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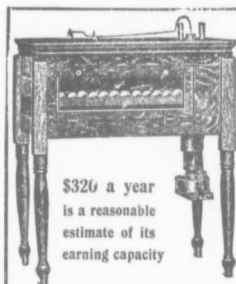
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Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., Editor

D. T. MCANISH, Manager

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### Coming Events

Eastern Dairy Convention, Brockville, Ont., January 4-6, 1905.

Shorthorn Directors, January 16, 1905.

Western Dairy Convention, Stratford, Ont., January 17-19, 1905.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1905.

New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairy-men's Association, Fredericton, January 25-27, 1905.

Canadian Stallion Show, February 1-4, 1905. The following associations will hold their annual meetings during show week: Harness Hunter and Saddle Horse Society; Shire Horse Breeders, Hackney Horse Society, Clyde-Sale Horse Breeders, Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, Canadian Pony Society.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meetings, Montreal, February, 1905.

Holstein-Friesian meeting, Feb. 1st, 1905.

Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Truro, N.S., Feb. 6-8, 1905.

Horse Fair, Calgary, 3rd week of March, 1905.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Is Your Subscription Paid?

Look at the date on the address label of this issue. If marked Jan. '05 or earlier, send in your renewal today, as your subscription has expired. Many who have already renewed will find the old date still on their labels, as there has not been time to change all the labels.

A Splendid Holiday Number

The students of the Ontario Agricultural College, as well as the College itself are to be congratulated upon the very fine Christmas number of the Review issued for December. The production is most excellent, both in literary content and illustrations, and also

in mechanical workmanship, and worthy of the constituency it represents.

The editorial and business management are deserving of the highest praise for the skill and care shown in the production of this splendid holiday number.

#### Change at Tolton Bros.

The interests of Mr. Geo. Dickieson and Mr. W. M. Conway in the Tolton Bros. establishment at Guelph have been purchased by Mr. David Tolton, one of the original members of the firm, and the business will be hereafter conducted by Mr. Tolton. Mr. Dickieson and Mr. Conway have been connected with the company for a long time, the former as mechanical superintendent and the latter as bookkeeper. Mr. David Tolton knows the business thoroughly, and there is no doubt but that it will continue its career of prosperity in his hands and the hands of those associated with him.

Watch your subscription—has it just expired?

#### A Vision of the West

We have just received the Christmas number of the Western Home Monthly published in Winnipeg, Manitoba, by the Home Publishing Co.

A bright, interesting and admirably illustrated monthly magazine for the home, it enjoys the distinction of being the only publication of its kind in Western Canada.

Fully ninety per cent. of its readers are scattered over the vast prairie west of the Great Lakes, thus offering excellent opportunities to the patrons of its advertising pages, whilst the unparalleled development portrayed in its well selected and carefully finished engravings cannot fail to be of the greatest advantage to Western Canada. It is strictly a publication for the home, whose monthly advent will be watched with eagerness and anxiety.

#### The Winter Term

From Jan. 3rd the winter term in the well-known Central Business College of Toronto will continue until the Easter holidays. This is the term usually taken advantage of by teachers who decide to qualify for some more lucrative employment, and also by farmers' sons who determine to re-arrange themselves for the business end of their profession. The college referred to has added four members to its previous staff of eighteen teachers, and is making special preparation for the increased attendance of the winter session. In their advertisement on page 932, December 15 issue, an error occurred. It should read, "is it not," etc.

A postal addressed to the Principal, Mr. W. H. Shaw, will bring full particulars.

What about renewing your subscription to-day?

#### A Good Book

We are in receipt of a very interesting book on agriculture just published by the American Book Company of New York City. It is called the first principles of agriculture, and is edited by E. S. Groff, late Professor of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, and D. D. Mayne, Principal, School of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Minn. It is well illustrated and has a number of colored plates.

The book should prove a valuable one to farmers and farmers' boys. Beginning with a simple discussion of the soil and its relations to plant life, it takes up gradually the principles that a farmer should understand in order to raise good crops and good live stock.



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**The Farming World**  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

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# The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIV

TORONTO, 2 JANUARY, 1905

No. 1

*We Wish You A Happy and Prosperous New Year.*

## Agricultural Work in 1904

**T**HE year 1904 closes, leaving the farmers of Canada in a fairly prosperous condition. There have been some crop failures here and there, but on the whole farmers have made progress and begin the new year under more favorable circumstances than they did that of 1904.

The year up till October was marked generally by abundant rainfalls, though a few sections in the Maritime Provinces suffered severely through drought. The year closed, however, with not enough rainfall in many places to supply sufficient water in the wells and streams for live stock. This shortage of water is felt in many parts of the country today, and unless relief comes, serious consequences may result. Aside from these drawbacks, which are largely local in character, the close of 1904 finds the farmer's lot a comparatively happy one. The shortage in the wheat crop has been made up by the advance in prices. Though these were low in price and the output less than the year previous, but, on the other hand, has forged ahead. Fruit prices early in the season were low. They improved towards the close of the year, resulting in good average values for first-class fruit. The development of co-operative packing and shipping during the year is a feature worthy of note. The extension of this movement will mean larger profits for the grower. The poultry yard has again demonstrated its ability to add to the profits of the farm, when properly managed.

It is, however, in the realm of live stock where the chief agricultural features for 1904 are to be found. The National Live Stock Convention, held at Ottawa last March, marked a new era in Canadian live stock history. That gathering will be remembered more for the means it afforded of bringing the leading stockmen from all parts of the Dominion into touch with each other rather than for the actual work accomplished. Nevertheless it was an important event and marked the beginning of a movement that may have an important bearing upon future live stock history in Canada.

Aside from this era-marking event, there are several features in connection with the practical live stock work of the year worthy of note. The large increase in the importation of horses, chiefly Clydesdales and Shires, and the large decrease in Shorthorn importations are deserving of comment. Never in the history of the Dominion have stallions of better quality been imported from Great Britain than during 1904.

Then, the year has been marked by the bringing in of several fine lots of Clyde and Shire fillies, which means much for the future of horse breeding in Canada. The paucity of Shorthorn importations is hard to account for. Perhaps the new quarantine regulations issued by the Dominion Government last spring had something to do with it, though to what extent is not known at the moment. A more potent reason may, perhaps, be found in the condition of the market, and the fact that more home-bred stuff of good quality is coming forward to supply the demand. Sheep importations were well up to the average, while swine importations were large, especially in Yorkshires and Berkshires.

The show season of 1904 was a successful one for Canadian breeders. Both

of breeding and feeding choice finished were an unprofitable one. But if we read the signs aright, a change for the better is on the way.

During 1904 very little legislation for the benefit of agriculture was secured. Perhaps very little was needed. Legislation looking to the regulation of the seed trade, though discussed in the House of Commons at its last session, was postponed. The Minister of Agriculture has, however, promised pure seed legislation the coming session. One important regulation, though it does not properly come under the head of legislation, was that restricting the bringing in of scrub horses from the United States. Had this regulation been in force a few years earlier, horse breeding, especially in western Canada, would have been in a better position than it is today. There is, perhaps, not much to complain of on that score.

Prices for good horses of nearly all classes ruled high during the year, and the outlook just now is that they will continue to rule high for some time to come. The work of the Railway Commission, begun last spring, has had an important bearing upon agriculture in smoothing the way between the consumer and producer of farm products.

Agricultural education has made progress. The feature of the year in this connection has been the incentive given to nature study, and the movement towards improvement in rural school life. The formal opening of the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, and of several consolidated rural schools in various parts of the Dominion, have been the mile posts set up during the year that make for progress along these lines. Sir Wm. Macdonald's gift of an agricultural college for Quebec is another event that shows the signs of the times. True, the teaching of agriculture in rural schools has made little advancement. But this must come with the better equipment for training in this branch that is now at the disposal of teachers.

The year has closed without any real solution of the farm help problem in sight. What 1905 will bring forth it is hard to say. Farmers, however, are gradually adapting themselves to the new conditions which the scarcity of help has imposed upon them and will be better prepared in future to cope with this difficulty. The Canadian West continues to be the goal for which thousands of people from other lands are making. New Ontario is not being passed by either. Altogether things are coming our way, and he should be a proud individual who can call himself a Canadian these days.

## POULTRY NUMBER

The annual poultry number of THE FARMING WORLD will be issued on Feb. 1st next. This number, as usual, will be of interest and value to every poultry raiser in Canada. Several special features and illustrations will be provided, and we can promise our readers something real good upon this important branch of agriculture.

We would commend this number to advertisers as being an excellent medium for reaching the poultry raising farmers of Canada. A large edition will be run off. Advertisers desiring space should apply at once.

at St. Louis and at the International they cleaned the boards in not a few classes and brought lasting honor to their country. A feature of the show ring, both at home and abroad, was the high stand taken by Canadian-bred stock. This was particularly noticeable in some of the sheep and swine classes. In cattle, also, Canadian-bred stuff has no reason to be ashamed of its record for 1904. This is encouraging and should be an incentive to breeders to place more reliance upon animals of home breeding.

There is one event of the year that should not be overlooked, and that is the revival in the sheep industry. Though its effect is not very marked as yet, it nevertheless is here, and 1904 will be remembered as the beginning of better things for the sheep breeder. Then, the signs are not wanting of a revival in the beef cattle trade also. 1904 was characterized by comparatively low prices for beef animals, though not so low as to have rendered the business

### Cool-Curing and Licensing

There are two important topics that should be thoroughly discussed at the dairy conventions this month. These are the licensing of cheese factories and creameries and the working out of the cool-curing idea in the average cheese factory. Of the two we believe the latter subject to be the more important one. The work carried on at the Government cool-curing stations during the past few years has clearly demonstrated that cheese cured at a low temperature are worth at least from one-quarter to one-half cents per pound more than cheese cured in the average curing room. There is in addition a great saving in shrinkage. The gain to dairymen from these two sources should make cool-curing a good investment.

The great objection to cool-curing as demonstrated by the Government Stations is that it is too costly for the individual factory to undertake. And there is good ground for this objection. No factory would undertake the expenditure of the amount required to erect and equip one of these stations. But what one factory could not do, a number of factories grouped together could very easily undertake. For a couple of years the large majority of the cheese factories in Ontario have been grouped together for the purposes of instruction. Would it not be possible for these same factories to co-operate in the erection of central cool-curing stations? We think it would. In fact, as we see the situation at present, it is the only feasible way of putting to practical use the successful work conducted at Woodstock, Brockville, Cowansville and St. Hyacinthe in curing cheese at a low temperature. Let some action be taken along this line at the coming conventions.

The question of licensing cheese factories and creameries has been before our dairymen for several years back. Last January, at Belleville, the eastern dairymen appointed a committee to look into the matter and report at the next annual convention. The subject will, therefore, come up for discussion, in any case, at the Brockville meeting this week. We bespeak for it the careful consideration of every dairyman. Let no hasty conclusions be come to, but let the question be fully and freely discussed. It may have some disadvantages, but these are so much more than overbalanced by the advantages to be derived from a system of licensing judiciously and carefully administered, that the subject should not be treated lightly or dismissed as unworkable.

### U. S. Millers Buying Canadian Wheat

The action of the Government of the United States in allowing a rebate of the duty on Canadian wheat brought into that country when exported in the form of flour, is causing no little excitement in Canadian milling circles. The supply of No. 1 hard wheat grown in the United States has been reduced to a minimum in recent years, and the great milling concerns of Minneapolis

and other centres have found their export trade in flour gradually growing less, because of inferior quality. This new arrangement makes it possible for American millers to bring in wheat from Western Canada, grind it into flour, and get a refund of the duty paid, when this flour is exported.

The effect of this is viewed in different ways in this country. The farmer of the west, desirous of getting all he can for his output, welcomes a new competitor for his product, no matter from what source he may come. On the other hand the Canadian miller and those interested in seeing this country become a great manufacturing centre, look upon this innovation in not so favorable a light. As a counter blow, it has been suggested that an export duty be placed upon Canadian wheat, a suggestion that has been objected to most strongly by the western wheat grower, and may at the present time, at least, be dismissed as impracticable.

The grinding of Canadian wheat by United States millers has, however, its serious side. It means that the by-products, such as bran and shorts, will remain in the country where the wheat is ground, and go to build up the cattle feeding and kindred industries of the United States. For several years back the operations of Canadian farmers have been seriously handicapped by the high price of bran and other by-products of the mills. This difficulty is likely to be intensified by the diversion of a large portion of our western wheat to the south of the line for milling purposes. It will lessen the supply of these by-products in Canada, and at the same time tend to increase the supply of feeding stuffs for the American farmer. In other words, it will strengthen the hands of his competitor without giving any really compensating advantages to the Canadian cattle feeder.

All this is serious enough. But it may have a more far-reaching effect even than lessening the supply of feeding stuffs. The flour made from this wheat by American millers will not be sold as Canadian when exported, but as American. In this way Canada will be contributing to the good quality of a competitor's product, and aiding a formidable rival in developing its flour trade in the markets of the world. A growing demand for Canadian flour has sprung up recently in the far east. The Americans are also looking for a market there, and it were a pity that Canadian wheat should be utilized in strengthening the position of a rival for that trade.

But where is the remedy? The millers of the United States have a perfect right to buy our wheat if they wish, providing they comply with the customs regulations. An export duty for the present at least seems unfeasible. The remedy, then, lies in so developing our own milling resources that they will supply as good if not a better market for the product of the western wheat grower, as the American miller can. By doing this we would get nearer to the consumer with our wheat products,

and retain all the profit there is in the business in Canada.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

During October and November Australia has had one of the most widespread and beneficial downpours of rain ever experienced in that country. The result has been the saving of the harvest, which will in most places be equal to that of last year.

The rains have greatly helped pastures and aided the dairy industry. Generally throughout that continent the harvest was never safer at this season, so says the *Pastoralists Review*.

Large shipments of frozen lamb and small quantities of mutton have been made weekly from Australian points up to a few weeks ago. Little or no business has been done in frozen beef of late. Butter shipments have been large.

The Argentine correspondent of the *Review* states that one-half of Argentina's annual lamb crop die before they are twelve months old from bronchial worms due to sheep-sick country. Sheep raisers in Australia and New Zealand are taking courage from this.

The chief events in dairy circles this month are the big dairy conventions to be held at Brockville and Stratford. Dairymen who can do so should arrange to be present.

Many Canadian stockmen who met Mr. John Ross, the genial Scotchman who judged the fat cattle at Chicago, will be interested in knowing that he bred the champion beast at the great Smithfield show held last month. A fine illustration of this champion appears in this issue.

Prof. W. M. Hays, of the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington. He is a comparatively young man, and a specialist in plant breeding.

There are indications that the long looked for advance in cheese is on the way. There is a great improvement in the demand for Canadian cheese in England and higher prices may be looked for. There is also an improvement in the tone of the butter market, though not of sufficient strength to improve prices.

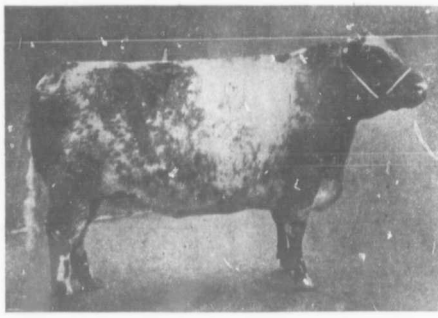
The fruit growers are up in arms against the proposal to make the Fruit Division subservient to the Dairy Division in the re-arrangement of the work of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa, owing to the resignation of Prof. Robertson. As the Minister of Agriculture has not yet made any announcement on the subject it is hard to say where the trouble is. However, in any re-arrangement of the work the fruit interests should not be sidetracked.

### Right Up to the Front

You are succeeding in working THE FARMING WORLD right up to the front in agricultural journalism, and your paper being such a marvel of cheapness certainly ought to find a place in every name of the farm homes of Canada.—Walter Simpson, Queen's Co., P.E.I.

## Our English Letter

### Smithfield Show—The King's Successes—A Shorthorn Champion—Carcase Classes—Wasting Disease in Cattle—Interesting Items



Earl Rosebery's Shorthorn Heifer, "Jewell," champion Smithfield Show, 1904. See English Letter.

London, Dec. 10.

Smithfield week is looked forward to by all classes of British agriculturists for it is a time of re-unions and to a certain extent festivities. The weather during the present year of grace has been disheartening; when it has not been raining there has been a nasty raw fog and some idea can be formed that it did rain, as on one day only we had almost an inch and a quarter. The show itself has been a good one, and it is rare that we see a better lot of stock than was exhibited in the Agricultural Hall this year. Winners from Edinburgh, Birmingham, Norwich and other provincial fixtures were in view, consequently the competition was very keen. His Majesty the King evinced his interest in the show by exhibiting a considerable number of animals from Windsor and Sandringham, and in addition visited the show in person, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who it may be mentioned was made permanent elect for 1905 of the show, coming into office as president in 1906.

#### SHORTHORN THE CHAMPION

As regards the show itself the entries were good, and comprised 276 head of cattle, 169 pens of sheep and 106 pens of swine, and the prizes amounted to over £4,000. The champion animal this year is a roan Shorthorn heifer named Jewell. She was bred in Scotland by Mr. John Ross and is a fine lengthy beast, near the ground, with splendid quarters and a good back. She was 2 years, 8 months, 3 weeks, 6 days old and weighed 15 cwt., 2 qrs., 18 lbs. It was thought that the King's Devon steer by Quantock Bridegroom would be the reserve animal, but this was not so, the position falling to Lord Stathomore's Vintage of Glamis, who had been previously declared the best Aberdeen Angus. Lord Rosebery's Shorthorn heifer came to the show with champion honors from the Scottish National Show at Edinburgh. The Birmingham champion, Lady Jane, secured the first prize in her class and the silver medal for the best cross bred. The Norwich champions were completely outclassed.

M. M. the King of sheep and the silver cup for the best steer with his Devon, and the same animal won the challenge cup for the best beast in the show bred by exhibitor. The breed cup for

Herefords was won by Lord Llangattock and Sir Walter Corbet a similar award for Red Polls.

#### SHEEP AND SWINE

The sheep were a capital lot; the champion plate for the best pen of three long wools went to Messrs. S. E. Deas & Sons, whose exhibit at 21 months old weighed 8 cwt., 3 qr., 12 lbs., while His Majesty won the similar award for short wools with three of the same age and scaling 6 cwt., 3 qrs., 16 lbs. These were Southdowns, bred at Sandringham and were afterwards awarded the challenge cup for the best pen in the show; it should be mentioned, too, that they were champions at Birmingham and Norwich.

Pigs formed an interesting section, and rarely if ever have I seen a better lot at any of our shows. The champion plate fell to Mr. A. Brown for a pen which scaled 8 cwt., 12 lbs., at the age of 11½ months. The special for the best single pig was won by His Majesty the King.

#### THE CARCASE CLASSES

were well filled and attracted a good deal of attention. The animals were exhibited alive on Monday and judged by inspectors on Tuesday. They were removed, slaughtered and placed as beef and mutton, this proving an interesting object lesson. The champion prize was won by a splendid body of beef from a cross-bred steer. This animal was by an Aberdeen Angus bull from a Shorthorn cow, and dressed remarkably well, as will be seen from the following particulars: Live weight, 13 cwt., 3 qr., 26 lbs.; carcase weight 977 lbs.; suet, caul and reed fat, 17 lbs.; fat and trimmings, 26 lbs.; tongue and tail, 11 lbs.; head and feet, 57 lbs.; heart, liver, etc., 44 lbs.; tripe, etc., 114 lbs.; hide, 86 lbs., and intestines, 27 lbs. When judged alive the animal was not noticed.

The sheep championship was won by a Suffolk, which produced some very fine mutton, the carcase showing an unusual proportion of clean meat of beautiful quality. A live weight of 152 lbs. gave 91 lbs. carcase weight, with only 9½% of waste fat. The best pig gave a carcase weight 77 lbs. from a live weight of 123; this pork was not unduly fat, but many of the exhibits were greatly overfed.

#### ROYAL SHOW, 1905

It is practically certain that the Royal Agricultural Society will hold a show next year, for although a guarantee of £10,000 was asked for and only some £5,000 has been obtained, the annual meeting of members held this week showed what popular opinion was on the subject. A supplemental charter is to be obtained in order to enable the council of the society to be elected on popular lines and the internal finances are to be thoroughly overhauled. Of course all this will take time but it is encouraging to know that at last the society bids fair to be placed on a firm basis. The absence even for one year would be a terrible disaster for our stock-breeders, and it is gratifying to find that the show will, after all, take place.

#### A WASTING DISEASE OF CATTLE

An investigation has lately been carried out into the cause and cure of a wasting disease to which young cattle are extensively liable in Ireland. The mortality from this disease in County Wexford alone, where it has long been known, is estimated to have amounted to 300 during last winter. Many post-mortem examinations have been made and in every case the fourth stomach has been found infested with myriads of minute nematode worms, and therefore it is concluded that the disease is parasitic. Eggs of the parasite are found in the droppings of infested animals. Vermicides have been tried in several cases, but without any marked benefit, as they become much diluted by the time they reach the fourth stomach. It was found much better to feed the animals liberally with nourishing food, thus enabling them slowly to get the upper hand of their parasitic enemies.

#### ITEMS

Fruit markets are dull and depressed just now. Canadian and Nova Scotia apples have been arriving in over abundant quantities but prices have remained easy. French apples arrive in crates, barrels and cases, but they are not wanted, as the quality is very poor. Provision markets are dull and depressed and there are no new features worthy of interest. Things ought to take a turn for the better with more winter weather.

An agitation is on foot asking the Board of Agriculture to undertake an inquiry into foot rot. It is suggested that the committee should deal with the following points: (1) as to whether there is more than one disease which brings lameness; (2) whether either or both are contagious; (3) the cause or origin of both or one as the case may be.

The "sleepy disease" of tomatoes, although known for some seasons, has grown much more rife of late years. The first indication that the tomato is affected is shown by the drooping of the leaves and their bad color. If the root is split the woody portion is seen: to be of a yellowish brown color, which becomes more marked if left open for a day. The disease is due to a fungus which flourishes in the soil and enters the plant by the root.

One of our leading cider makers visited Canada last year and purchased a number of apples for cider making. Excellent results have been obtained and the quality of the cider made is quite up to his usual standard, which is saying a good deal.

#### You Want

the best farmers' paper you can get. We want to supply you with it. 1905 is to be our banner year. Every new subscription makes it easier for us to improve THE FARMING WORLD and to make it more useful to you. Have you sent us any new subscriptions? If not, start now.

## Correspondence

### The Future of the World

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I have read with interest your editorial on "The Future of the Institute," and as you ask for the views of farmers and Institute workers as to what the future of it should be, I feel like saying that in my opinion it will be a long time yet before the Institute will have done the work which it was organized to do. In our ever advancing system of agriculture there will always be some few leaders, and a great many who will be content to follow after they have become convinced that those leaders and experimenters have indeed a better system and more profitable practice.

I think there will always be work for the Institute in teaching the rising generation of farmers the newer and more scientific practice of agriculture. But only men, who are students first and all the time, will be qualified for this work. How little yet do any of us realize the possibilities of our farms. Our farming has been slowly evolving through past ages from the most primitive practice of primeval man to its present status, but who will say that we have more than just begun to realize its limitless possibilities.

The post graduate course which you hint at for farmers I think will be studying along the line of cheaper production by adopting more and more the intensive system of agriculture, studying the laws of selection and the survival of the fittest in both plant and animal life, studying to conserve and add to the fertility of our farms, studying to have our soil in that condition in which it will retain the greatest amount of moisture so that dry seasons will not be so disastrous to us, studying nature with a view to obtaining more and more of its secrets for our advantage, studying the composition of feeds and the capacities of our animals for using our fertilizers and studs so that we may feed stock to advantage and at a profit.

These are but a few of the subjects which the Institute can give us light upon and set us thinking about. Many of them have already been intelligently discussed by the leaders in our Institute, but we have as yet only touched them, and new facts are coming to light every day as a result of scientific research along agricultural lines which we can have explained to us better through the Institute than any other way.

I think the education and the most important information often comes to a meeting of farmers from the questioning that generally follows an Institute address. The speaker then has a chance to impress his strong points upon the audience. Possibly if there was less of the lecturing in our Institute meetings and more of the questioning and answer instead, many would take part in the meetings that would not do so otherwise.

