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Toronto, October 7, 1902.

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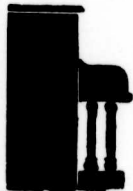
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XXI.

OCTOBER 7th, 1902

No. 15

Licensing Cheese Factories

OWING to our columns being overcrowded during the past few weeks with the reports of the Fairs, we were forced to drop the discussion upon the licensing of cheese factories for a time. This discussion began in *The Farming World* of August 26th last, in which a letter appeared therein, from Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Government Cheese Instructor, in Lambton County, in which he strongly advocated some system of licensing that would bring about more control of the factories and consequently improve the sanitary and other conditions that are so much in need of improvement at the present time. A paragraph from Mr. Barr's letter will serve to refresh the memory as to some of the reasons he puts forth for taking this position:

"It is a disgrace, but nevertheless a fact, that many of our cheese factories are not fit places in which to manufacture an article of human food. The proprietors make the excuse that they cannot afford to put them in proper repair, but if a business cannot be conducted properly, it should not be conducted at all."

In this issue we publish several more letters on this subject which will no doubt be read with interest by dairymen generally. Prof. Dean though strongly favoring a system of licensing factories does not think the dairymen are ready for such a radical measure. More education on the subject is needed. Mr. Zufelt, Instructor for the Eastern Dairymen's Association, deals with the question in a more exhaustive manner. He emphasizes the need of more education of the farmer in order to secure better milk. His proposal to place cheese and butter-making upon a professional basis and require each maker to take out a certificate of qualification strikes us as being a very good one and one that should work in very well with the licensing system. A plan for the licensing of makers is being discussed at the present time in Minnesota so that the idea is not a new one. Mr. Publow, the Government Instructor in Eastern Ontario, puts the case very strongly. If the patrons or factory owners will not remedy matters themselves, then some higher power should step in and seek to effect a remedy. Mr. Johnston, a maker of long standing and a director of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, strongly advocates a system of licensing and the expendi-

ture of all money derived therefrom upon instruction.

These letters cover pretty fully the arguments to be advanced in favor of licensing factories. We have yet to hear from anyone who is opposed to such a system and who believes that it would not be in the best interests of the dairy industry to have such a system in force. No doubt there are such among the dairymen of the country. If so we would be glad to hear from them. There is no desire on the part of those advocating licensing to force this thing upon the people against their own good judgment. But the reasons for such a system are so strong and the need of some definite action along the line of improving the sanitary condition of many of our factories so urgent, that if the question is put fairly before them, the large majority of our dairymen will approve of the scheme. The "bugaboo" that may prevent many from giving it their entire approval is the fear that if placed under a license law a large amount of money would have to be expended in fitting up the factories. To a large extent this is true. There are many factories in operation today, that are in anything but a fit condition for making cheese and butter. If it required a large expenditure to put these factories in proper condition under a license system, such expenditure would have to be made or the factories would have to go out of business. But whether there be a license law or not, a factory not in condition for making the finest quality of product will eventually have to make the necessary expenditure or go out of business. The needs of the trade at the present time demand it and we believe the time is not very far distant when the buyer will refuse to take cheese at all from filthy and unsanitary factories. The license system would hasten the matter somewhat, and through it, factories would have the advice of skilled and practical men in rebuilding or putting their factories in good working condition.

A question that should not be lost sight of in discussing a licensing system is that of instruction. Those who have the best interests of the industry at heart at the present time, believe that effective instruction in the factory and in the milking yard cannot be had until all factories are visited by instructors. To do this will require a much larger amount of money than the Dairymen's Associations have at their disposal or that is being

received for dairying purposes from Government grants. As the factories and the dairymen will benefit most by such instruction it is reasonable to suppose that they are willing to pay their share of the cost. What more simple and easy way could they pay it than by an annual license fee of say from \$20 to \$30 for each factory. A fee of \$25 a year would never be missed by the patrons of any factory in the province. It would mean a tax of about 25c levied upon each patron, a very insignificant amount when compared with the great benefits to be derived from a uniform system of instruction and inspection throughout the province.

Concentrating the Cattle Trade

The crowded condition of the Toronto cattle market and the proposal of the city commissioner to enlarge the market by taking in a portion of Stanley Park, brings the question of the concentration of the cattle trade of the province again to the front. There is no doubt that a concentration of this trade at Toronto under suitable conditions as to accommodation and room for expansion would greatly enhance the price which the farmer obtains for his fatted stock. We are still of the opinion, however, that this cannot be done through the Toronto city cattle market even if the three and one-half acres are added to the present market. People, who advocate this, have little conception of what such concentration of effort means. Even if the proposed additions are made they would only help matters out for a year or two, and in the meantime the city will grow and the vacant lands be taken up, thus affording no room for further expansion or development. If a concentration of the cattle trade in Toronto is desirable there must be no lack of room for growth and expansion in the years to come. And if Toronto is to become the Chicago of Canada, we must look beyond a crowded cattle market in the centre of the city confined in its limits to a few blocks at most. To attempt concentration under such conditions is, in our opinion, to court failure and to shut off expansion at the very outset. The proposition that presents itself to our mind as being the most likely to assure success is that of the Union Stock Yards Co., at Toronto Junction. The stock yards are being equipped there, with ample accommodation and room for expansion for many years to come. A concentration of effort in making

these the centre of this trade, would we think, meet with greater success than any attempt to make the present city cattle market the centre.

The city, however, seems determined not to let go, so that for the next few years, until its representatives see the error of their way, as they undoubtedly will when they try to handle this fast growing trade in their present cramped quarters, we shall have to put up with a division of effort in the work of concentration. Besides the decision of Swift & Co., to establish a Canadian branch of their immense packing establishment at Hamilton, brings in a new factor. This concern is not likely to sit idly by and see a concentration of the cattle trade in Toronto without an effort to direct some of it to the city by the mountain. If the city authorities are so desirous to secure this trade for Toronto why was not an effort made to secure Swift & Co's establishment for Toronto? It would seem as if the Toronto city cattle market were being run in the interest of a few esta-

blished packing concerns in this city who have no desire to see others come into the field and who by keeping the market within its present limited area are able to retain it for themselves.

A New Competitor

According to Mr. J. D. Allan, of this city, who has visited Russia annually for several years past, Siberia is fast becoming a strong competitor of Canada in the British markets. Its people are mastering all the devices of modern agriculture. One province exported 24,000,000 pounds of butter last year and its exports of eggs are also large. One feature of the egg trade is that the whites and yolks of a large number of eggs are shipped separately in tins for chemical purposes. One reason why Siberia is a formidable competitor in England is the low freight rates at which her products are carried over the Russian Government railways. Butter is carried in cold storage from a point 2,600 miles east of Moscow to the Keil Canal and thence to England.

Our Western Letter

Getting Out the 1902 Crop—Agriculture to be Taught at Winnipeg—Sales of Ontario Swine

Winnipeg, Sept. 20th, 1902.

Notwithstanding persistent rumors of grain blockade, car shortage, overloaded elevators, etc., everyone is in a cheerful frame of mind. The magnificent working weather continues and the shortage of laborers is consequently less severely felt than would be the case under less favorable circumstances. The wheat is moving rapidly. Up to last Friday (September 26), there were marketed 4,020,000 bushels, the total amount inspected up to that date was 3,932 cars, or probably 3,000,000 bushels. Friday's inspections alone amounted to 360,000 bushels. The grain will now go forward at the rate of one and one-half or two million bushels per week. With sixty odd millions for market, how long will it require to dispose of the crop of 1902?

Marketing Western Canada's crop has become within the past two years a problem of no ordinary difficulty. Formerly it was possible to dispose of almost the whole crop before the close of lake navigation. The advent of winter found the elevators empty, or nearly so, and the grain dealer was at liberty to go off to California or Europe, or to disport himself as he felt inclined until the recurrence of harvest put him in harness again. Now, however, his business lasts all the year round. There is 1901 wheat still in store both on farms and in elevators. There is 1901 wheat now in shipment, and a year hence there will in all probability be a still greater amount of this year's wheat afloat. With the expected increase of the coming de-

cade there will be an ever multiplying number of elevators, cars and ships pressed into the service of the grain trade. The railway facilities are now ahead of the lake shipping. The total carrying capacity of the Canadian vessels handling grain is less than 1,900,000 bushels. Even supposing them capable of making a round trip every week which is absolutely impossible with most, we can handle less than two million bushels weekly in Canadian vessels. The present navigation laws restrict the carrying trade between Canadian ports to Canadian vessels. Hence it may become necessary to the grain trade to ship to a United States port in order that the United States marine may be called into the service. The only alternative is an enlargement of the Canadian lake shipping, or an amendment to the navigation laws permitting U. S. vessels to ply between Canadian ports. The interests of the grain grower are the largest, and in every way the most important in the country. There is more money invested in agriculture than in all manufactures and probably in all industries of all kinds. Hence we believe the farmer should be first considered, and that navigation laws, tariffs and fiscal legislation of all kinds should be drawn with a first thought of its effect on agriculture. If the present navigation laws adversely affect the farmers through the restrictions they impose on the grain carrying trade it is time for their amendment.

Agricultural education has been,

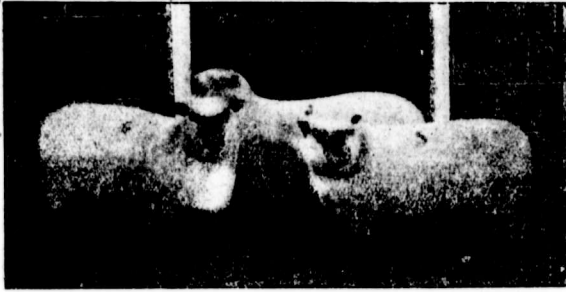
and generally is, considered a government undertaking in America there are very few Agricultural Colleges that are not maintained at the public expense. The government of Manitoba is, as has been repeatedly noted in these columns, considering the advisability of organizing such an institution. But in the meantime Wesley College, one of the affiliated bodies composing the University of Manitoba, has taken the first step toward an agricultural education for the farmers' sons of this province. A course will be opened during the winter months affording instruction of practical utility to every farmer. For the present the science of farming can only be lightly touched, but the accessories which usually accompany an agricultural course will be given. The full course will include stock and stock-raising, farm buildings, crop rotation and soil conservation, fruit and fruit-growing, practical farming, commercial law, book-keeping, mechanics, literature, grammar, political economy, commercial and political geography. The lecturers on agriculture and indeed all subjects will be practical men, specialists in their several branches, and no effort will be spared to make the course just what it pretends to be. In more ways than one this will be a useful innovation. It will fill, temporarily at any rate, the long felt want of an educational course that will not unfit men for farming, and at the same time it will gauge the actual demand of the country for agricultural education.

News from the Territories is less satisfactory than a week ago. In Assiniboia the most favorable conditions prevail, but in the far west there has been snow and frost and rain. The Mormon colony at Cardston has been visited by snow and as much of the crop was not yet cut considerable loss will result. Cattle shipments continue and every day witnesses a large number of prime range steers passing through on their way to British market. Prices continue most favorable, and ranchers are doing their utmost to get every available head on the market before the season closes.

Reports indicate that the auction sales of Ontario pure-bred swine, to be held at all important centres of the North-West Territories, during the latter part of October, are attracting more than the usual amount of attention. The farmers are now in a position to buy good stock at good prices and it is hoped that nothing but the best will be sent out by Eastern breeders to these sales.

Correction

In our report of the Ottawa Exhibition Mr. G. H. Fenton, Leitram Ont., was credited with winning the gold medal for butter prints. This we learned later is incorrect. This medal was won by Mr. Isaac Wenger, Ayton, Ont.



A Group of Typical Southdown Lambs

The Prince Edward Island Fair

(Specially Reported.)

Following closely upon the other two Maritime Inter-Provincial Exhibitions, that at Charlottetown from the 23rd to the 26th of Sept., scored equally with those of the other provinces. This has undoubtedly been a banner exhibition year and this fact speak volumes for the general prosperity and increasing agricultural and industrial development of Eastern Canada. Comparisons are often odious and we do not propose here to institute comparisons between the three Maritime Exhibitions. The opening ceremonies were well attended and a number of excellent addresses were given all bearing upon the evident signs of prosperity in the Island Province. The chief speakers were: President Hazzard, Lt.-Gov. McIntyre, Premier Peters, Thos. A. Peters, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, N. B., Hon. B. Rogers, P.E.I., Commissioner of Agriculture, E. B. Elderkin, President Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, and the Rev. Father Burke. They all bore testimony to the excellent character of this year's show, which should be made an annual affair. We have secured reports of one or two of the breeders and other meetings held which will appear later. The following is a report of the exhibits:

IN THE MAIN BUILDING.

This building is large, airy and in every way well adapted to its purpose. There were not very many industrial exhibits and almost a complete absence of manufacturers from outside the province, no doubt due to the high license fee to which outside dealers are subjected.

FRUIT.

Most noticeable of all the exhibits here was the display of apples and stone fruits. The advance which fruit growing has made on Prince Edward Island in the last five years reflects the greatest credit upon Island fruit growers and especially upon the efforts of the Fruit Growers' Association.

Apples of nearly all standard varieties were shown and were of remarkably good size and color. They were also beautifully arranged and displayed. The different varieties

were all named with large cards, that everyone could read, and when the prizes were awarded the prize cards were all stuck up in plain view of visitors. The management of this department left nothing to be desired except the name and address of the grower on the various samples. In all departments of the show there was a complete absence of information as to the description and ownership of exhibits which we hope will be remedied at future shows. Among the varieties of apples shown were splendid specimens of King of Tompkins County and other of the standard winter varieties plainly showing that the Island Province can well compete with the mainland in apple growing.

