

Toronto, September 15, 1903

\$1.00 a year in advance

The Farming World



AND CANADIAN FARM & HOME

Office of Publication:

90 Wellington St. West

TORONTO

Phone Main 2530

GRAND DISPERSION SALE OF

Scotch-bred Shorthorns and Clydesdale Horses

AT DRILL HALL, WHITBY, ONT.

—ON—

Wednesday,
Oct. 14, 1903

80 Head
High-class
Shorthorns



—ON—

Thursday,
Oct. 15, 1903

17 Head
Clydesdale
Stallions,
Mares,
Fillies

This sale affords an opportunity to secure animals of the choicest breeding, some being imported from Scotland at great expense. The entire herd and stud will be sold without reserve. Catalogues on application to John Bright, Myrtle, Ont. Luncheon provided at hotel at 11 o'clock, sale to commence at 12. Auctioneers—L. Fairbanks, Whitby; Geo. Jackson, Port Perry; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton.

Send for a ...

SAFETY FRUIT PICKER

Price, complete, \$1.50

It will pick all large fruits quickly without bruising and without climbing tree—unexcelled for picking "Exhibition" fruits.
Agents wanted.

Safety Fruit Picker Co.
18 John Street, Hamilton, Ont.



HEY, THERE! JUNK MAN!

I want to know how much you will give me for one of those separators that claim to be "just as good" as the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

I put in one of them last year because the agent claimed it was "just as good" as a DE LAVAL machine and was \$10. cheaper. I have looked about and gotten some separator experience since then and I find now that I could have bought a DE LAVAL machine of greater actual capacity for less money in the first place, while I have lost money every day through the imperfect skimming of this machine, aside from hard running and trouble of all kinds from infernally poor construction.

I am going to have a DE LAVAL machine now if I have to "junk" this old one for scrap-iron. I know it will save its cost the first year of use and should be good for twenty years. I find all well-informed dairy farmers are using DE LAVAL machines and that there are over 400,000 of them.

A De Laval catalogue may save this experience.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 YORK STREET.
TORONTO.

MONTREAL
WINNIPEG
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
PHILADELPHIA
POHOULIESTE



The WINDMILL that beat the World

WE show an engraving of our "Imperial" Windmill outfit exactly where it stood and defeated the windmill world. There were 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers in the trial which extended for two months, and was the most thorough and severe which ever took place.

Trial held by Royal Agricultural Society in England.

We feel proud of our Canadian production. Don't you?

Made by **Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited**
BRANTFORD, CANADA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A New Standard for Pairs.....	625
Farmers' Handy Book.....	625
Want Dominion Road Division.....	625
System in Horse Breeding.....	625
Manitoba and the West.....	626
London, Ottawa and Halifax.....	626
Studied by Thousands.....	626
The Dominion Exhibition.....	627
The Season in England.....	637
Yellow vs. White Fleshed Fowl.....	638
In and About Quebec.....	638
The Careless Farmer.....	638
The Farmers' Association.....	638
Horse Breeding in Belgium.....	639
Losses in Manure.....	639
Utilizing Cement.....	640
Sheep in New Zealand.....	640
Preparing the Hot Bed Soil.....	640
Asparagus.....	640
Ravages of Lightning.....	640
"Highland" Show at Dumfries.....	641
The Dairy Cow Record.....	642
Don't Ship Green Cheese.....	642
Milk and Butter Standards.....	642
Eastern View of Western Stock.....	643
American Veterinary Association.....	643

SUGAR BEET WORLD.

Wiarton.....	644
The German Crop.....	644
Future European Sugar Product'n.....	644
Acid Land for Beets.....	644
A Canadian Sugar Beet Story.....	644
Nature About the Farm.....	645
France Wants Canadian Apples.....	646
Chess in Wheat.....	646

THE HOME WORLD.

Nature's Country Band.....	647
The Farm Girl.....	647
The Greatest Clock.....	647
Sunday at Home.....	648
Boys and Girls.....	649
Health in the Home.....	650
In the Sewing Room.....	651
In the Kitchen.....	652

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Profits of Poultry Stations.....	653
Killing Market Chickens.....	653
Selling Eggs by Weight.....	653
The Chicken Mite.....	653
Prince Edward Island.....	653
Finance on the Farm.....	654

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Cow Gives Bad Milk.....	659
Sick Horse.....	659
Sick Poultry.....	659

ABOUT RURAL LAW.

Duties and Rights of Executors.....	659
Horses Killed.....	660
Sold Lame Horse.....	660
Purchased by Catalogue.....	660
Contract to Draw Logs.....	661
The American Buyer.....	661
Pure-bred Stock Sales at the Fair.....	662
F. W. Man on the Wing.....	664
Entry Dates at St. Louis.....	664
Market Review.....	665
Table of Quotations.....	666
Maritime Markets.....	666
Publisher's Desk.....	668
Collie Dogs.....	668

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXII.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1903

No. 16

A New Standard for Fairs

THE Toronto Industrial Fair of 1903 marks a new era in the history of exhibitions in Canada. A standard has been set up that will be hard for future fairs to live up to. While it was a Dominion exhibition and received generous aid from both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, it was in reality Toronto's great annual fair, conducted on a broader and larger scale. It was none the less deserving of outside assistance on that account and well represented in fact as well as in sentiment, what Canada's great resources are capable of producing. Visitors to Toronto last week cannot but have a more intelligent grasp of what the Dominion of Canada really is.

But what of the future? Can the standard which this year's exhibition has set up be maintained? We are inclined to be optimistic on this point, and believe it can. There has been nothing in the conduct of the fair just closed that cannot be repeated and in many instances improved upon. The largely increased receipts this year will enable the management to carry out several improvements in the grounds and equipment that, notwithstanding what has already been done, are urgently needed. With this further improvement will come increased interest and larger patronage for future exhibitions. Whether outside assistance is received or not, the aim of the management should be an annual Dominion Exhibition for Toronto. The city and its citizens will reap a rich reward by so doing, while the country at large will be greatly benefited.

As to further improvement a suggestion or two just here may not be out of place. While the dairymen were agitating for a new building the fruit-growers and florists were content with the somewhat out-of-date and inadequate quarters in which their exhibits had been placed. But now that the dairy and other interests are supplied, the fruit and flower men feel that their needs should be given some consideration by the management. At one of the directors' luncheons it was suggested that a large new building be erected for fruit, flowers, and agricultural products, consisting of a central section with a large dome and four wings or annexes, one for each interest, and a fourth for demonstration and lecture work. We quite approve of some such combination, but would suggest that honey be substituted for agricultural products. It would make a more attractive display

and is more in the same class with fruits and flowers. A properly equipped building with these three departments suitably arranged would make one of the most attractive exhibits on the grounds. A live-stock pavilion, where the judging might be done under cover in case of rain, is also badly needed and we hope to see something of this kind erected in the near future. The stockmen, who have so nobly stood by the Toronto exhibition for many years past, deserve it.

Perhaps we should not close without a reference to the unsavory actions of one or two exhibitors in the horse department. All

Farmers' Handy Book.

Every farmer and stock man in Canada will be interested in our forthcoming "Handy Book." We have at present a staff of editors and special writers busily engaged in its preparation, and the indications are that the book will be one of first importance in its own field.

The Farming World in preparing this volume for its readers is determined that no subject of practical interest to farmers shall be omitted. It will, in every sense, be an up-to-date cyclopaedia of farming and stock raising. The book is new, and is being prepared by us for our own Canadian people.

Further announcement as to its contents, etc., will be made shortly.

Exhibitors should be on the same footing, and should be made to comply with the rules or suffer the consequences. It is not fair to outside exhibitors that city exhibitors in the same class should have the privilege of withdrawing their horses when they saw fit. All the little dodges that some of these exhibitors are up to if not watched would hardly be credited, such as sending in a blank entry, the name of the animal to follow later, as soon as it is known what other exhibitors are going to show. This and kindred practices should be frowned down upon by fair managers and every exhibitor made to live up to the letter of the rules and regulations. It is only by so doing that unscrupulous exhibitors can be kept in check and the straightforward fellow given a fair show.

Want Dominion Road Division

On Sept. 17th and 18th next, a deputation representing the Eastern and Western Good Roads Association, the Union of Canadian Mu-

nicipalities, Canadian Wheelman's Association, and the Ontario Municipal Association, will wait on the Government at Ottawa to ask for the establishment of a good roads division for the Dominion.

The establishment of such a division is well worth the favorable consideration of the Government. While large sums of money are being expended every year to improve the canals and railways of Canada, comparatively little is being done, especially outside of Ontario, to improve the common highways. A Dominion division giving special attention to the work would aid much in carrying out the same kind of work as is now being carried on by the National Good Roads Bureau at Washington.

There is a strong feeling in the country that the Government should take action in this matter. A large number of the leading cities and towns in Canada have passed resolutions asking the Dominion Government to establish such a division. Besides, it meets with the unanimous approval of every organization directly and indirectly interested in the improvement of our highways. The movement has much to commend itself, and we trust it will meet with the favorable consideration of the Government. Nothing that can be done should be left undone in the way of improving the public highways of this country. It is just as necessary for a country's development and progress that there should be good roads as that there should be good railroads and other transportation facilities.

System in Horse Breeding.

Every farmer should read carefully the article elsewhere in this issue on horse-breeding in Belgium. The writer of this article, Baron de l'Epine, is quite high up in official agriculture in Belgium. He was a member of the High Commission on Agriculture of Belgium at two different times and administrator of the Belgium Department of Agriculture at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and is consequently in a position to speak authoritatively in regard to the subject upon which he writes. Through the courtesy of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner we are permitted to publish this article which should do something to stimulate better breeding methods in Canada.

You may receive the Farming World from now till January 1st, 1905, for \$1.00. This offer will only be open for a short while.

Manitoba and the West.

Railway Development—Wheat Shipments—Elevator Charges.

(By Our Western Correspondent.)
 Whatabout the Grand Trunk Pacific? There are as many opinions on this question as on any other important matter concerning the whole nation, but I still adhere to the opinion expressed in a former letter, that the route laid out is too far north, and consequently will not afford the relief to Manitoba expected. So far as the Territories are concerned, it may be said that it will open up new districts rather than relieve congestion or furnish competition in existing settlements. Generally speaking the people of Western Canada seem to feel that, since the Government is building so large a portion of the road, it should take charge of the whole enterprise. Government ownership is a popular idea in the West, so far, at least, as railways are concerned.

The news comes from the coast that the Great Northern is to tap the wheat fields of the Northwest Territories, entering them from the west. Should this information prove reliable, a valuable competing route will be secured as the products will be carried in the opposite direction and shipped through different markets.

Naturally the state and prospects of the crop are the topics that are most discussed at present. The past two weeks have been cold, showery, and windy in most parts of the province. Threshing has commenced in almost all parts, although harvesting is not yet completed. The weather has been such that work at both has been much interrupted. We are now looking for the clear and bright weather that usually comes in the latter half of September and which usually continues until the beginning of winter.

Wheat shipments have already commenced and from fifty to one hundred thousand bushels of wheat are daily received at the elevators. What the crop yield will be is as uncertain as ever. The yield in different localities varies so greatly that any estimate unless based on actual thresher's returns, must be pure guesswork. The average for the Territories is probably better than in Manitoba.

Mr. C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, has supplied the press with the following:

"I think that but few of our own people fully realize the volume of grain that is exported from Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The date relating to the grain inspected in this city during the grain fiscal year ending 30th August, 1903, has been compiled and a reference to it reveals the fact that Winnipeg receipts of wheat for the past year greatly exceed those of Chicago or of

Duluth Superior. Following are the figures.

	Bushels.
Winnipeg, wheat	51,833,000
Duluth-Superior, wheat	42,406,973
Chicago, wheat	37,940,953

"It will now be in order, so far as relates to the grain arrivals at least, to abandon the trite saying that 'Winnipeg will some day be a second Chicago' for Chicago makes a poor showing as compared with this great wheat handling centre."

The writer of the foregoing has forgotten apparently that wheat is only king in the minds of those who deal in wheat and that it will take a great many other industries besides wheat growing to place Winnipeg in the position that Chicago occupies in the world's estimation. The above figures are, however, very interesting as illustrating the increase in wheat production here when compared with its gradual decline in the United States. There can be little doubt in view of these facts that the near future will see a reversal of the present conditions and that Canada's export of wheat will be two hundred millions to the United States' fifty millions instead of, as at present, fifty to their two hundred. The immensity of the quantity of grain mentioned in the above letter is well illustrated by other figures given by Mr. Bell. For instance it made up 53,869 cars, or five train loads of wheat daily, besides oats, barley and flax of which no inconsiderable quantity was shipped.

At a recent meeting of the Grain Exchange a notice was received from C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, that he had been notified by the C.P.R. and C.N.R. that the rates of storage on grain in the terminal elevators at the lake front would be increased and would be as follows: Elevating, including 30 days and insurance against loss by fire, per bushel 3¢. Storage for each succeeding 30 days and insurance against loss by fire per bushel 1¢. No charge for cleaning and blowing.

For a long time past the Grain Exchange has been representing to the railway companies the loss and waste in the insurance required to be carried by them in order to secure protection from fire at lake terminals. A shipper never knows the particular elevator in which his grain will be stored, and in order to protect himself, he has to carry a line of insurance in each of the elevators at an unnecessary expense, and in case the line of insurance carried by the companies has been exhausted from this cause, while as a matter of fact elevators were not full and owners of grain arriving at the elevators could not get any insurance, while others were carrying amounts of insurance that they should not be called upon to do, and which they

had no use for except under the unsatisfactory arrangement enforced by the railway companies. The present proposed increase is considered preposterous by the grain men who state that the proposed charges are most exorbitant, and they have never been consulted, or conferred with in the matter.

A large exporter gives the following as his opinion of the situation, considered from the standpoint of the information now before exchange:

"In the exporting season the average time of wheat in a terminal elevator would be seven days, for which 14¢ per bushel is proposed to be charged, or at the rate of 1¢ per bushel per month, or 12¢ per bushel per annum. Taking wheat an average of 85¢ at the terminal this would be 15 per cent. The actual rates of insurance at present are 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the wooden terminals, 3/4 per cent on the steel tanks, and 1/2 per cent on the tie elevators. The excess proposed to be charged amounts to from six times to thirty times the present actual cost."

London, Ottawa and Halifax

This week the Western Fair, Central Canada Fair and the Nova Scotia Provincial Fair, are in full swing at London, Ottawa and Halifax respectively. Up to the time of going to press reports from these points indicated that most successful exhibitions are being conducted. The weights of the special reports of each one, which will appear in October 1st issue.

Studied by Thousands

The Farming World in no small degree contributed to the interest and attractiveness of this year's fair. Through the courtesy of the management, we were enabled to display a few of our prize weed collections so as to make them of practical educational value. In addition to the first-prize collection which was on exhibition in the Farming World stand, near the eastern entrance of the manufacturers' building, collections were on exhibition in the dairy building, agricultural hall and Farmers' Institute tent. These collections were studied and examined by thousands of visitors who could not but carry home valuable lessons therefrom. Many and numerous were the questions asked. One lady from the farm strongly urged us to tell the people about the bad weeds. She spoke from experience. Her husband, a few years ago, had occasion to buy some clover seed as she said it: "From wain of thim sadesmin." The seed was sown, but we will let her tell the rest of the story: "But it grew up thick with that devilish rag wide and be gosh we had to burn the whole thing up."

Our report of the Poultry Exhibit at Toronto is crowded out of this issue. It will appear next issue and will be worth reading.



The crowd at the Industrial Fair listening to the Coldstreams Band. Photo by Galbraith.

The Dominion Exhibition.

A Great Success—Immense Crowds—Splendid Exhibits—
Sets a New Pace for Canadian Fairs.

A year ago there were not a few who were skeptical as to the outcome of a Dominion Exhibition. Others there were, chiefly among those interested in other annual fairs, who ridiculed the whole affair as being premature and unworthy of consideration by reasonable men. Had either of these classes visited the great fair, which closed on Saturday last, they would have had all their fears dissipated. It was by all odds the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held in Canada, and as an annual has no equal on this continent. From the time the gates were thrown open to the public on August 28th until they closed on September 12th, the grounds were crowded with interested and satisfied sight-seers. All the provinces of the Dominion were well represented in the attendance, while the number of Americans who visited the fair ran away up into the thousands. The aggregate attendance during the exhibition is estimated at over half a million, thus breaking all previous records and establishing a standard that will require some pushing to live up to in the future.

As to the exhibition itself little perhaps need be said. It was well worthy of this great country. The new buildings and the re-arrangement of the grounds added much to the attractiveness of the fair and the accommodation for exhibitors. The new manufacturers' building, with its attractive exhibits of Canada's manufactured goods, was a scene of activity and interest during the whole show. The new dairy building, with its annex for lecture purposes, the new women's building, with its facilities for practical demonstrations in cooking, etc., and the new "process" building, added materially to the educational value of the fair. The space below the grand stand,

condemned so severely on former occasions as being most unsuitable for exhibition purposes, was this year the centre of interest for multitudes of people who thronged the portion reserved for the Jubilee presents.

Turning to the features of the exhibition that most concern our readers, we find a degree of excellence not excelled by any previous exhibition. In live stock, and especially in horses and in Short-horns, a better exhibit has never been seen in America. The show of the other classes of stock, while in many cases not excelling that of other years, was at least equal to it.

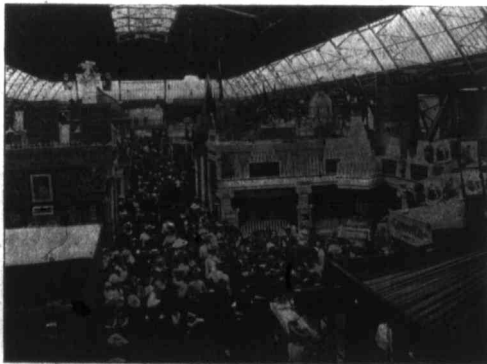
But our readers will be able to form a better opinion as to this by a careful perusal of the detailed report which follows. This report has been prepared at considerable expense and labor and will be found to accurately represent the main features of the agricultural and live stock exhibits.

Horses.

Toronto Exhibition, for 1903 brought together a splendid lot of horses, probably the largest and best that has ever been seen together in Canada. Just how many there were may not be exactly known, but the entries in the catalogue numbered 1,278, and while many horses were entered in more than one class, these would probably be offset by the number of teams which have but one number. It is doubtful if it be a good plan to allow exhibitors to enter a horse in several classes as is now done. It is quite allowable in special or champion classes, but leads to trouble where, for instance, 15½ hands is the class division, and a horse just about that height is entered both above and under that height, shown with high-heeled padded shoes in one case and rested with thin slippers in the other. Or again, to show a horse in the harness high stepping class and in the farmers' general purpose class. If a rule were made allowing but one entry for one animal it might do away with a good deal of trouble and be quite as fair to exhibitors as the present plan. One firm was expelled from the show for changing entries and removing animals from the grounds without permission. That they had broken the rules was no doubt the opinion of the directors, that they were alone in this is quite a different matter. The rules should be made clear and plain for the future and some changes may be desirable.

HEAVY HORSES.

There was a splendid show of heavy draught horses for which Ontario is so justly celebrated. The depression in heavy horse breeding noted a few years ago has completely passed away, and the large number and excellent quality of the animals exhibited shows how great a change has come. The show of Clydes was very good. There have been years in the past when as good tops were seen, but the gen-



Interior of the new Manufacturers' Building as it appeared on nearly every day during the big show.

eral high standard of the exhibit this year was quite noticeable. In the classes for mares and fillies this was well marked. No one section of countries had a monopoly of the awards, while the section just east of Toronto has a number of large breeders and had the largest number of winners, they had no monopoly, but were closely pressed by good animals from many other places. Another feature of this year's exhibit was the large number of imported animals shown. In both yearling and two-year-old Clyde fillies two-thirds of the entries were animals recently imported from Scotland. The show of Shire horses was fair, but this class was weak both in numbers and quality when compared with either the Clydes or the Heavy Draught Canadian-bred classes.

CLYDES DALES

There were 17 entries for the class of Clyde stallions four years old and upwards, every one imported. First prize went to Graham Bros., Claremont, for Baron Primrose (10980), a dark brown horse with a little white on hind feet. He was shown by Peter Crawford at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Dumfries last July and there gained sixth place. The Live Stock Journal said of him there: "Mr. Peter Crawford was sixth with the remarkably compact, stylish, dark colored horse Baron Primrose. He was bred by Mr. Fletcher of Roseghang, and get by the noted Macgregor horse MacEachrair out of the celebrated Prince of Albion mare Montrave Primula. This horse is a beautiful mover, with splendid bones and ankles; he is distinctly of the Darnley type and was rather hardy dealt with."

Baron Primrose came into in fine bloom and won the sweepstakes silver medal as well as first in his class. Second prize in the aged class went to O. Sorby, Guelph, for Vanora's Pride (11224) by Baron's Pride (9122). He is a brown with three white socks, good feet and pasterns and a thick-bodied horse. Third went to Dalgety Bros., London, for Stewart's Pride (11529) by Lord Stewart (10084) a Seaham Hall horse of the old Keir strain. This is also a brown horse with white feet behind and looked a good one all over. Fourth was awarded T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, for Right Time (11482) by Prince Thomas (10262). The class as a whole were good specimens of draught horses. The three-year-old class had thirteen entries, all imported. Graham Bros. were again first with Cairnhill (11292), a bonny black with three white feet. His sire is the well-known Ethiope (5750).

He was first at the spring show. Second went to Smith & Richardson, Columbus, for Lavender (11394), sire Glenzier (10353). He moves well and has good quality. He has moved up a point since the spring show, when he was third. J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, had third for Gallant Chatan, by Gen. Chattan (10529), and

J. M. Gardhouse fourth with Robson's Fidelity (11879), by Prince Shapely (10111) imported by Dalgety Bros. Two-year-old Clyde stallions had twenty-six entries and of these but three were Canadian-bred, and they did not get into the short list. Graham Bros. were again first with Criterion (11670), a compact bay with four white legs, bred by Andrew Mitchell, Barchestie, the great Scotch Ayshire breeder. He is by Woodend Gartby (10663) and is a compact, chunky fellow on very good legs. Second went to Smith & Richardson for Ardlerthen Premier (3971), by Prince Thomas (10262), a very good colt, and third to Graham Bros. for Baron's Hamilton (11603), a get of Baron's Pride (9122). In the yearling class Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, was first with a bay, well brought out, named MacQueen, by MacQueen. Second went to Alex. Cameron, Oshawa, for No Surrender, by Royal Cairnton (10875). Third went to H. G. Boag, Barrie, for Proud Gordon (3411), a dark brown, by Lewis Gordon (3918), and fourth to Wm. Foster & Son, Humber, for Royalton (3559) by Corsewald Grandson. Graham



Hackney Stallion Cliffe Roberts (Imp.) Champion Hackney Stallion, Dominion Exhibition. Owner, O. Sorby, Guelph.

Bros.' yearling, Baron Williams was, owing to sickness, withdrawn. Had he been shown he would have been an easy winner.

MARES AND FILLIES

Never before do we remember seeing so many recently imported fillies as were entered at Toronto this year. They were in all the classes and unlike the stallion classes here, the Canadian-bred had rather the best of the contests. For three-year-old fillies Robert Davies, Toronto, was first with the dark brown Princess Royal (3552), by Prince of the Glen (2306), by Prince of Quality (2173). This is a very nice young mare of fine quality and a good mover. Second went to Smith & Richardson for the imported filly Beauty (4784), a light colored bay with white markings. Third went to Jno. Savages, Guelph, for Charming Sunflower (3054), by Lord Charming (2264), a very thick bay filly. Fourth to Graham Bros. for Lady Malcolm, a brown. The two-year-old class had nine entries. Robert Davies won with Startling (3551), by Lyon MacGregor (2308), a brown with white markings. Gra-

ham Bros. were second with the imported Queen of Roxborough (4790), another dark brown with a little white on hind feet. Third to Smith & Richardson for Madge of Hallcroft (4776), a brown by Ornament (10603), and a half sister to their second prize three-year-old filly. In the yearling class Robert Davies was again first with Belle Froom (23350), by Lyon MacGregor (10376), a bay of good quality. O. Sorby was second with Miss Gilmour (4457), by Baron's Pride (9122) an extra good one and Jas. I. Davidson was third with Fair Nellie, by MacQueen. There were ten entries for brood mare with foal by her side. Robert Davies was again first, thus having the honor of making a clean sweep of all the first prizes in Clyde mares and fillies. He won with his brood mare Nelly Lynedock, (2603) by King's Own (2172), a light bay with white markings. O. Sorby was second with Baroness Montague (4446), a brown by Baron's Pride (9122). Third to John W. Cowie, Markham, for Nellie Roseward (3486), by Lord Wellington (6981). For mare and two of her progeny Jno. W. Cowie won with Nellie Roseward, and Robt. Davies second with Queen Bell (2193). For foals of 1903 J. W. Cowie had second with Nellie Flashwood (4788), by Burnbrae (2707), the foal of Nellie Roseward. First went to Hodgkinson & Tisdale for Macconie (3964), by Wayward Boy (2773), and third to D. Pugh, Claremont, for Minnie MacQueen (4795), by MacQueen (5200). This old sire, the winner of many prizes in America on both sides of the line, was on exhibition in the stables, looking fresh and fit for all his increasing years—foaled in 1885, bred by Peter Kerr, Ballymack, Castle Douglas, Scotland, he has been one of the most celebrated of all the sons of MacGregor (1487) brought to this continent.

LIGHT HORSES

Thoroughbreds were a small class. Dalmoor, bred by Jos. Seagram, Waterloo, and shown by Geo. White, Alderhot, was first in the heavy class for siring hunters and saddlers, and won the medal for best any age. W. A. Lawrence, Milton, had a first for Trinity, a nice chestnut of good size and serene in temper. In the classes for mares and fillies, Robert Davies, Toronto, had all the prizes and little opposition. His famous mare Thisie was again a winner of the sweepstakes medal—a performance which she has many times repeated. Roadsters were not largely represented in the breeding sections—but those out were many of them of good appearance. Among the stallions Uncle Bob Jr., winner of first place in the two-year-old class captured the medal for best any age. Among the fillies, a black one named Luella, first in the 3-year-old class, was a very nice specimen and got the silver medal. She is owned by Geo. Andrew, Oakville. There were a good lot of mares shown and they were led



Judging the Shorthorns. Dominion Exhibition, 1903.

by one belonging to Geo. Davidson & Son, Cherrywood, a beautiful bay by Altonner.

STANDARD BREED TROTTERS

show a decided advance in good looks the past few years. Some of the speediest in harness looked also best on the halter. There were no large numbers out; in fact, in some of the classes hardly enough to capture the money offered, but usually the classes were well filled with very good specimens. Lord of the Manor was first in aged stallions. He is a beautiful black-bred by C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo, and is now owned by G. W. Kennedy, Ilderton, who had also the winning 3-year-old, the brown horse Casmir by J. I. Case. Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, had a very pretty string, many of them extra good. She captured first in the 2-year-old class with Rex W., a chestnut son of Dashwood, and second in the yearlings with Oradell, another chestnut, a son of Delmarrh. This yearling class had three very good youngsters. First went to Robert Davies for Earl of Chester by Dare Devil, and third to Jos. A. Tovell, Guelph, for Coronation Boy by Guelph Boy. Miss Wilkes had the best bred mare in Bessie Wilkeswood, and with her she won champion silver medal. Carriage and coach horses were headed by Lord Roberts, a powerful high standing bay, owned by J. L. Reid, Derry West. He is a half-bred sire after the good old thoroughbred Wiley Buckles. Third went to his half-brother, shown by the same owner. Between them stood British Picador, a fine bay owned by Bennett & Sons, Carlisle. Lord Roberts won the silver medal. In the filly classes, J. W. Bessey, Georgetown, had some good ones and he was able to carry off the medal with Lady Woodlands, a 2-year-old filly, by the Hackney stallion Woodlands Performer. She is a very fine filly with good action.

HACKNEYS

There was a good show of the popular Hackneys. There were six entries in aged stallions and a good ring were out. Cliffe Roberts (7,404) recently imported by Oswald Sorby, of Guelph, won first.

He is a thick, good horse, with splendid knee and hock action. He is a dark chestnut with four white legs. He won the medal and all the prizes he showed for, and his stable mate, Miss Baker, did the same in the class for mares, gaining all the firsts and the special prizes for harness Hackney. Saxon, a dark brown, shown by Graham Bros., was second in his class. He is a good horse and was going well. H. W. Crossby had a good actor in the 3-year-old filly Queen of the Park, a beautiful roan, well made and with fine action.

Cattle.

SHORTHORNS.

Seldom have two hundred head of better Shorthorns been seen together on the continent than those that filled to overflowing five stables in Toronto show grounds at the Dominion Exhibition of 1903. If there were no phenomenal ones of great and outstanding merit yet the average quality was high and it was a grand sight to see the younger classes lined up before the judges with a score and more of lovely animals in line.

In the class for aged bulls there were eleven entries and the last one entered came out of the ring with the first prize. This was Joy of Morning 32070, bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, and purchased by his present owner, Geo. D. Fletcher, at the recent sale

of Shorthorns in Hamilton. He is a massive bull, prime fat, weighed at the sale over 2,700 lbs., and looked the weight while in the ring. He is royally bred, being by Pride of Morning and out of a cow by Scottish Archer. Second prize went to the celebrated Marquis of Zenda 26684, the foan at the head of the W. C. Edwards & Co's. herd. He is of the famous Missie family and was bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He is not so large a bull, and was shown in better breeding condition. The third place was taken by Jas. A. Cramer for "Spicy Robin, a rich roan bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Saleim, Ont. For three years old W. D. Flatt was first with Spicy Marquis 36118, also bred at Uppermill, and by the Scotch Spicy Robin. He was good enough to win senior championship and has been purchased by Sir Wm. Van Horn for his Manitoba farm at \$5,000. Second place was won by John Dryden & Sons with Prince Gloster 40998, a big red bull out of Duchess of Gloster 32nd. Third went to a light roan bred in Ireland and imported and owned by J. & W. Russell. There were ten entries in this, a very strong class. The two-year-old class had nine entries. Capt. T. E. Robson was first with the Scotch bred bull Prince Sunbeam 45216, a finely fleshed roan. W. C. Edwards & Co. were second with Village Champion 40433, a red by Scottish Champion, and bred by Wm. Duthie at Collynie, Aberdeenshire. Third was won by Village Captain 39014 owned by W. G. Pettit & Sons. Fourth went to an imported bull of more than local interest as his dam was Cicely so well known a few years ago in Canada. He is named "Cicely Pride" 40369, got by Pride of Collynie and bred by His Majesty King Edward VII, at Sandringham, Norfolk, England. He is now owned by Hon. G. A. Drummond. For bulls calved before Jan. 1st, 1902, and under two years, John Dryden & Sons were first with the dark roan "Clipper Hero," by Collynie Archer and bred by exhibitors. He was good enough to win the Junior championship and is a very promising bull. Second went to Goodfellow



Live Stock Judging. The Sheep Class deciding as to quality.

Bros. for Famous Pride, a red bull bred in Aberdeenshire by George Campbell, Hartbill, W. C. Edwards & Co. were third with Lancaster Comet 43264, a red by Marquis de Zenda. For yearlings calved after Jan. 1st, W. D. Flatt led with a roan named Diamond 41995 and Jas. I. Davidson was second with the imported Choice Archer, a dark roan by Archer. He was bred by James Durno, Westertown. Another imported yearling came third, Tit Victor 45787, a roan by Lord Methuen and dam by Scottish Prince. He is owned by Hanning Bros. There was a very grand display of bull calves. The senior lot had 29 entries and the juniors calved since the new year, had 16. The average of merit was high. Capt. T. E. Robson had first and third, both got by imported Wanderer's Last, a beautiful pair of roans bred with them stood Goodfellow Bros. with Red Remus, while fourth stood another roan, bred and owned by J. and W. Russell. In the junior class of bull calves there was a tight contest for first place between a fine pair of roans. W. C. Edwards & Co. got the red and Capt. Robson the blue, while close up stood Jno. Dryden & Sons' entry.

Sixteen entries made by eleven different exhibitors was the record in the aged cow class. Gems of Balloch 31174, J. A. Crerar's imported red and white cow, was first. She has a back like a dining table, broad and smooth, and is in fine bloom. Second went to W. C. Edwards & Co. for Missie 15312, the cow that W. S. Marr of Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, sent out to the Chicago sale in 1901, and which was there bought by Mr. Edwards for \$6,000. She looks even better than she did at that sale and has bred well in the interval, her calf winning first in her class here. Third award went to Goodfellow Bros. for another imported cow, Water Cress 38181, a roan bred by James Thomson, Fettercairn, Scotland. Fourth and fifth went to animals bred in Canada, while four imported cows were placed. The three-year-old class were a class of ten. Jas. A. Crerar again won with a daughter of his first prize old cow. She is also red and white, named Gem of Balloch 2nd, and by imported Diamond Jubilee. She was good enough to win the silver medal as senior champion cow of the Shorthorns. W. G. Pettit & Sons had second for an imported daughter of Spicy King, a very nice red. Third to Goodfellow Bros, and fourth to Israel Groff, Alma, both for imported animals. For two-year-old heifers there were seventeen entered, six of these imported from Great Britain and are from the United States, and yet the four first winners were bred in Canada. Capt. Robson had first for Topman's Queen 52536, a lovely roan. Second to W. C. Edwards & Co. for Lily of Pine Grove by Marquis de Zenda, and fourth to the same breeders for the white

heifer White Flower 3rd, by the same sire. In the class for long yearlings W. C. Edwards & Co. won first and sweepstakes medal for heifers with the white Golden Bud 49995 by Marquis Heir. This is a beautiful thick heifer of great promise. Second to Jno. Dryden & Sons for a squarely built red by Prince Gloster. Third and fourth to James I. Davidson for a nice pair of reds, the latter imported. For short yearlings calved since January, 1902, W. C. Edwards & Co. had first and second and Israel Groff third. The first prize one was Missie of Pine Grove, the daughter of the celebrated Missie 15312, and one that will likely be seen again carrying the red tinge of if she has good luck. The ring of calves was one of the sights of the show and the judges had no easy task to decide where so many were good. In the older class W. D. Flatt was first with R. and T. Nicholson second and third. In the younger class, W. C. Edwards & Co. were first with a veritable plum and J. and W. Russell second. For the seven herds and groups for which prizes were offered there was keen competition. W. C. Edwards & Co. won four firsts. Jas. Crerar, Capt. T. E. Robson and W. D. Flatt one each. James Leask had some fine grades and won many prizes both for these and his fat stock. I. Freid & Son were close up to many classes and A. Hales had also some of the rosettes. Though not large in numbers, the animals shown were of very good quality.