In reference to the library suggestion, the local Institute could carry out that idea with much profit to themselves. The library should contain the latest standard works on agriculture, and should have for distribution all the bulletins and reports of the Government Experimental Farms and Illustration Stations. This would be a grand way to get this Government agricultural literature into the hands of the farmers, who could study and profit themselves very profitably at their local Institute meetings. There should also be a good selection of books other than agricultural.

There will always be a place for the local Institute where farmers can meet and discuss their successes and failures and learn from one another any new ideas; on short cuts to success which may have been found out by individuals.

If farmers subscribed for and read the excellent agricultural papers published in Canada, of which THE FARMING WORLD is one of the best and cheapest, there would not be such great need of carrying information to them through the medium of the Institute speakers. But, I am sorry to say, it is only in a few farm homes yet that you find the up-to-date agricultural papers. Every Institute member should take at least one of the leading farm journals of Canada.

A. P. E. ISLAND FARMER.

### The Dual-Purpose Cow

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

Many farmers believe in the "dual" purpose cow—an animal that will produce both beef and milk profitably. We will not at present discuss the advantages or disadvantages of keeping such an animal; sufficient to say that such a cow is desirable in the judgment of some cattle keepers, and that the authorities who conducted the dairy test at the St. Louis Exposition provided a class for the entry of such cattle—"C". There were thirty-five cows entered in this test—twenty-five Shorthorns, five Holsteins and five Brown Swiss. The fat in the milk produced was valued at thirty cents per pound, solids not fat at three cents per pound, and gain in live weight at four cents per pound. The test showed a net profit, after deducting cost of feed, of \$4.81 per cow for the Holsteins, \$4.13 for the Brown Swiss, and \$29.82 for the Shorthorns.

No Jerseys were entered in this test, but by applying the rules to the work of the Jersey herd of twenty-five cows entered in Classes "A" and "B," a fair comparison may be made. The milk of the Jersey herd contained 8810.69 lbs. fat, which, at 30 cents per pound, would be valued at \$2643.20; and 11032.86 lbs. solids, at three cents per pound, \$330.98. Their gain in live weight was 1797 lbs., which, at four cents per pound, would be valued at \$71.88. The total credit to the herd would then be \$2146.07. Deducting the cost of the feed, \$722.40, we have \$1423.67 net profit, or \$56.94 net profit per cow. Comparing this with the net profits in the cases of the three herds taking part in the test, we find that the Jerseys prove the best "dual" purpose cow, surpassing the Holsteins in net profit by \$18.13 per cow, the Brown Swiss by \$15.01 per cow, and the Shorthorns by \$27.72 per cow.

The Jersey is not a beef breed, but if a man must have a breed of cattle profitable for butter, for milk, and for beef, what's the matter with the Jersey? Dec. 1, 1904.

R. M. Gow.

### British Columbia Notes

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The ranch owners of British Columbia have formed an association to counteract the intolerant influences of the meat trust. We are going to have another try to establish a firm weekly market in Vancouver. I have been pushing the matter with petitions to the council and in the public press for several years past, but have always been thwarted by the malign influences of the wholesale houses. However, I think this municipal election will bring about a favorable issue, as the question is to

be made one of the strong planks that candidates will be required to support.

We hope to hear more about agricultural matters during the coming session of the Legislature than in past years.

The New Westminster show turned out to be a financial failure, whereas the Victoria exhibition came out \$700 to the good.

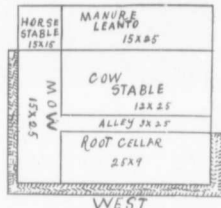
J. G. V. FIELD JOHNSON,  
Vancouver, B. C.

### A Barn Plan

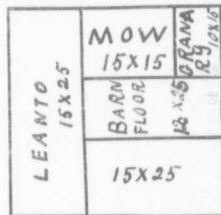
EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

The accompanying sketch is the plan of the barn that my father and I built in 1903. As I never saw any plan in THE FARMING WORLD like it, it may be of use to someone who is going to build a barn.

The barn is built on a side hill, and has a wall of stables on the west and north sides and eight feet on the south



side. This leaves the stables under ground, as shown in the plan. One can drive in from the west side over the cellar and live stock, and dump the roots into the cellar from the outside.



If anyone wants any further information, please write to THE FARMING WORLD, as it is a good paper.

STEPHEN A. WEEKS,  
Prince Co., P.E.I.

### Drain the Wet Spots

Wet land should be drained, as it may be the most fertile on the farm. By the use of drain tile there will be no unsightly open ditches, and the field can be cultivated as easily as any other. If the land is not very wet the cost of drainage will be but little, and such land will be just as valuable for pasture as before, with the added advantage of being adapted to a greater variety of grasses than formerly. It can then also come under the regular crop rotation. If a plot has been too wet to use for ordinary crops it will also be too wet for grass some years, and when drained it will produce green food earlier in the spring and later in the fall.

# The Maritime Winter Fair

Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD

The live stock breeders of the Maritime Provinces have reason to congratulate themselves upon the continued success of their Winter Fair, held at Amherst, N.S., Dec. 12-16. The attendance was large, and the educational program upon the same lines as that given at the great Guelph show, was much appreciated as the constantly filled condition of the large auditorium testified. The display of stock was large and the quality good. The total prize money paid was \$3,010.00. An illustrative exhibit of fruit from the various provinces was made by the Fruit Division, Ottawa.

The show was formally opened by Hon. Mr. Emerson, Dominion Minister of Railways, addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Rhodes, of Amherst, and H. J. Logan, M.P., and responded to by Hon. Mr. Farris, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Brunswick. Others who gave addresses at the opening were C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, and the Rev. Father Burke, of Prince Edward Island.

Prof. Cummings, the newly appointed president of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, outlined the work to be taken up at Truro. Short courses in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying and poultry would be conducted this winter and in the autumn of 1905 a regular two year course would begin.

## PURE-BRED CATTLE

While the number of exhibits was not much greater than last year there was a noticeable improvement in quality, especially in the younger cattle classes.

The Shorthorn class was a good one, but with the exception of a few individuals was scarcely fitted to that degree which a fat stock show calls for. On this account the judges found some difficulty in placing several awards. C. A. Archibald, Truro, and F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence, were the largest exhibitors; Archibald's cow, "White Lady" again taking the Shorthorn championship, making the third time in which she has taken this much coveted honor. The yearling heifer class was the most promising in the Shorthorn section, and competition was very close between the exhibits of C. A. Archibald, R. S. Starr, F. W. Thompson, and A. M. Griffin. In the steer sections F. W. Thompson got most of the highest places.

The Herefords were as usual a strong class of good individuals, admirably fitted and reflected great credit upon their owner, W. W. Black, Amherst, as well as their efficient caretaker, Wm. Robertson.

Only two Aberdeen-Angus were shown. They were from the herd of Percy Starr, Port William, N.S., and had they been in higher fit would have made their competitors look to their laurels.

## GRADE CATTLE

The grade cattle was well filled, and for the most part with grand individuals. The three-year-old lot were of fair form and quality, the first place going to a big roan of good substance of Shorthorn breeding. In this lot there was one steer fully six years old entirely too mature for a prize winner or for profit.

The two-year-old grades were a grand good class, fairly uniform. The winner in this class, a good grade Hereford, was the sweetest animal of the show, and his carcass won first place in the block test. The second prize went to a good grade Shorthorn. The grade yearling class was the class of the show, and the judges asserted that with the

exception of the champion yearling at the Guelph show, this class was a better lot of yearlings than shown at Guelph. The winner and the steer that stood second were both bred in the same way, being out of cows with an Aberdeen-Angus cross and sired by a Hereford bull. The second prize steer was a brother of the steer that won the championship at the Pan-American in 1901. The mother of these steers has produced a prize winner every year since for her fortunate owner, W. W. Black.

In calves over 6 months Hereford grades took first and third, belonging to W. W. Black and James Eiter respectively. The second place went to a thick, sappy Shorthorn, owned by F. W. Thompson.

The young calves were a very even lot; the first prize went to the full brother of the first prize yearling, one of W. W. Black's invincible Hereford-Angus grades. The second place went to a Shorthorn grade owned by F. W. Thompson.



Hon. T. R. Black, a leading Nova Scotia agriculturalist, who is a strong supporter of the Maritime Winter Fair.

In the cow class there were six entries and most of them were very good. First place went to a Shorthorn grade owned by Geo. Forrest, Amherst Point, and second to another Shorthorn of W. W. Black's. The two-year-old heifers were not quite so even. W. W. Black got first with a fleshy wide-backed heifer, and F. W. Thompson second and third with a pair of smooth Shorthorn grades lacking a trifle in finish. The yearling heifers were a good even class of seven entries. First and second went to W. W. Black for two Hereford grades. In the heifer calves there were seven good youngsters. Grade Herefords got the honors. First prize went to F. W. Thompson and second to W. W. Black. The grade class all through was a strong advance on last year's show.

## SWINE

In Yorkshire barrows over six months there was a pretty even class of fairly good pigs. The first, second and third prize winners were really good specimens. The younger class, though, was very uneven. The Yorkshire sows were a better lot. In the class over six and under nine months C. C. Stoen, Woodstock, N.B., got first, second and third, with three sows that would be outstanding in almost any show. In the words of the Judge: "They were fit to lead in any company."

The Tamworths were not a very large

exhibit and without any outstanding individuals.

The Berkshire class brought out some good specimens of that breed, and the principal exhibitor, J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S., got the premium for the best display of swine made by one exhibitor. The grades, taken as a through, were rather uneven and not by any means adapted to the best bacon trade. This judgment was borne out by the results of the block test, when only five carcasses out of forty that were killed were selected as desirable bacon type. If Maritime swine raisers hope to compete successfully in the best bacon markets they must give this matter of bacon type more serious consideration.

## SHEEP

The Longwools did not hold their own with their Shorthwool competitors. In the yearling class they were fairly well finished. The lambs were big, growly fleeces, but not in marketable shape.

The Shroswolds composed mostly of Shropshire and Oxford Down with three or four Southdowns, were a good exhibit all through. The shearings were big, meaty specimens and brought out in excellent form. The lambs were very large and well fed. The pure-bred and grade lambs shown by James I. Stewart, Amherst, were of particular merit, one of the Oxford Down weighed 165 lbs. and was of good enough quality to win second place.

Particularly noteworthy was the uniformity of type of the flock shown by Logan Brothers, Amherst Point, which won them the prize for the best display of sheep by one exhibitor. T. W. Keilor, Amherst Point, also showed some exceptional March lambs, and he won with them the hewson Woolen Mills prizes for the best fleeces for the manufacture of tweed cloths.

The Oxford Down class of a high order and were championed by Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield. They were scarcely as well fitted as the Shropshires, but otherwise they were close competitors.

The strongest class from a fat stock show standpoint, however, were the grade sheep. The shearings and lambs in the lot being exceedingly even and good as to give the judges a good deal of trouble to locate the winners. Shropshire grades carried off the highest honors, but the prizes were very evenly distributed among all the Shorthwool exhibitors.

## THE BLOCK TESTS

The carcasses of all the entries made in this competition were well dressed and displayed during the last day of the show to all visitors. Prof. Cummings gave an address upon the best carcasses, pointing out the various points of superiority and the defects of the carcasses shown.

Prof. Grisdale demonstrated the mutton carcasses, and H. R. Ross, Manager of the Sussex Packing Co., took charge of the swine demonstrations, and answered many questions. For the Maritime market an aid a hog from 150 to 225 lbs. in weight could be used for bacon, and there was a trade for heavier hog, though the heavy hog trade was becoming less profitable, each succeeding year; first, because of the demand for thick, fat pork seemed to be decreasing, and, second, because the American cheap pork could be put here more cheaply and with a larger margin of profit to farmers in the corn belt than could possibly be realized by our farmers.

## JUDGES

The following gentlemen acted as judges: Cattle—Prof. M. C. Cummings, Truro, N.S.; Duncan Anderson, Ruby, Ont.; Sheep—Prof. Cummings; Prof. J. T. Gladstone, Ottawa; Swine—Prof. G. B. Hood, Guelph; Prof. Grisdale,

Poultry—F. C. Elford, Ottawa; W. R. Graham, Guelph; Wm. McNeill, London. Fruit—R. W. Starr, Wolfville, N.S.

#### THE EVENING LECTURES

An excellent programme of addresses was carried out at the evening meetings and fully 2,000 people heard them each night.

Prof. C. C. James' talks on "Agricultural Education" and "The New Agriculture" will be long remembered by his hearers.

Dr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, gave an illustrated address upon insects injurious to cattle with practical hints for their prevention.

F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, in his address upon the various breeds of sheep and their respective adaptability to varying conditions imparted valuable information.

Other speakers were Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa; W. R. Graham, Ont.; J. H. Crisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Prof. M. C. Cummings, Mr.

F. W. Hodson and President Elderkin were both warmly congratulated upon the success of the show.

MACADAM.

#### Labor Economy in Handling Live Stock

I think we are all ready to admit that no factor is so essential to success in any business enterprise than economy in labor. This fact is particularly recognized by large business corporations, and manufacturing enterprises. Competition is now so keen, that small margins must satisfy all legitimate operators, and a large volume of business must be done to assure profitable income. To minimize labor and at the same time increase productive power, inventive genius has been called to aid, with remarkable results evident to any one who will profitably spend some time in visiting any manufacturing establishment or other business concern. In this busy world of busy men, the individual or corporation failing to keep abreast of the times with modern systems and appliances, will soon be far outstripped in the keen race for success in which we all hope to hold a place.

Even on our farms—although we farmers are sometimes looked upon as a set of back number—many and varied are the improved appliances now to be had to enable us to become what we all hope we soon will be, the leaders in some of its products. More intelligence in the past seems to have been directed towards the perfecting of field machinery and appliances for handling the products of the same. Thousands have been expended in judiciously arranging farm buildings. I will direct attention in this paper to stable arrangements for stock.

In visiting some stables it is rather a difficult matter to determine what the original intention of the builder could have been; one thing, however, is certain, a very considerable amount of pedestrian exercise is assured the attendant compared with what is accomplished in the way of caring for stock. When we consider that a very considerable portion of six months of the year is spent by some person or persons, in the care for stock, it is evident that a very ideal of indolence should be shown in so arranging the buildings, since the very largest amount of work can be done in the most economical way.

None of you, I trust, will associate wisdom with the writer, if for a short time, a description will be attempted

of a building arranged for conveniently handling stock and the attendant work. I will speak exclusively of that part of the building laid out for cattle, sheep and hogs. Said part is ninety-three feet long by thirty-two feet wide; extending down the centre of this, its entire length, is a passage four feet wide, on each side of which the feeding boxes are placed, each of which is three feet long by two feet wide. This allows three feet feeding space for each of the sixty cattle and can line accommodated; the remaining three foot spaces are occupied by watering troughs as described by watering troughs in the fed by a windmill. To reach the feed in boxes the cattle must pass their heads between two stanchions, one of which is movable; the movable ones are all connected to a scantling at the top and the whole thing manipulated by a lever cattle on each side can be fastened in less time than it takes to tie one in the ordinary way. Should conditions not warrant the handling of so many cattle, the spaces can be subdivided and utilized for sheep or hogs. I am at present feeding sixty-four lambs in a part of one of the spaces, the remaining part other space along with my cattle, I am feeding a bunch of hogs, and I can assure you from my experience, dehorned cattle and hogs get along very nicely together. At one end of the spaces are doors wide enough to admit of a team being driven in and the manure being drawn to the field and spread if conditions are favorable for so doing.

The feed room is placed in the most convenient part of the basement, and directly above it on the barn floor is the cutting box, the windmill supplying power to run the mill and the pulper below, which latter is close to the root house door and also near enough to the feed room to allow of the pulped roots being easily shoveled in with the cut feed if so desired. I do not claim the arrangement described as perfect, but maintain that some of its features possess the merit of very largely reducing the labor connected with handling stock—Wm. M. Grant, Victoria Co., Ont.

#### The Cost of Raising Calves

At the New Hampshire Experiment Station exhaustive experiments have recently been conducted to determine the average cost of raising a dairy cow under various methods of feeding. The following is a summary of some of the work done:

For a considerable period records are kept of the food consumed, and the cost of the gains made by thirteen heifer calves from the time they were weaned until sixteen months old. The calves were taken from the cows as soon as the latter's milk was fit for creamery use, and were fed whole milk. This was gradually replaced by skim milk, until by the end of the second week only separator milk, which was almost free from fat, was fed. To replace the fat, ground flaxseed cooked to a jelly in water (one pound of flaxseed to four quarts of water), was added to the milk. Seven to ten quarts of skim milk and one or two quarts of the flaxseed mixture were fed daily per head in two feeds. During part of the time middlings was substituted for flaxseed. As soon as possible the animals were encouraged to eat grain and hay. The amount of these feeding stuffs was increased as the animals increased in size and weight, while the skim milk and flaxseed remained nearly constant until they were discontinued, when the calves were six to eight months old, and were turned out to pasture. Some of the calves were taught to drink from a pail, but most of them were fed

by means of a "calf feeder," which greatly lessened the work of feeding. A careful watch was maintained to note any indigestion, and scouring was quickly stopped by reducing the amount of food and adding linewater to the milk.

In discussing the cost of the gains made, the different feeding stuffs are rated per hundred pounds, as follows: Milk, \$1; skim milk, twenty cents; flaxseed, \$3.25; middlings, eighty cents; bran, seventy cents; linseed meal, \$2.25; oats, \$1.00; oatens, sixty-five cents; mixed grain (middlings, oat feed and linseed meal 2, 2, 1), ninety cents; hay, fifty cents, and green barley fodder, fifteen cents. It is stated that little difficulty was experienced in keeping up a steady growth in size and gain in weight. Differences were always noticeable between individual animals in the rate of growth and the amount of food consumed. Large animals invariably required more food to maintain the same condition than small ones.

It was found that eight calves under five weeks old made an average weekly gain of 7.6 pounds, at a cost of 40.6 cents; from five to nine weeks the average weekly gain was 8.1 pounds and the cost 36.7 cents. The same number of calves from nine to thirteen weeks old made an average weekly gain of 11.8 pounds, at an average cost of 31.1 cents. Eight calves from thirteen to twenty weeks old gained per week on an average ten pounds, at a cost of 32.9 cents; six calves from four to eight months old made an average weekly gain of 11.1 pounds, at a cost of 63.7 cents; two calves from eight to thirteen months old made an average weekly gain of 9.25 pounds, at a cost of 68.3 cents; four calves from sixteen months old, made an average weekly gain of 6.12 pounds, at a cost of 65.1 cents per week; four of the heifers were maintained on pasture from July 24 to August 26, and the total gain in weight of the four animals was 313 pounds.

#### Cure for Scratches

Equal parts blue stone, white vitriol and verdigris, grind together with as much soft soap and mix with warm water about the consistency of paste. Apply with a swab on the end of a stick about every second or third day. This is especially recommended for mules, as scratches bother them more than anything else.

Scratches, however, should be prevented by feeding plenty of green stuff to keep the blood cool. Scratches are caused by a feverish condition of the system and all outward applications are more in the nature of relief than cures.

#### Territorial Horse Fair

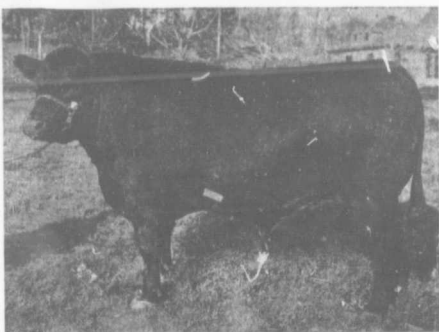
A three days' horse fair will be held at Calgary the third week of March, 1905, under the auspices of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association and the Dominion and Territorial Departments of Agriculture. The object of this fair will be to bring buyer and seller together and in other ways to facilitate the buying and selling of horses.

#### National Live Stock Meeting

The National Live Stock Association of the United States will hold its annual convention at Denver, Colorado, on January 10-14, 1905. Important matters affecting the cattle and sheep industry will be discussed.

Has your subscription expired? If your address label is dated Jan. '05 it has. We stop sending the paper unless the subscription is promptly renewed.





Clear Lake Jute 2nd, champion steer, International Live Stock Exposition, 1904.

## Cattle in the Canadian North-West

By J. McCABE.

The opening up of the Northwest Territories by the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway was an event fraught with the greatest significance and importance to the Dominion as a whole and to the West itself. It took some years for the Manitoba fever to spend itself—if it has spent itself now—and for the colonist to sway the farther west to large production. Then after the first Manitoba rush was over cattle turned flat for a while in the east and the dairy business sprang into strong prominence, and beef production was relegated to some extent to the west. The upturn in the beef business of five or six years ago led to a large stocking up of western ranges on eastern cattle, and the "dogie" business came into prominence. By a dogie we understand an eastern barnyard skimmer of Manitoba or Ontario, usually a skim-milker, and the term carries with it a certain discreditable want of strength and good rustling qualities such as belongs characteristically to the range "weaner," a plump, round, woolly-coated fellow that fears no winter, and that has not lost his top flesh. The dogie is not in the best of odor with the old timer. He will hug the heavy snows while the range critter is grazing out on the windswept knolls, will walk over a cut-bank into a twenty foot drift or stagger into the soft part of a river bank for water and stick there with not enough courage to pull himself out or to take assistance gratefully.

But the dogie has transformed the cow business and the cowboy. He is a big factor in cattleland. Cows have to be fed and cared for and the cowboy has to do chores. The old time *laissez-faire* methods of the western cowboyman have been superseded by a system of feeding and management made necessary by the changing conditions of the country and the character of the new stock introduced. The eagerness of capitalists to get into cattle meant some limitation of the available grass. The increase in the number of cattle meant closer grazing and the reduction of the fattening properties of prairie seed-tops. The dogies, too, not being on the ways of the country, had to be held up and fed during the hard weather at least.

Though this has involved work, it is a good thing, as on the side of labor it means an increased market for that

commodity, and the labor entering into production means a larger national return and larger individual profit. It likewise means the elimination of a large and important element of chance from the cattle business. In hard years the losses, even with range stuff, sometimes amount to forty per cent.

The introduction of feeding enterprises has been a benefit in other ways. Formerly when cattle were sold wholly off the grass, the fall shipments were a time of glut, and consequently of mediocre prices. When the middleman only had one chance a year on western range stuff, he had to buy at a safe price and the producer was the loser. At present the output is spread over the whole year, though the principal shipments are in the fall, and the producer can hold for satisfactory markets.

The introduction of feeding enterprises has not meant the lessening but the increase of production. Though the range is more limited, some land has been converted to cultivation and hence to much higher production than formerly. The cattle stock of the Territories now amounts to about a million head, and the business affords occupation and support to a much larger population than ever before.

Many of the picturesque features of the business have departed, but this must always come with the assertion and exercise of a close business and commercial spirit. Fewer cattle are free rovers, as most men prefer to hold their cattle on a limited range and

see them from day to day, or at least from week to week. This has done away with the big round-ups, with their hard riding and their quips and jests. It has done away with the open branding and skilful roping. Branding now is a mere barnyard fixture in the creaking and undignified plank squeeze. The broncho is losing his free and untamable spirit, and his rider much of his romantic bravado. Towns are not so great a treat to the cowboy that they once were. The fashions of the towns have become staid by familiarity, and each visit of the cowpuncher is not marked by the simple, eager, unrestrained indulgence of the days of the open range. The watchfulness of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police is scarcely necessary to prevent the cowpuncher from shooting up the town, and the bar-smashing pastime has fallen into the awkward hands of the Carrie Nations.

### Territorial Grain Growers

The Central Territorial Grain Growers' Association held its fourth annual meeting at Regina on Dec. 13-15. There was a good attendance. Mr. W. R. Motherwell, president, in his annual address referred to the improved transportation conditions, and the prospects of even greater improvement in the future. But the wheat area is increasing year by year, and the perennial complaint of a car shortage may be looked for for many years to come. Track loading and selling is becoming more and more general on the part of farmers, because the elevators are not able to handle the output satisfactorily. Reference was made to the recent experiments on the comparative milling qualities of the different grades of western wheats, which if supported by subsequent tests along the same line will have an important bearing upon any new classification of wheat grades that may be made in the future. There has been a growing feeling among western wheat producers that the present wheat grades are too high and require at least readjustment.