The plum exhibit was also excellent and a large number of the best varieties shown. A somewhat astonishing exhibit was a plate of Alberta peaches grown by Dr. Murchison, of Bonsbow, without any special protection. His trees are now 3 years set, very thrifty and have fruited well this season, the fruit is large, beautifully colored and of very superior texture and flavor. Dr. Murchison's experience shows that the peach territory may be extended considerably northward of its present limits.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

In grains and field roots P. E. Island sustains its splendid reputation. In fact a number of prominent visitors who are familiar with similar displays at the Ontario and other exhibitions unhesitatingly pronounced the show here as the best display of field roots they had ever seen. Not only were the samples large but they had a smoothness and firmness which seems to be peculiar to Island grown roots. The different grains were all good samples, the black oats being among the best ever seen at any exhibition.

The Maritime Experimental Farm display similar to that shown at St. John and Halifax was an object of much interest and the grass and clover seed illustrations by Mr. G. H. Clarke of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa evoked a great

deal of interest. We hope the lessons it teaches as to the value of securing seed good, both as to vitality and purity, will bear fruit with Island farmers. Mr. Clarke has certainly displayed much ingenuity and taken great care in showing the terrible condition of the clover and grass seeds sold last spring in the Maritime Provinces and we trust that before another year some legislation may be enacted which will compel seed dealers to give a guarantee of vitality and purity as well as to provide for proper grading.

The Live Stock.

This is a department in which Prince Edward Island farmers in times past have prided themselves. This year's display is very creditable indeed to several individual exhibitors, but as a whole it does not show that progress for which we could reasonably look. It is very probable that this is due more to the fact that exhibitors have not been regularly held and so the stockmen have not that incentive to improve and display their stock that obtains where good live stock exhibitions are an annual feature.

HORSES

In a lecture given by Dr. J. H. Reid, the judge in this department, he made the statement that in some classes he found an improvement and in other retrogression as compared with 3 and 4 years ago. In Thoroughbreds there were two stallions, Woodburne and June Day that were excellent horses, both of them large and strong for their breeding and in every way calculated to improve Island mares for the production of carriage and saddle horses. Another good stallion of this breed owned by J. Richards Esq., Bidelord, was not on exhibition. Of the Hackneys on exhibition two came from Truro, N. S., the only Island stallion shown was Kilnwick Fireaway, a horse of some age but with excellent quality and good action. Ryrdale Fashion owned by Glassey & Co., Truro, took 1st and the same company also showed a young stallion of great promise. A. R. McKay, the owner of Kilnwick Fireaway, showed a nice yearling purebred filly. Of the saddle horses shown, one was an excellent horse for his class, the others were not just what is wanted for saddle purposes. One carriage team was shown a very creditable pair well harnessed and well driven.

No draught teams were entered. Among the exhibitors of draught horses were Jabez Lea, Victoria, with Lucky Jack a well bred Clyde stallion, John Newton, Charlottetown, with a handsome 3-year-old mare by McGill; McLean & McLeod, Mt. Hubert, show "Young Barrister" by Barrister, the noted Clyde-Shire stallion; Samuel Auld, Kingston, a Clyde colt; Wm. Beer, Kingston, mare and foal; John R. McLeod, Darlington, a 5-year-old draft mare; Benjamin Dockendorff, with young horses by Barrister and Crown Rights; W. H. Rodd, Nth.

Wiltshire, a stallion by Barrister; Wm. Clark, same place, a Clyde mare; Archibald Ferguson, Charlottetown, shows "Charming Lad" a stallion imported by the P. E. Island Government; J. W. Callbeck showed a fine Clyde stallion and a number of very fine mares and fillies; McKinley Bros., Nth. River, showed a 2 year old Clyde of good promise.

CATTLE

The cattle show was composed of representative herds from all three Maritime Provinces. The animals shown by Parlee of Sussex, W. W. Black and F. S. Black, of Amherst, Archibald, of Truro, and Dickie, of Canard, have already been described when at the St. John and Halifax shows. A month of exhibition was telling on many of them and they were not in the same bloom as when at the St. John Exhibition.

The exhibit of Island cattle was not equal in numbers, if our recollection serves us right, to that of former years. Several of the prominent breeders have had dispersion sales. E. R. Brow, of Charlottetown, who at one time had perhaps the best herd of Guernseys in Canada, and F. G. Boyver, Georgetown, the veteran Shorthorn breeder, showed only a few females each. The representatives they had were good individuals and Mr. Boyver has the satisfaction of seeing the calves which he bred among the leading prize winners. Messrs. McMillan & Dawson, Charlottetown, showed Guernseys, Miller, of Mansfield, some Ayrshires, and Easton Bros., of Royalville, an Ayrshire bull in the aged-class with some good females. Senator Ferguson showed his Galloway herd that was at St. John and Halifax.

Undoubtedly the best exhibit in the cattle line among Island cattle was the splendid herd of Polled Angus, shown by John Richards, Bidford. Mr. Richards was a leading exhibitor in this breed at Toronto and some of his individuals were among the highest type of beef formation we have ever seen. The Morell Farmers' Club, the Hampton Farmers' Club, McKinley Bros., North River, and Mr. Cass, of North River, showed good Shorthorn bulls. J. C. Irving, Cherry Valley, had good females. The very cold windy weather made the cattle look rough and if we may be permitted a criticism we would suggest that more flesh and fitting would be an improvement for most of the Island cattle.

SHEEP

In this department there were some excellent exhibits and also some that were not in show condition. The Messrs. Boswall, of Pownal and Marshfield, deserve great credit for the way in which they brought out their flocks of Shropshires and Leicesters. The ram heading the Shropshire flock was bred by Hon. John Dryden and is a splendid type of the breed. The Leicester ram they show is

also among the best and the lambs from both these rams attest their value as stock getters.

S. R. Lane, Mt. Hubert, showed a very fine flock of Oxford Down. A number of the individuals were bred by C. W. Hilton, of North Anson, Me., who has one of the best Oxfords flocks in all New England. The Cotswolds shown were not in condition to give the most favorable impression of the breed. The Lincolns were out in fair numbers but not in such show condition as the Shropshires.

Southdowns were represented by two flocks, Messrs. R. Furness and F. G. Boyver, both were very creditable exhibits. Two pairs of ewes owned by Mr. Furness that raised lambs this season got a place in St. John as fat sheep and at Charlottetown got first in competition with all breeds of sheep.

A very creditable little flock of Shropshires not mentioned above was that of Cephas Nunn, Winsloe Road.

SWINE

The Yorkshires are evidently the popular breed on P. E. Island and some very excellent pigs in this breed were shown. Referring to the individuals brought out by J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, Mr. Drummond one of the judges on the swine classes said: "This herd is one of the best in the country and equal to any in Canada if not

on the continent. His aged boar and aged sow are almost models of perfection in the Yorkshire breed."

Some excellent Berkshires were shown but there was little competition in this breed. In Tamworths, Chester Whites and Poland Chinas, there was only about one entry in each class.

POULTRY

The display in this department was a great improvement over former years. Judge Knapp informed the writer that two years ago he had to disqualify 75 birds at that show. This year but two failed to come up to standard requirements and fully 100 more Island birds were shown than in 1900.

Some of the turkeys and geese shown were very fine. An interesting exhibit was that of a crate of Plymouth Rock chickens being fed for the English market according to the formula prescribed by Prof. Robertson. They were shown by R. Furness who will fatten about 1,500 birds this year.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The display of butter and cheese was as could be expected a much larger exhibit proportionate to the population represented than those at St. John or Halifax. The quality and size was very uniform in the cheese and the butter, largely the product of the home dairy, was in most cases a good sample.

Live Stock at St. John, N.B.

(By a Special Correspondent.)

The manager and directors of the St. John Exhibition are to be congratulated upon the most successful show they have ever had. The weather was fine, the exhibit good, and the attendance large, the largest they have ever had. Everywhere there was evidence of lack of room. The sheds provided for the stock were not sufficient, and a number of the sheep were not provided for at all although new pens were being erected until the middle of the week.

HORSES

The horse exhibit was perhaps strongest in the lighter weight departments; good hackneys being shown by Hon. J. R. Black, Judge Ebbet, Mr. F. E. Came and Experimental Farm, N. S., and others, while a fine string of French coaches and their progeny were shown in excellent style by Dr. J. A. Ness, jr., Mt. Sanburn, Maine. Not many draught horses were shown, though there were some very good ones from Nova Scotia.

CATTLE

The cattle exhibit was much the strongest of the show, the Shorthorns bringing a very strong array to the front. A very great and rapid improvement in this class has been made in recent years, and competition is as keen for first

honors, or perhaps more so than in any other part of the Dominion.

Mr. C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., has for several years been introducing fresh Shorthorn blood from Ontario's best herds, and had out a fine string, especially the grand old bull "Robert the Bruce" and young things sired by him. He won first in aged class and afterwards the championship with "Bruce."

Mr. L. G. Harris, Canning, N. S., and F. E. Dickie, Canard, N.S., were both well up to the top. Perhaps the closest competition in the class lay between two-year-old bulls, shown by these two gentlemen, Harris' roan imp. Scottish Knight, and Dickie's red imp. Royal Victor. The roan was placed first. He is a stylish bull in excellent fit, shows to advantage from butchers' view, grand top all along crops, back and sirloin. A well sprung rib, and nicely turned quarter, being a little short of rib and too high up from ground and awkwardly placed shoulders. The red was evidently a little out of fit, and off bloom, but strong from breeders' standpoint, being short legged, deep bodied, grand style and constitutional development, and thick fleshed, although somewhat uneven on top. That it was close was evidenced by the fact that it took the three judges nearly two hours to get their verdict.

Mr. Geo. Fawcett and F. W. Thompson showed several good things, and Mr. Coates, of Nappan, had two nice yearling heifers in; Dickie was first on bull calves, and Archibald next.

A strong section of five cows was headed by Mr. Dickie's entry "Adelue" by Silver Chief, second and third to Harris. Dickie was first in three-year-olds also, with Fawcett 2nd. Archibald came first in two-year-olds with a handsome "Bruce." Harris was second and third and Dickie fourth. Yearling heifers brought out a strong lot, Archibald coming first and second with two good things got by "Bruce" Harris was second and Coates fourth. "Bruce" scored again in heifer calves, first, second and third being his get.

Dickie had the champion female. In aged herds Archibald went first, Dickie second and Harris third. Herd under two years went first to Archibald, second to Fawcett. The D.S.H. Association prizes went in the same order.

A grand showing of Herefords was made by W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S., and in most excellent fit. Had he come to Ontario, the white faces there would have had competitors "worthy of their steel." His bull Sir Horace is a grand type of the breed and holds his smoothness and flesh wonderfully. He showed a fine two-year-old also.

Hon. D. Ferguson showed a nice herd of Galloways in very ordinary condition, and wild as the West. Grades were shown by Messrs. Black, Thompson, Coats and Eaton, the two first mentioned taking most of the prizes.

One of the greatest exhibits of the show came out when the Ayrshires were called. Messrs. Parlee, Sussex, N. B., Archibald, Truro, N. S., Fred Black, N. S., and Creighton & Son., N. B., got the largest share of awards although several others made a good showing.

Parlee got championship with both bull and female, and the aged herd prize, while Archibald got the prize for young herd.

Some good Guernseys were shown by Walter McMonagle, E. R. Brown and McMillan and Dawson, McMonagle getting rather the best of it.

A creditable exhibit of Holsteins was made by Logan Bros., Amhurst, N. S., S. Dickie, Onslow, F. E. Came, St. Andrews, N.B., and J. Barton & Son, Logan winning out.

The Jerseys had a number of exhibitors and some very breedy sections. Only some of the animals were like some other classes not in condition to bring into the ring, Josselyn & Young coming out ahead, with McMonagle well up, while Creighton won for young herd.

A few French Canadian cattle were shown and a large number of milking grades.

A 48 hours' milking competition resulted in a victory for Logan Bros. Holstein.

SWINE

The exhibit of swine was not large, and in many cases would score low as bacon pigs, although some very good ones were shown. Parlee, Peters & Son, S. L. Peters, F. E. Came and Logan Bros. showed some good Yorkshires. Parlee, Logan Bros., and Josselyn & Young showed Berkshires.

SHEEP

A very creditable showing of sheep was made, although the fitting was not what it should be. It is impossible to judge mutton sheep if they have almost no flesh on their bones to judge, and some of that class were showed. The Shropshires and Leicesters made the strongest showing, while some good Oxfords were out. Logan Bros., S. D. Boswell, P.E.I., won out in the order named, Logan's

lot showing the best breed type. In Leicesters Boswell, Parlee, and Creighton & Son, won out in the order named. Boswell had his sheep in excellent fit, while Parlee showed his in only field condition. J. R. Coates showed a handsome pair of ewes, winning second place.

Messrs. Came, of P.E.I., Baker, of N. S., and Black, N. S., had a close fight in Oxfords. Baker winning ahead with Lane close to him. Black's entries were not in as good fit.

Mr. Robert Furness showed some very good Southdowns. Cotswolds were not well fitted, but some of good type were shown by H. B. Parlee, Sussex, N. B., who won ahead and Donald Lewis, of Tobique River. Only three or four Dorset Horns were shown. Some very good Lincolns were shown by Boswells, of P.E.I.

