers that as good stock can be raised on the farm as in their yards.

Thomas A. Brown, of London, Ont., is Secretary of the Show.

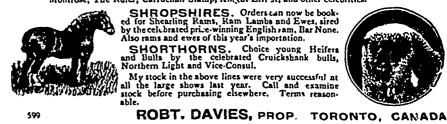
# AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL UNION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Union will be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on December 7th, 8th and 9th next. There will be six sessions in all, and the convention will open by a public meeting in the Convocation Hall on the evening of December 7th.

Among the notable features of the programme will be addresses by Professor C. F. Curtiss, Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station of Iowa, and Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School.

#### Thorncliffe Stock Farm.

I have on hand the test young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Kn, the Erre at, and other celebrities.



CHEAP FARM FOR SALE

The summary results of the field experiments conducted this year on over three thousand farms will be presented and discussed at the meeting. The Guelph Fat Stock and Poultry Show and the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association take place at Guelph during the same week. There will be reduced rates on all railways on the certificate plan. C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, is Secretary of the Unio.

#### FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The annual Convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association takes place at St. Catharines on Thursday and Friday of this week, when a number of important addresses will be given. Farmers and others interested in fruit culture should make it a point to attend this gathering.

#### A TWO WEEKS' FAIR AT OTFAWA FOR 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, held a few days ago, it was unanimously decided to hold a two weeks' exhibition next year instead of a weekly one as heretofore. The 1899 exhibition will open on the first Monday after the close of the Toronto Fair, thus enabling it to open one week earlier in the season than last No Canadian exhibition has vear. made greater progress during the past five years than the Central Canada Exhibition, and this extension of the time for holding the Fair is another indication of its progressive character.

#### BEEFING THE OLD COW

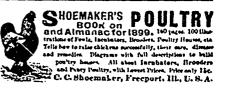
Professor Davenport, of Illinois, summarizes the points on the above subject as follows :

"(1) If a cow is naturally, or soon becomes, a non-breeder, it is generally for causes that contribute to her quality as a beef animal, and she is worth attention on the same basis as a steer, lessening the period of feeding and cheapening the feed with the increase of time during which she has exercised female faculties. (2) If she has been for many years a breeder it naturally and proportionately lessens her value as a feeder for beef and of her carcass when finished, and to an

See.

\$775 Lot No. G in 12 and 5½ Lot 7 in 12th Con. of Brudenell, County of Renfrew, 211½ ncres Good buildingr. Three miles from Killaloe Station. Apply,

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extent too that will cut off all hope of profit; therefore in such cases she should go on the markets for what she will bring with whatever flesh she happened to carry when her true condition became known. The habit of a lifetime in the complete development and long exercise of the sexual functions is too strong to be set aside and yield profitably to the new business of beef making. (3) If known while yet in milk that it is to be her last lactation she will doubtless pay for some extra beef, but should go as soon as dry, or within thirty days afterward. (4) The practice of disposing of cows while young and able to "make" a good piece of beef is pernicious. If early beefing of the heifer be contemplated it should be done without breeding her at all, and if she be a successful breeder her value as such is too great to be sacrificed for the meagre return from a cheap piece of beef."

A poultry breeder says a bushel of corn will produce six pounds of pork worth 25 cents, while this bushel would keep a hen a year. She would lay at least twelve dozen eggs, which, averaging 10 cents a dozen, would equal \$1.20, and she would rear a brood of chickens worth twice as much more, making a total of nearly \$4. Experiment made at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station seems to prove the correctness of the statement made above. Study the egg question.

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Winter dairying has many advantages, as has often been noted in these columns. It furnishes profitable employment for the farmer and his men at a season of the year when, without it, the farm hands have to lay idle or work for low wages, and it furnishes a means of income that it is folly for the farmer to overlook.

#### FARMING

#### SELECTING THE RAM.

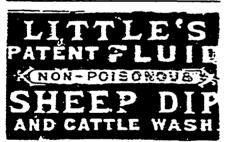
Many sheep breeders will be selecting their rams now. It is important work and needs judgment. Much of the success of the future stock depends on the sire. He is only one, the ewes are many. Therefore, in buying do not begrudge a few dollars extra to get a superior animal. Such a sum would not go far in purchasing good ewes, but it will make a great difference in the quality of the ram that can be purchased, and it is through the superior quality of the ram that most farmers count to improve the quality of their flock. By getting really good rams it is astonishing how quickly the quality for a flock can be improved. We are not likely to see the high prices for wool that once prevailed; therefore the more need to give special attention to the mutton qualities of the sire. A heavy fleece is all right if it goes with the other.

Publishers' Desk.

Patch-All.—This is a great invention and will save the farmers and farmers' wives many a dollar in money and many a moment of time. Hags, bidder canvas and all kinds of cloth may be repaired in a few seconds by the aid of this convenient mender. See the advertisement of the Domestic Specialty Co. in this number.

A Farmers' Co-operative Store The l'cople's Wholesale Sapply Co., of To-rooto, deservedly stand high in the public favor. Their business is good and clean, their methods are of the same character, and town and country alike coatribute to their success. They are amongst those who "wear well." The older the customer the higher is his opinion of the firm.

We All Want Furs .- In this country those whose business keeps them in the open air in winter find it is impossible to secure If comfort without for wraps and clothing. you have not got all of this class of goods you



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, Margers ; Corres Scaba, Heals Old Sorres, Weinnick, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool

OATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc. Cleanses the skin from all Insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddie Galls, Sore Sheulders, Ucers etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection

Ho Danger, Sale, Cheap, and Effective. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 75 to 40 galloes of wath, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantimes. Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

Rebent Wientman, Droggist, Owen Sound, Sols Agent for the Dominion.