Other speakers were: Hon. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture; Mr. Angus MacKay, Supt. Indian Head Experimental Farm; Mr. E. A. Partidge, Simulata, and G. R. Sanderson. The meeting passed several important resolutions. Amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act were recommended as follows:

That in the event of the railway company not being able to furnish the particular sized car ordered by the applicant when his turn for receiving a car arrives that said applicant shall be entitled to the first car of the size he desires that arrives at his shipping point and that the car order book shall contain a column specifying size of car required.

That producers be secured the legal right to load from warehouses or vehicles by means of a portable ele-



Alberta "Grass-fed."

valor of any other mechanical appliance which may desire.

The meeting also recommended the appointment of an agent of the Association at Winnipeg to look after the grading of cars; the appointment of a committee to deal with any conditions that may arise on account of dissimilarity of samples of Manitoba and Territorial grains selected as standards; that the secretary be empowered to collect samples for the Standard Board; that Winnipeg be made a sample market and "order point" for the railway companies; and that the Grain Standard Board should be convened forthwith to deal with the question of Territorial wheat.

The officers for 1905 are: President, W. R. Motherwell, Albersley; Vice-President, R. S. Lake, M. F. Grenfell; Directors, M. Snow, Wolsley; R. J. Phin, Moosomin; W. Lennox, Yellow Grass; E. N. Hopkins, N. R. Read, Fairview; and G. Lang.

#### Growing Winter Wheat in the West

Mr. C. W. Peterson, Calgary, has taken a deep interest in the growing of winter wheat in the farther west. This cereal has been successfully grown in the country south of Calgary for the past 15 or 20 years. Mr. Peterson is persuaded that the growing of this wheat will cause the most important development of the West that the country has ever seen.

#### Early Ripening Wheat for the West

Mr. Angus McKay, Superintendent of the Branch Experimental Farm, at Indian Head, in Saskatchewan, recently gave some information as to the work being carried on in developing earlier maturing wheats for the west, of which the following is a summary:

During the past few years extensive experiments have been carried on to discover, if possible, a wheat which in milling qualities would equal the famous Red Fife, but which would mature more quickly and more apt to avoid the early frosts which usually affect more or less of the wheat crop of the Northwest. Many tests and experiments have been made in this direction and it is believed that such a wheat has been found. There are three varieties commended by Mr. McKay, namely the Preston, Stanley and Huron. Last year these varieties were sown later than the Red Fife and were all cut and in stook while the Red Fife was still ripening in the fields. The grain graded number one hard and is produced by eminent milling authorities fully equal to Red Fife for milling purposes. The Preston and Stanley varieties are cross bred wheats, the parents being Red Fife and Ladoga. These wheats were originated by Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of experimental farms. Huron is also a cross bred, originated by Dr. A. P. Saunders, the parents being the White Fife and the Ladoga. It is evident that such a wheat maturing early must be of very great value to western farmers. Sixty-two varieties of wheat were tested last year, on small plots of one-twentieth of an acre each, and a most accurate account kept of each variety.

Mr. McKay is a strong advocate of the necessity of summer fallowing wheat land as a means of conserving moisture and eradicating weeds. Summer fallowing is, however, attended with very bad results when improperly done. The method followed in many parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan of allowing weeds to come to maturity and then plowing them under on the supposition that this method of treatment enriches the land, defeats all the objects for which summer fallowing is carrying on. The full grown weeds have pumped out of the earth every drop of

moisture it contained and the seeds which are turned under could not be more destructive if they were put in with a press drill. The proper time and method for summer fallowing is to plow deep—seven or eight inches—before the end of June and to cultivate the surface during the balance of the year. During 14 years' experience the best grain has been grown at the experimental farm on land treated in this way.

#### Seed Grain for Distribution

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa, has announced the annual distribution of seed for the spring of 1905. The stock is of the very best, and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch farm at Indian Head, N.W.T. The distribution will consist mainly of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be 4 lbs. and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

**Oats**—Banner, Wide-Awake, Improved Ligorvo, Waverley, Goldfinder, Abundance and Thousand Dollar.

**Wheat**—Preston, Red Fife, Percy, Stanley, Huron, Laurel and White Fife.

**Barley**—six-rowed—Mensury, Odessa, Manshul, Claude and Royal. Two-rowed—Sidney, Invincible, Standwell and Canadian Thorpe.

**Potatoes**—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Canadian Beauty, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Andes and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual requires a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director at Ottawa and may be sent any time before March 1st, after which the lists will be closed. Parties applying should name more than one variety, so that if the stock of one kind is exhausted, another will be sent.

#### Honors Divided

The international intercollegiate student judging contest is always an interesting feature of the Chicago show. Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., had charge of this contest at the recent International. The task was no light one, and was performed with satisfaction to all concerned. Canadians had more interest than usual in the contest recently decided, as a picked team, trained by Prof. M. Cummings, entered from the Ontario Agricultural College, and though they did not succeed in bringing to Canada the coveted trophy, they came near enough to it to make the other fellows look to their laurels.

Honors were divided this year. Iowa which for the past three shows has carried home the coveted trophy for cattle, sheep and swine judging, had to be content this year with the horse trophy. The trophy for the best team of five men doing the best work with cattle, sheep and swine went to the Ohio Agricultural College, who were trained by Prof. C. S. Hume. Texas came second, Iowa third, Ontario fourth, Michigan fifth and Kansas sixth. For the horse trophy Iowa was first, with five men trained by Prof. W. J. Rutherford, who had his early training in livestock judging at the Ontario Agricultural College. Ontario was second, Michigan

third, Texas and Ohio equal and Kansas sixth.

In the single class, where each man was for himself, against every other man at the show, Ohio again won, the first prize of \$100 going to W. A. Martin, of the State University. The second prize of \$75 came to W. C. McKilloch, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who made a total of 518 points out of a possible 1,000, or only two points below the first prize winner. W. C. Lennox, also, of the O.A.C., secured the sixth prize of \$40.

#### Prince Edward Island

December 16.

We have had some pretty severe weather during the early part of December. As the snow came in small instalments the sleighing has not been very good as yet in Charlottetown and vicinity. On December 16th, some of the farmers came to the city. The ice is making on the rivers, and it is expected that navigation will soon close. There was a fair attendance at the market on December 16th. Poor sales in grain supply, with the exception of turkeys.

#### CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, qr., per lb., 4 to 5½c; small 5 to 10c. per lb.; pork 5¼ to 5½c; geese and ducks 10 to 12c. per lb.; chickens 8c. per lb. fowl 7c. per lb.; turkeys, each, \$1.50 to \$2.50; hen 14 to 15c.; butter, fresh, 23 to 25c.; eggs, per doz., 25 to 28c.; apples, per doz., 5 to 8c.; tub butter, per lb., 18 to 20c.; flour, per cwt., \$2.75; beefs, per lb., 40c.; cranberries, per qt., 8c.; hay, per cwt., 73 to 75c.; black oats per bu., 40 to 42c., white, 39c.; pressed hay, per ton, \$14; straw, per ton, \$10; potatoes, per bushel, \$1.50 to 2.00; wild geese, each, \$1.00; turkeys 12 to 15c.; smelts 10c. per doz.

#### GEORGETOWN MARKETS

Potatoes, per bu., 25c.; turkeys, per bu., 15c.; eggs, per doz., 17c.; turkeys, per lb., 21 to 25c.; beef, per lb., \$4.50 to \$5.00; hake, per quintal, \$2.50 to \$3; haddock, per qt., \$2.75 to \$3; oats, per bu., 35 to 36c.; oatmeal, per cwt., \$2.75 to \$3; chickens, per pair, 35 to 40c.; geese, per lb., 8 to 9c.; turkey 14 to 15c.; hay, per ton, \$12, loose.

The Cheese Board met nine times during the summer. At the meetings held 15,212 cheeses were boarded, all colored except a few boxes. Over one-third sold on the board. Last year 23,171 cheeses were boarded and 15,175 sold. The percentage of sales last year was the best since the board was organized, as was also the price. The highest price realized this year was 9 cents, lowest 7-1/16 cents, average 8-1/8 cents.

Davis & Fraser sold for selected hogs 5¼ to 5½c. on December 16th. Some small, thin and inferior hogs were bought by shippers at a lower price.

We are informed that Mr. S. H. Jones, the well-known stock buyer, has gone home, having made his last shipment of lambs on Nov. 26th. While here Mr. Jones left about \$25,000 in cash among our farmers, for which he received such sheep, lambs, geese and poultry as they had to sell. Geese are reported scarce in comparison with last year. To fill his orders he was obliged to purchase 5,000 geese in Quebec and 3,000 in Michigan.

Mr. Jones thinks that our farmers could very profitably increase their flocks of geese.

An immense quantity of beef has been canned this season.

The cargo of the Princess on Dec. 2nd included 14 horses, shipped by Mr. John Horne, for Bermuda.

A. R.



## Nova Scotia Fruit Growers in Convention

Near the mouth of the Avon River, which carries its turbid waters to the tidal basin of Minas, stands the classic and bustling town of Windsor, the seat of the oldest university in the Maritime Provinces, King's College, which was founded in 1788, receiving its Royal charter from King George III in 1802. Thither the standstills of the N. S. Fruit Growers' Association from King's and Annapolis counties bent their way on Dec. 7th to infuse, if possible, a larger interest among the fruit growing farmers of Hants county.

The President, Mr. P. Innis, being absent through ill health, the Vice-President, Ralph S. Eaton, Kentville, presided over the meetings. In his opening address he referred to the disappointing fruit crop, in quantity and in quality, the probable export not being much more than 200,000 barrels, instead of 400,000 of last year. The power spraying experiments of the Federal Government had not been as successful as desired. The Provincial Experimental Fruit Station asked for from the local Government had not yet been started. The federation of the two schools of agriculture and horticulture, which the association had taken the initiative in bringing about, had been nearly completed, and for short courses the new college would be opened on Feb. 1st, with Prof. Cummings, of Guelph, as president. Mr. Eaton, who had advocated their federation very strongly for five years, appealed for its commencement on a broader and more independent basis than was now anticipated by its affiliation with the Provincial Normal School, a mile away, where more than half the class work had to be taken. He now referred to the proposed Macdonald College at Montreal, saying that if this college had one hundred times the patronage from Canada that Guelph had now, there would be sufficient farmers' sons in each province to fill a flourishing provincial institution.

Dr. Hannahs, the newly appointed president of King's College, addressed the association the same evening and Mr. McNeill, the genial Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, was heartily welcomed again by the association, as he rose to present "Some Pressing Needs of the Fruit Industry." Mr. B. W. Chipman, secretary of Agriculture, told among other things that at a banquet tendered Earl Grey in London previous to his departure for Canada, the finest apples there were from Nova Scotia.

### NOVA SCOTIA AND ONTARIO FRUIT

The morning session of the 8th was opened by Mr. W. H. Woodworth, of Berwick, in an address in "Conservation of Soil Moisture," followed by a short and pertinent address to the markets by Assistant Fruit Inspector Fitch, who had recently been over the pond to gather up pointers on the fruit business. In this afternoon Mr. W. W. Starr, our veteran pomologist, who had acted as one of the judges at the Toronto Exhibition, gave "Some Impressions of Ontario Fruit and Fruit Growers." A number of varieties of apples, such as the Spy and Baldwin, seemed to develop rather more size in Ontario than in Nova Scotia, whereas this province could excel in the Greenheart, Ribstan, Blenheim, King and Nonpareil. The box packing in Ontario was, perhaps, better than ours, as they had been at the business longer, but our barrel packing is better.

### FRUIT INSURANCE

Capt. C. O. Allen, in an address on marine insurance, showed that he had succeeded in getting a policy of insur-

ance for the shippers that was superior to anything in force on the continent. Instead of insurance being collected only when total loss of apples occurred and instead of paying three cents per barrel premium, apples could now be insured at one cent per barrel in the most reliable company against total or partial loss from any cause whatsoever. This is a very decided advance in the grasp of the fruit growers in the business part of the shipping.

Thursday evening was to have been the ornamental session, when representatives from the Government and others were to have had their innings. The Attorney-General and Hon. Mr. Drysdale being absent, a very practical as well as pleasant hour was taken up by Dr. Fletcher, of Ottawa, who yearly receives an invitation to our gatherings and who from his easy, fluent address always leaves a pleasant impression. His subject was "Injurious Insects of the Season." Dr. J. B. Black, the newly elected member for Hants, in the Federal House, B. W. Chapman and G. H. Broom, Fruit Inspector, were the other speakers. After the regular program was over the Mayor of Windsor took the chair and a nice supper was served, which had been provided by the Windsor people.

### GOVERNMENT SPRAYING

On Friday morning Mr. John Donaldson showed by chart the results of the Government spraying in his orchard, intimating a gain of \$900 from an investment of \$60 paid to the government at the rate of 5 cents per tree for each spraying. In other orchards the benefits from spraying had not been as marked. The work will probably be continued another year. Mr. McNeill gave a valuable talk on "Co-operation in Fruit Growing," showing its advantageous working in Ontario. Resolutions were passed asking the local Government to give immediate attention to the Experimental Orchard, and for a board of directors of twelve for the new agricultural college, having three representatives from the Fruit Growers' Association and three from the Farmers' Association of the province. As the farmers had really brought the college into existence it was felt that they should still have a voice in its control. They want the institution to start abreast of others as far as attendance goes, and not as the other colleges started thirty years ago.

The election of officers resulted in the appointment of the following: Ralph S. Eaton, President; John Donaldson, Port William, Vice-President; S. W. Parker, Berwick, Secretary; and J. Howe Cox, Rev. Mr. Howe, Port Innis, J. W. Bigelow and R. W. Starr as executive.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

#### The Fruit Exhibit at Amherst

The fruit exhibits at the Maritime Winter Fair while not large, showed that all three Maritime Provinces could produce apples of the highest quality. Six counties in Nova Scotia, six in New Brunswick and the three in P. E. Island sent exhibits.

At a gathering of the fruit growers present Alex. McNeill, Chief of Fruit Division, Ottawa, gave some excellent advice. He said that the colder portions of Nova Scotia, and all of New Brunswick, can make as much money in apple growing as the more favored sections of Canada, but the growers must conform to their surrounding conditions. They must select varieties that will grow to perfection in their district. The following varieties are well adapted to the districts mentioned: F'Amuse, Weal-

thy, McIntosh Red and Baxter. Several other varieties would also be profitable, but it is a great mistake to multiply varieties. To secure buyers to come to a district, considerable quantities of one variety must be grown.

The object of the fruit grown must be to meet the export demand, for our home markets are small. In these colder districts the soft varieties above mentioned are of such quality that they can be shipped to foreign markets. The experience of some New Brunswick shippers this year shows that a profitable trade can be developed, and if fruit growers will give their trees proper care, they need not fear for a profitable disposal of their crop.

Thos. A. Peters gave a stirring address upon growing an apple orchard—well drained soil, thoroughly cultivated, healthy trees carefully set out 33 feet apart. The ground must be kept cultivated thoroughly around the trees each summer until the first of July, when clover should be sown, and allowed to grow, die down in the fall, and be plowed in the following spring. Manure should be applied freely until the trees come into bearing.

W. S. Fraser spoke briefly upon the benefits of "rowing clover" which would gather nitrogen from the air and leave it in the soil. Every ton of timothy would take about \$7.00 worth of fertility from the soil, while every ton of clover grown and taken off would leave in the soil roots worth for fertilizer \$7.50.

At a gathering of representative fruit growers, presided over by Rev. A. E. Burke, a resolution urging the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to secure for the Horticultural Department at Ottawa specimens of the most up-to-date tools and equipment for orchard work, to be operated and reported on there, and shown in operation at the various horticultural shows, was unanimously passed, as was also another resolution requesting the convening of a Canadian council of horticulturists at Ottawa, to consider the whole question of Canadian fruit growing.

### New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association

A number of New Brunswick fruit growers met at Amherst during the Winter Fair and organized a fruit growers' association for that province. The following provisional officers were elected:

President, J. C. Gilman, Fredericton; Vice-President, Geo. McAlpine, Cambridge; Sec.-Treas., W. D. Albright, Sussex.

Directors—John I. Steeves, Hillboro'; C. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Rev. Hunter Boyd, Waverley; Edwin Carter, Cambridge; O. W. Wetmore, Clifton; Jas. Barnes, Bouchoche; Beloni Violet, St. Leonards; W. A. McIntosh, St. John; D. Innes, Tobique River; W. B. Fawcett, Sackville; H. B. Grosvenor, Meductic; Alfred E. McAlpine, Cambridge; R. A. Snowball, Chatham; John Barbarie, Dalhousie; J. W. Stephenson, Upper Sheffield.

### New Brunswick Farmers and Dairy-men

The annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairy-men's Association of New Brunswick will be held at Fredericton on January 25-27, 1905. Among those who will deliver addresses are: Hon. Mr. Harris, Prof. Shutt, F. W. Broderick, R. Robertson, S. G. Daniels, J. F. Tweeddale, B. M. Fawcett, Geo. E. Baxter, Dr. J. R. Turch, Prof. Brittain, N. S. Dow, Harvey Mitchell, A. McNeill, E. J. Man, S. L. Peters, I. W. Clark, F. J. Purdy and W. S. Blair.

## In the Dairy

### Dairy Instruction Work

The dairy instruction work carried on by the Department of Agriculture and the Dairywomen's Association during the past season has been productive of marked results. The quality of cheese has improved and the percentage of rejections from factories receiving instruction has been far smaller than from those not receiving instruction. The proportion of inferior samples of milk among those tested by instructors was about 40% less than last year. \$125,000 was spent in factory improvement as against \$85,000 spent in 1903.

### Siberian Butter Making Stopped

One of Russia's industries that has been seriously hampered by the war has been the Siberian butter trade. During the past few years the making of butter in Siberia has assumed large proportions and a growing trade had been worked up with England. As soon as hostilities broke out between Russia and Japan, the war with one blow brought this trade to a standstill. The butter trains were withdrawn and the dairies had to discontinue their work, being unable to find any outlet for their produce. Many large herds of dairy cows have been sold to the Army Provisioning Department. The sale of cream separators, a very important one in Siberia, has ceased entirely. Altogether, the war has wrought sad havoc amongst the Siberian dairies and butter merchants.

### Swedish Butter—How it is Made and Put Upon the Market

Some few months ago I was able to tell readers of THE FARMING WORLD something about the manufacture of butter in Holland and its subsequent marketing in England, and now propose to supplement it with a description of buttermaking in Sweden. The particulars are taken from a report issued by the government of that country, so they may be fearlessly taken as reliable. It is only of recent years that Sweden has developed into a butter exporting country, but so much attention has been given to this branch of the farming industry that now over 400,000 cwt. is exported annually. This is sent almost entirely to England and Denmark, but in all probability the bulk of that reaching the latter country is re-exported and eventually comes to the British Isles.

The number of cattle kept in Sweden has greatly increased during the past 30 years, there being now over 600,000 more than at the period foreign stock has been largely imported and the Ayrshire is most frequent over the central and southern portion of the country, while the Shorthorn is also a favorite, large herds being found on many of the bigger estates. The red and white native cattle, which closely resemble the Ayrshire-Shorthorn cross have been greatly improved of recent years by judicious breeding and selection.

Until some thirty years ago butter making was confined to the dairies on the larger estates, but about that time dairy companies began to come into existence, which purchased milk and cream for conversion into butter and in many cases maintained branches where the milk only was collected, the cream being forwarded to a central dairy. Early in the nineties co-operative dairies came into existence, and these have enabled those farmers who produce only small quantities of milk to turn their produce to the best advantage, and have made Sweden a butter exporting country. In about 80 per cent. of these factories butter alone

is made, while about 10 per cent. turn out cheese exclusively. It may be said however that the production of cheese is barely sufficient for home requirements. Dairies range of all sizes, and as a rule they are substantially built with floors of asphalt, cement, limestone or slate. Modern machinery has been installed, which is usually driven by steam, although under certain conditions water power is made use of.

After the cream has been separated and riddled it is churned in the Holstein type of churn, although in some of the larger dairies newer methods are in force, in order to enable larger quantities to be turned out. Butter nowadays is not touched by hand, and after the first working it is salted and again passed through the mechanical worker. In the manufacture of butter the cream is specially soured by means of pure-cultures; when salted and worked the butter is packed in kegs of about 1 cwt. each. It may be mentioned however, that just lately the plan of making it up into rolls and then packing into 56 lb. boxes is growing in favor.

The government gives considerable assistance to the industry, for not only do they provide instruction in the manufacture of butter, but also aid financially a very complete system of butter testing which is regularly carried out; we state also maintain an agent in England to look after the Swedish exporters' interests. A. W. S.

### Dairying in the East

Miss Laura Rose returned Saturday from Cape Breton, where she has been during the last five months, conducting a traveling dairy school. She addressed in all two hundred and eleven meetings, with an aggregate attendance of over nine thousand people. Three years ago Miss Rose covered much the same ground. She found this season a marked improvement in dairy conditions, which the people were kind enough to attribute to her former efforts. More thought is given to the cow and her ability to make milk. In 1901 380 samples of milk were brought to be tested; this year 966, a striking evidence of increased interest. The people of the east are beginning to look upon Miss Rose as one of themselves, and a hearty welcome from them always awaits her.—Guelph Mercury, Dec. 5.

### Value of Pasteurization

Mr. M. Tupin, a French correspondent, writing to the N. Y. Produce Review upon the subject of pasteurization, summarizes the advantages to be derived from it as follows:

"Pasteurization, properly conducted, gives excellent results, for by this means the quality of the butter is improved by giving to it the required aroma."

"French export butter is the product of pasteurized cream which is ripened by the addition of a good acid ferment."

"It is the ferment which determines the quality and quantity of the butter, and it is very probable that the differences of opinion arise from this cause."

"The preparation of the ferment demands the greatest care in order that its influence is not checked, a lowering of temperature would affect it materially. The conclusions, then, are:

"1.—That pasteurization of the cream kills most of the microbes.

"2.—It permits ripening, by the aid of well prepared ferments, according to the tastes of the customer.

"3.—It does not diminish the quantity of butter, even if it does not increase it.

"4.—It has a favorable influence upon the keeping quality of the butter."



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Dr. J. W. Robertson "who has in his keeping the keys to Sir Wm. Macdonald's money chest."

## Opening of the Macdonald Institute

On Wednesday, December 7th, at 1:30 o'clock, the Macdonald Institute, the Macdonald Hall, and the Consolidated School, at Guelph, Ont., were formally opened and placed under provincial government control. President Creelman, of the O.A.C., occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were associated Dr. Jas. Mills, Hon. John Dryden, Dr. J. W. Robertson, and Mrs. Hoodless. There were also many other distinguished personages in the audience.

"Ten years ago," said Dr. Mills, who was the first speaker, "Mrs. Hoodless recommended manual training and domestic science as a part of the regular public school course. In the face of great opposition she strove to arouse public sentiment along this line and at length succeeded in establishing the Hamilton School of Domestic Science, which was the first of the kind in this province. On my own initiative to secure the assistance of Sir Wm. Macdonald in the building of an institution for girls similar to the O.A.C., I enlisted the co-operation of Mrs. Hoodless, who was deeply interested in the project, and Dr. Robertson, who has in his keeping the keys to Sir Wm.'s money chest. The result of our combined effort you see today. The Consolidated School is designed not only for this locality, but also as an example to the trustees of the province.

"The home is the foundation of the State," continued Dr. Mills. "By means of the Macdonald Institute we expect both directly and indirectly to elevate the home. This is a day of triumph for those who have struggled to obtain means of thorough common sense along educational lines."

"Sir Wm. Macdonald and I are partners in convictions, hopes and ideas of responsibilities," said Dr. Robertson, "and we are working together for the welfare of the people, especially in rural communities. Sir Wm. is a mas-

ter of large giving, for he turns everything to good account, and the Macdonald Institute is but one part of the machinery of the great plan, the first purpose of which is to provide special training for teachers already in the service of the people, and the second, the introduction of household science into the public school. Education is hindered by calling it schools and schooling, rather than a training for the largest and finest living, and the glory of living in the present hour. Education should aim at strength in manhood, character, good habits, high standards and noble ideas in regard to life. Books cannot take the place of these. The school should train for life in one's own locality and incidentally for the pupil who wishes to leave for a larger sphere. Loss of time in youth is suicidal, because the plastic form of brain and endeavor readily become fixed, and no later effort can overcome this."