Correspondence

Licensing Cheese and Butter Factories

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I am in favor of licensing factories if it will give the dairy business the following:

1. Larger and better equipped factories which are kept in sanitary condition.
2. Prevent the multiplication of factories where not needed.
3. Provide funds for the giving of proper instruction and inspection to every cheese factory and creamery in the province.
4. Improve the dairy business in every and all points.

At present, I do not think "The voice of the people" cries for licenses, and it will take a good deal of education to bring them up to the point of taking this yoke upon them which will help to make their dairy burdens lighter. In the mean time, it will do good to get an expression of opinion, and to keep the dasher going, hoping to get better butter after many days.

H. H. Dean.

O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Should be a Fixed Standard of Efficiency

Editor OF THE FARMING WORLD:

Regarding the licensing of cheese and butter factories, I would say that I believe it would be the means by which a great deal of good could be accomplished. There is no denying the fact that the condition of many of our factories are not suitable for the manufacture of dairy products. It is a fact that the producer of the milk has not given enough attention to the conditions under which his milk is being manufactured.

In the first place I would say that it should not be necessary to compel factories to take out a license, as the patrons should take enough interest in their own business to see that the place where

their milk is being manufactured, and the conditions there, warrant the production of fine cheese.

But the fact is that this has not been done. It has been their aim to cut down the price of the manufacturer so low that he has not been able to supply suitable buildings or to employ sufficient help to handle the milk to the best advantage.

I believe that all factories should be required to come up to a certain fixed standard of efficiency and take out a license. The license fee might be in the form of a fixed amount or a percentage on the output of the factory.

For this license fee they should receive the services of an instructor and inspector whose duty would be to inspect the factory regularly to see that it is kept up to the requirements of the license and that the maker is handling the milk to the best advantage and also to instruct the patrons in the care and production of milk.

By this means a uniform system of instruction could be arrived at, and as the instructors would be entirely under the control of the government, they would be more independent of the factories and thereby be enabled to do their work more effectually.

G. G. Publow.

Perth, Ont.

Should Operate Under a License

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

My opinion is that every cheese and butter factory should operate under a license. My reasons are that all factories where human food is manufactured should be under government control and that all such institutions should conform to certain requirements before being allowed to operate.

The money derived from licenses should be devoted to instructors and inspectors, such inspectors to be employed by the government and have full power to close up

any factory that is in an unsanitary condition. When our dairy industry is run on some such principles we may look for better results than in the past.

Robt. Johnston.

Bright, Ont.

Licence Both Factories and Makers

Editor of THE FARMING WORLD:

At present we are experiencing one of those evolutions in the butter and cheese business which every industry sooner or later has to go through. As the country grows older new conditions are constantly presenting themselves and new methods must be employed to grapple with them. We cannot conduct our business to-day in the same way as our forefathers did and hope to be successful. We must periodically reorganize and re-construct so as to meet present requirements and as it were keep our finger constantly upon the public pulse so that we may if possible anticipate their slightest desire. Some have said that if left to itself nature will provide a remedy for every evil. If this be so then why worry over the result? But are not these agitations for change which spring up from time to time nature's first steps towards effecting a cure.

Coming down to the question which is agitating the minds of dairymen to-day, that of licensing or not licensing cheese and butter factories, to my mind there are but two courses to be pursued. Our present system of giving instruction and aiding the industry has to be abandoned. It is a sad thing to say but nevertheless true that the average farmer is the hardest class of people to organize. They have so many little petty jealousies to gratify that they have not the time nor the desire to consider greater issues which affect their common prosperity. The question then arises, is the government justified in taking control of an industry which may be conducted successfully by the people themselves, if they only will? If this is answered in the affirmative then the only way to carry it out successfully is to come out boldly and compel each factory to come up to certain requirements before being allowed to manufacture either cheese or butter. I say if we are going to manage this industry let us do so, but employ no half-hearted policy.

BE THOROUGH OR BE NOTHING AT ALL!

The stand I take is this: If the government is justified in spending money to employ instructors then these instructors should have the necessary authority to compel the improvements which are required and the only way to do this is to require each factory to take out a license and comply with the conditions necessary before being granted one. The result in a few years would be that we would have better buildings with curing rooms so

constructed as to be capable of being maintained at a uniform temperature of from 60 to 65. Proper sanitation and cleanliness would also be strictly enforced.

Another line of work to be taken up at the same time should be to educate the farmers to the fact that fine goods cannot be made from impure milk, and perhaps the best way to do this effectively would be to have makers reject all such inferior milk. The education of our makers could also be taken up and place cheese and butter-making on a professional basis by establishing a standard of efficiency and requiring each maker to take out a certificate of qualification before being allowed to take charge of a factory. This would tend to weed out inferior and incompetent men and do away largely with the ruinous competition which exists among makers at the present time.

Our first step then should be the re-organization of the whole system of instruction by forming the factories into groups with competent men placed in charge, whose duty should be not so much to instruct the makers as to see that they were doing their duty and that they had the necessary equipment for turning out a first-class article. These inspectors could also locate the cause of any inferior product being made, and place the blame where it properly belonged and enforce the carrying out of the means for remedying the defect.

There has been a suggestion made in the appointing of the inspectors that the cheese-boards should have a say in the matter, but if this were allowed it would weaken very materially the whole scheme of improvement and destroy to a certain extent the inspectors' independence. This is the one great drawback to our present system. We have been too dependent on the factories for support and without any special authority to enforce necessary improvements. Our inspectors should be entirely free from the factories so that they could do their duty without fear or favor. This grouping of factories should also serve a useful purpose in showing farmers the value of co-operation and make it easier to get them to work together more in harmony. There are many improvements to be made especially at the commercial end of the business and which can only be accomplished by co-operation.

There may be doubts in some quarters as to the wisdom of putting this scheme into operation at once, but it has been before the public now more or less for two or three years and as far as my judgment goes there could be no more auspicious moment for its inception than the present. At the several meetings of patrons which I have addressed this season I have not heard a dissenting voice and all expressed a desire for its adoption. I think I am safe in saying that in this eastern section fully 75 p.c. of all patrons would be

pleased to see this scheme put in operation. If this be so why should we wait? The time to strike is when the iron is hot.

If on the other hand the voice of the people is against this scheme of licensing the factories then I should say the only alternative to follow would be to drop entirely our present scheme of instruction and devote the money now spent for that purpose towards the improvement of our dairy schools and the establishment of experimental stations and take up only work of a purely educational character.

This would leave the fields clear for private enterprise. The factories then could combine together in any way they saw fit and employ their own instructor as manager. The tendency of all forms of industries at present is towards amalgamation and the dairymen will be compelled to follow suit, simply by the law of self preservation. The whole question to my mind is narrowed down to this. If it is necessary for the government to take charge of the instruction work at the factories then the only way for them to do it efficiently is to make it compulsory.

If on the other hand it is thought the government is exceeding its rights or powers by doing this then drop the instruction at the factories and devote attention to purely educational work and leave the factories free for private enterprise.

L. A. Zufelt.

Chesterville, Ont.

The Dairy Schools

We have received the announcements for the dairy schools at Guelph and Kingston for 1902-03. The school at Guelph, which is operated in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, will open on Dec. 1st. Four courses are provided: A creamery course for butter-makers only which begins on Dec. 1st, and closes on Dec. 20th 1902; a course for cheese and butter-makers, and farm dairy pupils, or the dairy course proper, beginning January 2nd and closing March 26th, 1903; a course for dairy instructors beginning April 20th and closing April 30th, 1903; and a summer course for beginners in cheese and butter-making, beginning May 1st and closing Sept. 30th, 1903. These courses cover the ground pretty fully and afford a splendid opportunity for acquiring knowledge of practical up-to-date methods in dairying that makers should take advantage of.

The Kingston Dairy School is another well equipped institution. During the session of 1902-3 there will be four short courses given of three weeks' duration each beginning on Dec. 1st 1902 and following each other during the winter. The long course or the dairy school course proper begins on January 15th and closes March 11th 1903. Several new features will be provided and the various courses made as practical as possible to makers. Applications for admission to either school should be made early.

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada and Allied Industries. Specially Representing the Farmers' Interests

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets

Make beet raising a thorough business, watch it thoroughly after you first go into it. The growing of sugar beets will pay you better than any other crop on the farm.

The objection to using barnyard manure the year of planting is that the beets will certainly be of inferior quality; furthermore, the beets will ripen with difficulty. If this manure be used in the fall, the results will be most satisfactory for future crops.

Don't be too ready to condemn the raising of sugar beets as this has been a very unfavorable season. What about your crop of peas, potatoes and corn? Be as honest with the sugar beet as you are with your other crops. Try it again before giving your verdict.

One serious difficulty is in interesting the farmers in the matter of growing beets. I know of one case where a farmer received \$127 an acre for his beets, while another on land immediately adjoining, and apparently land of the same quality, received but \$30 and \$40 an acre. The last man had not raised the beets properly. The farmers must do their share.

At present most of the seed used on this continent for growing sugar beets is imported from Europe. It is quite an item in the expense of production. The rule is to plant 20 pounds per acre, the factory furnishing the seed. It costs the farmer 15 cents per pound, or \$3 per acre. It would seem that this country should not only produce its sugar, but the seed for growing the beets.

Opening of Berlin Factory

The town of Berlin has arranged a grand Industrial Celebration for Oct. 9th and 10th inst. This demonstration is gotten up to celebrate the industrial prosperity of the town for the past year, more particularly the opening of the factory of The Ontario Sugar Co., and the Berlin and Preston Railway. An exceptionally fine programme has been arranged. The 48th Highlanders' Band and Pipers of Toronto with other bands will furnish the music. The sugar factory will be thrown open to the public and illustrations of harvesting beets, preparing the land and other things in connection with the cultivation of the beets will be given upon the premises of the sugar company.

Single fares have been arranged with the railway companies.

Harvesting Sugar Beets

The winner of a second prize in American Agriculturist's 1901 sugar beet contest was R. H. Stine, of San Bernardino county, Cal. We give below his plan of harvesting: The beets were plowed and pulled October 17 and 18, then topped by men with butcher knives. It took two days to complete the job. The first 16 rows were plowed with a regular beet plow and the remainder were taken out of the ground by means of a California beet puller. One man and two horses pulled the beets and five men did the topping and loading. The beets were hauled with a six-horse wagon driven by one man. All the other beets in the field had been removed some time previous.

The beets were very fine, being large, long and smooth. The beet

plow is simply a 6-inch share without moldboard. The plow is run from 10 to 12 inches deep, cutting off the taproot. One man takes a garden rake and rakes off a place upon which to pile the topped beets. These piles are about every 6 feet one way, and 16 rows the other way. After the beets are topped they are rounded up into snug piles and loaded by two of the toppers, using forks especially prepared for that purpose. The beets were always taken directly to the factory as soon as they were topped, so I have had no experience in storing.

The acre of beets grown in the contest was not planted especially for this purpose. It was a part of the regular beet field up to the time of harvesting. The cost of growing this field of beets was as follows:

Interest.....\$12.00
Plowing..... 2.00
Disking..... 1.00
Harrowing..... 75
Seed..... 1.02
Cultivating..... 90
Thinning and hoeing..... 4.50
Harvesting..... 21.55

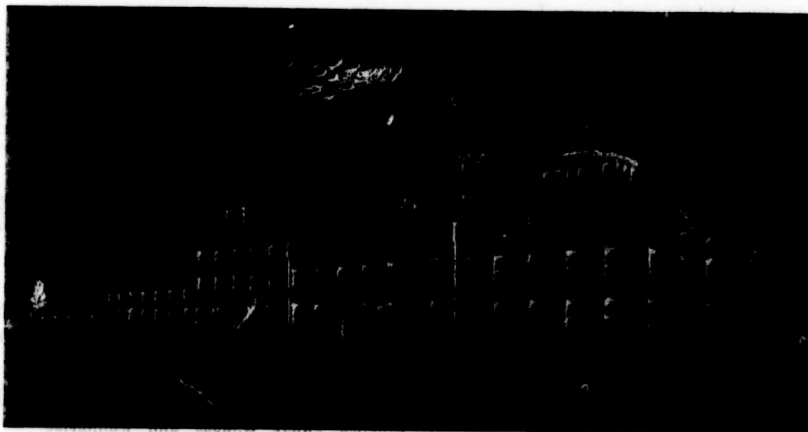
Total expenses.....\$43.72

The total receipts were \$94.83, leaving a net profit of \$51.11.

In the Sugar Beet Fields

LESSONS DRAWN FROM THIS YEAR'S EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture have during the past few days been engaged in securing sample lots of beets from the experimental plots sown under the supervision of the department in different parts of the



View of Ontario Sugar Co.'s Factory, Berlin, Ont. Capacity 600 tons.

Province. An effort was made in each case to secure a fair average of the whole plot, and the samples so taken have been forwarded to Prof. Harcourt of the O.A.C., for the purpose of discovering the percentage of sugar in each. Simpson Rennie had charge of the work of selecting the beets taken from the plots in Markham Township, and I spent a day with him while he was employed in the work.

The beets taken by Mr. Rennie were perhaps not such a bad lot on the whole; but they would have been much better had the best method been followed by all those who did the growing. At almost every plot visited something was seen which tended to emphasize some of the lessons taught by those who are endeavoring to establish a sugar beet industry in Ontario.