# CURES CATTL

For cattle coughs, sore throat, sprains, sore or caked hag and a score of accidents that might befall the herd, Griffith's Menthol Liniment is the greatest of external applications-proved the success that is claimed for it a thousand times -good in an emergencyquick to cure.

quick to CUFC. "We have used Griffith's Menthol Laument with great satisfaction and success on our ranches, and be-lieve that for horses and cattle there is nothing to equal at." P. R. Ritchie & Co., ray chers, Vancouver, LC.







#### EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE

THE splendid Dairy and Grain Farm, "Braeside," of 250 acres, near Moant Elgin, in the Township of Dereham, in the County of Oxford. Cherne factory and Greamery close by; convenient to good markets for all produce. Pest Office, Churches, Store, Mills, Blackwanth Shop and Telephone all convenient. Thi-form is an a high state of calivration, well adapted for dairing or grain raising; well watered by over and wells; Stone House and good Barns; Power Wind-mill; good fences; thirty-foar acres of fall wheat in. For further particulars apply to owner.

LEWIS A. PRICE, Morat Elgia, Or to M. WALSH, Barrister, Ingersoll If desired, this farm can be sold in two parcels of 150 and 100 acres respectively. Easy terms for pay-



# OVER \$2,000.00 **IN CASH PRIZES**

WE have arranged to divide over \$2,000 in cash amongst all those securing new subscribers before 1st June, 1899. Any live man should easily be able to make from \$500 to \$700 during that time. Our plan is the most liberal ever published by a Canadian newspaper, and affords an opportunity to those having spare time to turn it to excellent account. Write at once for particulars. Delay means loss of time, and time means money.

Sample copies and outfit free to reliable and earnest workers. Subscribers and members of their families will have the preference in the allotment of territory

FARMING 44-46 RIGHMOND ST. W. TOBONTO.

require get them now. You will want them soon enough and when the very severe weather sets in prices will be away up. Cummings & Sellers, 244 Yonge St., Toronto, are offering some splendid bargains in robes and coon coats. In another month you will regret it if you do not take advantage of the present offer. There is no risk in sending your orders to them. They are reliable and give you your money back if everything is not satisfactory.

#### Stock Notes.

1. ...

MESSRS. H. CARGILL & SON, of Cargill, Ont., are offering a number of very high-class imported and home-bred Shorthorn stock for sale in this number of FARMING. The quality and breeding of the Cargill herd are of the very best type, and those desiring to obtain really first class stock should take advantage of this opportunity.

of this opportunity. MR. W. D. FLATT, of Hamilton, Ont., re-ports that he has recently sold one bull to E. E. Riseley, of Bridgebury, Ont., one cow to J. C. Flatt, of Millgrove, O t., and three cows, two heilers, and one young hull to John Ram-say, of Pruddis, Alta. Mr. Flatt's advertise-ment in this issue will, doubtless, be of inter-est to stockmen and farmers generally, as he is offering some fine stock from his excellent herds of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. swine.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., writes on November 22nd : "I have to-day shipped six lots of choice Shropshires to one province and four states. Surophines to one province and four states. Never in my experience has there been such a demand for high-class Shrop-hires by parties willing to pay good fair prices as during this month of November. I have some good ones still on hand."

Mr. T. A. Cox, of Brantford, reports his stock doing well. He intends to have some good Berkshutes at the Provincial Fat Stock Show at Brantford as well as at Guelph and Woodstock. He has about forty head of very choice stock ready for shipping, and, as he says in his advertisement that express charges on all orders received before 1st January will le paid to any part of Oatario, no doubt he will dispose of the whole of them before Christmas.

#### THE CURE OF ASTEMA.

Liebig's Auhma Cure will cure Asthma, Hay Ashma or Hay Ferer. Hundred of people in four continents will say so. It is a fru-class medicine, endorsed by medical men, and used by the best people in all parts of the civilized world.

A free trial bottle will be sent to any sufferer by mail frequid. If you are afflicted, sead your name and address to The Liebig Co., 179 King street west, Toronto, and say you saw this free effer in FARMING.

#### AS TO EPILEPSY AND FITS.

Liebig's Fit Care for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and affections is the only successful remedy, and as now used by the best physicians and hos-patals in Europe and America. It is confi-dently recommended to the afficted. If you suffer from Epilepsy, fits, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know found that is efforted for a feet a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail, prepaid. It has cared where everything else in a failed.

When writing mention FARMING, and give fell address to The Liebig Co., 179 King strei zest, Toronto.

A Calendar for '99, illustrated with pictures of typical



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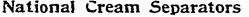
staves have been very largely used. Scarcely a hamlet in this broad Dominion but traffics in our wares. Unequalled experience, large facilities, and special opportunities make great results possible. We claim for

#### SOUVENIR RANGES

that they have reached perfection, that is, so far as perfection is known in the science and art of store-building of to day. The AERATED OVEN is only one of their many special

# THE GURNEY-TILDEN GO., LIMITED HAWILTON, ONT.

AGENCIES-Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.



## No. 1-333 lbz. \$73 No. 2-600 lbs. \$125

Creamer Supply Ca., Goehb:-Dzas Siz.-lam well pleased with the separator-very easy to vun and a perfect dimmer-miliang 12 to 16 cows. The separator has increased the yield of butter 1 lb. per week per cow. We expect the separator to more than pay for itself in one year. Yours etc. T. H. McMarow.

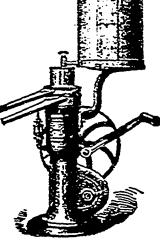
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HAND OR POWER EAST O 0, Aug. 30, 1894

DEAR SIRS, - The separator is so easy to run we have to be careful not to use too much power. A child 10 or 12 years old is quite com-petent to run it for 10 or 12 cows. Misses A. & K. MacDonald, Guelph.

