

V/2015

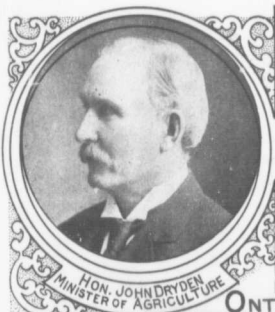
TORONTO  
September 1, 1904

EXHIBITION NUMBER

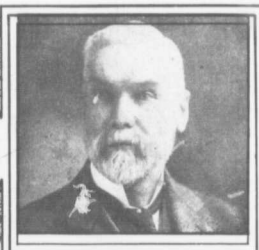
One year 60c.  
Two years \$1.00

# The Farming World

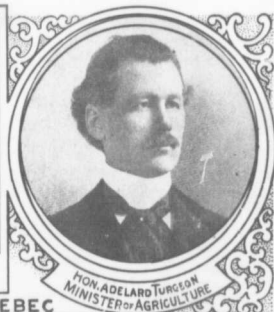
## A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



HON. JOHN DRYDEN  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE



HON. L. P. FARRIS  
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE  
NEW BRUNSWICK



HON. ADELARD TURCOTTE  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

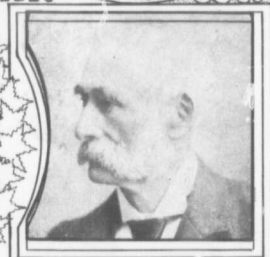
ONTARIO QUEBEC



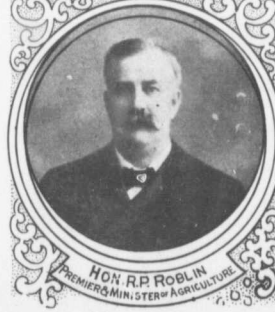
HON. G. M. MURRAY  
PREMIER NOVA SCOTIA



HON. SYDNEY FISHER  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
CANADA

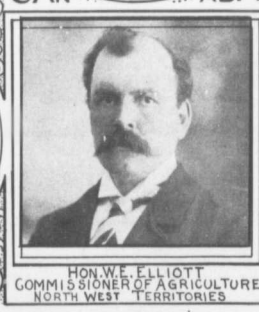


HON. BENJAMIN ROGERS  
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

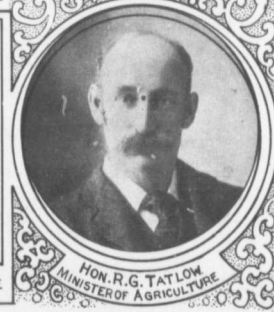


HON. R. P. ROBLIN  
PREMIER  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

MANITOBA



HON. W. E. ELLIOTT  
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE  
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES



HON. R. G. TATLOW  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

"GOOD CHEER"  
RANGES

THE  
FIRST AID  
TO  
GOOD  
HOUSEKEEPING

Manufactured by  
THE JAMES STEWART MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.  
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.  
*Sold by Leading Dealers Everywhere*

**OTTAWA'S**  
**GREAT FAIR**

*The Central  
Canada  
Exhibition*

Is to be held

**SEPTEMBER 16 to 24, 1904**

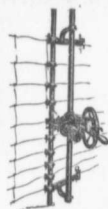
Begins at close of London Show.

Breeders' and Farmers' Great Prize Meeting. Special Prizes, including  
Thirty-five beautiful Gold Medals.

Write the Secretary for a Prize List.

**W. HUTCHISON, President.**

**E. McMAHON, Secretary.**



## London Fences Woven on the Ground

Are unquestionably superior to factory-made fences, and cost, including labor, but little over half as much. **LONDON FENCE MACHINES** are easy to operate, rapid and adjustable to make any kind of fence desired. Anyone can operate them and, with a little care, make the very best fences that it is possible to obtain. Use

**London High Grade Coiled Wire.**

Look up our agent in your town or locality, or write for our catalogue giving full information.

L  
O  
N  
D  
O  
NM  
A  
C  
H  
I  
N  
E

Cleveland, Ohio

London Fence Machine Co., Limited

London, Ont.

# PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

Is the Longest, Strongest, Most Even and Best

Our celebrated brands are **PLYMOUTH SPECIAL, GREEN SHEAF, SILVER SHEAF, GOLDEN SHEAF** and **GOLD MEDAL.**

They bind the **maximum** number of sheaves with the **minimum** amount of trouble and expense.

We invite farmers to prove this advertisement by counting the sheaves they bind with **Plymouth Twines.**

## LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT



If from no other motive than curiosity about the extent and resources of the Province of Ontario, it will pay you to write for descriptive literature and maps of **New Ontario**; while if you desire to invest in the lands for settlement, or go into business, the information will be of value. Write to

**HON. E. J. DAVIS,**  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

**Thos. Southworth,**  
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



**HECLA FURNACES**  
*Defy the blasts of Winter*

Ask your dealer for  
*DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET,*  
or write direct to the manufacturers,  
**CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT.**

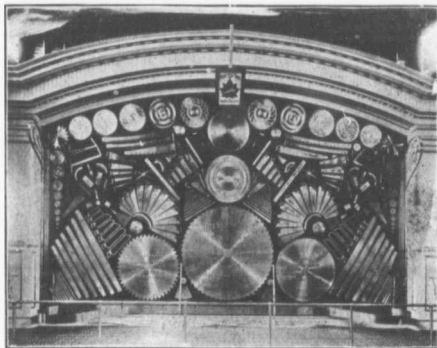


Exhibit of Shurly &amp; Dietrich at Winnipeg, 1904.

The Publishers of The Farming World have pleasure in introducing to its readers a number of new advertisers in this issue and in commending not only their announcements but those of older and more familiar patrons as thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. Always mention The Farming World.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

## The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada.

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

D. T. MCAINSH, Manager

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

**Subscription Price**—One year, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

**Postage** is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, or for all other countries in the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

**Discontinuances**—All subscriptions are promptly discontinued when time paid for expires, unless renewed.

The address label of each subscriber's paper shows the date to which paid.

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

**Receipts** are sent only upon request. The change of date on address label is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this change is not made promptly notify us.

**How to Remit**—Remittances should be sent by postal note or express order, payable to THE FARMING WORLD. Cash should be sent in registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00.

**Advertising Rates** on application.

Letters should be addressed:

THE FARMING WORLD,  
90 WELLSINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO  
Eastern Agency of "Nor-West Farmer."

Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

### PUBLISHER'S DESK

Readers of this issue of THE FARMING WORLD will notice that several new advertisers appear for the first time in these columns, and that a large number of our regular patrons who had dropped out during the mid-summer have again shown their confidence in THE FARMING WORLD and in the purchasing power of its readers by resuming their advertising. We have always made it a point to carefully exclude all doubtful advertisements as a protection to our readers. We, therefore, have no hesitation in strongly urging our friends to patronize the advertisers represented from time to time. It will pay you to mention THE FARMING WORLD and it will help us. Relations between the readers of the paper and the advertisers should be one of mutual confidence.

### A Fine Display.

Probably the most commanding display at the Winnipeg Exhibition was that of Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont. It consisted of a large variety of saws artistically arranged in a beautiful open case, decorated in white and gold and 36 feet long by 22 feet high. The background was a rich setting of black velvet, and like a beautiful picture kept the passing multitude spellbound with admiration at this wonderful array of saws.

The firm of Shurly & Dietrich have for years been in the van as manufacturers of high-grade saws, a proof of this that at the Chicago World's Fair, held in 1893, they were awarded all the highest honors for the best quality, finish and display of saws. The Maple Leaf brand of saws are the only ones exported in large quantities to the cities of the United States. They also export their brands of saws to Australia, New Zealand, the British Isles and Brazil.



## THE REPOSITORY



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto, Canadian Headquarters for Horses.

Auction Sale of Horses, Harness, Carriages, etc., every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year, at 11 o'clock. Private sales every day. Over two hundred horses of all classes sold every week.

### AN IMMENSE UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

## Of 225 British Columbia Ranch-bred Horses

Thursday and Friday next, Sept. 8th and 9th

At 10 o'clock sharp each day.

This is undoubtedly the most useful lot of ranch-bred horses we have ever sold, being the entire outfit of the owner, including SUCKLINGS, YEARLINGS, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE-YEAR-OLD MARES and GELDINGS, from 14.2 to 15.2 hands, 800 to 1,100 lbs., and are noted for their gentleness and endurance and are the easiest horses to handle that have ever been sold in Toronto. Our positive instructions from the consignor, Mr. H. R. MIDDLETON, are to sell the lot without the slightest reserve.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,

AUCTIONEER.

## A SQUARE OFFER

### Canadian Good Housekeeping

It tells how the everyday affairs of life should be conducted, and appeals to the craving for the new and helpful in household duties. It is unlike any other periodical, and is adapted to both old and young. Its splendid cooking service, its practical health department, its bright stories, sketches, verses, etc., are supplemented by special articles from the most noted writers of the day. Over 100 pages every month.

### The Farming World

Twice a month, every month in the year. It is filled with original and practical articles from the pens of the most experienced farmers and stockmen throughout the country. It is essentially the money-making farmer's paper. Its motto is "Larger incomes and more comfortable homes for Canadian Farmers."

## BOTH FOR ONLY \$1.25

For only \$1.25 we will send you CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING and THE FARMING WORLD for a year. If you are already a subscriber to THE FARMING WORLD, send us \$1.25 and we will mark your subscription paid for another year, and send you CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING for twelve months.

THE FARMING WORLD

Toronto, Ont.

### Increased Trade.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Tolton Bros., Limited, of Guelph, which appears elsewhere in this issue. They are being favored with a large trade in their double root cutters, which they justly claim to be superior to any root cutter on the market, as it is really two machines in one. They have also met with very gratifying success in the sale of their hay and grain unloaders, which they put on the market this year in a limited way, and we predict for them a largely increased trade next season in these machines, which they have constructed with the view of combining strength and simplicity, and in which they have succeeded admirably. Their pea harvesters and harrows are so well known that they are recognized leaders. Intending purchasers will consult their interests by writing this firm for circular and prices before placing orders for any of their lines of manufacture.

### A Great Separator.

We would direct attention to the De Laval cream separator advertisement on back cover. There is a world of truth in the few words thereon. No dairyman can make a mistake in purchasing a De Laval.

### The Central Business College

Reports come to hand from time to time of the excellent work done by this school in training young men and women for responsible positions in the great commercial field. We learn that this college attracted more than twelve hundred students to its various departments last year, and that fully ninety per cent. of them stepped out of the college into suitable positions in business houses.

This means much to the intending student, as it is really a practical guarantee of thorough training and immediate employment, as no school could possibly place so many students unless it enjoyed the full confidence of employers such as this school has won by its unremitting efforts to turn out good products.

We understand the fall session of the college will open on Sept. 1st next, and that those who propose to spend a term in it should apply early for registration. A request for particulars addressed to the Principal, Mr. W. H. Shaw, will doubtless receive prompt attention.

### Ottawa Fair.

The attractions at Ottawa this year promise to be of a high order. A feature will be the musical drive, given by the Royal Canadian Field Artillery of Kingston. The live stock and agricultural exhibits will be of a high order.

### The St. John Show.

One of the features of the St. John, N.B., Exhibition this year will be the open air horse show. A great deal of interest is being taken in this department by horsemen in the Maritime Provinces. Prominent horsemen from Montreal, including Searmont & Pearson and Sir Wm. Van Horne, are expected to be present. The Sanburn Stud of Lewiston, Maine, will also be represented.

### Women's Institute Tent.

The Women's Institutes will have a special tent at the Toronto Fair. Lectures on suitable topics and cooking demonstration will be given each afternoon during the Fair.

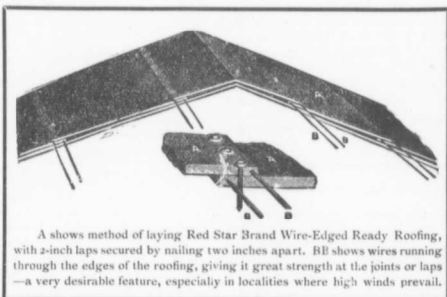
# PATERSON'S

## Wire-Edged

# Ready Roofing

**Easy to Put On**  
**Hard to Wear Out**

Aptly describes two of the many advantages possessed by Paterson's Wire-Edged Ready Roofing, the only popular substitute for Shingles.



A shows method of laying Red Star Brand Wire-Edged Ready Roofing, with 2-inch laps secured by nailing two inches apart. BE shows wires running through the edges of the roofing, giving it great strength at the joints or laps—a very desirable feature, especially in localities where high winds prevail.

We offer you a durable fireproof roofing material for less money than you would pay for the poorest quality of shingles.

Wire-edged Ready Roofing is made in Canada by a responsible Canadian company, who stake their business reputation on the quality of the material they manufacture. For over 20 years our roofing has successfully stood the severe test of the variable climate of Canada, and our annual sales are now over 100,000 rolls. The great increase is chiefly from sections where our roofing has been used, showing clearly satisfaction.