At the first plot visited, for instance, the rows were 28 inches apart, and, now that the beets are practically mature, it is clearly evident that the owner of this plot has lost a very considerable percentage in yield by leaving the intervals too wide. Furthermore, owing to the fact that the tops do not cover the ground—as they would do if the rows were closer together—the soil last week was baked and hard, when it should have been moist and mellow.

On the next plot visited the seed had not been sown on the level, as directed; the land had been ridged up as if for mangles. The result was the production of a root, a considerable part of which was out of the ground; and the part out of the ground was all waste.

On the next place a heavy application of manure had been made last spring, the result being the development of a lot of coarse roots, instead of one clean root, tapering in shapely form to a single point.

New land will not give the best results in sugar beets. This was illustrated in two plots. In one case part of the plot was along the line of an old fence, and in the other a new field had been used. In both cases rough, unshapely roots, with coarse prongs, were produced.

In almost all cases there was evidence that the land had not been cultivated up to a sufficiently late period, and that at no time had the plots received all the cultivation which they could have received with advantage.

In speaking of what had been observed during the day, Mr. Rennie said: "Land intended for sugar beets should be manured in the fall; plowed lightly once, and then plowed somewhat deeper the second time. In spring, before seeding, the land should be thoroughly worked, and the cultivation after seeding should be at frequent intervals. Especially should cultivation be given after rain. Just as soon as the land will bear a horse the ground should be worked up. And it is a great mistake to quit cultivating too soon. I have cultivated the land on which I have grown prize roots as late as 10 days before pulling."—Sun.

Looking Ahead

The New York Sun in discussing the entering of the Havemeyer interests into the beet sugar industry says:

"The impression in sugar circles seems to be that the entrance of the American Sugar Refining interests into the beet sugar industry means the ultimate formation of a large company that will embrace the properties in which an interest has been acquired. The statement is made that Mr. Havemeyer and his friends have acquired a half interest in something like 14 plants with a combined capacity of 9,000 tons of beets a day. This compares with the country's total consumption of 25,000 tons a day. From these figures it is evident that the American Sugar Refining Company has secured a strong foothold, so far as the production of sugar is concerned. It is not likely that a combination of the Havemeyer beet sugar properties will be affected in the near future, as the majority of the plants were acquired with the understanding that there should be no change in the present management for a stated period, said to be five years.

"In certain quarters it is believed that the American Sugar Refining company is not for joining the beets sugar interests solely for the purpose of securing legislation

favorable for the company. The refineries of the company are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, as a result of which the combine's margin of profit in the sugar sold in the middle west is narrow as compared with the profits of the beet sugar companies located in that part of the country. It was pointed out to-day that to assure a profit of one-half cent per pound, the combine would be compelled to sell its sugar in Denver for 5.40 cents a pound. The high-class beet sugar factories in that district could sell their sugar for 3.85 cents a pound and secure the same margin of profit. This calculation is made on existing quotations for raw sugar and does not take into account the profit derived by the beet sugar factories through the sale of their by-products from the beets converted into sugar.

It was suggested to-day that another reason for invasion of the beet sugar field by the Havemeyer interests was that they stood in fear of foreign competition in the matter of refined sugar. The combine depends upon Europe for its supplies of raw sugar, and should the concerns on the other side decide to refine their own sugar and export it in that form, the source of the combine's raw supplies would be cut into considerably.

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The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders, \$1; Sheep Breeders, \$1; Swine Breeders, \$6.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale are published once a month. Over 10,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

A. F. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Farmers' Institutes.

Under this head the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will each week publish matter relating to Institute work. This will include instruction to secretaries and other officers, general information about Institutes and Institute work, suggestions to delegates, etc. He will also from time to time review some of the published results of experiments conducted at the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Canada and the United States. In this way he hopes to give Institute members some valuable agricultural information which they might not otherwise receive, on account of not having access to the original publications. If any member at any time desires further information along any of the lines discussed, by applying to the Superintendent he will be put in direct communication with the Institute that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

Whitby Model Fair

A GREAT SUCCESS: RECORD CROWDS
ON WEDNESDAY

Some came from curiosity, some from habit and a large number for instruction, and all went away well pleased with the treatment they received at the Model Fair. On Tuesday afternoon the exhibits were all in place in the Main Building which had been beautifully decorated and renovated to suit the changed conditions. Bunting of red, white and blue was festooned from pillar to pillar, and the committee of arrangement spared no pains to make the building appear such as would grace a Model Fair.

PUBLIC MEETING

On Tuesday evening in the Music Hall, in Whitby a rather unique idea for Fall Fairs was a series of addresses by prominent agriculturists throughout the province. The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks stated that the Legislature of Ontario granted each year to agricultural societies about \$70,000, but that he believed this was well spent, and the returns which could not be estimated were very noticeable in the improved condition of our live stock and farm produce. Continuing, Mr. Dryden said the directors of the Whitby Fair were to be congratulated upon doing away with the special attractions. There was nothing in the horse race to attract farmers or their friends, and as such associations were supported by a government grant, Mr. Dryden thought they ought to be entirely divorced from our exhibitions.

Mayor Ross, of Whitby, delivered the address of welcome, and was followed by music supplied by the ladies of the Whitby Ladies' College. The chairman then called upon Prof. H. H. Dean, of the O. A. C., Guelph. He gave a most excellent and pleasing address taking as his text "A Pound of Butter." Prof. Dean stated there were only three differences between good and bad butter,—the flavor, the grain and the amount of salt, and all of these could be controlled by any buttermaker. The speaker continu-

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

The Farm Help Exchange has been started with the object of bringing together employers of farm and domestic labor and the employees. Any person wishing to obtain a position on a farm or dairy, or any person wishing to employ help for farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to A. F. Westervelt, Secretary, Live Stock Association. In the case of persons wishing to employ help, the following should be given: particulars as to the kind of work to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment, the following should be given: experience and references, age, particular department of farm work in which a position is desired, wages expected and where last employed.

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the "Agricultural Gazette" and will afterwards be kept on file. Upon a request being received the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file.

Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance, to the end that suitable workers, male or female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

Help Wanted.

Wanted.—A man to work on a farm for one or two months. Will engage by the year if satisfactory. No. 139. a.

Wanted.—Two men for dairy farm near Ottawa. Steady work by the year. Wages \$200 to \$240 a year. No. 141. a.

Wanted.—A man by the year on stock farm, twenty-five miles north of Toronto. Must be good hand with horses and willing to do anything there is to do. Good wages and permanent situation to first class man. No others need apply. No. 133. b.

Wanted.—A teamster for farm and factory teaming. Must be careful hand with horses. Will engage for a year. Good wages to first class man. Commence immediately. No. 134. b.

Wanted.—A married man, with whom a young man could board, to work on a dairy farm. Wages depend on man; good wages to satisfactory person. Hired by the year. No. 135. b.

Wanted.—A married man to work on a farm in Haldimand County. Man with family preferred. Must be sober and reliable.

House, garden and wood furnished. Cow kept if desired. State age, experience and wages desired. To a suitable person would let the farm on shares. No. 136. b.

Domestic Help Wanted

Wanted.—A housekeeper. No outside work, no family. Farm situated five miles from Galt. No. 140. a.

Wanted.—A good general servant. Kitchen with modern conveniences. References required. No. 142. a.

Wanted.—A housekeeper in a farm house of a family of two. Must be able to milk, churn and be a good cook. Small girl no objection. No. 137. b.

Wanted.—A housekeeper on a farm in Grey County. Family consists of a mother and son. Apply stating wages expected. No. 138. b.

Situations Wanted.

Wanted.—A position as foreman by a single man, 25 years of age, who understands the care and management of stock and farming in all its branches. Has been acting as foreman for four years; also a good bookkeeper, has no bad habits and can give the best of references. No. 610. a.

Wanted.—A position as foreman or looking after stock on a ranch in the West, thoroughly competent and reliable. Can supply references. No. 611. a.

Wanted.—By a married man, aged 38, a position of trust on a poultry or fruit farm. Could take full management. Good gardener and thoroughly understands farm work; also a good rough carpenter. No. 609. b.

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement, apply to A. F. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving number of advertisement.

ing said that our butter interests were never in greater danger than they are at the present time,—that butter was practically a drug on the market, and such as is made in our dairies is not fit for export. By this he did not mean that our farmers' wives make poor butter in their private dairies, but that one hundred different farmers in the neighborhood produced one hundred different kinds of butter, different in texture, in flavor and different in color. When these were put together there was no uniformity and could not be exported in one shipment. Butter is therefore becoming a drug in the market at home as we are producing more than we can use and our butter is not fit for export. As a remedy Prof. Dean stated, we must make our butter as we make our cheese in large factories, then the one hundred farmers who had been making the butter in as many different dairies would all sell their milk to one factory and the output could be controlled by one buttermaker. This could then be exported and be well received on the British Market.

Miss Agnes Smith, of Hamilton, was the next speaker. Miss Smith is a pleasant easy speaker and the audience were delighted with her talk on household science.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, then took up the work of experimental work in Ontario, and stated that at the Agricultural College they were endeavoring to experiment in the introduction of new varieties of grain, grasses and roots to help the farmers of the province to find out certain things they were not able to do on their own farms. Mr. Zavitz stated that as a result of all these years of experimental work the average yield of farm crops had materially increased, and that one per cent. increase in the farm crops of Ontario meant an advance of over \$1,000,000 per year in the pockets of our farmers.

The last speaker was Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. Mr. Creelman is also Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, and has therefore a certain amount of control of all the fall fairs receiving government grants. Mr. Creelman in brief address explained the workings of the Agriculture and Arts Act. This is the Act under which the fairs operate. He pointed out that the three principal objects of the Act were, first, to provide for meetings of farmers to discuss among themselves the care and management of their farms, the best methods of producing farm crops, breeding and rearing live stock, the care of orchards, etc. This has not been carried out by the societies and therefore the organisation of Farmers' Institutes came into existence. The second provision of the Act called for experimental work in agriculture. It was intended that the members of agricultural societies should conduct experiments on their farms. This feature has also been neglected by the

societies but was taken up by the Agricultural Experimental Union, and there are now 2,000 young farmers in the Province of Ontario trying on their own farms the different kinds of crops to determine what is best for their own conditions. The third condition of the Act, Mr. Creelman stated, was that of holding fall fairs. These Fall Fairs were intended originally to be purely educational in their character. The best products of home and garden were intended to be on exhibition so that farmers meeting together at the local exhibitions were enabled to see by the collections just what was best suited to their own conditions and would be in a position on returning home to grow newer and better crops another year. Unfortunately Mr. Creelman stated the majority of our fairs had fallen from grace. The management in many cases had gotten into the hands of hotelmen and horse jockeys and the bulk of the money granted by the municipality and legislature added to the gate receipts was given in prizes to so called fast horses of a decidedly undesirable type. There is no object lesson in this, and the proper thinking people of the province are not in favor of it. The Whitby Fair this year, said Mr. Creelman, was to be run in an entirely different manner. Only educational features were on the programme, and he believed that these were sufficient to attract a large number of people interested in agriculture.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE FAIR

On Wednesday an immense crowd of people visited the fair. The grounds which are large and well suited for the purpose were dotted everywhere with interested spectators. On one part of the grounds an exhibition of grading and packing apples was given by Mr. McNeil, Chief Inspector of Fruit for the Dominion of Canada. In the Main Building Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Mr. J. T. Foley, of Bowmanville, gave interesting talks and practical demonstration of the killing, plucking and dressing poultry for the home and foreign markets. In a large tent in the centre of the grounds, the Women's Institute tent, a crowd of ladies listened to talks and watched demonstrations in cooking by Miss Agnes Smith, of Hamilton, and Miss Ida Hunter, of Toronto. At the experimental plots, which by the way, are a special feature at the Whitby Fair, Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, explained the uses of the different crops on exhibition. The crops are certainly looking their very best, and all expressed themselves as being extremely pleased with this new feature of fair work. About 500 school children formed in parade and marched to the grounds. In the Main Building the school children's exhibit was very much admired by the grown people as well as by the little ones. There were

collections of grasses, grains, flowers, roots, weeds and insects all collected by the children themselves of the different school sections. Dr. Waugh, Public School Inspector, has been most active in organizing the different school sections for this work, and he deserves great credit for the splendid success obtained.

Another interesting feature was an exhibit made by the Ontario Agricultural College of Sugar Beets. Large charts show that there are now four large sugar beet factories in operation in the province whereas two years ago there were none. They also show the results of experiments in growing sugar beets throughout the province which prove conclusively that there is no better country in the world for growing high grade sugar beets than the Province of Ontario.

The live stock classes were unusually well filled. Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was busy both morning and afternoon judging the Shorthorns, and Mr. E. W. Charlton, of Duncrief, near London, was not able to finish the heavy horse classes in the one afternoon.

THE FAIR IN GENERAL—STRONG AND WEAK POINTS

Now a word as to the Fair in general. As already stated, the exhibits in Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses were exceptionally good. The exhibits in bacon hogs were perhaps the best ever seen at Whitby. Of the school children's department and the Women's Institute work, too much cannot be said in the way of praise.