DEAR SIES,-My S-rest-old boy can ren it from start to fanh. The increased yield is about 1 lb. per week from each cow. J. M. BARSER, Greiph.

FARMING.

MR. JAMES FORD, of Drumquin, Ont., claims the proud distinction of being owner of the heaviest two-year-old turkey in Amer-ica. His gobbler, "Royal Tom," is no doubt a wonder, having taken first prize at the State Fair, Lexington, Ky., with a score of 9S points, and also at Paris and Covington, Ky., in the and also at l'aris and Covington, Ky, in the same state. Later he was awarded ist and special prize for the best and heaviest turkey at the Provincial Poultry Show, Guelph, and at London, Ont. He is claimed to be the only turkey in Canada which has typped the beam at over 40 lbs, as a year old, and the only one ever exhibited in Canada weig, ong over 46 paunds. over 46 pounds.

SILLS, SHAVEK & SON, of Winchester Springs, Ont., are among the latest adver-tisers of purebred stock in the columns of FARMING, and we have much pleasure in givrakelysis, and we have much pleasure in gro-ing our readers a short account of their herd. Their registered Jerseys are well-selected from deep milking strains of St. Lambert blood, and are all characterized by very high butter fat tests. They are large in size, of strong constitution and breed, and selected with a view to the best dairy performances, and not altogether for show purposes. They have also a herd of grade Jerseys, consisting of filteen head of as fine stock in their class as of hilten head of as hne stock in their class as those of the pure-head registered breeds. They are very high grades, excellent cows, and all under four years old. As their stock is large, Messrs. Sills, Shaver & Son desire to dispose of a portion of them at very reason-able puces. The Vorkstures comprising the stock of this firm are also very fine, and would hold its own in any company. It embraces perfectly the tree lacon type, and the individ-uals of the herd are every one of them exceed-ingly theifty and in good condinon. The firm uais of the herd are everyone of them exceed-ingly thifty and in good condition. The firm have shipped Yorkthres as far away as Ken-tucky. They will have sows farrowing in November, January, March and April. The stock is large, and those writing for what they want wil be sure to receive satisfaction, are then are to expert to choose form as there are scores to choose from.

Who would ever dream that in this country f less than six million scals a Caradian newsraper could have a larger circulation than apy of the big American workload paper could have a larger circulation than any of the big American weekles with their seventy-two millions of people? Near the-less it is a fact. THE FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR, of Montreal, is the paper that has the proof distinction, and has brought such credit upon Canada. This is *The Family Herald's* Jubilee year and sub-scriptions are pouring in simply in thousands. *The Family Herald and Weekly Mars* is being appreciated more than even, and is the big-rest value in the newsners world to day. gest value in the newspaper world to-day.



## --- BETTER THAN EVER--

There is nothing like having the Co-operation of the Farmer

The good BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY which we get every day has over-iun us with city trade. Our waggons have not been able to deliver all the orders through the city during the past week. And cur country trade is away ahead of any previous year. We make prompt returns in either cash or goods. But send for as many goods as you can.

Co-operate with us and we will do you good THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE THE PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. 144-146 KING ST. EAST (Cor. Jarvis), TORONTO R. Y. MANNING MANAGER Thorold High in Quality Low in Price WE HAVE Cement 58 years in use SOMETHING GOOD for Dairymen in the line of a Pumping Engine for boiler feed, TINHE handling milk, etc. No flimsy toy that will be always out of order, but a strong, Floors for Horses and Cattle were put In this barn with Battle's Thorold efficient engine, convenient and Cement compact. Hagenville, Oat., July 1st, 1857. We used Thoroid Cement in our Stable Floors, and we must say it has given us good satisfaction in every particular. Our floors are as hard as stone. We can tra y say it is just perfection for stable floors. RESWETHERICK BROS. Our The old Coment is the best and chapest for Silon, Harn Walls, Floors for horses and coule, Fic Yeas, Etc. Weite us. Box 113 Lancaster, - Ontario. Estate of Ino. Battle Thorad A VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED FARM FOR SAL DEHORNING

BEING parts of Loss 123 and 123 South Tables Road, Township of Bayhan, Comity of Elrin. ISS arres-short IIS cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Good orchard and small fraits frame turn, 40 x 100. Good subling and accounteds-tion for cuttle and borses, shreep and swine. A 150 too ula Veretable and milk cellura. Outbuildings and fences in furticlass cooditions. Good water, and all cooditions requisite for motors in furning or cattle raising. Prior moderate and terms to milt.

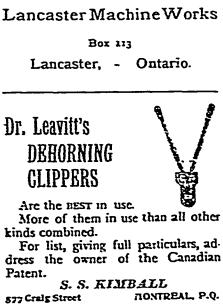
E. A. GARNHAM, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.

#### HELDERLEIGH FRUIT FARMS AND NURSERIES 400 ACRES-

Situated at the base of the Monthline rought in the second access-400 ACRES-Situated at the base of the Monthline as wrms and sheltered valley where trens write at full canually. Having over 135 ares planted in fruit, I have consult facilities for knossing the value of the different varieties and establishing ther parity. Everything is GUARAN-TEND TRUE TO NAME or parchase price rolanded. I have for the fall of 1897, and the Spring of 1808, a complete line of Trees, Skrubs, Vines, etc., both fruit and enamental Write for a Catalogue which is formized of REE, and which contains over ten parts of closely written matter about the various PESTS that trouble fruit growers and means of proventing their ravares. Bay CANADIAN GROWN STOCK only, and thus encape the draded San José Sale to prevale in the States. There is no more reliable, ballhier, hardier, or more com-plete assortment thas mine. Ocod rollable alestmen wanted in a number of fine townships, to start work at once. Complete outfit free. Addresser F. D. Guidel, MITHERES A.