Mrs. Hoodless claimed that the only sure method of getting rid of a weed was to strike at the root. In other words, the principles of right living must be inculcated in the home. The source of the present day evil may be purified by educating the home-maker and by commencing with child-life in the kindergarten. We provide education for the professions, but what has been done for the home-maker?

In accepting the Institution on behalf of the Ontario Government, the Hon. John Dryden felt that its management incurred a great responsibility which, however, that body would assume to the best of its ability. He stated that Mr. Wing, of the United States, had remarked to him that in his opinion there were no finer or better equipped buildings in the United States than the Macdonald Institute. Mr. Ross, of Scotland, had also rendered a tribute by saying that on his return he would advise the Scottish lassies to come to Canada for the purpose of completing their education.

JEAN STAFFORD

### The Women's Institute in Convention

Such has been the growth and interest in the Women's Institute that the auditorium in the Macdonald Institute at the O.A.C. on Dec. 7th and 8th proved really too small to accommodate the ladies attending the convention held during the Winter Fair week in Guelph. Mrs. S. R. Bows, Milton, presided at the opening session and welcomed the ladies in a neat address, the keynote of which was that there are two classes of people, those who lift and those who lean, and the women before her, she felt sure, were those who were busy lifting, and so in every way raising the standard of mankind.

President Creelman and Dr. Jas. W. Robertson eulogized the good work the women were doing, and said no movement was making such rapid and substantial progress as the Women's Institute, and certainly no other organization had such a power to improve home conditions and make life more worth the living. The remainder of the session was devoted to a description of the work carried on in the Macdonald Institute. Miss Watson, the principal, explained the different courses, the normal course of two years for those intending to teach; the home-makers' or house-keeping course of one year, for those wishing a more thorough knowledge in all the branches of house-keeping. Miss Helen Holland explained in detail the advantages and large amount of useful knowledge to be had from the three months' course. Miss Roberts outlined the benefits of a thorough training in the use of the sewing needle. To be well balanced, there must be co-operation between the eyes, the brain, and the hand. Sewing was a form of manual training, and brought the brain to the ends of the fingers. Simplicity and adaptiveness of dress to the wearer were dwelt upon.

### THE HEAD, THE HAND, THE HEART

Mrs. J. H. McNeilly, Stoney Creek, made a wood presiding officer at the afternoon session. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave a well thought out address. Education in the early ages was confined largely to one class and cloistered in abbeys; the preacher and the teacher were the same person. Gradually education permeated all classes and conditions, but only during the past twenty-five years had agriculture been placed under scientific lines, but it had begun at the outside, the soil, the barns, the cattle, where what received attention—the farm home and its inmates neglected. The change had come and now they were working from the inside out and this had largely been the result of the Women's Institute. The boys and girls had been educated too much along the lines of the three R's. As to these the three H's, the training of the head, the hand, the heart, and they will start out in life well manned for the battle.

### THE KITCHEN

The speaker brought from afar was Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, of Appleton, Minnesota, a woman, comely to look at and pleasant to listen to. In her two addresses she said so much that was good, it is difficult to give a short account of them. She began by stating: "The kitchen is the most important work room in the world, and yet how little planning and consideration it receives, far less than a shoe maker's or carpenter's shop. In the kitchen, and when arranging my working utensils I stand in the centre of the floor and say: Where will I be using such and such a thing the most, and then settle the place where it will be the most convenient. I have plenty of shelves and moldings filled with hooks. My sink is lined with tin and from the drain in it I have a piece of hose conveying

the waste water to a large pail. I am prouder of my kitchen than any room in my house, and I wish all the ladies could see just how convenient it is." Referring to foods, Mrs. Laws said many people pay very dear for looks and taste, while often much less expensive foods are more nutritious. A quart of oysters costs 50 cents, a quart of milk 5 cents, and contains the same amount of nourishment—you pay 45 cents for taste, you can hardly add looks in this case. However, in some instances it is necessary to cater to the appetites, and to digest food well you must like it. Food is divided into two main classes, protein or flesh forming foods, and carbonaceous or heat and fat producing food. Protein is really more digestible not cooked, as illustrated by the raw egg, but cooking improves the taste. High temperatures should be avoided, so as to render this food as easy of digestion as possible. On the other hand carbonaceous foods are largely composed of starch, and starch requires a high temperature to burst the little cells which hold it, and then long and continuous cooking to partly digest it. Let the stove save the stomach much hard work, and this can easily be done by proper understanding of the foods to be cooked. This is where chemistry is going to play such an important part in household economies."

#### SPEAKING OF HEALTH.

Mrs. Laws continued: "Many, many a woman breaks down by over work and worry. The most unselfish woman is the one who takes such good care of herself that no one has to do it for her. Proper rest and some recreation are necessary. Plain cooking, fresh air and plenty of cold water, both inside and out, usually bring good health. Why do so many find it necessary to take medicine in the spring? It is because they have lived under the laws of nature—hearty food, little exercise and often impure air. Plenty of fruit and vegetables are nature's medicine, and better than Hood's Sarsaparilla or molasses and sulphur for house-cleaning the body.

"Culture and refinement must be put into the farm home to compete with the city home, and so keep the boys and girls content with the farm."

#### A NEW IDEA

to most of the ladies was Mrs. Law's cooking box. In hot weather it is a problem to cook a pot roast, or beans, or oatmeal, six hours or more, for it makes the house so warm. The cooking box serves the same purpose as a stove. It will not heat things, but keeps them hot when once heated. Two boxes are made, one smaller than the other, so that there will be a space of three or four inches between the two. This space is packed with cheap, coarse wool. A cover is made with a space also for wool and fits tightly. A dish of water at 212 degrees (boiling point) put into such a box at night and left in a cold room will only be down to 140 degrees next morning, which would be a great deal hotter than any one could drink it. Get the pot roast to boiling point, then place the pot in the baking box. If it be a large roast it may need a second heating. Beans, baked custard, and many other dishes may be finished off in this cooking box. Another new idea of Mrs. Laws was the utilizing of the cylinder of a self-feeding coal stove. Have the coal half way up the cylinder and place in the potatoes you wish baked for supper. Mrs. Laws also cooks her beans in the cylinder in the winter.

The Hon. John Dryden showed his sympathy for the cause by attending some of the sessions in his chery way he told the ladies: "I can't do much for you, but give you a little encouragement and ask the legislature for

more money for you when you need it."

Mrs. Hoodless spoke for a few minutes. Pointing to the badge of the Women's Institute she remarked: "I'd rather wear this badge than any other. The women of Ontario lead the world in this grand movement."

#### WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, was chairman at the Wednesday a.m. session. The meeting was largely taken up with discussing ways and means of making the Institute more useful, Miss Agnes Smith, Miss Laura Rose, Mrs. McTavish, and many of the lady delegates freely giving their opinions.

Mrs. J. E. Brethour, Burford, acceptably presided at the closing session. Dr. Annie Ross gave a most practical illustration on "Care of the sick and first aid to the injured." The Dr. had some of her pupils bandage supposedly sprained arms and legs and broken heads; arrange a sick bed and change the bedding while the patient was in bed.

During the convention the Macdonald Institute was in full working order, and opportunities given for the delegates to see the students at work in the numerous departments.

The convention was a marked success, and the ladies returned to their homes, all over the province, more enthusiastic than ever in the cause of Women's Institutes.

#### New Brunswick Apples

Until 1904 apple growers along the St. John River have never shipped fruit to Europe, but acting on the advice of the fruit division, Ottawa, some of the growers his season made trial shipments, mostly to Glasgow. The "New Brunswick," the "Duchess" of the other provinces, modified by the later season and colder climate of New Brunswick was shipped the first week in September and netted \$2.50 per barrel. This was followed by a shipment of the "Wealthy," which did equally well. In previous years this class of fruit was sent down the river in old barrels or boxes, with little attention to packing and grading, and the average price obtained from local dealers was 75 cents to \$1 per barrel.

#### Guelph Consolidated Rural School

The consolidated rural school at the Ontario Agricultural College was opened on Nov. 14th, with 150 pupils from school sections Nos. 1, 4 and 7, Guelph township, and from section 2, Puslinch township. The latter came mostly by vans. The vans are very comfortable. The building is the most modern in the province. The rooms are large, airy, well heated and ventilated, and have every convenience. The heating and ventilation system is a combination of hot air and steam, the only one of its kind on the continent.

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*Economy may be styled the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the mother of liberality.—Dr. Samuel Smiles.*

### My Ain Fireside

By WILLIAM HAMILTON

O, I hae seen great anes and sat in  
great ha's  
'Mang lords and 'mang ladies a' cover'd  
wi' braus;  
But a sight sae delightful I trow I  
ne'er spied  
As the bonnie blythe blink o' my ain  
fireside,  
My ain fireside, my ain fireside,  
O, sweet is the blink o' my ain fire-  
side.

Auce mair, heaven be prais'd; ro'ud  
my ain heartsome ingle,  
Wi' the frien' o' my youth: I cor'ally  
mingle;  
Nae forms to compel me to seem wae  
or glad,

I may laugh when I'm merry and sigh  
when I'm sad,  
My ain fireside, my ain fireside,  
O, sweet is the blink o' my ain fire-  
side.

Nae falsehood to dread, nae malice to  
fear,  
But truth to delight me, and friend-  
ship to cheer

O' a' roads to happiness ever were tried,  
There's nae half so sure as ane's ain  
Fireside,

My ain fireside, my ain fireside,  
O, sweet is the blink o' my ain fire-  
side.

### New Year's Resolutions

She was a particularly bright girl, and as in a sudden lull in our conversation there floated from the other end of the room a clear voice announcing that its owner had been drawing up her annual list of good resolutions, she turned to us quickly.

"I never do that now," she said. "I used to, oh, I used to, dear me, yes I used to! The last night of the old year I painfully and laboriously evolved a glorious ideal upon which I was to pattern myself during the next twelve months. After I had minutely described her in the first page of my new little journal, I used to write a solemn promise to be just such a perfect paragon myself; but alas, the splendid creature was always so far above me that the only effect she had was to force me to lay perjury upon my childish soul the very first day of the New Year, for I simply could not maintain the standard I had pledged myself to for even six hours. Now, I do not make any rash promises as to what I shall do or be.

I take my life and myself a day at a time and strive after perfection negatively, by a process of elimination. Instead of starting out with the arrogant conviction that henceforward I am going to be a perfect angel, I more humbly determine that I shall simply endeavor to be a little less horrid than I have

been. It is a more satisfying method, I think, and Mother says it appears to be more salutary than the old way."

### For Mothers

Don't do everything for the baby that everybody recommends.

Don't dose it with soothing syrup.  
Don't give pennyment teas for its nerves.

Don't worry and fret yourself ill, then expect a "good baby."

Don't give tapioca, cornstarch or potatoes, since without thorough mastication starchy viands are difficult to digest.

Don't give meats of any kind. The Divine injunction is: Milk for babes.

Don't fail to form early in its little life, a habit of regularity in nursing— from one to two hours is sufficiently

### The Art of Reading Aloud

A domestic accomplishment that comes in well on winter evenings, and which I really wonder is not cultivated more than it is, is the art of reading aloud. How many people of your acquaintance are there whose reading aloud is anything but a penance to listen to? How often have you evaded, with what politeness you could, the offer of Maud or Evelyn to read to you in the evening while you were finishing your new blouse, because you felt you could not face an hour of Maud's gabble or Evelyn's distressing habit of emphasizing the wrong words? In many large towns now there are good elocution classes to be had, and an evening a week might be well bestowed by some of you in getting some lessons in voice production that will enable you to read aloud in such a way as to give pleasure without



AN INDIAN MOTHER.

The Indian women of the West dislike to be photographed, but this one, with her baby on her back, was caught just as she was entering the tent.

often during the first few months. If you observe this rule there will be no need of the following:

Don't offer nature's font every time the baby cries. A too full stomach is doubtless the cause of its pain.

Don't use the baby foods advertised unless recommended by those who have proved their merits, and even then they might not agree with your child.  
Don't bind too tightly: Nature will keep the baby from falling apart.

Don't dose with castor oil; but for constipation gently rub the abdomen. If delicate and emaciated, anointing with olive oil, after the usual bath, will prove beneficial.

Don't forget to give a drink of cold water at frequent intervals, especially when teething; it is very grateful to the fevered gums.

Don't attempt to bring up your child without seeking Divine assistance.

fatiguing your own throat. If you ever come to have the cave of an invalid who depends largely for entertainment on being read to, you will realize the advantage of having been taught to manage your voice.

### In Washing Handkerchiefs

Sometimes there are fine handkerchiefs in the wash which the careful housewife dislikes to subject to the wind. In winter, when it freezes and blows at the same time, the fabric of a really fine handkerchief is in danger of being injured; and many a one has been blown away by a stiff spring breeze and never seen again by its owner. At such times I put one or two in each pillow-case and hang the case up by the hem, then rest secure in the consciousness that the handkerchiefs are safe.

## A Case of Absent Treatment

### How One Wife Managed

OLD saying:—"What can't be cured must be endured."

New version:—"What can't be endured must needs be cured."

A very tired woman was Malvina Weeks, and she said she should never be rested again till she could have the house painted and shingled. Every shower that came over the hills brought hurry and worry with it, for she must take down everything hanging in the lean-to and set pails in a half-dozen places in the attic, and the carpet in the end room had already been taken up because the numerous wettings that it had received were spoiling it, and the brilliant colors were all running together in one indistinguishable blur.

The paint was all off the house in some places and was fast coming off in others, in fact, the cottage was in a state to peel all over. The neighbors had begun to speak about it, and say to Malvina, how nice it would look paint-

bors for fear of a sudden shower and no one at home to attend to it.

Now his last refusal was ringing in her ears, and poor woman, tired out with the numerous cares of a farmer's wife, she just sat down and cried. But if you think a woman's tears end the matter you are much mistaken. The tears are only the beginning.

When she wanted anything done, John was always ready to start for the poorhouse, and was quite sure that anything laid out on the house, inside or out, was only so many paving stones on the road to the great, roomy old farmhouse where the dozen or so poor and crippled ones of the town were cared for.

The first time she asked him timidly if he didn't think the house needed paint, he said, "Yes I do, but we should go to the poorhouse if we got everything well fancied."

When she wondered if he couldn't have the roof patched, he said, "No,

you can, I don't," was the concise answer.

When John came in at night his supper was ready, but his wife was not to be seen. He thought she would be in a moment, but after resting a while and no sign of her, he decided to eat, as she had probably been called to some one of the neighbors. On his plate lay a note.

Dear John:—I have made arrangements with Widow Smith to come in three times a week and cook the victuals and clean up the house while I am away. ("Good land, where's she goin'?") I was lookin' at the poorhouse the other day from the Blue Hill pasture, and it did look so nice that I thought if I'd got to go there I might as well go now. It's just been painted, and I asked Goody Blake if it leaked, and she said no; and I'm going to ask Mis' Grove—she keeps it, you know, to let me keep the end room for you, for if I don't it won't be many weeks before you'll come, too. That room looks right down on the meadow that leads to our back door, and I think if it's empty she'll keep it for you, for she always has real accommodatin' ter me.

Don't forget to take down the coats in the lean-to, and set the pails quick as you can, for it does come in like sixty when it begins. I shall work for my keep here, and if they allow paupers to go visitin', I shall come over when I ken.

Your affectionate wife,

MALVINA WEEKS.

"Wal, I never see the beat o' that."

He ate his meal in silence, trying to digest the fact that his wife had taken his frequent allusions to the poorhouse in earnest, and thought if she had to enter the house sometime she might as well take advantage of the condition of her own home and avail herself of its shelter at once. "Who'd a thought she would?" was a question he asked himself over and over as he took the pails and went out to milk.

As he came back he noticed the scaling paint and the bare sashes, and said to himself, "It looks wains't I thought 't did." Then he remembered his last remark to her, that she could go to the poorhouse if she wanted to, he didn't. She had taken him at his word.

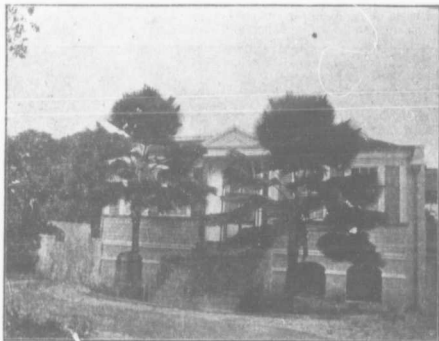
Just at dusk the keeper of the poorhouse drove up, and stopping before the house said to the man sitting on the doorstep, "Hello, Weeks, met with reverses?"

"No, not 'specially. Why?"

"Wal, Mis' Weeks she cum up an' talked with my wife alone, and asked if she might say and help her a spell, an' my wife's real glad she's come, coz she does think your wife knows a leetle the most about doin' 'pickles an' things, of anybody round, an' she put her in the spare room an' sent me down to see you."

John chewed a straw vigorously while he wondered what Mr. Grove thought, and what excuse he, one of the largest tax-payers in town, could make for sending his wife to the poorhouse. He tried to seem perfectly easy as he said, "Wal, the fact is, I told her she could go. I'm goin' ter hev the house shingled and painted, an' I thought 's long's the sm'ell o' paint makes her sick, I'd git her out the way, but I 'xpect she'll be some

(Continued on Page 21.)



The Kind of Houses they have in the West Indies

ed in light colors. And down at the sewing circle, one lady had heard that she was going to have her house painted, and another asked if she'd got to hev paintin' done this fall.

When she returned from that meeting, she decided she would not attend another till the house was either painted or she could say with truth she expected it would be.

She had asked and asked John to have it done, and for two years he had asked in vain. First John must have a new barn, for a "merciful man is merciful to his beasts," and then he must have a new binder, for 'twould save half the time and he would need but one man.

In vain she told him the house leaked, in vain she bewailed the new rag carpet ruined by the dripping water, and how tired she was of setting pails, and how afraid even to go to the nearest neigh-

bor he couldn't lay out nothin' this year, fer that binder had jest about swamped him, an' he balk-lated he'd have ter go ter the poorhouse if he kep' on spendin' money."

She heard poorhouse till she was tired of it, and one day when she was out in the berry pasture, she sat down and looked at the building which could be seen in the distance just over the hill, and, with a queer feeling at her heart, she thought if she did have to go to the poorhouse it would not be such a bad place to stay in after all.

Next day she went about her work very quietly and stole away in the afternoon to Widow Smith's for a little while. The second day she made one more effort: "Don't you think you could have something done to the roof after you get the harvest out of the way, John?"

"If you want to go to the poorhouse

**Most people who use Red Rose Tea think no other tea is quite so good. Have you tried it? You might think so.**

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### The Reason Why

"When I was at the party,"  
Said Betty (aged just four),  
"A little girl fell off her chair,  
Right down upon the floor;  
And all the other little girls  
Began to laugh but me—  
I didn't laugh a single bit,"  
Said Betty, seriously.

"Why not?" her mother asked her,  
Full of delight to find  
That Betty—bless her little heart!—  
Had been so sweetly kind.  
"Why didn't you laugh, darling?  
Or don't you like to tell,"  
"I didn't laugh," said Betty,  
"Cause it was me that fell!"

### The Winter Sleepers

There are some kinds of animals that hide away in the winter that are not wholly asleep all the time. The blood moves a little and once in a while they take a breath. If the weather is mild at all, they wake up enough to eat.

Now, isn't it curious they know all this beforehand? Such animals always lay up something to eat, just by their side, when they go into their winter sleeping places. But those that do not wake up never lay up any food, for it would not be used if they did.

The little field mouse lays up nuts and grain. It eats some when it is partly awake on a warm day. The bat does not need to do this, for the same warmth that wakes him wakes all the insects on which he feeds. He catches some, and then eats. When he is going to sleep again, he hangs himself up by his hind claws. The woodchuck, a kind of marmot, does not wake; yet he lays up dried grass near his hole. What is it for, do you think? On purpose to have it ready for the first moment he wakes up in the spring. Then he can eat and be strong before he comes out of his hole.

### A Giant Snow Image

The accompanying picture shows a remarkably clever piece of carving in snow, executed by a man in Weston, near Toronto, a few years ago. It was modelled after the style of an Egyptian sphinx and stood about seven feet high. The snow was piled up in the ordinary way, by rolling big snowballs across the lawn, and the carving was done with an old knife. This work

of art was constructed on a Christmas day, and it stood an object of considerable interest, until a spell of mild weather melted it down.

### Two Jolly Games

**Blind Man's Buff Improved**—Select one of the players to be blindfolded and seat the others around the room, giving each a number. When the conductor calls "all change" each one takes a seat in a different part of the room. The conductor then calls out a number to which the one hearing it has to respond by rising to his or her feet, but should that one fail to respond through forgetting the number or any other reason, a forfeit has to be paid. In event of correct response the bearer of the number proceeds to the person blindfolded and touches his hand in token of being ready for his tasting which is for the blindfolded one to tell the name of the one called up, he being allowed as many guesses as may be fixed on. He may guess from the feeling of the hand, head or face, by asking him to laugh, talk or sing, or anyway that suggests itself. The one under examination may answer in a feigned voice until the final number fixed on is reached, when he is to give an answer in his natural voice. Should his identity be found out he has then to be blindfolded and all parties change and remount, but if not discovered the blindfolded one still retains his position.

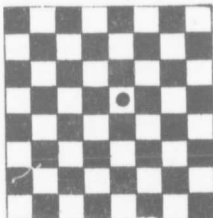
**Matching Handkerchiefs**—This is a merry game and may be started at a minute's notice. If a party numbers twelve, for instance, let there be twelve numbers (1 to 12 inclusive) distributed among them. Each player folds the number under the corner of his or her handkerchief, pinning it there securely out of sight. Then all toss their handkerchiefs in a pile on the carpet in the centre of the room, and the hostess mixes them well. Somebody strikes up a lively tune on the piano, and the players all start in a frolicsome circuit around the room, keeping time to the music. At any point in the playing the pianist may stop suddenly. This is a signal for each player to seize a handkerchief from the pile. In a second the music starts again, and the players continue their merry-go-round, unwinning, as they go, the handkerchiefs' corner to find out their number. At this point the hostess drops eleven more hand-

kerchiefs in the same place with duplicate numbers, except one, pinned carefully out of sight.

Again, at an unexpected moment, the music makes a full stop, and the players scramble for the handkerchiefs, one player, of course, securing none; then all rush back into the circuit, turn square about to avoid dizziness, each, while examining the second handkerchief to find out if it holds the duplicate number. If not, it is tossed back into the pile, and, when the music makes another stop, still another rush is made, everybody eager to secure a handkerchief, and, if possible, the desired number. Those who have gained their duplicate may retire from the game. This lively scramble goes on until all but one are matched. The one who fails must bear the jokes and prophecies of the luckier ones.

### A Coin Puzzle

Near the middle of this board you will see a coin. The puzzle is to pass



the coin over all of the squares and back to the starting point in sixteen straight moves. Can you do it?

### How Birds Drink at Sea

"When I was a cabin boy," said an elderly sailor, "I often used to wonder, seeing birds thousands of miles out to sea what they done for fresh water when they got thirsty. One day a squall answered that question for me. It was a hot and glittering day in the tropics, and in the clear sky overhead a black rain cloud appeared all of a sudden. Then out of the empty space over a hundred sea birds came dartin' from every direction. They got under the rain cloud and they waited there about ten minutes, circlin' round and round, and when the rain began to fall they drank their fill. In the tropics, where the great sea birds sail thousands of miles away from shore, they get their drinking water in that way. They smell out a storm a long way off; they travel a hundred miles, maybe, to get under it, and they swallow enough raindrops to keep them goin'."

### Love's Young Dream

Father—Now, see here! If you marry that young pauper, how on earth are you going to live?

Sweet Girl—Oh, we have figured that all out. You remember that old hen my old aunt gave me?

"Yes."  
"Well, I have been reading a poultry circular and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chickens in a season. Well, the next season that will be twenty-one hens; and as each will raise twenty more chicks, that will be 420. The next year the number will be 8,400, the following year 168,000, and the next 3,360,000! Just think! At only fifty cents apiece we will then have \$1,680,000. Then, dear old papa, we'll lend you of some money to pay off the mortgage on this house."  
—New York Weekly.

A Giant Snow Image.