HEREFORDS.

There was but a small show of Herefords, but they were of good quality. The well-known herd of H. D. Smith of Compton, which has held for so many years a foremost place among the white faces, was this year conspicuous by its absence, and the contest was confined to two herds, those of W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Orangeville, and the F. W. Stone Stock Co. of Guelph, the former with 17 head and the latter with 9. In aged bulls W. H. Hunter won with "Spartacus," bred by Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Missouri, U.S. This is a big, thick bull of good substance. The Stone Co. were second with "Baronet," bred by A. P. Turner, Pembroke, England. There were no two-year-olds and but one yearling. Calves were a fairly good lot, of five entries, W. H. Hunter had first and third and the Stone Co. second. Spartacus won the silver medal for the best bull any age. In females W. H. Hunter won first for cows for three-year-olds and yearling heifers. The F. W. Stone Stock Co. won for two-year-old heifer and for heifer calf. The former "Sweet heart 34th," by Baronet was good enough to win the sweepstakes medal for best female any age. W. H. Hunter had a very good three-year-old heifer, bred at Windsor by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and imported by C. W. Armour of Kansas City, Mo. She is

full of quality and is the dam of the winning yearling heifer Sunbeam, a promising youngster. For herds W. H. Hunter won first and third and F. W. Stone Stock Co. second.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

There were three herds of Aberdeen-Angus shown. The prizes went first to Walter Hall, Washington, Ont., second to James Bowman, Guelph, and third to Wm. R. Stewart, Lucasville, Ont. For aged bulls first went to James Bowman for Prince of Benton 58632 bred by Clement Stephenson, Newcastle, England, sire Albion, dam Pride of Aberdeen 9th. Second went to a choice animal owned by Walter Hall named "Klondyke of the Burn." W. R. Stewart had the only two-year-old shown, and but two yearlings, of which Bowman had first and Stewart second. Bull calves went first and second to Bowman for a well-grown pair, and Stewart had third. The aged bull got the silver medal. For cows Walter Hall had first and second and the same for three-year-olds. They were a fine quartet, very good specimens of the black skins, and brought out in fine order. For yearling heifers Walter Hall had first for Pride of Dalmeny 8th, 62928, bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Scotland. She is by Fluster (62926) out of a Pride of Aberdeen dam. For two-year-old heifers Jas. Bowman had first and second, and for heifer calves first and third. W. R. Stewart had third for aged cows with Lady Bell, bred by F. M. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S. He had also, third for two-year-old heifers and second for heifer calf. The sweepstakes medal for best female any age went to Walter Hall for Lady Gladstone 2nd, a very thick, well ribbed heifer three years old and a good type of the breed.

GALLOWAYS.

There was but an ordinary show of Galloways and only two exhibitors, Shaw & Marston, Brantford, who won the herd prize, and D. McCrae of Guelph, who won first for aged bulls with "Cedric 4th of Towbrooch" (6468) a fine specimen of a beef animal—a low down, blocky fellow—beef to the heels. Shaw & Marston were second with "Victory of Castlemilk" 19064 bred by Sir Robert Tomline of Castlemilk, Lockerbie, Scotland. He is a very chunky bull with a capital top and well brought out. Third went to D. McCrae for Victory (8100) by Lord of Farquhar, bred in Wigtownshire, Scotland. For younger bulls D. McCrae had first for the two-year-old Wedholme, bred by Lord Wèdholme 15700, a very good specimen but too old to be in the yearling class, and for yearling first for Sailor Prince 21055 out of the imported cow Semiramis 19th. For coes Shaw & Marston had first for Belle B. of High Park 11738, sire McCartyne, dam Flora McEvin. She is a big cow, in good condition, but a trifle down at the kidney, being near her



Prize Winning Ayrshire herd, 1 bull and 4 females. Shown by Robert Reford, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

calving. Second went to D. McCrae for Polly of Durhamhill, bred by the Earl of Galloway, Gartleston, Scotland, and third to Semiamis 36th; bred by exhibitor. For three-year-olds Shaw & Marston had a good thick heifer first and she was awarded the medal for best female. She is Belle B. 2nd 16890, by College Gambler. For two-year-olds D. McCrae had first for Lismore Lady 18491, a well-haired and well-shaped heifer which has already raised a good calf, and second for the imported heifer "Molly of Kilquhanity," a winner in Scotland. There were four good yearlings out. D. McCrae had the larger animals, while Shaw & Marston had first and third for smaller, fatter animals of good shape. There was a good class of heifer calves. The contest for silver medal for best female was between the three-year-old Belle B. 2nd, and Lismore Lady, the former the larger and the latter the neater of the pair. The medal went to Shaw & Marston for the former. Altogether the show of Galloways was a good one and creditable to the exhibitors.

Dairy Cattle.

AYRSHIRES

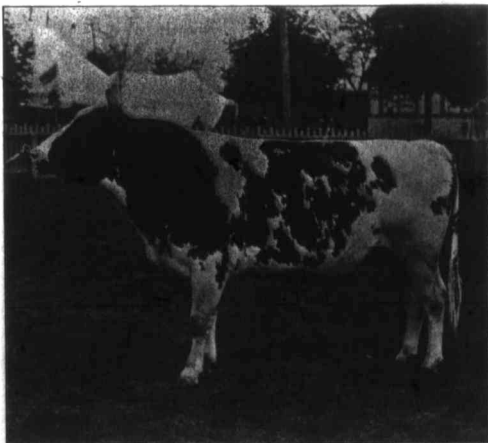
Strong in number, and unexcelled in quality was the exhibit of dairy cattle, and at five o'clock on Friday morning the ring was filled with the well groomed competitors from the different herds of the various dairy breeds. The Ayrshires led in numbers, being 125 strong, and characterized by such a uniform excellence of quality, as to call for the keenest discrimination in the awarding of honors. The herd of Robt. Reford, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., carried off the largest number of trophies, winning seventeen prizes, among them being five firsts. The herd of A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., took second place, winning nine, and Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Sons and Robt. Hunter & Sons dividing with eight prizes each. Five trophies were won by Mr. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, and the herd from the Dentonia Park Farm brought up the rear with only three, but they were three good ones, and one

of them was the sweepstake, triumphantly carried off by the splendid dairy cow, "The Lost Chord of Dentonia."

In the class for bulls the prize was awarded to a representative of the herd of W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que., exhibited by Mr. R. Hunter. This animal, "Black Prince of Whitehill," was bred on the farm of Robt. Woodburn, Whitehill, Scotland, and is of the finest type and quality, a splendid show ring animal, dark brown and white in color. Stewart & Sons' "Hover a' Bling" was a close competitor, a nice pleasing active fellow, white and red in color and a very good handler. Third place was given to Comrade's Heir of Glenora, from the herd of Mr. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, and it is saving a good deal for the winners in this class to remark that after careful deliberation on the part of the judges they were given the precedence of the choice herd bull A1 of Dentonia, from the Dentonia Park Farm. Keener and closer, if possible, was the competition in

the two-year-old class, when Howie's Fizzaway from the Reford herd was led in beside Lesnessock's King of Beauty and Polar Star, from the herds of Messrs. Hunter & Smith. Of equally good appearance was another bull from the Reford herd and Dairyman of Glenora, exhibited by N. Dymont, and it was anybody's prize from the onlooker's point of view until the final award was made, giving first place to King of Beauty, second to Howie's Fizzaway, third to Polar Star and fourth to White Baron, the second from the Reford herd.

Honors for year olds went to Lesnessock Royal Star, from the Hume herd, second to R. Hunter's First Choice of Glenora, third to Reford's Glenclair of Ste. Anne, and fourth to W. Stewart's Rob Roy, an animal of quality as good as the best, though somewhat smaller. In bull calves under one year honors again went to the Ogilvie herd, which will be remembered as the winners of the highest honors here last year, the splendid little fellow Sensation of Glenora easily taking first place. He has great size for his age. The second winner Lord Lionel from the herd of A. Hume being of good quality, but smaller. W. Stewart's Heather Lee ranked third, the fourth place being taken by Sir Oliver of Woodroof, from the herd of J. Clark of Ottawa. There were 22 competitors in this class and a more creditable company of representatives seldom do more credit to any breed or exhibit than the goodly company of young Ayrshires which entered in this class at the show ring this year. In the class of later than June 1st first place was given to Reford's Right Away of Ste. Anne, a fine white calf with red cheeks, with Lord Eamey from the Hume herd



Prize Winning Ayrshire bull, Royal Star. Shown by A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

for second, and Wm. Stewart's red and white call Aberdeen third.

In aged cows Blue Bell of Hillhouse won an easy first, afterwards competing for sweepstake honors. Robt. Hunter & Son's Queen of the Sonnies, too long since calving to show to best advantage, was placed second, Redford's Aunt Sally, 3rd, and Little Love, from the Hume herd 4th. There were only eight entries in the 3-year cows. Honors went in easy manner to the splendid dairy cow Lost Chord of Dentonia, from the Dentonia Park Farm, afterwards winner of the sweepstakes. The second winner, J. G. Clark's Silver Pet is also a very fine animal, a pure white with red cheeks, and a skin as smooth to handle as silk velvet. In dry cows the competition was very close all round, some four entries coming forward, all of fine type and uniform good quality. The first prize went to the Reford herd, second to R. Hunter & Sons, and third to Stewart & Sons. This is a class in which the dairy classes do not show to good advantage, often suffering through the jealousy of judges in guarding against all appearance of beefness.

R. Hunter & Sons also captured first and second honors for the best two-year-old heifer, Stewart & Sons coming third and the Reford herd fourth. The year-old heifer class was one of the strongest of the show, fifteen contestants coming forward. R. Hunter & Sons were again victorious here with their pure white heifer Styliah Betty, a splendid individual, the best in a goodly company. The Reford herd was again second and third, Stewart & Sons ranking fourth. In the heifer class of later than Jan. 1st, 1903, Little Marion from the Reford herd was an easy first, and in the company of 11 good ones.

The hardest duties devolving upon the judges of the Ayrshires was the placing of the honors for the best herds, some of them being awarded only after the most careful deliberation. In the herd of four the first place was easily won by the Reford herd, A. Hume of Menie, coming second with a good lot, the others being somewhat uneven.

In the herd of one bull and three heifers the honors were captured by A. Hume, with J. G. Clark and W. Stewart & Sons in respective order. The most difficult decision of all was the herd of six, over three hours being taken up with the placing of the Monogs in this class. Six herds were shown, R. Reford getting the red ribbon, and the third place as well, with R. Hunter & Sons second and W. Stewart & Sons fourth.

HOLSTEINS.

The Holstein exhibit at this year's fair has been commented on as the best seen here for years, every class shown bringing out a fair number of animals and "good all around" would truly specify every class. The aged cows were a



X stands for ten—
and for **TEN** dollars
we honestly think we
can give you better
Suit Value than any
other house in To-
ronto. To prove this
we guarantee every
garment with "**your
money back**" if for any
reason you are not
satisfied.

Our showing for Fall
in our Men's Suit De-
partment is, without
doubt, the best we have
ever had—and that's
saying a lot—for we
have had some good
showings. Bring or
send in your **X** or ten
spot, and see just how
much suit value we can
give you for it.

Order by Mail—ask
us questions about our
goods and methods—
learn all you can about
Canada's Best Cloth-
iers—(that's us).

OAK HALL
KING ST. EAST
Opposite St. James' Cathedral
J. COOMBS MANAGER

class especially strong, very few of them being animals that were ever shown here before, and of those that had there was not much in evidence. Indeed, the quality of this exhibit is well attested when such a noted prize-winner as Emery Beauty failed to find a place among the winners. The aged bulls shown made a fine appearance and were a good lot. First went easily to Hallman's Judge Akkrum's Del Kol, afterwards winner of the sweepstake. The two-year-old bull class was represented by three splendid young animals from the herd of Rettie Bros., G. W. Clemons, and R. F. Heicks, and taking rank respectively. Prize for one-year bull was awarded to Rettie Bros.' Cornelia's Posch, who afterwards competed for the sweepstake and lost to the older animal, though a more typical and more promising animal. Hallman's Neth De Kol taking second place, was also a very pleasing animal. In the bull calf under one year Rettie Bros. again scored with Artis Mercedes Posch, a strong individual, very well developed for his age, and sired by Sir Abbeckirk Posch, dam Artis Mink Mercedes. Hallman's winner of second place, Sir Hester De Kol, was also a promising young fellow, active and strong, and with a fine skin.

In the bull calf of later than Jan. 1st, 1903, first place was taken by A. C. Hallman with a very promising young bull, Sir Netherland De Kol, among a good lot of nine promising youngsters.

The best exhibit of all was that of aged cows, numbering seventeen, a long list of animals of the highest type and purest breeding. Honors at the head of this company were given to Retties' Artis Mink Mercedes, a cow good all through and nice all over, the dam of the winning bull of under one year, Artis Mercedes Posch. The cow to take second place was from the Heick herd and third from Hallman's. Only seven entries were made in the three-year-old cow class, and the first place among them was given to Car Born De Kol, owned by W. Brown. The two-year-old heifers were a fine lot, with Jas. Rettie's Artis Pietertje's Poem easily first, an animal of exceptionally fine dairy type. The one-year-old heifer in milk had only four entries, all good ones, and the one-year out of milk was a very strong class also. In this class Rettie landed first, second and fourth places, third place going to Hallman. The heifer calves of under one year showed in both classes very strong and speak well for the future of the Holstein as a dairy animal able to hold its own and a little more. In the herds of four under two years six herds competed, all fairly close and even, Macklin winning first place, and Hallman second. In the herds of one bull and four females over one year there was some unevenness among the females of most of the herds, a number being out of milk and first



First prize pen of Southdown sheep. Owned and exhibited by Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.

place went to S. Macklin of Streetsville, whose herd numbers some very fine animals, second place went to J. Rettie, third to W. Brown and fourth to Hallman. Young herd of one bull and four females under three years showed five herds as good as is to be seen anywhere. Honors in this class were given to Jas. Rettie, S. Macklin, A. C. Hallman and G. W. Clemons in respective order. The sweepstake cow was the winner of the first place in the three-year-old cows, Car Born De Kol, the property of W. W. Brown of Lyn, Ont., and has been commented on by experienced men as the best animal of the class ever shown at the industrial exhibition.

JERSEYS.

The large number of fawn colored buttermakers in the stables set apart for Messrs. Bull & Son, W. Willis, A. Fleming, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey and others, made the southwest division of the stabling quarters look like Jersey-land, and as they were fed, milked and tended on the ground they gave to the visitors to the fair an opportunity to see the Jersey under the conditions in which they have been found the most profitable, what they can be brought to do and how it is done. The stables of Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, of the Dentonia Park Farm, were tastefully decorated, first whitewashed and becomingly draped with yellow bunting, amid which might be seen the prizes, medals and diplomas of other years, and displaying prominently the honors earned this year also. The stables of B. H. Bull & Son were also tastefully kept, and the visitor could judge that they had the right kind of goods also from the number of prizes displayed over the large majority of the stalls. The bulls were a good lot all through. In aged bulls B. H. Bull & Son were successful in winning first place, their herd bull, Blue Blood, vindicating his right to the honor by taking the sweepstake prize later. Mrs. W. E. H. Massey's Lord of Dentonia was the only other exhibitor in this class. In the two-year class Arthur's Gol-

den Fox from the Dentonia Park Farm, was an easy first, the other three prizes going to the exhibits of Bull & Son. In year-olds, Bull & Son's Brampton Nameless King was an outstanding winner, a recent importation from the farm of Rockefeller to lead the Brampton Jersey herd. Their herd also took home the second and third prizes in this class, and also 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the class for bulls under one year. The first place for bull calves of later than Jan. 1st, 1903, was won by a representative of the Dentonia herd, 2nd, 3rd and 4th going to Bull & Son.

In aged cows the Dentonia herd captured first and second honors, the winner of first place being Queen May of Greenwood, a splendid large animal that is all that a dairy cow should be and with a very large, finely shaped and well-placed udder. This class was very

well represented, some thirteen entries having been made. The first prize in the three-year-old class went to W. Willis of Newmarket, who had with him at the fair a very creditable herd of Jerseys. The class of yearlings was fairly large, the honors for yearlings out of milk went to Brampton Queen, a crackerjack member of the herd of Bull & Son. In the herds the competition was left mainly to the herds of Bull & Son, and the Dentonia Park Farm; seven of the twelve prizes were taken by the Brampton herd.

The show of Guernseys was rather small, but attracted a fair share of interest among the dairymen, the Dentonia Park Farm sending out some nineteen choice animals of that breed, a number of them being noted prize winners elsewhere.

Sheep.

The sheep exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition is well worthy of the highest praise in nearly all the classes. If the number of sheep present was not so large as has been seen on some previous occasions, it was because of the weeding out of the weaklings, imported none but the good ones, leaving Royal winners in some cases having to stand down below those produced in the Canadian flocks. Shrophires had some very strong pens. In the aged rams Carpenter's second prize sheep appealed very strongly to us as being true to proper type, and breeders' form, perhaps a little under size, but strong in appearance. In shearlings several imported rams showed up, and Hammer's well finished, strong backed, well covered, first



Born at the Dominion Fair, 1903. The brown calf to the left is named Little Toronto Maid. The other, upon which the camera played a mean trick, has not yet been christened. A name is now in order.

prize ram deserved to go ahead, although his feet did not show as strongly as we would like for a sire, standing too far back on his pasterns. Mr. Hamner showed a very fine ram lamb. In shearing ewes Tanner had some very well fitted ewes from across the ocean, and in this and ewe lambs Mr. Campbell was very strong, showing that the Woodville flock is strong in breeding material. Tanner showed up well in ewe lambs also. Lloyd-Jones Bros., while not getting so high in the prize list, were much better than they have ever appeared before, and with as much advance again will get their share of red ribbons.

Oxfords had none of the exhibitors of recent years, but that venerable show man, H. Arkell, came out strong as ever and is evidently heading the way of St. Louis, while a new man in the ring made a good fight with a handsome lot of good type.

Southdowns were a very strong class, stronger than they have been for some years. Telfer Bros. had a beautiful lot of those grand little sheep, and won a big share of the honors, several of their lot being recently imported. Mr. Jackson had a very attractive exhibit from his flock, one of the oldest on the continent and Drummond's were in good form and divided the honors for second place with Mr. Jackson. McEwen's lot were not in quite good enough fit, but were of excellent type.

Dorsets had strong representatives from the flocks of Col. McGillivray and R. H. Harding. Col. McGillivray's ewes and aged ram being exceptionally strong, while it is very rare to find a better Dorset lamb than that of Harding's, winning championship of his class, true to type and exceptional in uniform.

Mr. Kelly and Messrs. Telfer made a good show of Hampshires, dividing the prizes. Cotswolds had a handsome quartette of imported ewe lambs in the flock of Mr. J. C. Ross, large, heavily woolled, and of good type. His shearing ram, being of correct form but not in high condition, was an easy first in class, but was outranked for championship by Mr. Park's massive, aged ram of wonderful thickness of flesh. Mr. Park fought out well in prizes with Canadian bred sheep.

The Leicesters had the largest exhibit in the building, and has seldom been equalled in merit. Messrs. Whitelaw had a pen of strong rams, and in lambs, though not in quite as good fit as they usually bring them out, were good in quality.

Mr. Kelly was back in place again after a few years' absence from the Industrial. In his pens were a very fine two-shear ewe, as well as younger ones, and his usual lot of good lambs. A new exhibitor, Chas. F. Man, and judging from his first showing, one who will make interesting work for any competitor, showed a strong string all through. His lambs were well

brought out, and the same may be said of all his flock. Hastings Bros. made a very fine showing and are of the material that will come to the front, showing some fine lambs, and winning in weathers as well. A. W. Smith had a very attractive flock, exceptionally well brought out, and winning nearly all the first prizes, including first for all the flocks except four lambs, as well as silver medals for best ram and best ewe any age. His sheep had splendid fleece, well covered and very uniform. Messrs. Gibson of Denfield presented a flock of Lincolns that cannot be duplicated in the world, winning all prizes.

Swine.

The chief feature of the swine exhibit was its comparative smallness. While one or two classes made strong exhibits, there has been a woeful falling off in many of the sections. No doubt the rapid development of the bacon hog trade and the cutting off of some breeds not suitable to this trade has had something to do with it. But why are there not more exhibitors in the bacon breed classes? There are twenty breeders of this type to one ten years ago, and yet the number who show is no larger, if as large, as a few years ago. This should not be. There should be at Toronto every year the greatest show of bacon hogs to be seen on this continent. Where lies the trouble is the question. The prizes this year were large enough to have brought out more exhibitors.

Berkshires.—There was an excellent show of Berkshires this year and one of the largest seen in years. W. H. Durham, East Toronto, had 61 head on exhibition, and Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove, about half that number. The quality throughout was on the whole superior to that of last year. According to the judges the awards were made from the bacon standpoint. In aged boars first went to W. H. Durham's large 4-year-old boar. He weighs 1,015 lbs., and is smooth and clean, standing well up on his legs, a good type of the kind. He won the sweepstake for the best boar over Wilson's two-year-old, also a very fine pig that in the opinion of some should have had first place. The two judges could not agree and Mr. Alex. Smith, who was called in as referee, gave Durham the medal. Wilson had second in the aged class, with a boar of good length, winner in the yearling class last year. Third went to Thos. Teasdale for a good boar, though not so well fitted as the others. In the yearling class Wilson had first for a fine boar. He ran well for the sweepstakes. Durham had second for a good smooth pig that should be heard from another year. In the under 12 month class Wilson had first and third, the former going to a pig of the American type of Berkshire with short nose. Durham had second for pig with good head, which sold to go to Illinois. There was a big entry in the under

6 months class. Wilson got first for a nice smooth pig, clean and even. Durham second and Teasdale third for a pig with good hams and length. In the sow classes the contest was largely between Durham and Wilson, the former securing the bulk of the firsts. Durham had first in aged sows with a sow of good length and good hams. Second went to Wilson for a good lengthy sow, not well enough fitted, that had first place last year. T. A. Cox had third for a very good type of sow. In yearling sows Durham also had first for a sow weighing 800 lbs. She won also in the sweepstakes class. For sows under 12 months Durham had first place with a very nice pig that will make a good yearling, and Wilson second and third with two excellent pigs. This was a strong class. In sows under 6 months Wilson had first with Cox second and Teasdale third. In the herd prizes Wilson had rather the best of it.

Yorkshires.—While the show of Yorkshires was not as large as should be seen at Toronto, considering the importance of this breed, the quality was good. D. C. Flatt had much the best of it in nearly all the classes, his home-bred stuff showing up well. He had first in aged boar class with Featherstone & Son second and Duck & Son third. In yearling boars Duck & Son had first for one of their home-bred boars, with Flatt second and third. In under 12 months class Flatt's Summerhill Performer won first. He was bred at Summerhill and is a good type of the breed, stands up well, has good length and depth and a fine smooth skin. He carried off the sweepstakes for his owner. Under 6 months Flatt had first and second with Featherstone a good third. In the sow classes all the firsts went to Flatt. His aged sow won first and sweepstakes. She is an imported sow of good length, weighing close to 1,100 lbs. Flatt had second for a good sow and Duck third. In the yearling class Flatt won the three prizes and first and second in pens all went to Flatt, who had out some choice stock. Duck had third for boar and 2 sows that made a nice trio.

Tamworths.—There was a nice show of Tamworths, though not as large in numbers as we have seen other years. The quality was good, a better lot being shown than last year. With the exception of R. J. Speers, who won third place in the aged boar class, the prize went to Douglas & Sons and Colwell Bros., the former securing the most firsts. In the aged class Colwell's boar had first place. He also secured the silver medal for best boar. This boar is a splendid type of the Tamworth hog. Though in his fifth year, he carries himself well, stands well on his feet and as active as a young hog. He has a record of five firsts at Toronto and three silver medals. Douglas had a good second in a boar

of good length which head the third prize herd. In yearlings Douglas had first and second, both boars of good Tamworth type, the former getting first in herd. Douglas & Sons had first and second in under 12 months class and Colwill third for a good pig, though not well enough fitted. He won the silver medal last year. In the under 6 months class Colwill had first for a good strong pig. Douglas & Sons had much the best of it in sows, winning all the firsts and most of the seconds. Colwill showed some good sows, but they were not well enough fitted to get first place. In aged sows Douglas had first for a good sow, standing up well with a neck and head. She won the silver medal. His pair of yearlings were nice and even, as were also his young sows. For boar and two sows Douglas had first and third, and Colwill second. In pen of four pigs, get of one boar, Colwill had first for his 1st prize boar, 3rd prize sow and two that did not get a place, while Douglas with 2nd and 3rd prize boars under 6 months and 1st and 2nd prize sows, only got 2nd place.

Chester Whites.—R. H. Harding, W. E. Wright and Daniel DeCoursey were the three exhibitors in this class. The prizes were well divided with DeCoursey in the lead with firsts. The class as a whole was fair, some good types being shown. DeCoursey had the sweepstakes boar and Wright the best sow.

Duroc Jerseys.—There was little if any competition in this class, W. M. and J. C. Smith being the only exhibitors. The former secured the sweepstakes for the best boar and sow.

Other Distinct Breeds.—In this class were chiefly shown Poland Chinas and Essex hogs. The sections were fairly well filled. No new exhibitors were there. W. M. Smith had the sweepstakes for the best boar and Featherstone for the best sow.

Export Bacon Hogs.—This is the important class at the show. There was a large entry in each section, most of the breeds being represented. A change was made this year and breeders instead of packers acted as judges. It is a question whether this is a wise move. The bacon hog should be judged more from the consumer than the breeder's standpoint, and it would seem as if the packer were the best fitted to do the work. Last year it was claimed by some of the breeders that the packers who judged did not look at certain breeds of hogs, confining their attention to the exhibits of one particular breed. This was considered unfair, and consequently three breeders, one each of Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths were selected to do the work. They had a fine lot to judge, but strange to say, did not change the awards, so far as the breeds are concerned, from those of other years. Flatt had 1st and 2nd for two very fine pens of Yorkshires, even and well fitted. Duck came

in third with a pen of nice Yorkshires, while 4th went to Durham for a pen of Berkshires and 5th to Duck for another pen of Yorkshires. The Tamworths did not get a place, though many thought a pen of Colwill's should have been higher up. The Tamworth pens were lighter than the others and not quite so even. It was claimed that some of the winners were over the 200 lb. limit, though the judges did not have them weighed. To save friction another year it might be well to have all the hogs in the bacon classes weighed. The pure breeds won in both sections in the same order as above.

The Dairy.

The dairy products exhibit of 1903 at Toronto will long be remembered as the greatest and best in the history of Canadian dairying. The new building with the large lecture and demonstration room erected by the Ontario Government, make an equipment for exhibiting dairy products and appliances second to none in the world. The lecture hall will seat 1,200 people and during the time when a butter-making contest was on or an address being delivered it was crowded. In fact there was always a good crowd in all parts of the building during the exhibition. A very large share of the credit for this new and better accommodation is due to the energetic and pushing director of this department, Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P. He has been untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the dairymen at the exhibition and that he has succeeded beyond all expectations is shown by the new up-to-date and attractive quarters now provided for this important department. The dairy building this year was in charge of Mr. T. J. Dillon, than whom it would be hard to find one better equipped for this particular work. Mr. Dillon is an experienced butter and cheese maker of long standing and is quite familiar with all the little details connected with a proper display of dairy products.

The exhibits themselves were most creditable. Never in the history of any fair in Canada has such a representative exhibit of cheese been got together. There were upwards of 300 cheese in all shown, representing fully 200 different factories. All the factories represented were from Ontario excepting thirteen, located as follows: 7 in New Brunswick, 3 in Prince Edward Island and 3 in Quebec. The quality of the exhibit throughout was uniformly good. The chief defects were in the flavor and texture, many cheese showing more openness than is usual at this season. These defects were pointed out by the judges as being due to bad milk, poor, unsanitary conditions of the factories, etc. The flavor of old, unclean whey tanks was detected in many of the cheese and others showed the effects of too high curing, due to badly

equipped airing-rooms. None of the cheese outside of Ontario won any prizes, though some scored sufficiently high (95 points) to secure a medal. The New Brunswick cheese were nice rich cheese, but too green. They did not score so high in flavor and the texture was not so good as that from Ontario. The same might be said of the Humber Edward Island exhibit. Quebec scored lower in flavor, the cheese being rich but a little weak in texture. The exhibits from the syndicates were an important feature. Five entered cheese from 4 to 23 factories each. Mr. W. H. Morfon, instructor in the Tweed section, won first for best collection, and also first for makers, securing the highest score. One of his makers, Mr. C. Chambers, Fleurant, won the challenge trophy. The second prize for best collection went to Instructor McKay, St. Mary's, and second for aggregate to Instructor Brown of Ingersoll. Had the factories in Western Ontario not in the syndicates and which were in charge of an instructor, been eligible, first for the aggregate would have gone west rather than east.

The judges in both butter and cheese were J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, Geo. H. Barr, chief instructor for Western Ontario, and G. G. Publow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario, who made the awards as follows:

CHEESE AWARDS

Class 242. Sec. 1—Best two factory, colored—1, J. S. Isard, Paisley; 2, W. A. Bell, Pine River; 3, Charles Wilkins, Cornwall; 4, J. A. Aberdeen. No medals. Sec. 2—Best two factory, white—1, Mary Morrison, Newry; 2, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; 3, C. A. Publow, Mud Creek; 4, Parlane Christie, Woodstock. No medals. Sec. 3—One cheese, best factory, colored—1, S. Isard; 2, J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron; 3, Chas. Atwood, Arcona; 4, A. E. Gracey, Dorchester. Silver medals, W. D. Angus, Attwood; W. T. Oliver, Camlachie; Geo. A. Renwick, Villiers; G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll. Sec. 4—One cheese, best factory, white—1, C. Chambers, Fleurant (Challenge Trophy); 2, W. Claridge; 3, J. S. Isard; 4, A. McNair, Mill Bridge. Medals—J. R. Almont, Simcoe; Fred H. Gould, Combermere; Chas. E. Ballard, Fort Stewart; W. F. Gerow, Napawan; D. Angus, E. E. Diamond, Madoc; Jos. W. Johnston, Stanwood; H. S. Nix, Maynooth; Miles Latta, Thomasburg; John H. Anderson, Bancroft; John E. Stacey, Mitchell; Havelock Cheese Co., Havelock, N.B.; Geo. W. Chambers, Eldorado; G. M. McKenzie; W. Hamilton, Listowel; K. T. Gray, Queensboro; M. Morrison, Harrisburg; Geo. A. Boyes, Putnam; J. K. White, Drummond Centre; J. L. Thompson, Hawkesville; Jos. Taylor, Campbellville; J. Dilworth, Meyersburg. Sec. 5—Best 3 Canadian Skilton—1, G. M. McKenzie; 2, Connelly Bros., Thamesford; 3, W. F. Gerow. Sec. 6—Best 2 Canadian flats—1, C. A. Publow; 2, Mary Morrison; 3, Robt. Cudde, Woodstock. Sec. 7—Prizes for syndicate instructor whose factories aggregate highest in secs. 1, 2, 3, and 4—1, W. Herb, Morton, Tweed; 2, S. P. Brown, Ingersoll. Sec. 8—Best collection from factories

in any syndicate, all considered—1, W. Herb. Morton; 2, Alex. McKay, St. Mary's; 3, Cheese cured in cool storage—G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll (one prize).

BUTTER

There was a very good lot of butter shown, especially that from Quebec. Some of the dairy butter was very fine. Some of it had too much fancy finish about it. All butter should be plainly but neatly finished and covered with parchment paper. Some of the tubs were not properly finished. The Quebec butter, which carried off the chief prizes, excelled in flavor and texture. The trophy went to W. H. Stewart of Fruitier, Que. The following are the awards:

Sec. 10—Best tub or box—1, W. H. Stewart, Fentier, Que. (Challenge Trophy); 2, J. G. Bauchard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 3, John McQuaker, Owen Sound; 4, Sleightholm & Rankin, Strathroy. Sec. 11—Best 50 pounds creamery, pound rolls or prints—1, J. G. Bauchard; 2, F. W. Smith, Beaverton; 3, John McQuaker, Owen Sound; 4, A. C. Ressor, Locust Hill. Sec. 12—Best 40 pounds creamery, packages—1, Robt. Ireland; 2, Geo. Balkwell, Latontaine, Ont.; 3, Sleightholm & Rankin. Sec. 13—Best dairy tub, not less than 30 pounds—1, A. D. Delong, Elgin; 2, Miss M. Hunter, Rockton; 3, Geo. W. Gardner, Lyn; 4, Mrs. S. J. Lyons, Norval. Sec. 14—Best dairy irkin, crock or tub, not less than 20 pounds—1, W. B. Cockburn, Hamilton; 2, J. M. McKay, Elmhurst; 3, Miss M. Hunter; 4, W. H. Phillips, Frankford. Sec. 15—Best bakin' pound prints or rolls—1, Miss M. Hunter; 2, Mrs. S. J. Lyons; 3, W. B. Cockburn; 4, D. Stewart, Hamstead.