You can buy our Wire-Edged Ready Roofing and other Goods from almost any hardware merchant in the Dominion.

Samples, testimonials and further information from

**The Paterson Manfg. Co., Limited**  
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The Pioneer in Exhibition Numbers.....	612
Three Great Enterprises.....	612
Agriculture in Public Schools.....	615
The American Syndicate Man in Eastern Canada.....	616
Mr. Heath's Hackneys Win.....	616
The Farming Industry of Canada.....	617
The Condition and Trend of Agriculture.....	618
Ontario Agriculture.....	618
Agriculture in Quebec.....	619
Agriculture in Manitoba.....	621
Agriculture in New Brunswick.....	621
Agriculture in Nova Scotia.....	622
Prince Edward Island Agriculture.....	622
Live Stock Association Work in Canada.....	624
Dominion Live Stock Association.....	624
Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.....	624
Manitoba Associations.....	625
The Territorial Associations.....	626
Our English Letter.....	627
Growing Fall Wheat.....	627
Prince Edward Island.....	628
Dairy Instruction in Ontario.....	629
Profits from Seed Selection.....	630
Work of Agricultural Societies.....	631
Humus in the Soil.....	631
Farm Forestry and Tree Planting.....	631
Agriculture in Australia.....	635
Farm Implements and Conveniences.....	639
Improving the Farm Home.....	640
Outsider's View of the Fruit Marks Act.....	641
A Consolidated Rural School in Operation.....	642

### THE HOME WORLD:

In the Attic.....	645
Women on the Farm.....	645
Rules for the Home.....	645
An Autumn Bouquet.....	645
How Our Baskets are Made.....	646
The Near Road.....	647
An Example of Canadian Genius.....	648
September.....	648
The Boys and Girls.....	649
Sunday at Home.....	650
In the Kitchen.....	651
In the Sewing-room.....	652
Health in the Home.....	653
A Page for Mothers.....	654
Among the Cape Bretoners.....	655
Fruit and Grain Outlook in N.S.....	655
Ontario Crops.....	656
Feeding Dairy Cows.....	657
Caring for Milk.....	657
Have Cows Come In in the Winter.....	658
How the Cows Test.....	658
Looking up Canadian Dairy Herds.....	658
Methods of a Successful Prize Winner.....	659
Fattening Chickens for Market.....	660
About Geese.....	660
Poultry Insurance.....	660
Questions and Answers.....	661
About Rural Law.....	661
New Live Stock Advertisements.....	665
Farming World Man on the Wing.....	666
Mr. Colquhoun's Importations.....	669
Some Clydesdale Importations.....	670
Clydesdales for Canada.....	670
Smith and Richardson's Importations.....	671
Stock Gossip.....	671
Market Review and Forecast.....	673
Table of Quotations.....	673
Maritime Markets.....	674
John Miller Dead.....	674

### Something Unique.

At the Canadian National Exhibition the Grignon Manufacturing Co. of Montreal, show an up-to-date sugar bush in miniature that visitors should not miss seeing. A typical Vermont sugar grove is pictured. The exhibit will be shown at all the leading fairs.

# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIII

TORONTO, 1 SEPTEMBER, 1904

No. 17

### The Pioneer in Exhibition Numbers.

THE FARMING WORLD was the pioneer in issuing special exhibition numbers. The first one appeared in September, 1868. The seventh annual number, which is now presented, will be found in original matter and literary merit to still lead. Our chief aim in preparing it has been to show the condition and trend of agriculture in all the Provinces, as the FARMING WORLD'S circulation is Dominion wide. The series of articles bearing upon this subject show that we have succeeded admirably. Mr. Blue's paper, in itself, is sufficient to give the number special distinction. The statistics and matter supplied by him prove beyond cavil that agriculture is *par excellence* the greatest of Canada's industries. The work of the live stock associations is set forth in concise form by those familiar with it. Then, of no less importance, are the special articles on farm forestry, consolidated rural schools, agriculture in sister colonies, etc. In fact every department of the paper in this issue is worthy of individual mention. The illustrations are especially noteworthy, and have been prepared at considerable cost and labor.

And thus, after several weeks of hard labor the number is before our readers. We think they will like it. If they do, we would ask that they kindly mention it to their neighbors and friends. They will appreciate a good thing and be thankful for the favor.

### Three Great Enterprises.

Readers of THE FARMING WORLD will be interested in knowing something of what we propose to do for them during the coming fall and winter. It will be our aim, as in the past, to make every issue of individual merit. Practical up-to-date matter, with illustrations as special features, will appear in each number. But this is not all. We have arranged for several series of articles to appear this fall and winter on subjects of first importance to Canadian agriculture.

We believe, and we have voiced our belief quite frequently in these columns, that the success of Canada's important live stock industry depends to a very large degree upon the establishment of the dead meat trade in this country at an early date. One of the series arranged for will deal with this subject, and will be supplied by Mr. J. J. Ferguson, of Swift & Company, Chicago, one of America's great packing concerns. Mr. Ferguson, who, by the way, is a Canadian, will take up the question with a view to supplying information that will enable the people of Canada to form accurate conclusions as to what

the dead meat trade is and what it will do towards developing the live stock industry of this country. He will contribute a series of five articles, beginning, we hope, in October, under the following heads: (1) "The World's Meat;" (2) "The Canadian Live Stock Industry and Its Possibilities;" (3) "The Character and Extent of the Live Stock Business of the United States;" (4) "The World's Meat Markets and Their Demands;" (5) "The Methods of Modern Live Stock Commerce." Mr. Ferguson, a personal sketch of whom will appear later, is not only familiar with Canadian live stock conditions, but for several years has held an important appointment with Swift & Company, and is in a position to supply information on this subject that will be helpful in securing the establishment of the dead meat trade in Canada. The series will be freely illustrated.

A new branch of farm economics that has come to the front of late is farm forestry. Mr. C. W. Nash, who for some time has edited the "Studies in Nature" department in the FARMING WORLD, will, during the fall and winter, contribute a series of articles on this subject, taken up purely from the farmer's standpoint. In fact this series has already begun. The article in this issue, by Mr. Nash, though dealing with the subject in a more or less general way, will serve to introduce the series, which will deal more or less in detail with the management of the wood lot, improvement by cutting trees, cutting to insure reproduction, planting trees to conserve and regulate the water supply, ridge planting, planting to bind soils, adaptation of trees to various situations, etc. This will be live up-to-date stuff that should be read by every farmer.

And still there is something more. Every live stock breeder and farmer in Canada is more or less directly interested in the development of ranching in the West. A valuable series of illustrated articles dealing with the early history and development of this industry in Western Canada will be contributed by Mr. J. McCaig, Lethbridge, Alta. The present status of ranching will be shown, and its relation to the pure-bred stock industry of the Dominion defined. The series, which will, we hope, begin in October, also will prove instructive and interesting. Mr. McCaig is quite familiar with the West and the ranching conditions of the Territories, and we can promise, contribute something of value.

This provision for special articles does not mean that the regular departments of the paper will be neglected. They will be made as attractive and valuable as heretofore, and if possible, more so.

Special articles on cattle breeding and feeding, sheep and swine husbandry, are already provided for. THE FARMING WORLD man on the wing intends to keep moving, and our readers may look for good live breeders' stuff from his facile pen. The home features will be given every attention. The story "Hickory," which was completed two issues ago, was splendidly received. We hope shortly to have another serial equally as good for this department. All that need be said about the other regular features is that they will be kept up to the mark. There will be no going behind. Progress and improvement is our motto.

### Agriculture in Public Schools.

The teaching of agriculture in the public and high schools of Ontario is practically a dead issue. No interest is taken in the question. Even the farmer, who should be most concerned, is letting things drift. The subject is probably being taught in some schools, but, if the real facts were known, these are very few and far between.

This is in marked contrast to conditions as they existed five or six years ago, when the Department of Education announced with a great deal of vigor, that agriculture would be placed upon the list of subjects to be taught in the public and high schools of Ontario. Previous to that time the farmer, in no uncertain way, had declared his mind on the question and upon this mandate the Department acted, and not only announced that agriculture would be taught, but also that every effort would be made to induce teachers to take up the work of teaching it and pupils of studying it. But this splendid start seemingly has never been followed up. Whether through neglect or an utter indifference to the importance of the subject the Department of Education has done nothing to stimulate the interest or bring the matter before the public. Things have been allowed to drift, drift, with the result, that the teaching of agriculture, even in rural schools, has lost ground and is to-day in a very much worse position than it was half a decade ago.

This condition of affairs should not be allowed to continue. Better not have the subject on the school curriculum at all than have it become a dead letter in which no one is interested. The Department of Education should certainly exert itself to revive interest in this subject, and make it a vital force in developing our agricultural resources. What should be done is to make the teaching of agriculture compulsory in rural public schools and in high schools and collegiate institutes, drawing largely

from rural districts. If this were done, interest in the question would revive and teachers would prepare themselves to take up the work.

While the farmers expressed themselves clearly and strongly in regard to the advisability of teaching agriculture in public schools a few years ago, there remains at the present time a definite and necessary work for them to do. If the Department of Education is postponing action, as it would seem by present indications, until farmers have expressed themselves again on this matter, then there should be no delay in getting to work.

We believe that the farmers of this province want agriculture taught in the schools and desire that their boys and girls in preparing for life's work shall have their minds directed towards the farm and not away from it, as is the inevitable tendency of the present school curriculum. If this be their wish then let every farmers' institute and kindred organization in the province make its influence felt in no uncertain way. If need be, let them pass strong resolutions informing the Government of their wish in the matter. We believe that nothing short of the compulsory teaching of agriculture in all rural schools and in all high schools and collegiate institutes drawing from rural sections, should be demanded. Anything less than this will only leave the way open for further drifting on the part of those whose duty it is to further the educational interests of the province.

Ontario has, in times past, and justly so, boasted of her educational system. Whatever may be the condition in other branches, we know that her progress in agricultural education in the public schools is nothing to be proud of. Instead of advancing, she is going behind. Other provinces are ahead of her in this particular. Manitoba and the Territories have recently taken up the question and made the teaching of agriculture compulsory in all their public and high schools. The teachers there are compelled to take up agriculture whether they wish to or not. And what is more, the text-book on agriculture authorized by the Department of Education, for Ontario several years ago, for use in Ontario schools, has been adapted to the needs of the West and its use made compulsory in the teaching of this subject. Educationalists in the West speak very highly of this work. It has also made a name for itself outside of Canada. Several of the States of the Union have authorized it as a text-book for public schools, and in many cases its teaching is made compulsory. There is, therefore, no excuse for delay because a suitable text-book is not available. If this book is not what is required, then it is the duty of the Department to provide a suitable one.

During the past year or two, what is known as nature study has come into prominence, and not a few look to this to supply the place of agricultural teaching in schools. But will it do it? We are very doubtful. Some of the nature

study text-books recently authorized, don't give much encouragement that the mind of the pupil will be brought directly in touch with rural life and rural conditions by a study of this subject. Unless this is done the nature study course will fail to meet the demands of farmers in so far as agricultural education is concerned.

The recent announcement of the Department of Education in regard to courses of study, in so far as it relates to agriculture, is somewhat disappointing. An agricultural course is provided for in high schools, but it is optional. In regard to agriculture in rural public schools it is practically in the same position as it was five or six years ago, when the Department's first announcement on this subject was made. Agriculture, then, being optional in both public and high schools, and with so many compulsory subjects to take up the time and energy of both teacher and pupil will, in our opinion, receive scant attention. It should be made compulsory, especially in rural public schools.

#### The American Syndicate Man in Western Canada.

An announcement appeared in a recent issue of the *Fredrickton, N.B., Gleaner*, intimating that a representative of McLaughlin Bros., stallion importers, Ohio, was in that district, with an imported Percheron stallion, which, so the article reads, he was convinced, would do a great deal to improve the breed of horses. The article finishes with liberal praise of the many accomplishments of the said Percheron stallion and of Mr. Cool, the representative of McLaughlin Bros.

"The reader's interest considered first," is a good motto in journalism. Local papers in the Maritime provinces, and elsewhere, should be very guarded as to what they say about new arrivals and novelties, especially connected with the improvement of live stock. Farmers also should consider carefully what they are about when they are dealing with a firm which, as the announcement states, "last year disposed of 400 horses of this class at prices ranging from \$3,500 to \$6,500, with the best of terms."

Here are a few facts to consider. Imported Clydesdale and Shire stallions of fine quality can be bought at prices ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500 each. This year there has been imported into Canada by some of our own horse breeders, well-known and reliable, and who are right here where they are amenable to legislation meant to protect the farmer, perhaps, the grandest aggregation of Clydesdales that ever left Scotland. Their case should merit the attention of any individual or company that has \$3,000 or \$3,500 to pay for a stallion to improve the horses in their district. The horses that have held the championship at Chicago for the past six years have been the get of no better horses than their importations represent. This should be as creditable a showing for a Clydesdale to bring to this country as the gold medal purporting to have been awarded in Paris. The high-

est price ever paid for a draught gelding on Chicago market was for a Shire. And it should be remembered that this was in a country where the Percheron has more adherents than anywhere else outside of France. It should also be remembered that in the British market the Percheron grade must be possessed of considerable Clyde or Shire type in order to command any sale at all. The horse that has the size and quality, combined with good action, is the horse for the farm and for the city, the one to sell and the one to breed.