### Do you Know this Mr. Cheesemaker

Salting the Curd is a most important process of manufacturing; strict attention to the salting or lack of attention will make or mar uniformity. Know exactly the quantity of milk in each vat, weigh on a reliable scale the right quantity of

## WINDSOR Cheese Salt

required, spread the curd to a uniform depth in the sink, and apply the Salt evenly, stirring the curd.

USE ONLY THE BEST



Is the STANDARD article  
READY FOR USE  
IN ANY QUANTITY.

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds SAL. SODA.

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**E. W. GILLETT** COMPANY LIMITED  
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Windmills!

The  
CANADIAN  
AIRMOTOR

is a tested Mill.

Simple, but with  
Strength like a  
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HAS NO FRILLS  
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No up-to-date farm-  
er should be without  
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# THE KITCHEN

### Things I Have Learned

By Mrs. J. W. H.

Here are a few of the "dependable" things I have learned from experience. If housekeepers would make these truths their own, they might help smooth some of the rough places: I have learned that in roasting meats your oven should always be at a high degree of heat when you enter your roast, then, as soon as the outer surface is seared over, gradually lower the temperature.

That a roast should not be saited until nearly done, as this extracts the juices. That the most tender, juicy steak is ruined if broiled over a slow fire.

That, not having conveniences for broiling, the next best way is to heat a perfectly clean spider very hot, use just enough sweet butter to grease the bottom and prevent adhering, put in the steak and turn often as in broiling.

That yeast bread should be allowed to rise well after mixing it in a mass, but after being formed into loaves it makes better bread if not allowed to get too tight, and that it requires the same treatment in baking that beef does in roasting, that is, a higher and then gradually lower degree of heat.

That an oven can scarcely be too hot for baking powder biscuit.

That layer cake requires a hotter oven than a loaf of cake. That by putting a dish of hot water in the oven the temperature can be easily lowered, if found too hot while baking.

That in baking cake it is not more essential to have everything in the right proportions, than it is to have everything ready before commencing to mix the ingredients. Stir always in one direction, but stir, till ready to put it in the previously greased tins, and bake immediately.

That No. 1 pie crust cannot be made with other than cold water and lard, that the best motion in mixing is one made with the hands similar to that of stirring with a spoon, that the lard does not want to be rubbed fine—mix too thoroughly with the flour before adding the water, that flour sprinkled over, and rolled in will not prevent flakiness, but, positively, any kneading will ruin it. That fried cakes should be stirred like other cake, only stiffer, and simply mixed enough to form a mass, not kneaded.

That to heat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth easily they should be cold. When you use the yolks for cake put the whites on ice until ready to make your icing.

That an egg thoroughly beaten and mixed with a coffee cup of water and kept in a cold place, and enough of it used to wet your coffee, is a far more economical way of settling coffee than the old one of adding the egg direct to the coffee.

### Worth Trying

**Apple Shortcakes**—Make a paste as follows: Sift four cupfuls of pastry flour and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder together very thoroughly with two tablespoons of powdered sugar and a half teaspoonful of salt. With the finger tips work in a cup of butter and two cups of milk. Roll out lightly without touching it more than is necessary. Bake fifteen minutes in a moderately hot oven. When done, cut into

individual sizes with a biscuit cutter, split, butter and spread each piece with a strained apple sauce and serve with whipped cream. These are very delicious also when made with preserves or any fresh crushed fruit.

**Browned Parsnips**—Scrape full-grown parsnips, put in water, to which add a little salt, and let boil until tender. Take up, drain; put in a pan, spread with butter and set in a hot oven until brown.

**Breakfast Dish**—Butter thick slices of bread. Separate the yolk and white of an egg, carefully reserving the shape of the latter and beating the former to a stiff froth. Turn this beaten white over the buttered bread, then put the round yolk in the centre. Sprinkle salt and pepper over the whole and set in the oven to brown. This is not only very dainty to look at, but extremely appetizing as well.

**Caramel Custard**—One quart milk, five eggs, one-half cup sugar. Boil the milk, keeping out one cupful; beat the eggs, and add them to the cold milk; stir the sugar in a small frying pan until it melts and begins to smoke; then stir it into the boiling milk; add the beaten eggs and cold milk, and stir constantly as it begins to thicken. When cold, serve in glasses.

**Pumpkin Pie**—Stew pumpkin: white hot, add an ounce of butter and a pinch of salt for every pint; set aside to cool. When ready to use put a quart of the pumpkin into a large bowl, add a quart of new milk, a teaspoonful each of ground mace, cinnamon and ginger, and a teaspoonful of sugar. Beat six eggs very light and stir into the mixture. Line pie-pans with plain paste, fill with the pumpkin and bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

### For Brown Bread

The average housekeeper reads over the brown bread recipe in the cook book and usually doesn't have the rye flour called for. It is not needed if you save your stale bread. Soak the bread in cold water until soft, squeeze it dry between your hands; to two cups of this take one egg, about two cups sour milk, two-thirds cup molasses, a teaspoon of soda, two cups corn meal; have a small tin pail or two or three pound baking powder cans, have the mixture thin enough to pour, grease your pail cans, out in a pot of boiling water and boil two and one-half hours, take off the lid and put in the oven to brown the top. I have a hard kettle with flat bottom in which I can set three or four cans.—M. H.

### Drop Batter

The cook book often puzzles us with directions which only a cook can interpret. I asked one of these trained cooks to explain what the adjectives "drop," "thick" and "thin" batters meant. Here is her answer: "A drop batter has so much flour in it that in the pouring it breaks or drops; a thick batter pours like heavy cream, while a thin batter is about the consistency of thin cream. As a rule, with any ordinary pastry flour, one cup of milk to one cup of flour makes a thin batter, one and a half cups of flour to one cup of milk makes a thick batter, while two cups of flour are required with one cup of milk to make a drop batter."—C.



**The Old Year's Remembrance**  
 The Old Year lay on his death-bed  
 alone,  
 And ere he died he spoke to me,  
 Low and solemn in undertone,  
 Mournfully, reproachfully,  
 The fading eyes in his snow-white head  
 Shone bright like the while their lids  
 beneath.  
 These were the words the old year  
 said—  
 I shall never forget them while I  
 breathe!—

"Did you not promise when I was born,"  
 Sadly he spoke and not in ire—  
 "To treat me kindly, not to scorn,  
 And to pay the debts you owed my  
 sire?"

Did you not vow, with an honest heart,  
 Your unconsider'd hours to live?  
 And to throw no day in waste away  
 Of my three hundred and sixty-five?

"Did you not swear to your secret self,  
 Before my hear was a minute old,  
 That whatever you'd done to my fathers  
 gone,  
 You'd prize my minutes more than  
 gold?"

Did you not own with a keen regret,  
 That the past was a time of waste  
 and sin?

But that with me untainted yet,  
 Wisdom and duty should begin?

"Did you not oft the vow renew  
 That never with me should folly  
 dwell?"

That however Fate might deal with you,  
 You'd prize me much and use me  
 well?

That never a deed of scorn or wrath,  
 Or thought unjust of your fellowmen,  
 Should, while I lived, obscure your path,  
 Or enter in your heart again?

"Did you not fail?—but my tongue is  
 weak

Your sad shortcomings to recall,  
 And the Old Year sobb'd, 'twas vain  
 to speak—

And turned his thin face to the wall.  
 "Old Year! Old Year! I've done you  
 wrong—"

Hear my repentance ere you die!  
 Linger awhile! Ding-dong, ding-  
 dong—

The joy-bells drown'd his parting sigh.

"Old Year! Old Year!" he could not  
 hear.

He yielded placidly his breath.  
 I loved him little while he was here,  
 I prized him dearly after death.

New Year! now smiling at my side,  
 Most bitterly the past I rue:  
 I've learn'd a lesson since he died.  
 I'll lead a better life with you.

—Charles Mackay.

#### A Case of Absent Treatment

(Continued from Page 18.)

s'prised cos I didn't let on 'tise goin'  
 ter hev it done."

"All right, neighbor, I won't say  
 nothin' 'bout it," and turning the horse  
 he drove away, but he wondered and  
 muttered to himself, that "twas curi-  
 ous doin's and he'd bet there was suthin'  
 that he warn't told."

However, the next time he passed the  
 Weeks' place, there were men at work  
 on the roof, and men painting the kitchen  
 inside, and he thought the front room  
 was being papered, but he could not  
 quite tell.

Meanwhile Vina was homesick, and  
 though she went into the end room and  
 looked out on the meadow that she  
 knew reached her home, just out of sight  
 beyond the woods, it only made the tears  
 come faster, and she wondered if she  
 couldn't have stood the leaks and the  
 peeling paint a little longer, and then,  
 perhaps, she might have coaxed John.

# Trust Your Appetite

## It Knows What is Best for Your Health.

Your appetite knows what is best for  
 your health.

That is the theory of modern medi-  
 cine—the doctrine of common sense.  
 Bread your appetite does not like is  
 bread that is bad for your health.

How easily the human system assim-  
 ilates good bread?

How hard bad bread is on health.

First, it's hard to eat the soggy, taste-  
 less stuff, so many families call bread.

Your appetite rebels against it.

The appetite is wise.

It knows what's best.

You can trust it.

If it doesn't want a certain bread,  
 make up your mind the bread is wrong.  
 The appetite is never wrong.

We can safely leave our bread to the  
 judgment of the appetite.

Once one has tasted Royal Household  
 bread, made just right by following the  
 recipes, that person will accept no other.

Other bread is flat and tasteless com-  
 pared to it.

**Eating Bad Bread  
 Sours the Stomach.**

Bad bread sours the stomach—lies un-  
 digested—creates dyspepsia.

No dyspeptic can work well.

No dyspeptic can be happy.

Those with weak stomachs, the sick—  
 invalids—convalescents, need and crave,  
 more of all, thin slices of light, white  
 well baked bread.

In the sick room Royal Household is  
 indispensable.

**What the Invalid  
 Should Eat**

Give the invalid the best bread you  
 can secure—give it to all your family  
 and keep them well.

Keeping well—health by good living  
 —is the modern way.

Royal Household is the modern fl. r.  
 Send for the recipes.

Send now.

Don't wait till too-morrow.

We send them free.

JOSEPH FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.  
 MONTREAL.

John was homesick, too, and hurried  
 the carpenter and painter till they  
 made jokes among themselves about his  
 impatience. The home was not home  
 with Vina gone, and he thought perhaps  
 she might get so used to living in a big  
 house that she would never again care  
 for the little house she had called home  
 so long.

With fear and trembling he harnessed  
 the horse, put on his best suit of clothes,  
 and started for the "poorhouse." "She's  
 awful sot, an' ef she's tuk a notion  
 she's a goin' ter live in that big poor-  
 house, nothin' 'll fetch 'er back. Mebbe  
 if I told her I'd build a house next year  
 she'd come." So he tried to go over  
 all the arguments he would use with  
 the woman who was more ready to re-  
 turn than he could possibly be to have  
 her.

She sat on the back porch knitting,  
 when Mrs. Grove called her to answer  
 the door-bell, for her hands were in the  
 bread. John Weeks' arguments fled, for  
 Malvina threw her arms around his neck  
 and sobbed—

"I'm so lonesome, oh, John."

And he natted her shoulders and said,  
 "So'm I, Viny, so'm I."

Then when she could think she said,  
 with a curious expression on her face,  
 "Have you come to stay?"

"No, I say, Viny, I'm willin'—I'll  
 do anything—I'll build a house if you'll  
 only come back ter live—Mie' Smith  
 can't make bread fit ter chew!"

Happy woman that went riding down  
 the valley by John's side, and told him  
 of her stay in the poorhouse. Happy  
 John when they came out beyond the  
 woods, and the cottage with its new  
 paint and bright blinds looked at them,  
 for then Viny put her head down on  
 his shoulder, and cried that she would  
 never go away again, and it was all  
 wrong for her to go when she did.

And he said very gruffly, "It was all  
 right and she could go again whenever  
 she wanted to if she'd only cum back  
 when he cum after her."

She doesn't look longingly at the big  
 poorhouse now, and John never men-  
 tions it. Malvina has had her sewing  
 circle meet in her parlor, and she took  
 them all over the house and showed  
 them the new paint and paper, till some  
 one declared, "John Weeks couldn't be  
 called stingy about the house, anyway."  
 Vina repeated it to him with this ad-  
 dition, "I do like to have folks think  
 wel of you, John."

#### How to Select Good Prunes

Prunes should be large and solid and  
 have the surface unbroken if one wants  
 them without the cooking. Take one in  
 your hand, pull and flatten it out. If  
 it leaves the skin unbroken and shiny  
 you may feel safe that you have the  
 proper article.

After washing them and allowing them  
 to stand in clear, cold water over night,  
 allow them to cook over a slow fire  
 for an hour. To two pounds of the  
 fruit, add one pint of water, stew slowly  
 for one-half to a full hour. When  
 putting in the sugar, a rich flavor can  
 be added by adding a lemon and grating  
 the rind into the prunes. Let them  
 stew until there remains just enough  
 water to cover the fruit and make a  
 rich juice.

## Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.

75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional  
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 Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.  
 Rev. John Potts, B. D., Victoria College.  
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 inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic  
 injections, no publicity or loss of time from  
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 tion or correspondence invited.

## SUNDAY AT HOME

### Sun and Shadow

It is the sun that makes the shadows possible, beloved; do not forget that. So shalt thou learn the first of all needed lessons for dark days. When it is midnight, even, the sun has not gone out; the dark old earth has rolled its own bulk between its face and the sun; it is dark because of its own shadow.

How often, O my soul, hast thou turned thy back upon God and mourned because thou wert in the darkness! Turn thee to the Light, my soul! Thy sun shall not go down, however dark the clouds above thee. Nay as the moon and earth light each other because they face a common sun, so shalt thou give God's reflected light to other souls in present need, and thou thyself shalt see God's light in their face when comes the hour of darkness.

### Are You Content With One Virtue?

One man says: "I am honest. I pay my debts. I don't cheat. All right; but are you always truthful? Don't be content with one virtue. Don't get off in a corner and saw away on one string."

Another man says: "I am temperate. I never drink." That is right; but what are you doing to win this world for Christ? Don't be content without all the virtues which Jesus enjoys.

One man says: "I am not a hypocrite." But he has not learned that the claims of kindness are as great as those of truth. A life that is a continual psalm of praise must be a life of more than one virtue.

Therefore, "Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity."

### You Will Never be Sorry

- For living a pure life.
- For being kind to the poor.
- For hearing before judging.
- For thinking before speaking.
- For standing by your principles.
- For stopping your ears to gossip.
- For bridling a slanderous tongue.
- For being square in business dealings.
- For giving an unfortunate person a lift.
- For promptness in keeping your promises.
- For putting the best construction on the acts of others.

### A Uniform for Everyone

I have a friend who is an officer in the militia and who as such frequently has occasion to wear his official uniform. In his everyday clothes he is of very unimposing appearance and looks not at all like the capable military man that he is. But in his uniform he seems at once to assume a personal dignity that fits a soldier well. He is no longer a man of ordinary appearance.

There is a uniform rightfully belonging to us all that, in its effects upon the wearer, both resembles and differs from this one of my soldier friend's. It is the uniform of self-respect, which is like the soldier's because it too gives one a personal dignity. Unless one has this uniform, unless he values his own character, he cannot have the respect of others.

It differs from the soldier's because it does not necessarily make one any less or attractive. There is something forbidding about a military uniform and the dignity which it gives, but a reasonable self-respect increases rather than lessens one's popularity with his friends.

It differs, too, in this, that the uniform does not make the soldier; he is just as capable a man in ordinary garb, and no amount of official ornament can make him a soldier if he lacks the essential qualities. But the uniform of self-respect, if of the right kind and extent, *does* make the man; it lifts him, gives him courage and spirit, changes him sometimes from a coward to a hero. And it differs again because it cannot be put off and on at will, as the soldier's can. If self-respect be thrown off, even for a short time, it never goes on so easily again, and ultimately it will be lost entirely.

### "Native Pure"

This was an expression that caught my eye the other day, showing in bright gold letters from the midst of a heap of waste stuff. It was an expression that deserved a better use, for it was on the label of a bottle that had contained wine, and the purpose of it apparently had been to imply that the contents had been of the pure fruit of home-grown vines.

"Native Pure" is a very good standard for young Canadians as well as for a Canadian product. In this case the application was not a fitting one, for while an article with the spirit of truth in it may be native, it is not, in the real sense of the word, pure. But what an aim this would be for you and for me, to live so that we might be native pure—proud of our Canadian blood, clean and true in spirit and deeds. Why can we not adapt this motto from the label in the waste heap and put it to a better use in our own lives?

### The Beginnings

A short time ago the laying of tracks began on a new railroad now under construction, and it was made an occasion of considerable celebration. The driving of the first spike was the event of the day, and to mark its importance the spike provided for the purpose was a silver one. The rest would be ordinary steel spikes, but the one that went down first was of finer ware.

These incidents serve chiefly to show the recognized importance of beginnings. The first steps in the great public work are of significance because they are signs of future results, and special honor is for that reason given them. Beginnings are still more important in one's personal life. Few of us ever begin our careers with flourish of silver or gold, but our first steps are none the less important. To build solidly is, after all, the great essential, and to that end a careful beginning is absolutely necessary.

### A Prayer

*I Thank Thee, dear Lord, for Thy Word. It is my guide and my stay and my delight. Help me to use it constantly as a message from Thee. May it speak to my soul and make me strong to live. And let me never doubt its power to lead and instruct and bless. Amen.*



**Hello!**

**Have you heard of the New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine?**

If you use it once you would ring this in to all your friends. It is the scene of perfection—you sit when using it—no handling of the clothes necessary to clean them perfectly—five minutes does a load. Costs only \$25.

Your dealer can procure them. We will send a descriptive booklet on application.

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Patent Foot and Lever Drive.	No. Holds	LIST	Churns
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Bearings.	1 1/2 "	2 to 7 "	
Improved Steel Frame.	4 25 "	4 to 12 "	
	5 20 "	5 to 14 "	
	6 20 "	8 to 20 "	

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

**David Maxwell & Sons**  
St. Mary's, Ont.

## IN THE SEWING ROOM

### May Mantion's Hints

#### BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 4897.

Waists that are simple in style yet a little more elaborate than the shirt waist fill many needs and are in great demand. This one is exceptionally attractive and is adapted both to the cold waist and to the entire gown as well as to a variety of materials. As illustrated, however, it is made of dark red chiffon taffeta stitched with corticelli silk and worn with a black tie and belt. The yoke adds largely to the effect and intensifies the broad shoulder line, but can, nevertheless, be omitted when a plainer waist is desired.



4897 Blouse or Shirt  
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.



4884 Misses' Blouse  
Waist, 12 to 16 yrs.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is optional, fronts and back, with the yoke and sleeves. The sleeves are made in one piece each and are laid in plaits both at the upper edge and above the cuff portions. The closure is made invisibly at the left of the front and the neck is finished with a regulation stock.

#### MISSSES' BLOUSE WAIST 4884

Simple blouse waists are always becoming to young girls and this season are among the smartest of all smart things. The very pretty one illustrated is arranged in shirrings at the shoulders, which are continued on to the sleeves, so giving the broad shoulder effect so much to be desired. As illustrated it is made of bright red cashmere with the collar and cuffs of red and black plaid silk edged with black velvet ribbon. It is, however, suited to all the season's materials that are



4807 Misses' Box  
Plaited Skirt,  
12 to 16 yrs.



4841 Girl's Russian  
Dress, 4 to 10 yrs.

soft enough to allow of fullness and for both the separate waist and the dress. The blouse consists of the fitted lining, the front and the backs, which are shirred at the shoulders and gathered at the waist line. The sleeves are wide and full, arranged over foundations and finished with pointed cuffs, the closing being made invisibly at the centre back.

#### MISSSES' BOX PLAITED SKIRT 4807

Box plaited skirts are among the most fashionable of the season and are special-

ly well adapted to young girls. This one is stitched flat, well below the hips so avoiding all bulk at that point while it falls in graceful folds about the feet. As illustrated the material is nut brown cheviot stitched with corticelli silk, but all those in vogue for skirts and for costumes are correct.

The skirt is cut in seven gores, the box plaits concealing all seams, and meeting at the centre back where the closing is made.

#### GIRL'S RUSSIAN DRESS 4841.

Simple little frocks, with skirts and body portions in one suit little girls admirably well and are eminently fashionable. This one is peculiarly attractive and can be made with the slightly open square neck, as illustrated, or be rendered high by the addition of the shield and standing collar, and also allows a choice of the full length double sleeves or the outer ones in half length only. The model is made of royal blue cashmere, with trimmings of embroidered banding edged with black, and is both effective and durable, but all the materials in vogue for little girls' dresses are equally appropriate.

The dress is made with front and backs and is laid in a box plait at centre front and back with outward turning tucks at each side, the closing being made invisibly at the back beneath the box plait. The long sleeves are in bishop style, gathered into straight cuffs, while the outer ones are in half length and in bell shape. The shield is quite separate and, when desired, is arranged under the dress closing at the centre back.

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

### Dinkelpieler

All is not cold dot shivers.

To de poor all things vas poor.

Der way of der transgressor is hard on his family.

History is der place vare great men go to be forgotten.

Neder put uif until tomorrow der overcoat you should haf worn today.

Vot efer a man hopes to be haf will be, unless he gets on der wrong car.

Some vimmens marry in haste und support der husbands at deir leisure.

Money talks, but a poor man can not keeb it long enough to know vot it says.

Der viset philosopher dot efer lived dit not believe half der things he told himself.

Der man dat hesitates is lost, eggpecially if he hesitates in front of a naughtymobile.

Der meaning of stingy is a man dot stops der clock efery night ven he goes to bed just to save time.

Ven a man receivs a compliment he never worries ofer der grammar it is wrapped up in.

Der world owes efery man a living, but vot a lot of men vas too lazy to collect der bill.

Der meaning of satisfaction is a large open-face man listening to himself: talking.

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These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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### Improving Home Life on the Farm

At the East York Institute meeting held at York Mills on Nov. 29th, Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., gave a very interesting address on farm and city life. He contrasted conditions in Great Britain and America. In the former country the well-to-do people are identified with the soil, while in America the very opposite is the case. The well-to-do families in England flock to the country, while in the United States the well-to-do families flock to the cities. It is somewhat the same in Canada. Continuing Mr. Maclean said: "The thing to strive for was an interfusion of life in the city and life in the country, and he thought that a lot could be done in this direction by the trolley railway, the telephone and the rearrangement of life in the country. He did not propose to depart from the practical a single jot, and he thought the ideal, or, rather, the practical, thing that every farmer who worked 100 acres of land should have in his mind was to make farm life sufficiently attractive to keep the bulk of his family on the farm. His idea was that every farmer who works 100 acres should not rest until he had a home that made genuine home life possible in the country. From a rather wide observation he thought every such farmer could have a good substantial house, the predominant feature of which would be a big kitchen, a big living room with a water supply service, giving hot and cold water, and drainage, and once these were had a system of hot water heating. He saw no reason why every farmer should not have his house of that character, and if they had these conveniences it would be marvelous how much more attractive life in the country would be. Farmers are buying buggies and pianos and other fancy things that could be

spared until such time as the farmer had a water system in his house and proper heating. Any good well could be hitched up to a windmill and a tank that would an abundance of water in the house and lavatory, and kitchen drainage as well. Two-thirds of the farmers' wives in this country have to carry in the great bulk of the water and empty it all. A windmill would lift it all; a proper range with hot water heater in it would warm it all and distribute it through the house and carry all the waste away; and nothing like \$500 would be the cost of this improvement; yet farmers would go on buying buggies and pianos and have a front parlor that was seldom used and neglect these essentials which add so much to the comfort of life on the farm, and which would exercise a great tendency in the way of keeping the farmer's family at home. The people leave the farm not to much to gratify their ambition and to rise in the world, but to get where life was more livable and where there were more of the ordinary conveniences of life.

Or to put it another way, what discriminated against life in the country was that the new conveniences and the new inventions of the day were all going to the city—they were not going to the country. Not so many years ago this was not so—a city house and farm house were more alike; now they were long way apart. But there was no reason why this should be continued.