The display of dairy appliances, chiefly cream separators, was never excelled at any Canadian exhibition, there being ten different makes on exhibition. A valuable exhibit was that made by the dairy department at Ottawa, showing the effect of paraffining cheese, etc., and exhibiting plans, etc., for building cool curing rooms. On the wall opposite this exhibit the third prize collection in the Farming World weed competition attracted considerable attention.

BUTTER MAKING COMPETITIONS

The lecture hall was an attractive spot. Besides the butter-making demonstrations, lectures were delivered by prominent dairymen and others on subjects of general interest to farmers. Among those who spoke were Hon. John Dryden, Dr. Mills, Prof. Dean, J. A. Ruddick, G. C. Creelman, G. H. Barr, G. G. Puhlow, A. F. McTeeters, and others.

The professional butter-makers had their innings the first week and the non-professional the second week, the former being looked after by Mr. McPeters and the latter by Prof. Dean. The following are the awards:

Professionals—1, Miss M. Hunter; 2, Miss M. L. Green; 3, Miss H. McAlister; 4, R. Player.

Amateur, for farmers, farmers' wives and daughters—1, M. Stonehouse, Port Perry; 2, Miss Mabel

Parkinson, Jarvis; 3, Miss Maud Parkinson, Jarvis; 4, C. E. Rogers, Dorchester.

Free for all, open to any farmer, farmer's wife, son or daughter—1, Miss M. L. Green; 2, Miss M. Hunter; 3, Miss H. M. McAlister. Judges recommended division of fourth prize money between Miss R. M. Wolfe and R. W. Burns.

Free for all, open to any member of a day school or person employed in a creamery—1, W. B. Cockburn, Hamilton; 2, Miss Maud Parkinson; 3, Miss Janet Stewart, Hamstead; 4, Miss Mabel Parkinson.

The cheese and butter on exhibition was sold by auction. The cheese realized from 10½ to 11½¢ per lb. and the butter from 18 to 19¢ for creamery and 14½ to 17¢ for dairy.

Agricultural Products

To the person visiting the fair year after year the display in the agricultural hall does not present any new features. This year's exhibit is about the same as former ones. Onions make a better showing than last year, while tomatoes are not so good. Some onions shown by James B. Gutierrez, Dixie, Ont., were the largest that have been exhibited at the fair. They were of the White Italian variety. The root display was good. James Dandridge, Humber Bay, Ont., had first for sugar beets and mangels. Geo. Huntly, Brockton, first for best collection of vegetables, and Wm. Harris, Humber Bay, second. Mr. Nasmith of Falconbridge, Muskoka, had first for collection of field roots. There was a good showing of grain. The Bug Death exhibit in this building attracted considerable attention. A collection of weeds from the many received in our weed competition, placed near the grain exhibits, attracted much attention and interest.

The Fruit Division.

At the southern end of the implement building a most interesting display was made by the Fruit Division at Ottawa. The senior inspector, Mr. A. McNeill, was in charge and was assisted by Mr. C. A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont., who has recently been appointed inspector. Inspector Carey of Montreal was present for a few days. At this exhibit were shown the different styles of packages and the methods of packing. Barrels properly packed and boxes properly packed were on exhibition, and many inquiries were made of those in charge as to methods and ways of handling the apple crop.

The question of a proper package is a most important one. There is a standard apple barrel, but no standard box. The export trade in box apples is just in its infancy. But before it reaches large proportions something should be done towards securing a uniform package for this trade. At present there are several different shapes and sizes of boxes used in Canada. In the Burlington and Grimsby dis-

tricts a box is used of the following proportions: 9x12x18 inches and a half case or box for pears 5x12x18 inches. The British Columbia box is 10x11x22 inches, and other sizes are used elsewhere. Because of this variety in the size of package much confusion will result should the export apple trade grow to any large extent. Many of the export orders for apples come by cable and a box should represent a definite uniform quantity of fruits, so that the buyer would know what he was getting. Some growers in certain districts become attached to a certain style of box and cling to it as being much better than any other size. It would be much better if a uniform box were defined by law so that the dealer in the old land would be sure of getting the same quantity in each and every package. No grower in any locality can hope to make an impression upon the English market by using any particular style or size of box. Because of the present variation in the size of the box used apples in barrels often sell higher in the old land than those in boxes. The latter are of a standard size and the buyer knows what he is getting.

This question of a uniform box should be taken up at the Fruit Growers' Convention this fall and winter. Let them decide upon some one size that would meet the needs of the trade and then ask for legislation making this the uniform size.

An interesting feature of this exhibit is that showing the value of wrapping pears or apples with paper for export. The cost of papering will average about five cents a case for paper and labor, but it will enhance the value of the case in the old country market 50 cents a case. In the case of pears only enough pressure is put on the pears to make them snug.

There are indications that many apple shippers are determined if possible to evade the Fruit Marks Act. At Montreal during the past few days inspector Carey has had 10 or 12 shippers summoned for fraudulent practices. Many shippers are imbued with the idea that because the fruit crop is a failure in the old country this year, any rubbish in the way of fruit will find sale. There would be no objection to their sending over their rubbish so long as they labeled it for what it is.

FRUIT

The fruit display is always an interesting one and this year was no exception to the rule. The apple exhibit was especially fine. The fruit was more mature than it usually is at this season and there were fewer worms. The pear exhibit was the finest seen in years with the quality good. The same might be said of grapes and plums. There was a larger number of varieties of grapes shown than usual. The bulk of the apple awards went east, while the northern section came in for a good share. There were some prize-winners. (Continued on page 655.)



A Scene on Farm of E. C. Deury, Crows Hill, Ont.

The Season in England.

Bad Weather—Prices Higher—Preferential Tariff—Market Situation.

By our British Correspondent.

London, Eng., Sept. 3, 1903.

The weather has always been a fruitful topic of conversation in this country, from a time "when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and the present year of grace, while not eclipsing all records, has certainly done its best to maintain tradition. The so-called summer months have been nothing but continued wet, and until the last few days we have had nothing that could have been called harvest weather. Grain has been cut for days and is, in too many cases, still standing in the fields. Of course it has been greatly damaged by the weather; a great deal of the grain has been beaten out on to the ground, while it is also badly weather stained.

The damage done has been enormous and the harvest is not only a long one, but extremely expensive, as acres of the grain was badly laid and twisted by the heavy rains and strong winds. The first few days of September brought a change of weather, but of course it is impossible to say whether such will continue. There have been many Canadian and States visitors to this country and they all complain bitterly of the vile weather experienced, but in extension of our climate I must record the fact that such seasons as the present are exceptional and we have had nothing to compare with it since 1879.

The outlook for British farmers, it will be gathered, is by no means a satisfactory one, but fortunately there is plenty of keep for stock and many farmers have more food

than they have mouths to eat it. In yearly shrinkage of grain and the growth of pasture and grassland shows how year by year agriculturists in this country are more and more dependent upon stock rearing and feeding. Prices for food stuffs of all description are apparently on the up grade, and I have taken the opportunity of obtaining diverse opinions upon the matter, and there appears to be a practical agreement that the era of low prices is over for some time.

Bread in the majority of our large towns has risen in price, owing to the increase in the value of flour, as showing this I may mention that good first-class flour is worth 30 cents more per sack of 280 lbs. than was the case a year ago. English wheat is very much out of condition and hence has not advanced in value to any great extent. In fact, the home samples injured by so much damp has led to a greater demand by country millers for hard Canadian and States wheat to mix with the local grown stuff in order to keep up the strength of the flour. Prices for grain are up pretty well all round. An instance of this may be mentioned in Manitoba wheat, which in London is worth 54 cents per 496 lbs. more than was the case exactly a year ago. Canadian oats too are up in price, being worth about 84 cents more per 320 lbs. than a twelve months ago. Meat is not quite so dear to buy as it was a year ago, when readers will probably recollect that there was a great scarcity of meat—beef especially—in this country.

The foremost topic in all circles is on Chamberlain's scheme of partial protection. Perhaps it may be as well to explain that at present there is no scheme before the country and that all that is taking place is that our fiscal policy is undergoing examination. Elaborate arrangements are being made on both sides to stump the country, and as the autumn is now nearly with us, what Mr. Chamberlain's brother, who by the way is opposed to protection in any form, called a "tearing, raging propaganda," may begin at any minute. It is said that no less than 40 lecturers have been engaged to lecture the country about the benefits of preferential tariffs, while no less than fifty million leaflets are ready or in preparation upon the same subject.

Up to the time of writing nothing has yet been done in the matter and it remains to be seen what the exact lines taken will be. Should Mr. Chamberlain come out with a strong line and a party of his own, he stands an excellent chance of being returned to power when the next election takes place, but if he is still allied with many of his present colleagues he will be refused by the country. The present government as a whole, for many reasons, is disliked and distrusted and the Colonial Minister's popularity would be insufficient to stem the tide. I am, however, getting on to the political aspect of the case, which is somewhat out of place in the columns of The Farming World.

The provision markets only show a fair consumptive demand, but there has been no great pressure to sell on the part of holders. European butter is lower in price, but Canadian creams are in growing favour at fair prices. There is a strong undercurrent of steadiness in the Bacon market, the supply, although ample, not going beyond the requirements of the trade. Canadian selections have commanded a ready sale and supplies being very moderate, business has been done at near the topmost prices of the markets.

There has been less activity in the cheese market, and the extreme rates I talked of three weeks ago are no longer current. Home-grown fruit practically holds the market to the exclusion of competing foreign sorts. A few apples arrived from Canada during the week, but they do not call for special mention.

Canadian apple-growers ought to have a successful season, for the supply of home-grown fruit in this country is extremely short. There are many orchards which will yield practically no fruit at all. This applies equally to eating, cooking and cider apples and in many of the poorer homes the apple pudding which is such a favorite dish, will be missing from the table. Not only is the apple crop here short, but I understand that on the continent of Europe too there are hardly any orchards yielding up to the normal. This

is especially the case in Normandy and Brittany, whose far-famed apples this year will not be in great evidence. A well-known cider manufacturer over here has been scouring the country for the past three or four weeks in an endeavor to buy apples, but up to the present he has not yet obtained sufficient for his requirements.

The coming season ought to begin earlier than usual for Canadian apples, while prices too bid fair to be on the upward grade.

Yellow and White Fleeced Poultry.

I notice in the September 1st issue of "The Farming World" an article by "P.S." relative to yellow-legged and white-legged chickens. I read the article carefully and believe it contains considerable useful information on the color-olleg question. Since writing my letter to "The Farming World," which appeared in the July 15th issue, I have had the privilege of conversations with two commission merchants from England, and also with Mr. E. T. Brown, lecturer on poultry at Reading College, England. These gentlemen stated that the one pronounced feature of the Surrey and Sussex chickens was the white legs. I inquired most minutely of Mr. Brown if he had seen fowls that appeared to be Plymouth Rocks with white legs and which were sold under the name of Surrey and Sussex fowls. He informed me that he had, and more than that, stated that he did not believe that the breed of the fowl made much difference. The Englishman's conception of the Surrey and Sussex fowl can be stated as a blocky, low-set, white-fleeced and white-legged chicken, crated-for market; color of plumage immaterial.

On account of the Surrey and Sussex fowl realizing the highest price on the British markets and the ease with which Canadian farmers could transform Plymouth Rocks to a type of chicken resembling the Surrey and Sussex, I believe it would be profitable for the utility type Plymouth Rocks to be bred with white legs. This could be done within a year or two by selecting males and females with light-colored legs for breeding purposes.

At the Illustration Poultry Breeding Stations this fall the Department of Agriculture intends to breed from white-legged Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Next year a great proportion of the chickens at the Stations will have white legs. I would advise farmers to sell to export merchants to adopt the same course. I believe that white-legged Barred Plymouth Rocks can be sold in Great Britain at as high a price per pound as any other class or breed of chickens we can export. Barred Plymouth Rocks have been acclimatized in this country; they are suitable for the home market trade and the winter production of eggs; with white legs they should satisfy every market requirement.—F. C. Hare, Ottawa, September 12, 1903.

In and About Quebec.

In a recent report to the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, a prominent inspector says: "I have examined the cream supplied certain creameries by users of hand separators, and I find that this class of cream leaves much to be desired. Although the farmer reaps some benefit from the use of the hand separator, I am convinced that, on the other hand, the quality of our butter is bound to suffer if this system continues to spread." The dairymen of Quebec have shown no signs yet that the popularity of the hand separator is waning. It is a reproach to Canadians, that our butter imported into Great Britain should meet with sufficient competition from Russia and Siberia, that prices are forced down to a 18 to 19c. basis throughout the four months of our maximum production. Siberia is only producing 2nd and 3rd grade butter. It is time we were out of that class and measuring words in earnest with the Danes. The output of the creameries and cheese factories of this province for this present season bids fair to equal last year's. A marked falling off in the quality of the butter produced is the natural sequel to the extensive introduction of hand separators. A lot of second grade creamery is reported held in Montreal, and the outlook for winter dairying is discouraging.

The short hay crop is being supplemented by a lot of grain being put green for fodder. This welcome addition to the bulky feed is largely due to the most excellent grain crops throughout almost all the province. H. W. P.

Note.—The situation in Quebec in regard to the hand separator is very similar to what it is in this and other provinces. Farmers are every year buying more hand separators and becoming more attached to that system. To us it seems the height of folly to attempt to check the growth of this system. We have had several farmers tell us within the past month or two that they would not patronize a creamery on any other than the cream gathered plan. The hand separator is in this country to stay and rather than cry it down our dairy teachers and others interested should bend their energies towards educating the farmer how to take care of the cream. If this were done and the washing and cleaning of the separator looked after there is no reason why as good butter cannot be made by the farm separator plan as by the separator creamery. It should be as easy, if not easier, for the farmer to take care of the cream as of the whole milk.—Editor.

The Careless Farmer

We don't require any person to point him out. If we use our eyes when travelling we can easily place him. We see the rickety fences, tied-up gates, bent with age, dilapidated barn house and outbuildings,

and we involuntarily say to ourselves, "Some careless farmer lives there." While travelling recently by train through the eastern section of the Island, I noticed two fields of oats, in which some horses were quietly enjoying a feast. Other evidences of neglect were visible on this farmer's premises. Although it was the 19th of August a good deal of his hay was unsaved, some in coil and some lying in swaths all blackened and dried up by long exposure to sun and wet weather. This hay might have all been saved in good condition had the owner obeyed the scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with thy might," Ec. ix. 10. But instead he listened to the voice of procrastination and complacency said, "Yes, there's time enough yet to save the hay," but found out too late that it couldn't be saved, for it was unfit for use!

As a general rule the careless farmer is poor, but he has only himself to blame for his poverty. He doesn't put in his crop until late in the spring and consequently the grain is late ripening. Then stormy weather is apt to set in before it is cut, or harvested, and much of the grain is shaken out, and what is left of it is often saved in poor condition. No farmer need expect to succeed unless he takes time by the forelock and hustles. Procrastination and Poverty are twin sisters if a person harbors the one the other soon makes her appearance. If careless farmers could be persuaded to turn over a new leaf, strike the iron while it is hot, as the saying goes, do their work promptly, and do it well, waste less time in idle gossip, and read more agricultural magazines, they would soon find their profits rapidly increasing. Good management, industry and economy are requisite in order to attain success in farming. Mrs. A. Rodd.

The Farmers' Association

The Farmers' Association held a successful annual meeting in Toronto during the fair. There was a good attendance of members. The work of the year had been successful and the outlook bright for another successful year. A deputation from the Association awaited on Premier Ross in reference to the new legislation on taxation and asking that the farmers' interests be not neglected. Resolutions were passed opposing grants of public money to private corporations and increase in the tariff, and asking for lower freight rates, two-cent passenger rate, the taxation of railways and similar corporations, and government inspection of the books of loan companies.

Officers were elected as follows: Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Glengarry, President; Mr. L. E. Annis, East York, Vice-President; Mr. W. L. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer; Wm. McCrea, Guelph, and Mr. Hyatt, P. E. County, Auditors. These officers, with Mr. J. F. Beam, Welland, and Major Hood, Guelph, form the Executive Committee.

Horse Breeding in Belgium

By Baron de l'Epine

Since very remote times Belgium has produced national horses. Tacitus says that under the Emperor Diocletian, so many horses were demanded from the Belgians, that they complained of not being able to furnish them.

In the twelfth century, during the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, the exporting to Great Britain of Belgian horses for breeding purposes commenced. This trade reached its height in the reign of John, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The historic documents of the time indicate that certain shipments consisted of about one hundred stallions, the greater number of which were taken from Flanders, and that these became the progenitors of the modern Clydesdale.

Napoleon I. regarded the Ardennais-Belgians as his best war horses. The endurance and the quiet temperament of the Ardennais horse have become proverbial since the famous Russian campaign. Of all the French artillery horses only the Ardennais brought their cannons back to France.

Horse raising in Belgium is a source of national wealth. Since 1830, the time of the foundation of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government has been active in developing this source of wealth by offering large encouragement to private enterprise, and by controlling the industry according to well adapted rules. Since then, no stallion is allowed to stand for the improvement of stock unless he has been previously accepted by a commission named by the Government. Each year the permanent provincial councils in each province appoint a commission of three members, who may be re-elected annually; this commission goes to the chief town of each division during the month of October and all the breeders and owners of stallions are obliged under penalty of a fine varying from 50 to 500 francs to bring forward their breeding horses over the age of three years. This commission accepts or rejects the stallions, awards first, second and third premiums, as well as making honorable mention of good horses; they give "premiums of conservation" to stallions of six years or more and confirm the "premiums of conservation" previously accorded, when a horse has received two first or two second premiums in two consecutive years he is given a "premium of conservation" of from 500 to 1,200 francs, payable annually as long as he is not declared unfit for breeding purposes. In the month of March the stallions which obtained the first and second premiums in their division in the month of October preceding, meet in the chief town of each province to compete for the premium for that province, which amounts in some cases to 1,500, 3,000 and 5,000 francs.

The horses that obtain the provincial premium are not allowed to leave the country, under penalty of a fine equal to the premium obtained. These are some of the official regulations to which all the Belgian stallions are subject. Further, there exists an institution formed under the auspices of the state, which is called the "Belgian Horse Society." The members of which it is composed are all breeders of Belgian horses. Its affairs are administered by a council elected half by the Government and half by the members. The funds come from a Government subsidy of 21,000 francs, members' fees, and gate receipts at the exhibitions.

The objects of this society are—(1) to keep the official "Belgian Stud Book," receive applications for registry and transfer, and issue certificates; (2) to hold at Brussels in June of each year, under the patronage of the King, a large meeting of horse breeders; (3) to present each year a report to the Government a report on the raising of horses, and to propose proper measures for the improvement of the rules in force to maintain the Belgian horse in all its purity.

Independent of the examinations and meetings referred to above, the provinces, the agricultural communities, and the towns organize each year an exhibition of breeding horses. Under these wise measures horse breeding in Belgium has taken an important place, and the quality of the Belgian horses has become well known throughout Europe. Germany, Russia, Switzerland and France have, after trial, chosen the Belgian horse to improve their studs.

In 1900 the Belgian Government made an appeal to their best breeders, and as a result 24 horses were sent to the Paris Exposition, where they attracted much attention. Besides awarding them 18 first prizes, the international jury acknowledged the superiority of the Belgian horses by giving to "Brin d'Or" (a Brabançon horse) the championship of the heavy class, and to "Spiron" (an Ardennais horse), the championship of the light classes. These two Belgian horses defeated all competitors, Clydesdales included. The principal reason the Belgian-horse is superior to his competitors, as declared by the international jury, is because of his symmetrical development, which is such as to give him great power for draught purposes.

THE BELGIAN HORSES

There are two classes of Belgian horses, the Ardennais and the Brabançons. The Ardennais are bred in the south of Belgium, in the mountainous part of the Ardennes, where the altitude is high, the ground rough, and the climate severe, resembling that of Canada. The Ardennais weighs from 1,300

to 1,700 pounds. The Brabançons are the direct descendants of the ancient Flemish race, so much appreciated by the English of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They are bred in the interior of the country and on the coast, on low, flat land. Their weight is 2,000 pounds and upwards.

The Belgian horse is not an upstart. He strikes the roots of his national tree deep into the national soil. This is why he has proved to be so reliable and impressive as a sire. Wherever the Belgian stallions have been used they have stamped their characteristics upon their descendants.

Belgian exports annually more than 20,000 horses, and but for the stringent regulations which prevent the sale of the better horse they would export far more. A large number of these exported horses are for breeding purposes. The heavy horses are also exported for use in large cities,—Paris, Berlin, etc. The lighter horses of the Ardennais race are sold for use in the artillery of the various European armies. At the present time this market is of great importance, and few farmers anywhere are producing horses of the right class. It is for this reason that there is a desire in many countries to breed the Ardennais horse, for which there is an almost unlimited market. A number of Brabançon and Ardennais horses will be exhibited at some of the leading Canadian exhibitions this fall.

Losses in Manure

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has been experimenting with the losses in manure from different methods of handling. The following are some of the conclusions reached:

1. The trampled manure suffered little loss of fertilizing constituents, though less than two-fifths of the dry matter of food and litter was recovered in the manure.
2. The covered-shed manure lost one-third of its nitrogen, one-fifth of its potash, and one-seventh of its phosphoric acid. Only one-third of the dry matter of food and litter was recovered in the manure. The potash and phosphoric acid losses must be explained by seepage of liquid manure into the clay floor. The loss of nitrogen is, however, chiefly due to volatilization of carbonate of ammonia.
3. The money value of the fertilizer constituents lost by the second as compared with the first method, is equivalent to \$2.50 for each steer stable for six months.
4. Therefore, manure, if prepared upon a tight floor and with such proportion of litter that it can be trampled into a tight mass, loses very little, if any, of its fertilizer constituents so long as the animals remain upon it. This method of preserving steer manure is therefore distinctly superior to that of the covered shed, though the latter method may not always exhibit as great loss as that observed in this experiment.

The Farm and Garden

Utilizing Cement

A great deal of information is in demand these days about the use of cement. The following from the National Cement Review will be found of value to farmers desiring to build cement floors, walls, etc.:

"The use of cement and the manner of mixing it are not as well understood by the people generally as they should be. Cement walks, cellar- or stable floors are better than those made of stoney brick or wood and any handy man can make them. The first requisites for the work are good, sharp sand and the very best grade of Portland cement. If it is a walk you wish to construct, first dig a trench a foot deep and just as wide and long as you want your walk. Next fill this trench with coarse sand or gravel eight inches deep; but if you have neither sand or gravel you may use coal cinders, packing down whatever is used with a maul or heavy block of wood with a handle fixed to it. Next place boards four inches wide along the sides of this trench, fastening them with stakes. Place boards four inches wide across your walk, three feet apart, and you have your mold ready for the first layer of cement. Have a strong, tight mortar box and in this put sand and cement, four parts of the former to one of the latter. Mix this thoroughly while dry, and then apply water with a sprinkling can, mixing all the while until you have a stiff mortar that you can handle with a shovel. Dump the mortar into your molds and tramp down three and one-half inches thick, filling four or five molds at a time. Next take fine sifted sand and cement, equal parts, then apply water, and make a soft mortar and apply this on top of the coarse cement, one-half inch thick, or to the top of the boards, and level it off by drawing a straight edge over the frame. Then trowel it down and leave it for a few days to dry. Before the troweling is done remove the partition boards and fill up level. This kind of walk can be made at a cost of four cents per square foot, if you do your own work and have the gravel at hand. If all material has to be bought and labor employed to do the work, it will cost from eight to ten cents per foot. Cellar floors are made in the same way but if the bottom is dry, two or three inches of sand will be sufficient to lay the cement on. For stable floors or driveways the cement should be five or six inches thick to insure durability.

"Another use of cement is in making water tanks for live stock. Make the bottom just as you would a walk, only have it heavier and on a solid foundation; also put in necessary pipes for filling and draining so frost will not injure. Next make a form on this foundation with boards the length and

width desired for the tank. Inside of this set up another form ten inches smaller than this at the bottom, sloping to six inches at the top. This will give a slant to the inside of the tank so that it will not freeze and burst. Fill one foot with rock and then put on the cement grout and so on until the tank is as high as desired. Plaster all over when dry. This kind of tank, 12 feet long, 30 inches high and four feet wide, can be built for \$6 or \$8, if you do the work yourself. In mixing sand and cement do not make too much mortar at a time, as it hardens quickly."

Sheep in New Zealand

Mr. John D. Ritchie, Chief Inspector of live stock for New Zealand, sends us the number of sheep in that country on April 30th last. On that date the total number was estimated at 19,002,049 as compared with 20,342,777 on the corresponding date of 1902, showing a decrease of 1,340,678 sheep during the year.

This decrease is easily accounted for. For the year ending March 31st, 1903, 1,286,824 more carcasses of frozen mutton and lamb were exported than for the year previous. This, coupled with an increase of 44,868 more live sheep than the previous year will account for nearly all the decrease in the number of sheep.

Preparing the Hot-Bed Soil

Last spring out of a section of hot-bed containing 130 lettuce, 1, one morning, took out 126 heads uniformly marketable, and before night the same space was reset with lettuce plants.

I mention this to enforce the statement that it pays to provide perfect conditions for growth.

The soil is one important condition, but we are not apt to consider it so, until we are needing it in February and March for our hot-beds.

I am preparing mine now by composting ordinary stable manure with the same bulk of pasture sod and loam. This heap is flat to catch the rains and will be turned once or twice, and before winter it will be screened and stored out of the weather.

This soil is good for any forcing crop. It can be made better by adding at the time of screening some bone meal, and when planting add some nitrate of soda or good superphosphate. It may be advisable to add sand, if it is not already of a loose, open nature. The soil for raising young plants in should have less manure and more sand, and for cabbage plants or any of the Brassica family

should be perfectly free from any danger of the club root. W. S. F.

Asparagus

An asparagus row planted right-ly will last for this and coming generations, producing annual crops of large, luscious crisp stalks that would surprise the ancient gardeners. Don't waste time and energy with the old-fashioned asparagus beds, but rather set the plants in long rows, where all cultivation can be made with horse power, even to the planting. Open trenches fully eighteen inches deep with a plow, throwing the soil outward by repeated plowings. Half fill the trench with well prepared manure. With a one-horse cultivator work soil into the compost until a good combination results. Having purchased a generous supply of good two-year-old roots of some reliable grower drop them into the trench twelve to eighteen inches apart and cover with the plow until they shall be six to eight inches below the surface level. Don't cut until the plants are well established, which is usually in one or two years. The roots mature annually, when the tops should be removed to avoid propagating seedling plants, which will in time overstock the rows. Cover with good barnyard manure each fall for winter protection. Work this into the soil in the spring with any tillage implement that will not reach the deeply planted roots. A spring tooth harrow will do no injury, and will clean the row of all grass, weeds, etc., preparing the plants and soil for a bountiful crop of large, crisp stalks that will cook to perfection.

A little time each year devoted to the care of an asparagus row will insure a generous supply of this delicious vegetable, which will continue in season and demand for weeks or months. Don't fail to plant asparagus.

Ravages of Lightning

S. C. Allan, Prescott Co., Ont., writes: "One of the most disastrous storms struck here last night (August 27th). It lasted all night. One barn belonging to H. Gray was struck by lightning at 11 p.m. The outbuildings were totally destroyed. Another barn in the same neighborhood was struck, owned by H. Bradford."

Settlers' Low Rates West

via the Chicago and North Western Ry., every day from Sept. 15th to November 30th, settlers' one-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent, or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

The "Highland" Show at Dumfries

The Highland and Agricultural Society occupies in Scotland a position similar to the Royal in England. It holds its annual shows at various centres from Dumfries, in the south to Inverness in the north; but thanks, perhaps, to a more widely instituted and more economical management, its financial position grows stronger and stronger, and its funded capital amounts to half a million dollars. The show of 1903, lately held at Dumfries, was one of the most successful ever held at that centre. There have been larger entries in some of the classes, notably in those for Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, but taken as a whole, the exhibition shows no falling off either in the number or the merits of the exhibits.

CATTLE

In the cattle section Shorthorns occupy the premier place, and although the numbers were not so great as on some former occasions, the quality of the stock exhibited left nothing to be desired. Sir John Gilmour's first prize aged bull is a splendid specimen, fit to rank amongst the best in the land, and Mr. Harrison's first prize cow, "Flora," is one of the most symmetrical animals of any breed it has been our privilege to look upon.

THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

were forward in strong force, and in many cases there were comparatively new exhibitors in the field of competition. It was an instance of reciprocity in the matter of judging that Col. Judy, from the United States, should be one of the judges in this section. He acted along with Mr. Robertson, of Forde, and with the exception, perhaps, of the award to the second prize aged bull, the decisions of those two gentlemen were received with general approval. The first prize aged bull, Mr. Bainbridge's "Maramere," was a popular winner, but probably if the third animal had been moved up to the second position, the decision could not have been questioned. The two-year-old and yearling classes were headed by bulls bred at Ballindalloch, the yearling winner being the property of Lord Rosebery, who purchased him at the Perth spring sale at the record price of 480 guineas. In cows, Mr. Bainbridge's "Neat Nellie" was able to hold her own, and Mr. Kennedy's cow, which was second, was well worthy of her place. Two-year-old heifers were not a large class, but the general merit was exceedingly good. Yearling heifers numbered twenty: as in the preceding class, Mr. Kerr, Harviestone, won the leading place, this time with a Powrie bred heifer. His Majesty the King being second. Mr. Bainbridge's bull "Maramere," and his cow, "Neat Nellie," won the male and female championships respectively.

Amongst other American visitors we were pleased to meet that enthusiastic Aberdeen Angus breeder, Mr. Stanley Pierce, of Creston, Ill., well known as the exhibitor of "Advance," the champion of the International in 1900, and also Mr. McGavock, of Chicago, both of whom are making a tour of inspection amongst the herds of this country.

Being in the home of the breed, it was natural that Galloways should form the largest exhibit in the cattle classes, and the general merit was admitted to be as high as on almost any former occasion. Messrs. Biggar's three-year-old bull "Excelior," was the winner in the senior class; this bull has remarkable symmetry, and stands on very short legs. This is the third time in succession that he has headed his class at the Highland. Col. Dudgeon's bull which won the two-year-old class, is a bull of more scale, but of somewhat less symmetry. The yearling bulls were not particularly strong. The class for cows was a very fine one, and here Mr. Cunningham's Royal winner maintained her place. In two-year-old heifers there was also a good exhibit, and the first ticket was won by the new herd founded by Mr. Neilson, Queenshill. Yearling heifers were a very large and meritorious class. Mr. Brown's Steptford, and Messrs. Biggar's exhibits having a close contest for first position. The championships in these classes were awarded to Col. Dudgeon for males and to Mr. Cunningham for females.

Those lords of the Western Isles, the Highland breed of cattle, were fairly represented. No more picturesque cattle could be seen in any show yard, their variety of color, shaggy coats, and wide-spreading horns make them of special interest to spectators.

Ayrshires are undoubtedly the rent paying stock of the south of Scotland, and though they are the most numerous breed of cattle in that province, the exhibits are not in any sense as numerous as might be expected. It is not, perhaps, the best time of the year to show Ayrshire cattle, and the many shows which have taken place early in the season have so weeded out the unsuccessful animals that the showing here, while only moderate in numbers, contains the cream of the breed. Messrs. Mitchell, Barckeskie, Howie, Burnhouses, Cross, Knockdon, McAlister, Murray, and Osborne were, as usual, the chief exhibitors. The male championship was won by Mr. Howie, and the female, by Mr. Cross.

HORSES.

Clydesdale horses are practically the draft horses of Scotland, and are the only draft breed recognized at this show. The awards show a wonderful record of success for the progeny of the noted breeding horse

"Baron's Pride." They had all the first prizes for males, and most of those for females. These Clydesdales are of a distinct type in which extreme quality of feet and limbs is given prominence, and somewhat to the sacrifice of weight and substance. There is a feeling amongst many breeders in Scotland that the showyard preference of this type is tending to diminish the weight and substance in the draft horse, which are so much sought after by those who use them for the heavy work of cities. In no section, perhaps, is there greater jealousy amongst exhibitors than in Clydesdale horses, and in none are the judges' decisions more freely criticised. The result is that the entries are less numerous than they might otherwise be, for many prominent exhibitors in Scotland prefer to stay away from these shows rather than submit their animals to competition. The male championship was awarded to Messrs. Montgomery, for their three-year-old stallion "Everlasting" and the female championship to Mr. Smith's mare, "Fedic Princess."

Horses for hunting purposes were a large and important section of the show, and included a large proportion of the very best field horses in the country. The exhibits in the sections for Hackneys and ponies were also remarkably good. Highland ponies represent another type of useful short legged horses, and Shetland ponies, many of them under ten hands in height, were quite the toy horses of the exhibition.