Canada needs good horses, irrespective of breeding, but not irrespective of much that has made some breeds famous. Good, large, hard, sound feet, with large wide heels, large, roomy, open coronets, not tight or fine, or with any bound-in appearance, well sprung pasterns, and clean, flat, bone, large and straight, no winching of the front feet, or turning outward of the hocks as the feet are carried forward, are the things that are wanted, and wanted a great deal more than a big beefy body, which is hardly worth a leather medal without them. If a Percheron stallion will bear critical comparison with a good Clyde or Shire along these lines, and there is opportunity for ascertaining if his immediate ancestors have measured up to the same standard, then it would be safe to buy him at the same price one would have to pay for a good Clyde or Shire. One won't measure up to this standard, then don't let his fat, fine looking top, and the big bow on his neck, beguile any farmer or body of farmers into parting with their good money.

#### Mr. Beith's Hackneys Win.

The only Canadian horseman exhibiting at St. Louis was our veteran and premier importer and breeder of the Hackney, Mr. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont. It was somewhat disappointing to learn that Messrs. Graham Bros. were deterred from competing in the Clydesdale ring as they intended doing, owing to the intense heat, to which they feared to expose their splendid stud. There is little doubt, however, that had they attended they would have had their own way, as Mr. Beith had in the Hackneys. Reports to hand give a number of the awards. The splendid Hackney stallion, Saxon—97—, champion at Toronto spring show, 1903-4, champion at Chicago, 1903; International, 1903; has again come to the front in the class for four-year-olds and over. Mr. Beith's string has also won first in two-year-old and over with St. David, and third in same class with Cliffe Rosador—219—, first with stallion one year old and under two with Lord Meltonby—315—. In mares Mr. Beith also won first in four years old and over, and first in mares two years old and under three. Mr. Beith is to be congratulated, not only on his success, but his enterprise in facing the risks and difficulties of the trip to St. Louis with his valuable stable of horses.

Later reports show that Mr. Beith on Saturday last won the championship in the aged stallion class, and also the grand championship with Saxon. He also won the grand championship for mares. This is a record to be proud of. Mr. Beith has won a notable victory for Canada.

## The Farming Industry in Canada

By A. BLUE, Chief of the Census Commission, Ottawa

Canada has a land area of 2,316,684,071 acres. Of this vast extent there was occupied for agricultural purposes in the census year 1901 only 63,422,258 acres, being a thirty-seventh part of the whole. The land in field crops in that year was 19,767,740 acres, which is 4,100,939 acres, or 26 per cent. more than in 1891.

The land in pasture in 1891 was 11,275,556 acres, in orchard 354,545 acres, in vegetables and small fruits 116,517 acres, and in vineyards and nurseries 7,161 acres.

Referring to the total area of the Dominion, it is proper to say that the land area of the provinces and territories whose census of agriculture was enumerated in 1901 is only 858,000

acres. In roots the increase was 28,267,784 bushels, or 27.4 per cent.; in hay and forage the increase was 1,410,325 tons, or 18.32 per cent.; in tobacco the increase was 6,988,796 pounds, or 156 per cent.

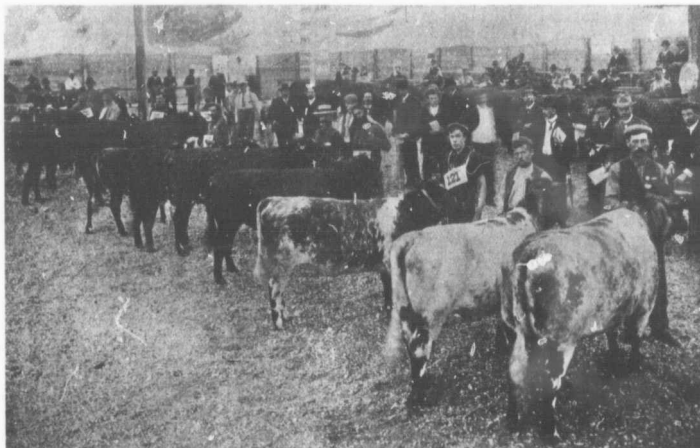
The great increase in the area of land in grain crops took place in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. In wheat the increase was 1,485,044 acres, or 147 per cent., and in oats it was 515,562 acres, or 162 per cent. But owing to the drought which prevailed extensively in that region throughout the summer of 1900, the yield was relatively small, the increase of wheat being 5,572,356 bushels and of oats 6,653,766 bushels.

In the 13 years, 1890-1902, the average yield of wheat per acre in Manitoba, according to the local Government returns, was 19.22 bushels, and of oats 35.65 bushels; and in the

The number of domestic animals in the Dominion in 1891 and 1901 is shown in the following table:

Animals.	1891.	1901.
Horses three years and over.....	1,068,584	1,304,910
Horses under three years.....	401,988	272,583
Milch cows.....	1,857,112	2,408,677
Other horned cattle.....	2,263,474	3,167,774
Sheep.....	2,563,781	2,516,239
Pigs.....	1,723,850	2,353,828
Fowls.....	14,105,102	17,944,658

The marked feature of this table is the increase in the number of cows and other horned cattle and of swine. The lesser increase in the number of horses is no doubt due in part to the substitution of electric power for horses in street railway service, and in part also to the increased duties on horses going into the United States. In Manitoba and the Territories during the ten years, 1891-1901, the number of horses increased from 147,711 to 339,329, or 130 per cent., and the number of cattle from 462,523 to 941,625 or 103.6



View of some of the Shorthorn herds—bull and three females. A ring of Polled Angus is shown in the rear. Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904.

617,837 acres, and the portion of it occupied as farms is only 7.38 per cent. of the whole. This fact shows what an enormous extent of land is yet available for settlement in the Dominion, but, as happens in every other country, the whole of it is not suitable for agriculture.

The following table gives the areas and products of the principal field crops in 1891 and 1901:

	1891.	1901.
	acres	acres
Grains..	9,110,015	17,344,724
Wheat..	12,332,001	282,511,903
Oats..	588,553	102,174,426
Barley..	623,043	121,438,277
Hay and forage	5,301,548	7,666,733
	6,819,173	9,104,068

The other field crops comprise seeds, tobacco and hops.

The principal grain crops are wheat and oats. In wheat the increase in the ten years was 1,523,329 acres, or 56.04 per cent.; and in oats it was 1,406,299 acres, or 35.5 per cent.

The total increase in the production of grain crops in the ten years was 106,965,179 bushels, or 60.87 per cent.

North-West Territories for the five years, 1896-1902, the average of wheat was 19.52 bushels and of oats 35.30 bushels. On the same averages the yield of wheat from the area in crop in the season of 1900 would be 48,127,395, instead of 23,456,985 bushels, and the yield of oats would be 29,620,223, instead of 16,654,322 bushels. The census figures of production, therefore, owing to the light rainfall, are much lower than may be depended on for an average year. In the older provinces the areas in grain crops are nearly stationary. The largest increase is in oats, being 380,000 acres in the ten years, or 24 per cent. The increase in production, however, was 7,805,521 bushels in wheat and 60,913,961 bushels in oats.

In the whole Dominion the area in wheat increased from 2,701,246 acres in 1891 to 4,224,542 acres in 1901, and the area in oats increased from 3,691,348 acres in 1891 to 5,307,635 acres in 1901.

per cent. in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, which are the three great dairy provinces of the Dominion, the number of horned cattle increased from 3,001,680 in 1891 to 3,966,454 in 1901, or 32 per cent.

The number of pure-bred horses in the Dominion in 1901 was 10,756, and of cattle 79,591; the principal breeds of the former being Blood, Clydesdale, Hackney, Percheron and Shire, and of the latter Ayrshire, Hereford, Holstein, Jersey, Polled Angus and Short-horn.

The increase in the exports of cattle from 1891 to 1901 was 51,518 and of sheep 95,334, while the exports of meats owing to the development of the meat-packing industry rose from 11,151,581 pounds to 124,315,849 pounds. The total value of capital invested in the agricultural industry of the Dominion in the census year was \$1,787,102,639. This is made up of \$1,403,269,501 for lands and buildings, and \$383,833,138 for implements and ma-

chinery, and \$275,167.62 for live stock. The value of agricultural products in the same year was \$363,126.384, which represents 20.32 per cent of the capital invested. The revenue of agriculture is made up in detail of \$104,953,470 for field crops, \$12,991,900 for fruits and vegetables, \$46,920 for nursery stock sold, \$22,951,527 for meats and products of all animals slaughtered in the home, \$66,707,053 for dairy products, \$1,287,204 for wool, \$10,286,828 for eggs and \$356,816 for fur. Each item of value in this list is reckoned for the place of production, and is therefore lower than value computed at market rates; but it includes all articles produced on the land—what was consumed at home as well as what was sold or otherwise disposed of for consumption elsewhere.

Values are not included in the census of 1891, but an idea of the growth of the agricultural industry in the decade is shown by the increase of the exports of agricultural products, including live animals, field crops, grain products, fruits and vegetables, etc. In 1891 the value of these exports was \$39,634,599, and in 1901 it was \$80,270,707, or 102.54 per cent.

In the ten years, 1891-1901, agriculture made great progress; but perhaps the most striking example of it was the growth of meat-packing and dairying, in which industries the raw materials are almost wholly products of the farm. In the manufacture of butter and cheese \$25,392,531 out of the production of \$29,462,402 was paid directly to the patrons of factories as the value of raw materials of cream and milk, while in the case of meat-packing establishments, the value of whose products was \$2,217,984, the large amount of \$19,530,957 was paid for raw materials. The number of butter and cheese factories increased in the decade from 1,735 to 3,576, and the value of products was nearly doubled. The number of slaughtering and meat-packing establishments remained nearly the same, but the value of output in 1901 was more than four times greater than in 1891.

In the three great natural industries of the Dominion (dairying and forest production being included with agriculture) the capital invested and the value of products in the last census year were as shown in the following table:

Industries	Capital invested	Value of products
Agriculture.....	793,418,040	443,049,995
Minerals.....	104,489,076	47,056,862
Fisheries.....	11,208,564	19,788,449
Total.....	909,116,580	511,666,306

In this statement no account is taken of working capital, as that term is understood in the returns of manufacturers. In agriculture it includes values of land, buildings, implements, and live stock. In fisheries it includes values of vessels, fishing gear and curing and canning stations. In minerals it includes the values of land and machinery.

The census of manufacturers for 1901 was taken for establishments which employed five hands and over in the census year. The capital invested was \$469,016,487 (including \$49,537,849 for working capital) and the value of products was \$481,053,375.

Now comparing these four great industries of the Dominion by the relation of capital invested to the value of products, agriculture shows the ratio of production to capital to be 24.75 per cent, minerals 45.29 per cent, fisheries 176 per cent, and manufactures 107.64 per cent. If the value of working capital employed in manu-

factures be excluded, as it is in the case of the other industries, the ratio of the value of products to the value of land, buildings and plant is 29.75 per cent. But of course this must be understood to mean in the case of any one of the industries that the

ratio represents profit on capital. Another fact is also to be borne in mind, especially in comparing agriculture and manufactures, that in the one industry Nature is a great co-helper, and in the other it is a power to be overcome.

## The Condition and Trend of Agriculture

### The Opinions of Experts in the Various Provinces

One of the features planned for this special issue was a series of articles, by experts showing the condition and trend of agriculture in each of the provinces of the Dominion. The gentlemen asked to assist us in this kindly consented to do so. But up to the time of going to press the M.S.S. for the North-West Territories and British Columbia had not reached this office. With these exceptions the series is complete, and will be found of value in estimating Canada's present agricultural wealth and its possibilities for the future. The outlook is certainly most encouraging, and no greater things than the past has given may be looked for in the future development of Canada's agricultural resources.

Looked at from this distance the three branches that are likely to be pushed more than others in British Columbia are fruit, live stock and dairying. The Pacific province has already made a name for itself in fruit culture and this is only the beginning. There is a large home market there for meat and dairy products and development of these features should be rapid.

Agricultural conditions in the Territories are very similar to those in Manitoba, so ably presented herewith by Mr. McKellar. Wheat production will be the feature of Western Canada for many years to come. Ranching has been, and is still, a feature in the Territories. But the encroachment of the settler is greatly lessening the area of free pasture lands, which cannot but have a narrowing effect upon the operations of the rancher. At least that is how it strikes an outsider. It may be that this lessening of pasture area may induce more concentrated effort on the part of the rancher whereby by more feeding and better care he can improve the quality and increase the quantity of his output. Unless this is done or new ranching areas opened up, expansion in this direction would seem to have about reached its limit. But live stock husbandry proper as the country fills up will become a more important factor in the country's development.