It is for the Canadian farmer to consider and to take the position that he was just as much entitled to have these every-day conveniences of life in his house as it was for the city man to have them, and once the farmer got this in his head he would insist on a cheap trolley service near his farm which would enable him to enjoy some of the

pleasures of city life; to have a telephone like his relative in the city, and to have his house constructed and convenient as was the house of the man in the town. There was no difference practically between the two to cost. They cost no more in the country than they did in the city; and it ought to be the aim of the farmer to be on a par with the man in the town. As these conveniences are obtained more and more, life in the country would become attractive to a greater number of people; the people would be more neighborly and nearer together and there would be more heart in the farmer and the farmer's family to cultivate the land and live off the land. On account of the severity of our climate in winter there was a much greater demand for improvements in this direction than there was in the old country, and every farmer should, as the speaker said, keep these things in view and set his mind on realizing them and having them for himself and his family before he went into more ornamental and less useful propositions. The farmer's wife should never let up on agitating for a water supply system in her house, with drainage, for a hot water distribution, and finally a hot water heating system. There would be a rush some day from the city back to the land, but it would only be when people in the country had the same conveniences that the people have in cities. And there was no physical or financial reason why this should not be so.

### To Get Farm Help from Britain

THE FARMING WORLD sent to a friend in Britain will help to spread the knowledge that a man wants farm help. Is this worth 60 cents to you?

### Maritime Beekeepers

The Maritime Beekeepers' Association held their second annual meeting in Amherst during the Winter Fair. There was a representative gathering. The treasurer's financial statement showed receipts totalling \$32.30 and expenditures \$30.95, of which \$14 was expended in supplying queens to members, and \$10 as prizes at the Winter Fair. The by-laws were laid over for consideration at a future meeting. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, addressed the meeting.

Officers for 1905 were elected as follows: President, I. C. Craig, Amherst; Vice-President, Rev. P. S. McGregor, Oxford; Sec.-Treas., B. W. Baker, Amherst; Director for New Brunswick, E. L. Colpitts, Pettaucadie; Director for Nova Scotia, John I. McKay, New Glasgow; Director for P. E. Island, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton.

The honey exhibit at the fair, especially that of the Fawcett Honey Co., Memramcook, N.B., was an excellent demonstration of the proper way to put the products of the apiany before the consumer.

### The Feeding Value of Roots

The root crop is an important one in Canada. Many a farmer makes them the mainstay of his feeding operations and with excellent results. As a rule roots are fed largely to cattle and sheep. It would be better if more of them were fed to hogs and horses. Aside from their nutrients roots have a high feeding value because of a physiological effect they have upon the animal's system.

Such roots as beets, turnips, carrots and mangels in their natural state contain from 85 to 90 per cent. of water, about 1½ per cent. of protein and a trace of fat, the balance being made up of such materials as sugar, starch and cellulose. In spite of the large percentage of water they have a high feeding value, and as they can usually be grown in large quantities on a small area, they are a very profitable crop for the farmer to grow. Nothing will straighten out an animal that has been fed on dry food, and has in anyway become unthrifty, than a ration of roots. All farm animals devour them eagerly. They are specially good for young cattle. Whatever crops are grown for feeding stock do not leave the roots out.

### Do Not Overfeed the Brood Sow

It is a costly mistake to feed a sow liberally just before she is to farrow, and especially if she has a large udder, and gives other indications of developing milk freely. And it is a fact that such feedin' is more dangerous with older and large sows than with cows, for surplus milk can be drawn from them as it cannot be from sows, and with the last milk fever and maybe pig-eating will result.

When a sow is left to follow the instincts of nature she rarely leaves her nest for a day or two before farrowing, and so eats but little or nothing, for if she does leave the nest it is usually for a drink only, and so nature tells us that drink is all the animal requires at this particular time; and in the state of nature the sow is not afflicted with milk fever. And for a week after farrowing the free-milkin' sow should not receive food that will increase the milk flow above what the youngsters can easily take care of.

A week or more before farrowing give the sow some roots or raw potatoes daily; and there is a tendency to constipation give from a teaspoonful to a teacupful of raw linned oil, quant' according to size of animal and degree of the disorder. She will take it readily, and the effect is always

good. And at this time do not give hearty or fattening feeds.

The advantage of having the sow in good condition at farrowing time, and to prove that the requisite care pays at that time, it should be remembered that feverish milk injures the digestive organs of her pigs. They seldom do as well as when the dam is in normal condition, and not infrequently die early in life if not at once. This article is suggested at this time by a letter, asking for a hurried reply by mail, and imploring us to save a valuable sow and eleven pigs, some of which were dead and possibly all doomed to die, and all for want of the precautions and treatment herewith referred to, and probably for the hundredth time in this department within recent years. The reader's sow may not be due to farrow just now, but her time will come, and so this should be remembered for use in time of need.—Theo. Louis.

### A Cheap and Healthful Ration for Breeding Ewes

The most economical and satisfactory ration I have ever yet fed to a breeding flock of ewes was composed of cut clover hay and cut oat-straw, equal parts, with which was mixed pulped turnips, bran and bruised oats. In mixing this it was my aim that each ewe should get, with all the cut hay and oat-straw she could eat, about five pounds of turnips and one-half pound of bran and bruised oats per day. This ration was fed in troughs made especially for the feeding of such rations. They were made ten feet in length, one foot in width and seven inches in depth, and stood on small blocks.

The ewes did not get fat on this ration but kept in the finest possible breeding condition, they being playful, agile, strong and covered with a beautifully lustrous fleece. The crop of lambs from these ewes was a phenomenal one. They were large, strong and scarcely a feeble one among the whole bunch. The ewes milked heavily and kept in fine condition until they went to pasture. I should have mentioned that just about when lambing commenced, having run short of turnips, I commenced to feed lightly on mangels and added also a small daily allowance of oil-cake to the ration.

Where the feeding of such a ration as the above is considered best, of course, important that the mixing room be adjoining the sheep barn, in fact, the main door of the root cellar should open directly into the sheep barn. This prevents any danger of the pulped roots becoming frozen. Frozen roots are, of course, decidedly injurious to breeding ewes, or, in fact, any class of stock. It is advisable to mix enough for a full day's ration at a time, care being taken that the pile is not allowed to heat; this being prevented by seeing that the pile be not over a foot or eighteen inches in height. If the weather be very cold it should be covered with old blankets, sacks or something that will prevent freezing.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

### Driving Club Dinner

The annual dinner of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Toronto, held at the King Edward Hotel on Dec. 21st, was a great success. A number of prominent city horsemen were present, and the secretary, Mr. H. Gerald Wade, read letters of regret from a number of others. Mr. Henry Wade announced that during the week of the Stallion Show, a complimentary banquet would be tendered the breeders and exhibitors who had won honors for Canada at the big shows of the United States.

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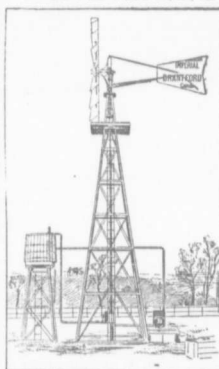
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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Itchy Mane

I have a young horse four years old that rubs his mane off. I have used lard and coal oil, but it doesn't seem to do any good. What should I do for it?—B. H. W., Ontario County.

The mane should be washed with warm water and soap, cleansing the roots of the hair thoroughly. After this dries rub the following ointment into the roots of the hair once daily until the irritation stops: Mercurial ointment one ounce; vaseline one ounce, mix. After the itching stops it is well to rub in a little vaseline each day for a while.

### Changing to Cream Gathering

The patrons of the D. R. Butter factory contemplate changing the present system of operating the factory to one of gathering the cream, instead of the whole milk. We wish to know what difference there would be in the running expenses of the two systems. We have been paying 9c. and 10c. per cwt. for hauling the milk. We receive at the factory last year an average of over 100,000 lbs. of milk per month. What is the probable cost of operating a cream gathered creamery, and what plan for gathering the cream is followed by such creameries in Ontario?

The separator we are thinking of using is one made in Kansas City, Mo. It is automatic, or self-acting. The milk is put into a separator direct from the cow, the warmer the better. It is then cooled with cold water by mixing equal parts, which causes the cream to rise into one section. The manufacturers claim that it will skim as clean as any centrifugal machine and without any labor. Some of them are in use in this locality and are highly spoken of. So well pleased are those who are using them that money would not buy them if they could not get others like them. Farmers here will not use the centrifugal separators, as they cost too much and are hard to work and keep clean.—A. T. W., Prince Co., P.E.I.

To reply fully in the space we have at our disposal to this question or series of questions, is impossible. We can do no more than lay down a few general principles for the guidance of enquirer. In brief, the chief advantages of the cream gathering plan are: (1) It saves the cost of hauling the whole milk to the creamery and the skim milk back to the farm. (2) The patrons have at home a better quality of skim milk for their stock. (3) It costs less for machinery and for the manufacture of butter. (4) A much larger area can be covered by the cream gathered system than by the whole milk system. Some of the disadvantages are: (1) The cream is very often spoiled before reaching the creamery owing to being badly cared for on the farm. (2) Often the cream is not gathered frequently enough and is thus seriously injured before reaching the creamery. (3) It is sometimes difficult to secure accurate tests of the cream, the test churn having been largely in use. It is not very reliable and should be superseded by the Babcock test. But by care and skill these disadvantages can be readily overcome. The cream gathering creamery is of a special value where the cow population is not dense.

The charge for making at a whole milk creamery, milk delivered, is from 3c. to 4c. per lb. of butter; that for a cream gathering creamery would be from 30 to 40 per cent. below these

figures. Then there is the saving in haulage, which in the creamery referred to would be very much lower than at present. Some authorities claim that where the milk can be hauled for 5c. per cwt. it is cheaper to operate a whole milk creamery.

As to the kind of separator to use, we have no hesitation in recommending the centrifugal machine as being the one that will give the best satisfaction if properly managed. The initial cost may seem heavy, but where a farmer has ten cows or over, he can soon pay for a separator from the increased butter product due to close skimming. We have not seen the Kansas City separator described by inquirer, but from the description he gives it seems to be nothing more or less than the dilution separator, which has been aptly characterized by a leading Ontario dairy authority as a "fake." Our Prince Edward Island friends better not deceive themselves on this point. If a good centrifugal separator cannot be bought just now, it would be much more preferable to use the shot-gun can or the ordinary shallow pan to raise the cream than any "automatic or self-acting" machine.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

### Right to Hold Religious Services in a School House

Q.—I am living in a small village eighteen months old, with a population of about 400. There are two ministers there, a Methodist and a Presbyterian, neither of whom has any place of worship, except a machine shop which is too cold for winter. Neither of the congregations is able to build a church. 1. Can the school trustees of the village keep these ministers from holding religious services in the school house morning and evening?—N. McCa., N.W.T.

A.—1. The trustees may allow the clergymen to have the use of the school house for that purpose, but they cannot be compelled to do so. Your only remedy would be to put them out at the next election.

### Cattle at Large

Q.—D. B. L. has two colts which got on to the public highway by the bars being thrown down by some unknown person, and they got over the cattle guards onto the railway company's land and were killed. The railway company have not rebuilt their cattle guards since they were condemned by the Government. Cattle are not allowed to run at large on the public highway. 1. Can D. B. L. collect pay from the railway company for the full value of the said two colts?—D. B.

A.—1. By the Railway Act passed recently the company would be obliged to maintain cattle guards. If the colts were killed at the intersection of the railway with the highway he could not recover, since cattle must not be allowed to be on the highway within half a mile of the railway crossing, unless someone is in charge of them. If the colts got over the cattle guards onto the track, he would have a good case, since then the onus would be on the company to show that the animal got at large

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through the negligence or willful act or omission of the owner or his agent, or of their custodian or of his agent, but the mere fact that such animal was not in charge of some competent person would not deprive the owner of his right to recover. If, therefore, the cattle were killed some distance down the track, we think he could recover the value of the colts.

### Seizure by Sheriff

Q.—A owed B some money, and he sued him and got judgment, and put an execution in the sheriff's hands under which the sheriff seized some horses and cattle on B's farm, which were apparently owned by A, but which are now claimed by C, A's brother-in-law, who also lives on the farm. 1. Will B lose the benefit of the seizure, or can the sheriff go on and sell?—E. G.

A.—C will have to put in a claim to the goods, the sheriff will then interplead, and the question of the ownership of the goods will be tried out as the court directs.

### Statute of Limitations

Q.—A purchased from B a farm, and gave in part payment a note indorsed by his son, C. This was in July, 1890. In December, 1899, C paid \$505 on account of the note, but there has been no payment since, nor was anything paid before that date on account of the note. 1. Is B's claim barred by the Statute of Limitations, or can he sue A and C on the note?—E. M. I.

A.—1. He can sue them and succeed. The payment by C was properly applicable to reduce the amount remaining due upon the purchase money, and the statute would only start to run on that date, so that the claim would not yet be barred by the statute.

### Lien for Goods Sold

Q.—P sold to D cordwood lying on P's premises, and agreed to remove it to the bank of an adjacent river and there deliver it. The place where he was to deliver it was a public commons. P did deliver some of it there, but before he delivered the balance D became

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insolvent, and the assignee claims the wood. I. P. not having been paid anything for the wood, is he entitled to have it back?—A. O. G.

A.—No, he has lost any lien for the price which he might before have had, by removing it to land neither his own nor under his control. He will be entitled, however, to retain the wood which he has now delivered, until he is paid for it, and to claim as a creditor for the other.

#### New Lease to Wife

Q.—G, who was tenant of a farm owned by H, absconded, and his wife disposed of some of the cattle to one D, surrendered the lease to H, the landlord, for \$120, and accepted a lease from him of the dwelling house at a rental of 50 cents a month. G subsequently returned, and resided with his wife in the dwelling house for about six months. The rent of the dwelling house for that time was paid. G has now notified H that he refuses to recognize the surrender, and has offered back the money paid therefor. I. Will H have to let him have the farm back?—G. L. W.

A.—No. Even assuming that the wife had no authority to make the surrender, as we presume G contends, G by his conduct after his return and the payment of the rent of the dwelling house, and his acceptance in effect of the new tenancy of a part of the originally leased premises, is precluded from denying the surrender, since his conduct amounts in effect to a surrender of his lease by himself.

#### Prospector's Rights

Q.—A hired with B to prospect for him, and B agreed to pay A a certain amount per month for his services. A was employed for about eight months and discovered some valuable mineral deposits, which B afterwards sold to a company part of the consideration being that the company was to pay A for his services as prospector. Both B and the company refuse to pay him. I. How should he go about collecting his money?—J. H. S.

A.—He should sue the man who hired him. He never contracted with the company, and it would be B, not A, who could sue out that contract. The company is not liable to A at all, and A could not succeed in an action against them. Perhaps A would fail in the other action also, if he has done anything which would show that he had agreed, expressly or by implication, to accept the company as his debtor instead of the man with whom he contracted.

#### Prizes for Stable Plans

It will be remembered that at the general public meeting at the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph Professor Robertson said he was prepared to offer two sets of prizes for plans for outbuildings for farms.

One set of prizes is offered for the best plans for the outbuildings for a beef or meat farm of about one hundred acres of area. The outbuildings are to provide for the needs of the farm in every respect, including accommodation for horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, crops, bought feeds, farm machinery, etc. There should be a specimen cottage for a farm workman, married.

The prizes will be as follows: First prize \$100, second prize \$75, third prize \$50, fourth prize \$25.

Another set of prizes is offered for the best plans for the outbuildings for a dairy farm of about one hundred acres of area. The outbuildings should provide accommodation for horses, cattle, swine, poultry, crops, bought feed, farm machinery, etc. They should also

provide for a room for caring for the milk as obtained from the cows; but they need not include a dairy room for separating the cream from the milk or manufacturing it into butter or cheese. The plans should include a specimen cottage for a farm workman, married.

The prizes will be as follows: First prize \$100, second prize \$75, third prize \$50, fourth prize \$25.

The points that will be considered by the judges in awarding both sets of prizes are: (1) The provisions made for the health and comfort of the farm animals; (2) The provisions made for convenience of management and work, with particular regard to economy in labor, in feeding materials and in manure; (3) The relative cost of the buildings called for by the different sets of plans, together with the relative annual outlay required for maintenance.

The sizes or capacities of the buildings are matters of little consequence; and more weight will be attached to the value of the ideas represented in the plans than to the quality of draftsmanship or penmanship in making the drawings.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges for the plans for outbuildings for a beef or meat farm. Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner; Prof. G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry and Farm Superintendent at the Ontario Agricultural College; and Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These gentlemen, with the name of Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, substituted for that of Prof. Day, will also judge the plans for outbuildings for a dairy farm.

Each set of plans should be marked by some word or name representing the competitor. The competitor's name and address should then be put in a sealed envelope, which envelope is to be marked on the outside with only the name or word attached to the plans. Nothing by which the competitor can be identified should appear on the plans except the name or word above indicated. The plans, together with the sealed envelope containing the competitor's name and address, should be mailed to Professor Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, not later than January 31st, 1905.

#### Institute Meetings Postponed

The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario has decided not to hold any meetings during January, owing to the election campaign. The revised dates will be announced in plenty of time for secretaries to do the necessary advertising before the date of the first meeting. The regular number of meetings will be held in all the older sections of the province. In New Ontario arrangements will be made for holding meetings in June or July or the fall months.

#### Prince Edward County Notes

The winter has closed in around us again, and once more the cold blast of Jack Frost wanders over the land.

With abundance of rain the past summer and fall there would seem to be little likelihood of a scarcity of water yet there is, and people all over the county are complaining of their cisterns being dry and their wells being nearly so. However, it is not scarce as last year, nor is the weather as fierce; so the driving of cattle is not the task it was a year ago.

There seems to be plenty of fodder throughout the country to feed stock, yet the crop of 1904 was not up to that of 1903, either in grain or straw production.

**GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES**

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash. Potatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables require large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

**Potash**

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields will follow.

Our complements are not advertising circulars bearing special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

**GERMAN KALI WORKS**  
93 Nassau Street, New York.

The price of apples has been very discouraging this year, and consequently a great many apples have gone to waste, as the packers would take only the choicest, and the evaporators paid so little for them that it was hardly worth the time it took to pick and haul them.

Hogs have taken another drop, and there seems to be no chance for improvement for awhile. Still deliveries are as large as ever, and it is amazing where all the hogs come from. From two to six carloads are shipped every week, and sometimes more.

All the cheese factories have closed, and all seem to have had a fairly successful year despite the low price of cheese. Butter is very scarce, and those who failed to bargain for their butter early in the season are having some difficulty in securing their supply, as farmers' cows have failed so in their milk since winter set in that they will have but little more than enough for themselves.

Turkeys are very high again, and will probably be higher. Chickens are high also, but not as high as last year. Beef is rather cheap, owing to the fact that a great many cows are being marketed because of the low price of cheese. The above prices, of course, apply to our local market. "UNCLER EM."

#### Quebec Fruit Growers

The Pomological and Fruit Growers' Society of Quebec held a successful convention at Ayer's Cliff last month. Delegates were present from all parts of the province. A creditable fruit exhibit was made. J. M. Fisk, Abbotville, Que., presided. Among those who gave addresses were: R. Brodie, Montreal; W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; H. T. Jones, Mattland, Ont.; and Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Massachusetts.

#### Live Stock Journal Almanac

We are indebted to Messrs. Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge Street, London, E.C., for a copy of the Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1905. It deals comprehensively with the interests of breeders and owners of well bred stock at home and abroad, and forms a valuable record of the progress during the year of the numerous varieties for which Great Britain is famous. About fifty special articles are given, together with numerous illustrations of prize winning animals.



## Farm Implements and Conveniences

### Will Hold Cow's Tail

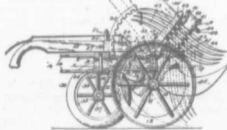
Any man who has ever milked has had more or less trouble with cows that are continually switching their tails. In summer generally the tail is used to brush away flies. Some cows, however, do not stop at the passing of the fly season but continue during the winter. If a man comes within striking distance the tail is in motion. They evidently use it as a sort of a "feeler" to keep a trace of the keeper. However, when a milker is busy, either at such a cow or one adjoining, the tail movement is very annoying, to say the least. A North Dakota farmer has devised this scheme for holding the tail. In describing the plan he says: "This clip consists, as illustrated, of a section of spring wire bent to the shape of a pair of tongs. The arms of the clip are bowed out in semi-circular shape near



their extremities, and the ends are formed into elliptical eyes. A ring encircles the straight portions of the arms, and may be pushed forward to squeeze the arms together. In applying this device the bushy part of the tail is slipped into the clip, which is then pressed firmly against the animal's leg, with the eyes upon opposite sides. The ring is now pushed forward, forcing the spring arms together. The tail is thus tightly held between the leg and the semi-circular portions of the clip, which are roughened to prevent slipping. The semi-circular portions fit over the tendon of the leg near the upper skin joint, and the eye portions sink into the hollow between the tendon and the bone. The device can be very quickly applied or removed, and will effectively prevent the undesirable switching of the animal's tail, thereby saving the milker from much annoyance, and securing cleanliness of the milk."

### Convertible Plow, Cultivator and Harrow

This implement, which is adapted to be used either as a plow, a cultivator or a harrow is provided with front and



rear frames which are adapted to carry the tools used, such as harrow teeth, cultivator points or plows and other tools for operating in the soil.

The implement is provided with the usual plow handles and means for raising and lowering tools employed.

### Manger for Fast Eaters

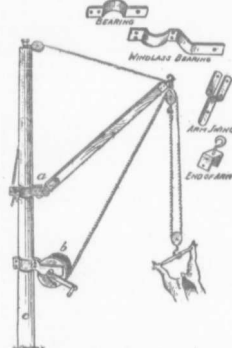
With work horses it is more or less a common habit to eat fast. Often altogether too fast to insure good mastication, thus paving the way for indigestion and colic. There are various ways of compelling a horse to eat its grain slowly. Some men put large pebbles in the grain box, others stick large pegs in the bottom, while still other farmers follow the plan illustrated in a late issue of the Northwest Farmer, from which the accompanying cut is taken.



The general plan of this grain box is quite clear. The rate at which the horse may eat depends entirely upon the size of the hole that admits the grain. This scheme is one of the surest for controlling the fast-eating habit that we know anything about. If the grain boxes are properly made, the plan must work.

### A Windlass for Lifting Hogs

When butchering day comes, to most farmers it means plenty of hard work and much lifting. The illustration, which explains it fully, will lighten this work greatly. Make it so that it will be strong enough and that is all that is necessary. The bearing of the arm of the derrick at *a* is arranged to allow the arm not only to rise up and down, but to revolve round the centre post in a circle. The windlass, *b*, can be attached to the post with a stationary



bearing or with one like that used for the arm, so that it also can revolve round the post. The diameter of post, *c*, can be four inches or six inches or whatever is thought strong enough for the work it is intended for. The bearings of the arm and windlass are one and one-half or two inches less in diameter. Any good blacksmith can make them, as well as the other iron fittings needed. The entire cost of the derrick is very small when compared to the work it does. A scalding vat can be set where it will be convenient.—J. G. A.

### Doubly Braced Barn Door

In a recent issue of the Homestead the accompanying plan for bracing a barn door is given by an Indiana farmer who has tried the plan and found it entirely satisfactory. He says:

"I enclose you a sketch of my plan for bracing a barn door. This is an old plan, but I believe it to be one of the best in use. Thousands of sagging barn doors all over the country indicate that some such simple device as the one shown in the illustration is needed. Most barn doors are constructed with three cross pieces, and I have indicated the method of putting on braces. It goes without saying that, heavy doors ought to be hung on stout hinges."—Drovers' Journal.



### Good Farm Appliances

Mr. George Barrie, Galt, Ont., has shown great ingenuity in the invention and adoption of many unique labor-saving appliances in farm machinery and buildings. The motive power used for operating his threshing, chopper and grinder is furnished by a 10 horse power gasoline engine, and all machinery is so arranged as to accomplish the maximum of work with the least possible labor. The machines deliver the grain in the bins of the granary; blow the chaff to any part of the barn desired, also handling the chopped straw in the same expeditious manner.

The cultivators and double mould board plows, turnip harvesters, sugar beet weeders, and other implements are all specially adapted by Mr. Barrie himself, who is an excellent mechanic, for the purposes for which they are intended.

Among other useful machinery, which Mr. Barrie has originated is a gravel sifter, which is set above the wagon and prevents any gravel above a certain size being loaded for use on the roads; and the road grader which grades the road and distributes the gravel evenly over the surface. The use of this grader is plainly seen in the excellent condition of the roads in Mr. Barrie's district. In explaining this machine to THE FARMING WORLD, Mr. Barrie said: "In this district we always do our road work first thing in spring, when the road is soft. Last year we finished our roads in the month of March."