SHEEP

The exhibits of sheep were practically limited to three important Scotch breeds, Blackfaced, Cheviots, and Border Leicesters, though there were also classes for "Half-Breds," and Downs. The Blackfaced breed, with their speckled faces and great curving horns, may be said to correspond to the Highlanders amongst the breeds of cattle. These sturdy sheep made a splendid display, and, as usual, Howatson, Archibald, Cadzow, Hamilton, Craig, and Miller were the most successful exhibitors. In Cheviots, which are practically another mountain breed, these well-known breeders, Elliot, Johnstone, Robson, McKerrow & Moffat held their wonted places. All over, the exhibit of this breed was a remarkably fine one.

Border Leicesters are a Scotch type of Leicester very largely used for crossing upon the breeds just named, and very large numbers of rams of this breed are disposed of every year, for use in Scotch flocks. Messrs. Hume, Clark, Wallace, Templeton, McIntosh, Sheenan, and Smith, are only a few of the prominent exhibitors in this section, and in none of the sections for sheep is there keener competition or greater interest. The championship was awarded to Hume's shearing ram.

What are popularly called "Half-bred" sheep, originated in the cross

between Border Leicesters and Cheviots, and in a certain limited district of Scotland they have become practically an established breed. The Down exhibits included Oxforda, Shropshires, and Suffolks, but these breeds are only sparingly reared in Scotland nor are they generally used for crossing purposes.

Classes for wool were a comparatively new feature in the sheep section, but they are of growing interest.

PIGS

The show of pigs was fine, and included many specimens of extra merit. Many of the prize winners came from England. The show of dairy produce is also an important feature of this Highland show, the production of butter and cheese being a special industry in the south-west of Scotland.

THE PARADES

The show extends over four days, and all the judging, except for leaping, is practically completed on the first day. On the three following days there are forenoon and afternoon parades of all the prize cattle and horses in the grand enclosure. The marshalling of all these fine animals in the round ring, and the showing of them roused before the hosts of spectators was a feature of the show of the greatest interest, and was specially remarked upon by our American visitors as being one of the finest displays of stock, and on the best educative lines, they had ever witnessed.

"Thistledown."

The Dairy Cow Record

The Illinois Experiment Station has been investigating the records of individual cows on the dairy farms of that State. Eight herds are reported upon in the bulletin issued, containing 144 cows that have completed a year's work. Some of the herds returned their owners a good profit, others only a small profit, and one herd was kept at an actual loss. In estimating the profit or loss on a cow it was counted that the calf paid for her keep while dry and the skim milk paid for labor.

The cow that yielded the most product gave 8,949 lb. of milk, and made 472 lb. of butter. The poorest cow produced 1,482 lb. of milk, 68 lb. of butter, and the average production for all the herds was 4,721 lb. of milk, 3.67 per cent. of fat, 173 lb. of butter fat, and 202 lb. of butter. The most profitable cow gave a net profit of \$57.22, and the poorest cow was kept at a loss of \$17.83. The average net profit was \$9.96 per cow.

While conditions in Illinois may be different from what they are in Ontario, the same discrepancy exists as between the profits from good and poor cows. If one dairyman can make a net profit of over \$50 per cow, others can do the same thing if they go about it in the same way. The way it has been done in Illinois is by constant testing of each individual cow and weeding out those that don't come

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM SEPARATOR

Just one Tubular, all the others are of the "bucket bowl" type. Plenty of the old style bucket bowls, but only one of the Tubular style. Others have tried to imitate, but they can't get around the Tubular patent. If you want the

Improved Tubular Separator come to us; if you are satisfied with the old style bucket bowl, go to any of the others. Write for catalogue No. 222.
The Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,
Chicag., Ill. West Chester, Pa.



Get an Empire.

Examine all the Cream Separators on the market; look carefully to their construction; then select the one which you think will do the best work and give you the least bother. We believe that's the

EMPIRE

Easy Running

Cream Separator.

Guaranteed to run more easily, to be easier to clean and last longer than any other. It's for you to decide. Try it first. Get our free book.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
Bloomfield, N. J.
18 and 20 W. Madison Street West,
TOMONTO, ONT.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS



This is the famous Cream Separator that attracted the most attention at the great Dominion Exhibition.

TRY ONE
NO CHARGE

Send
for Catalogue.

R. ALISTER & CO. LTD.
579 & 581 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

up to a certain standard. 8,000 lb. of milk is not an extra large amount for one cow to give in a year. It is about 27 lb. of milk per day, for 300 days, or a season of ten months. If, by careful selection and feeding, a cow can be made to increase the rate per day by 3-1/2 lb., the total is raised to 9,000, to reach which is not a difficult problem.

These figures show the big field before the dairyman before he reaches the highest standard in milk production. Increase the capacity to produce of each individual cow and you increase your profits accordingly. It takes so much to keep a cow a year, then the profit comes. Some cows have to milk all season before they pay for their keep, and many don't do it then. Others will do it in five months, a few in four months, and a less number in three months. Keep only the cows that will pay for their keep in the shortest possible time. When you take a cow on to board make this arrangement with her that she is to pay for her year's keep in at least five months or get out.

Don't Ship Green Cheese

Word has been received by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, from Mr. A. W. Grindly, the Department of Agriculture's agent in Britain, to the effect that the large amount of green cheese being sent over this season is seriously injuring the reputation of Canadian cheese abroad. English dealers complain that the great bulk of Canadian cheese this season so far has been immature when shipped.

Our dairymen should not need a second warning of this kind. They have been long enough in the business to know that a good product cannot come from cheese sent out of the factories too green. The factory salesman is, however, not alone to blame for this. He is often tempted to sell and ship green cheese when the market has a downward tendency or to save in shrinkage. But the exporter is also to blame. Looking to his own immediate profit in the transaction he buys cheese that should be left in the curing room to ripen. It takes two to make a bargain, however, and if either the former would refuse to sell or the latter to buy, the complaints from abroad regarding green cheese would not be forthcoming. Any loss that may result will eventually fall upon the patron, who should insist that no cheese should be shipped from the factory until they are properly cured.

Milk and Butter Standards

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has defined standard milk as milk containing not less than 3 1/2 per cent. of fat and 8 1/2 per cent. of solids not fat, and which has acidity of not more than 2-10 per cent. of lactic acid. It has also defined standard butter as butter containing not less than 82 5-10 per cent. of butter fat.

An Eastern View of Western Live Stock

A hurried trip through Manitoba and the Territories hardly qualifies one to speak with authority upon the live stock interests of that great country, and what is here written is not given in that spirit, but simply as a brief statement of impressions made upon an easterner in journeying from point to point.

A visit to some of the local exhibitions at Brandon, at Killarney, in Manitoba, and at Wolsley, Assa., revealed very clearly that there were in the West breeders of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, capable of holding their own with breeders anywhere in Canada. The Clydesdale stallions at Brandon were a strong class and the horses generally seen were of good size and conformation, indicating the use of good sires. In cattle, Shorthorns seemed everywhere to preponderate, and the young stock and cows through Manitoba and Assiniboia showed that good bulls of this breed had been widely distributed.

Everywhere the cattle were in good flesh and demonstrated the adaptability of the country to stock husbandry. Of course, until the ranching country west of Moose Jaw is entered, stock-raising is only a side line, the main business is growing Red Fife wheat, and the grand crops realized the past three seasons show what a profitable branch of agriculture wheat raising can here be made. When intelligent methods of soil cultivation and seeding are followed. Good crops cannot be grown, except accidentally, by merely tickling the soil. A well-prepared seed bed, good seed and early deep seeding seem to be necessary to secure large crops.

In one of the best wheat sections a striking example of this fact was noted: On one side of the road was a meagre, straggling crop of perhaps 16 bushels to the acre; on the other side was a tall, close, even stand of not less than 40 bushels. The soil was identically the same in each case. Those wheat growers who have applied manure to their wheat land say that while it does not increase the yield, it hastens the ripening period, and this is, in some seasons, a very important consideration. Nearly everywhere evidence that no value was attached to stable manure could be seen, as it was either left in heaps or used to fill in hollows.

Eventually it will undoubtedly pay wheat growers to combine stock raising with their grain growing, and so not only augment their annual income, but also provide a home market for grain for years in which the weather may not favor high grade wheat.

Referring for a moment longer to the wheat crop, we should judge from the appearance of this year's growing crop that there was urgent need for some means of provid-

ing pure Red Fife wheat seed. Nearly every field contained mixtures of various wheats, and millers are complaining that the "No. 1 Hard" sample will become a thing of the past unless more interest in this matter is shown by the growers.

THE RANCHING COUNTRY

From Moose Jaw westward to the Mountains, cattle are the main product, though if the moist weather of the past two seasons continues, grain growing may become more or less general all through Alberta, south as well as north; and if this happens, the large rancher will be very much hampered. Even now, the Pincher Creek district country south of Lethbridge, and all along the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., as well as along the railway from McLeod to Calgary, is being homesteaded very freely, and wire fences, and the closing in of creeks and springs are seriously inconveniencing range cattle. Of course, there are yet very large ranges in Eastern Alberta, Western Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, as well as in British Columbia, and present settlement means simply shifting location and not retiring from business for the rancher.

Large numbers of United States speculators are to be seen every day investigating the country, and a number of them are either now, or will be, placing cattle on the range. Some of these men have leased a small area, perhaps 5,000 acres, and with this as a foothold, are bringing in Texan cattle by the thousand and placing them on the open range. This seems to be hardly a fair deal to the Canadian rancher, as these Americans are spending no money in Canada, doing nothing for the country's development, and using cattle that will never be fit for export to Europe. Canadians can fancy, if conditions were reversed, how long it would be until the United States Government would put a stop to the business.

The cattle on the range this year are said not to be finishing as early as usual, on account of the wet weather, and the impression gained was, that with the exception of steers over 4 years old and dry cows, there were not many fat calves. The stock all looked very thrifty and growthy, but none of it in high flesh. When to this condition is added the fact that the price offered for range beef is only 3 to 3½¢ per lb., it is not to be wondered at that sales as yet are not lively.

With ranching as with grain growing, intelligent management counts, and the rancher who thinks he can make enough money to support himself in idleness and luxury in town while his cattle roam without care or attention, is likely to find his commercial rating seriously impaired.

On the other hand, with a care-

fully chosen location for the winter range, and good management, there is, perhaps, no business in Canada to-day capable of making larger profits.

As to the market for eastern stockers on the ranches, no very definite forecast can be made save that there does not seem to be any likelihood of much change in the present sharp demand for the next ten years. It is and will be practically impossible to stock the ranch country with range bred stock, as breeding is beset with considerable difficulty and loss, but ranchers claim that the present prices of \$20 for yearlings and \$28 to \$30 for two-year-olds are too high. That they may buy freely they think prices for yearlings should not exceed \$16, and for two-year-olds, \$22. They are also very emphatic regarding the quality of these stockers. Unless they are sired by good bulls of a beef breed, these young cattle are dear at any price, as their presence in a bunch of beef cattle depreciates the value of every animal in the bunch. If our eastern farmers wish to continue and increase their shipments of stockers, they must send only those that will eventually make good export animals.

W. W. Hubbard.

St. John, N.B.

American Veterinary Association

The annual meeting of the American Medical Veterinary Association met in Ottawa on Sept. 3rd and 4th. There was a good attendance of gentlemen high up in the profession. Some important addresses were delivered of more or less interest to the farming public. The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, read a paper on the importance of veterinary science to agriculture. On this continent animal products make the main branch of our agriculture and therefore the men having to do with the health of the animals themselves were of the first importance to the country. The people of Canada owed a debt of gratitude to the veterinarians. Canada has been exceptionally free from contagious diseases.

The important address of the convention was perhaps that of Dr. Salmon, head of the Bureau of Animal Industries, Washington. He dealt with the much controverted tuberculosis question and controverted the Koch theory that bovine tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to human beings. The source of milk supply needed careful watching and adequate means should be taken against infection through the products of diseased animals. He stated that twenty-five per cent. of the cases of tuberculosis in children are due to infection from animal sources.

An important paper was read by the Hon. W. C. Edwards on the Bang system of treating tuberculosis as practised at Pine Grove. We have secured a copy of this paper which we will publish shortly.

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada

Wiarion

The Wiarion Sugar Beet Factory has secured a large acreage of beets on Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands and the north shore. Beets will be brought from these points as well as from the Bruce peninsula, Collingwood, Thornbury, Meaford, and Owen Sound, by boat. Beets will be carried by rail from as far as Palmerston, Brussels, Walkerton and Cagill. Manitoulin produced beets last year which tested 19 per cent., with an amazingly high purity.

The German Crop

Berlin August 6th.—Although the temperature of the past week has been away below the normal standard for the season, still all reports show our beet crop is gaining nicely everywhere. Isolated localities complain of either too much local thunderstorms and too much moisture or else of a need of such local visitations. But these are rare exceptions. On the whole the season continues most favorable for our beet crop. The average gain in weight is something over 30 gr., and the sugar contents are nearly another per cent. better than a week ago. Similar reports come from our northern, eastern and western neighbors, France alone complaining about drought and unfavorable weather conditions. Germany, on the whole, could stand a little warmer weather, but this would be beneficial in a degree more to other crops than to beets. It is a well-known fact that our beets will thrive under rather chilly weather conditions, and can be grown profitably much farther north than the Baltic Sea, provided the tubers would ripen in time for harvesting before winter's storms set in. On the other hand, the arid regions of America, after proper irrigation, produce beets much richer in sugar content than the average obtained in our more temperate clime. But if the reports of our agriculturists are reliable, the temperate zones with plenty of moisture and a bracing air are more productive year in and year out than any other section of the globe. We have quit worrying about this year's crop, but the very success of this year's growth of beets, makes the outlook for the future of this farm and factory product look all the darker for Germany.—Mich. Sugar Beet.

Future European Sugar Production

Numerous authorities for several weeks past have been predicting the future of the European sugar production. Although there is not much resemblance between the conclusions drawn, a general outline of some recent data to hand is, never-

theless, not without interest. The total area that will be cultivated in beets is estimated at 4,500,000 acres, which is only a slight increase over former years. It is pointed out that in the United States, there will be an increased acreage of 375,000 acres as compared with 1902. It is supposed that there are 300,000 acres devoted to this special crop, and that the yield will be 240,000 tons. In Europe the average raw sugar obtained per acre during the past five years was 2,800 lb. All facts taken into consideration, the supposed sugar production will be 5,790,000 tons, which is an increase of 100,000 tons over the campaign of 1902-1903.

Acid Lands For Beets

It is reported that C. R. R. experts have been examining the acid lands lying west of Calgary with a view to cultivating them for sugar beets. The tests are said to have been entirely successful and demonstrated that sugar beets can be made a profitable industry in Canada on lands hitherto considered worthless. The company will begin the construction of a water system that will make beet culture an agricultural possibility.

A Canadian Sugar Beet Story

Editor James I. Tonar of the *Kaukauna* (Wis.) Sun has handed out a few good ones himself, but this, from the *Chatham* (Ont.) News, would tax even Brother Tonar's powers of invention:

"What's this I hear about a new kind of sugar beet appearing in the vicinity of Dresden?" asked a News representative of 'Cap' Stevens this morning.

"Stand still a moment," said "Cap," "and I'll throw the story at you. A Chatham township farmer came into my private office the other day and said he felt creepy. 'What's doing?' said I. 'There's lots doing out there near Dresden,' said he. 'My old friend, Hickory Jack, who has a farm near mine, came to me the other day with a story he couldn't keep secret any longer. 'Bill,' said he, 'come to my barn and I'll show you something that will make you sit up.' This farmer went over to Hickory's barn and saw a most wonderful sight. Heaped up in large piles were the queerest looking objects. The visitor asked Hickory what they were. 'They're sugar beets,' said Hickory, 'and they have husks on 'em. You know that if you plant yellow corn near white corn, the white kernel of the white corn will inoculate itself into the skin of the yellow corn. Well, it so happened that I planted a field of sugar beets in the centre of two fields, one of yellow and the other of white corn, and, dang my hide, if the gosh darned sugar beets didn't have husks on them.'"



.. Cde ..
**Belleville
Business
College**
Limited

DEPARTMENTS

1. Business Training.
2. Shorthand, Typewriting, and Graphophony.
3. Telegraphy, Commercial and Railway work.
4. Civil Service Options.
5. Mathematics.
6. Languages: English, French, German.

J. A. TOUSAW, J. FRITH JEFFERS, M.A.
Secretary President
BELLEVILLE, CANADA

We Want

Farmers' Sons and Daughters

to attend our splendid School and obtain that practical education which will be helpful to them in every walk of life.

FARMING has a business end to it nowadays, for which preparation must be made.

Our special course in **Business** for Farmers exactly fills the bill. Can be completed nicely in three months. Write for particulars—

*Central
Business College*

Limited TORONTO
W. H. SHAW, President

WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL STRATHROY, ONT.

Maintained by the Ontario Government.

RE-OPENS DECEMBER 1ST, 1903.

Special Creamery Course, December 1st to December 23rd. Regular Dairy School Course, January 4th to March 4th.

Lectures and practical work on all branches of Dairying, Cheese Making, Butter Making, Separators, Milk Testing, Farm Dairying, Domestic Science, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Factory Book-keeping and Engineering.

School well equipped. Send for Circulars and application forms.

GEORGE H. BARR, Supt., Strathroy, Ont

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE

Courses by Mail in all

HIGH SCHOOL STUDIES
Spend the winter profitably in improving your education. Address

40-46 King W., Toronto, Ont.



The Woodcock.

Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

Signs of Autumn—Woodcock—Bird Notes

How rapidly our beautiful summers pass away. It seems but a few days ago that I was noting the arrival of our birds from the south and now many of them have fulfilled all their summer functions and have left us again. The Veerys, Baltimore Orioles, Grosbeaks and the bulk of the Warblers have all gone and their places are being temporarily filled by other species which spent the summer in the north. Birds are here in numbers, but they are not the same; there is none of the easy familiarity about these creatures which is the charm of our summer residents and there is no regular bird music; sometimes on a very fine day the young males will try to sing in a quiet, subdued way, but there are no bursts of melody at morning and evening; the birds do not throw their souls into it in an exuberance of joy as they did a little while ago, and their very tones show that they are not in a merry mood; they feed greedily and incessantly, each after its kind as if laying up fat for the season of cold and scarcity which they know is before them, and that is really what they are doing. The old ones have to make up for the drain upon their resources whilst they were feeding their young, while the young ones require a large quantity of food to complete their development and perfect their plumage so that they can successfully accomplish their migration.

As yet the trees have not put on the garment of crimson and gold which is the culmination of their season's glory as well as the first sign that they are about to enter upon a period of rest, but some of them have begun to shed their leaves in profusion. I saw a strange instance of leaf-shedding the other day. The morning was very fair and quite still and there

were no leaves on the ground; shortly after noon a squall came from the north-west and as the wind struck the trees, leaves were showered down so thickly that in a few minutes the ground was completely covered. I have never before seen such a quick transformation from summer to autumn appearances. The trees were willows. Other species were not affected to any noticeable extent.

Of all the birds comprised in the order Limicolae (shore birds) the most attractive species, is undoubtedly the woodcock. It used to be very abundant in Ontario, the greater part of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the southern part of Quebec, and I found it sparingly in the south-eastern corner of Manitoba. The days of its abundance have gone by, constant persecution almost all the year round either in the north or in its winter quarters in the south, have so reduced its numbers that a real day's woodcock shooting is no longer to be had, and this, the king of all game birds, is now threatened with extinction.

The woodcock is an early migrant, the first usually arriving in southern Ontario about the last week in March, the main flight reaching us in April. At such times they probably find sufficient insects to sustain life by turning over dead leaves and by probing the mud around spring heat which never freeze. As soon as the frost goes out of the ground the earthworms which form the woodcock's staple food, work up to the surface and then the birds can satisfy their voracious appetites. It is not often that a woodcock may be observed in the act of feeding, because for the most part they feed at night. During the daylight hours they are generally to be found in the thickest cover where

it is impossible to steal upon them without being heard or seen, and sitting still in a woodcock cover in summer when the mosquito crop

abundant and deer flies are both numerous and persistent, is a species of martyrdom no man can endure. Yet I have by good luck on several occasions been able to see the birds feeding in their own haunts without disturbing them. When a woodcock bores for worms it carries out its operations sedately and with great deliberation. It walks quietly along, turning its head from side to side watching and listening intently; then it stops quite still, as if its attention had been arrested by some sign. Suddenly its long beak is driven into the moist earth and by a series of thrusts is buried to its base. In this position it may remain for a moment or the beak may be immediately withdrawn and again quickly driven into the ground close to the former boring. This may be repeated until five or six borings have been made in a space no larger than a man's hand. At other times only one or two borings will be made without moving. A single bird will make an astonishing number of borings in a night, so that if no rain falls to obliterate old borings, a piece of ground upon which one or two birds have been feeding will in a few days be so bored over as to give an uninitiated sportsman, the idea that there must have been hundreds there.

I doubt if there is any form of animal life more wonderfully adapted to its surroundings than is the woodcock. Its color so perfectly harmonizes with the ground on which it rests that it is but very rarely seen sitting. Its large dark liquid eyes enable it to see perfectly in the dark covers it haunts by day, and in the twilight, when it flies out in search of new feeding ground, being set far back and near the top of the bird's head, they are protected from injury when its beak is thrust into the ground, while at the same time the woodcock is able to see everything that goes on around it. Its beak is long and so shaped that it can be easily driven into the soil, and it is furnished with a system of nerves with which it can discover its proper prey as far as it can reach underground; the upper mandible of its beak, too, is quite flexible and can be opened from the tip half way back, leaving the base closed, which enables the bird to grasp a worm whilst the beak is inserted to its base in the soft ground.

In the summer the woodcock probes the rich black muck of the swales, oozy banks of wooded streams and the loose soil of cornfields in search of their favorite earthworms usually remaining upon or near their feeding ground all day, but as the chilly nights of autumn come on and the leaves begin to fall the abandoned the ground and resort to wooded knolls, particularly to those upon

which there is a second growth of oak and poplar. Here they feed upon such insects as they can find by turning over the dead leaves which they do in an energetic, fussy way very different to their sedate manner when boring. Here they may more frequently be seen feeding in the day time and very interesting it is to watch them working over the ground.

France Wants Canadian Apples

The fruit division at Ottawa has recently received letters from two firms in Paris, France, making inquiries as to the Canadian apple crop. They asked for the names of some of the leading exporters of apples with whom business negotiations might be made.

Chess in Wheat

Some years ago this question was under discussion in the Montreal Star. When I asked the question how it was chess was never seen until wheat was sown. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist O. A. C., Guelph, answered my question by saying distinctly that chess was a separate and distinct plant and that wheat could not produce chess no more than dogs and sheep could produce wolves. I have lived over 45 years on a farm and have always claimed that chess is produced from wheat. We only find it in our wheat fields. No matter how clean the land is, seed it with wheat and the more it is injured by winter killing the more chess appears. And, on the contrary, if no winter killing occurs chess is not found. Moreover, I have pulled up roots which produced stalks of both wheat and chess. I have 14 acres under peas not yet harvested and will give any man \$10 who can find one head of chess in the field. Let that same field be sown with wheat and next season, if the winter is severe, chess will be found in abundance.

We, as farmers, are not anxious to rush into print to defend our ideas, but all the same there are hundreds of farmers who believe just as I do that chess is produced from wheat, notwithstanding a thing that may be said to the contrary.

J. W. Patton,
Wentworth Co., Ont.

Note.—We have no doubt that our correspondent is quite sincere in his belief that chess does come from wheat, but the fact remains that the matter has been tested in every way by different experiment stations, including those at Guelph and Ottawa, and in no case as far as we know, have the results shown that chess will grow from wheat. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, chess and wheat have been grown alongside each other for ten years as two entirely separate and distinct plants.

—Editor.

YOU DON'T NEED A DICTIONARY
To Understand the Merits of
THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR
They are familiar to Dairymen Far and Near.

THE CLOSEST SKIMMER OF ALL SEPARATORS.
MOST ECONOMICAL.
CLEANEST AND EASIEST.
MOST DURABLE.
BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE.

Sold by Our Agents and Bought by Discriminating Dairy Farmers Everywhere.
Made by **VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY,**
BELLows FALLS, - VT.

NEWCOMBE PIANOS

SOLD BY
RELIABLE AGENTS
FROM THE
ATLANTIC
TO THE
PACIFIC
FACTORY: TORONTO

**AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
PARIS 1900.**

A Square Offer

THE readers of this journal will not only be interested in, but will be greatly benefited by a magazine such as CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING. We have therefore concluded arrangements with its publishers whereby our readers can secure it in connection with THE FARMING WORLD at a very low price.

Send us \$1.50 and we will send you CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING and THE FARMING WORLD both for one year. New subscribers receive the remainder of this year free.

THE FARMING WORLD
90 Wellington Street West
TORONTO, - - ONT.

CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

A "homey" magazine—original, bright and full of good cheer is Good HOUSEKEEPING. It has a distinct flavor which fascinates and yet helps every member of the family—father, mother, daughter, son.

Writers most prominent in their respective spheres are contributing a real Good HOUSEKEEPING master, covering not only the homely details of everyday work, but also in a bright and readable way the principles underlying all vital questions affecting the home life in its broadest sense.





THE HOME WORLD



Nature's Country Band

There's a little band of singers
Every evening comes and lingers,
"Neath the window of my cottage
In the trees,
And with dark they raise their voices,
While the gathering night rejoices,
And the leaves join in the chorus
With the breeze.
Then the twinkling stars come out
To enjoy the merry rout,
And the squirrels range themselves
Upon a log,
And the fireflies furnish light,
That they read their notes aright—
The katydid, the cricket and the
frog.
All the night I heard them singing,
Through my head their tunes are
ringing—
"Strains of music straight from na-
ture's heart,
Now the katydid and cricket
From the deep of yonder thicket,
Then the croaking frog off yonder
drones his part,
By and by the moon appears,
As the midnight hour nears,
And her smiles dispel the low'ring
mist and fog,
Then the mirth is at its height,
And they glorify the night—
The katydid, the cricket and the
frog.

The Farm Girl

In many papers and magazines are found articles in favor of the farm boy. But what of the farm girl? It is true that more boys on the farms are deprived of education than girls, but I know of many instances where the girls have an equally hard furrow to plow. In many families the care for the person is wanting, probably because money is scarce, but I think with a little care the country lass can be made to look as sweet as the village cousins. Many people seem to think that because they live in the country they can go shabbily dressed, as "no one sees us, anyway. I know when girls have to perform labor which properly belongs to their brothers, such as milking, choring, chopping wood, and other "easy tasks," it is rather wearisome to keep neat, but it can be done.

Farm girls very often lack the charming manner of the village girls, yet there is no reason why they should. There are good books and papers to be had, clothing material is cheap, and neighbors are not so scattered as they used to be. If the farm woman could only teach her boys and girls ease, grace and self-forgetfulness, and give them all possible opportunities to mingle with other young people, what a great advantage it would be. Furthermore, parents should teach their boys and girls to help one another. If the girls must milk, let the boys chop the wood; if the girls must do chores, let the boys carry wash-water and help with the dishes. It would not harm the boys to know how to mend, and sew on buttons, and learn to cook, nor would it harm

the girls to know how to perform various kinds of outside labor.

In many families the boys have more time to devote to study than their sisters, for when supper is over they can go and read and study, while the sisters remain the tasks of milking and washing dishes, and many other things. Then people comment wonderingly at the ignorance of the farm girl! When the farm girl ventures to the city, or even to a village, she is scoffed at and mocked. Her garments are not up to date, her hands are coarse and red, and her features hard and sunburned. Should she enter a church or attend a public gathering, the "sisters and brothers" gather up their dresses and coats, and glide past her. They are so dreadfully afraid of "hay-seeds." A haughty, pitying glance is all the farm girl receives—a pity she would never ask for.

Why should not the farm boy and the farm girl be educated equally? Why not given the same opportunities? Why not lifted from drudgery and helped to attain the highest spiritual and intellectual growth? I know many families cannot give their children all they would, but I also know that many do not do as much for their children as they could. Thinking strong, healthy sleep, and logical thinking is what many of our farmers need. Farm and Home.

In the night of distress, feel after something which may quiet and stay thy heart till the next springing of the day. The sun will rise, which will scatter the clouds. And in the day of His power thou wilt find strength to walk with Him, yea, in the day of thy weakness, His grace will be sufficient for thee.



A Fair Daughter of the Farm.

SUNDAY AT HOME

Just be Glad

JAMES WHITCOMBE RILEY

Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't
 Worry so,
 What we've missed of calm we
 couldn't
 Have you know.
 What we've met of stormy pain,
 And of sorrow's driving rain,
 We can better meet again
 If it blow.
 We have erred in that dark hour
 We have known,
 When the tears fell with the shower
 All alone.
 Were not shine and showers blent
 As the gracious Master meant?
 Let us temper our content
 With His own.
 For we know not every morrow
 Can be sad
 So, forgetting all the sorrow
 We have had,
 Let us fold away our fears,
 And put by our foolish tears,
 And through all the coming years
 Just be glad.

There is a Vast Difference

Between being sorry for sin and being sorry you are "caught."
 Between confessing your sins and confessing some other fellow's.
 Between seeing your own faults and seeing some other person's.
 Between conversion of the head and conversion of the heart.
 Between being led by the Holy Spirit and led by your own imagination.
 Between being persecuted for "righteousness" sake and being persecuted for foolishness' sake.
 Between "contending" for the faith and striving for your own opinion.
 Between preaching the Word and preaching some other man's opinion.
 Between real testimony and making a speech.
 Between a "heart" hallelujah and a manufactured one.

Every Man His Brother's Keeper

A person was once walking with a farmer through a beautiful field, when he happened to see a tall thistle on the outer side of the fence. In a second, over the fence he jumped, and cut it off close to the ground.
 "Is that your field?" asked his companion. "Oh, no!" said the farmer; "bad weeds do not care much for fences, and if I should leave that thistle to blossom in my neighbor's field I should soon have plenty of my own."
 Evil weeds in your neighbor's field will scatter seeds of evil in your own; therefore every weed pulled up in your neighbor's field is a dangerous enemy driven off from your own. No one liveth or dieth to himself. All are linked together. But "first cast out the beam out of thine own eyes; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."—Matt. vii. 4.
 Sages of old contended that no sin was ever committed, whose consequences rested on the head of the sin-

ner alone; that no man could do ill and his fellows not suffer. They illustrated it thus: "A vessel sailing from Joppa carried a passenger, who, from beneath his berth, cut a hole through the ship's side. When a man of the watch expostulated with him, 'What doest thou, Oh, miserable man?' the offender calmly replied, 'What matters it to you? The hole I have made lies under my own berth.'"
 This ancient parable is worthy of the utmost consideration. No man perishes alone in his iniquity; no man may say it is nobody's business what I do so long as I am willing to stand the consequences, for no man can guess the full consequences of his transgression.

Be Patient with Yourself

True fidelity consists in obeying God in all things, and in following the light that points out our duty, and the grace which guides us; taking as our rule of life the intention to please God in all things, and to do always not only what is acceptable to Him, but, if possible, what is most acceptable; not trifling with petty distinctions between sins great and small, imperfections and faults, for, though there may be such distinctions, they should have no weight with the soul that is determined to do all His will.
 To this sincere desire to do the will of God we must add a cheerful spirit, that is not overcome when it has failed, but hops again and again to do better; hoping always to the very end to be able to do it; bearing with its own involuntary weakness as God bears with it; waiting with patience for the moment when it shall be delivered from it; going straight on in singleness of heart, according to his strength that it can command; losing no time by looking back, nor making useless reflections upon its falls, which can only embarrass and retard its progress.—Fenelon.

Words, that Last

A South-Sea Islander, at the close of a religious meeting, offered the following prayer: "O God, we are about to go to our respective homes. Let not the words we have heard be like the fine clothes we wear—soon to be taken off and folded up in a box till another Sabbath comes around. Rather, let Thy truth be like the tattoo on our bodies—ineffaceable till death."

Not Seeing Evil

To allow the mind to dwell upon or to look often at low things is to unconsciously lower one's standards and the tone of one's character. To say that the contemplation of evil aids its consequences is valuable as a warning against wrong-doing is true; but it is a question if such consideration of wrong is not sometimes harmful. To keep the mind on good and strive after high things is a surer way of progress and of development than to keep constantly looking for the gins and pitfalls. Keep your mind on the true, the beautiful and the good.



Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

GILLET'S
ABSOLUTELY PURE
CREAM
TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLET'S is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLET'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
 TORONTO, ONT.

J. L. JONES
 ENGRAVING & CO.
 Wood & Photo Engraving
 and Electrotyping
 168 Bay Street
 Toronto

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Harvest Excursions

Will be run on September 15th and 20th; returning until November 16th and 30th respectively, 1903.

RETURN FARES TO

Winnipeg	Regina	\$30
Wabado.	Boose Jaw.	
Essexton	Yorkton	
High		
Archie		
Moosomin		
Wawanesa		
Wadena		
Minota		
Research		
Grand View		
Swan River		
	Red Deer	\$40
	Strathcona	

From all points in Canada, Alaska, Seattle, St. Marie, Windsor and East. Apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent for particulars.

Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited."

A. H. NOTMAN
 Assistant General Passenger Agent,
 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Mabel's Marketing

When Mabel went to market
She looked so young and trim,
So innocent and trusting,
Beneath her hat's wide brim,
That all the market sellers
Smiled cunningly, and thought
That anything they offered
By Mabel would be bought.
But Mabel tried the butter,
To find if it were sweet;
She carefully examined
The fiber of the meat;
The beans she chose were tender,
The radishes were young;
And Mabel's wondrous wisdom was
The theme of every tongue.
And now they know that Mabel
Will not buy meat that's tough,
Stale eggs, nor fruit that's moldy,
Nor witted garden stuff.
She captures a good dinner
Whenever she goes out;
For Mabel went to cooking school,
And knows what she's about.