#### Ontario Agriculture.

By C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.  
To realize how important a part the agriculture of this country plays in our commercial condition, one has only to glance at the daily papers. Extensive telegrams from "reliable sources" tell us how the wheat is progressing in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. A stranger would be inclined to conclude that upon wheat is based our national wealth; but we must be careful not to conclude that on prairie wheat alone does our prosperity depend. It may be a matter of more direct concern to the people of Ontario whether cheese is on the steady move up from seven and a half cents a pound toward the much desired ten cents; whether pork and bacon prices are firm, and whether the fall apples are promising plentiful and clean. Wheat in Ontario

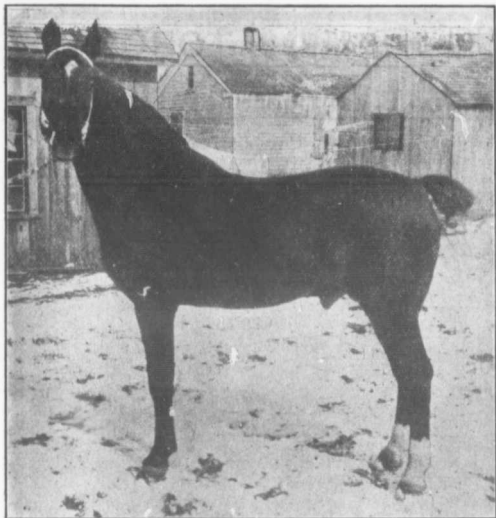
is this year a poor crop—the average is small, the yield is not up to the average, the rust is doing its blighting work, and yet our Ontario farmers are not despondent; they are in good spirits. Any why so? Not so many years ago the present wheat report would have been most disastrous. We have passed beyond the wheat age, we are working out our agricultural life on a new basis. It is varied life. A country that is in the wheat stage is in the early years of agricultural development.

Once our agriculture was simple and self-contained, today it is varied and close in touch with the busiest markets of the world. Once the farmer's concern was merely to supply his own family wants, he was independent; today he may have a daily paper and a telephone is not exactly a luxury. He must know all that the experts can tell him about the economical production of fine beef, bacon, cheese, butter, apples, and a score of other products, and the market prices of London, Manchester, Glasgow and Liverpool are of intense interest, for he has exchanged butter for cash dealings. He is now a customer at the bank, and is becoming a manufacturer who needs to conduct his business on the most approved lines of manufacturing practice.

What is our Ontario farmer to do? Along what lines is he to arrange his plans and hopefully look to the future? This is a big question, and one that may seem to partake of prophecy. But there are some lines of future work that must be apparent even to those who are not the closest observers of national movements. It is quite certain that this province can not hope to succeed merely as the producer of crude cereals. It is not even desirable or practicable to export Ontario wheat, oats and barley. We must ship flour and oatmeal, but that is a matter for the miller rather than the farmer. The latter will rather manufacture his oats, barley and wheat into beef, bacon and dairy products.

The first prophecy then we can safely venture upon is that the farmers of this province must more and more turn their attention to live stock, and seek the markets of the world with two lines of produce, first the finished products of animals; and, secondly, live pure-bred animals of the choicest kinds. Our farmers may look to success along these lines for several reasons. First, the bacon, mutton, cheese and butter of the best quality represent the highest agricultural art of the present day, and, therefore, the competition will not be so great along these lines as in connection with the cruder products of the soil. In the next place, Ontario is by nature pre-eminently adapted to the keeping of live stock; temperate climate, clear air, clean live streams and rich soil affording a combination nowhere surpassed in the world. We have more than made a good start out in the stock industry, and the good time prevalent in Ontario for the past four or five years and still continuing





Imported Hackney Stallion "Dare," 4 years' old, a fine mover, well bred and handsome. Owned by Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

are due to this cause. If we act wisely we shall follow up this industry and encourage it along all practicable lines, for through it lies the way to continued prosperity. In the expansion of this industry there is one thing becoming more and more important, namely, the establishing of a dressed meat trade. It seems difficult to explain satisfactorily why we have not this industry already well established. It would seem as though we had been more concerned about other less important lines of work. This province is rich enough and enterprising enough to put this industry on a firm basis. We have helped and encouraged other work not one-tenth as important as this. We have waited for it to grow of itself, but it has not yet appeared. One thing is certain, if we could establish the dressed meat industry in Ontario on a large scale, the effect upon our agriculture and upon the business of this province would be enormous. Within a very few years we have built up the hain industry that now puts twenty million dollars into the pockets of our farmers every year.

Another line of work that presents possibilities of expansion is that of canning fruits and vegetables. With the very rapid increase in population in those areas of Canada where fruits will not readily grow and vegetables are produced only under most careful treatment, the time seems to be favorable to the expansion of this industry. We can produce in abundance fruits and vegetables of the finest quality. The most important consideration now is that the canners shall exercise the greatest care that no inferior goods be put up, and that the contents shall be even better than the label. Just one poor barrel of apples does more injury to trade than can be offset by the good barrels, so one can of poor fruit may be most damaging. The buying of canned

goods is on a different footing from the buying of fresh goods. The value of the purchase can be determined only in the kitchen or on the table. The judgment of the purchaser counts for nothing. The honesty of the packer and the truthfulness of the label on the can are alone at stake. The purchaser once disappointed is not likely to repeat the experiment. There is probably no other line of agricultural product that demands such scrupulous care, and the importance of it to our growers warrants our paying particular attention to it. This is said not to cast any reflection whatever upon the industry, but simply to point out that the further expansion of this work, so important to our farmers and fruit growers, lies in the hands of a few men, who should be assisted at this somewhat critical time. The men who are controlling the canning factories of On-

tario have it within their power to add greatly to the prosperity of our agriculturists.

There are many other lines of general productions as well as of specialties that might be mentioned if space permitted. Agriculture is the most varied and complex line of work. In Ontario we are ever broadening it, taking in new lines and thereby increasing the possibilities of success. At whatever special line we look we see wonderful possibilities of expansion. We are only in the initial stages. We can make this the richest agricultural section of the world. We hear wonderful tales of agricultural wealth in Denmark, Germany, Japan, Argentina and other countries, but we need fear none of these if we only take hold of what we have here and make the most of it. From time to time we hear great prophecies as to the possibilities of wealth in the prairies of the North-West, the mining lands of British Columbia and the Yukon, and the extensive forests of the northland; but right on the old farm lands of Ontario there are possibilities of future wealth and prosperity that even the most sanguine never dreamed of. It is a great problem, and there is nothing that should appeal more forcibly to the rising population of this province than this, the peaceful conquest of the soil.

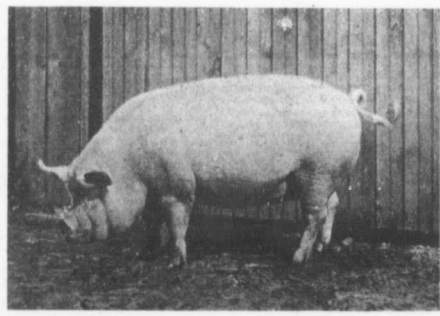
#### Agriculture in Quebec.

By G. A. GRANTLEY, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.

Dairying continues to be the leading agricultural industry in the Province of Quebec. There are now 525 butter factories, 1,132 cheese factories and 517 combined butter and cheese factories, in all 2,164 factories. Last year there were fifty inspectors who visited regularly the factories belonging to syndicates, giving advice as to the best methods to be followed for the making of butter and cheese. The Department of Agriculture also employed seven inspectors to visit the factories not under the control of syndicates. The production of butter was less last year than in 1902. This summer the price of cheese being low, there will be a larger production of butter and most likely less cheese.

The number of farmers' clubs is always increasing. In 1902 they spent \$8,028.43 as prizes at competitions, and \$11,259 for the purchase of live stock. The number of their members was 48,294.

The report of the judges of the Agricultural Merit Competition continue to be very interesting. This year the gold medal was awarded to Mr. Mathias



Twelve months' old Yorkshire Sow of Oak Lodge Julia family being fitted for St. Louis Exhibition. Weighed at 11 months, 430 lbs. Bred by J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.



# EATON'S | MAIL ORDER NEWS | TORONTO

## Popular Styles in Raincoats and Skirts

**I**N PRODUCING these Garments at such low prices we do not lose sight of quality, for quality is one of our first considerations. We do not make unsightly, ill-fitting garments, neither do we use cheap, inferior materials. In buying from us you can feel assured that you get the best material of its class that we can possibly procure. You also get that up-to-date style, perfect fit and superior finish that have made **EATON** garments so justly popular.



44800  
\$5.00

45357  
\$3.50 FOR  
\$2.75

44062  
\$4.50

### WOMEN'S CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS

**44800.** This might be called a general utility coat, as it protects when raining, and is not a burden when the sun shines later; is a comfort on a cool evening, and can be used as a driving, boating, travelling or evening wrap. This style is made with a cape, which gives additional protection. The loose back has a short belt, which is buttoned on, and can be worn as a fitted back or perfectly loose if desired. The material is a good quality herringbone weave cravenette cloth, in oxford, blue, fawn and bronze.

Sizes are—Bust measure, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in., with choice of lengths 54, 56 and 58 in., measuring the back from bottom of collar band to bottom of coat. This is a coat you would, no doubt, pay \$7.00 or \$7.50 for elsewhere. Our price..... **5.00**

**44062.** Any woman desiring a neat, plain, dressy walking skirt will at once see in this skirt the desired requirements. The material is a smooth finish Vienna cloth in black only. It is a seven gore design, and each seam is finished at the bottom with wide pleats, which give it that comfortable fullness at the foot. The cloth tabs and covered buttons add much to its jaunty appearance. This is a skirt that will compete favorably with any \$6.00 skirt you might find outside of this store. Our price..... **4.50**

Sizes are—Waist bands, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches; do not allow for overlaps on seams. Choice of lengths, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches, measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt.

**45357.** Lean all-wool Fancy Snowflake Preston Cheviot Walking Skirt, in black and white, navy and white, and black with fancy mixtures; is a seven gore graceful model, made with overlap or folded seams, double stitched and neatly bound inside. The bottom has inside facings of self material, which makes a splendid foundation for the 14 rows of stitching which run in clusters and have quite a striking effect. There are no objectionable rough seams or raw edges, as the inside seams are all neatly bound. This combined with the light weight and durable material, makes an ideal summer skirt, good value at \$3.50, but our **2.75** special price is.....

Sizes are—Waist bands, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 in. Choice of lengths, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 in., measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt. Send size of waist band and length of skirt. Take measure carefully, and use an accurate tape line.

WRITE FOR OUR  
ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

MAIL ORDERS  
FILLED  
PROMPTLY

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Ferland, farmer, of Berthier. He owns two farms, one containing 160 arpents and the other 65 arpents. He keeps a perfect account of his receipts and disbursements.

In 1873-74-75 his receipts were for those 3 years \$3,900.01, expenditure \$2,133.26, surplus \$1,766.75; annual average \$588.92.

In 1900-01-02 his receipts were \$14,907.00, expenditure \$9,750.00, surplus \$5,157.00; annual average \$1,719.03.

In 27 years his annual surplus has increased by \$1,130.11.

In 1873 Mr. Ferland owned property including cash money to the amount of \$9,000. Today his fortune amounts to \$40,000, acquired only by tilling the soil.

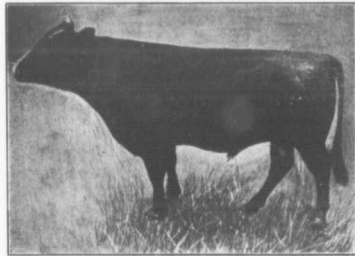
Mr. Ferland buys every year 15 tons of "Victor" fertilizers, some lime, and a large quantity of farm manure. For

### Agriculture in Manitoba.

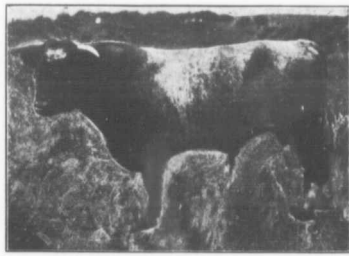
By HEON McKEE, LL.B., Deputy Minister of Agriculture

During the past two or three years there has been a remarkable inrush of settlers to purchase lands in Manitoba, and also of business firms to gain a foothold in the province ere it be too late. The magnet which draws men and money to Manitoba is her agricultural possibilities. The wealth is in the soil; men employed and money invested in securing it are certain of rich rewards, not only directly in cultivating the land, but also indirectly in disposing of the products raised and supplying farmers with their munitions for peaceful warfare. The bank clearings in Winnipeg from week to week are a sure index of the business transacted, but I might give a brief summary—an approximate estimate, but fairly accurate—of the actual production of farmers and the

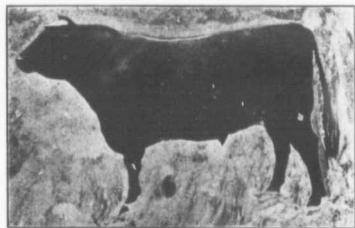
vinces of our own Dominion, eagerly buying our lands or going west to the Territories to homestead and buying railway lands at from \$5 to \$15 an acre, lands that in many places are remote from railways, and at the same time we find wealthy business firms coming to Winnipeg to establish branches of their eastern or American home companies, and the price of Winnipeg real estate doubling in value during the past three years (and the best authority on real estate in the city saying that there is no reason why the price of Winnipeg real estate should not be maintained), we are led to consider the future of our farm lands in the province of Manitoba. I have seen Manitoba farm lands during the last 25 years increase in value from \$1 per acre to from \$15 to \$40 an acre, as already stated. My belief is that within the next five or seven years at most all of our lands will double in



Yearling Shorthorn Bull, Spectator—3094. E.H.R. Owned by J. E. McCallum, Iona Station, Ont.