There are two silos in the barn, one a round stave silo with a concrete bottom, and the other, plastered on the inside, and finished with a good quality of Portland cement. The latter makes by far the most satisfactory job.

For feeding stock, most of which is dehorned and fed loose, there are some excellent labor-saving contrivances. All the feed reaches the feed room by gravitation, and is there mixed and put into carriers. The carrier which supplies the large, open stable where the cattle run loose, runs on an overhead track, and by its aid, one man can easily feed 28 head of cattle in twelve minutes, taking the feed some 120 feet from the feed room.

### REMEMBER

Jan., '05, on your address label means that your subscription has just expired. Renew it to-day.

## In the Poultry Yard

### Make the Hens Work

Encourage the hens to scratch for a living by spreading straw or chaff on the hen house floor and scattering their food among the litter. Hang up a turnip or cabbage against the wall, so that they will find it necessary to jump up to get a mouthful. Let them out for a run every fine day, when the weather is mild. If they are closely confined in a small, poorly ventilated hen house and overfed, they will be apt to become fat and lazy. Then their days of usefulness are over, as far as the production of eggs is concerned. If you want the hens to lay well, give them good attendance and try to keep them busy. Give them a sheet of grain occasionally and they will enjoy threshing it.—A. R.

### Poultry at the Maritime Winter Fair

The veteran poultryman, Wm. McNeill, of London, Ont., who, with Messrs. Graham, of Guelph, and Elford, of Ottawa, acted as judges, reported that this year's exhibits showed a great improvement over those of last year. The Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, he said, seemed to be the most popular.

A Barred Rock cockerel owned by C. W. Holmes, Amherst, won the special of \$10 for the best bird in the show. This breed all through was an even lot, and the competition consequently close. As a whole class they were really good, and such a collection, said Mr. McNeill, is not often met with at any show. A pen of Barred Rocks won the first prize as utility pen.

The White Wyandottes also were very even, containing a large percentage of A1 birds.

A cock of this breed belonging to Seth Jones, Sussex, stood second in the competition for best bird in the show. This class showed the largest number of birds and quite a number were fit to go to any big show and win. They took second for the utility pen.

The Buff Orpingtons showed a gain in quantity and improvement in quality, particularly in cock and hen, and cockerel pens.

In all the remaining classes there was a marked improvement, but there was nothing specially outstanding.

The utility breeding pens were pronounced by Mr. Graham among the very best he had seen. This was the brightest spot of the whole show.

The turkeys were a good even lot; with one exception they were all of the Bronze Variety.

The geese were not as well grown as usually seen at Ontario shows and the same might be said of the ducks.

### DRESSED POULTRY.

W. R. Graham judged this exhibit, and stated that while the birds had generally been pretty well fattened, the killing and dressing had disfigured a number of them. Some of the best fattened were badly torn and some of them had not been killed right, as there was evidence that the blood had not all gone to the neck.

All the turkeys were the most uniform and best dressed exhibit.

The ducks and geese showed room for improvement in size, fattening and dressine. This was especially true of the geese.

The display made by the Provincial Farm, at Truro, was very fine, and an excellent object lesson of how poultry should be put on the market.

### THE PLUCKING COMPETITION

drew a very large audience. Addresses were given by Mr. F. C. Elford, Ottawa, and Mr. W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ont., explaining the best means of fattening

chickens, and in regard to the market demands. There is today a great unsupplied market for well fattened chickens at from thirteen to fifteen cents per pound dressed with feet and head on, and undrawn. Mr. Graham gave an illustration of killing birds by bleeding in the mouth.

In the plucking competition for boys under fifteen years, there were four entries. Each boy killed and plucked one chicken; the best time was 9½ minutes.

1st prize, Arnold McLellan, Amherst; 2nd prize, John Black, Amherst; 3rd prize, Don Muuro, Amherst; 4th prize, Evan Craig, Amherst.

In the competition for over fifteen years old two contestants each killed and plucked two chickens in 9 minutes and 55 seconds.

1st prize, Willard Wheaton, Amherst; 2nd prize, Chas. Simmonds, Amherst.

### Maritime Poultry Association

This association held its annual meeting at the Winter Fair. The officers elected were:

President, F. V. Hamm, St. John, N.B.; Vice-President for N.B., Seth Jones, Sussex; Vice-President for N.S., J. P. Landry, Truro, N.S.; Vice-President for P.E.I., Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton, P.E.I.

Directors—R. A. Snowball, Chatham; H. R. Lawrence, St. George; Hugh Larder, Halifax; Jas. Steeves, Ellershouse; J. C. Reed, Charlottetown; D. McDonald, Glenfinnan.

### Poultry as Insect Destroyers

There is one valuable advantage of keeping poultry on the farm that is generally overlooked, and that is the vast number of insects destroyed by them.

If every insect caught by a hen were counted and an estimate made of the number of insects eaten by a flock of twenty-five hens, it would show that hens are more useful in that respect than may be supposed.

When busily at work scratching, the hen secures many grubs and worms, while the larvae of insects also assist in providing them with food.

A flock of turkeys will search every nook and corner of a field for insects, and as a turkey can consume a large amount of food it will make away with a vast number of them each day.

The active guinea is ever on the search over the fields for insects. It does not scratch, but every blade of grass is looked over, and it rarely comes up to the barnyard to seek food. Its industry prompts it to secure its own food, and in so doing hundreds of insects are destroyed.

### Rules for Turkey Breeding

"Turkey Bulletin" (No. 200) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture contains the following general rules for selecting stock:

First—Always use as breeders turkey hens over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy and vigorous, and of good medium size. In no instance select the smaller ones. Do not strive to have them unnaturally large.

Second—The male may be a yearling or older. Do not imagine that the large, overgrown males are the best. Strength, health and vigor, with well proportioned, medium size, are the main points of excellence.

Third—Avoid close breeding. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys. Avoid inbreeding. Secure one to run the chance of inbreeding. Secure one in the fall so as to be



## Myers' Royal Spice

Good for little pigs and big hogs— for lambs and sturdy sheep. Nothing like it to keep them fat and well. Used all over the continent by successful farmers.

Write for free literature and testimonials.



MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.  
Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.

assured of his health and vigor prior to the breeding season.

Regarding the kind of hens to select, the following advice is given:

No matter what variety of turkeys may be selected for keeping, they should, above all things, be strong, vigorous, healthy, well matured, but not skin.

Better secure the females from one locality and the males from another to insure their non-relationship rather than run the risk of inbreeding.

In all 'fowls it is well to remember that size is influenced largely by the female and the color and finish by the male.

Securing overlarge males to pair with small, weakly hens is not wise policy. A medium sized male with good, fairly sized females of good constitutional vigor and mature age will do far better than the largest with the smallest females.

### The Biggest Egg Farm

What is said to be the largest egg farm in the world is owned and managed by C. E. L. Hayward at Hancock, N.H. According to the Rural New Yorker, it has at this time over 8,600 hens, kept in 600 small houses, fourteen in each. The hens are never allowed outside their little eight-foot square coops, and are never fed green feed, contrary to the teachings of all other poultry keepers. Each hen gets about a quarter of a pound per day of beef scraps, gluten hominy feed, wheat, etc., with a little salt, ground shells, grit and charcoal, and plenty of clean water. They average two eggs each during the year, for which the high average of 26 cents a dozen is received, or a total of \$217. It costs about \$124 each for feed, so that the profit on each hen is about \$1. The droppings go to fertilize a large orchard and are a source of considerable profit. Only young hens are kept; the second year they are sold and pullets are bought for the next year's egg crop.

### Happy Thought

A welcome New Year's Gift is a subscription to The Farming World for one or two years.

## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### The Farming World Man on the Wing

There are few men who, at the comparatively young age of thirty-one years have accomplished what would entitle them to be classed as an unqualified success in any pursuit or calling. This is particularly true of breeders of live stock, a business requiring much skill, experience and care. Yet this is a claim that can be fairly accorded to the well known and popular James M. Gardhouse, of Rosedale Farm, Weston, York County, Ont. Commencing ten years ago, at the age of twenty-one, he took charge of the old farm where his father, for thirty years before him, had lived and been known as a stockman. He went into the business with ambition and vim, but with all the care and application that might have characterized a much older man, and before long was leading the front and winning prizes at the weight shows among the oldest and most skillful. There is no line of live stock breeding calling more for the experience and knowledge of long

that are large, flat and clean, with the silkiest kind of feather, and ankles with that spring to them that is still too seldom met with in the horses brought over to Canada. His hoof heads are just right and he is a very stylish goer, which, with his large and well turned body makes him a horse that any one would pronounce just the kind that is wanted. In Clydesdales besides, there are two very fine fillies, one of them, Miss Russell, winner of first place in her class at Toronto last year, is a very flashy mare, a get of Lord Russell, while the other is a set of the famous horse Woodend Garty. She was imported by Messrs. Graham Bros. and is now in foal to Cairnbrooke Prince. The champion Shire stallion, Sandboy, slowly but surely developing into a horse of great scale, has just closed a successful season and is in good flesh and health. A recent and valuable addition to the Shires is the good mare Besor, recently imported. She is a get of Calthorpe Casardi and is a big drafty mare with bone of good quality. Lady Luetta, the champion of the Shire mares at the late Industrial, is a colt of Net Gerby and Corswell Guardsman, and is developing into a great, big, drafty mare. The herd of Shorthorn cattle is perhaps Mr. Gardhouse's chief pride and care, and numbers among its members many that are of the very choicest breeding and character. At the head of the herd is a grandly bred Cruickshank Butterfly bull, bred by the late W. S. Marr, of Uppermill. He is sired by Bapton Chief, who was also the sire of the famous Bapton Diamond, who headed Marr's herd with such success. The dam of Chief Ruler was Blvthesome 16th, who was sold at W. D. Platt's sale for \$950, and she is a get of the famous Brawith bull Wanderer, who is well known as the sire of the bull Scottish Champion, sold to W. Duthie for \$1,750 when but seven months old. Missie 153, bought by Hon. W. C. Edwards for \$6,000, Marquis of Zenda and Wanderer's Last.

A fine imported cow is Dalmeny Primula (imp.), bred by Lord Rosebery, sire Principal of Dalmeny (73324), g.s. Spicy Robin. She is a splendid deep, smooth cow and is near calving to Chief Ruler. Dalmeny Maggie (imp.) is a fine two-year-old bred by Lord Rosebery, sire Wanderer's Heir, bred by Marr, closely related to the winning fat steer shown by W. D. Platt at the International, and to Wanderer's Last, heir bull for T. E. Robson, at Ilderton. She is also due to calve to Chief Ruler in February. Aggie Grace 2nd (imp.) is a big, deep, thick-fleshed, red cow, bred by A. Law and got by the great bull Lord James Douglas, the dam of some of the sensational Rosbuds in Scotland. Rodin-E Beauty (imp.) was bred by John Young, sired by the Princess Royal bull Scottish Prince. She is a grand breeder and has a splendid red heifer calf by Chief Ruler that promises to be a show animal. Miss Howie (imp.) is of the favorite Miss Ramsden strain, and has a fine red heifer calf by Chief Ruler. Minnie Rosbud is a grand cow of good typical conformation, sired by the Duchess of Gloster bull, Darnley. Lady Forthton is a cow of good Nonpareil pedigree and a fine breeder. Her last calf was



J. M. GARDHOUSE.

years than the breeding, fitting and showing of sheep, and yet here was Mr. Gardhouse in a short time right in the front rank and winning a full share of the money. He is a breeder of the Leicester, and two years ago was one of the leading winners at the Toronto show. Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, with a few light harness horses as well. Hackneys and trotters are other lines in which Mr. Gardhouse has been equally successful, winning the several championships in the past few years in the Shire classes at Toronto and other shows, and two years ago he did this in the Clydes as well, winning the sweetstakes at the Toronto Spring Stallion Show.

At the present time there is to be seen at the Rosedale Farm a splendid young Clydesdale stallion, a recent importation, got by the good breeding Baron's Pride stallion Ornament, the sire of a number of good ones now in Canada. He is a very breedy and stylish bay, with white face and four white legs, bones

Horse Owners Should Use

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A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.



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**PERSEKES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.**  
Impossible to produce any scur or slough. The safest best filter ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe scurf. Cures all diseases of Strangles in Horses or Cattle.

It is a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Throat, etc. It is **SAFE** and **POSITIVE** and one application of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual relief than any other medicine or any mixture ever made. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Address: **THE LALOR, WILLIAMS COMPANY, Montreal, 616 21 FRONT ST. WENT, TORONTO.**

## Live Stock Auctioneers.

**T. E. ROBSON,**  
Live Stock Auctioneer,  
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**GEO. JACKSON,**  
Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.  
Live Stock a Specialty.



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Third Annual

## Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show

will be held at

**THE REPOSITORY**  
Cor. Sincove and Nelson Sts.,  
TORONTO

Wednesday, Thursday,  
and Friday,

**Feb. 1, 2, 3, 1905**

under the auspices of the  
**CANADIAN HORSE  
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

With Committees from the Clydesdale  
Horse Association of Canada and the  
Canadian Shire Horse Association.  
Entries close Jan. 15, 10.

Prize Lists and further information from

**HENRY WADE,**

Secretary  
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO.

sold to Jas. Yuill for Sir Wm. Van Horne's herd, at Selkirk, Man. Verbenus Bird is a nice two-year roan heifer, and she of the same family that produced the famous Valentine, who was bred on the Rosedale Farm. Belinda is a fine young heifer of pure Nonpareil pedigree, sired by the imp. Jilt bull, Scottish Knight. Another fine yearling is a dark roan Lovely, Lovely's Queen. She is sired by an Indian Chief bull and traces direct to the grand old Cruickshank imp. Lovely 18th. Beauty of Victoria is a low set, thick cow of the Booth family, with two good Scotch top crosses, and she has at the present time at the Rosedale Farm an exceptionally fine, thick, roan bull calf, sired by imp. Scottish Knight. Nursing a beautiful roan heifer calf, is the fine, large, matronly-looking roan cow, Baiditil Girl, and Humber Snowdrop, a half sister to the great Valentine, is proving a wonderfully good breeder, and her two calves to be seen at the farm are a credit to any breeder or breed. The oldest of these, a 13 months' roan bull by imp. Chief Ruler, is a fine, thick, smooth and stylish fellow, that would be a credit to any herd, while the younger, also a roan bull, promises to be equally good. Snowdrop was sired by imp. Guardsman, bred by V. Duthie.

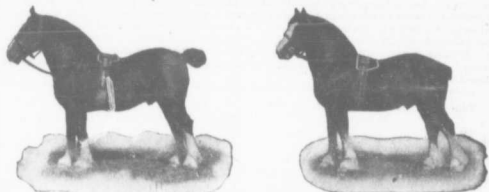
The Orange Blossom cow, Monarch's Lady, sired by the grand breeding bull, Gay Monarch, was a winner as a heifer for the Robbins Bros., of Indiana. She has a nice roan bull calf by Chief Ruler. Mr. Gardhouse has a fine flock of Leicester sheep, but is sold out of his present crop of lambs. Mr. Gardhouse has on his hands a community of interests. Besides his fine Rosedale Farm, he has considerable property in Weston, inclusive of his fine residence and a livery business, and recently received a very flattering expression of the confidence and estimation of his fellow citizens in the offer of nomination for the local Legislature. Owing to pressing business he was obliged to decline this, preferring to spend his time and energy, as his father had done for forty years before him, for the advancement and improvement of live stock.

The County of Huron can boast a fair share of men who are right in the business of improving the live stock of Ontario. Its reputation as a horse breeding district, and as a country where good beef animals came from, is both old and wide. The pure-bred business has had many exponents from the days when the Snells; Mr. Atrill, of Goderich; Hon. J. McMillan of Seaford; Wm. Grainger, of Londesboro; W. T. Biggins, of Clinton; R. Corlie, of Belgrave; D. Milne, of Ethel, and several others began to bring in pedigreed and imported cattle, down to the time when D. D. Wilson, the egg king of Seaford, imported such bulls as Royal Sailor and Prime Minister, many of whose descendants are to be found in the neighborhood today.

It is some forty years since Mr. Biggins, then a young man, began to turn his attention to Shorthorn cattle, and it was in the year 1876 that he purchased Matchless 19th, by Senator, whose dam was bred by Amos Cruickshank and whose sire was the imp. Statesman—2317—(32607). During her lifetime this cow produced some 19 calves, among them Matchless of Kinellar 2nd, who was such a winner for Messrs. Watt, winning silver medal at the Centennial, and a cow that sired 8 feet at shoulder and 8 feet 4 inches at flank. From time to time the herd has been added to, imported cows of approved type and breeding have been eagerly looked for, and imported bulls have stood at the head of this herd, and which has constantly improved with time. Among the imported cows at the present time on the farm are a fine Butter-

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At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:—

Stallions—4 years old and over, 1st and 2nd Prizes	Mares—2 years old and under 2, 2nd Prize
Stallions—3 years old and under 4, 1st and 2nd Prizes	Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught bred, 1st Prize
Stallions—2 years old and under 3, 2nd Prize	Sweepstakes Stallion—Any age
Stallions—1 year old and under 2, 1st Prize	Sweepstakes Mare—Any age
Mares—3 years old and under 4, 1st Prize	On ten head we won five firsts, four 2nds, three grand Champions

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McArthur's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (22).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

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My new importation of Clydesdale Stallions has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best Studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

**WM. COLQUHOUN,**

**MITCHELL, ONT.**

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fly, Donside, a royally bred red cow sired by Sir Arthur, and bred by Campbell. Windsor Belle 15th imp, bred by Lady Cathcart, sire Clan McDonald (75897), dam Windsor Belle 10th, by Royal Pride, is a two-year-old imported heifer of fine beef type. Among the bulls that have stood in this herd may be mentioned Excelsior imp, sire by Perfection (37185). Gen. Booth imp, a Nonpareil bred at Kinellar; Royal Don imp, of the Ythan strain, sweep-stake silver medal bull at Winnipeg, 1894, and the present herd bull, a fine thick, breezy-looking bull, with grand flank and quarters, and strong, thick-fleshed back, dam Fancy 10th, and tracing straight through to Fancy 1st, whose dam was the famous British Lassie (9430). His sire was Pride of the Realm, a famous prize winner in the old land, whose dam was the equally famous prize winner and dam of prize winners, Roan Lady 19th. This bull, which has served his time in the Elmhurst herd, and is four years of age, is now offered for sale by Mr. Diaguin, and a proof of his qualities as a sire of the right kind of goods may be found in the fact that already he is the only animal on the farm that is left to offer, as his crop of calves have already been disposed of.

Mr. R. Corley, of Belgrave, Ont., has to offer some very fine young bulls and heifers. Among them are a good blocky red and white 7 months' bull from his finely bred cow, Luella May, a fine roan 11 months bull calf from a splendid cow, a fine type and good milker, Violanta, and a fine 11 months red and white calf from Edith Wallace. These are all sired by his stock bull, Strathalan Victor—37582. Among the heifers are a fine roan 10 months calf from Violetta, another equally good one from Maid Wallace, who was sired by Wallace imp., and a few others equally well bred. Mr. Corley has also a few of his crop of Lincoln sheep yet for sale.

Mr. D. H. Milne, of the Maitland Bank Stock Farm, of Ethel, Ont., is known as a breeder of Scotch cattle for the past twenty years. At his home on the banks of the Maitland he has gathered together a herd of exceptionally finely bred Shorthorns, many imported cows and all bred close to imported stock, from imported bulls, carefully selected, and his young stock are all typical beefmakers. He has had at the head of his herd in late years Red Knight imp., Red Duke imp., and Red Rover imp. As the name implies, these animals have all been red and the major part of the herd is of that desirable color. Among the cows may be mentioned imp. Bertha, bred by J. & A. Milne, Scotland. She is by Count Simshing (74604). There are a number of Glarets, Campbell Rosebuds and Campbell Bessies, Stamfords, Duches, and many other popular strains in the herd. His present herd Scotland's Fame, is a smooth, stylish, even bull of good type and conformation, being deep and thick, nicely coated and trim. That he is a successful stock getter needs only a visit to Maitland Bank Farm to see, as his stock speak for themselves. A very fine calf is a nine months white bull of Campbell Rosebud breeding and sired by Scotland's Fame. He is an exceptionally fine individual, being very thick and of true, even lines. A good strong twelve months red bull, dam Maid of Veronica, sire Red Duke, is fit for service and would make a fine herd bull for any farm. A fine cow of Duchess of Gloster breeding has an excellent bull calf, by World's Fair King. Another good one by Red Duke imp. is from a dam of Matchless strain. Rose of Huron is also the dam of a good strong, and stylish red bull about fourteen months

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To the Carnefac Stock Food Co.,  
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Gentlemen:—

This is to certify that I can highly recommend Carnefac Stock Food to any feeder and breeder who wishes to keep his animals in perfect health, and tone of system. I have fed it to my horses, cattle and hogs with equal success. One purebred Shorthorn heifer, born Feb. 3rd, this year, weighed on Sept. 26th 870 lbs. My Clyde Stallion colt weighed at 16 months 1,350 lbs. I attribute this to the use of Carnefac Stock Food. I have used several other makes, but none compare with Carnefac.

I am, yours truly,

(Signed) NATHANIEL THOMPSON,

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Choice young stock, imported and

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STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin,  
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of age. Among the younger ones is a six months' roan, very thick and sappy of Campbell Rosebud strain, and sired by Scotland's Fame imp. His dam is a very fine cow of Rosebud strain, being sired by Standard Bearer, a Wait-bred Crimson Flower bull. One of the finest bulls in the crop is a thick, sappy roan of Duchess of Gloster breeding, and sired by Scotland's Fame. Another good red one is by Golden Conqueror imp. A good Lady Fanny cow on the farm is a sister to the Earl of Moray, the sire of Nonnie. A fine cow in the herd, now three years of age, is the roan cow Modesty, sired by Red Rover (28720), dam Heatherbloom, by Lord Viscount, and he by Indian Chief. Maid of Veronica is a set of good Clementine, by Scottish Chief, and has this year a big red heifer calf by Scotland's Fame. Bessie Lee is a Campbell Bessie, g.d. imp. Bessie Lass, Imported Countess is a fine Claret cow and the dam of a good big, strong calf by Golden Conqueror imp. To recount the breeding and individuality of the entire herd would require a space larger than we have at present at our disposal. Mr. Milne has for years endeavored to obtain the best at his command and can show the visitor to his farm the kind of stock that will interest him and he will not be disappointed with his stay at the Maitland Bank Stock Farm.

### Bowhill Stock Farm

**SHORTHORNS**—English Lady, Elvira and Dutchess strains.  
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Choice young bulls and heifers of finest Scotch breeding, herd headed by imp. Scotland's Fame. Young stock from imported sire and dams, and choicest breeding. My stock and prices will interest you. Write to call on

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### ELMHURST STOCK FARM

Have only at present to offer my stock bull Fancy's Pride imp. 17830 —3027—. He is four years of age in April, a grand, thick, massive bull whose qualities as a herd bull have been proved in my herd. He is sired by the famous prize winner, Pride of the Leathin (5285), and his dam was Fancy 1210, who traces straight to Huchan Lassie 0430. Pedigree and particulars furnished on application. W. J. HOSKINS, Prop., Clinton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R., Huron Co., Ont.

HOLLYMOUNT FARM, Mitchell, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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AMOS SMITH, Huron Co., Trowbridge P.O., Listowel Station.

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Young stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

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For Sale 3 YOUNG BULLS of various ages, sired by some of best (imp.) bulls in country, and out of good Scotch dams. Also several YOUNG HEIFERS bred to (imp.) Old Lanometer.

Several young Yorkshires of good breeding.

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Prize-winning pure-bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on

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

You must not imagine that because we sold some Shorthorns at Hamilton recently we have no more to offer.

BECAUSE we have quite a number yet, both male and female, and

**GOOD ONES TOO.**

Write us if you are in the market (it only costs 2 cents), and we will frankly tell you whether we have what you want.

John Clancy,  
Manager.