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Address E. D. Smith, WINGNA, Ont.



FOR SALE -- A number of Choice Young Hulls, Sired by Jock Morton and from heavy milking dam; also a few Heifers. A large number of choice Barred Rocks and Illack Spanish, and a few fine Toulouse Geese and Cayuga Ducks.

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A sum-ber of choice Spring Calves sired by Dvoglas of Londown (1334), from deep multing dams.

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Noted prin-win a crs. Cooler quali-ty and heavy milling fami-ber. Extra fare young animals of both seres for mile. Also

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Largest and Most Expensive Importation in America

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Bred for the Dairy, with Grand Constitution, and Champion Prize Records awarded them In Scotland and England

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Awarded four years in succession Herd Prize at Ottawa's Great Exhibition, and Special Gold Medal. At Montreal, Herd Prize and Mr. W. W. Ogilvie's Special \$100 Prize. Their individual Prize Records are of the same distinguished honors of the four years of their exhibition career.

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MAPLE GLIFF STOCK AND DAIRY FARM Ayrahiro Cattle. Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. FOR SALE-Fire bell calves from core to eight months old. Could spare a few young beifers. Young pigs of fall liners.

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TANWORTH and CHESTER 'WHITE BOARS, fit for service; SOWS ready to breed, and a ch-ice lot of FALL Pics now ready to ship, at reck-bottom prices, from the swrepstake berd at Travela, Montreal, Low con and Ottawa Exhibitions of 1857. We pay capters charges to your station, and guarante safe artical on all stock shipper. Pairs formherd not akin. Drop a card before buying el ewhere

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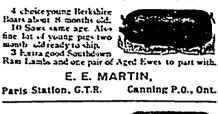




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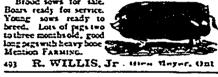


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-04 My berd won 300 prives, 11 diplomas, and 5 medals since 1533. Choice stock of all ages for sale. GEORGE GREEN, FAIRVIEW, ONT.

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Large English Berkshires

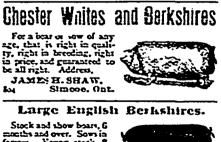
I have a share of some of the best. I keep them for breeding more than for show. Prices according to Quall y. Also S. L. Wyndottes, S. G. Dorkings, P. Cochine, B. Minercas, S. Hambergs. Eggs in season, SI por setting.

Geo. Thomson, Bright, Out. Sunnuide Farm, a miles from Bright Station, G.T.R.

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Big reduction in prices for Pres and Punciby this month in certer to make room for the breeding stak DOINT TRY POULTRY

R. and W. P. Rocks, S.L. and W. Wyandones, Black W. and B. teghenes, R. Mir orcas at Sleach, Pekin and Renn Decks, S2'0 per pair Tonkone Genes, 5450 per pair, W.R. Terkeys, S1 per pair, Young Toms, S250 each. Allare choire breeding stock. D. A. GRAHAN. PARKHILL. ONT.



Stock and show baars, 6 manths and over. Sows in farrow. Voung stock, 9 months cp. good learth. Write for prices. Mention FARMING.

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Evans at for service. Sows ready to breed, and Yocay Stock of both serves for sale at reasonable prices. H. GEORGE & SON, Crampton, Oat

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TTE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE EIGHT HIGH-CLASS YOUNG Imported Shorthorn Bulls, of the best Scotch breeding, together with a few home-bred Bulls and a number of Cows and Heifers both imported and home-bred. Correspondence of a personal visit solicited.

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DONNIE BURN STOCK FARM, Storffville sta-tion and P.O D H Retnell, prop. Breeder purebrod Shorthorn Cattle, Shropahire Sheep, and Berkahire Swine.





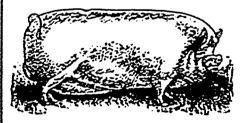
Awarded ant price at Montreal for BREEDERS YOUNG HERD. Young animals of MERT for sale. Pedigrees and particulars to parties wishing to per-chase. Address,

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TEN Choice Shorthorn Rully, from six to tw lve months; twenty fire Gray and "eifers served by imported buil, Golden Fame =20056=" also I uge Yorkshures of choicest breeding and quality from Im-ported and Canadian ared stock of True Bacon Type Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G.T.R. or C.P.R. if notified.





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**Improved Large White** Yorkshire Hogs.

"LOOK ME OVER" 2002, 1st prize, Teronto, Belleville and other places, 1838, at head of herd. Royal Duckets 2nd, first prize, Royal Show, England, among breeding sows. Young Stock for Sale. By posision, will meet train at Hamilton. Telephone, "Millgrow, Ont."

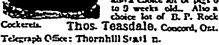
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TAMWORTH SWINE. For Sale St for service. Sows in piz ; also bred to order. Large quan-tity of young pizt. Address, JOHN BELL, Clydes-dale Farm, Ambor P.O. Agincourt Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R.







## CHESTER WHITES.

I have on hand forty bead of pirs from two weeks to four month, both serus, pairs not akin, from im-ported and home-bred stock. J. H. CHALK, Calton, 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 Pees:-Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', \$2. BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Bach 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 St.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month Over so,ooo 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 1 overs resident a Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertuse stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs; that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Associa-tion, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise twine he must be a member of the Dominion Swise Breeders' Association. The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale. a order that they may be included in the Garette, are required to notify the under-signed by letter on or before the 3th month, of the number, breed, are, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most cona member fail densed form.