Imp. Broadhooks Golden Fame, imp. Owned by A. Jacobs, Hlyth, Ont. Purchased at T. Mercer's sale for \$353.



Shorthorn Bull, Sittytown Hero 12th 20886. Owned by Neal Dow, Tara, Ont.



Imp. Hereford Bull, Onward, by the famous champion, March On. Owned by O'Neil Bros., Southgate and Maple Grove.

Snap shots by The Far-acting World Man On the Wing.

potatoes he employs 900 lbs. of "Victor" chemical fertilizers per acre, and for tobacco 250 lbs. with manure. In 1902 he sold potatoes for \$1,000. He also cultivates tobacco on a large scale.

Another interesting report is that of the directors of Experimental Fruit Stations, where fruits of all kinds are cultivated in different portions of the Province. These stations exist in the counties of Quebec, Temiscouata, Charlevoix, Montmorency, Shefford, Ottawa and Hllet. They contribute largely to the development of the fruit culture and cause to be known the varieties and fruits that suit the different regions of the Province. New orchards are established every year.

The breeding of draught horses is encouraged more than ever by the agricultural societies and it is hoped that before long there will be for sale in the Province many good and sound draught horses.

value of such products in 1903, as follows:

	Quantity produced	Price	Value
Wheat	40,118,878 bns.	\$0.70	\$28,083,214.60
Oats	33,035,774 "	30	9,910,732.20
Barley	8,707,292 "	39	3,447,235.20
Flax	589,500 "	90	528,550.00
Potatoes	4,737,000 "	25	1,184,250.00
Hoods	3,432,349 "	10	343,234.90
Hay	940,000 tons	2.50	2,350,000.00
Cattle	30,000 head	35.00	2,800,000.00
Hops	200,000 "	10.00	2,000,000.00
Butter	4,271,700 lbs.	...	777,347.00
Cheese	1,382,504 "	...	151,292.00
Poultry	300,000 head	50	15,000,000.00

Total value of products	\$61,373,230.00
Number of farmers	42,000
Average production per farmer	\$1,223.17
Estimated farming population	210,000
Average production per capita	\$284.63

When we see farmers from Illinois, Iowa and Kansas coming to our province after having disposed of their farms at from \$20 to \$150 an acre and buying our lands at from \$15 to \$40 per acre, also many farmers and farmers' sons coming from the older pro-

vince, that is our \$15 land will be selling at \$30; our \$25 land at \$50, and \$40 land at \$80 per acre. When these prices are realized, we shall all be saying: "Why should it not be so?"

The factor which is making for such increased value of our lands is the practical expansion of mixed farming—raising and feeding of live stock. This does not mean that we are going to grow less wheat. It does mean that our farmers will have employment the year round and make it pay.

### Agriculture in New Brunswick.

The agricultural development of New Brunswick has in comparison with some countries been a somewhat slow process. Several reasons may be presented for this condition; among them: 1st. That there was never an immigration of agricultural people into the province. 2nd. That lumbering and fishing have been profitable and attractive pursuits.

3rd. That the industrial development of the United States and the opening up of the American and Canadian West have attracted so many of our young people that the population has not materially increased. Coupled with these conditions is the fact that railway development has brought cheap western flour, beef, pork, etc., and given the farmer keen competition.

Another factor in checking agricultural development has been the attitude of the United States market. Before McKinleyism and Dingleyism created an insuperable tariff wall against our agricultural products, potatoes, hay, eggs, etc., went to Boston and New York in considerable quantities, but the increase of tariff had the effect desired by its promoters so far as New Brunswick was concerned, in taking hundreds of our farmers across the border to become enterprising American citizens and to grow on the fertile fields of Maine the hay and potatoes for New England cities which they could not ship from their New Brunswick farms.

So much for a glimpse of some of the conditions of the last three decades, conditions which have militated considerably against the earnest efforts of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture to develop dairying, wheat raising and fruit growing.

New Brunswick has, however, pre-empted advantage for stock raising, dairying and fruit growing, and if a supply of farm labor becomes available considerable development along these lines may be readily expected.

The crying need today is for labor, both on the farm and in the farm home. Live stock husbandry means continual careful and skillful work the year round. During the spring months of the present season the writer visited many of the farmers in the St. John valley in the interests of live stock development and everywhere the cry of lack of help was heard. Men for work upon the farms could not be obtained at any price, and as a result, not from choice but from stern necessity, less cultivation and less live stock must be the practice.

Nearly all our farmers admit more cultivation, more live stock, farm buildings better adapted to the economical feeding and care of stock and the preservation of manure, are necessary to profitable farming, but they feel that no general movement to this end can be expected until they can secure the labor which such a system involves.

The position of affairs is, however, improving, and it is likely that active efforts will be made to secure immigrants adapted to the farm labor demand of next spring, and with this need supplied and the active educational work of the Federal and Provincial Agricultural Departments we can reasonably expect that our people will more generally follow those lines to which the province is especially adapted.

As an instance of the educational work which is being prosecuted, we may cite: 1st. The Farmers' Institute meetings. Over one hundred of these meetings will be held throughout the province this autumn, and special attention will be given to the discussion of live stock, dairy and fruit topics. Next spring no doubt special orchard meetings, as in the past two seasons, will be held.

2nd. A further number of illustration orchards will likely be planted where they will be object lessons to their neighborhoods.

3rd. The Maritime Winter Fair, open to the three Maritime Provinces, gives valuable education and encouragement to the production of all kinds of live stock along the most profitable lines and is also encouraging bee keeping and fruit growing.

4th. The efforts of the Canadian Paci-

## Have You Any Money?

The best place for your savings . . . is

## The Bank of Toronto

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Because

Money deposited there is safe.

It can be added to or withdrawn at any time.

It will grow, through your additions to it, and our interest payments every six months.

### YOUR SECURITY

Paid-Up Capital . . . \$3,000,000  
Reserve Fund . . . 3,200,000  
Total Assets . . . 26,000,000

Head Office and 4 Branches, Toronto, Ontario.

5 Branches in Montreal, P. of Que.

30 Branches in Ontario.



## A Great Composer

Of music demands a fine instrument—one that will interpret every shade of thought or feeling, respond to every demand whether of pathos, passion or power. How few indeed are the Pianos that possess these requirements. SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN, the famous composer, and SIR JOHN STAINER, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, both recognized these qualities in the

## Newcombe Piano

the latter describing the Newcombe Grand selected by Sir Arthur Sullivan for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria as "A charming instrument, remarkable for both sweetness and power."

A person with little ability needs such a Piano most. A person with musical talent will find it almost an inspiration. To all we would suggest a call on

### The Newcombe Piano Co. Limited

at their parlors at the Exhibition Grounds, Manufacturers' Building, or their Warehouses, cor. Church & Richmond Sts., and 11 Queen St. E., Toronto, where you can enjoy the pleasure of hearing these superb Pianos.

fic Railway along its lines in New Brunswick to promote the improvement of horses and cattle and trade in live stock and live stock products.

5th. The educational effect of the various fall exhibitions, where expert judges are employed to explain their awards and give addresses before evening audiences during the show.

Coupled with all this, New Brunswick farmers enjoy, in common with the other parts of the Dominion, the benefit by the experimental farms and the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, through whose efforts the improvement of exhibitions, the encouragement of inter-provincial trade in live stock and the extension of foreign markets for Canadian live stock has been most marked.

MacAdam.

### Agriculture in Nova Scotia.

By E. B. ELDERKIN, President Maritime Breeders' Association.

For a number of years the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia has been more or less awake to the fact of the possibilities of agriculture in the province. In the year 1896 the Government, led by Hon. W. S. Fielding, by legislation brought into existence that is known as the Farmer's Association, which took the place of the old Farmers' and Dairymen's Association. For some time previous to this date the Government gave four thousand dollars per year to exhibitions. The law on the statute book at that time required that: every third year the grant should go to a provincial exhibition held in the city of Halifax; every third year the grant should be divided into two parts, one half going to the eastern division and the other half to the western division.

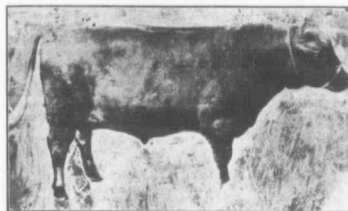
The exhibition to be held in the town in each division offering the best prize list, and every third year the grant to be expended in county exhibitions. The executive of the newly formed Farmers' Association felt that this method of distribution was practically a waste of money, and the exhibitions took on a purely local character, excepting the provincial, and it being three years apart, all awakened enthusiasm died out before its occurrence.

The executive then formed a plan by which divisional exhibitions should be done away with and an annual exhibition should be held in the city of Halifax supported jointly by the province and city. This scheme met with the hearty approval of Hon. W. S. Fielding and his Government as well as the City Council of Halifax. Legislation bringing this scheme into effect was placed on the statute book in the session of 1896-97, and the first exhibition was held in September, 1897, open only to the Maritime Provinces, and has proved an unqualified success, each year improving both in quality and number of exhibits. One great feature of this exhibition is that it has no grants from any source. At the close, and when the accounts are made up, if there is a deficit, it is divided by two and the Provincial Government gives a check for one half and the city of Halifax a check for the other half.

The effect of this exhibition has been of such a character that no province of the Dominion has made more rapid strides in proportion to population in improvement of live stock and methods of agriculture than Nova Scotia. This educational effect is not only confined to agriculture but to all industries as well as to the legislature. The present Government, led by Hon. Geo. H. Murray, is keeping pace and now subsidises the Fruit Growers' Association, the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, and has just finished an agricultural college in connection with the Government Farm at Truro, N.S., that is to be thor-

oughly equipped with all the latest appliances, and with a staff of professors that will give it a character second to none in Canada.

The possibilities, especially in live stock, in Nova Scotia are most encouraging. The climate and soil conditions are second to none. The home market for food products is the very best. The large mining and industrial centres demand the best and are willing to pay for it. The one thing needed most is a market for the best blooded stock. At the present time the values of the best stock is fully 50 per cent. less than in Ontario. This makes it discouraging to those who put thousands of dollars into the best breeding stock that can be had and then have to sell the produce at such extremely low prices. The morning, however, seems to be waking, as there are lights in the eastern horizon that indicate that day is breaking.



Snap-shots at Maple Lodge, by The Farming World Man on the Wing, showing some of A. W. Smith's prime Leicesters and dairy Shorthorns.

This province is the most Maritime in its character of any of the confederated provinces, and has a free waterway to the best purchasing markets for pure bred stock in the world. It is earnestly hoped and expected that in the very near future our paternal Government at Ottawa will establish regular steamship communication with the islands and Republics to the south of us. Then Nova Scotia will contribute her full quota of agricultural prosperity and do honor to this fair Dominion that we are proud to call home.

#### Agriculture in Prince Edward Island.

By REV. FATHER BURKE

Without any misgivings at all, I can offer the glad assurance that agriculture here in Prince Edward Island has made, and is making, a distinct advance along all lines. It is not so long ago since even our most intelligent farmers—men without doubt equal to the present generation in brain and energy—thought only of making a living by growing potatoes and oats for export. Intensive farming was unheard of, and any

would be laughed to scorn who dared to predict that ultimately such a system of cropping as then adhered to must deplete the soil; or that there would ever come a day when only a fool would drag to market coarse grains and roots which he could sell to himself at home, at higher figures, and have carried off by the buyer in another and more economic form.

#### HOW THE CHANGE CAME ABOUT.

The missionary work which the Federal Department of Agriculture undertook here in the early eighties, gave island husbandry its first permanent push forward in a general way. Then the direct incentive of co-operative dairying crystallized all the theory of the professors, and following this came the Farmers' and Dairymen's and Fruit Growers' associations, which, although not always absolutely correct in their teachings, have, after the manner of such

inspiring better and steadier prices for our products; and all this tends to make the outlook for us bright indeed.

#### SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

With organization come improved methods. We are tilling the soil better. It pays to till well always. We are sowing better seed: we are improving as we never did before, our flocks and herds, under the benign influence of the cheese factory and the discriminating demand for beef, mutton, pork and poultry; and the grand system of co-operation is gradually but surely changing the farmer's habits of trade. The baneful credit system—the curse of any country—is fast disappearing under the advantage which the farmer feels in handling ready cash from the factory, the sale of cattle at his own barn and the proceeds of the orchard. This is the most hopeful note in our island life. In the past, credit, like a great plauge,

organizations elsewhere, brought much invaluable information and experience right to the sluggish farmer's door and compelled him to learn. Let it be said, *en passant*, that in this small province, every quarter of which is easily reached, the propaganda of instruction is not so difficult to carry out as many would believe.

#### OUR ADVANTAGES.

With the thorough discarding of the old methods—the rule of thumb in farming—and the adoption of payment for results in crop returns, in stock feeding, in dairying and in orcharding, there is no condition of agricultural perfection to which we may not reasonably aspire.

We may not, it is true, grow some crops as cheaply and heavily as in other parts of Canada; but we can grow about everything in paying quantities, if we farm intelligently; and even if the soil be light in some sections, our insular position insures us adequate moisture, while we maintain the necessary proportion between field and forest, at least, to be virtually sure of a crop in all years. The activity of the manufacturing centres at our very door, and our comparative proximity to Britain, are

covered the land, to the ruin of trader and farmer alike. Now we pay largely as we go. True, the old-fashioned farmer is not an extinct species, but he is getting out fast and making room for better men. With more system, more economy, more industry, there is no reason why Prince Edward Island may not always vindicate her right to be called the "Garden of Canada."

#### THE TREND OF THE PROFESSION.

The trend of agriculture here has certainly taken the direction of intensity. Better handling of the soil for the production of better crops. We are growing two blades already where one grew before in most cases; but this is not enough, and "Intensify! Intensify! Intensify!!!" is the rallying cry all along the line. We must look for future progress then in this direction, and there is ample room to advance until we produce better butter than Denmark, better bacon than Ireland, better apples than Nova Scotia, better beef than Ontario, and the best mutton and poultry in the world. Co-operation, only in its infancy yet with us, will assuredly help in bringing about a result so ardently to be desired.

## Live Stock Association Work in Canada

### The Dominion Live Stock Association

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

These associations were organized for the purpose of binding together the scattered units of live stock men into strong corporate bodies able to protect and advance the interests involved; to assist in giving such instruction that a better class of stock might be produced, and for the promotion and extension of live stock trade. To accomplish these objects a great variety of work is carried on, the most important features of which we shall briefly mention.

#### WINTER FAIRS.

Between the smallest township fair and the great fifty million dollar World's Fair now being held at St. Louis, there may be found an almost endless variety of exhibitions. But the winter fairs occupy a unique position as they are purely educational in character. To accomplish this and to be of the greatest educational value, they must of necessity have exhibits of highest merit—quality being in all cases considered more desirable than quantity.

The first annual provincial winter fair was held at Toronto in 1883. There were 134 entries and the premiums paid amounted to \$1,330. In 1897 the newly organized Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, joined with the Agriculture and Arts Association in holding the show. The result was a marked success. There were 171 entries and \$1,453 paid in premiums.

In 1896 the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association and the Dairymen's Association of Eastern and Western Ontario joined with the Swine and Sheep Breeders' Association. There were 411 entries and the premiums paid amounted to \$3,491. From this time forward the progress was rapid. In 1900 the splendid new building was erected in Guelph, by the city of Guelph and the county of Wellington, as a permanent home for the fairs. Last year the total number of entries was 4061, there being 1,196 entries in live stock and 2,865 in poultry. The premiums in live stock amounted to \$6,298 and in poultry to \$1,706.50, a grand total of \$8004.50.

The attendance has more than proportionately increased with the entries and prize money. In 1903 over 20,000 people visited the show. The number represents farmers from every county in Ontario, as well as from nearly all the provinces of the Dominion.

The foregoing remarks apply only to the Winter Fair that has been held in Western Ontario and known as the Provincial Winter Fair. To help the eastern farmer the Ontario Minister of Agriculture secured an appropriation of \$4,000 for a combined live stock and poultry show in the eastern part of the province. The first show was held in the city of Ottawa, February 10th to 14th, 1903, and proved to be a success in every particular. The lack of adequate accommodation was felt keenly, however, as for the purposes of a winter fair a special build-

ing is required. The progressive citizens of Ottawa undertook to erect a splendid new building, planned and fitted expressly for the needs of the fair. They were assisted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture with a grant of \$6,000. This building met with an accident which made it impossible to have it ready for the fair held in February, 1904. It is now nearing completion, and will be ready for the fair of 1905, which will be held from March the 6th to 10th.

#### AUCTION SALES.

At the annual meeting of the Live Stock Associations in 1900, it was decided to hold an auction sale of pure-bred stock in the west at Guelph, and another in the east at Ottawa. The first sales were held in 1901 and followed by others in 1902 and in 1903 at the same points. As a matter of education alone these sales have been very beneficial. They have demonstrated most conclusively the actual difference in the money value of an animal properly fitted for sale, and one in not so good condition. The sales have also demonstrated that good stock in good condition will bring full value at these sales.

Every effort should be made to still further extend auction sales in Ontario. At a joint meeting of the executive of the Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, held last year, it was decided that something further should be done to encourage the holding of more auction sales throughout the province. The plan suggested is that auction sales be held under the auspices of some organization according to rules and regulations laid down by the associations. In cases where this is done a grant will be given to assist in the work. The rules and regulations have now been prepared, and may be had upon application to the secretary.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

One of the most important considerations in connection with trade and commerce is the question of transportation. As to whether it is possible to work up a trade in certain branches and in certain localities depends in many cases on the transportation facilities. The profit in many lines depends to a great extent upon the cost of transportation to the point of final delivery, and it is not only a matter of delivery, it is a matter of delivery in good condition. Realizing the importance of this feature in the live stock business, every effort has been put forth by the Live Stock Associations to give assistance in the problem of transportation.

The Live Stock Associations have done splendid work in extending trade and securing better transportation rates. The first endeavor was to induce railway companies to reduce the rates to the lowest possible point, and, second, to give assistance so that animals sold in single lots, to different individuals, could be gathered together in car lots, where the point of delivery is a long distance from the place of sale. By the Associations taking charge of these shipments

and assembling them into car lots, the different shippers obtain the benefit of the car lots, the live stock in the car receives proper attention from the attendant in charge and the animals are delivered in as good condition as when loaded.

As to the saving to individual shippers, the freight on a bull under six months, shipped in one of the Association cars to the west, would be \$6.00, \$4.00, \$3.00 (including tops) to Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Calgary respectively, while if billed through as a single shipment it would cost \$18.00, \$9.50 and \$15.50 to the same points respectively, not including the expense of a man in charge.

Besides western shipments important concessions have also been secured for local and eastern shipments of pure-bred stock.

These rates have been the means of bringing far away markets closer to Ontario breeders who have stock to sell, and during the past few years have given the trade in pure-bred live stock a great impetus. With the organizations now existing in the different provinces for procuring and filling orders the trade is on a much more systematic and satisfactory basis than ever before.

#### Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

In Sept. 1896, during the holding of the New Brunswick Exhibition at St. John, N.B., a few stock breeders, feeling the necessity of some organized effort for the betterment of live stock conditions, met in the parlor of the Victoria Hotel and decided to call a convention of live stock men at Moncton, N.B., in November. At this convention this organization was brought into existence, embracing the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. An annual meeting was held each year, and whatever local meetings that could be arranged were held. Financial assistance to have fair managements so arrange prize lists, etc., as to give the best results for money expended. In December, 1900, at the annual meeting, held in Truro, representatives of the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were present, and by their presence and kindly words gave fresh enthusiasm to the institution. Hon. H. R. Emerson, then Premier of New Brunswick and now Minister of Railways for Canada, also Hon. Mr. LeBelais, then Commissioner of Agriculture for the same province, and Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General for Nova Scotia, assured the convention of the hearty sympathy of their Governments and pledged financial support. In July, 1900, we were honored by a visit from the newly appointed Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who was so favorably impressed with the possibilities of the Maritime Provinces that he assured us of his hearty co-operation both financially and by his large experience. Grants then given by the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia enabled the Association to organize an educational campaign. In December, 1900, the annual meeting was held in Charlottetown, P.E.I. Mr. Hodson induced Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, to accompany him to this convention. The

## A Cream Separator is a Necessity.

EMPIRE. Our booklet tells why.

Send us your name on a postal card. You will be welcomed at our exhibit at Toronto, London, Ottawa and other fairs.

TORONTO

**Empire Cream Separator Co.**

CANADA

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The vital point is—which is the best?

Thousands of satisfied users will answer

Send us your name on a postal card. You will be welcomed at our

exhibit at Toronto, London, Ottawa and other fairs.

Government of Prince Edward Island heartily seconded the efforts of the executive to make this gathering a success. The intellectual and moral uplift given to farming life by the wise counsel and enthusiastic addresses of Messrs. Dryden and Hodson, as well as by the men on Mr. Hodson's stand whom he brought with him, can never be estimated. From that day until the present this association has gone forward by leaps and bounds and is now securely enthroned in the affections of the people of the Maritime Provinces and in the regard of the several Governments.

In 1901 Mr. Hodson advised the holding of a Maritime winter fair. While some questioned the wisdom of the course, Mr. Hodson was so sanguine of its success, and as a result the executive decided to make the attempt. The town of Amherst offering the greatest inducements it was decided to make the attempt there. The curling rink was secured and the first Maritime Winter Fair held in December, 1901, in the week following the Guelph fair. It is not saying too much to say that its success surpassed the expectations of every one, with the possible exception of Mr. Hodson. The people of

say that the one of 1903 was second to none ever held in Canada, and the executive purpose making the one of 1904 surpass all others, and they will be delighted to welcome the editor of THE FARMING WORLD, and do all they can to make his visit pleasant and profitable. In many other respects the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association has exerted a large influence in the several provinces, that is making for the betterment of the same. What has been accomplished has been made possible by the generous support of the Federal Government, and the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, as well as the town of Amherst and the county of Cumberland, of which it is the shire town. E. B. E.

#### Manitoba Live Stock Associations

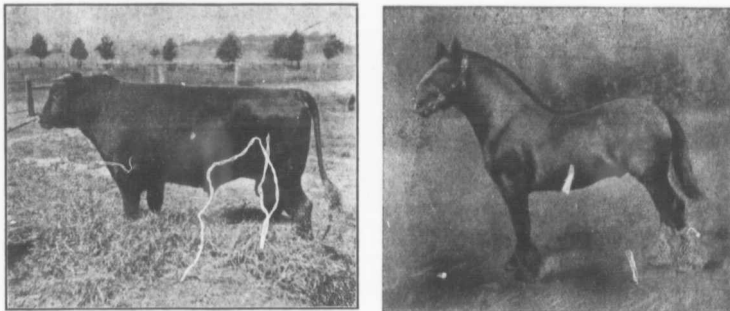
By GEO. H. GIBBS, Secretary

There are three associations of live stock breeders in the Province of Manitoba. Of these the Cattle Breeders' Association has the largest membership, while the Horse Breeders' Association and the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association have about equal strength. The Cattle

the way of training men for this work, and in systematizing the supply, so as to reduce the expense of obtaining really competent men at a minimum. The efforts of the associations have been far more effective, however, in connection with the larger fairs; for instance, at Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa and Killarney, directors elected by the associations are secured and given full privileges and generally placed in charge of the department they are appointed to represent. The recommendations made by the associations regarding stabling, judging rings, prize lists and judges are almost invariably accepted.

#### STOCK JUDGING SCHOOLS.

There being as yet no agricultural college in the west, the Live Stock Association have undertaken to hold stock judging schools, and last winter most successful meetings were held at Winnipeg, Brandon and Neepawa. The former in connection with the annual conventions of the associations, and the latter at the time of the first fat stock show inaugurated in Manitoba. Well trained practical lecturers were secured and suitable animals of the various



Shorthorn bull Royal Prince, Imp., (92181)-4323—by Golden Fame (7078) dam Mattie by Lovat's Chief (7249) owned by John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont.

Snap shots by The Farming World Man on the Wing.

Two year old Imp. Clydesdale stallion, Baron Montague, vol. 25, sire Drumflower Farmer, (10377), dam Baroness Montague, vol. 25, sire of dam Baron's Pride, g.d., by Pt. Romeo. A horse whose ancestors for generations were all champions. Owned by J. Davidson, Ashburn, Ont.

Amherst were so pleased that they offered to erect, heat and light a suitable building under a ten-year contract, which they have done at an expense of over fifteen thousand dollars.

The fair of 1903 was honored with the presence of Hon. Mr. Dryden and Dr. Mills, both of whom delighted the large audience and expressed themselves as amazed that such progress should be made in so short a time. The building has an audience room with seating capacity for two thousand persons, and this was fully occupied each day and evening with a most attentive and appreciative audience. At the evening meetings fully two thousand five hundred persons attended the meetings. The only drawback was the absence of Mr. Hodson through illness, and expression of sympathy was freely expressed on every hand.