But, when all this has been said, praise of the Fair proper—so far as those parts of it depending on local effort are concerned—is at an end. Whitby is the centre of one of the best farming sections in Ontario. Still, the display of roots and grain was not larger than one would have expected to see at a township exhibition. The town is also the centre of one of the best apple producing sections of Ontario; but no one would have learned this from the display of fruit made at the exhibition. The show in this particular was not nearly so attractive or extensive as that made away up at Bracebridge last fall. Indeed, the main building, taken as a whole, outside of the school children's department, would—save for the splendid exhibits sent by the Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture and the sending there of the exhibits made by New Ontario at the Toronto Industrial—have been little more attractive than a jail wall.

While some did their duty nobly, it is nevertheless true that in too many lines there was an evidence of lack of appreciation of what was due from the locality towards a fair for which so much was done from the outside. Part of this was probably due to want of knowledge on the part of some as to what was required, and part to indifference or hostility to the new sys-

tem. But this does not explain all. An explanation of the partial failure, in some departments, must be looked for in the fact that in South Ontario, as in too many other parts of the province, the annual fall fair has come to be looked upon rather as a medium through which money prizes can be obtained than as a means of making a display which will be a credit to the section and an indication to all comers of the quality of what can be produced therein. What is most urgently required, in connection with all such enterprises as this, is a development of public spirit and local pride—a spirit that will lead people to do something for the credit of the locality they live in, and without always considering the element of personal profit alone.

WHERE SUCCESS WAS SCORED

But, while the Fair failed, in some particulars, as a mere exhibition, this failure was more than offset by the splendid educational work done in the Women's Institute tent; in connection with the experimental plots and O.A.C. exhibit; in the live stock departments including the talks at the ring side; in the public meetings, and in the work of the school children. Many who were skeptical at the start were enthusiastic at the end, and it is safe to say that no county fair of late years has given such general satisfaction as the one held at Whitby last week. People in that section now understand, as they did not understand before, what the new idea in fair management means, and will be more fully prepared to co-operate next year in making their exhibition not only a great educational fair, but a full exposition in all lines of the splendid resources of the district.

A Country's Chief Asset

"MEN CONSTITUTE A STATE."

Address by Dr. Jas. Mills, O.A.C., in Opening the Fair.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher had been announced to open the show, but the Minister was unable, owing to illness, to fill his engagement. The vacant place was well filled by Dr. Mills of the Agricultural College. The principal's address supplemented and emphasized what had been said by Hon. Mr. Dryden, Mr. McNeill, and Mr. Creelman at the Tuesday evening meeting.

"Our fairs," he said, "have professedly two objects to serve. One is to encourage, by means of prizes the growing of better live stock and the manufacture of better articles. That object has been kept fairly well to the front. The second object, the extension and development of agricultural education, has been largely lost sight of. I am glad, however, to see that both ideas are united in the Whitby Model Fair, and that you are making this exhibition one of great educational value. Indeed, I never looked over a program which showed so many contributions to the educational features as are shown in the program prepared for this

Exhibition. I see, among other things, that you have provided for expert judges, who are expected to tell us how to breed and feed in order to produce the best quality of live stock. The sample plots, showing different varieties of growing crops, is another excellent feature. The man who conceived that idea, as well as the man who carried it into effect, are deserving of the greatest possible credit. The demonstrations in home economies will also prove of special value. In fact, the whole exhibition is unique in so far as the educational features are concerned.

"The value of education, as applied to the practical, everyday affairs of life, cannot be overestimated. There are two factors which determine the extent of our national progress and development. One of these is found in our soil, minerals, and climate, but the more important of the two is found in our men. We cannot change the character of our soil; we cannot increase our minerals, neither can we modify our climate. But we can improve our men by means of education. That a good deal has already been done along these lines is proved by the fact that whenever any international competition takes place we always succeed in holding our own. At the Pan-American we came into competition not against one State, but against all the States. Great as our resources are, they are not superior to those of the United States; excellent as our climate is, it is not superior to that to be found in some of the States. Still, in competition with all the States of the Union, we more than held our own. Why is this? It is because of the men. We have here a mixture of English, Irish and Scotch, with a blending of the German. We have improved upon the English; we have improved upon the Irish; we have improved even upon the Scotch.

"Oh, the latter was easy enough," put in Arthur Johnston.

"And it is the men who tell tell every time," continued Dr. Mills, "and a show such as this, with its splendid educational features, is of the greatest possible value in adding to the practical training on which the further development of our country depends."

PLEASED WITH THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

In speaking at the public meeting in the Music Hall on the second evening, Dr. Mills still more strongly emphasized the value of the Fair as a public educator.

"It will," he said, "be of the greatest possible value in this direction. Nothing in the whole Fair pleased me more than the exhibits made by the public schools. I sincerely hope the idea worked out there will be extended to every public school in the Province of Ontario."

Dealing with the educational work done at the college of which he is head, Dr. Mills said: "We give a good deal of attention to English in our work because, unfor-

tunately, that part of the education of a good many of the boys who come to us from the farms has been sadly neglected. We give some attention to mathematics, some to zoology, considerable to entomology, a good deal to bacteriology, and to chemistry and economical botany we give as much attention as is given in the University itself. We are endeavoring to prepare our students for the work of controlling the whole system of agricultural education in this country."

In referring to education in general, Dr. Mills said that one of the first things to be taken into consideration in determining the sort of education to be given a child is the environment of the child.

"If," said he, "there is any place where practical training should be given, it is to the poor, and yet in how many houses belonging to the poor you see the most striking evidence that the one in charge does not—owing to lack of practical training in youth—know how to take care of it!"

PRACTICAL VALUE OF CHILDREN'S WORK—ENORMOUS LOSSES SUSTAINED FROM LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

Dr. Fletcher, in the course of his address at the public meeting in the Music Hall on Wednesday evening, referred to the practical value of the lessons which are conveyed by the preparation of an exhibit such as that made by the children of Kinsale school.

"Canada," said he, "has a wonderful wealth in timber, but still it is seldom you can find anyone in a Canadian audience who can name a dozen different trees. The maple is one of the commonest of our trees, and yet how few people know that we have at least a dozen different varieties of maples. Some trees have double the value of other trees in the same family, and we should know which to plant in order to obtain the best results. We have, for example, two white oaks of great difference in point of value. The walnut, a most valuable tree, will grow in almost any part of the Province, and it grows so quickly that a man may plant it in the hope of reaping a crop in his own lifetime. There is a difference even in the value of the ashes of the different trees. How many, again, can name a dozen different birds, and yet of sparrows alone we have forty different kinds.

"And so it is all along the line. Take the potato rot for example. People know that in a wet season such as this potatoes are peculiarly liable to loss from this cause. Why then did they not take steps to prevent such loss this year? Experiments both at Ottawa and Guelph have shown the rot can be prevented. The disease reaches the root through the leaf, and, by spraying the leaves in time, the evil can be prevented from developing and the roots are thus protected against rot. Not only is rot prevented, but loss in yield is also avoided. Why? Because the longer the leaves remain on the greater the development of the crop."

W. L. S., in Weekly Sun.

The Farm Home

The Spankuty Man

When the Spankuty Man comes there
is trouble indeed,
For what does he do but politely
proceed

To settle old scores and give folks
what they need—
The funny old Spankuty Man.

Oh, the Spankuty Man is so very
polite,

"It hurts him," he says, "more
than you"—to be quite
Frank, you inwardly hope that it
might—
The hateful old Spankuty Man.

When the Spankuty Man comes there
there are wailings and tears,
But, of course, as he's "deaf to en-
treaty," my dears,
This ill-bred reception he never
once hears—
The haughty old Spankimance!

When the Spankuty Man comes he
won't ring the bell;
He appears, and the maids with a
leer run and tell,
And of course you can see that it's
all very well
For the grim little Spankuty
Man.

When the Spankuty Man comes we
run and hide
Down in the cupboard, and breathe
hard inside;
But he has sharp eyes, and we're
always Hi-Spyed
By the wretched old Spankuty
Man.

When the Spankuty Man comes he is
met with a yell—
I wish that he wouldn't remember
so well!

When the Spankuty Man comes Us
Girls never tell!
Oh, the horrid old Spankikin
Man!

—G. Orr Clark, in Harper's.

Two Good Fat Hens

"Do you take this car for a hen-
yard? No live-stock rides inside I
tell you," growled the burly con-
ductor on an electric car on a
crowded city street. "Out with
you!" And he pushed roughly out
upon the platform a bent old wo-
man, muffled in a ragged shawl.
The other passengers glanced up
curiously to see what the live-stock
might be, and perceived that the
old lady was carrying by the legs
a pair of live, speckled hens.

"No, ma'am; no live-stock, I tell
you. Cold on the platform? Well,
I guess if I can stand it, you can."
And in a moment more the wither-
ed, bowed figure, nervously clutch-
ing its heavy and protesting burden
was shut out into the biting wind
and stinging sleet of a late Decem-
ber afternoon.

"Did you ever!" exclaimed a
fashionably dressed woman, who
sat fondling against her sealskin
coat a tiny lap-dog, adorned with a

huge blue bow. Her neighbor, a
young girl of about fifteen, with a
thick braid of brown hair falling
down over her trig frieze jacket, as-
sented eagerly.

"It's dreadful."

The fashionable woman put up
her eyeglasses to stare out at the
cowering little figure on the plat-
form. "The idea of her trying to
force her way into the car with
those disgusting hens. The con-
ductor should have put her off at
once to pay her for her impu-
dence."

For a moment the girl with the
brown braid stared open-mouthed
at the speaker, then with flashing
eyes she blurted out, "That wasn't
what I meant a bit!" and, spring-
ing to her feet, hurried to the back
of the car. Opening the door she
stepped out into the blast. The
conductor reached up to pull the
strap, but she shook her head and
pointed to the old woman.

"It's dreadful making her stand
out here in the cold."

"I've got me orders," said the
man gruffly.

"Why are hens worse than dogs?
There's a little dog inside."

"Next stop Felton street," shout-
ed the conductor, turning an ob-
durate back.

The girl laid her hand on the
bent, thinly clad shoulder. "Give
me the hens," she said. But the
old woman shrank back with a
look of terror. Was she first to be
thrust out into the cold and then
robbed?

"Saints presarve us!" she gasp-
ed.

"I mean to hold them and you
sit inside. There, do let me—why,
you are not afraid I should steal
your hens, are you? Look at me,
I don't look like that kind of a per-
son, do I?"

The old woman let her watery
eyes rest a moment on the pretty,
fresh face bent so sympathetically
over her own, and her hand relax-
ed its tight clutch on the yellow
legs of the fowl.

"The provision man give 'em to
me," she said. "I was workin'
there. Me ould man do be fair
crazy about hins. He's been sick.
I've got rheumatiz bad meself."

"I've never had rheumatism in
my life," replied the girl, "and my
coat is thicker than your shawl.
Come, let me hold them. How far
are you going?"

"To Ash street, Evansville," said
the old woman, naming an humble
suburb.

"All right; go inside."

"The howly Virgin bless ye!"
And in a moment more the fowls
changed hands. The girl shrunk
back a little as she took hold of
the queer, yellow claws, but she
nodded bravely through the pane
at the wrinkled, grateful face in
the warm car.

"Howly Virgin bless her! The
saints be good to her! The Howly
Ghost watch over her, and keep
that little lamb from harm." These

invocations, to the accompaniment
of the swish of the sleet on the
panes and the rattle of the case-
ments, made the other passengers
in the car fix their eyes now on the
girl outside, now on the old wo-
man within.

Suddenly a shy-looking, poorly
clad boy of sixteen rose and let
himself out at the rear door. Every
eye followed him. The passengers
seated next the back windows
pressed their faces to the glass.
The boy was not alighting. He
was talking to the sweet-faced an-
gel of mercy. What he said only
the conductor could hear.

"Let me take them," he stam-
mered awkwardly enough.

"Oh, I don't mind it out here,
thank you."

"It's too cold for you. Let me
take the hens."

"But it's way to Evansville."

"All right." And, pulling the
tied-up claws out of the girl's
small, gloved hand, the boy threw
open the door of the car.

"Sit ye down, darlint," said the
old woman, making room beside
her. Then, anxiously, "Is he an
honest boy, do you be thinkin'?"

"Oh, I am sure he is."

"It's a terrible temptation,—two
good fat hins!"

"Oh, I'm sure he's honest."

But hardly were the words out of
her mouth before the girl opened
wide eyes of horror. The boy—
courteous, frank-faced boy—had,
without warning, and the car rattling
along at full speed sprung
from the platform.

"My hins! my good fat hins!
Stop the car. Oh, howly Mary, the
black-hearted thafe!"

The whole company was now in
commotion, and even the conductor
himself pulled the strap to give
the boy a chance to repent and again
board the car. No, he was no-
where to be seen. The city streets
were by this time left behind, and
the track was running through a
dirty, untidy suburb. Only a few
figures, eager to be out of the bitter
wind, were hurrying along the
sidewalks. The lad and the speck-
led hens had vanished as completely
as if the earth had opened to swal-
low them up. Hobbling to the
door, the old woman was for get-
ting off to pursue the thief, but a
kind-looking man with gray hair
held her back.

"Why, the young jailbird's off
half a mile, by this time," he said.
"Now, see here, ma'am, you just
sit quietly down again!"

"My hins! my good fat hins that
the provision man give me! And
the ould man at home do be just
crazy about—"

"Yes, yes, I know; but you sit
right down here again beside this
nice young lady. Don't you cry,
little girl, we're going to make it
all right. We're going to make up
a purse—"

"An' sure and the ould man and
me never vit had to ask a penny of
nobody in charity. Oh, the speck-

led feathers of 'em, and the good fat breasts! No, no takin' other folks' money in charity, I tell ye."