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

#### PUREBRED STOCK FOR THE WEST.

On the 14th of November the officers of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations forwarded another car of purebred live stock from Ontario to the West. The car started from London on Monday evening, November 14th. At this point sixteen Leicester rans lambs were loaded for Mr. Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., consigned to Wm. Brown, Dunmore Station, Alta.

The next point of loading was Guelph, where two yearling Galloway I ulls were taken on for Lieut.-Col. D. McCrae, consigned to W. E. Cochrane, High River, Ana.

At Streetsville a Jersey cow and calf were taken on for Jno. Lundy, of Brampton, consigned to Andrew Mutter, Brandon, Manitoba, and at North Toronto the following stock was loaded: Three Shorthorn cows, two heifers and one bull, consigned by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, to Jno. Ramsey, of Calgary. Jno. Bell, Amber, one Tamworth boar, consigned to Alex. Polson, Stonewall, Manitoba. W. E. H. Massey, one Jersey cow, consigned to Andrew Mutter, Brandon, Manitoba.

At Carlton Junction a Jersey heifer, consigned to T. R. Robertson, was taken on for the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa.

#### ANOTHER CAR WILL GO FORWARD

as soon as enough animals are offered to complete the car load. Those wishing animals taken from Ontario to Manitoba are requested to correspond with F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. It is very desirable that a car be sent out each month, but this cannot be done unless enough animals are offered.

#### STUDY AGRICULTURE AT THE FIRE-SIDE AS WELL AS IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

If you have not read "Agriculture," by Mr C. C. James, M.A., you have missed a good thing. It is simple and easy to comprehend, yet the most readable and helpful book on agriculture that I have ever read. Prof. H. H. Dean says: "The way to judge a cheese is to eat a piece of it; if, after doing so, you want more, you may pronounce that cheese a good one." The stronger the desire for The stronger the desire for more the better the cheese. Judging Mr. James' book by a similar process, mentally, places it on a very high plane. It is divided into six divisions as follows :

The Plant.
The Soil.

(3) The Crops of the Field.

The Garden and Orchard. (4)

(5) Live Stock and Dairying.

(6) Bees, Brds, Forestry, Roads, The Rural Home.

Mr. Bernard McEvoy, in reviewing "Agriculture," wrote: "Mr. James wrote the best little text-book on the subject over which he ministrates that has yet been written. Some of the more intelligent among rural public school boards are now showing that they know enough to adopt it in their schools. I can quite believe the rumor that it is to be translated into Japanese-first, because the Japanese are a practical people; second, because Mr. James' book deals with basic principles, though it is simple enough for a ten year-old child. And the bent of the Japanese mind is philosophical enough to apprehend the advantage of this." A copy of this book should be in every country home in Canada; if it were, and were

carefully read and re-read by old and young, it would prove a national blessing.

The book contains two hundred pages, it is well printed, freely illustrated and attractively bound. The publisher is Mr. George N. Morang, Toronto. Copies retail at 25 cents. Many of the institutes have accumulated surplus funds. While the carrying on of the work with an eye to the proper balancing of receipts and expenditures is much to be desired it is doubtful whether the accumulation of a surplus is a good thing for any institute. The money at the disposal of the officials should be made to do work for the members along the lines for which the institutes are organized, namely, the assisting of the members to do better work by giving instruction through addresses, and reading. Some institutes may desire to form small rural libraries, others may prefer to place some good instructive books in the hands of their members. If any institute were to place a copy of this book on agriculture as a premium in the hands of every member it would be doing commendable work.

#### AN ABRIDGED REPORT OF AMERI-CAN EXPERIMENTS WHICH ARE OF VALUE TO CANADIAN FABMERS.

#### ROPY MILK.

Bulletin No. 3 of the Southern California Station gives the results of inve-tigation in a bad case of ropy or stringy milk. It was a case of dirty stables, dirty clothing of those who milked and insufficiently cleaned dairy utensils.

The test showed that, while milk drawn in the ordinary way into unsterilized vessels invariably became ropy, in not one instance did any ropiness ensue when the milk was drawn from these same cows with precautions that prevented the entrance of many living bacteria. Even the precaution of cleaning the teats and udder with ordinary water and the milking into a sterilized pail covered with cloth to exclude the dust prevented ropiness.

During the investigation it was found that the ropiness could be communicated to other milk by adding a little of the infected milk. The milk from some of the cows had a greater tendency to become ropy than that from others and it seemed that the exterior of some of the cows was more infected with the troublesome bacteria than that of the others. Even the canals of the teats of one cow were infected,

as was shown by the fact that her milk became ropy even though her udder and teats had been carefully cleansed outside. It is a sad commentary on the shortsightedness of some farmers that the owner of these cows, although the nature of the trouble and its cure were pointed out to him, refused to take the necessary steps to correct the evil.

#### CARE OF DAIRY UTENSILS.

In the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1896 is a thoughtful article by R. A. Pearson on the selection of dairy utensils, on methods and appliances for cleaning and sterilizing dairy utensils, on the care and cleaning of dairy rooms or buildings, clothing of operators, and the thousand and one things to be considered in successful dairy work

A great point made by the author is the importance of selecting only such dairy utensils as can be easily cleaned. He says, "other things being equal, the more accessible the inside surface of an article for dairy use the more valuable it is. Any utensil having corners or parts which cannot be reached with water and a brush or cloth should be avoided. A vessel should be discarded if it has sharp, angular corners, unless they are absolutely necessary, for they require too much attention. All dairy utensils should be of hard material, and have smooth surfaces. Wooden pails should never he used for holding milk, as in

# **GLUBBING LIST**

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The American Kitchen Maga

zine..... 1 00 1 75 Papers marked thus \* will be sent until the end of 1899-other papers for the year only -bat FARMING will be sent until the end of 1899 for the price mentioned in every case. Address FARMING, Toronto Canada. the surface of wood there are numberless small pores and fissures.