In February, 1904, an auction sale of pure-bred cattle was held in the Winter Fair building, while many of the cattle offered were not in proper fit, yet the prices realized were good, and it would seem to indicate the future good that would accrue from these sales. The Winter Fair for this year will follow that of Guelph, and the auction sale on February 3rd, 1905. While there have only been three fairs held, yet it is not saying too much to

Breeders' has also the honor of being the oldest, having been organized in 1890. The constitutions of these associations having been recently revised, are practically the same as the constitutions of similar associations in the other provinces and the North-West Territories. Each association derives its income, in addition to the annual membership fees, from the provincial government, an annual grant of \$300 being given to each of the three associations. In addition to this, the annual reports are published by the provincial government.

The work done by these associations has certainly justified their existence, as they have accomplished much in the interests of improved stock breeding throughout the province and they are loyally supported by the breeders generally, all the leading breeders of the province being actively connected with one or more of them.

For a number of years an active interest has been taken in the live stock departments of the local fairs and considerable improvement has been made, not only in the prize lists, but in the judging of the live stock, until now there is not a fair of any pretensions in the province but utilizes the services of expert judges as far as they can be obtained. There is, however, considerable work still to be accomplished in

classes were introduced for the purpose of illustration. The attendance at these classes, running from 100 to 300, amply proves their popularity, and the increasing demand from all sections of the province for trained men to conduct stock judging indicates the need to judge the live stock at the local fairs testified to their far-reaching and beneficial effects.

The successful carrying out of this important work has been rendered possible by the aid rendered the associations through the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In 1902 Live Stock Commissioner Hodson appointed the writer, who was secretary of the three associations, the representative of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba. This arrangement, which was unanimously endorsed by the several associations, made it possible for the secretary to devote his whole time to the development of the pure-bred stock interests. Lecturers were also supplied through the Department, and in many ways the work of the associations advanced.

#### REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

Good work has been accomplished in connection with the development of trade in pure-bred stock in the Territories, where the demand has been

increasing very rapidly. Stock from all parts of the province has been collected and shipped under the auspices of the associations, and delivered to the nearest station of the purchasers residing in the widely scattered districts of the Western Territories.

To the individual breeder of the province, however, the greatest benefit has occurred through the reduction of local freight rates on pure-bred stock when shipped in less than car lots. These rates, which are exceedingly satisfactory, were granted two or three years ago, as a result of representations made by the Manitoba associations, by the Canadian Pacific Railway and are now in force on all roads from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, so that the breeders of the Territories and British Columbia as well as those of our own province who are not members of any of our associations participate directly in the benefits of the work of the associations. Much interest has been taken by the provincial associations in the proposed nationalizing of the Canadian records,

and the West is practically unanimous in favor of this great forward movement.

#### The Territorial Live Stock Associations

By C. W. PETERSON, Secretary

Up to the year 1898, when the undersigned was called upon to undertake the task of organizing a Department of Agriculture for the North-West Territories, and to assume the duties of Deputy head of the newly created department, no agricultural organization worthy of the name existed in the Territories with the exception of the Western Stock Growers' Association, which had then been in existence for some years and had done good work for the large ranchers which composed this body. A number of agricultural societies had also been formed, but beyond holding annual fairs of more or less value, chiefly the latter, they were practically dormant. The Government quickly realized that the most advanced work which lies within the scope of a Depart-

ment of Agriculture is to help the farmer and rancher to help himself, and that the direct means of gaining this end are to *instruct and organize*. The revenues of the Territories would not permit of any lavish expenditure upon agricultural development work, but the more closely the matter was studied the more apparent became the insignificance of the benefit a government department can directly confer upon the people by the mere expenditure of money, as compared with the immense amount of benefit which the people can confer upon themselves by their own organized efforts, aided and directed by a central authority. Realizing the difficulties under which the producers of live stock in the Territories were laboring, the department took active steps to bring about their organization, and the Territorial Live Stock Associations are, as a result of the combined efforts of the department and Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, an accomplished fact today.

Continued on page 663.

## THE GOURLAY PIANO

HIGH  
PRICED



BUT WORTH  
ITS PRICE

**THE GOURLAY PIANO** is not created for what is commonly termed "the popular demand"—a demand for an instrument at a low price—a limitation which prevents the achievement of the ideal. The buyers whose demand the **GOURLAY** anticipates, are those who realize:

**FIRST**—The importance of a piano being built, not only on scientific principles, but thoroughly well constructed of the best materials and with the utmost skill and care.

**SECOND**—That approximate perfection is only attained through the highest degree of human achievement, and that this implies a relatively high cost.

**The price of the GOURLAY is based on merit alone.**

But it is not prohibitive, nor is it dear, when quality is considered.

If you are interested, write for our new illustrated catalogue.

If there is no agent in your district, you can buy direct from the factory. Our new payment plan is applicable everywhere. We ship subject to approval, paying the return freight if not satisfactory. Surely the purchase of a **GOURLAY** is a proposition easy enough for anyone. Write us anyway. We welcome correspondence.

## Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



## Our English Letter

### Harvest Prospects—Fruit Scarce—Another Chance for Canadian Apples—Butter Imports—A Declining Source.

London, Aug. 3, 1904.

The hot and dry weather of this year is in pleasant contrast with the excessive rain and low temperatures of 1903; June and July were cold and wet while this year there has been a long period of hot weather, which has, however, fortunately been relieved by very welcome rains. The much needed moisture will greatly benefit the root crop, which had suffered badly from the want of rain. Prospects regarding wheat are fairly good and cutting will be in full swing by the end of this week. The yield is not likely to be above the average, but the quality of the grain will probably give satisfaction to millers. Barley promises much better than it did a year ago, but it is too early to give any decided opinion as to the quality of the grain; oats are generally a good crop, in some cases an excellent crop; unfortunately, however, the prices of all cereals continue unremunerative. A splendid crop of hay has been secured in excellent condition, thanks to the long continuance of fine, dry weather, and the yield is distinctly above the average. Sheep and cattle are generally in good condition, but sheep are generally below the average in number and the crop of lambs was a very short one. At recent wool sales over the country prices showed a distinct improvement upon last year's figures; on the other hand the hot, dry weather brought about a decline—the value of sheep, which is 50 cents to one dollar lower than twelve months ago.

Fruit prospects are fair, when taken on the whole, although very patchy. Apples are in some parts of the country a total failure, while in more fortunate districts there is just about an average crop. It would seem that there will again be a great chance for Canadian apples, which were remarkably plentiful and good last year. Growers should see that the fruit is properly packed and graded for the English market. Stone fruit of all sorts is poor and pickings will be very light. Potatoes give promise of an excellent crop, the haulm everywhere looks green and flourishing and entirely free from disease. The drought has been very costly to growers who have gone in for the new sorts that were so assiduously puffed throughout last year. During the recent heat one grower in Lincolnshire, and this is a positive fact, went to the trouble and expense of carting water from the

nearest river and putting a bucketful to each root of his Northern Stars. Such an operation is necessarily a very costly one, and either he will be a heavy loser or else prices for "fancy" potatoes will soar to heights yet undreamt of.

Business prospects are generally very depressing in this country and money is tight, trade is naturally greatly restricted in consequence and most firms are running at a minimum of expense during the summer weather. The heat which has been experienced all over Europe has greatly curtailed the milk yield, and consequently the output of butter has decreased, thus rendering prices firmer. The market is well supplied, however, and dealers only just buy sufficient for their requirements.

Some very striking particulars are given in the latest volume of agricultural returns issued by the Government relating to the enormous quantities of butter and cheese imported into the United Kingdom during a twelvemonth. Last year over 200,000 tons of butter reached these shores. It may be noted that as much as 55 tons were credited to Iceland or Greenland, while the South American state of Uruguay appeared in the list of butter exporting countries with 28 tons. The imports of margarine, which after a noticeable decline, had shown some recrudescence in the past few years fell off very markedly and our total receipts (44,000 tons) was the smallest quantity received since this commodity was separately distinguished in the returns. This is a very satisfactory feature and shows that our people infinitely prefer wholesome butter to the sophisticated products of animal fat that emanate from continental factories. Cheese imports slightly increased, although the expansion was hardly worth notifying; the quantity of milk, too, whether fresh or condensed, was practically identical with that recorded during the previous year. Some particulars have lately come to hand concerning Swedish butter. The export from this country last year amounted to 20,013 tons, of a value of ten and a quarter million dollars, a figure which shows a decrease of nearly 30,000 dollars when compared with the previous year. The quality was inferior, especially during the autumn months, a fact chiefly ascribed to the foodstuffs being of an inferior character, owing to unfavorable weather. Prices have during recent years been on a steady decline, the cause of which is difficult

to account for, but is probably to be found in the fact that the competition of the most modern factories in Denmark, Canada, etc., is too keen. The consumption of margarine is steadily gaining ground in that country, both among the working as well as the more well-to-do classes, which again has a limiting effect upon the output. A better tone has been noticeable in both the bacon and cheese markets, and prices have become more regular, thus encouraging buyers to go into the market more freely. Prospects are thus much brighter and the outlook satisfactory. H. M. S.

#### Growing Fall Wheat

Wheat prices are looking up, and from present indications it would seem as if values would maintain a higher level for some time to come. Though it is early to estimate with any degree of accuracy, the reports of authorities on the question of yield indicate that the world's wheat supply for 1904 will be considerably lower than that for 1903. If this proves correct, the upward turn in prices will be maintained if not increased.

These higher values will tend to increase the acreage of fall wheat sown this autumn, though the lateness of the harvest may prevent many from getting the ground in proper shape for it. The wheat grower should not be discouraged by last winter's experience. It may be years before this country will witness a winter that proved so disastrous to the wheat crop as the last one.

No matter what the prospects are as to prices, etc., it never pays to sow fall wheat, and for that matter any other kind of crop, unless the ground is well prepared for it. Better leave the wheat seed in the granary rather than put it into a field that has not been properly prepared for it. One reason why there are so many poor crops in the country is because of the bad condition of the field when the seed was put in. Not only must a soil be rich in plant food, but it must have a fine seed bed if the plants are to give the very best return.

Pea ground used to be the favorite for fall wheat. This and the old time summer fallow were the first choice, and when properly handled invariably gave profitable crops. Of late years peas have not been extensively grown and oats and barley have largely taken their place. In preparing out stubble for fall wheat, early plowing is advisable. This means plowing as soon as the crop is off. Early plowing affords an opportunity to the furrow slice to become thoroughly settled, a condition that seems necessary to insure the success of a winter wheat crop. By harrowing frequently until seed time the soil is brought into a firm condition. A little rainfall from time to time makes things so much the better as the surface cultivation will effect much weed destruction.



A Corner in Pork.

Photo by Sallows.

A Corner in Sheep.

Photo by Sallows.

### Prince Edward Island

The weather is becoming cooler. Very little rain during the latter part of July up to the 13th of August. On the 13th, however, the rain came in copious showers, and continued for several days, giving the crops a refreshed appearance, and laying the dust. But it came too late to be of much benefit to the early grain, which was almost ripe. The grain is well filled, but the straw is short. Some of our farmers commenced harvest on the 12th of August, but the wet weather has hindered them. In some sections of the country it is said that the farmers find it difficult to use their binders satisfactorily on account of the shortness of the straw.

The market was well attended on August 16th. Offerings large, and sales brisk.

#### CHARLOTTETOWN MARKET

Beef qr. per lb. 6 to 9c.; mutton, per carcass, 6 to 8c.; lamb 8 to 10c. per lb.; butter, fresh, 20 to 22c. per lb., tub 17 to 18c.; eggs 15 to 16c. per doz.; flour, per cwt., \$2.50; oatmeal 2½ to 3c.; oats 40c. per bu.; potatoes, new, 60 to 65c. per bu.; hay, new, per cwt., 50 to 55c.; straw, per cwt., 35c.; chickens 55 to 65c. per pair; ducks 90c. per pair; rhubarb, per lb., 4c.; cucumbers, each, 1 to 4c.; cauliflower, each, 5 to 6c.; cabbage, each, 2 to 5c.; blueberries 5 to 6c. per qt.; gooseberries 6 to 8c. per qt.; black currants 10 to 12c. per qt.; apples 6c. per doz.; peas 10c. per qt.; butter beans 5c. per qt.; codfish, fresh, 10 to 12c. each; mackerel, fresh, 20c. each; corned 8c. each.

#### SUMMERSIDE MARKETS.

Beef carcass per lb. 5½c.; butter 16 to 17c.; buckwheat 40c.; eggs, per doz., 12c.; hay, loose, \$8 to \$9, pressed, \$10 to \$11; roller mills flour, per cwt., \$1.80 to \$1.90; oatmeal, per cwt., \$2.25; pork 5½ to 6c.; oats 35c. per bu.

A consolidated rural school was opened at Tryon on August 15th. There was a large attendance.

The entries for the Charlottetown Exhibition far exceed those received at the same date last year.