A Boy that was "Smart"

Of all forms of bad breeding, the pert, small manner affected by boys and girls of a certain age is the most offensive and impertinent. One of these so-called smart boys was once employed in the office of the treasurer of a Western railroad. He was usually alone in the office between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, and it was his duty to answer the questions of all callers as clearly and politely as possible.

One morning a plainly dressed old gentleman walked quietly in, and asked for the cashier.

"He's out," said the boy, without looking up from the paper he was reading.

"Do you know where he is?"

"No."

"When will he be in?"

"About nine o'clock."

"It's nearly that now, isn't it? I haven't Western time."

"There's the clock," said the boy, smartly, pointing to the clock on the wall.

"Oh, yes, thank you," said the gentleman. "Ten minutes to 9. Can I wait here for him?"

"I s'pose so, though this isn't a public hotel."

The boy thought this was smart, and he chuckled over it. He did not offer the gentleman a chair, or lay down the paper he held.

"I would like to write a note while I wait," said the caller; "will you please get me a piece of paper and an envelope?"

The boy did so, and as he handed them to the old gentleman he coolly said:

"Anything else?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I would like to know the name of such a smart boy as you are."

The boy felt flattered by the word smart, and wishing to show the full extent of his smartness, replied:

"I'm one of John Thompson's kids, William by name, and I answer to the call of 'Billy.' But here comes the boss."

The "Boss" came in, and seeing the stranger, cried out:

"Why, Mr. Smith, how do you do? I'm delighted to see you. We—"

But John Thompson's "kid" heard no more. He was looking for his hat. Mr. Smith was the president of the road, and Billy heard from him later to his sorrow. Anyone needing a boy of Master Billy's peculiar "smartness" might secure him, as he is still out of employment.—Youth's Companion.

Good at Arithmetic

Near the end of the season our boy announced the height of our tall maple tree to be thirty-three feet.

"Why, how do you know?" was the general question.

"Measured it."

"How?"

"Foot rule and yard-stick."

"You didn't climb that tall tree?" his mother asked, anxiously.

"No'm; I just found the length of the shadow and measured that."

"But the length of the shadow changes."

"Yes'm; but twice a day the shadows are just as long as the things themselves. I've been trying it all summer. I drove a stick into the ground, and when its shadow was just as long as the stick I knew that the

shadow of the tree would be just as long as the tree and that's thirty-three feet."

Some Schoolboys' Answers

A schoolmaster offered a prize to the boy who could write the best composition in five minutes on "How to overcome Habit." This is what was written by the nine-year-old boy who won the prize: "Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it doesn't change it 'abit.' If you take off another you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another it is not wholly used up, all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of a habit, you must throw it off altogether."

In another school the following answers were given in a written examination by various pupils:

"John Wesley was a great sea-captain. He beat the Dutch at Waterloo and by degrees rose to be the Duke of Wellington. He was buried near Nelson in the Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey."

"The possessive case is the case when somebody has got yours and won't give it to you."

"The plural of penny is twopence."

"In the sentence, 'I saw the goat butt the man,' 'butt' is a conjunction, because it shows the connection between the goat and the man."

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places, and so they look like umbrellas."

GIVEN AWAY

We will give this watch away absolutely free to anyone sending us six new subscriptions to The Farming World. Here is a watch that is a credit to anyone who wears it. It is handsome, solid nickel, and is guaranteed not to wear. The special engine turned back adds greatly to the appearance of the watch. It is an excellent time-keeper. In fact you will find that it runs as accurately as any twenty dollar watch. It is manufactured by a well-known firm especially for The Farming World, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to all our subscribers.



Don't Delay Get to work at once and you will easily persuade six people to subscribe to The Farming World at our low rate of \$1.00 a year.

New subscribers receive the remainder of this year free.

THE FARMING WORLD

90 WELLINGTON ST. W. TORONTO

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Better than Medicine

Tomatoes rouse torpid liver and do the work ordinarily of a doctor's prescription.

Lettuce has a soothing, quieting effect upon the nerves and is an insomnia remedy.

Celery is an acknowledged nerve tonic, and is more and more used in medical prescriptions.

Onions are also a tonic for the nerves, but people will be forever prejudiced because of their odor.

Dandelions purify the blood and generally are declared to tone up the system.

Potatoes should be eschewed by those who "have a horror of getting fat," as that is one penalty of eating them.

Watercress is a "good, all-round" brace-up for the system. Spinach has medicinal properties and qualities equal to the most indigo of all blue pills ever made.

Parasita, it is now contended by scientists, possess almost the same virtues that are claimed for sarsaparilla.

Beets are fattening, even a moderate learner man will explain, because of the sugar they contain.

Ordinary lima beans, some one has said, are good to allay thirst, but the same can be said, with equal truth, of a pitcher of water.

Asparagus is efficacious in kidney ailments to an extent that is not yet, perhaps, thoroughly appreciated.

Cucumbers, aside from sunbeam emitting properties known to readers of facetious paragraphs, contain an acid that is helpful in cases of dyspepsia.

Pumpkins are an ingredient in a patent medicine that is guaranteed to cure a variety of ailments flesh is heir to, but the world is increasing in inhabitants who do not believe all they hear.

The Lungs

Atmosphere is the same to the human system as steam to the engine or fuel to the furnace. It is life; without it all circulation ceases, and we die. Hence, those who have a large capacity of lungs possess one of the essential elements of longevity. If you would feel exhilarated, breathe the atmosphere freely. If you would purify the blood, stop taking quack nostrums and breathe "everlasting life," and if the case is complicated and more is required, consult an intelligent and well-informed physician. If you would have rosy cheeks and good appetites, do not resort to the cosmetics of the shops, but exercise your lungs.

Bathing

It should be remembered that bathing does not agree with every one. Those who feel faint or giddy in the water, or whose hearts begin to beat overmuch, should consult a doctor who is thoroughly acquainted with their constitutions before they enter the water again. Many of the bathing fatalities which have been generally attributed to cramp are really due to failure of the heart's action, induced by the plunge into cold water and aggravated by swimming. A good result of the bath ought to be to make the bather feel warm and

fresh, but if, instead, shivering and cold ensue, harm is being done. Children should not be forced into sea baths, for their reluctance may be occasioned by some constitutional drawback, testifying that the process is harmful to them.

Influence of Laughter on Digestion

The efficacy of laughter as an aid to assimilation and alimentation has passed into such a common physiological truism that no one of ordinary intelligence needs to have the principle upon which it works elucidated for his understanding in these days of widely disseminated dietetic knowledge. The average person who is not continuously "in the dumps," knows from experience that laughter is good for digestion, says What to Eat. It should be borne in mind that mirth and good cheer need not express themselves in convulsive laughter in order to influence digestion. An amiable, contented, calm and equable temperament has marked influence upon the digestive processes without laughter.

Cold in the Head

If you have a cold in your head that threatens to clog your intellect for a week, try camphor and menthol. Any druggist will tell you the right proportions, but have both full strength.

Don't drink a bit of this, but wet a handkerchief with the mixture and go to bed and place the cloth under your head where you will inhale the fumes—not directly against the face, though, as it might blister the skin. The hot, spicy odor is most grateful when one feels a cold coming on and it is so penetrating it reaches the throat and lungs as well as the nostrils and is almost sure to bring relief.

Mother is the Only One

Ah, mother's gettin' old and gray,
Some day, why, she'll be laid away
Down in th' field by th' old mill stream,

Where all the roses love to dream,
And when they happens, like 'ez not,
The old farm'll jest 'bout go to pot;
We'd lose all th' hope, if ma was gone,
Fer she most runs the farm alone.
Up with th' sparrers every morn,
Callin' the chickens to their corn;
She cooks a meal I wouldn't trade
Fer the finest farmhouse ever made;
She cleans th' house an' sets the hen,
An' shoos the pigs back to their pen;
She feeds the cow, an' then she goes
Inter th' house, an' sews, an' sews,
An' bakes a cake, an' runs th' churn,
An' gathers in th' wood t' barn.
An' ef you say, "Ma, rest a while!"
She'll answer, with her old sweet smile,

"Child, I ain't tired a bit. Are you?
We can't rest when there's work to do."

An', supper o'er, the chores all done,
She hears our lessons, one by one,
An' then she sees th' cat is fed,
An' puts the children all t' bed,
An' when th' family's tucked away,
Then she, alone, kneels down to pray.

Yes, after all is said and done,
Your mother is the only one.

—Robert Mackay, in Success.

Woodstock Wind Mills

Write for particulars of our

**Marvel
Wind
Motor**

Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Woodstock Wind Motor Company
LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONT.



WINDMILLS



**A Canadian
Airmotor**

exceeds others
in its class.

**Simplicity of
Action**

No saw-fangled traps
in order to make
sales.

A good thing—We stick to it.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND
PUMP CO., Limited, TORONTO**

APPLE PICKERS.

If you want to get all the best fruit on the tree, hand-picked, you must use a Waggoner Extension Ladder.

You can't reach the middle of the tree, where the best apples grow, so readily with any other.

It is light and easily handled—enables a man to pick more fruit in a day.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE.

WAGGONER LADDER CO., Limited
London, Canada.



Wide-Tire Metal Wheels

FOR WAGONS
Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON.**



With metal axles, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Limited
ORILLIA, - - - ONT.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

Hints by May Manton

WOMAN'S COAT, 4436

Coats made with triple cape effects are exceedingly becoming and smart. This very excellent model combines that feature with one of the latest shapes and a novel sleeve that is both graceful and comfortable. The original is made of black taffeta stitched with corticelli silk and is faced with a black and white novelty, but all the materials used for jackets and coats are appropriate.

The coat is made with loose fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The triple capes are arranged over the shoulders and the straps, that conceal their edges, are applied on indicated lines. The fronts are faced and can be turned back to form revers, or lapped over in double-breasted style as shown in the small sketch. The sleeves are cut in two pieces each and are laid in tucks which are turned toward one another to produce the panel effect. The pockets are inserted in the fronts and finished with pointed straps.

WOMAN'S WAIST, 4490

Waists with extensions over the shoulders are among the most fashionable of the season and are becoming to the greater number of figures. This stylish one combines that feature with a novel trimming that gives a yoke effect and is adapted to many materials. An shawl is of fine green lousine silk with the trimming of cream lace piped with panne a



4436 Woman's Coat, 4490 Woman's Waist,
\$2 to 40 bust. \$2 to 40 bust.

shade darker than the silk, and the tucked portion above the centre plait of cream mousseline, but all waist and gown materials are appropriate.

The waist is made with a smoothly fitted lining on which its various parts are arranged. The back is smooth across the shoulders and is drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth and are gathered at the waist line where they pouch slightly over the belt. At the centre is a wide box plait that is pointed at its upper edge and above this plait is the tucked chemisette, the edge of which are concealed by the lace. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows but form full puffs below and are gathered into straight cuffs.

MISSES' SEVEN GORED TUCKED SKIRT, 4485

Skirts that fit snugly about the hips, while they provide rippling

flare at the feet not alone retain their vogue for young girls, they appear to gain additional favor month by month. This one is adapted to a wide range of materials, but as shown is made of wool crepe de Chine, in the pretty shade of green known as apple, stitched with corticelli silk. Wide tucks about the edge give firmness and body to the skirt at the same time that they are ornamental, while the perpendicular tucks provide the long lines that are always becoming.



4485 Misses' Seven Gored Tucked Skirt, 12 to 16 yrs. 4477 Child's Reefer, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 yrs.

The skirt is cut in seven gores with groups of tucks so arranged that they conceal all seams. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits and at the lower edge are three wider tucks stitched on indicated lines.

CHILD'S REEFER, 4477

Short coats, in reefer style, suit young children to a nicety and are both becoming and satisfactory to the little wearers. They allow perfect freedom for active young legs yet provide protection for the body. The design is appropriate for cloth, serge, pique and all the materials used for garments of the sort. The shield gives a nautical air and is apt to be liked by the little wearers but can be omitted when an open neck is desired.

The reefer is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. At the neck is a big sailor collar that can be made square or round as preferred, and beneath this collar the shield is attached. The sleeves are full and gathered into straight cuffs.

Sit When You Can

Mother's motto was, "Always sit down when you can," writes an old housekeeper.

Sit to beat eggs, to mix cake, to peel the vegetables for dinner, and I have seen mother with a small board in her lap sit tranquilly ironing handkerchiefs, with her tired feet on a cricket.

Now there are self-heating irons, so that one may not be troubled changing flats. And when at the end of the day I have said: "It has been a hard day, mother," she has replied, "Yes, but I am not so tired as I expected to be."

Don't you suppose the few moments' rest at every chance was a help in the end? Don't say it won't pay to take a chair for those few moments, for, though you may not see it now, it will add to your years, and help to keep your strength in the long race of life.

The Greatest Clock

The greatest clock in the world, the dial of which will be 120 feet in diameter, is being built for use in the St. Louis Exposition next year. Only the hands and machinery are being made here, for the dial is to be a brilliant bed of flowers. The clock will be placed on the side of the hill north of the agricultural building. The minute hand will be sixty feet long, and the ring at the end, which will be fastened to the machinery, will be eight feet in diameter. The minute hand will move five feet every minute. The numerals marking the various hours will be fifteen feet in length and made of bright-colored celeus. In a broad circle surrounding the dial will be twelve flower beds, one opposite each other, and each two feet wide, and fifteen feet long. At night the time piece will be illuminated with two thousand incandescent lights.

Electric Seal Jackets, \$30.00

An offering of unusual interest to women who would like to secure a handsome-looking Fur Jacket at a little price. By special arrangement we secured a limited quantity of prime selected skins—the very choicest shown in the fur markets this season. We then secured the services of one of the best designers known to the fur trade who modelled for us three styles of garments—a natty blouse effect, a regular coat shape, and new reefer. We can say for each of these garments that in point of style, making and finishing they are the very top notch of excellence, lined throughout with heavy lustrous satin, the fur has that lovely sheen so difficult to procure, except in high-priced garments. Every one of the Coats is finished as if made to order. We have less than fifty to sell at this price—when these are gone we don't think you'll be able to get as good a garment under fifty dollars—if interested write our Mail Order department at once.

About Mail Orders.

We send samples of silks, dress goods, flannels and all other materials that can be sampled, free of charge to any address in Canada.

W. A. MURRAY & CO.
Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO

17 to 21 King Street East
16 to 18 Colborne Street
and Victoria St., King to Colborne St.

IN THE KITCHEN

Hints for Washing Day

To prevent the fringe of towels and dollies from breaking and wearing off snap the article when the fringe is damp.

If a garment is badly scorched in ironing lay it in the brightest sunshine you can find, and unless the fabric is burned the stain will all come out.

Dry colored cambrics indoor, and if possible in a darkened room, for nothing is more likely to bleach colored cotton than strong light upon it while it is wet.

Old stains may be removed from white goods by soaking the article in a weak solution of chloride of lime, a tablespoonful of lime to eight quarts of water.

When washing linen or ray cotton fabric with a satin finish put a little borax in the last rinsing water. This will cause the material to be glossy when ironed.

When washing muslin curtains always rinse them in alum water, which does not spoil the color and renders them noninflammable. Allow two ounces of alum to a gallon of water.

When it is necessary to wring clothes out of very hot water, instead of scalding the hands, as may easily happen, lift the cloth from the water with a fork into a vegetable or fruit press and squeeze out the water.

Cooking Salt Cod

Captain Joshua Slocum, the seaman who made a voyage around the world in a ship forty feet long and entirely alone, says: "Very few people know how to treat a salt codfish properly. To freshen it let it stand in water half a day or more, and it may be, use several waters. That takes all the goodness out. You can get rid of the salt just as effectively and without hurting the fish by picking it to pieces and washing it with your hands—just shaking it up and down in the water. Then put it right into the pot and boil for fifteen minutes. When you get it ready for the table add butter and pepper and chop up a hard boiled egg and put on top. You take codfish cooked that way and I want to sit down prepared to hoist in a meal of it, and all I want besides are potatoes, coffee and bread and butter."

Recipes Worth Trying

Sweet Apple Pudding—Pare nice, smooth, sweet apples, and grate the pulp quickly. For each cup of the apple allow two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoon of lemon juice, one tablespoon of melted butter, one cup of cream, and a little grated lemon rind. Mix well and pour into a deep pie plate or a shallow pudding dish lined with rich paste and bordered with a notched rim of the paste, and bake about half an hour.

Tomato Soup—Twelve fresh tomatoes or one large can, one quart of boiling water, two small onions, one carrot, one turnip, and three sprigs of

parsley or one of celery; cut all fine and boil one hour. As the water boils away add more, so that the quantity may remain the same, and season with a tablespoonful each of salt and sugar, and one-half spoonful of pepper. Cream a tablespoonful of butter with two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, add this to the soup and boil five minutes, then strain and it's ready for use.

Ginger Layer Cake—Two cups of flour, one cup of Porto Rico molasses, one cup of milk, the third of a cup of butter, one egg, one slightly heaping teaspoonful of soda sifted with the flour, one heaping teaspoonful of ginger, one cup of currants. Beat the egg a little, add the molasses with the butter melted and stirred into it, then the currants, about half the milk, all of the flour; beat well and add the rest of the milk. Bake in two cakes in a quick oven from twelve to fifteen minutes.

Apple Shortcake—Make a shortcake of fine biscuit dough or hot cake. If the biscuit dough is used, split the cake through the centre with a string, and spread each piece with butter while warm. Cover the lower half with the cake with a rich apple-sauce, and spread over this whipped cream, then put on the upper crust, and serve. Plain cream may be served with the cake instead of the whipped cream.

Easy Bread-making—After trying different ways of making bread, I find this to be the easiest and best. Save the water in which the potatoes are boiled at dinner-time. When getting supper, make a sponge of the potato-water and as much more as is required (two small cups to a loaf). In cold weather have the water lukewarm. Add the yeast, a small spoonful of salt and a large one of sugar. About nine o'clock mix it hard. In the morning knead it down to the pan. After breakfast divide it, and form into loaves, using lard instead of flour on the hands. I do not use the kneading board. The bread is always light, white and sweet. It keeps moist and the crust is not hard.

Housekeeping on an Ocean Liner

A writer in Harper's Weekly tells about the domestic arrangements of the big Atlantic liners: "A day or two before a great steamship sails the general passenger agent sends an estimate of the probable number of passengers that the vessel will carry to the port steward. The port steward had already received usually from three houses, an estimate of prices. He then makes his requisitions, and early on the morning on which the vessel sails the trucks come lumbering down to the pier, and in a few hours the goods are stored on board. The ship has taken on by this time from 3,000 to 3,500 tons of coal, about 500 tons of water, 30 or 35 tons of ice and several thousand tons of cargo. Most of the port stewards of the great lines spend from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 a

year for supplies in New York alone. Here are some of the items of what the supplies include: Fully 50,000 pounds of fresh meat, two-thirds of which consists of beef. There are generally 10,000 pounds of poultry—chickens, ducks, squabs, geese and other fowls on board. The meat supplies include calves' heads, kidneys of various kinds, sweetbreads, ox-tails, sucking pigs and indeed, every kind of delicacy that the butcher can furnish. In fresh vegetables there are 300 bunches of asparagus, 600 heads of cauliflower, 400 bunches of beets, 15 barrels of onions, 500 barrels of potatoes, besides radishes, tomatoes, leeks, cabbages, beans and egg plants and other supplies in season.

To Preserve Eggs

Have a kettle of boiling water on the stove, and into that dip the eggs. Let them remain as long as it takes you to count ten fast. This recipe has been in use in my family for forty or fifty years. The eggs cannot be told from perfectly fresh eggs, as the hot water cooks that line inner skin, and there can be no evaporation. There is no taste of lime about them put up in this way. It is a fine thing for country women who want to hold for better prices, and also for the city woman who wants to purchase for future use while eggs are cheap.

Turkish Rice

A cupful of rice, one of strained tomato, two of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and two ounces of finely chopped ham are the ingredients required. After washing the rice in three waters put it into a stew-pan with other materials and set upon the stove. When the dish begins to boil put the stew-pan back where its contents will hardly simmer during the next forty minutes. At serving-time turn the rice into a warm dish. Do not use a spoon in making this transfer, as that would be likely to break the grains and mar the appearance of the dish. Turkish rice is nice for serving with cold meat or fish or warmed-over meat.

In the Kitchen

The purity, whiteness and dryness of Windsor Salt makes it an ideal Salt for the dairy and kitchen.

It does not cake—it dissolves easily—it is nothing but pure Salt.

Windsor Salt

Best Grocers Sell It.

In the Poultry Yard

Profits of Poultry Station

There have been some criticisms made recently in regard to the poultry stations. This has been due to the fact that in the public accounts the year is given from July 1st to June 30th instead of from January 1st to December 31st. In this way the cost of establishing these stations appeared in the public accounts while the revenue derived therefrom did not appear. For instance, the Bowmanville station was established in the spring of 1902 at a cost of \$235.92. The revenue given in the public accounts from that station is only 66 cents, whereas it should have been \$127.50, which shows a good profit. At the Holmsville station the revenue for 1902 was \$551.14, and at the Bondville, Que., station, \$593.17. From the latter station 236 Barred Plymouth Rock chickens were shipped to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces for breeding purposes and sold at 50 cents each.

Killing Market Chickens

The method of killing the chicken by dislocating its neck is different from the old-fashioned way of wringing or twisting the neck. When the chicken's neck is dislocated, and the head is pulled from the neck, the loose, unbroken skin of the neck forms a sack into which the blood of the chicken flows. The body of the chicken is as well drained of blood as if the head were cut off with an axe; the market appearance of the chicken is improved by killing by dislocation; the flesh of the chicken is more juicy and edible. On the contrary, when chickens are killed by twisting the neck, death results mainly from strangulation. The body of the chicken is not freed from blood on account of there being no space in the neck into which the blood can flow. The appearance of the flesh of the chicken that has been killed by twisting its neck is reddish and blood can be plainly noted in it. In several cities in Canada a law is in force prohibiting the sale of chickens that are killed by twisting the neck.

Selling Eggs by Weight

It is stated that there is a movement on in Germany to sell all eggs by weight instead of by number. The object is to protect German poultry raisers against those of foreign countries, German eggs weighing, on an average, from 38.58 to 51.44 dwts, while those imported weigh from 25.72 to 32.15 dwts.

Several attempts have been made to secure the selling of eggs by weight in Canada, but so far without avail. The present plan of selling at so much per dozen is no encouragement to the farmer to keep hens that lay big eggs. The hen that will lay the largest number of eggs, no matter how small

they are, is the one that pays best. This should not be. It is stated by some authorities that the larger the egg the better the flavor. If this be true, then we have a two-fold reason for selling eggs by weight, a better quality and more of it. Cannot something be done to secure the selling of eggs by weight in Canada? It would help the egg trade very much.

The Chicken Mite

The Iowa Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on the chicken mite. The information is based upon recent experiments in combating the pest. Kerosene emulsion is recommended and full directions given for its preparation and application. The emulsion may be prepared at home at a cost of about 45 cents per 50 gallons, this amount being sufficient to spray the ordinary farm henhouse once.

Prince Edward Island

The weather has been cooling during the month of August. Harvest is late, and has been somewhat hindered during the last of August and the first of September by rainy weather. The grain crop is excellent, wheat appears to be well filled, and there will be no scarcity of straw. The market was well attended on September 1st, offerings large and prices good. Beef small sold for from 7 to 12c. per lb., lamb 7 to 8c., mutton per carcass 6 to 7c. per lb., pork 7 to 8c., chickens 45 to 50c. per pair, ducks 75c. per pair, hay 45c. per cwt., oats 45c. per bushel, potatoes 40c. per bushel, creamery butter 23c. dairy 22c. per lb., eggs 16c. per dozen, flour \$2 per cwt., oatmeal, new, 2½ to 3c. per lb., bush beans 5c. per quart, peas 15c., broad beans 10c. per quart, blue berries 6 to 7c. per quart, apples 8 to 10c. per dozen, little pigs \$4.50 per pair, fresh haddock 10 to 12c. each, fresh mackerel 12c. each. Some of the boats did well at the mackerel fishing recently, catches ranging from one to four hundred to a boat in one day. The mackerel are very fat and large. Some excellent roller mills have been introduced here recently. They make first-class flour.

A special meeting of the cheese board was held on August 28th. A fair representation of salesmen were present. C. A. Zufelt of the Dairy Department, Ottawa, was present, and spoke briefly. He said that the factories are well equipped and kept in good sanitary condition. The average amount of milk sent to the factories by each patron is about 50 lbs. He considered that, judging from the large crops raised this could be increased four fold. The meeting adjourned for two weeks.

Active preparations are being made for the provincial exhibition, which will be held on Sept. 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th. A. R.

Leg and Body Wash.



When it comes to stiffness and soreness of muscles, tendons, etc., nothing equals

Tuttle's Elixir

For restoring normal conditions. Apply to the body as a mild massage bath and put on light blanket. Squeeze the legs and put on light bandages.

Used and endorsed by Adams & Westcott, Montreal.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR. Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, constipation, etc. (See 100-page book, "America's Experience" FREE.)

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, 48 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Sold all over the world. They also only temporary relief, if any.

L. W. MAN, KNOW & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Ideal Woven Wire Fencing



THE BEST

Because it is

THE STRONGEST

The strongest, because in its regular styles No. 9 Hard Steel Wire is used for both Stays and Horizontals. There is no soft wire in the Ideal.

The lock cannot slip, and, being galvanized, will not rust.

Write for Catalogue C.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co.

Limited

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work and fair education. To work in an office, 100 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE FARMERS' SONS ASSOCIATION, London, Ont.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, Canada. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnott, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

We shall be glad to mail free sample copies of this issue of THE FARMING WORLD to your friends who are not subscribers. Send us their names.

Finance on the Farm

Selling for Cash

Business in this country is every year being done more on a cash basis. It is better for both seller and purchaser that it should be done so. Besides, it is not as necessary as it was a number of years ago when ready money was scarce and people had to do business on a credit basis, or do no business at all. The following from the *Monetary Times* advances some good arguments why merchants and others should adhere to a cash basis.

"The merchants of Canada, retail as well as wholesale, have as a rule made great strides of late years in abandoning long credits, and in adopting short credit terms or absolutely cash sales. It is not yet possible everywhere to sell for cash, but the nuisance and losses of long credits are very great, and every merchant worthy of the name should strive towards the goal of cash on delivery. The present time of general activity and prosperity should be a good time for retailers to put their businesses on a cash basis. Nearly everybody is busy, work is easy to be had, cash is plentiful, except with striking workmen, the folly of whose leaders has cruelly robbed them of months of wages—farmers are prosperous. Therefore make the attempt, and explain to your customers your reasons for it, namely that you can sell for cash to better advantage to yourself, and if you buy for cash you can supply them with cheaper goods."

Farmer the Big Buyer

The farmer is the big-customer of all trades, and when he stops buying you and I have to get down to planter diet. As long as he is prosperous, it doesn't matter what the price of stocks are.

And the farmer is a buyer of the progressive sort. The good clothes that suited him a year ago are not what he wants now. He is no longer content with salt pork for a ration. It's beefsteak, and he has ice and a refrigerator to keep it from spoiling until he is ready to have it cooked.

Farming used to be just farming; now it's business. It's the biggest business in the country, too, and the farmer is the biggest business man. Figures prove it, but the fact is so well known—statistics don't have to be quoted—Agricultural Advertising.

Who Fixes the Price?

What is the market price?
Why, it is just what you and I and Jones say his grain is worth.

What we will pay is not determined by what it costs the farmer. If we want his grain very much we pay more than if our needs are not so great. You or Jones may want a hundred thousand bushels of wheat to-day, and because you do you will be willing to pay a cent more a bushel than you will to-morrow, when your want has been supplied. To-morrow Farmer Smith may find that he has to sell some grain. He comes to you and while you do not have any present need for it, you take it, but you cut the price, and he's got to stand the loss.

It's a case of heads I win, tails you lose.
You and I fix the selling price of our goods to the farmer and then we say what he is to get for the stuff he sells. As a job-handled arrangement it can't be beat—Agricultural Advertising.

Countryside Law

In all parts of the country there are certain traditions, originating no one knows how, which are handed down from father to son as embodying the law of the land with reference to the subject to which they refer. One of these which came under our notice recently was to the effect that with every horse sold for more than one hundred dollars there went a warranty on the part of the vendor of soundness. Another was that no bargain was valid unless something was paid on account. The farmer should be very careful in his dealings not to rely on any such "hearsay laws," as he may afterwards find that he has been leaning on a broken reed. Unless his information comes from a source upon which he can rely, he should be careful to embody in his agreement all the provisions of his contract.

Books and Bulletins

PRIZE LIST and Rules and Regulations of the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, for the government and the awarding of prizes in the department of live stock.

THE BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION OF Milk and its Control. Pamphlet by F. C. Harrison, Professor of Bacteriology, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Gives full particulars as to the best methods of controlling milk and keeping out bacterial infection. It is well illustrated.

REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURIST, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It gives the results of the most important experiments conducted during 1902, and the conclusions reached regarding others, which may have been carried on for a number of years.

THE MAINTENANCE OF FERTILITY. Bulletin by Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station giving results of field experiments with fertilizers on cereal crops, lime and clover.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, in forest products. Bulletin by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

THE DESCRIPTION OF WHEAT VARIETIES. Bulletin No. 47, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. It contains special illustrations showing the distinction between varieties having the same name.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION OF CHICKENS. Bulletin 81, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

EXPORT APPLE TRADE. Bulletin No. 13, new series issued by the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, and compiled by W. A. McKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division. It gives information as to the varieties of plants to grow, the care of the orchard, picking, grading, packing, handling, shipping, storage, etc., with notes on the Fruit Marks Act of 1901.

FATTENING STEERS. Bulletin by Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

BULLETIN NO. 81. South Dakota Experiment Station, contains reports on pastures and forage plants, feeding dairy cows, flies, artesian waters, some destructive insects, and elements of prairie horticulture.

ACREAGE AND CONDITION OF growing crops for 1903, North-West Territories, issued by direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

THE BANK OF TORONTO TORONTO, ONT.

Savings Deposits received and interest paid every six months.
The security is ample.

Paid-up Capital \$2,850, 00
Reserve Fund (larger still) 2,98, 000
Total Assets (over) 24,000 000

Send a postal card for our booklet, "BANKING BY MAIL."
Your Money will Grow with us.

INVEST \$10 in a business that will bring you large returns. Here is an opportunity for people of moderate means to share in the immense profits of what will shortly be one of the greatest industries in the country, and can be done on the easy saving plan of \$10 down and \$10 a month for nine months. This makes it possible for readers of this paper to take immediate advantage of this exceptional offer. It presents the best opportunity ever offered to readers of *The Farming World*. You can pay all done if desired. Send at once for free booklet to

J. C. SIMON

Industrial Builder, Consideration Life Building, Toronto, Canada

THE PIONEER TRUSTS CORPORATION OF CANADA

After twenty-one years' successful management of trusts of every description, the Corporation confidently offers its services as:

Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Receiver, Liquidator, or General Agent

to those requiring a trustworthy and efficient medium to undertake such duties.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation
59 Yonge St., Toronto

FOUR MONTHS FREE

New Subscribers to *THE FARMING WORLD* sending us \$1.00 at once will receive the paper regularly from the present date until January 1st, 1905. Do it to-day. Address **THE FARMING WORLD.**

The Dominion Exhibition.

Continued from page 654.

from Burlington District. The special collections of fruit were not as numerous as we have seen on other years. The Niagara Township Association made an excellent display consisting of splendid samples of nearly every variety of Canadian fruit, neatly arranged on tables. In addition there was shown a trophy made up largely of fruit on the branch and in clusters. The Township of Louth Association made a display that won first place. It was in charge of Mr. A. D. Broderick. Mr. Wm. Armstrong, who was in charge of the Niagara collection, had not complied with the rules in labelling his samples, and lost first place, which he otherwise deserved. The Ontario Fruit Experiment Station exhibits were of the usual character. The central station at Whitby made a speciality of pears. The exhibits of these stations are not doing the good they should in an educative way. There should be a permanent installation for these exhibits. The experimenters should classify varieties, so as to show those that have proven successful and those which have not. As it was this year the visitor could not learn anything by looking at the exhibits as to which were suitable and which unsuitable varieties to grow.

There is a strong feeling among fruit-growers that new and more up-to-date buildings are needed for the fruit exhibits. The present plan of showing fruit is considered out of date. The shelving is so arranged that visitors cannot inspect the fruit. It should be shown on low, flat tables without any railing to keep people from touching it. The question of a new building received some attention at the directors' luncheon on Wednesday. The scheme discussed was a large building with four annexes. In three of these annexes could be shown fruit, flowers and agricultural products, and the fourth one for lectures and demonstrations in fruit packing, spraying, etc. While a combination building of this kind would fill the bill all right, it would be better in our opinion to substitute honey products for agricultural products, as they would work in better with fruit and flowers and make a more attractive display. A building to accommodate these three departments and with a large central dome, under which might be placed some of the larger plants, could be made very attractive. It is badly needed and now that the want of the dairymen and manufacturers have been supplied, the Exhibition Association should turn its attention to fruit, flowers and honey, better accommodation for which is badly needed.

Honey.