"Charity? Who's talking of charity? You come from Evansville, don't you? Well, didn't they make up a purse for Father Carrol last Easter? You're one of Father Carrol's parishioners, I'll bet a nickel, and gave your bit, too, I know. Of course. There now! Bless you! I wish some one would make up a purse for me in this car. I wouldn't refuse it. But no, they won't, not a one of them! It's you that are the favorite! Jerusalem, but the hat's getting heavy!"

Amid sympathetic laughter the hat had gone the rounds, and even the lady with the lap-dog had given generously. It was a goodly pile that was emptied into the apron of the lamenting old lady, who dazed and miserable, hardly seemed to realize her good fortune.

"And himself so fond of hins," she murmured.

"Ash street!" shouted the conductor.

Sweeping up the coins and bills, the girl with the brown braid thrust them into the pocket of the old woman and took her by the arm.

"I will go home with you," she said.

Five minutes later, in a bare but tidy kitchen, the heroine of the afternoon's adventure was pouring out to the "ould man" the whole story. Then the money was brought forth and counted, and the girl with the brown hair blessed first by one and then by the other, and then by both of the simple honest pair. Then the old woman began bustling about the kitchen, hospitable and important.

"And it's a cup o' tay you must be takin' wid us. Sure, it's early yet, and your mother—bless the day she bore ye!—won't be worryin'. Draw up to the stove, darlint, and stick those little bits of pretty feet of yez into the oven. And what'll your name be, if I might be so bold to ask?"

"Anne Greyson."

Anne! Sure, the very name of the mother of the blessed Virgin herself. And is it strong or wake you'll be takin' your tay, dear?"

It was fully an hour before Anne could tear herself away from the cosy kitchen. As she was putting on her coat some one knocked on the door, and the old man opening it, in rushed, panting and shamefaced, the boy with the speckled hens. At his side bounded a great dog.

"Howly saints, the thafe himself!" cried the old woman.

The boy, crimson from confusion, no less than from the buffets of the storm, burst out in eager denial.

"I knew you'd think so, but it was my dog Merlin."

"Him stole the hins?"

"No, no; I mean he'd been stolen a whole fortnight, and all of a sudden, as I was standing out on the platform, I saw him under a lamp-post,—poor fellow, you ought to see him when he isn't half starved,

he's a beauty,—and I forgot all about the old hens, and I just jumped off and made a beeline for that lamp post. Of course he was gone when I got there,—the fellow who stole him had him on a chain,—but I heard him bark, and I ran doublequick down the street, and—there, Merlin, there, old fellow," and the boy buried his face in the yellow ruff of the great creature, who had placed two huge, loving paws on his master's shoulders.

"But how did you ever find us?" asked Anne.

"Why, I remember you said Evansville, and I tramped out. Didn't even ask if they'd take Merlin on the car, and didn't dare let him run behind; and I went to the priest. I thought perhaps,—" here the boy looked a little confused again,—"I thought perhaps from her,—from the way she talked,—the old lady was from Ireland—"

"Right you are, County Cork; and a loiner country you'll never see if you live to be tin thousand."

"And the priest said he guessed it must be either Mrs. Brady or Mrs. Finnegan or Mrs. Flaherty."

"Mrs. Patrick Flaherty, sure!" exclaimed, in high feather, the delighted old man. "And a loine, knowin' gentleman is Father Carrol, sure! and glory be! we give him the purse at Easter."

At the reference to the purse, the eyes of Mrs. Patrick Flaherty grew suddenly wistful.

"'Twill be a weary work, I'm thinkin', returnin' all the money to the kind folks that give it."

"Returnin' the money?" exclaimed Anne.

"Sure, dear; they only give it to make up for the hins; and here they both be, safe and sound."

"Oh, you mustn't think of such a thing! I know they would none of them take it back. But now I really must go."

"And Merlin and I will see you as far as the cars," said the boy.

"Saints, alive, old woman! you won't let the lad be goin' off wid-out a sip o' tay!"

When they were finally out in the street, Anne looked earnestly at the boy with her pretty blue eyes. "I never for a moment believed you were a thief."—Christian Register.

The World's Work for October

The World's Work for October is remarkable for its wide range of interesting subjects and uniformly fine illustrations. The relations of Labor and Capital are given a prominent place by M. G. Cunniff's second article on Labor Unions—this one concerning "Union Restriction of Industry," a description of the Life of a Coal Miner by Rev. John McDowell, who was a miner himself until he was badly hurt, and a discussion by George Maxwell of whether a Fixed Wage is Just or Not. There are four strikingly illustrated articles on varied and timely subjects:

The Erin Fall Fair will be held at Erin, Ont., on October 16th and 17th next.

Perpetual Motion.

When George Stephenson was asked, "Do you believe in perpetual motion?" he replied, "Yes, if you lift yourself by the waist-band of the trousers, and carry yourself three times round the room."

Just so, and a woman would just as soon believe that she has not to pay dearly for common premium soaps, in the low quality of soap, in ruined hands and clothes. She would be kept in perpetual motion trying to do with common soap what she could so easily do with Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar. 218

Hints by May Manton.

CHILD'S BOX PLAITED APRON, 4222.

Useful, practical aprons are always in demand. They serve to protect the gown and, in addition, can be made extremely becoming and attractive. This very pretty one includes the fashionable box plaits and is made with a deep collar that suits childish figures to a nicety. As shown the material is plain white lawn with a finish of embroidery, but all apron materials, white and colored, are appropriate. The pockets make a noteworthy feature and are both serviceable and ornamental.



4222 Child's Box Plaited Apron, 2, 4 and 6 years.

The apron is cut with front and backs, both of which are laid in box plaits, and is shaped by means of shoulder and underarm seams. At the neck is a broad divided collar that falls well over the shoulders. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight narrow cuffs and the patch pockets are simply stitched to the fronts. Belt portions are attached at the underarm seams and button over at the back so keeping the fulness in place but these can be omitted if not desired.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 2½ yards 36 inches wide.

The pattern 4222 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

The price of the above pattern post-paid is only 10 cts. Send orders to The Farming World, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, giving size wanted

The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. T. McAINSH, — — — PUBLISHER
J. W. WHEATON, B. A. — — — EDITOR

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CABINET SEWING MACHINE. Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement of the Cabinet Sewing Machine. This machine we can recommend in the strongest terms as being in every respect high class. It is manufactured from the very best materials and finished by expert workmen. It is a good machine to work with and a handsome one to look at. It is easy running, simple in its construction and almost everlasting. We recommend it in the heartiest possible manner. The price has been cut in two and there are no middlemen's profits tacked on.

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leading laws which govern this most intricate question the author has boldly defined and authoritatively arranged. The chapters on the more involved features of the subject, as sex and the relative influence of parents, should go far towards setting at rest the wildly speculative views cherished with reference to these questions. The striking originality in the treatment of the subject is no less conspicuous than the superb order and regular sequence of thought from the beginning to the end of the book. 400 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50.

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 progressive fruit grower whether raising fruit on a large or a small scale can afford to be without this most valuable book. 250 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.00.

"**THOROUGHBREDS**" is the title of a new novel by Mr. W. A. Fraser, who returns to his old and famous field of the turf and the racing horse. It is full of rich and stirring pictures. On this glowing, moving background of strife and victory and defeat there plays a love story, charmingly simple and innocent and pure, seemingly the more pure and sweet for the roaring,

fighting life amid which it develops. A turn of fortune makes it necessary that the heroine race her father's string of horses. The exciting incidents that arise from this and the trials and complications through which the love of the heroine passes unweakened, go to make up a story of unusual strength and interest.

The race-track is here revealed in a new light, and the reader is made to feel that there is much of beauty and nobility in this sport of kings, when carried on along straight lines.

The story shows the women, the men, and the horses, to be "Thoroughbreds!" Geo. N. Morang & Co., Toronto are the publishers.

Poultry and Eggs

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders under \$2.00. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

BROWN Leghorns, Prolific early layers; Strain won at Pan-American. Stock for sale—Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Ch. icest Strains, Eggs in season. JOHN H. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, imported this season from England, 8 birds costing \$125. Solid buff eggs \$3 per 12. Also breeder of Brown Leghorns, continuous layers, Barred Rocks, E. B. Thompson's White Wyandotes, Indian Games, true blocky type for export. I won leading prizes and sweepstakes at the Ontario and Bradford shows. Incubator eggs \$2.50 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Onandaga, Ont.

GET Free Catalogue on Fattening Poultry. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, LONDON.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—For sale, choice breeding stock. Prices on application. A. O. Co. kernels of value to breed with ordinary farm fowl, especially Barred Rocks. Price \$1.50 each. R. F. HOLTERRMANN, Branford, Ont.

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This device is not an experiment, but has been thoroughly tested, and its practicability proved. "Ball Bearing" is the greatest success ever achieved in school desk construction. The time has passed when students must adjust themselves to fit the desks. Health and comfort demands that the desks should adjust themselves to fit the students. Write for catalogue, be in every school room in the land.

Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Limited.
PRESTON, Ontario, Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Clarified Sweet Cider Wanted

A subscriber at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., writes: "Could you put me in correspondence with some producer of clarified sweet cider who could ship quantities throughout the year? By so doing you will do me a favor. Wishing The Farming World increased and continued success."

If any of our readers can give the information subscriber asks for we shall be glad to forward it to the proper address.

Fruit Trees Injured by Hail

Mr. Wilbert B. Stevens, Middlesex County, writes on Sept. 25th, as follows: The autumn number of The Farming World is very good indeed, quite instructive, interesting and entertaining. Our fruit trees were badly injured by the hail storm of Aug. 20th. Many of the cherry and plum trees are leafing and blossoming from the buds set on this season's growth for next spring. Some of our neighbors have apple trees quite white with bloom. I wonder who can tell how long plum and peach trees will last that have been bruised and barked with hail—bark literally pounded off all of the limbs, and some of the trunks. We have lost much in apples and peaches."

A Chicago Packing House Coming to Canada

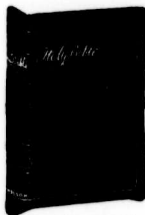
It has been rumored for some time that the great packing house of Swift & Co., Chicago, would enter the Canadian field. According to a report from Hamilton last week it is now definitely stated that the Chicago concern has taken over the business of Fowler & Company of that city and will put up a big pork packing plant at Hamilton and make it one of the leading pork packing centres in the Dominion. All new industries of this nature will serve to increase the demand for hogs. A concern with the Chicago millions at its back will likely make things lively in pork-packing circles in Canada in the near future.

Government Poultry Stations

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has decided to erect at Bowmanville and Holmesville, Ontario, and at Bondville, Que., large poultry houses, at each of which will be wintered one hundred Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte pullets. These places are being built to supply the demand for pure-bred pullets and cockerels, which this season has been very large. Last year

Keep your eyes open and be sure that when you ask for Perry David's Painkiller you get just that and nothing else. Use it promptly to cure cramps, diarrhoea and all other bowel complaints in minutes.

THE NEW



Exact size of Book 3 1/2 x 8 inches

Teacher's Bible

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This is a most beautiful and perfect copy of the Holy Scriptures.

Job's innocency.

JOB 23, 24, 25, 26.

Judgment for the wicked.

CHAPTER 23.

1 THEN Job answered and said,
2 Even to day is my complaint bitter:
my stroke is heavier than my groaning.
3 Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!
4 I would order my cause before him, and fill my mouth with arguments.
5 I would know the words which he would answer me, and understand what he would say unto me.
6 Will he plead against me with his great power? No; but he would put strength in me.
7 There the righteous might dispute with him; so should I be delivered for ever from my judge.
8 Behold, I go forward, but he is not there; and backward, but I cannot perceive him:
9 On the left hand, where he doth work,

B.C. 1520.
1 Heb. my hand.
2 Ps. 10. 8.
3 Ps. 37. 14.
4 Prov. 7. 9.
5 Ps. 13. 11.
6 Heb. setteth his face in secret.
7 ch. 9. 11.
8 John 3. 20.
9 Ps. 138. 1-3.
10 Heb. the way that he walketh with me.
11 Ps. 17. 3.
12 Job 1. 12.
13 Heb. violently take.

clothing, and they take away the sheaf from the hungry;
11 Which make oil within their walls, and tread their winepresses, and suffer thirst.
12 Men groan from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded crieth out: yet God heareth not folly to them.
13 They are of those that rebel against the light; they know not the ways thereof, nor abide in the paths thereof.
14 The murderer rising with the light killeth the poor and needy, and in the night is as a thief.
15 The eye also of the adulterer waiteth for the twilight, saying, No eye shall see me; and disguiseth his face.
16 In the dark they dig through houses, which they had marked for themselves in the daytime; they know not the light.
17 For the morning is to them even as the shadow of death: if one know them, they are in the terrors of the shadow of

(Exact Size of type)

This Beautiful Bible contains besides the authorized text of the Old and New Testaments with references,

A NEW COMBINED CONCORDANCE with subject index and index of proper names. This new concordance contains a number of features which combine to make it one of the most useful and handy concordances ever published.

Another important section of the book is

A COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY This new Dictionary is written by leading scholars in Great Britain and America, each one a recognized authority on his own subject. Contains short articles about the Bible, its contents, language, text, Life of Christ, etc., with numerous beautiful illustrations.