"The joints and rims should be made smooth, and the cracks entirely filled with solder. Cheap tinware is put together so carelessly that the joints are often rough and uneven, and little projecting points of solder make it difficult to move the cleaning cloth along the seam. Pails and other circular tin vessels should have but one seam on the sides; better ones are made without a seam.

" In order to facilitate the cleaning of the outside utensils they should be so finished that every part can be easily reached by water and cloth. The outside of tinware should be finished as smoothly as the inside, and all wood apparatus should be carefully finished on the outside, being made smooth, and having as few projecting nuts, rods, and braces as possible."



THE Twentieth Century Mender bids goodbye to the needle and thread. Welcomed by thousands of women and praised by men. No more dirt in your bome from meeding bags. PATCHALL meeds grain bags, bidder cinvas, and all kinds of cloth It is a great saver for the farmer. Straw passing through small h des, winding on the rollers of the self-binding harvester be ediceil. A small piece of canvas and a little PATCHALL saves time and m ney. A great success in grain warehouses wherever, thied. Thrus-ands of bags are now picked by PATCHALL Eight patches, two inches square, cost a cent. If you cannot obtain it from your hardware dealer, send 25 centes, and we will mail a can to your address prepaid. Manufactured by DOMESTIC Specialty Co., Hamilton, that.

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Trio Dark Brahma Fowls for \$4.50. Trio Dark Brahma Chicks for \$5.50.
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White and Barred Rocks and White Wyan- dotte Cockerels for breeding purposes cheap.
All from prize-winning stock. Write
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BRONZE TURKEYS.
OR SALE-Fifty head of choice stock from the best strains in America. M. Gobbler "Royal
Tem" is the best and heaviest on the continent.
The best strains in rule that it is outer into the The best strains in rule that it is on the continent. Won 1st prize at the Kentucky State Fair, at Paris and Covington, Ky., with a score of SP p ints; Ist and special for braviest turkey at Gueph and London
and special for braviest turkey at Gueiph and London poultry shows, 1828. Weight 46 pounds. Prices
poultry shows, 1828. Weight 46 pounds. Prices right Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES FORD,
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KATCH CHICKENS
BY STEAM-with the simple, perhet, self regulating
THE SOLUTION TEXCELSION INCUBATOR
Circulars free, Next States for the successful operations, Next Sea ber OFO. II. STAIL, If to III States Autobur made. OFO. II. STAIL, If to III States Autobur made.
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INCUBATORS Our Machines are the best manu- factured in Canada, both hot water
INCUBATORS Our Machines are the best manu- factured in Canada, both hot water and bot air. Surest simplest, and bot system of regulating. Every machine warranted. Prices Stoup.
EGGS FOR HATCHING from Silver, Colden,
EGGS FOR HATCHING from Silver, Golden, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks only \$1.50 per setting. Stock unsurpassed.
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a new cost from \$5.00 upward, and a catalogue will be mailed you on application.

## SPRAMOTOR CO.

357 Richmond St., -

London, Ont



#### MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

# Office of FARMING. 44 and 46 Richmond street W., Toronto. November 28th, 1898.

Considering that navigation for this season has about closed, trade throughout the Dominion is in a better condition than it has been for years. Though there is a backward movement of grain, business men say that accounts are met more readily and more orders tor goods are coming in than for many years

#### Wheat.

The chief feature in the wheat situation just now is the heavy moving of grain in the north Western States, while the movement in Canada is unprecedently slow, and farmers here seem determined to hold their wheat for a rise. The exceptionally free movement of wheat in the West is, however, offset by the rise. large exports of wheat and flour. The ship-ments of wheat and flour from the United States since july 1st, when the cereal year begins, are 8,000,000 bushels less than for the same time last year. There is, however, more wheat in the country than last year. more wheat in the country than last year. Later reports from Atgentine indicate that the crop there will be better than was hoped for a while ago. Likewise reports from Russia and the Danube are of a more hope-ful character regarding the injury to this year's crop. It is, however, pretty well established that Bulgaria and some of the neighboring districts will not export the quantilies credited to them carlier in the season. The world's supply of wheat in sight is now 45.232,000 bushels, showing a gain of 2,700,000 bushels on the week. on the week.

Of late the London market has been a fluctuating one, but according to reliable reports a firmer feeling has set in on the Baltic, Mark Lane, and other markets. The market on Lane, and other markets. The market on this side, as a rule, shows a firmer feeling also. Most of the wheat coming out is taken by millers, who have been paying from 71 to 72c. at points on the G. T.R. and C.P.R. west of Montreal. No. 1 hard wheat has been sold during the week at 71 to 71 ½c. affoat at Fort William, and May delivery is quoted at 75 to 76c. The market here shows a firmer feeling and buyers have had to raise papers in symiathy with the advance in the a firmer feeling and buyers have had to raise prices in sympathy with the advance in the outside markets. The ruling figure is 692. for red and white west. Goose is quoted at 70c. at outside places. Manitola No. I hard is firm at 82c. east and SIC. west. On the local market red and white brings 74 to 745 c. per bushel: goose 70c. and spring fife 72c.

#### Oats and Barley.

Canadian oats are in good demand in the British markets. Receipts at Montreal have been increasing of late and quotations there are from 30 to 31 ½c. in store. The market bere is firm at 26½ to 27c. for white west. They are quoted at 33c. on the local market. The Montreal barley market continues firm

and extra No. 1 quality has sold at 57 fc. Quotations are 57 to 58c. The market here is steady at 50c. for No. 1 west.