There was an excellent display of honey this year, too good an exhibit to be shoved away to one

side of the grounds as was the case this year. This exhibit would have shown up well in the new building, though the beekeepers would have been satisfied to have had their exhibit located in a more central portion of the grounds. There were five exhibitors of honey. James Shaver, Cainville, Ont., won first for comb honey and R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, the majority of the firsts in extracted honey. Other exhibitors were Geo. Laing, Milton; Arthur Laing, Hamilton, and Grainger Bros., Toronto. The display of beekeepers' supplies was good. Good, Shapley & Muir, Brantford, won first place and the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, second. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, won first for the latest and best invention for beekeepers. It was a special hive. Mr. Holtermann, in a tent to the rear of the honey building, gave a series of demonstrations in handling bees and extracting honey.

New Ontario.

New Ontario is to the front this year with a large and attractive display of the products of that part of the province, in a building near the main entrance. Here in special exhibits of grains, timber, minerals, etc., Temiskaming, Thunder Bay and the Rainy River districts were shown off to advantage. A special display of the mineral wealth of Algoma was made by the big company at Sault Ste. Marie. In the same building was located the splendid exhibit of the British West India Islands.

Judging Competitions.

An important and by no means an uninteresting feature of the exhibition is the live stock judging competitions. These were keenly contested this year in most sections. The awards are as follows: Sec. 1, dairy cattle—1, Chas. I. Bray, Kleinburg; 2, C. F. Bailey, Guelph; 3, Robt. K. Mockman, Guelph; 4, H. H. LeDrew, Guelph. Sec. 2, beef cattle—1, John Miller, Balsam; 2, Alfred G. Crawford, Oro Station; 3, R. H. Mayberry, Ingersoll; 4, R. T. Amos, Moffat. Best judging of bacon hogs, restricted to farmers or farmers' sons, not over 25 years old—1, Chas. I. Bray, Kleinburg; 2, R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; 3, C. W. MacRae, Guelph; 4, A. J. Bailey, Guelph. Sheep—1, J. A. Telfer, Paris; 2, John Gunn, Maple Lodge; 3, H. S. Arkell, Teeswater; 4, R. E. Gunn, Beaverton.

Meetings at the Fair

The Toronto Industrial is becoming more and more the place at which important meetings of farmers and others take place. This year there was the usual number.

Experimental Fruit Stations

The Board of Directors of Experimental Fruit Stations in the Province met on Monday. Among those present were Principal Mills, A. M. Smith of St. Catharines, W. H. Orr, of Grimsby, Prof. Hutt, of

Guelph, and L. W. Oliver, Secretary. They discussed the advisability of adding a station in New Ontario, and finally decided to locate one at New Liskeard. How to improve station exhibits at the different fairs was also discussed, and it was decided that the directors should be urged to erect a new building for experimental purposes. A committee was appointed to discuss with a committee from the Fruitgrowers' Association the question of a new building at Toronto, and to report at the fall meeting.

Experimental Unions

The Board of Control of the Agricultural Experimental Unions met on Wednesday. Among those present were Principal Mills, C. A. Zavitz, E. C. Drury, N. Monteith, T. G. Raynor, F. C. Eldford, and G. C. Creelman. The meeting was really preparatory to the "round up" in Guelph on Dec. 6th and 7th. On that occasion Prof. Jordan, of Geneva, N. Y., will speak on "Feeds and Feeding Farm Animals."

Western Good Roads

The Western Good Roads Association held an interesting meeting. The chief speaker was A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, who delivered a couple of valuable addresses. Other speakers were Hon. E. J. Davis and Major Sheppard. The officers elected are: President, James Graham, Lindsay; Secretary, Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. Farewell, K. C., Whitby; Executive Committee, P. G. Van Vleet, A. W. Campbell, the President and Secretary; Legislation Committee, county representatives—Essex, R. B. Brett, Essex; Wentworth, E. Kenrick, Ancaster; Welland, Warden Norval Hagger; Victoria, D. J. W. Wood, Kirkfield; York, J. D. Evans, Linsington; Ontario, Peter Christie, Manchester; Simcoe, Daniel Quinlan, Barrie; Oxford, S. R. Wallace, Burgessville; Bruce, Warden Robt. Watt, Warton; Perth, Luther F. W. Turner, Fullerton; Waterloo, John A. McDonald, Brantford.

On Thursday Col. Mills' of St. Louis addressed the live stock men in reference to exhibiting live stock at St. Louis next year.

The Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club.

A number of enthusiastic White Plymouth Rock fanciers met during the Dominion Exhibition and organized what shall be known as the Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club. The officers elected were:—Hon. Pres. A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa; Pres., W. H. Bessey, Coleman; Vice-Pres., Mr. Dell, Guelph; 1st Vice-Pres., Geo. Robertson, Guelph; 2nd Vice-Pres., H. A. Hogan, Berlin; Sec. and Treas., J. F. N. Kennedy, Agincourt, Ontario. All White Plymouth Rock breeders are requested to write the Sec.-Treas. for further information, as he is very anxious to inform them of the plans laid for which to boom the White Rocks, so we wish all breeders to come and join the club because "in union there is strength."

Canadian Fairs Association.

The Executive of the Canadian Association of Fairs met on Sept. 10 to arrange the programme for the annual meeting, which it was decided would be held in Toronto on the third Wednesday in February. Those present were: J. T. Murphy, Simcoe, President; W. Saunders, Stayner; Rev. J. W. Clark, Metcalfe; J. W. Sheppard, Cavuga; J. Y. Murdoch, Jarvis; Dr. B. F. Butler, Marmora; F. F. Mitchell, Goderich; G. C. Creelman, Toronto; and A. McFarlane, Otterville, Secretary-Treasurer.

Poultry Men Meet.

The Executive of the Western Ontario Poultry Association met on Sept. 10 to arrange for the Winter Show at Guelph. The judges selected are:—Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor; L. Jarvis, Montreal; T. H. Smelt, Woodstock; Thomas Scott, St. Thomas; Newton Cosh, London; Richard Oke, London; James Anderson, Guelph; R. Cas Wagner, Toronto; H. B. Donovan, Toronto; and Joseph Bennett, Toronto.

The prize list will be increased this year by a number of special prizes. Ribbons instead of cards will be given to prize winners. The association will supply some 300 pigeon coops.

The Women's Exhibit.

One of the most attractive and interesting spots on the grounds, especially for the fair sex was the new women's building. Here were gathered all the exhibits of special interest to women, with plenty of room for display. In a lecture room connected with the building addresses and demonstrations were given every day by competent parties on domestic and kindred subjects. The lectures were largely patronized by the ladies, who expressed their appreciation of what was being done in an educational way in their behalf.

Sheep Shearing Competition.

There were only four contestants, and they worked far too quickly to please the judges, who would rather they had taken more time and done their work better. Thirty minutes were allowed. The prizes were awarded as follows:—1, W. H. Beatty, 14 minutes; 2, W. Batter, 11 minutes; 3, Fred Silverides, 13 minutes. The judges were John Jackson and John Gibson.

Prize Winners

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, W. A. Lawrence, Milton; 2, W. J. Thompson, Hamilton. Stallion, for hunters and saddle horses—Edward White, Aldershot. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Henry Zinn, Listowel. Stallion, 2 years old—1, C. J. Barber, Toronto; 2, Milton Stong, Lansing. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Robert Davies, Toronto, who won all the prizes in the remaining sections of this class.
Roadster—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, not less than 15 hands—1, Jas. A. Childs, Eglington; 2, W. J. Ellis, Bedford Park; 3, W. A. Smith, Downsview. Stallion, 3 years old—1, R. E. Hemmingway, Unionville; 2, Albert Devon, Kleinberg. Stallion, 2 years old—1, A. G. Claridge, Glenwilliams; 2, Neil Malloy, Teston; 3,

M. E. Mitchell, Brampton. Stallion, 1 year old—1, John A. MacKenzie, Presque Isle; 2, O. I. Q. N. Henry, Markham; 3, H. Ashley, Belleville. Filly, 3 years old—1, Geo. Andrew, Oakville; 2, J. D. Orr, Daisy West; 3, and 4, James McKee, Benfield. Filly, 2 years old—1, Wm. McDermott, Living Springs; 2, Henry Zinn; 3, R. E. Argle, Kraglan. Filly, 1 year old—1, J. A. McAnnis; 2, Geo. T. Elder, Elder's Mills. Brood mare, with foal—1, Geo. Davidson and Sons, Cherrywood; 2, Miss K. L. Wicks, Galt; 3, J. P. Price & Son, Britannia; 4, N. Steen, Dairy West; 5, N. Malloy; 3, W. A. Smith, Downsview.

Standard bred trotters—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton; 2, John Palmer, Richmond Hill; 3, Angus Kerr, Toronto. Stallion, 3 years—1, G. W. Kennedy; 2, Rich. Oak, London; 3, John Crawford, Toronto. Stallion, 2 years—1, Miss Wilks; 2, Thos. H. Cole, Owen Sound; 3, Lorne Stock Farm, West Lorne. Stallion, 1 year—1, R. Davies; 2, Miss Wilks; 3, J. A. Tovell, Guelph. Best Stallion, any age—G. W. Kennedy. Filly, 3 years—1, John Watson & Co., Listowel; 2, J. H. Flock, Brampton. Filly, 2 years—1, Watson & Co.; 2, Angus Kerr; 3, M. P. Barrie, Rockwood. Filly, 1 year—1, Lorne Stock Farm; 2, Alfred Storey. Brood mare with foal—1, M. P. Barrie; 2, G. W. Kennedy; 3, H. Ashley. Foal of 1903—1, G. W. Kennedy; 2, Miss Wilks; 3, M. P. Barrie. Best mare, any age—Miss Wilks.

Carriage and coach—Stallions, 4 years and over—1 and 3, J. L. Reid, Dairy West; 2, Geo. A. Bennett & Sons, Carlisle. Stallion, 3 years—1, A. G. H. Laxton, Milton West; 2, J. L. Reid; 3, R. Wood, Etobicoke. Stallion, 2 years—1, John Kogera, Thornhill; 2, A. G. H. Laxton. Stallion, 1 year—1, R. B. Dent, Drumquin; 2, J. Johnston, Britannia; 3, Bennett & Sons. Best stallion, any age—J. L. Reid. Filly, 3 years old—C. D. Woolley, Port Ryerse; 2, O. H. Duncombe, Waterloo; 3, J. G. Hammer, Brantford. Filly, 2 years—1, J. W. Bessey, Georgetown; 2, W. H. Spiers, Bronte; 3, Robert Carter, Brampton. Filly, 1 year—1 and 2, J. W. Bessey. Brood mare with foal—1, Bennett & Sons; 2, J. L. Reid. Foal of 1903—1, Bennett & Sons; 2, J. L. Reid. Best mare, any age—J. W. Bessey.

Hackneys—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, O. Sorby, Guelph; 2, Graham Bros., Claremont; 3, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Stallion, 2 years—1, Irwin & Cox, Brantford; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; 3, W. H. Maltby, Laurel. Stallion, 1 year old—1, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau Bay; 2, Robert Davies; 3, O. Sorby. Best stallion, any age—O. Sorby. Filly, 3 years—1, H. N. Crossley; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Filly, 2 years—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Dr. B. Gollup, Milton West. Filly, 1 year—1, H. N. Crossley; 2, O. Sorby; 3, R. Davies. Brood mare with foal—1, O. Sorby; 2, L. L. Pound, Glen Colon; 3, Graham Bros. Foal of 1903—1, John W. Cowie, Markham; 2, Graham Bros.; 3, O. Sorby.

Clydesdales—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Graham Bros.; 2, O. Sorby; 3, Dalgety Bros., London; 4, T. H. Haasard, Millbrook. Stallion, 3 years—1, Graham Bros.; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus; 3, J. B. Hogate; 4, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. Stallion, 2 years—1 and 3, Graham Bros.; 2, Smith & Richardson. Stallion, 1 year—1, Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam; 2, Alex. Cameron, Oshawa; 3, H. G. Boag, Barrie; 4, Wm. Foster & Son,

Humber. Best stallion, any age—Graham Bros. Filly, 3 years—1, R. Davies, Smith & Richardson; 3, John Savage, Guelph; 4, Graham Bros. Filly, 3 years—1, R. Davies; 2, Graham Bros.; 3, Smith & Richardson. Filly, 1 year—1, R. Davies; 2, O. Sorby; 3, Jas. I. Davidson. Mare with foal—1, R. Davies; 2, O. Sorby; 3, John W. Cowie. Foal of 1903—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, J. W. Cowie; 3, D. Pugh, Clarendon. Mare with 2 of her progeny—1, J. W. Cowie; 2, R. Davies. Best mare, any age—R. Davies.

English Shires—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, J. M. Gardhouse; 2, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill. Stallion, 3 years—1, Morris & Wellington. Stallion, 2 years—1 and 2, Morris & Wellington. Stallion, 1 year—Morris & Wellington; 2, J. M. Gardhouse & Wellington. Filly, 3 years—1, Morris & Wellington; 2, J. M. Gardhouse. Filly, 2 years—Morris & Wellington. Filly, 1 year—1 and 2, Morris & Wellington; 3, J. M. Gardhouse & Wellington; 4, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield. Foal of 1903—1 and 2, Morris & Wellington; 3, John Gardhouse.

Heavy Draughts—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Graham Bros.; 2, J. G. Cloak, Ottawa; 3, Jas. Callender, North Gore. Stallion, 3 years—1, P. H. Petrie, Stratford; 2, Wm. Foster & Son, Humber. Stallion, 2 years—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood; 3, Robt. Fleming, Poole. Stallion, 1 year—1, Smith & Richardson; 2, John Gipson, Brooklin; 3, Geo. D. Crawford, Oro Station. Best stallion, any age—Graham Bros. Gelding or mare, 4 years or over—1, Lewin & Cox; 2, and 3, D. A. Murray, Bennington; 4, H. Petrie, Stratford; 5, Wm. Cameron, Etobicoke; 6, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 3, J. W. Cowie. Filly, 2 years—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Colin Cameron; 3, W. J. Howard, Amberley. Filly, 1 year—1, O. Sorby; 2 and 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Mare with foal—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, John Lawrie; 3, J. M. Gardhouse. Foal of 1903—1, John Lawrie; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 3, J. W. Cowie. Mare with 2 of her progeny—1, J. W. Crowie. Four grand colts—1, Graham Bros.; 2, Smith & Richardson; 3, R. Davies. General Purpose—Mare or gelding, 4 years and over—1, Arthur Sheard, Malton; 2, Fairweather & Co., Toronto; 3, W. N. Scott, Milton West; 4, J. G. Wilson, Paris Station. Filly or gelding, 3 years—1, W. N. Scott; 2, J. J. Harrison, Esquating; 3, H. Ashley, Belleville. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1, Robert Carter, Brampton. Filly or gelding, 1 year—1, M. Harrison & Son, Brantford; 2, Robert Carter. Mare with foal—1, A. S. H. Laxton; 2, W. N. Scott; 3, Robt. Carter. Foal of 1903—1, W. N. Scott; 2, A. S. H. Laxton; 3, Robt. Carter.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 4 years and upwards—1, Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham; 2, W. J. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 3, Jas. G. Cress, Barkspeare. Jno. A. Alitcherson, Inverhaugh. Bull, 3 years and under 4—1, (S.M.) W. D. Flitt, Hamilton; 2, Jno. Dryden & Son, Brooklin; 3, J. & W. Russil, Richmond Hill; 4, Jas. G. Cress. Bull, 2 years and under 3—1, F. R. Robson, Ilderton; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman; 4, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Point Claire. Bull, 1 year and under 2—1, 1902 and under 2—1, (S.M.) Dryden & Son; 2, Goodfellow Bros., Macville; 3, Edwards & Co.; 4, G. H. Oke, Al-

vinston. Bull, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1901—1, W. D. Platt; 2, Jas. I. Davidson, Balmora; 3, Haining Bros., Hightate; 4, Edwards & Co. Bull, calved before Jan. 1, 1903 and under 1—1 and 3, T. E. Robson; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 4, J. & W. Russell. Bull calved on or after Jan. 1, 1903—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Robson; 3, Dryden & Son; 4, Jas. I. Davidson; 5, Geo. D. Fletcher. Bull, Senior Champion—W. D. Platt. Bull, Junior Champion—Dryden & Son.

Cows, 4 years and over—1, J. A. Crerar; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Goodfellow Bros.; 4, J. & W. Russell; 5, Wm. McDermot, Living Springs. Cows, 3 years and under 4—1 and 5, J. A. Crerar; 2, Pettit & Sons; 3, Goodfellow Bros.; 4, Israel Groff, Alma Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, T. E. Robson; 2 and 4, Edwards & Co.; 3, I. Groff; 5, Haining Bros. Heifer calved before Jan. 1, 1902, and under 2 years—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Dryden & Son; 3, T. E. Robson; 4 and 5, Jas. I. Davidson. Heifer calved on or after Jan. 1, 1902—1 and 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, I. Groff; 4, Goodfellow Bros.; 5, D. Platt. Heifer, calved before Jan. 1, 1903—1, W. D. Platt; 2 and 3, R. S. Nicholson, Sylvan; 4, Goodfellow Bros.; 5, Dryden & Son. Heifer, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1903—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, J. & W. Russell; 3, Pettit & Sons; 4 and 5, W. D. Platt. Senior Champion—Jas. A. Crerar. Junior Champion—Edwards & Co.

Four calves bred and owned by exhibitor—1, T. E. Robson; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Goodfellow Bros.; 4, R. S. Nicholson. Three animals, get of one bull—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, W. D. Platt; 3, T. E. Robson; 4, I. Groff. Bull and 4 females—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 3, Dryden & Son; 4, W. D. Platt. Herd of bull and 4 females—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Jas. A. Crerar; 3, T. E. Robson. Three females bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Jas. A. Crerar; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Goodfellow Bros. Bull and 3 of his get—1, W. D. Platt; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Dryden & Son. Cow and 2 of her progeny—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 3, Jas. A. Crerar. Steer, sired by Shorthorn bull, and calved before Jan. 1, 1902, and under 2 years—1 and 2, James Leask. Greenbank. Steer, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1902—1, James Leask; 2, All Hales, Greenbank; 3, J. Freid & Son, Roseville. Steer calf, calved before Jan. 1, 1903, and under 1 year—1, James Leask; 2, J. Freid & Son. Steer calf, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1903—1, J. Freid & Son.

Herefords—Bulls, 3 years old and upwards—1, W. P. Hunter, Maples; 2, The F. W. Stone Stock Co. One year old—1, W. H. Hunter. Calf, under 1 year—1 and 3, W. H. Hunter; 2, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Any age—1, W. H. Hunter. Cows, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 3, W. H. Hunter; 2, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Three years old—1, W. H. Hunter; 2, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Heifer, 2 years old—1, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 2, W. H. Hunter. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 3, W. H. Hunter; 2, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Heifer calf under 1 year—1, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, 1 year old—1 and 3, W. H. Hunter; 2, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Sweepstake, female, any age—F. W. Stone Stock Co.

Aberdeen Angus—Bulls, 3 years and upwards—1, James Bowser, Guelph; 2, Walter Hart, Washington; 3, W. R. Stewart, Leucaville. Two years old—1, W. R. Stewart. One year old—1,

James Bowman; 2, W. R. Stewart. Calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, James Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart. Any age—James Bowman. Cows, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2, Walter Hall; 3, W. R. Stewart. Three years old—1 and 2, Walter Hall; 3, James Bowman. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 2, James Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Walter Hall; 2 and 3, James Bowman. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 3, James Bowman; 2, W. R. Stewart. Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old—1, Walter Hall; 2, James Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart. Female, any age—1, Walter Hall.

Gralloways—Bulls, 3 years old and upwards—1 and 2, McCrae, Guelph; 2, Shaw & Marston, Brantford. Two years old—1, D. McCrae. One year old—1, Shaw & Marston; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Any age—D. McCrae. Cows, 4 years old and upwards—1, Shaw & Marston; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Three years old—1, Shaw & Marston; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 3, Shaw & Marston; 2, D. McCrae. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, Shaw & Marston; 2, D. McCrae. Herd of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old—1, Shaw & Marston; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Sweepstake, female, any age—Shaw & Marston.

AYRSHIRES.

Sec. 1, bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, W. W. Ogilvie, Lachlan Rapids, Que.; 2, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie; 3, W. Hume & Co., Menie; 4, Mrs. W. E. Massey, Coleman. Sec. 2, bull, 2 years old—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville; 2 and 4, Robt. Reford, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; 3, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Sec. 3, bull, 1 year old—1, Alex. Hume & Co.; 2, Robt. Hunter; 3, Robt. Reford; 4, Wm. Stewart & Son. Sec. 4, bull calf, under 1 year—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, Alex. Hume & Co.; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son; 4, J. G. Clark, Ottawa. Sec. 5, bull calf, calved after Jan. 1st, 1903—1, Robt. Reford; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son; 4, J. G. Clark. Sec. 6, best bull, any age—W. W. Ogilvie. Sec. 7, cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 3, R. Reford; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 4, A. Hume & Co. Sec. 8, cow, 2 years old—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 2, J. G. Clark; 3, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 4, Robt. Reford. Sec. 9, cow, dry, in calf, any age—1, Robt. Reford; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 3, Stewart & Son. Sec. 10, heifer, 3 years old—1 and 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son; 4, Robt. Reford. Sec. 11, heifer, 2 years old, out of milk—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 2, Robt. Reford; 3 and 4, Alex. Hume & Co. Sec. 12, heifer calf under 1 year old—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 2, J. G. Clark; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son; 4, Robt. Reford. Sec. 13, heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1, Robt. Reford; 2, 3 and 4, Alex. Hume & Co. Sec. 14, four animals, the progeny of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 3, Robt. Reford; 2, Alex. Hume & Co. Sec. 15, herd of 1 bull and 3 heifers, under 2 years old, owned by exhibitor—1, Alex. Hume & Co.; 2, Robt. Reford; 3, J. G. Clark; 4, Wm. Stewart & Sons. Sec. 16, herd of one bull and 2 females, over 3 years old, 1 female over 2 years and under 3, 1 female over 1 and under 2, and 1 female under 1, all owned by exhibitor—1 and 3, Robt. Reford; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 4, Wm. Stewart & Sons. Sec. 17, best female, any age—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey.

HOLSTEINS.

Sec. 1—Holstein bull, 3 years and upwards—1, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; 2, Kettie Bros., Norwich; 3, G. W. Clemens, St. George; 4, W. W. Brown, Lynn. Sec. 2, bull, 2 years old—1, R. F. Brooks; 2, G. W. Clemens; 3, R. T. Heicks, Newtonbrook. Sec. 3, bull, 1 year old—1, James Kettie, Norwich; 2, A. C. Hallman; 3, W. W. Brown; 4, R. H. Heicks. Sec. 4, bull calf, under 1 year—1, Jas. Kettie; 2, A. C. Hallman; 3, W. W. Brown. Sec. 5, bull calf, calved after Jan. 1st, 1903—1, 3 and 4, A. C. Hallman; 2, James Kettie. Sec. 6, best bull, any age—A. C. Hallman. Sec. 7, cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, James Kettie; 2, R. H. Heicks; 3, A. C. Hallman; 4, S. Macklin, Streetsville; 5, G. W. Clemens. Sec. 8, cow, 3 years old—1 and 3, W. W. Brown; 2, James Kettie; 3 and 4, A. C. Hallman. Sec. 9, heifer, 2 years old—1, James Kettie; 2 and 4, W. W. Clemens. Sec. 10, heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1, James Kettie; 2 and 3, W. W. Brown; 4, S. Macklin. Sec. 11, heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1, 2 and 4, James Kettie; 3, A. C. Hallman. Sec. 12, heifer calf, under 1 year—1, James Kettie; 2, S. Macklin; 3, A. C. Hallman; 4, W. W. Brown. Sec. 13, heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1, James Kettie; 2, G. W. Clemens; 3, W. W. Brown; 4, R. H. Heicks. Sec. 14, four animals, the progeny of one bull, to be under 2 years old—1, Jas. Kettie; 2 and 4, A. C. Hallman; 3, W. W. Brown. Sec. 15, herd of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 2, James Kettie; 3, A. C. Hallman; 4, G. W. Clemens. Sec. 16, young herd of 1 bull and 4 females, 1 year old and under—1, James Kettie; 2, W. W. Brown; 3, R. H. Heicks; 4, G. W. Clemens. Sec. 17, best female of any age—W. W. Brown.

JERSEYS.

Bulls, three years old and upwards—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brantford; 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Coleman. Two years old—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 2, 3 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son. One year old—1, 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 4, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1st, 1903—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son. Best bull of any age—B. H. Bull & Son. Cows, 4 years and upwards—1 and 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 3 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Three years old—1, Wm. Willis, Newmarket; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 4, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 2 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3 and 4, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 2 and 4, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1st, 1903—1 and 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 3, Wm. Willis; 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Herd of bull and three heifers, under 2 years old, heifers to be bred by exhibitor, and owned by him—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 4, Wm. Willis, Newmarket. Herd of one bull of any age, two females over three years, one female over two and under three, one female over one year, one under one

exhibitor—1 and 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, 2 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Best female, any age—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Flying Fox Brunette.

FAT CATTLE.

Steer, 2 years and under 3-1, Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus, 2, James Leask, 3, Fred & Son, Steer, 1 year old and under 2-1 and 2, James Leask, 3, All Hales. Steer call, under 1 year—1 and 2, Jas. Leask, 3, All Hales. Cow, 4 years or over—J. & W. Russel. Heifer, under 4 years—1, Jas. Leask, 2, Fred & Son.

GRADE CATTLE (BEEF).

Cow, 4 years and over—1, James Leask, 2, Fred & Son. Cow, 3 years—1, J. Leask, 2, Fred & Son. Heifer, 2 years—1, Fred & Son, 2, J. Leask, 3, R. S. Nicholson. Heifer, 1 year old—1, J. Leask, 2, Haining Bros., 3, Fred & Son. Heifer call, under 1 year—1, David Hill, Cumnock. ♀, J. Leask. Four females, over one year—1, J. Leask, 2, Fred & Son. Champion—J. Leask.

GRADE CATTLE (DAIRY).

Cow, 4 years and over—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Coleman, 2, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton. Heifer, 2 years—1, Bull & Son. Heifer call, under 1 year—Mrs. Massey, Champion—Mrs. Massey.

SHEEP.

Cotswold sheep, ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Elgin P. Park, Burgesville, 2, J. C. Ross, Jarvis. Shearing ram—1 and 2, J. C. Ross, 3, Elgin P. Park. Ram lamb—1, 3 and 4, J. C. Ross, 2, Elgin P. Park. Best ram, any age—Elgin P. Park. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1, J. C. Ross, 2 and 3, Elgin P. Park. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, J. C. Ross, 3, Elgin P. Park. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 4, J. C. Ross, 3, Elgin P. Park. Best ewe, any age—J. C. Ross. Pen of ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Elgin P. Park. Pen of 1 ram, 2 ewes (1 year and under), 1 and 2 ewe lambs—1, J. C. Ross, 2, Elgin P. Park. Pen of Cotswolds, Canadian bred and not shown in Sec. 10—1, Elgin P. Park, 2, J. C. Ross. Best pen of 4 lambs of either sex—1, Elgin P. Park.

Shropshire Sheep—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, John Campbell, Woodville, 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, 3, J. G. Hamner, Brantford. Shearing ram—1, Alfred Tanner, Stouffville, 2 and 3, J. G. Hamner. Ram lamb—1, G. Hamner, 2 and 3, John Campbell, 4, W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe. Best ram, any age—Alfred Tanner. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1 and 3, J. G. Hamner, 2, John Campbell. Shearing ewe—1, Alfred Tanner, 2 and 3, John Campbell. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, John Campbell, 3 and 4, J. G. Hamner. Best ewe, any age—Alfred Tanner. Pen of 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, John Campbell. Pen of 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1 year and under 3, and 2 ewe lambs—1, J. G. Hamner, 2, John Campbell. Pen of Canadian bred, not shown in Sec. 10—1, John Campbell, 2, J. G. Hamner. Best flock, 1 year old or over, 1 ram and 3 ewes—1, John Campbell, 2, J. G. Hamner, 3, W. S. Carpenter, 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Sweetstakes, best ram, any age—John Campbell. Sweetstakes, best ewe, any age—J. G. Hamner.

Hampshires and Suffolks—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, John Kelly, Shakespeare. Shearing ram—1 and 2, John Kelly, Ram lambs—1, Robt. Miller, Stouffville, 2, Telfer Bros. Paris. Best ram, any age—Robt. Miller. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1 and 2, John Kelly. Ewe, shearing—1, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1, Robt. Miller, 2, John Kelly. Best ewe, any age—1, John Kelly. Pen of 1 ram, 2 ewes 1 year and under 3, and 2 ewes—John Kelly. Pen of Canadian bred, not shown in Sec. 10, etc.—John Kelly.

Leicesters—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, 2, Chas. F. Maw, Omagh. Shearing Ram—1 and 2, A. W. Smith, 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Ram lamb—1, C. F. Maw, 2, A. W. Smith, 3 and 4, Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare. Best ram, any age—A. W. Smith. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1—A. W. Smith, 2, C. F. Maw, 3, Jno. Kelly. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, A. W. Smith, 3, C. F. Maw. Ewe lamb—1, Hastings Bros., 2 and 3, Jno. Kelly, 4, C. F. Maw. Best ewe, any age—A. W. Smith. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Jno. Kelly, 2, Hastings Bros. One ram, 2 ewes and 1 ewe lamb—1, A. W. Smith, 2, Jno. Kelly. Pen of Canadian bred—1, A. W. Smith, 2, C. F. Maw. Best flock—1, A. W. Smith, 2, Hastings Bros.

Oxford Downs—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont. Shearing ram—1, 2 and 3, Henry Arkell. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Henry Arkell, 3 and 4, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Best ram—Henry Arkell. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1 and 2, H. Arkell, 3, Lee & Sons. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, H. Arkell, 3, Lee & Sons. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, H. Arkell, 4, Lee & Sons. Best ewe—H. Arkell. One ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, Lee & Sons. One ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1 and 2, H. Arkell. Canadian bred pen—1, H. Arkell, 2, Lee & Sons. Yearling ram—1 and 2, H. Arkell, 3, Lee & Sons. Lambs, either sex—1, R. J. Hine, Dutton, 2, H. Arkell, 3, Lee & Sons.

Southdowns—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Jno. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, 2 and 3, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Point Claire, Que. Shearing ram—1, Telfer Bros., Paris, 2, G. A. Drummond, 3, Jackson & Sons. Ram lamb—1, Telfer Bros., 2, Robt. McEwan, Byron, 3, Jackson & Son, 4, G. A. Drummond. Best ram—Telfer Bros. Ewes, 2 shears and under 3—1, Telfer Bros., 2 and 3, G. A. Drummond. Shearing ewe—1, 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 4, Telfer Bros., 3, Jackson & Sons. Best ewe—Telfer Bros. Pen, 1 ram and 3 lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, G. A. Drummond. One ram, 2 ewes and 3 ewe lambs—1, Telfer Bros., 2, G. A. Drummond. Pen Canadian bred—1, Jackson & Sons, 2, Telfer Bros. Best aged ram (A. S. A.)—1, Jackson & Sons, 2, G. A. Drummond. Shearing ram (A. S. A.)—1, G. A. Drummond, 2, Jackson & Sons. Best ram lamb (A. S. A.)—1, Jackson & Sons, 2, G. A. Drummond. Shearing ewe (A. S. A.)—1, Telfer Bros., 2, G. A. Drummond. Ewe lamb (A. S. A.)—1, G. A. Drummond, 2, Telfer Bros. Four lambs (A. S. A.)—1, G. A. Drummond, 2, Telfer Bros.

Dorsets—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, 2, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Shearing ram—1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray, 3, R. H. Harding. Ram lamb—1, R. H. Harding, 2 and 3, J. A. McGillivray. Best ram, any age—

R. H. Harding. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray, 3, R. H. Harding. Shearing Ewe—1, J. A. McGillivray, 2 and 3, R. H. Harding. Ewe lamb—1, J. A. McGillivray, 2 and 3, R. H. Harding. Best ewe lamb, any age—J. A. McGillivray. Pen, ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1, R. H. Harding, 2, J. A. McGillivray, 3, R. H. Harding. Pen of Canadian bred—1, R. H. Harding, 2, J. A. McGillivray.

Fatals. Sheep 1 fat wether, under 2 years. Long-wooled breed—1, Hastings Bros., Crosshill, 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson, Denfield. 1 fat wether, under 1 year. Long-wooled breed—1, John Kelly, 2, Whitlaw Bros., Guelph, 1 fat wether, under 2 years, short-wooled breed—1 and 2, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Point Clair, Que., 3, Telfer Bros. 1 fat wether, under 1 year, short-wooled breed—1, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, 2 and 3, John Campbell.

SWINE.

Berkshires—Boar, over 2 years—1, W. H. Durham, East Toronto, 2, Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove, 3, Thos. Teasdale, Concord. Boar, over 1 year and under 2 years—1, Wm. Wilson, 2, W. H. Durham, 3, T. W. Boynton, Dollar. Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 3, Wm. Wilson, 2, W. H. Durham. Boar under 6 months—1, Wm. Wilson, 2, W. H. Durham, 3, Thos. Teasdale. Sow, over 2 years—1, W. H. Durham, 2, Wm. Wilson, 3, T. A. Cox, Brantford. Sow, over 1 year and under 2 years—1, W. H. Durham, 2, Wm. Wilson, 3, T. A. Cox. Sow, 6 months and under 12 months—1, W. H. Durham, 2 and 3, Wm. Wilson. Sow, under 6 months—1, Wm. Wilson, 2, T. A. Cox, 3, Thos. Teasdale. Boar and 2 sows, any age—1, W. H. Durham, 2, Wm. Wilson, 3, Thos. Teasdale. Four pigs under 6 months, get of one boar—1, Wm. Wilson, 2, Thos. Teasdale. Four pigs, under 6 months, produce of one sow—1, Wm. Wilson, 2, Thos. Teasdale.