H. GARGILL & SON,  
Gargill, Ont.

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### Buys More Ayrshires

Mr. J. G. Clark, Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa, has added seven more Ayrshires to his excellent herd. These were purchased at the sale of the Ayrshire herd of Mr. A. McClelland, Hemmingford, Que. They include Bracie of Hemmingford and her two daughters, one a three-year-old and the other a yearling, both first prize winners at the Huntingdon County Exhibition; a three-year-old female, daughter of the first prize cow at the same fair; a daughter and two granddaughters of the famous old cow Isabella, conceded in her day to be the best Ayrshire cow in Huntingdon County. All are in calf by Isaiah Matchless, son of Nellie Osborne, the cow that won first place at the Chicago Exposition in 1903.

### A Correction

The secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, has called our attention to an error on page 6 of the prize list of the Third Annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, where it is stated that horses are required to be in the buildings not later than January 24th, which should be January 31st, the day before the show. The prize list had been "set up" by the printers giving the original dates of the week before, and in correcting the proofs the change in this case was overlooked.

### No February Shorthorn Sale

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., has asked us to announce that there have not been sufficient good Shorthorns offered to warrant him in holding a sale at Hamilton during February.

### Holstein-Friesian Meeting

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein Friesian Association will be held in Toronto on Feb. 1st, 1905. The meeting has been postponed owing to the provincial election on January 23th.

### T. H. Hassard's Sale

One of the most enterprising horse-men in Canada is Mr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont. He is always to the front in point of quality and his Clydesdales and Hackneys are among the very best. Since September first, business with him has been brisk. The following are among the sales made:

To Mr. Wm. Cathcart, of Yellow Grass, Assa., N.W.T., four valuable stallions, "Prize Donnar," 5 years old, a grand big, thick horse, up to a large size, sired by the Glasgow premium horse, "Good Gift." Brown Baron, 5 years old, also one of the right kind, and sired by the far-famed champion, "Baron's Pride." Max, 6 years old, a grand thick useful horse, and sired by the noted breeding horse, "Prince Sturdy." Gay Boy, 2 years old, sired by the good breeding horse, Prince Edward, a grand specimen of the breed, also the same gentleman twenty high classed fillies, all sired by the most prominent breeding stallions in Scotland.

To Mr. R. Grandy, Springville, Ont., of the firm of Dundas & Grandy, the good aged stallion, Hapsdome Prince, whose reputation is well known to any person familiar with choice Clydesdale breeding, being sired also by Prince of Wales 673. He has won some of the most prominent premiums in Scotland.

To Mr. Alex. Cameron, Oshawa, Ont., the grand breeding and show stallion, Mount Royal, one of the best that ever crossed the Atlantic. He has won more big prizes, and without doubt has held the most valuable premiums. He is also the sire of the dam Royal Baron, Graham Bros.' first prize horse at Toronto and Ottawa the fall of 1904. Mr. Cameron certainly knows the right kind.



### "NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped; Napoleon of Auchincbrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 75 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McALLUM, Danville, Que.

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For Sale—Special offering this month of boars of both breeds fit for service.

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Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to W. E. STEWART, Lucanville, P.O., Ont.

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Clydesdales, some stallions and fillies, imported and home bred. A few young purebred Berkshire Pigs will be offered for \$2.00 per head, f.o.b. Unionville Address: A. G. GOENLICH, Unionville P.O. and Sta., Midland R.

### Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming show at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER,

Near Orangeville, Ont. The Maples F. O.

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

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Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale. Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shearling and ram lambs, imported. Manganese Prices Moderate. G. A. BRIDGES, Bethesda, Ont., Stoneville Sta.

To a company of the most prominent farmers in the County of Grey, the noble big 5 year old stallion, Royal Itenary, sired by Mains of Aris. He will no doubt benefit the breeders of the district of which he is now owned.

To Mr. James Chambers, of the township of Otonabee, near Peterboro, the grand two-year-old stallion, "Champion Tom," who will undoubtedly hold up the reputation of his noble sire, Prince Thomas. This colt has been pronounced by some of the most expert judges to be one of the best 2-year-olds that ever crossed the Atlantic.

To Mr. Alex. Thomson, of Welling-

ton County, near Hillsburg, Ont., the grand big thick 6-year-old stallion, Marmaduke, half brother to the champion stallion McQueen. Mr. Thomson is to be complimented in making such a fine selection, as Marmaduke has been pronounced by expert judges to be the best stallion in Wellington County.

To a company of farmers in Hastings County, a grand 4-year-old stallion, Game Cock, sired by Silverwood. He is a low, thick-set colt, of grand individual quality—and choice action, with the best of feet, and should prove a good venture for his new owners.

To a company of farmers in Hastings County, a grand big, rangy 3-year-old, Hazelnub, sired by Royal Patriot. This colt promises to be one of the right kind, having size, quality and action second to no man's horse. With proper care no doubt he will be heard of in the near future.

To R. T. McGillivray, of Meaford, Ont., the 3-year-old stallion, Young C. C. Thomas, sired by Sir Thomas, the sire of the champion breeding horse, Prince Thomas.

Mr. Hassard has in his stables at the present time thirteen Clydesdale stallions possessing superior breeding and choice individuality, and also four imported Hackney stallions, including Maxim, the first prize 3-year-old stallion at Ottawa, where he defeated the first prize 3-year-old Hackney at Toronto, for intending purchasers to select from. He is always pleased to answer correspondence and to send view cards. Long distance phone in connection.

### To Breed Coach Horses

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of the Colorado Experiment Station, who, by the way, is a Canadian and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, will visit Europe next summer as an agent of the United States Government to purchase coach mares for a breeding establishment to be founded in the United States for the development of the American trotting-bred coach horse.

### To Breed Hampshires

Freeborn Brothers, Denfield, Ont., have purchased the breeding flock of Hampshire sheep of John Milton, of Fort Logan, California. This purchase is the sequel to a six months' stay of Mr. Andrew Freeborn at Fort Logan, where he got well acquainted with his fine flock of Hampshires. The brothers are energetic and pushing and we look for a successful career in their new venture.

### New Veterinary Surgeons

At the Christmas examinations of the Ontario Veterinary College, held Dec. 22, 1904, the following gentlemen were awarded diplomas: T. B. Harries, Red Willow, Alberta, N.W.T.; H. B. F. Jervis Bures, Suffolk, Eng.; Harry J. Lundy, Emo, Rainy River, Ont.; William McEwan, Winton, Ont.; Frederick W. Otterwell, Feverisham, Ont.; A. L. Trusler, Forest, Ont.; E. Arthur Watson, Maple Creek, N.W.T.; Simon West, Madoc, Ont.; Frank A. Wahls, Lexington, Ky.; Floyd E. Woolley, Lapeer, Mich.

Primary examinations: Edward Bailey, Exbridge, Ont., passed in anatomy and materia medica.

## DENTONIA PARK FARM

COLEMAN P.O., ONT.

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

### JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

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2nd. How many head of cattle have you?

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Dear Sir: I enclose \$15 for the "International Stock Food" I received some time ago on trial, and is gave me very satisfactory results on feeding it to stock. If fatness stock quickly.  
Yours truly, NOAH MILLER

**International Stock Food.**

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD is a scientific medicinal preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, larks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration, for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. The cost is not much, and we positively guarantee that it will **SAVE YOU MONEY** over your ordinary way of feeding and more than your original outlay.

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Choose your stock of good quality and best strains. Pairs not akin. Prices right.

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**MONKLAND HERD**  
**YORKSHIRES**

Good Quality. Easy feeders  
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**FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.**  
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Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle  
...Cheviot Sheep...

Now for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 3 yrs. old, Red Polled Bulls, one 3 yrs., one 14 mos., and one 7 mos. old, also few females. Cheviot Sheep to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.  
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**OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES**

Years of careful breeding have made the Oak Lodge Yorkshires the Standard of Quality for **IDEAL BACON HOGS.**

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 3 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.  
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**CHAMPION BERSKIRE HERD OF CANADA.** Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM,** Box 1032, Toronto.

**SIX** imported young bulls ready for service. Six Canadian-bred bulls, the get of the silver plate bull Bapton Chancellor. Also a number of imported Yorkshire boars and sows of the best strains, ready for breeding. Write,  
**H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**

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Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

**Sensational Shorthorn Sale**

Argentina newspapers just to hand this morning give full reports of the great sale of Shorthorns belonging to Baile Taylor, of Pivilive Chiki, Argentina. From these reports, we learn that the Balnakyle-bred bull, March On, which won the MacLennan Cup at the Birkenhead Show, and stood second to the King's champion bull, Ronald, at the Highland Show, was sold for \$1,000 dollars (equal to £2,700). March On was purchased by the Baile from the Duke of Buccleuch last spring. The Dunhalloch-bred Royal Star bull Pat, which won first at the Royal Northern Show, established a record in the Argentine by realizing \$7,000 dollars (equal to £2,229). The Gordon Castle-bred bull, Vice Consul, which won first in the two-year-old class at Aberdeen, and stood second to Mr. Matthew Marshall's Roan Conqueror at the Highland, realized £500. Numerous other bulls sold at from £200 to £500. According to the Argentine papers, this was the most sensational sale ever held in the Argentine. The sale yard of Messrs. Bullrich & Co. was crowded all day, and estancia owners were there in hundreds from thousands of miles distant. Baile Taylor now holds the record for the highest priced bull, the highest priced heifer, and the highest priced ram, ever sold in the Argentine.—*North British Agriculturist.*

**Jerseys in the St. Louis Test**

Though all the details of the dairy test at St. Louis have not been worked out yet, some figures are to hand of a reliable character.

In Test "A"—Jerseys and individual cows entered for demonstrating the economic production of butter-fat and butter—the Jersey herd is far in the lead, with the Holsteins second. As there were twenty-five Jersey and but fifteen Holsteins entered in this test, it is necessary, for comparison, to take the average net profit per cow. The Jersey herd yielded during the one hundred and twenty days 124,524 lbs. milk, containing 5,810.69 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6,844.99 lbs. butter, which, valued at 25c. per pound, amounts to \$1,711.25. The feed consumed cost \$722.40, leaving a net profit to the credit of the Jersey herd of \$988.85, or a profit of \$39.55 per cow for the 120 days.

The net profit of the Holstein herd is \$438, or \$29 per cow. Thus the Jerseys have surpassed the Holsteins as profitable butter-makers by \$10 per head.—*R. M. Gow.*

**British Columbia as a Market for Stock**

An unusually observant Territorial stockman, who attended the recent Victoria and New Westminster fairs, writes Mr. F. W. Lawson, Live Stock Commissioner, that he found the stock exhibited by local breeders of a much better class than he anticipated. This applies particularly to sheep. The Shorthorn rams owned and used by the Island Flockmasters' Association are of very superior individuality. Conversation with a large number of farmers confirmed the belief that the Territories may with confidence look forward to an excellent market for first class pure-bred live stock in British Columbia.

The type of Shorthorn now being developed by some in the Territories is not likely to prove a favorite in the coast province, except at interior points. The tendency in some sections of the North-West is entirely towards beef, while the coast farmers who are more and more going into dairying, attach greater importance to the milking qualities of their cattle.



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**ELMDALE STOCK FARM**  
Getwold Sheep, Berkshire Swine  
Close to or direct from imported stock. Good young stock of both sexes to select from.  
Prices reasonable. Write or call.  
J. SLATER, Buttonville P.O., Unionville St., Hilldale, Thornhill, Metropolitan Ry., Markham Tp., Ont.

## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

General wholesale trade has ruled quiet, and will likely continue so till the middle of the month. There has been a splendid holiday trade in the retail stores, and there has been larger buying of the regular export goods. Money keeps plentiful and discounts steady at quotations.

#### WHEAT

The wheat situation shows comparatively little change since last writing. There has been some little excitement in the speculative market, but no material change in the regular trade has resulted. For the past few weeks there have been large supplies at European points and until receipts there begin to show some falling off, prices on this side the Atlantic need not be looked for. Of course, damaging crop reports might cause the market to advance quickly at any moment, but this would have in it so much of the speculative, and could hardly be regarded as permanent. Local trade at the moment is dull. However, prices rule firm for Manitoba and there is a little more enquiry for Ontario wheat, though quotations rule about the same, at 97c. to 98c. for red and white, 92c. to 93c. for spring and 88c. to 87c. for goose.

#### COARSE GRAINS

The feature in coarse grains is the continued firm market for oats. This is accounted for on the fact that the Maritime Provinces have been compelled to buy largely of Ontario oats. Supplies have been accumulating at Montreal but prices rule steady. Here quotations are firm at 22c. to 23½c. as to quality, and point of shipment. Peas and barley are quiet at quotations. There has been considerably more activity in corn, with a larger demand from foreign sources for American. Prices, however, have advanced but little.

#### HAY AND STRAW

There has been large buying of hay for Nova Scotia during the past few weeks, as dealers there have been anxious to get all they could before January 1st, as after that freight rebates on hay over the Intercolonial will be cancelled. This has advanced prices a little at Montreal, especially for first quality. The market here has been a little easier owing to larger offerings, and \$6.50 for mixed or clover in car lots on track here.

Straw continues scarce.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

There is a firmer tone to the potato market, especially for choice stocks. Montreal prices for fat lots rule at 65c. per bag. Ontario stock sells here at 65c. to 70c. and eastern at 75c. to 80c. on track Toronto.

The bean market has ruled on the quiet side, with business of a jobbing kind. Prices hold steady at quotations.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules very firm, for both fresh and cold storage stock. Selected fresh have sold at Montreal at 24c. and cold storage at 19c. to 20c. in a jobbing way. Very few if any new laid are coming forward. Here prices rule at 20c. to 21c. for fresh and 20c. for lined. No new laid are coming forward. On Toronto farmers' market new laid eggs are worth 35c. to 40c. a dozen.

There has been a good holiday demand for poultry, and prices have ruled high, especially for turkeys. Quotations here this week are 11c. to 14c. for turkeys, 10c. to 11c. for ducks, 9c. to 10c. for geese, and 9½c. to 9c. per lb. for chickens.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market rules firm, and holders are not selling, seeming to have confidence in a better market later on. During the holiday season business has been a little quiet, but it is expected things will be more lively early in the new year. Montreal quotations rule steady at 10½c. to 10¼c.

The butter market rules firm, but not active. The export demand is expected to improve after the holiday season. A good local demand prevails and values for choice quality of creamery, which seems hard to get, are firm. Montreal quotations for finest fresh creamery rule at about 21½c., with inferior stock ranging down to 20c. Dairy butter is scarce there. Prices here are steady at 22c. to 23c. for creamery prints and 19c. to 20c. for tubs. Choice dairy in tubs is quoted at 16c. to 17c., and in pound rolls at 17c. to 18c.

#### LIVE STOCK

Generally speaking the live stock markets are dull, a condition that usually prevails after the holiday rush is over. At Chicago receipts have been light, owing to the storms in the west. Prices for good quality hold steady, with poorer grades running lower. Receipts have ruled light at both city and Junction cattle markets this week, and trade has been quiet at steady prices. Had there been the light run prices would have been lower. Choice export cattle are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.00, good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and cows at \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. Good to choice butchers' are worth \$4 to \$4.50, fair to good \$3.50 to \$4 mixed lots \$3 to \$3.50, and undergrades \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Trade in stockers and feeders is very quiet. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$3.40 per cwt. Milch cows range in price at from \$30 to \$60 each. Calves are easier at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt. or \$2 to \$10 each.

The market for sheep and lambs is very firm in tone. Owing to the light run everything was quickly picked up. Export sheep are quoted at \$3 to \$4.50 per cwt. culls at \$2 to \$3.50, and lambs at \$2.25 to \$6.00 per cwt.

The market for hogs remains unchanged at \$4.75 per cwt. for selects and \$4.50 for lights and fats. It is expected that prices will not advance much till well on in the new year. Owing to heavy imports of Danish, Canadian bacon declined last week in England. It is hoped however that the present reasonable values will stimulate demand.

#### Growing Sugar Beets Profitable

During the past ten days Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth, Agriculturist for the Ontario Sugar Co., Berlin, and Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Scarborough Township, York County, have been conducting a number of meetings in Waterloo County, in the interest of beet growers. These meetings have been well attended, and show that the interest in beet growing is just as keen as ever.

Dr. Shuttleworth in reporting upon the work of the past year stated that not less than 3,500 measured acres were grown for the Berlin factory by 2,517 farmers distributed over eighteen different counties. Waterloo County produced for the factory a magnificent crop of about 15,000 tons, while the outside acreage distributed over seventeen counties was grown adjacent to and shipped from about 133 stations, from points reaching out from Waterloo in all directions approximately one hundred miles. The campaign just closed has been successful. Something over seven million pounds of granulated sugar has been produced, all of which has been marketed as rapidly as manufactured.

Mr. Rennie gave an interesting account of the growing of sugar beets during the past two years by a number of farmers in Scarborough Township. This year there have been no less than thirty carloads shipped from Avincourt, in the past two years by a number of

#### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	31	30	29	27	24
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 98	\$ 100	\$ 99	\$ 98	\$ 94½
Oats, per bushel.....	33½	39½	45	44	31
Barley, per bushel.....	45	45	52	53	38
Peas, per bushel.....	69	69	76	76	...
Corn, per bushel.....	43	57	57	60	49
Flour, per barrel.....	4 35	5 40	5 70	5 75	5 00
Short, per ton.....	17 00	18 00	21 50	22 00	18 00
Bran, per ton.....	19 00	20 00	22 00	23 00	18 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	70	65	30bu	30bu	1 00
Beans, per bushel.....	1 45	1 40	1 60	1 70	1 50
Hay, per ton.....	7 50	10 00	13 80	13 50	8 00
Straw, per ton.....	6 50	6 00	9 00	9 50	...
Eggs, per dozen.....	24	27	25	25	26½
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	9	11	12	12	11½
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	10	12	12	12	11½
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	14	16½	19	16	18
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	10	10	15	15	12
Apples, per barrel.....	2 50	3 00	3 00	2 50	4 00
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	11½	10½	10½	10½	11
Butter, creamery, per pound	23	21½	25	27	27
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	18	17	19	18	18
Cattle, per cwt.....	5 00	4 50	4 75	4 75	3 00
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 50	4 50	5 50	5 50	5 00
Hogs, per cwt.....	4 75	3 25	5 50	5 50	5 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 50	5 25	4 50	4 50	...

York County, a distance of eighty miles from the factory. Some of these farmers have a considerable distance to haul their beets to the station, and the freight they have to pay is eighty cents per ton. The following figures, based upon the actual results of the growers in Scarborough, assuming an average of fifteen tons per acre, show something of the profit there is in the business. Excepting freight and seed, they are chiefly items for work, etc., really earned by the grower and are based upon an allowance of \$3.00 per day for team and \$1.50 per day for help:

Rent of land per acre	.....	\$ 4.00
Manure	.....	7.00
Fall plowing (twice)	.....	3.00
Spring cultivation for seeding	.....	1.25
Sowing	.....	1.40
Thinning and hoeing (first and second times)	.....	7.50
Scuffling four or five times	.....	2.00
Pulling	.....	1.50
Topping	.....	1.00
Teaming a distance of three miles to station	.....	7.50
Freight on 15 tons at 80c. per ton	.....	12.00
Additional freight on 6% tare	.....	.90
18 pounds seed at 10c. per pound	.....	1.80

Total cost per acre of 15 tons ..... \$66.85  
Taking the average per cent. of sugar for 1904, 15.5, these 15 tons would realize at the factory \$5.10 per ton, or a total of \$76.50, leaving a profit of \$19.65. The commercial value of the pulp, \$3.75, which should be justly added to the above, would increase this profit to \$23.40 per acre.

Mr. Rennie compared this with the profits to be derived from growing oats, barley, turnips, etc., and showed that growing beets was much more profitable.

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#### Books and Bulletins

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EXPORT APPLE TRADE, NOTES ON.—No. 19. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

EXPORT TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS.—No. 18. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A MODEL FARM.—Reprint from year book, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

PEACH DISEASES.—Bulletin 148. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.—Bulletin 146. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

APPLE TREE TENT-CATERPIL-LAR.—Bulletin 130, Department of Agriculture, Penn.

COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS.—Bulletin 123. Department of Agriculture, Penn.

REPORT OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.—Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

KEEPING MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS.—Bulletin 94. Experiment Station, College, Park, Md.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN PENNSYLVANIA, Dept. of Agriculture.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Madison, Wisconsin.

WESTERN SAND CHERRY.—Bulletin 87. Experiment Station, Brookings, S.D.

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#### DAIRY TEST, PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1904

	Lbs. Milk	Per cent Fat	Lbs. Solid not Fat	Points for Days in Milk	Total Points
<b>Shorthorn Cows, 36 months and over—</b>					
Kentucky Queen—James Brown, Norval	100.0	4.05	4.03	9.98	120.92
Canadian Queen—J. W. Armstrong, Speedside	89.13	4.7	4.22	8.37	119.78
Bonnie Doon—L. D. Currie, Hillsburg	93.3	3.7	3.84	9.65	115.49
Beauty of Woodside—H. J. Davis, Woodstock	99.4	3.25	3.22	8.91	4 100.04
<b>Shorthorn Heifers, under 36 months—</b>					
Miss Canada—Jas. Brown, Norval	65.7	3.6	2.35	5.72	8 70.68
<b>Holstein Cows, 36 months and over—</b>					
Ianthe, Jewel of Mechlidge—Jas. Rettie, Norwich	118.15	3.95	4.69	11.60	140.2
Queen de Kol 3rd—Jas. Rettie, Norwich	105.8	4.65	4.99	9.87	137.48
Queen Victoria Mercedes—G. W. Rice, Tilsonburg	149.2	3.35	3.42	10.1	135.35
Adelaide Brooks, de Kol—G. W. Rice, Tilsonburg	122.1	3.45	3.41	11.60	132.20
Clarice—W. S. Schell, Woodstock	114.12	3.4	3.90	11.10	122.40
Maud de Kent—P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre	120.12	3.15	3.80	11.24	120.96
Abbe Mercena—O. A. C., Guelph	89.9	3.95	3.53	8.33	103.92
<b>Holstein Heifers, under 36 months</b>					
Marcena Schung—Jas. Rettie, Norwich	101.5	3.45	3.49	9.17	7 106.58
Belle Dewdrop—G. W. Rice, Tilsonburg	100.6	3.4	3.41	9.03	1 6 106.80
Buffalo Girl Posh—P. E. Ede, Oxford Centre	98.9	2.9	2.59	8.14	84.36
<b>Jersey Cows, 36 months and over—</b>					
Florence of Norval—S. J. Lyons, Norval	58.4	4.35	3.53	5.69	5 7 79.06
Bashful Daisy—S. J. Lyons, Norval	45.0	5.2	3.28	4.63	8 8 74.92
<b>Jersey Heifers, under 36 months</b>					
Anna Dobbins—O. A. C., Guelph	32.10	4.8	7.56	3.20	8 4 52.40
Kalopathakes—O. A. C., Guelph	24.1	4.7	3.03	2.31	8 3 36.14
<b>Grade Cows, 36 months and over—</b>					
Pearl—P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre	127.14	3.65	4.66	11.86	140.64
Violet—H. McDougall, Guelph	107.2	3.9	4.47	10.37	124.88
Molly—O. A. C., Guelph	71.6	3.9	2.78	6.63	9 3 91.45
<b>Grade Heifers, under 36 months—</b>					
Rena—O. A. C., Guelph	26.6	5.6	1.47	2.74	10. 50.36
Lucy 2nd—O. A. C., Guelph	43.9	2.85	1.24	3.75	10. 49.80

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**SAN JOSE SCALE**—Experiments in 1904. Bulletin 146. Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

**FERTILIZERS**—Report of the Connecticut Experiment Station for 1904.

**FORESTRY FOR FARMERS**—No. 1 Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

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**HOME-MIXED FERTILIZERS**—Bulletin 107. Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.

**THE FARM SEPARATOR**—Its relation to the creamery and creamery patron. Bulletin 59. Bureau of Animal Industry, N.S., Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

**CHESTNUT CULTURE**—Bulletin 123. Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania.

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**SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION**—Report of first annual meeting. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**VARIETY TESTS OF WHEAT**—Bulletin 67. State College, Pennsylvania.

**FERTILIZERS**—Bulletin 176. Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N.J.

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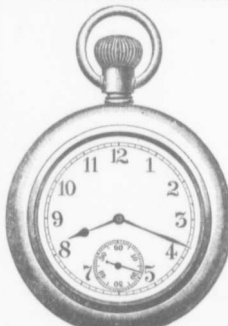
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