#### Pess and Corn.

High prices for peas on the London market have checked the demand and prices have declined 13. 6d. to 23. per quarter. The ex-port enquiry at Montreal seems to be over for this month and there is very little doing there in peas. Quotations are 6S to 69c. The To-ronto market is firm at 60c. north and west, 67c. on the local farmers' market.

American corn seems to be in demand in England. Cars on track are quoted at Mon-treal at 44 to 45c. per buthel. Canadian yel-low west is quoted here at 32 to 33c., and American at 42c. outside.

#### Bran and Shorts.

The Montreal market for these seems to be irregular and the general run of prices is \$13 to \$14 for Ontario bran, \$11 to \$11.50 for Manitoba bran in bulk, and \$15 to \$15.50 for shorts. The market here is firm and mill feed is scurce at \$14 to \$15 for shorts, and \$11 to \$13 for bran west.

#### Eggs and Poultry,

The demand for Canadian fresh and pickled eggs in London, Liverpool and Glasgow con-

# THOSE \$6 ROBES

-----

TLL be harder to get one of 'em at \$8 or \$9 a month hence than it is now to get one for \$6. Nothing like 'em ever seen in Canada for the money. Without saying mach, we're sending them out in dozens every day to all sections of the country. Orders coming in with every mail. Why wouldn't they? Never be a chance like it again. Think of it ! A handsome, long-haired Goat Robe, 60 x 72 inches, plush lined, felt edged, selected skins, and entirely our own make for \$6. Not the kind of Robe that's made up in a hurry, but made specially by our own hands. No haste about the work. You get 'em for \$6, but they're being sold at \$8, and even higher. Can't last much longer-so hurry up.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

#### 244 Yonge Street, TORON FO, ONT. **Cummings & Sellers Manufacturing Furriers**

15 WE PAT CASH FOR FURN TEL

tinues good, with an upward tendency in Strictly new-laid eggs are one cent higher at Montreal, and quotations are 21% to 22c.; single cases bring from % to 1c. more money. The stocks of pickled eggs more money. The stocks of pickled eggs there have been greatly reduced, owing to large shipments to England. Limed eggs are quoted at 14 to 15c., and held fresh at 15 to 16c. The receipts of new-laid here are not large, and they are selling better than other lines at 18c. Fresh-gathered are quoted at 14 to 15c. and culls at 11c. New-laid eggs on the local market bring above 20c. The cold weather for Thanksgiving stimu-lated the demand for poultry, especially tur-

The cold weather for Thanksgiving stimu-lated the demand for poultry, especially tur-keys. But, notwithstanding this, supplies have been large at Montreal. Turkeys are quoted there at  $7 \le to 9c.$ ; chickens,  $6 \le to$ 7c.; geese, 5 to 7c.; and ducks at 7 to Sc. per lb., as to quality. The demand here has been good, but there has been too much poor quality offered. When will farmers learn to fit their poultry better for market? Choice turkeys bring 7 to Sc., and geese 5 to 6c. per lb.; ducks, 35 to 60c., and chickens, 30 to 40c. per pair. Potatoes.

#### Polatoes.

At Montreal there is a demand for potatoes for shipment west of Toronto, and shippers east of Montreal pay 40 to 45c. per bag f.o.b. It does not pay to ship them to the States, as they are only quoted at 60 to 70c. per bag at New York. The cold weather makes it more New York. The cold weather makes it more expensive shipping, as the cars have to be heated. Montreal quotations are 53 to 55c. per hag for good stock, and 60 to 65c. in a jebbing way. The market here is quiet, and cars on track are quoted at 50 to 55c. Pota-toes out of store bring 60 to 65c., and on the local market of force local market 55 to 65c.

#### Fouit.

The Montreal apple market continues firm for good choice stock. Sales of round lots have been made at \$3 to \$5.25 per bbi., with holders asking \$3.50. Good zound stock has returned shippers a good profit. Sales have been made on the other side which have netted from \$2.75 to \$2.95 as far west as Chat-ham. There have, however, been heavy losses on poor stock sent forward, which will cut down the profits on the good stuff.

#### Hay and Straw.

As navigation has about closed at Montreal the demand for hay is slacking, and prices are easier. The Quebec farmers are still loaded up with the bulk of their big crop, and many of them will likely hold it over for prother year. Large quantities have, how another year. Large quantities have, how-ever, gone forward at the low prices. Ad-vices from Liverpool and London state that Canadian hay is in such good repute there that the people want more of it, and things might be helped considerably if only a reasonable ocean rate could be secured. Even though the demand is good over there, it is though the demand is good over there, it is not possible to get it over at a rate that will allow shippers to pay a good figure on this side. Haled hay is quoted at Montreal at S7 to S7.50 for No. 1 timothy, S5 to S6 for No. 2, and S4 to S4.50 for clover. These are 50 cents per ton lower than a week ago. The market here is quict at S7 to S7 50 for cars on track. Timothy on the local market brings from \$8 to \$9 50, and clover \$5.50 to \$7.50 per ton. Baled straw is quoted at \$4.50.

#### Chaesa

The outlook for cheese is encouraging and holders consider cheese is encouraging and holders consider cheese good property. Some sanguine dealers are already talking ten cent cheese. The heavy shipments of summer cheese made a month ago assisted by the Warrington failure belped to dep ess things in Great Britain, but this early stuff has been worked off by the increased consumptive de-mand and the market is in a very healthy condition. Prices have advanced a shilling at London and finest Canadian is now quoted at 46. 6d.to4Ss.and a large lot is reported sold at 49s. This week shipment from Montreal will close for this season with a much smaller amount left over in Canada than at this time last year. The total shipments from Monlast year. The total shipments from Mon-treal to Nov. 19 h show a falling off of 234,-764 boxes and those from New York a decrease of 259,750 boxes as compared with the crease of 259,750 boxes as compared with the same period last year making a total decrease of about 500,000 boxes so that there is a pos-sibility of the predicted shortage this season of 700,000 boxes coming true. The fall make in England is short so that the situation all through has a decidedly healthy look. There is quite a demand at Montreal for Eastern there which is considered to toole for fastern cheese, which is quoted at 9 to 91c. for finest ; Western is quoted there at 92 to 922, for finest. Most of the local markets have shut finest. down, but prices in the country should be fully 9 cents.