Yorkshires—Boar, over 2 years—1, D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, 2, Jos. Featherstone & Sons, Streetsville, 3, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. Boar, over 1 year and under 2 years—1, R. F. Duck & Son, 2 and 3, D. C. Platt & Son. Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1, Platt & Son, 2 and 3, Jos. Featherstone & Sons. Boar under 6 months—1 and 2, Platt & Son, 3, Featherstone & Sons. Sow over 2 years—1 and 2, Platt & Son, 3, Duck & Son. Sow over 1 year and under 2 years—1, 2 and 3, Platt & Son. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, Platt & Son. Sow, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3, Platt & Son. Boar and 2 sows, any age—1 and 2, Platt & Son, 3, Duck & Son. Four pigs, under 6 months, get of one boar—1 and 2, Platt & Son. Four pigs, under 6 months, produce of one sow—1 and 2, Platt & Son.

Tamworths—Boar, over 2 years—1, Colwill Bros., Newcastle, 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, 3, R. J. Speers, Elmbank. Boar, 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons, 3, Colwill Bros. Boar, 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons, 3, Colwill Bros. Boar, under 6 months—1, Colwill Bros., 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons. Sow, over 2 years—1, Douglas & Son, 2 and 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons, 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Douglas & Son, 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Douglas & Son, 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, under 6 months, produce of one sow—1 and 2, Douglas & Son, 3, Colwill Bros.

(Continued on page 666)

The Farming World

—and—
CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

J. W. WEAVER, R. A.

Editor

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in Canada and the United States. For all other countries in the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

Change of Address—When a change of address is desired, both the old and the new addresses must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Remittances are sent only upon request. The date opposite the name on the address label indicates the time up to which the subscription is paid, and the change of date is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this change is not made promptly notify us.

Discontinuance—Following the general desire of our readers, no subscriber's copy of THE FARMING WORLD is discontinued until the notice to that effect is given. All arrears must be paid.

How to Remit—Remittances should be sent by cheque, draft, express order, postal note or money order, payable to order of DOMINION PUBLISHING, LIMITED. Orders should be sent in registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00.

Advertising Rates—See statement.

Letters should be addressed:

DOMINION PUBLISHING, LIMITED.

MORRIS BUILDING,

TORONTO

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

COW GIVES BAD MILK

1. I have a cow whose teats at times are filled with a cheesy substance when beginning to milk. It comes out in strings and makes it hard to strain the milk. What is the cause and the cure? Is the milk fit to use?

2. We hear and read a great deal these days about deep and shallow plowing. What is considered deep and what shallow plowing?

3. How deep is it necessary to set harrows, say a spring tooth harrow, in order to make a good seed bed for wheat or oats?—E. G. G., Prince Edward Island.

1. There may be a number of causes of stringy milk in the udder, such as in inflammatory condition of the udder, excessive heat, fast driving, changing by dogs, etc. It may be caused by bad hygienic conditions, eating bad weeds, etc. The best cure is to remove the cause. See that the hygienic conditions are in proper shape, and that the cow receives only good, wholesome food and clean, pure water. While such milk might not be injurious, it is always risky to use milk that is in any abnormal condition. Better not use it.

2. Deep and shallow plowing or what is better, deep and shallow cultivation, are two methods that have their virtues. Deep cultivation is reaching down to the lower portions of the soil by bringing it up to mix with the surface soil on top, while shallow cultivation is working the surface soil to the depth of two or three inches only. On heavy soils, deep cultivation would, perhaps, be the better to follow, while on lighter soils shallow cultivation might be practised with success. There are many who believe in the shallow cultivation for all soils and vice versa. Everyone has his own ideas as to what deep and shallow plowing really is. Deep plowing in our opinion, would be from 6 to 8 inches, and shallow from 2 to 4 inches.

3. The depth at which a harrow should be set will depend very much upon the nature of the soil to be worked. A good tilth could be got in an average soil by having the harrows set for two or three inches.

SICK HORSE

I have a driving horse 10 years old, apparently healthy up to three weeks ago, when he began to swell in left hind leg. I gave him oil and sweet nitre and the swelling left the hind leg and he became lame in the left front leg. He was lame for about ten days when I noticed a swelling at the top of his left shoulder right at the withers. I consulted a veterinary surgeon and he advised blistering. I blistered with biniodide of mercury and vaseline for eight days. Swelling seems to have increased. The lump if pressed upon with the finger leaves the impression. It does not appear to be as painful as at first. The horse failed very fast before swelling appeared at all, but his last week has gone well. He has a good appetite. Would urinary disorder cause this? Please advise me what to do for him.—Subscriber, Peterboro.

A properly-qualified veterinary surgeon who has made an examination of the horse on the spot would have a much better chance to say what was wrong, than we could tell from a written description of the case. We would advise calling him in again, that is, if he is not now attending the case. Some of the symptoms given are not unlike those caused by some kidney trouble, though from the description given, it would be impossible to say.

SICK POULTRY

Our fowls have been dying off all summer. Though we feed them well, they get poor, lame in one leg, and eventually refuse to eat, and then die. Can you tell what the disease is and name a remedy?—H. J. V., Prince Edward Co., Ont.

In the absence of information as to kind and age of fowls and on what fed, it is not easy to determine the exact nature of the ailment, which, in this case is probably a form of liver disease, the result of overfeeding and sameness of rations. It is quite possible that the birds may have had access to filthy drinking water such as in barnyards. And again the symptoms may be those of tuberculosis. The remedy is to change and lessen quantity of rations fed. If hens are confined to limited quarters let them have a run out. If on ground which has been used for a number of years, a change to new quarters might be beneficial. The well birds might be toned up by using a good condition powder according to directions.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for subscribers, 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.

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF EXECUTORS

Q. A. had three sons, L. J. and G. and held their notes as follows: L. \$100, J. \$400, G. \$1,100. Each son was to pay A. every year as follows: L. \$5, J. \$50, and G. \$60 on the notes.

A. died leaving a will that each son is to pay A.'s wife this money. 1. G. having failed to pay for the last three years of A.'s life, can A.'s executors compel G. to pay this money? 2. Can G. settle with a wife about this back money? 3. Have L. and J. any say in the money G. has failed to pay A.? 4. Would A.'s will release G. from payment of all that was not paid A., since it said it should have been paid by G.? 5. Can L. and J. compel A.'s executors to show them A.'s bank book and papers before the death of A.'s wife, the will providing that on her death the money is to be divided among the heirs? 6. Are A.'s executors accountable for anything that is not forthcoming on the death of A.'s wife? 7. Can A.'s executors have a sale and sell articles that are not mentioned in the will against the wishes of a majority of the heirs? 8. Can A.'s executors do as they please about the business, or have they to do as the heirs wish?—J. D.

A. 1. It will depend on the wording of the will. If the wife has been left the money in the ordinary way, it will be the duty of the executors to collect it for her, and of course they can collect all the arrears. 2. He will have to arrange with the executors if the will is drawn in the usual way. 3. No. 4. No. 5. It would depend on the intention of the wording of the will, and it would be impossible to say.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word.

Cash with Order.

40,000 COPIES EVERY ISSUE.

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display terms or cash allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

WANTED—A woman of irreproachable character and thorough experience wants a situation as housekeeper, for a few months or a year, in the home of an intelligent, respectable farmer. Backs and references preferred. References given. Address, giving particulars of situation offered.

INQUIRE, WYOMINGTON P.O., Ont.

360 BUFF ORPHINGIONS for sale, 75 pencing base and 1 June cockards to match or bargain, to make room. My 1200 chicks bred from imported stock are good, price reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. I. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Otondago, Ont.

WE MANUFACTURE the new style of lamp-holders and Brackets, and have all kinds of Furniture supplied. Catalogue free. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London, Ont.

EGGS, from choicest "utility" and "barcy" strains, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Hatched, and White Wyandotters, available. Address, J. H. FETTIG, Fruitland, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible man to sell fruit trees. Commission. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a stock of good, useful, potent new books offered for sale in Canada. For terms apply NOW. FELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

15 ACRES, with fine barn and house near Village of Colborne, 3 miles from City of Bradford. Lively spring on property. Splendidly adapted for berries and greenhouse. Fine orchard of small fruits besides choice orchard of Apples and Well-known fruit trees. Price very low, \$2000, payable \$1000 down balance in 2 1/2 yrs. Inspection invited. Write to E. G. RUST, Brookville, Ont. Will show intending purchasers over property. S. G. R. EAD, Broker, 129 Colborne St., Bradford.

WANTED—An experienced cattle or stock man, must be single and good man. Work the day and night. Write to Michigan. Address, E. G. RUST, Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

SHORTHORNS—The best and better combination. Stock collars from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

without seeing it. It is possible that the wife is absolutely entitled, and that the heirs have no rights in what is left. 6. This will depend on the answer to question 5. 7. The executors must do as the will directs, and if they do this they cannot be governed by the wishes of a majority of the heirs, on the contrary, if they followed those wishes they might be responsible to the minority if they did not act in accordance with the testator's directions. 8. They must do as the will directs, if they do otherwise they must get the consent of all interested.

HORSES KILLED

Q. A railway crosses my farm, through which farm also a creek runs, the bed of which is about fifteen feet below the surface of the farm. This stream flows with great volume and force in the spring, but in the summer the water is low and an animal can easily pass along the bed of the stream from one field to another. The railway crosses the stream on a stone arch about fifteen feet above the bed of the stream. There are fences built on either side of the railway, terminating at the walls of the arch across the stream, so that no animal in a field on either side of the railway can get on to the railway direct from such field. Two of my horses passed from the field on one side of the track along the bed of the stream into the field on the other side. They got from there on to the highway and along it to the railway crossing and on to the track and were killed by the train at some distance from the road. 1. Am I entitled to damages from the railway? A. B. A.

A. No, we don't think that it would be held that a railway company is under any obligation to erect or maintain a fence on each side of the culvert across the creek. If this is so, then the horses were killed on the highway, and even if the railway's cattle guards at the road crossing were deficient, you cannot get damages.

SOLD LAME HORSE

Q. I sold a horse to a man. The horse, as he now says, became lame almost as soon as he got it home, and he says the veterinary tells him that it must have been in that condition for some time before it was sold. He did not make any complaint till about sixteen days after, and he now refuses to pay for the horse, and wants me to take him back. 1. Can he compel me to do so?—G. B. D.

A. Certainly not. In the absence of any guarantee by you, even if he had wanted to return the horse at once, he would have had no right to do so, assuming that he had an opportunity of inspecting the horse before buying. The fact of his long delay in making any demand still further weakens his position. You had better sue him if he refuses to pay you.

PURCHASING BY CATALOGUE

Q. I ordered, by illustrated catalogue received from a furniture company, several articles of furniture for my house. The order included a table with a particular kind of top. The company, being unable to supply this kind of table, substituted another somewhat similar, but which I consider would spoil the whole effect of the rest of the furniture, and in consequence of this I refused to accept the entire order. The company subsequently offered to take back the substituted table, and threaten to sue me for the price of the other articles. I have ordered furniture elsewhere,



Write for Ambrose Kent & Son's Illustrated Catalogue

Showing hundreds of elegant articles in Jewelry, Silverware, Gift Goods, etc. It will show you how easy it is to make selection, and how economical it is to order by mail from us. We quote a few unmatched values:

3526 Handsome Pearl Brooch, 14 k. setting,	\$5 00
6591 Hair Brush and Comb, mounted in Sterling Silver, in case complete,	7 50
4338 Ladies' Solid 14 k. Gold Watch, richly engraved, "A. Kent & Sons" movement,	30.00
3979 Fine Diamond Solitaire Ring,	50 00

156 AMBROSE KENT & SONS
YONGE ST. MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, TORONTO.

THE ONLY COMPLETE AND UP-TO-DATE WORK ON THE FARM OR TRACTION ENGINE PUBLISHED

Endorsed by all Traction Engine manufacturers as the best instruction book for operators or amateurs.

Every man or boy who has anything to do with, or wants to learn all about Steam, Gas or Gasoline Engines, Boilers and Threshing Machinery, to fit himself for a practical engineer, should not fail to get this valuable self-instruction book.

FARM ENGINES AND HOW TO RUN THEM

The Young Engineer's Guide

By JAMES H. STEPHENSON and other expert engineers.
 215 large pages with nearly 100 fine illustrations covering everything you should know about engineering. Bound in red cloth, stamped in ink and gold, size 7 1/2 x 5 1/2. Sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of \$1.00. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if the book is not all we claim for it.



FREDERICK J. DRAKE & CO. Publishers of Self-Educational Books
 211 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Please mention this paper when writing the publishers.

Poultry Raising Free

- 1.—Poultry Raising is a money-making business for the man, woman, boy or girl who is an expert.
- 2.—Do you know that a small flock of hens should give you a clear profit of \$100 to \$500 a year?
- 3.—Have you a properly-constructed, warm and well-ventilated poultry house?
- 4.—Do you know the best breeds of fowls, the principles of breeding and mating?
- 5.—Can you produce eggs in winter in paying quantities?
- 6.—Do you wish to know how to make egg keep?
- 7.—Can you fatten, kill and dress poultry for home and foreign markets so that you will make money by it?

All this and more you are taught by mail in the **Poultry Raising Course** given by

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited

This is a first-class Canadian educational institution, whose teachers are experts.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY of every farmer's son and daughter to get a thorough and practical course in **Poultry Raising free.**

Would you like to know more about it? If you are at all interested in the matter, write to **THE FARMING WORLD**, and we will be pleased to send you full particulars about the course, and how you can get it free.

THOSE WHO REPLY IMMEDIATELY WILL GAIN AN ADVANTAGE.

SEND THIS COUPON OR WRITE A LETTER

The Farming World, Toronto.
 DEAR SIR:—Please send me the course in the Canadian Correspondence College in Poultry Raising, and four other of free instruction to readers of The Farming World.
 Name
 P. O.
 Prov.

meanwhile. I was I entitled under the circumstances to refuse all the articles?—A. M. W.

A. I. Yes, since your order was for articles of furniture forming a suite, it was important that you should get exactly what you ordered, and you were, therefore, justified in refusing to accept any part of the furniture offered.

CONTRACT TO DRAW LOGS

Q. I own a saw mill and also have timber limits of my own where the logs for my mill are obtained. A quantity of timber was already cut when I took A., who is a contracting teamster, to see it on the ground, and he then contracted to draw it out and deliver it at my mill for a certain price. In doing so, to suit his own convenience, he cut a number of logs in two, and thereby materially lessened the value of the timber, and I wish to keep back a part of his pay to cover this loss. I. Am I entitled to do this?—W. McI.

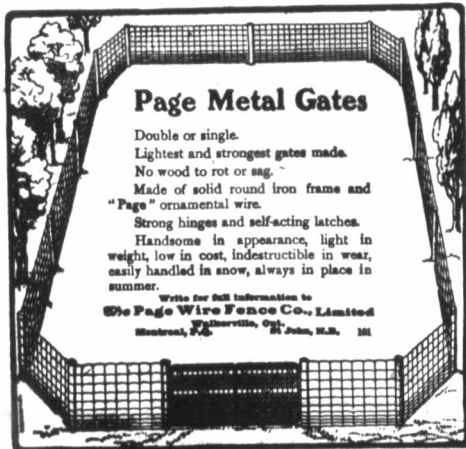
A. Probably your best course, if you cannot arrange the matter amicably with him, is to let him sue you and then counter claim for damages, first having tendered him what you think he is entitled to. You are certainly entitled to damages for the timber cut in two, as the delivery of the cut timber was not a delivery within the contract, and, therefore, even if you paid him the contract price, you could afterwards sue him for damages.

The American Buyer

The numbers of pure-bred stock being bought in Canada by the shrewd and enterprising people on the other side of the international boundary line is a constant increasing factor in the business of the breeder of pure-bred stock in Canada. In the wide and populous domains of Uncle Sam, with its varying prevailing conditions and demands, almost every type of pure-bred stock finds a market in a locality best adapted to profit from its special utility. Canadian pure-bred sheep determine the characteristics of the woolly myriads that dot the sheep ranches of the Western plains. The grade steer from the range brings with him to the abattoir or the butcher's block, the heavy good "cuts," and the "killing-out" qualities of his Shorthorn, Hereford, or Galloway ancestor from Canada, prepotent to reproduce in his progeny the thick round solidity of his own bulky carcass, rolling in fatness and mighty in beef. The dairy herds of the East have found the milk-producing and butter-making capacity increased by the infusion of blood from the carefully bred herds of Canada equally successful with the same animal imported at great cost and greater risk from Europe.

In horses, too, America, the home of the trotter, now almost lost to identity in a wild freak of horseflesh with a gait like a rocking chair on a steamboat deck, is again being modified in style and form to emulate the pompous hackney, specimens of which have to be brought from Canada and England to pattern by, as he parades the streets of the great cities.

All this is a tribute to the Canadian breeder's skill and judgment and integrity to type and purpose in breeding which he can accept unreservedly as the sincerest kind of praise and approval, the kind that is evidenced by enthusiastic emulation. Indeed the evidences are not wanting on every hand that the term "Canadian bred" has a very different mean-



Page Metal Gates

Double or single.

Lightest and strongest gates made.

No wood to rot or sag.

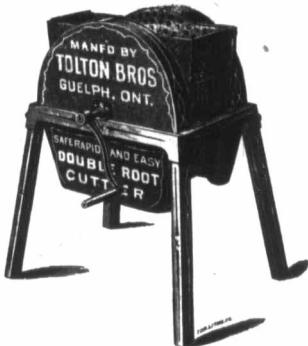
Made of solid round iron frame and

"Page" ornamental wire.

Strong hinges and self-acting latches.

Handsome in appearance, light in weight, low in cost, indestructible in wear, easily handled in snow, always in place in summer.

Write for full information to
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited
Montreal, P. Q. Sherbrooke, Ont. John, N. B.



Tolton's No. 1 Double Root Cutter

Points of Merit:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured.

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

TOLTON BROS. - - GUELPH, ONT.



The Celluloid Starch package is large but the amount of work it will do makes it seem enormous. That's one of the advantages this starch has over all others, it requires a smaller quantity to do more and better work.

Celluloid Starch gives a limber lasting stiffness that will not crack.

Ask your grocer for it—if he hasn't got it he can get it.

Celluloid Starch

Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada

BELL PIANOS & ORGANS.

Are Favorite Instruments because they give satisfaction and are **Built to Last a Lifetime** by the largest makers in Canada.

The Bell Organ & Piano Co.

LIMITED.

GUELPH ONT.

Send for Catalogue No. 41.

A Suit of Clothes \$7.65

BY MAIL ONLY

And we prepay express charges

THE MAN who buys his clothes ready-made and pays \$13.00 to \$15.00 a suit, will be deeply interested in this the most extraordinary offering of



...of confidence in our clothing we give the full privilege of money back if the suit is not entirely to your liking after you have examined it and tried it on. Send your chest measurement, length of inside sleeve, and inside leg measurement. This advertisement will only appear twice. Write at once, enclosing \$1.00 by registered letter or money order, and we will forward the suit free of express charge to any address in Canada. Address:

THE SAVOY, 387 Yonge St., Toronto

THE SAVOY
MEN'S CLOTHING BY MAIL
BOYS' CLOTHING TOO

Money back privilege goes with every suit we sell.

You may secure The Farming World from now till Jan. 1st, 1905, for \$1.00. Send in names early.

ing at home and in the territory of Uncle Sam. The encouragement thus accorded to the Canadian breeder is a very welcome one, impressing as it does the more strongly the necessity of adhering to those principles that have already proven successful.

Pure Bred Stock Sales at the Fair

The following is a list of sales of pure-bred stock at the Dominion Exhibition. While a complete list of all sales made at the Fair is very difficult to obtain, a great deal of business being done in the closing moments of the Fair, these have been looked up as far as possible, and will be found to represent fairly well the business actually closed on the ground. By far the greater number of negotiations entered into there will, of course, still be pending, yet a record of business actually done will be of general interest, and forms a very creditable list. In presenting such a list it would be not unappropriate to remark that a list of this kind ought not to be taken as in any sense indicative of comparison among breeders and exhibitors from the purchaser's or any other standpoint, or as implying that those making the largest number of sales were found by visiting purchasers to be more satisfactory to do business with than with others. It is always the case that a large number of exhibitors are beginners, who as yet have not much to sell, who breed only to spoil their chance for winning a reputation by dealing in inferior strains. In some cases, too, the stables of noted breeders were sold almost clean out of all that was to be offered before coming to the Exhibition, and who only had with them a few reserve animals to show.

This was notably the case among the sheep and hogs, instances of which might be noted in the case of Mr. J. G. Hamner, who within a few days before coming to the Fair had delivered to different points some 50 head of sheep, and Mr. J. C. Ross, who sent off ten head before coming in. In the names of most of the leading breeders and exhibitors will be found, however, among the announcements of sales.

HORSES.

Mr. H. Morrison, of Ashgrove, disposed of his heavy carriage mare, Topsy, to Mr. Sharp, of Toronto, for \$250. Pat Morrow sent a nice pair of brown hackney mares to Boston for the neat little sum of \$1,200. Another pair went to the same place from the Morrow stables and realized \$2,500. W. Tisdale, of Orillia, Ont., also sold a fine hackney horse to a Boston purchaser for \$300. J. Conlter, of Cookstown, sold a Cleveland Bay stallion and a thoroughbred stallion to a local purchaser. P. H. Petrie, Stratford, Ont., sold his handsome young green hunter to Rogers, of Hamilton, for a good figure. Mr. Hillock, of Brampton, also disposed of a handsome pair of hackneys and F. Moss, Preston, Ont., disposed of his prize-winning hunter, "Catty Sark," to Mr. Kilgour, Toronto. This is a very promising young animal by the well-known sire "Citizen." The price is reported at \$1,350. J. W. Harris, Schomberg, sold his yearling Clyde stallion, "Good Quality," to a visitor from Ohio. Foster & Son, Humber Ont., disposed of a two-year-old Clyde stallion, "Great Grand," sire Corwell's Grandson, to E. F. James; also another two-year-old, "Toronto Stamp," to Myers

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is the reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It is used thousands of times annually. Cures without pain, and it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Ontario, has had to treat a young horse of nine years ago which had a Bone Spavin and had kicked on the same leg and was very badly crippled, so bad that I had to take it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. About 12 days later the swelling and pain gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took me half an hour to get the horse back on his feet, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.
Each advertisement on the above are a specimen of work. Price \$1.00 for \$5. As a testimonial for every order less than \$5.00, I will send you Kendall's Spavin Cure also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. E. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

MEN WANTED

Salary or commission, \$50 a year and expense, payable weekly, to good reliable men, representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter, no experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. Sales Medical Appliance Co., London Ontario.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality who, taking up show cards on trawls, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Compensation at salary \$5 per month and expense, not to exceed \$2.50 per day, steady employment to meet, honest, reliable men only. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE PUBLISHING CO., London, Ont

WE WANT GOOD reputable persons everywhere to sell our new veterinary Combs. Positively sell on sight and are absolutely guaranteed unbreakable; will remove dirt, cure falling hair and headaches. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Sales large, and active agents are actually becoming rich. Work your own towns or travel. We sell you how. Write for terms without delay. See sample No. 1000001. Address: PROF. LONO, No. 8 Day Street, St. Thomas, Ont.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, as found during five months of study in Canada, and place you in a position to secure a handsome salary in all countries. Do not be misled by cheaply advertised courses for unscrupulous reasons. Cost while such courses are being advertised is \$1.00. Write for particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 67 BATHURST STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000 lb.
King Edward Scale

Try It. No better Scale on Earth.

Manufactured by
C. WILSON & SON,
Limited
67 BATHURST STREET, Toronto, Canada

of Berlin. J. B. Hogue, of Sarnia, Ont., sold to John Suggitt, of Hillbury, Ont., his aged Clyde stallion, "McGregor's Best," sired by McGregor, for a good figure. Morris & Wellington have made a number of sales, among others a fine yearling Shire stallion, "Anthony Water," sired by Worship 6, dam Tribby, to John Cananagh, Perth, Ont. Hodgkinson & Tisdale disposed of a fine driving cob to T. A. Witze, Toronto, for a good figure. Smith & Richardson, the well-known importers of Clydesdale horses, sold the Prince of Corsica, a fine young stallion only recently imported, to P. Holt, of Bradford. They also sold a splendid pair of imported mares, the Lady Minto and Madge of Hallerott, to a gentleman in Markham township. J. M. Garthouse disposed of a yearling lily, "Jessie Kier," to Mr. Gunn for a good figure.

SHORTHORNS.

Jas. Leask sold to Capt. Robinson his fine heifer Money Ball at a good price. J. Davidson sold a promising two-year-old, Wimple bull Village Duke, to Mungo McNab, of Middlemas. He also disposed of a very good yearling lily by the famous sire McQueen, to Mr. Bros. made a good sale of a first class aged bull. J. Drvden & Son figured well in the sales made. Golden Prince going to A. Trimer, Kansas. Golden Baron to Mr. Gier, Grand Valley, Ont. Bonny Prince to W. White, of Whiteside, Muskoka. Bridie Scott to W. Stevenson, and Golden Count to J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont. S. D. Fletcher, Binkham, sold his ten-months' bull, Roan Cloud, to W. J. Miller, Kerme, and Spicy Robin 2nd, to R. P. Dermody, Churchville, N. Y. J. Watson, Castlegagh, disposed of his red bull Tagmaster of Castlegarth for a good figure. R. & S. Nicholson sold three fine Clipper calves, sired by Chief of Stars, to Mr. Mercer, of Markdale, for shipment to British Columbia. One of these calves is from the famous dam Pineapple, and should in itself be a tempting item to many British Columbia breeders.

AVYRSHIRE.

R. Hunter & Sons disposed of a heifer calf to Jas. A. Bennett, of Grand Valley. They also sold their prize-winning bull calf Chum of Springhill, and their second-prize bull calf Balduck at good figures. W. W. Ogilvie sold to W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., a fine young Ayrshire bull calf, one of the best winners. E. Reford disposed of a yearling bull calf to Amos Shearer, Cobourg, Ont.

ANGUS.

W. R. Stewart & Son sold a one-year bull calf, Noblesse, to W. Ische, of Sebringville, Ont.

JERSEYS.

B. H. Bull & Son sold their one-year bull, Brampton Knight, a prize winner, sired by Brampton Monarch, to M. S. Barnham, of Peterboro, Ont. Their second prize winner same class, a second prize two-year bull, and a two-year heifer went to D. H. McClure, an aged cow to Jas. Boden, Montreal; a prize-winning two-year old heifer to C. Davies, Toronto; their two-year bull, Brampton Monarch's Duke, to E. Lee, of Hamilton; and a fine young bull calf to H. Glendenning, of Mania.

HEREFORDS.

W. H. Hunter & Sons sold to Mr. Gowanlock, of Forest, Ont., one cow, a calf from the famous cow

Buttermaid, sire Majestic, Armour's stock bull. Also a fine yearling heifer, by young Gito, dam Belle of the Ball, an imported yearling bull Diplomacy, winner of first prize in class; one-year bull Magnet, one heifer calf by Breeda, and four others to Dr. Campbell, of Markdale, Ont.

HOLSTEINS.

S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont., sold one bull calf to A. J. McLean, Finch P.O.; one bull calf to E. W. Ecker, Hartfield, N. Y.; and one heifer calf to Jas. Shields, Smith's Falls. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., sold one one-year old bull to Prof. Day, O. A. C.; and one second prize bull calf to H. George & Sons, Brampton, Ont.

SHEEP.

Elgin F. Park sold one Cotswold shear ram to W. Patterson, Milton, Ont. 6 ewes and one ram to John Tipping, Shelburne. J. C. Ross sold among others a choice Cotswold ram lamb to W. Hall, of Whitby. Ont. Hastings Bros. sold a pair of two-shear Leicester ewes and one shear ram and two ram lambs to A. Weller, W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, sold 8 Shropshire ram lambs and 4 ewes to Savage & Prentiss, Shaver, and others. Henry Arkell, of Arkell P.O., sold two 8-shear Oxford rams to R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; 1 shearing ram to Mr. Barnett, of Lone Oak, Texas; one shearing ram to Goodfellow, of Belleville, and one 1-shear ram, one ewe, and two ewe lambs to Jas. Seymour, Hologogoon. J. W. Lee & Sons sold 3 Oxford ram lambs to A. W. Neville, Bainbridge. J. G. Hamner, Brantford, Ont., in Shropshires, sold 1 ram lamb to G. Bettzner, Hamilton, Ont.; 1 ram lamb to J. Pratt, West Virginia; 1 ram lamb to Mr. Thayer, Willoughby, Ohio; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Barford, sold one Shropshire ram lamb at a good figure.

SWINE.

The pig breeders did a big business at the Fair. In Tamworth's the following sales were made.—Colwill Bros., Newcastle, sold to R. E. Crane, Warton, 3 boars; to R. W. Crane, Chatsworth, 1 boar; to R. Strangan, 2 sows; to S. Jose, Belleville, 1 sow; to J. T. Stewart, Comber, 1 boar; to D. Russell, Galt, 1 sow; to J. Webb, Elora, 1 boar; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, sold to W. Wright, Kenilworth, 1 boar; to H. Norton, Ohio, 1 boar and 1 sow; to Colwill Bros., Newcastle, 1 sow; to C. T. Bent, Onuma, 1 boar; to F. Porter, Pontepool, 1 sow; to A. McCregor, Wychwood, 1 boar; to A. Barnes, Brighton, 1 boar; to N. Thompson, Orangeville, 1 boar, and to J. Goetz, Kenilworth, 1 boar.

In Yorkshires, R. F. Duck & Sons, Port Credit, sold to Dr. Oromohytchak 3 sows; H. Christian, Shelburne, 1 sow; T. J. Cole, Brownsville, a prize hog and sow; T. Ruskin, Brampton, 1 boar; E. J. Watson, Burk's Falls, 1 boar; J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, 1 boar; T. J. Tannel, Bradford, 1 boar; T. Stafford, Perth, 1 boar; G. K. Haycheon, Berlin, 1 boar; J. H. Douglas, Campbellford, 1 sow; H. Stoddard, Beaverton, 2 sows; A. Fisher, Harriston, 2 sows; W. M. Lake, Sutton West, 1 sow; W. Georgina, U.S., 1 boar; R. Wade, Oshawa, 1 boar; J. White, 1 boar and sow; R. Vance, Ida, 1 sow; J. Gibson, Crediton, 1 boar; James Steverson, Beeton, 1 boar; Jas. Billet, Fenelon Falls, 1 boar and sow; W. Harris, Milton, 1 boar; T. Martindale & Son,

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Gapes, Hack, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites. Burns and Disables all Vermore all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction or full refund. Sold by druggists or sent by express, charged prepaid, with full directions for its use. Use for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Lump Jaw Cure Them
Spavin Lung Jaw, etc., night
Curb Florida and Bull Brui
Splint to horses, and almost
Sweeney every bony tumor. A
 horse can have one
 cured by this medicine.
 Ringbone and Manes
 cured by this medicine.
 It is guaranteed to
 cure all the above
 troubles in 10 to 15
 days. Write now.
 21 Front St., West,
 Toronto, Ont.

A GOOD
LINIMENT



For 50 cents a gallon can be made as follows:
 Absorbine, 4 ounces
 Vaseline, 1 quart
 2 ounces
 Saltpetre (powdered) 1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing Ringbone, Strabes, Collar Galls, to touch the shoulders for work horses; will reduce Swollen Ankles, Bad Tendons and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

ABSORBINE
 at the store, or send to the manufacturer,
 W. F. YOUNG, J. D. F. SPRENGEL, 2500,
 (corner 5th & Elm, Montreal), Agt. a.
 who will send it prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One to the ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formula of Veterinary Remedies.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in use and on lot. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

York, 1 sow; E. Jeffs & Son, Bow Head, 1 sow; J. Robb, Robb, 1 sow; J. Yonkers, Butler, Penna., 1 sow; James Walsh, 1 sow; R. Simon, Buffalo, 1 boar and sow; T. Kerr, Jamestown, N. Y., 1 sow; Morgan Importer Co., Morgan, Ill., 1 boar; C. Snow-down, Bowmanville, 1 boar; W. Mills, Skidmore, Wis., 1 boar; D. C. Flatt & Sons, Millgrove, Ont., 1 boar; W. F. McNally, Elmwood, 1 boar and sow; E. Gallagher, 1 boar and sow; W. Aitchison, Clarkson, 1 sow; E. Cherry, Mitchell, 1 boar; T. J. Cole, Bowmanville, 1 sow; H. Jennings, Tottenham, 1 boar and sow for \$250; W. J. Hambly, Rockford, 1 boar; A. J. Weatherspoon, Humber, 1 boar; J. Taylor, Rockwood, 1 boar; D. Frazer, Northport, 1 boar; J. Hill, Wellesley, 1 boar; G. Cooper, Willoughby, 1 sow; J. B. Smith & Son, Angus, 2 sows; W. G. Green, Fairbank, 1 sow; C. D. Wagner, Enterprise, 1 sow; Live Stock Co., Ltd., 1 boar; C. Taylor, Fonthill, 1 sow; Thos. Hall, Belfast, 1 boar; R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, 1 sow; T. J. Graham, Wybridge, 1 boar and sow; W. Griffin, Snelgrove, 1 boar; D. H. Morton, Whitechurch, 1 sow; J. C. White, Don, 1 sow; Toronto Poultry Co., 3 sows; W. Cook, Crawford, 1 boar; W. T. Robson, Goodwood, 1 boar; H. S. Wandy, Tonawanda, 1 boar and sow; A. Cameron, Annon, 1 boar.