Then there is another valuable feature, viz.:

A PERFECT BIBLE ATLAS This Atlas contains twelve beautiful maps specially engraved from latest surveys and printed in colors. The position of Bible places can be easily found by the complete reference index which accompanies the atlas.

This splendid volume is worth \$3.00 in the regular way, but read

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The New Teacher's Bible.....	3 00	
	<u>\$5 00</u>	

ADDRESS

THE FARMING WORLD

TORONTO

the difficulty met with at the illustration stations, where the eggs were bought from the farmers, was that the quality of chickens reared was not uniform. Next spring the pullets wintered at the stations referred to will be mated with pure-bred cockerels of the low-set market type, and then eggs will be sold to farmers in the neighborhood at an advance of about five cents a dozen over market prices. In this way the Department of Agriculture intends to introduce among the local farmers pure-bred chickens of the most profitable breeds of farmers' poultry.

Stockers 15 to 20 Per Cent. Higher

Mr. C. H. Hadwin, B.C., who came east a few weeks ago to purchase 200 stockers reports that the stockers bought in Ontario last year are doing well. The price of stockers in Ontario this year is 15 to 20 per cent. higher than in 1901 owing to the abundance of feed and the high prices for beef. It is not likely therefore, that there will be many orders from B. C. for stockers until prices drop. If a Dominion Exhibition is held at Toronto next year, Mr. Hadwin thinks it would be a good idea to offer substantial prizes for loads of cattle, which would induce breeders in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia to compete. He also suggests that a competition should be instituted among the several provinces for the best exhibits in fruit and other products.

Should Admit Ontario and Quebec Stock

Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hodson, who visited the Maritime Fairs last month, suggests that these exhibitions be thrown open to breeders from Ontario, Quebec and other provinces of the Dominion. This would be not only an advantage to the breeders of these provinces but especially to the rank and file of the farmers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who are looking for information about good stock. The Provincial Fairs of the Maritime Provinces are close corporations as it were and only admit entries from their respective provinces. This limits the field from which exhibits might be drawn. They should follow the example of Ontario shows and throw their entries open to the world.

Cattle Die Suddenly

A number of cattle died suddenly sometime ago at Owen Sound, under mysterious circumstances. Dr. Wm. Stubbs, Dominion Veterinarian

We have not advanced the price of our tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco Boba. Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos are the same size and price to the consumer as formerly. We have also extended the time for the redemption of Snowshoe tags to January 1st, 1904. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Limited.

at Toronto, investigated the trouble and found that the animals had been feeding on a weed that grew by the roadside. A quantity of this weed was sent to Ottawa and has been identified as the deadly nightshade. This weed should be destroyed wherever found.

Scottish Ram Sales

The Scottish ram sales this season have not been the success of former years. Reduced averages have been the rule, to which there have been only a few notable exceptions. For really good rams showing quality and breeding there has been a fair demand, but buyers have shown a marked disinclination to give fancy prices even for first-class rams. A large number of third rate animals were forced into the sales which prejudicially affected the buying. There are several causes for this dulness, the chief among them being the doubtful outlook for the grain crops, the disappointing prices for lambs, the uncertainty of the near future as to the fat stock trade and the very low prices for wool. It is said that the extensive clearances of Highland farms for deer forests had some effect in depressing the trade.

The top price in the Blackfaced section was £75 paid at the Lanark ram sale by Mr. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, for a Glueback ram. In 1898 the same buyer paid £200 for a ram from the same noted flock. The top average for Blackfaced was £20 8s. In the Border Leicester section the top price was £105 paid at the Kelso ram sales for the pick of the Leaston lot by Mr. Scott, Thornholm, Carluke. This is the top price of the year in Scotland for a ram, and it shows a considerable difference from the record price of £275, paid at the Kelso sale of 1898, by Mr. Lee, Markle, for one of the Overtoun draft. In the Border Leicester section the top average which was also the top average of the year at the Scottish ram sales was £28 18s. 9d. realized by Messrs. Clark, Oldhamstock, for a lot of twenty-five. While these averages may seem fairly good, they show a large falling off as compared with the high averages of a few years back.

Pork Packing for P. E. I.

A company of American and Canadian capitalists representing, it is stated, \$1,000,000, is to establish three cold storage warehouses on Prince Edward Island, one in each county. The scheme also includes cold storage warehouses in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and to build at Charlottetown a large canning factory. An immense pork packing and curing establishment will also be erected at Charlottetown. The company is to maintain and operate the above for 30 years and expend \$250,000 in the first year and \$40,000 annually in wages in P.E.I. If this materializes it should stimulate the bacon hog industry in the Maritime Provinces.

STOCK

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

Spring Brook Holsteins

Will again be exhibited at Toronto. Meet me there and inspect my herd and compare stock and prices. A very select lot of Holsteins and Tamworths on hand.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRELSAU,
Waterloo Co., Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN

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BREEDER OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS and CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Young Bulls and Ram Lambs for sale. Write for prices.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS.

Scotch and Scotch-topped choice young cows and heifers for sale at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,
Queenston, Ont.



BOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

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

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

J. A. RICHARDSON,

SOUTH MARSH, ONT.

BREEDER OF Holsteins, Dorset-Horned Sheep
Tamworth Swine

E. PENNEBOKER,

Fairview Farm Hespeler, Ont.

BREEDER OF REG. HOLSTEINS, STOCK FOR SALE.

BRANT'S OXFORD DOWN SHEEP



Have 15 Extra Good Yearling Rams will offer cheap. 30 Ram Lambs, a few Ewe Lambs and Ewes at very reasonable prices.

J. H. JULL & SON,
Breeders and Importers
Bartford, Ont.

Large English Berkshires

LONG BACON TYPE

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Horses.

On October 13th and 14th next, an important sale of horses will be held at Grand's Repository, Toronto. There will be sold 200 high grade Percheron and Shire horses, comprising the entire breeding stock of W. R. Dobbie, Pincher Creek, N.W.T. Among the lot are 80 mares, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. each with foals at foot and all served by imported Shire or Percheron stallions. There are also 50 geldings 3 to 6 years old, 30 yearlings and 2 year old colts and 40 foals. This will be a genuine unreserved sale and affords a splendid opportunity to farmers to secure valuable breeding stock at its market value. All are fine, smooth made blocky patterns with good looking heads and necks, clean, flat legs, with very little hair, gentle disposition, all being bred from domesticated stock. They are all horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. and are from 15 to 16 hands high, and thus of the most useful size for practical purposes. The stock will be at the Repository for inspection a couple of days previous to the sale which commences at 10 a.m. on each day of the sale.

The North British Agriculturist of Sept. 17th last refers to Robt. Beith's recent importation of Clydesdales and Hackneys as follows:

"Last week, Mr. Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ontario, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery four very good young Clydesdale stallions. These were as follows:—Prince Pream, 10854, a four-year-old, bred by Mr. Dick, Ballenton, Kippen, and got by Prince of Albion out of a granddaughter of Darnley; Peveril, 11452, a three-year-old, bred by Mr. Little, Blackpark, Crochetford, and sired by The Prior; Star of the Roses, a three-year-old, bred by Mrs. Clokie, Boghonie, and got by the champion horse King of the Roses; and The Treasure, a three-year-old, bred by the Seaham Harbour Stud Co., and got by Lord Stewart out of Treasure, by Crown Royal. These are all good, big,

sound, well-bred horses. In former years Mr. Beith was probably the most extensive importer of horses into Canada, and we are very pleased to see that he is back again at the old trade. Along with the Clydesdales, he has taken back with him to Canada two very fine hackney stallions and a hackney mare, bred in Yorkshire. The Clydesdales and hackneys were shipped at Glasgow on Thursday last."

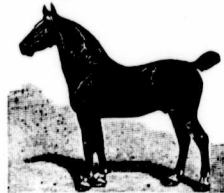
Cattle

Cable advices received recently record the fact that the famous bull, Caledon Chief, has been sold in public auction at Buenos Ayres for £1,500, (\$7,500) which is a record price for a Shorthorn in the Argentine. Caledon Chief, though bred at Caledon, Ireland, is of the best Cruickshank blood, his sire being the Scottish Archer bull Laureate, whose dam was by the great Field Marshal, while Caledon Chief's dam was sired by the Upermill bull Sign of Riches, which won so many champion prizes for the Caledon herd. Caledon Chief was exhibited four times in Ireland where he was twice champion and twice reserve, he being beaten once by the King's Royal Duke, and once by Mr. Harrison's Inspector. Caledon Chief was on hire at Collynie last year, and at his forthcoming sale, Mr. Duthie will expose a number of bull calves got by this record-breaker.

SHEEP

Three hundred pure bred Shropshire and Oxford Down rams from Ontario were sold last week by auction in the Territories. We have not had the results of the sales, but they will appear later.

J. H. Jull, Bur ord, Ont., writes: "Our sheep are doing well and sales have been good, a very large inquiry for real good stuff. We have a few real good yearling ram and ram lambs yet for sale. Stock breeders are so thoroughly shown the necessity of keeping first-class stock through the agencies of exhibitions, Farmers' Institutes and The Farming World that the en-



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is the safest and most effective lotion or blister for ailments of

HORSES and CATTLE

and supersedes all cauterizing or firing.

It is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

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T. W. BOYD & SONS MONTREAL, P.Q.

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MARITIME FARMER.

It is used by all the leading Ontario manufacturers selling goods in the Maritime Provinces. Many of them have been in its columns since the first issue, seven years ago. That's the best proof we can offer that

IT PAYS.

For full particulars address

THE MARITIME FARMER.

Sussex, New Brunswick.

FRED. RICHARDSON

of SMITH & RICHARDSON

Columbus, Ont.

Will return from Scotland about August 20th with six Clydesdale Stallions, including "Hopewell" (11375), full brother of the great Glasgow winner, "Hiawatha," and "Laverder" (11349), out of the same mare as "Royal Cairnton," the Chicago three-year-old winner in 1901, and "Pioneer" (11131), sired by "Sir Arthur," owned by Whitby Clydesdale Association, and a pair of young mares for Mr. George Gormley, Unionville.



quiries and demand is for good stuff in all lines of stock. This is as it ought to be. There are a few districts yet behind and always will be so long as they breed scrub cattle, sheep and hogs, buildings behind in appearance and land behind in productiveness, consequently cash behind, which cannot help but make a lack in interest and enjoyment.

N. W. Switzer, Streetsville, Ont., whose sale takes place on Oct. 13th next, gives the following hints to Shropshire breeders:

The sheep I am offering for sale are an exceptionally good lot. The flock is headed by a fine imp. ram, bred by Wm. Thomas. He has proved himself a successful stock-getter. My shearing ewes by him are of excellent quality and fit to win in warm company as they have already proved in the ring this fall. The ewe lambs also are of choice quality and are coming on nicely. The ram lambs are the best lot I ever had, they are of good quality, well covered, large and growthy, considering their age.

The breeding ewes are a nice even and useful lot; they have been kept only on their merits. Any one wishing to get a show pen or start a flock will do well to attend this sale. All will be sold without any reserve whatever as I am giving up farming.

SWINE

Mr. L. Rogers, Weston, Ont., is offering for sale in this issue some very fine Yorkshires. Mr. Rogers has been most careful in his selection of breeding stock and has got together a herd of breeding animals of very high quality indeed. He breeds only from the very best stock and all his breeding animals have been noted prize winners. In his herd will be found some of the best blood from the leading prize-winning herds in Canada and Great Britain, among them being several of the same blood as the prize-winning Yorkshires at the Pan-American and the Chicago International last year, and a fine imported yearling sow from the Earl of Rosebery's herd. This sow is in pig to a boar of Philo L. Mills' breeding. Mr. Rogers has a number of very choice young pigs on hand, which will give a good account of themselves in any breeding herd.

Cinders—Gee! Dat alcohol automobile runs funny. It goes in an' out.

Dusty—Well, if yer was as full of alcohol as dat automobile I guess yer'd run de same way.—From the Chicago News.

We have not advanced the price of our tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs, Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos are the same size and price to the consumer as formerly. We have also extended the time for the redemption of Snowshoe tags to January 1st, 1904. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Limited.

Dispersion Auction Sale

OF
Twenty-seven Ewes. REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Twenty-one Rams.

Monday, October 13th, 1902

This flock has been shown at the local fairs for the last three years, and have won their share of prizes. They won nineteen firsts at five fairs in 1901.

Flock consists of two-shear ram, imported, bred by Wm. Thomas; two two-shear rams, home bred; two shearing rams, home bred; sixteen ram lambs, sixteen breeding ewes, five shearing ewes by imported ram and six ewe lambs. Flock in excellent condition.

Farm is about ten minutes' walk from Streetsville Junction, C.P.R.; twenty-two miles west of Toronto. Trains arrive from east, 8.41 a.m.; north, 10.50 a.m.; west, 11.30 a.m. Trains leave for west, 5 p.m.; north, 6 p.m.; east, 8.45 p.m. Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock sharp.

JOHN SMITH, M.P.P.,
Auctioneer

N. W. SWITZER,
Streetsville, Ont.

The Typical
Dairy Breed

Good
Animals of
Both Sexes
for Sale



ALVA
FARM
GUERNSEYS

SYDNEY FISHER, Knowlton, Que.

Pine Grove Shorthorns and Shropshires

150 | Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of thirty head. | 150

The following celebrated families are represented:

Misses, Nonpareils, Hrowth Huds, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Lancasters
Secrets, Clippers, Amaranths, Mayflower, Roan Lady, Minns,

Headed by the famous Marquis de Zinda 157854, own brother to the \$6,000 Murr imported Missie 153, assisted by Sittytou Champion 1660076, Lord of the Manor 160069, and Village Champion (by Scottish Champion). Our new Catalogue will be sent to all applicants.