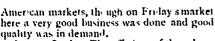
Butter. The London and Liverpool markets are stronger, especially for fresh creamery. The latter has advanced 2s, for choice creamery, with a good demand at the rise. There is an improved leeling on this side for finest goods, improved leeling on this side for finest goods, and choicest creamery is reported scarce at Montreal. Heavy shipments of butter of late have depleted stocks pretty well, which are estimated at 5,000 to 10,000 packages, which is very small as compared with what was there six weeks ago. The shipments from Montreal up to Nov. 19th show an increase of 34,701 packages, and those from New York a de-crease of 120,354 packages as compared with the same period for 1897, leaving a net de-crease of \$5,235 packages. Already some winter creamery butter has

Already some winter creamery butter has gone forward and will continue to be shipped regularly during the winter. Good, choice ereamery is wanted for export, and sales have been made at Montreal at 184 to 1846. Qualities a little under this have realized 174 Qualities a little under this have realized 17% to 1Sz. Holders of choice, fresh creamery are asking 192., but exporters say they cannot pay this. Western dairy is quoted at Mon-treal at 14 to 15c., and roll butter, which is more plentiful at 15 to 16c. Creamery is in fair demand here at 19 to 20c. for prints, and 18 to 19c. for tubs. The supplies of large rolls and dairy tub is more liberal and the quotations are 12 to 15c. Roll butter on the local market brings 18c., and dairy tub 14 to 15c. 14 to 15c.

Thanksgiving week, when there is always an increased demand for all kinds of poultry, is usually not a very brisk one for the cattle trade. This has been the case at most of the

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EADING COLLEGES



*Exfort Cattle.*—The offerings of these have been light. Choice, heavy exporters bring \$4 been light. Choice, heavy exporters bring \$4 to \$4.25, and light exporters are firmer at \$3.75 to \$3.85. Choice, heavy export buils bring \$3.65 to \$4, and light ones \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt. Loads of g od butchers' and exporters mixed sold on Friday at \$3.65 to \$3 85

Butchers' Cattle .- Choice, picked lots of these are scarce and ones weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 bring from \$4 to \$4.25; good, from \$3 40 to \$3 60; medium, \$3 25 to \$3.40; common, \$2 85 to \$3.10; and inferior, \$2.70

to \$2.75 per cwt. Stokers and readers – Feeding steers are in better demand at Chicago. The quality of stockers and feeders at Buffalo has been getting poorer of late, and the market there for these is easier. Good feeders here are not in large supply and are filmer at \$3.40 to \$3.65 per cwt. Feeding bulls bring from \$2.50 to \$2.70 Buffalo stockers were in good de-mand on Friday, selling at \$2.75 for inferior, \$3 to \$3.15 for good, and \$3.25 to \$3.35 for bolice well bred stars

choice, well-bred steers. Milch Cows.—These are from \$25 to \$48 each as to quality, with \$50 for really choice milkers.

*Calves.*—These are in better demand at Buffalo and are quoted at \$7 to \$7.75 for good to choice. The general run sell here at \$3 to \$6 each with veals of extra weight bringing \$5 per cwt.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Eirick Bros.' East Buffalo weekly circular of Nov. 23rd says: "The trade in lambs the last ten days has been in very bad shape, due to light demand. The outlook is a little more encouraging on good fat handy sheep, and I look for a better demand from this out on them." Towards the end of the week, however, lambs were in more active demand there and sheep were firm. The offerings there and sheep were hrm. The offerings here have been liberal though prices have not changed, and are \$3.25 to \$3.40 for ewes and \$3.50 for choice picked lots. Bucks bring \$2.50 to \$2.75. Lambs are about the same at \$3.90 to \$4 12} per cwt., with choice pick-ed lots of ewes, and wethers at \$4.25 per cwt. for export. These prices are from \$2.75 to \$2.75 to \$3.75 each.

#### Hogs.

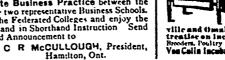
The American markets have been fairly The American markets have been fairly active during the week. Deliveries here have been fair, and choice bacon hogs weighing from 160 to 220 lbs, each, unfed and unwat-ered off cars, bring from \$4.25 to \$4.37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cwt. Light, and thick fat hogs bring about \$4 per cwt. A special cable to *The Trade Bulletin* from London of November 23rd reads: "A decided change for the bet-ter bas come over the market for Canadian ter has come over the market for Canadian bacon, which is firm and 25. per cwt. higher. No. 1 Canadian bac in, 45 to 47s., and fat and stout sides, 40 to 42\*.

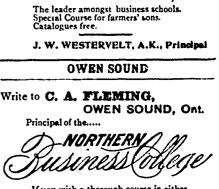
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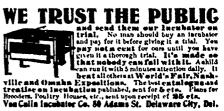
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## THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW

WE take pleasure in offering the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring leas set than any Saws now made, perfect temper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Marks LEAF, RATOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER SAW, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no onger a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less, and lose 20 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these Saws as a ship-ped to the United States and sold at a higher prise than the best American Saws.

Maple Leaf Saw Set



Directions. - Place the Set on the point of touth as shown in the above cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel. If you follow directions you can not make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the bardest saw