In Hertschires, W. H. Durham, East Toronto, sold to C. A. Rogers, Jarvis, 1 boar; E. McNair, St. George, 1 boar; J. F. Burns, Owen Sound, 1 boar; A. Lappman, 1 boar; J. McCallum, 1 boar; J. Kennedy, Youngstown, Ohio, 4 sows and 1 boar; H. Colin, Elmira, 1 boar and sow; G. V. Christie, Bloomfield, 1 sow.

D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, in Chester Whites, sold to R. Miller, Stoneville, 1 boar and sow; E. Wright, Glanworth, sold to R. Miller to go to Mexico, 1 sow; to J. Nichol, O'Sullivan, 1 boar.

Mr. David Birrell, Claremont, Ont., can show the casual visitor a herd of Shorthorns that will compare favorably with anything that he may find elsewhere. His Crimson Fuchsia 21st is an animal of exceptionally good breeding and conformation, and fully the equal of her sister, who won the first place at Toronto last year. A calf from his cow "Duchess of Gloster" was recently sold in Texas for the neat little sum of \$1,000. Mr. Birrell has a lot of fine, young stock of the choicest breeding and quality.

Entry Dates for St. Louis

Entries on prescribed forms for the several divisions must be filed with the Chief of the Department of Live Stock as follows: Horses, asses and mules, by July 10, 1904; cattle, July 30; sheep, August 20; swine, August 30; poultry, pigeons, pet stock and dogs, September 10. In divisions for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, exhibitors will be restricted to the entry of not more than two animals in each section or ring.

The dates for exhibition of live stock in the several divisions will be as follows: Horses, asses and mules, Monday, August 22, to Saturday, September 3, 1904, inclusive; cattle, Monday, September 12, to Saturday, September 24, inclusive; sheep and swine, Monday, October 3, to Saturday, October 15, inclusive; poultry and dogs, Monday, October 24, to Saturday, November 5, inclusive.



Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns



Messrs. Smith & Richardson
LUMBUS, ONT.

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including ones of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 8 of them imported and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, G.P.R.

60 miles east of Toronto.

Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus.
Telegraph, Brooklin.

Agricultural College

- (1) Two Years' Course—Associate Diploma—Sept. 14, '03.
- (2) Three Years' Course—Associate Diploma and Specialist Certificate in Agriculture or Horticulture—Sept. 14, '03.
- (3) Four Years' Course—B.S.A.—Sept. 14, '03.
- (4) Courses in Nature Study and Domestic Science—Sept. 14, '03.
- (5) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 1, '03.
- (6) Three Months' Dairy Course—Jan. 4, '04.

Ladies admitted to Domestic Science and Dairy Courses.
Send for general or special circulars.

Guelph, July, '03.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., President.

Why is the Magnet like a Paper of Needles?

That is easy—because it has so many fine points. Yes, it has many fine points, and all are readily recognized by dairymen when compared with other cream separators. The principal points are: Its close skimming, its ease of operation, its lightness and easy manner in which it can be cleaned, its strength and durability.

Professor Dean, of the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, in speaking of the Magnet Cream Separator, says its chief points are "its minimum need of power according to its capacity, general close skimming, steadiness of motion, durability, ease in cleaning, and general convenience." They use a Magnet at the college dairy. That is why the Magnet Cream Separator is like a paper of needles—its points are many and conspicuous.

KEEP YOUR MONEY
IN CANADA

In referring to foreign machines, brought into Canada in places, put together, and sold to dairymen and farmers as first-class separators, Professor Dean says: "We are pleased that such a good machine as the Magnet has been designed and made in Canada. Canadian dairymen would do well to enquire into the merits of Canadian-made Separators before purchasing."

Write for illustrated catalogue, or ask our local agent in your locality to show you the Magnet.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

The Petrie Mfg. Company, Limited
GUELPH, ONT.

Maritime Provinces Branch—St. John, N.B. P.O. Box 116.

Our Fortnightly Market Review

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Sept. 14, 1903.

Trade conditions continue favorable and the fall outlook is bright. There is more buying for the fall trade. The shipping trade is more active. Money is not over plentiful in the country as yet as farmers have marketed very little of this year's crop. Money keeps firm at about 5 1/2 per cent. on call and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent. as to name and nature of account.

Wheat

Wheat prices seem to be gradually advancing to a higher level. They are not advancing by leaps and bounds, but by a gradual process, which may mean greater stability. Wheat prices are higher in England than a year ago as is shown by our British correspondent's letter in this issue. On this side there has been a steady advance for some weeks back. How long it will continue is hard to say. Perhaps when the new crop begins to come out in larger quantities things may be easier. Farmers are not marketing their wheat now and seem inclined to hold for a while. This is making supplies scarce and putting up the price. The demand here for milling and for export is much larger than the supply. Ontario winter wheat, which a year ago sold here at 65c. per bush., is quoted and wanted at from 75 to 78c. wholesale. Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted here at 98c. as against 78c. a year ago. Ontario patent flour is bringing 35c. per bbl. more than a year ago. Offerings here are not large and there is a good demand at 75 to 78c. for red and white, 71c. for goose, and 72c. to 73c. for spring at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 82 to 83c. a bushel.

Coarse Grains

There is a big crop of this year's oats to come forward, and if prices can be kept up to their present level growers may be thankful. However, the English oat crop is short and there will likely be a good export demand for Canadian oats. Though the supply is much larger, oats are selling here at about 1 cent per bushel higher than at this time last year. There is not much doing in other coarse grains yet. The corn crop is progressing favorably, though an early frost would do much damage, as the crop is later maturing this year than usual.

Hay and Straw

The hay market rules steady. At Montreal, No. 2 baled timothy, new, is quoted at \$9.50 and No. 2, old, at \$10.00. The Americans are said to be after the No. 1 timothy they can find. There is a fair amount coming forward here though not as much as we have seen. The price for car lots has advanced to \$9.00.

Potatoes and Beans

Reports from some quarters show that the potato crop is not likely to yield as much as was expected, owing to wet weather. However, the danger from this source is only local, and large receipts may be looked for shortly. Supplies both here and in Montreal are plentiful. At the latter place one farmer is reported to have contracted for 500 bags, future delivery, at 40c. The market here is inclined to be quiet.

There is a firmer tone in the bean

market, and prices at Montreal have advanced to 15c. per bush. to \$1.65 to \$1.75 as to quality.

Eggs and Poultry

There has been some advance in eggs, and fresh fall stock is being sought for by the local trade. There will likely be very little buying of this stock for export as prices are too high. The local demand for poultry is increasing, and well-finished stuff sells readily at quotations.

Fruit

Canadian apples are not likely to go abegging for a market this year. Not only have English buyers representatives here looking over the field, but French buyers are here as well. The crop in both these countries is a failure. The advance in price is already being felt and apples are selling here at about 50c. per bbl. more than a year ago, and will likely go higher. It is reported that considerable of the Ontario fruit has been contracted for at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bbl. on the tree. Owing to the English shortage, quite a lot of fall fruit has been exported, for which shippers have netted from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bbl. Winter apples are going forward pretty freely from New York State, which is considered pretty early and before the fruit is properly ripened. Barrels are reported scarce this year and packers have paid as high as 35c. and as high as 38c. in some instances.

Dairy Products

Cheese has continued to advance since last writing, till it is, and over was the ruling figure at the local market for this season. This is a high price for this season and, considering the extra large make, is nothing short of a marvel. However, the English demand for Canadian cheese keeps up and as long as it does, good prices may be looked for. At time of writing a quieter feeling had set in and very few cable orders are coming forward. This is not unex-

pected, after so much active buying the past ten days.

The butter market has advanced some, and there has been more active buying, but it has quieted off a little. 191-2 to 193-4c. are the quotations at Montreal for Eastern Townships creamery. The English market is quieter.

Live Stock

There is little material change in the cattle situation. The quality of the fat cattle offering is not as good as could be desired. On Friday at Toronto market, trade was good considering the quality. The common grades do not sell very readily. Exporters sold at from \$4.00 to 4.85 as to quality. One load of rough exporters sold at \$4.25 per cwt. Export bulls bring from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle sell at from \$4.10 to \$4.40, good from \$3.75 to \$4.00, and common to fair at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt. Feeders of good quality, weighing 900 lbs. each, bring from \$3.50 to \$3.90 per cwt., and stockers at from \$2.25 to \$3.25, as to quality. Milch cows are worth from \$30 to \$52 each, and calves \$3.00 to \$10 each, or \$4.00 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep prices rule steady at from \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Spring lambs are easier at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Hogs have dropped a little in price. On Friday select bacon hogs sold at \$6.25 and lights and fats at \$6.00 per cwt. Some are looking for \$6.00 per cwt. for selects this week.

Toronto Junction Market

The new market at the Junction seems to be holding its own, though the city market has thrown off the fees. Export cattle as a rule sell better there than in the city. The best loads on Friday sold at from \$4.75 to \$4.90 and reds to good at \$4.30 to \$4.60 per cwt. Other prices ruled about the same as in the city.

Maritime Markets

Halifax, Sept. 10th, 1903.

It is now beyond doubt that the apple crop of Nova Scotia will this

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. Footers stuff lower.

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	14	12	11	11	9
Wheat, per bushel.....	80 76	80 80	80 80	80 80	80 86
Oats, per bushel.....	31 3/4	37	43	43	39
Barley, per bushel.....	45	52	51	51	....
Peas, per bushel.....	64	72	73	73	....
Corn, per bushel.....	54 1/2	57	58	58	....
Flour, per barrel.....	3 00	3 75	5 15	5 20	60
Bean, per ton.....	17 00	15 00	20 00	21 50	16 00
Shorts, per ton.....	19 00	20 00	23 00	23 50	18 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	60	50	1 25	1 25	52
Clubs, per bushel.....	1 75	1 75	1 95	2 10	....
Hay, per ton.....	9 00	10 00	12 00	13 00	10 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	6 50	8 00	8 00	....
Eggs, per dozen.....	16	15 1/2	16	17	15
Chickens, per pair, d. w.....	1 00	....	....	....	50
Ducks, per pair, d. w.....	1 10	....	60	65	....
Turkeys, per pound, d. w.....	15	....	14	14	....
Geese, per pound, d. w.....	....	....	....	....	....
Apples, per bushel.....	2 00	2 60	3 00	3 10	....
Cheese, per pound.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	20	19 1/2	22	23	19
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	16	15	18	19	13
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 85	4 75	4 75	4 75	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.....	3 50	3 75	4 50	4 50	50
Hogs, per cwt.....	6 25	6 00	5 50	5 65	6 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 50	5 75	5 50	5 50	....

PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 4 Ayrshire Bulls, 2 Pure Bred Shorthorn Heifers, coming one year old; 1 Shorthorn Bull, two years old; 1 Choice Yorkshire Boar, one year old; 1 Yorkshire Sows and Boars, from four weeks to six months old; these animals are of choice breeding. Will be sold cheap to quick buyers.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,
Warkworth, Ont.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd

The most successful Veterinary Institution.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S. (Principal),
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

Champion Berkshire Herd of Canada (Headed by the 1000-lb.)

SILVER MEDAL

and other noted Prize Boars

I was awarded the above honors, besides 10 other prizes, at the late Toronto Exhibition. The great growth and size of my hogs, at the different ages, was freely complimented on by the best judges, many of whom assured me such size had never been seen before, and I think I had the HEAVIEST HOGS on the grounds of ANY BREED in almost every class, and at every age. I have a grand lot of young hogs, ready for service, young sows bred to prize boars, and young pigs from my best prize sows and boars, all for sale very reasonable. Come and see them, or send for pictures of my winners, showing part of the group that won at Toronto. W. H. DUCHAM, York Lodge, East Toronto P. O., Canada.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk-
ing Strains, Prize Winning Lei-
cesters, Young Stock for sale—im-
ported and home bred.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

Registered Shropshires for Sale

Twenty one ram and ewe lambs, two two-year-old
rams, one stock ram. Good blood. Prices low.

J. F. BRUNTON, Tara (Bruce Co.), Ont.

Live Stock Labels

Send for prices and order
early before the run.
R. W. JAMES,
Bowmanville, Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Jansfield, Guelph, Canada.
Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale
Horses and Chester Old Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

Thoroughbred Jerseys

Prize winners at Dominion Ex-
hibition, Toronto, for sale. Heifers
and young bulls of the three dairy
breeds, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ay-
rshires.

Dentonia Park Farm
EAST TORONTO
Coleman P. O., Ont.

LLOYD-JONES BROS.

PROPRIETORS. HURFORD, ONT.
The "Berkshire" flock of Shropshires, bred and bred
now on hand. A few choice yearling rams and extra
good lot of ram lambs ready for sale.

year be the largest and best in quality ever produced in this province. A finer season for maturing and coloring could not be wished for, and the early varieties are in condition for export ten or twelve days in advance of ordinary seasons. A peculiarity of this year's crop is that very large yield on young trees. The steamer Evangeline, which sailed for London yesterday, took forward the first shipment of the season amounting to 6000 barrels. Orchardists are holding back and are not disposed to make sales at the prices now offered by buyers for English houses. In most cases about \$2.00 per barrel are offered in the orchards for the leading varieties. Gravensteins are selling in the Halifax market at \$3.00 for No. 1 fruit. This province will have altogether at least half a million barrels to export. Nova Scotia tomatoes are coming along at 35 cents for the six-quart basket. Nova Scotia pears are selling at \$5.00. Corn is arriving very slowly and is high, being quoted at 15 cents per dozen. Ontario grapes are jobbing at 50cts. per basket and 20cts. for reputed half baskets. Dairy produce is unquiet. Cheese is considerably higher owing to the imperative orders of English firms to their buyers here to secure stocks. Factory-men are holding their butter for a higher price. This is not to be wondered at as in many places they have to compete with cheese-makers for their milk supply, and milk converted into cheese now gives much better returns than when made into butter. Eggs have again advanced and reliable case stock is now worth 17 cents.

Beans have advanced 25 cents per bushel on the strength of reports of crop damage in Ontario. Flour has risen in price and dealers report a very strong market. Cornmeal has advanced to \$3.00. Meats and vegetables are unchanged.

The Provincial Exhibition opened to-day and large numbers of people are in the city. The horticultural exhibit is the best seen in this province for many years. In fact all the agricultural features are fully up to the average; which would seem to indicate that this has been a fairly good crop year.

In a former issue I alluded to the fact that the Dept. of Agriculture expressed the opinion that the Pictou County cattle disease was due to the stock eating a certain weed prevalent in the affected districts. The department has since taken a farm and is experimenting with cattle having access to the weed and others which have not to determine what foundation there is for this theory of the origin of the mysterious disease.

The first rural Consolidated School in Canada opened at Middleton last week. Eight districts are consolidated, and eleven vans convey the children to and from school, the longest route being 6.1-2 miles. This school owes its origin to the beneficence of W. C. McDonald, of Montreal. The effect of consolidated Schools in the United States on the Good Roads and Rural Mail Delivery movements will cause the experiment at Middleton to be watched with much interest.

Shore fishing continues fair, but our bank fleet is retarding with very few fish to show for their season's work. Price of codfish, fortunately for the fishermen, has advanced, and buyers here now pay \$4.50 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. ex-vessel.

The Dominion Exhibition

Continued from page 668

Douglas & Sons; 2, Colwill Bros. Four pigs, under 6 months, get of one boar—1, Colwill Bros.; 2, Douglas & Sons. Four pigs, produce of one sow—1, Colwill Bros.; 2, Douglas & Sons. Chester Whites—Boar, over 2 years—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1, D. DeCourcy, Bortholm; 2, R. H. Harding, Thorndale Boar, 6 and under 12 months—W. E. Wright Boar under 6 months—1, D. DeCourcy; 2, R. H. Harding Sow, over 2 years—1, W. E. Wright; 2, R. H. Harding Sow, 1 and under 2 years—1, D. DeCourcy; 2, W. E. Wright Sow, 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, W. E. Wright Sow, under 6 months—1, D. DeCourcy; 2, W. E. Wright Boar and 2 sows, any age—1, D. DeCourcy; 2, W. E. Wright Four pigs, get of one boar—1, D. DeCourcy; 2, R. H. Harding. Four pigs, produce of one sow—1, D. DeCourcy; 2, R. H. Harding.

EXPORT BACON HOGS—Pen of Pure breeds—1 and 2, Platt & Son; 3 and 5, Duck & Son; 4, W. H. Durham. Bacon hogs, any breed or cross—1 and 2, Platt & Son; 3 and 5, Duck & Son; 4, W. H. Durham.

The Clayfield Stock Farm

J. C. ROSS, Prop.

Importer and Breeder

OF HIGH CLASS STOCK.

Clydesdale Horses

Shorthorn Cattle

Cotswold Sheep

JARVIS, ONT.

T. H. HASSARD, Y.S.

DEALER IN

CLYDESDALE,

COACH AND

STANDARD

BRED

STALLIONS.

MILLBROOK, ONT.

GRAHAM BROS.

Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Prize winners at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. Correspondence invited. Terms to suit all. Send for Catalogue.

Woodroffe Dairy and Stock Farm.

Young stock for sale. Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle, improved Yorkshire swine.

J. G. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

Collie Dogs

A good story of a collie is told by a recent writer in "The Scottish Farmer." He tells of his friend buying 700 old ewes at Larnak sale—"cast" ewes from different pens of the sale ring. The collie was with her master when they were gathered from the pens. They had a night's journey before them. Away the collie went on the "head" of the lot, and by her first "turn" she made them feel that she was mistress of the situation. So far as I can remember, her master never spoke to her until the outskirts of the town were reached, and there he simply said: "Gang awa wumman and gie them a wee bit mair room." The rear was brought up by the shepherd and a young dog, a promising son of the lady in command. Darkness set in, and with a vengeance, too. We moved as if in a dungeon, but still we moved. The sheep were on a strange road but the dog was not. I suggested a halt, but the shepherd said, "Na, na, they're in fine 'fettle,' and she'll lead them hame." Strange turns had to be made, and by-ways taken, but still I could hear that the sheep were before us. We arrived about three in the morning, and put them into a field which had been cleared the previous day for their reception. I expressed the fear that some would be wanting when light permitted of a count. "I'll be surprised if there are," was the shepherd's confident reply. At seven o'clock we ran them past and every sheep was there. This collie was one of the best dogs I ever saw, and according to her master, she got "mae trainin' awa." She had been brought up by her master's "big chair." She learned his language as a child would, and nature did the rest.

Canadians to the Front

In the report of official records of milk tests of the American Holstein-Friesian Association from May 15th, 1902, to May 15th, 1903, the following Canadians have cows entered: M. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont., (5); Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, (9); James Kittle, Norwich, (2); H. Bollert, Cassels, (1); W. W. Brown, Lyn, (1). In the prizes awarded in the seven-day tests, Geo. Rice won tenth (\$18) for Lady Wayne Norine, six years old. She gave 431.1 pounds of milk, average per cent. of fat 4.09; pounds of fat 17.627, equivalent to 22 lbs. 5 ozs. butter, 80 per cent. fat, and 20 lbs. 9 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

During July twenty-two cows were approved by the superintendent of advanced registry for the American Holstein-Friesian Association, all of which have made seven-day records, and one a thirty-day record. Among those in the list is the following:—
Prairie Flower Netherland Mechthilde 61263, at 2 y. 2 m. 22 d., commencing 9 days after calving: Milk 271.3 lbs., fat 8.3 lbs., equivalent butter 9 lbs. 11.2 oz. Owner, George Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

THREE MONTHS FREE.

New subscribers to THE FARMING WORLD sending us \$1.00 at once will receive the paper regularly from the present date until January 1st, 1905. Do it to-day. Address THE FARMING WORLD.

"The Repository" Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Streets - TORONTO

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, Saddles, Rugs, Whips, Blankets, and every stable requisite. Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. Private sales every day. Consignments solicited.

Special Unreserved Auction Sales

On Wednesday, September 23rd, at 1.30 p.m.

The great sale of

Trained Polo Ponies, the property of Mr. Henry R. Middleton, Okotoks Alta. Catalogues now ready.

And on Wednesday, October 7th, at 1.30 p.m.

Important sale of Imported Shires, all registered, including Prize Winning Stallions and Fillies of the highest order. The property of Mr. S. George MacKness, Northampton, Eng

Write for Catalogue.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Auctioneer

All above horses will be on view at the Repository for inspection for four days previous to sale

**SEWING MACHINES AT HALF-PRICE
FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY****What It Will Do :**

Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Binding, Ruffling, Hem-stitching, Puffing, Shirring, Quilting, Under Braiding, etc.

Either one of these machines will be sent absolutely free to anyone sending thirty subscriptions.

We are always on the look out for an opportunity to aid our subscribers. Through The Farming World we are sometimes able to secure different articles at special prices, when we always see that our subscribers profit by the arrangement. We are well repaid by our friends saying a good word for The Farming World when they can.

We have now two excellent styles of high-grade Sewing Machines, which we can let you have at half price.

Cabinet No. 1.

Handsome oak finish, with drop head and folding leaf. When the machine is not in use the head is out of sight and secure from dust. The stand forms a handy and ornamental table. Regular price, \$50.00. Our Special Price to you only—\$25.00.

Cabinet No. 2.

Same as No. 1, without drop head, but with neat protecting hood. Regular price, \$45.00. Our Special Price to you only—\$22.50.

The FARMING WORLD

90 Wellington Street West - - TORONTO, ONT.

Easy Payments

PUBLISHERS' DESK

Of the \$500,000 of new capital issued by The Bank of Toronto on 1st June last, the Government statement for August shows about \$350,000 already paid up, together with an equal amount of premium (the stock was issued at \$200 per share) making an aggregate payment up to the time of \$700,000. This is a good showing when we remember that the Bank Act gives six months in which shareholders may subscribe for the new issue, and ten months before the new stock need be fully paid. As shown in their advertisement on another page, this Bank's paid-up capital is now \$1,850,000, and reserve fund \$2,950,000.

CREAM SEPARATORS

In the dairy building at the Industrial Fair was shown the finest exhibition of cream separators ever seen in Canada. Some eleven different makes were on exhibition, including the DeLaval, Melotte, N. S. Separator, Princess, Simplex, National, Magnet, Empire, Oxford, Sharples and the American. Those shown were chiefly hand separators, very few of the power separators being on exhibition. The demand for farm separators in this country is growing very fast.

THE PRINCESS

"Princess" patent hand-power cream separators are manufactured by Watson, Ladlaw & Co. (Glasgow, Scotland), and were exhibited at Toronto by Campbell, Arnott & Co., Toronto, the sole agents for Ontario. These separators though only now seen for the first time in Canada, have been for some years extensively used in Great Britain and European countries, even invading the exclusive German markets. In Australia and New Zealand thousands are sold and there is a steady growing demand for them in those parts of the British Empire where dairying is followed, and in the Argentine. They are made in eight sizes from 100 to 1,000 lbs capacity per hour. This separator is

the most compact we have seen, appears very simple in construction, and being entirely built in Great Britain, should be very strong and durable. It is one of the easiest turned, no doubt due to its machine-cut, direct acting gear, and it is claimed to be more quickly and thoroughly cleaned and with the least trouble, owing to a very simple but effective arrangement whereby this is done, whilst the bowl is still in the machine and without the aid of a brush. This is one of the most important points connected with a cream separator. There are also several other novel features connected with the "Princess" which ought to be seen by all intending purchasers of a separator.

THE MAGNET

The Petrie Mfg. Co., whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue, had a very fine exhibit at the Industrial Fair. Judging by the number of enquiries and the amount of business done by this company, we conclude that "Magnet" separators are leaders in their line of machinery. The Magnet is of Canadian origin, having been designed, patented and made in Canada. Visitors from all parts have freely expressed their admiration for this machine, and we, as Canadians, are proud that this machine is able to take the prominent place it does before the public. Its great success has been due to the fact that it not only skims the milk well, but it is a machine that is made for farm use and can be operated by the farmer's wife. From a mechanical point of view the manufacturers of the Magnet separator have approached perfection in their line, and to Canada and Canadians belongs the honor of being leaders in cream separators. In going over the exhibit we see a certain sameness in all until we come to the Magnet, which is different. In tending purchasers should see the Magnet before placing an order.

We would specially draw our readers' attention to Messrs. W. A. Mur-

ray & Co.'s Ltd. advertisement in this issue. The high reputation of this fine, old firm is generally known. The Farming World unhesitatingly stands behind any of their ads., and so would every other paper in the Dominion. We have personally inspected the Electric Seal Jackets, and without doubt they are very beautiful garments. We like to recommend a good thing at a low price, and that is precisely what Messrs. Murray offer.

Another ad. in this issue is well deserving of attention, that is "The Savoy." It will be noticed that this firm do their business on the "money returned" if goods unsatisfactory basis. Thus, buyers run no risk: the clothing offered is at a very low price, but, in this instance, low price does not mean rubbish. The suits are altogether remarkable in quality and general finish, and this fact will be at once admitted by such of our readers as send for them. Quite a number of Toronto business men are already wearing "The Savoy's" goods, which fact demonstrates their class. They are really wonderful value.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College has been issued. The session of 1903-1904 of this popular institution will commence on Wednesday, October 14th. The prospects for a successful session are said to be exceedingly favorable.

The Honey Crop

K. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont., speaking of the honey crop, says: "The light flow of honey is over. The spring was unfavorable to bees building up. The early clover has not yielded well owing to cool and dry weather. In Eastern Ontario and Quebec, where drought prevailed early in the season, the honey crop will be light. In Western Ontario, in spite of the early failure, there will be a full crop."

Remainder of the Year Free!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

(CUT THIS OUT)

THE FARMING WORLD,

90 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Dear Sirs—Please send THE FARMING WORLD regularly from the present date to 1st January, 1905, for which I enclose \$1.00.

NAME

POST OFFICE

PROV.

So-Ho, Bossy, So-Ho

Outside the wind of winter blows,
Outside the thick snow falls;
But Cherry and Brindle and Spot
and Rose

Are safe and snug in their stalls.
Up in the barn there are tons of hay,

And thousands of turnips below,
Breakfasts for Buttercup, Midget
and May.

So-ho, Bossy, so-ho!

"We're free from the fear of frost
or flood,

For the winter may come or
go!"

(Says the Marquis of Meadows,
rolling his cud)—

So-ho, Bossy, so-ho!

After supper they lie and coax

Each other to tell a yarn,
I know that they frequently crack
their jokes

Down in the basement barn;
But hush-a-bye yearlings upon
their creep,

With corn-stalk wands they go,
And soon the picnic is sound
asleep;

So-ho, Bossy, so-ho!

Rock-a-bye, Bumble Bee, Brown
and Spot,

To the hush-a-bye hills we go,
Lull-a-bye, Daffodil, Dimple and
Dot;

So-ho, Bossy, so-ho!

The Khan, in The World.

Crotched Bedroom Slippers

Materials—Two skeins German-town yarn, any color preferred, or two colors may be used, one for the foundation and the other for the border. In this case use one and one-half skeins for foundation and one-half skein for border, a tone hook as fine as can be used without splitting the yarn, two yards ribbon and a pair of lamb's wool soles.

Chain 16 stitches, using the 16th stitch to turn on.

1st Row—Do 1 double in each of the 15 stitches, turn (double crochet is insert hook in stitch, draw yarn through then through 2 stitches on hook). Always work into back part of stitch to form a ribbed effect.

2nd Row—Work 1 double in each of first 7 stitches, 2 double in eighth stitch, and 1 double in each of the next 7 stitches, taking up back loop of stitch in order to make it ribbed; turn. Be careful not to drop a stitch at the end.

3rd Row—One double in each of first 7, 2 double in eighth stitch, 1 double in each of next 8, and so continue increasing 1 stitch in middle of each row until you have 37 rows, or 18½ ribs. Then crochet back and forth on 15 stitches to form the side of slippers until you have 21 rows, or 10½ ribs. Then increase 1 stitch in each rib (or every 2 rows) by making an extra

stitch in the first stitch of the rib on the side which comes up on the ankle (keep the bottom part straight, as that is sewed on to the sole) or making 16 stitches in the twenty-second and twenty-third rows, 17 stitches in twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth rows, etc., increasing for 9 ribs or 18 rows.

There should be 24 stitches in the last rib. Then make the next rib of 24 stitches, the next of 23 stitches, and continue to decrease 1 stitch at beginning of each rib, until you have but 15 stitches left. Then crochet back and forth on these 15 stitches for 20 rows, or 10 ribs, to correspond with the other side of slipper. Break off the yarn and sew to side of slipper.

Border—Commence where the side joins the front. Draw the yarn through the edge and crochet 4 chain for the first double, then 1 double and catch between the ribs, 1 chain, then 1 double and catch between the next rib; repeat all around and finish with a simple shell border. Run narrow elastic through the holes and put a bow of ribbon on the instep.

FRUIT**Harvesting, & Storing, & Marketing**

By F. A. WAUGH

A Practical Guide to the Picking, Storing, Shipping, and Marketing of Fruit.

While there are many books on the growing of fruit, this is the first one on the equally important work of handling and selling it. The principal subjects covered are the fruit market, fruit picking, sorting and packing, the fruit storage, evaporating, canning, statistics of the fruit trade, fruit package laws, commission dealers and dealing, etc., etc. The important subjects of the fruit package and cold storage are especially well and comprehensively treated. No grower, fruit grower, whether raising fruit on a large or a small scale, can afford to be without this most valuable book.

Illustrated, 5 x 7 inches, pp 250. Cloth, price postpaid, \$1.00.

THE FARMING WORLD,
Toronto, Ontario.

CHAMPION EVAPORATORS!**SAVE YOUR FRUIT**

and dry it with

**CHAMPION FRUIT EVAPORATOR.**

Dries all kinds of fruit and vegetables, producing a superior quality of clean white fruit. It is made of galvanized iron, is lined throughout with asbestos, is fire proof and portable. Made in five sizes. Ask for Catalogue F.

Maple Syrup Evaporator.

Not a single feature of the "Champion Evaporator" could be dispensed with and leaves a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity and high quality of product with saving of fuel, are its features. Our Sectional Pan System makes it easy to handle and erect. Write for catalogue state the number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow. Ask for Catalogue M.



The Grimm Mfg. Co., 84 Wellington St., Montreal.

SPLendid COOK BOOK--FREE

This book is without doubt, the best of its kind ever published. The price of one dollar is really far too low. Ten dollars would not cover the value of the useful information contained in this excellent volume.

Pehaps the most notable feature is the latter portion of the book which is devoted exclusively to sick room cookery; and the treatment before the doctor arrives, of persons suddenly taken ill or meeting with an accident.

The book contains altogether, over one thousand receipts which have been most carefully compiled, with the help of friends in the British Isles, France, Germany and the United States.

Grouped together in black-face type at the commencement of each receipt, is a statement giving the kind and quantity of ingredients required. The book is bound in substantial oilcloth cover for the kitchen.

We will send the book free to any one sending us one new subscription.

ADDRESS—

THE FARMING WORLD
go Wellington St. W., TORONTO, ONT.



BEFORE going to the North-West in search of a farm, **it will pay** to investigate the advantages offered by the free and cheap lands of

NEW ONTARIO

For Terms, Descriptions, etc. write to

HON. E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner of Crown Lands, TORONTO, ONT.

**RICH SOIL
PURE WATER
GOOD CLIMATE
BEST MARKETS
EASY TERMS**

And a crop of timber already grown and ready for harvest that will, in most cases, more than pay for clearing the land.

Carnefac

AT
WINNIPEG FAIR

**JULY 21,
1903**



1st Prize Bull, weighing 775 lbs., 6 1/2 mo. the old.

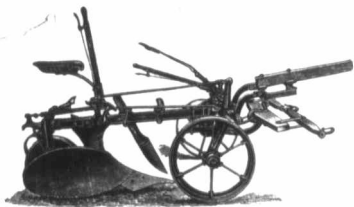
Three prizes were given by the Carnefac Stock Food Co. for the heaviest calves fed with Carnefac.
1st Prize Bull weighed 775 lbs.
2nd Prize Bull weighed 649 lbs.
3rd Prize Bull weighed 526 lbs.

Remember that 400 lbs. is the normal weight at this age. By feeding Carnefac, the calf in the picture almost doubled this weight. If it will do it for this animal it will do it for yours. It can be done with Carnefac, it can't be done without it.

A CANADIAN TONIC FOR CANADIAN STOCK.

Carnefac Stock Food Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.
Eastern Office: 60 Front St. East, TORONTO



ONTARIO NO. 3.

No walking plow can compete with them. Light in draft. Simple in management. Adjustments easily understood and covering all requirements. Mouldboards adapted for every class of soil.

See your local agent, or if none write direct to—

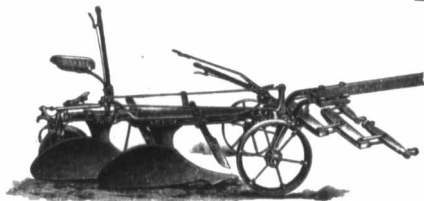
The Perrin Plow Co.
LIMITED

Smith's Falls, Ont.

The Perrin Plow Company
of Smith's Falls
Limited

Ontario Riding Plows

One-furrow & Two-furrow



ONTARIO NO. 2.