Our flock of Shropshires is a large one, and choicely bred. We have on hand and for sale a grand lot of rams, also a few ewes, all bred from imported stock.

For further information address—

Manager,
JOS. W. BARNETT.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co.,
Rockland, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Imported and Canadian bred bulls, cows and heifers, including such families as Village Maids, Fairy Queens, Broadhooks, Golden Rose, and other Scotch sorts. Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor, Imp. and the Lovat bred bull, Viceroy.

Address H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Large White Yorkshires.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of Boars ready for service from imported stock. Also imported and Canadian bred sows in pig to imported boars. Young pigs from six weeks to four months old. Pairs supplied not akin.

WESTON HERD IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Special prices for extra choice young pigs from imported and home bred aged stock of highest quality and most fashionable breeding, pairs and trios not akin. Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed and in farrow. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. ROGERS, - WESTON, ONT.



OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



Years of CAREFUL BREEDING have made the OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 4 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition.

Prices are reasonable.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World, Confederation Life Bldg.

Toronto, Oct. 6th, 1902

Trade conditions generally in Canada are satisfactory and a big fall business is in progress. While the money market is strong and new call loans still rule at about 6 per cent, there seems to be plenty for all legitimate purposes. Discounts continue at from 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

The only excitement in wheat circles during the week has been in the speculating ring in Chicago, where, owing to a successful corner of Sept. wheat by the Armour crowd, the price ran up to 95c. That this was entirely due to speculation is shown by the fact that in the same market Dec. wheat only sold at 68½c. The statistical position favors lower prices. The world's supply in sight is now 55,802,000 bushels as compared with 66,744,000 bushels at this time last year. This is a decrease of over 10,000,000 bushels, but it must be remembered that supplies are gaining fast. It is only a few weeks since this decrease was 20,000,000 bushels as compared with last year. American as well as European supplies are increasing. Russia has shipped more wheat so far this season than any season since 1897.

The excitement at Chicago has apparently had no effect upon local conditions here. Prices have ruled about the same and at the end of the week the market for white wheat was much easier owing to a falling off in the export demand. Sales of No. 1 new Manitoba wheat was made at Fort William last week at 69½c. Since then holders have asked 70½c for No. 1 hard, and 68½c for No. 1 Northern. Red and white are quoted here at 65c, goose at 64c, and spring at 65c, at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market, red and white bring 68c, goose 63c and spring fls 66c a bushel.

Oats and Barley.

Oats are easier at Montreal owing to lower cables. Here the price is a little firmer than earlier in the week at 28c to 29c for No. 2 white at outside points. On the farmers' market oats bring 31½c to 32c a bushel.

The barley market is quiet though prices are steady here at 35c to 40c as to quality and point of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market barley brings 42c to 44c a bushel.

Peas and Corn

The pea market rules steady here at 71c for choice milling and 67c for export at outside points.

Owing to the inclement weather there has been an advance of 2c to 3c in corn in the United States. At Montreal the market is quiet at 70½c to 71c in store. Canadian yellow is steady here at 61c west. American yellow is quoted at 68c on track Toronto.

Poultry and Eggs Wanted

CHICKENS
DUCKS
TURKEYS
GOOSE

Empty crates forwarded on application.

Highest market prices paid.

Correspondence solicited.

Toronto Poultry and Produce Co.

Office 470 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Bran and Shorts

At Montreal Ontario bran is quoted at \$14.00 to \$14.50, Manitoba at \$15.00 to \$15.50, in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$15.00 and shorts at \$20.00 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans

The potato market is steady at Montreal at 65c to 70c a bag in car lots. Car lots on track are quoted here at 65c. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 85c to 95c a bag.

The bean market is higher and prices have an upward tendency. At Montreal primes are quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.45 a bushel in large lots. American markets are higher. At New York choice pea beans are selling at \$1.92½ to \$1.95 a bushel, and poor to good quality at \$1.50 to \$1.90.

Seeds.

The seed market is quiet and Montreal quotations are unchanged. Here the only business doing is in alsike which is being offered more freely. The market is steady and prices unchanged. Red clover is nominal and timothy dull. Quotations here for delivery at outside points are: Alsike \$5.00 to \$6.50 per bushel as to quality, red clover \$5.50 to \$5.75, and timothy \$1.40 to \$1.70 a bushel.

Hay and Straw.

The hay market rules steady at quotations. At Montreal No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$9.00 No. 2,

\$7.50 to \$8.00, and clover at \$7.00 to \$7.50 in car lots. Loose hay No. 2 has sold there at \$7.00 per ton. Here cars of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$9.00 and baled straw at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per ton. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$12.00 to \$15.00, clover or mixed \$7.00 to \$9.00 and sheaf straw \$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

The export egg trade is dull owing to prices being too high on this side. The local markets are firm. Fresh stock in large lots is quoted at Montreal at 16½c to 16¾c and fresh candled at 17c to 18c per dozen. Strickly fresh stock is in good demand here at 17c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 18c to 20c and held stock 14c to 15c a dozen.

Very little dressed poultry is

100,000

CHICKENS, DUCKS and TURKEYS wanted for local and foreign market. We pay highest price, supply crates and remit promptly by P.O.O. Correspondence solicited

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17 Carlaw Avenue TORONTO

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The U. S. Gets More Cream, which means more Money to the user ;
With the U. S. the calves and pigs do better, which means still more money to the user ;
The U. S. Wears Better and Longer, which means more money still to the user.
These and other points of superiority described in our catalogues make
THE U. S. SEPARATOR THE MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

coming forward. Chickens and ducks are worth 65c to 80c a pair and young turkeys 11c to 12c, and old ones 9c a lb. Live chickens and ducks sell at 50c to 65c and hens at 45c to 50c a pair. Very little live stuff is coming in. On Toronto farmers' market live chickens bring 50c to 70c and dressed chickens and ducks 60c to 80c a pair. Turkeys bring 11c to 14c and geese 6c to 8c a lb.

Until further notice the Toronto Poultry and Produce Co., 470 Yonge street, Toronto, will for poultry and eggs pay the following f.o.b. at shipping point:

Chickens (this year's) per lb. 7c, chickens (last year's) per lb. 5½c, turkeys (this year's) per lb. 8c, ducks per lb. 7c, geese 5c per lb., eggs per doz. 15c f.o.b. Empty crates egg cases and butter boxes are supplied free of charge, the outgoing charges being paid. The net express charges are paid on butter and eggs.

Fruit.

On Thursday at Montreal, apples in car lots sold by auction at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl. for firsts and \$1 to \$1.25 for seconds. Canadian Bartlett pears sold at \$3.75 to \$4 for firsts and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl. for seconds. At Toronto fruit market on Friday peaches and pears were easier. Quotations are apples \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bbl.; peaches, 20c to 50c, and pears 20c to 35c, and grapes from 30c to 50c per large basket.

Cheese

The cheese market rules firm and the prospects are good at least for present high prices being maintained. Stocks are light for this season of the year and cheese has been going into consumption quicker this season. The cable advanced a shilling during the week and consumption in England fell off somewhat. But holders are not concerned and are not anxious to sell. The local markets have ruled firm all week prices ranging from 10½c to 10½c with Brockville selling at 10½c on Thursday, which is equal to 11½c at Montreal. Montreal quotations are 10½c to 11c for finest westerns and 10½c to 10½c for finest eastern.

Butter

The butter market is a little easier. On this point the Trade Bulletin says:

"The market is evidently quiet and easier; but without any great change in value. A few sales have been made this week of choice Eastern Townships by factorymen who wanted to realize at ½c less than could have been obtained last week; but when one has to buy a good line of choice creamery on this market he cannot get it much if any below 20c. Stocks are light in the country, factorymen as a rule having only about a week's make on hand. There has been a lull in the export demand which was expected after the active buying of the past two weeks; but as stated by us previously, the probability is that all our surplus fall butter will be wanted for the English markets."

There is a good enquiry here for choice pound dairy rolls. Quotations are: choice creamery 19c to 20c for prints, and 18c to 19c for solids; choice dairy 15c for tubs and pails and 15c to 16c per lb. for prints. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 18c to 20c and crocks 15c to 17c a lb.

Cattle

The cattle situation is not as strong as a week ago excepting for choice quality, very little of which seems to be coming forward at either the Canadian or American markets. Cables rule steady. Chicago is reported slow at \$7.50 to \$8.40 for good to prime steers and \$3.75 to \$6.75 for poor to medium. A lot of common stuff with no choice quality is being dumped on the Buffalo market and prices there are lower.

Receipts at Toronto cattle market on Friday were light with exception of hogs; comprising 600 cattle, 2,500 hogs, 800 sheep and lambs and 40 calves. The quality was not good, scarcely any good exporters were offered. Trade was inclined to be slow with prices dull at the lower quotations of last week. Trade was good for feeders and stockers of the best grade and prices higher. Milch cows sold well. Veal calves were firm and supplies small.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$5.00 to \$5.25 per cwt., medium exporters \$4.50 to \$5.00. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60 and light ones at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,075 to 1,150 lbs. each sold at \$4.40 to \$4.85 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 950 to 1,055 lbs. each, sold at \$4.00 to \$4.35, good cattle at \$3.60 to \$3.90, medium at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and inferior to common at \$2.40 to \$3.00 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$4.20 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Feeders.—Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt., and light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt.

Stockers.—Well bred young steers weighing 500 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50 and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Calves.—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. and \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.

Milch Cows.—These sold at \$35 to \$54 each.

Sheep and Lambs

Export sheep sold at \$3.25 to \$4.00 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Lambs ruled strong at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. for the bulk with a few picked lots going as high as \$4.00 per cwt. The supply of Canada lambs at Buffalo has been liberal all week. Good Canada lambs have been selling

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DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

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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. Catalogue for the asking.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,
84 Wellington St., MONTREAL

there at from \$5.15 to \$5.50 per cwt., coarse buck lambs bring only \$4.75 per cwt.

Hogs

The market started the week at \$6.75 for select bacon hogs and \$9.50 for lights and fats. But on Friday owing to the large run prices dropped to \$6.50 and \$6.25 per cwt.

For the week ending Oct. 11th. The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.50 for select bacon hogs, \$6.25 for lights and \$6.25 for fats.

The Montreal market is about the same. Packers there are paying \$6.75 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Oct. 2nd, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"The market keeps firm at the advance cabled you last week. Canadian bacon quoted at 66s to 70s per cwt."

Horses.

Close to 100 horses were sold at Grand's last week, chiefly city horses that had been in use during the summer including some very good ones. Not being wanted they sold for what they would bring selling at from \$25 to \$100 each. Fresh horses from the country mostly general purpose horses sold at from \$110 to \$140 each.

Ontario Bean Crop.

The area devoted to the growing of beans in this province is not very large and yet a number of farmers make it the chief object of their farming operations. These are located chiefly in the southern half of Kent County, where bean culture is made a profitable specialty. This year however, the crop is a very poor one. The yield instead of being 11 bushels per acre as estimated by the Ontario crop report will not be over 7 to 7½ bushels, so say those who grow them. The complaint is made that the crop is very uneven in ripening and the beans when brought together are more disappointing than they appeared to be when standing in the field. Harvesting is fully two weeks late. Referring to the causes of the failure a Kent correspondent says:

"The wet cool spring delayed planting and with the abnormal rainfall of June and July in the bean district the crop could not be properly cared for and besides hundreds of acres were completely drowned out and will not produce a bushel. There have also been a great many plowed down, having

become so foul with weeds that it would not pay to harvest them. Fully 15 per cent. of the acreage planted has been either drowned out or plowed down, while those that will be harvested will not produce a 50 per cent crop. Many beans were planted the second and even the third time and these would require at least two weeks more of the most favorable weather to mature them; but they are already blackened and frosted by the drop in temperature on the night of Sept. 13th and the outcome is doubtful."

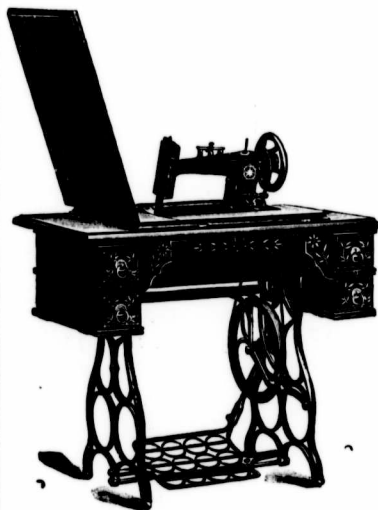
If there is a wheat trust
To corner the wheat,
As well as a meat trust
To corner the meat,
The cherished ham sandwich
Now waning so fast
Will utterly vanish.
A thing of the past!

Daughter—Pa, dear, what is the difference between accident and fate?

Pa—That buttons fly off a man's clothes is accident. That a man's wife never sews them on is fate.—
Detroit Free Press.

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Same as No. 1, without drop head, but with neat protecting hood. **REGULAR PRICE, \$45.00**

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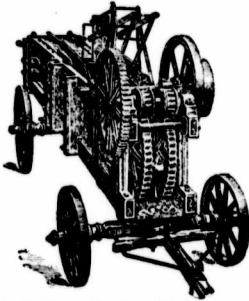
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Capacity of No. 1.—330 to 350 lbs.

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