We are informed that the following gentlemen participate either in speaking on agricultural topics or as judges, at the Charlottetown Exhibition: F. W. Hodson, Dr. J. Fletcher, A. T. Ketchen, on beef, cattle, sheep and swine; G. H. Droom, fruits; J. M. Gardhouse, heavy horses, beef, cattle and sheep; R. Hunter, Lachine Rapids, dairy cattle.

The mysterious cattle disease is still claiming victims in the eastern section of the Island. Suspicion is entertained of the weed, rag wort.

There was a fair attendance at the regular fortnightly meetings of the Cheese Board. The following cheese was boarded: Red Point 60, Lakeville 100, St. Peter's 95, Orwell 150, East River 84, Stanley Bridge 220, Red House 82, New Glasgow 200, New Perth 110, Hazlebrook 181, Union 170, Cornwall 100, Kensington 725, Dundas 115, Gowan Brae 75, Winsloe 100, Kinkora 120. Among the buyers present were R. E. Spillet, A. J. Biffin, E. T. Higgs and H. Aitken. The first bid was that of R. E. Spillet of 7½. He secured Lakeville, Orwell, St. Peter's, Red House, New Perth, Hazlebrook 100, Union 100, Gowan Brae, East River, Red Point. No other sales.—A. R.

"Well, boys," said the schoolmaster, as he prepared to take his seat one mild March morning, "I suppose you are all prepared for an early spring?"

"Yes, sir," said the small boy who was invariably blamed for everything, "but I want to tell you I didn't put it on your chair."

Then the schoolmaster discovered the bent pin and the spring was postponed.

## FREEDOM

From restrictions and liberality as to benefits and provisions are leading characteristics of the New Accumulation Policy of the Confederation Life Association.

It is a plain straightforward contract that it will pay you to secure.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION  
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Small  
Savings

Large  
Security

### The Depositor of Small

sums has the advantage of the unexcelled security afforded by this institution with more than

**Twenty-three Million Dollars**

of carefully invested funds. We receive sums of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest thereon.

At 3 1-2 per cent.

DEPOSIT BY MAIL. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

CANADA PERMANENT

Mortgage Corporation. Toronto Street, Toronto

## Agricultural College

### BOYS

- (1) Two Years' Course for the Associate Diplomas—Sept. 13th, 1904.
- (2) Three Years' Course for Associate Diplomas and Specialist Certificate in Agriculture or Horticulture—Sept. 13th, 1904.
- (3) Four Years' Course for B.S.A. Degree—Sept. 13th, 1904.
- (4) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 1st, 1904.
- (5) Twelve Weeks' Dairy Course—Jan. 21st, 1905.
- (6) Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Seed, Judging—Jan. 10th, 1905.
- (7) Four Weeks' Course in Poultry Raising—Jan. 10th, 1905.

### GIRLS

- (1) Three Months' Housekeepers' Course, commencing September, January and April.
- (2) Two Years' Course in the Theory and Practice of Housekeeping, including Cooking, Laundry Work and Sewing.
- (3) Technical Options, including Dairying, Poultry, Dressmaking, Cooking, Laundry Work, etc.

Send for Circulars.

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S.,  
PRESIDENT.



## Dairy Instruction in Ontario

By G. A. PUTNAM, Superintendent

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is vigorously pursuing the systematic method of instructing cheese factories and creameries throughout the province which was of so much benefit to all concerned last year. The large amount of money spent during the past winter and spring on improvements and additions to creameries, the greater interest taken by the makers, and the honest effort on the part of the majority of producers to take proper care in the production and handling of milk, are in most cases the direct result of the effort of the instructors during the past two years. The farmer is beginning to realize the benefit to himself of this effort, and the old-time idea that the instructor was simply doing detective work—searching for those who were diluting or skimming their milk—with the object of prosecution, is fast disappearing, as the main object of the work is becoming better known. It is true that the instructor will see that those who tamper with their milk are properly dealt with, but his chief work is that of education both among the makers and producers.

At the present time there are 765 factories receiving instruction, while practically all the creameries throughout the province are being visited by the instructors assigned to this work. Many of the factories which have not taken advantage of the instruction up to the present time are making application for the same. There are two chief instructors and 35 special instructors, each of the latter having the factories (from 20 to 25) in a certain district assigned

to him. The work is so arranged that each maker will receive one visit a month. The instructor arranges to be at the factory in time to inspect the milk as it arrives in the morning, and any lots which are likely to cause trouble in the process of manufacture are sampled and butter fat and fermentation tests are made. The greater portion of the day is spent with the maker, and every step in the process of manufacture is closely watched, with the object of suggesting improvements in methods. Cheese in stock are examined, both desirable and undesirable qualities are pointed out, and methods of overcoming the latter are suggested. If some of the lots of milk tested are found to produce any undesirable flavors, etc., then the instructor visits as many of the farmers as possible from which lots were received, with the object of locating the cause of the trouble. In practically every case of inferior samples, the cause of the trouble is traced to uncleanness and carelessness in one form or another. When a personal visit cannot be made the instructor addresses a card to the persons concerned, on the back of which is printed the following:

### HINTS FOR PATRONS.

**Food.**—Supply an abundance of wholesome food. Do not feed rape, turnip tops, or apples. Do not allow cows to have access to ragweed, leeks, or other weeds which will taint the milk.

**Water Supply.**—Furnish pure water in clean troughs. Do not allow cows to drink from a stagnant pond or have access to soakage from barnyard.

**Health of Cows.**—Salt should always be accessible. Stables should be well ventilated, lighted, and drained; should have tight floors and walls, and be plainly constructed. White-wash the stables once or twice a year. Do not compel cows to go faster than a comfortable walk.

**Utensils.**—Do not use wooden pails. Discard all rusty pails, cans, or stirring utensils. They should be emptied as soon as it arrives at the farm. Milk cans and pails should be washed with a brush and luke-warm water, in which a little sal soda has been dissolved, then scalded and placed on their sides in the sun. Scour with salt occasionally.

Do not use a cloth to either wash or wipe utensils.

**Milkers.**—Always wipe cows' udders, flanks, and teats before milking. Milk with clean and dry hands. Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly, and thoroughly.

A person suffering from any disease, or who has been exposed to a contagious disease, should remain away from cows and milk.

**Care of Milk.**—Milk should always be strained and cooled by dipping, stirring and surrounding by cold water immediately after milking. It should always be aired where the air is pure—at least 50 feet (or more if possible) from any swill barrel, hog pen, hog yard, feed trough, barn yard, milking yard, or dusty road.

Two or three thicknesses of cheese cloths make a good strainer. Cloth strainers should always be thoroughly washed, then boiled and hung in a pure atmosphere to dry.

Never dump warm milk into a can and leave it overnight without straining, aerating, and cooling.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Over-ripe milk is caused by leaving or keeping it at too high a temperature.

In warm weather the milk should be cooled by setting the pails or cans in cold water while it is being aerated. Cool to 65 degrees inside of half an hour.

Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk should be cooled to 60 degrees, or less, set in a cool cellar, covered with a clean robe or blanket, and not disturbed until Monday morning.

Whenever the lid is left off a can for any length of time, a cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

Successful dairying can be summed up in two statements—"Be Clean," "Keep Cool."

Ontario Department of Agriculture,

Aug., 1904.

The chief instructors report that the most serious difficulties have been traced to lack of care on the part of the producer, while the greatest improvement has taken place in the factories where the farmers followed the directions given by the instructors.

The makers in many factories call meetings of patrons on the dates of the instructor's visits. One hundred and twenty of such meetings, with an average attendance of 45, have already been held this season, and many more are being arranged for. The cheese-makers report a very great improvement in the condition of the milk immediately after the meetings have been held.

The low prices which prevail are not an incentive to the farmer to incur any extra expense either for equipment or labor, still it is a shortsighted policy to follow any branch of agriculture in a half-hearted way. Let those who decide to continue in the business put forth all the greater effort and produce a first class article, and those who are careless and indifferent get out of the business as soon as possible.

## Profits From Seed Selection

On the street car line, half way between St. Paul and Minneapolis, is located the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The farm is well situated on a high elevation overlooking both cities. The buildings are large and well equipped and grouped more for convenience than for ornament. This is the impression the visitor has on approaching the farm. But this feeling wears away when one comes in touch with the college staff and the work being done. The visitor is then given to understand that the experiment station exists not for the pleasure of the farmers of the state, but for their assistance and profit.

While the station is strong in live stock husbandry, a department brought to its present state of efficiency by Prof. Shaw, who until the past year or two had charge of that branch, one of its important features is work in seed selection. This branch was begun five years ago, and though only two or three varieties of grain improved by selection, have been given to the public, these are of such importance to the farmers of the state, that the increased production from any one of them in any one year, if applied to the total area under crop, would more than pay for the cost of the Experiment Station to the state since its inception. Take corn for example. One improved selected variety, known as Minnesota No. 13, has been given to the public and the seed distributed among the corn growers of the state. During nine years this variety has been tested at the station with another variety known as Minn. No. 24. The average yield for the first four years was 48.6 bushels per acre for Minn. No. 13, as against 33 bushels for Minn. No. 24, a difference of 15.6 bushels per acre. Minn. No. 13 was then subjected to a rigid selection for better yielding qualities, while Minn. No. 23 was carried along without selection, which resulted in a decreased yield. For the five years immediately following after selection began, the average yield was 64.9 bushels per acre for No. 13 and 49.9 bushels for No. 24, showing an increased production from the selected seed of 15.3 bushels per acre. This increased yield applied to the corn area of the state would mean many millions of dollars in the pockets of the farmer.

The results from wheat selection are equally as striking. Two improved varieties, the mother plants of which were grown in 1895, have been distributed. These are known as Minn. No. 163 and Minn. No. 169. The former was tested at the station for 8 years with Haynes' Blue Stem, a staple wheat grown much in that state. The difference for this period shows an average of 5.2 bushels per acre in favor of Minn. No. 163 or 23 per cent. in favor of the selected wheat. Minn. No. 169, as compared with common wheat by 38 farmers throughout the state in 1899, showed an average gain in yield of from 5 to 14.60 per cent. Minn. No. 169 was distributed to farmers in 1902, ten years after it was started from a single seed of blue stem wheat. This variety, as compared at the station with its parent variety through 8 trials, showed an average increase of 4.3 bushels, or 18 per cent. As compared with common wheat, an average of trials by 89 farmers throughout the state in 1902, the yield increased 3.3 bushels, or a gain of 18 per cent.

These figures require no comment. They furnish conclusive proof of the value of the systematic selection of seed over a period of years, as is being practiced at the Minnesota station, and as was begun in Canada through the

Macdonald seed grain competition, and to be continued, we hope, by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

The writer had the privilege of looking into the system of seed selection followed at the Minnesota station, when on a visit to that institution on July 29th last. He was taken in charge by Mr. Coates J. Bull, who has special oversight of the work connected with the selection of corn, and who kindly explained the working of the system. Space will not permit of full details being given here. Suffice it to say that the work is most thoroughly carried out. Nothing is left undone that would in any way prevent the most accurate results from being obtained. At some future time we will give the system of selection followed in detail for the benefit of our readers who are engaged in similar work in Canada.

As we have already stated, seed selection is a feature of the station's work. As many as twenty-five experiments are required at some seasons to look after it, so thoroughly and so carefully is it done, not only with corn, but with wheat, oats, flax and other crops. There are some who believe that more will be effected by selection than by cross-fertilization. The work at Minnesota does not bear this out. Side by side were shown us two plots, one sown with seed from two kinds of wheat that had been cross-fertilized and one sown with seed from the originally selected varieties. The contrast was most marked. That grown from the cross-fertilized seed promised to yield at least a half more than that grown from the originals.

Prof. W. M. Hayes is in charge of the agricultural department. He is an enthusiast on seed selection and has done some valuable work in this connection. He is also secretary of the newly organized, American Plant and Animal Breeders' Association, in which many Canadians should be interested. Prof. Hays is desirous of securing as many Canadian breeders of live stock as possible as members of this Association. The Association promises to be of very great value, not only to animal but to plant breeders as well.

J. W. W.

### Impregnation of Beet Seed

The chemical preparation of beet seed before sowing continues to gain in public favor, satisfactory results having been obtained by impregnating the seed with copper sulphate solution and then neutralizing the acid with lime. In Germany a method that has led to a reasonable success, the operation being conducted in an acidulated oily atmosphere, is where the outer covering of the seed is removed at the same time as the germs of which the malady consists, the action hastening germination by at least six days, as compared with seeds that have not been submitted to the treatment, and the chances of the beet going to seed the first year are very much lessened. Without doubt any young beet that meets with difficulties during its development will tend to become annual; this means roots worthless for sugar extraction. Furthermore, where the stalks of these are plowed under they are frequently the centre of nematode infection. All facts considered, the preliminary seed preparation before sowing leads to excellent results and should be generally practiced.—Sugar Beet Gazette.

In Lapland friends salute by pressing their noses together.

## Want a Start?

Then shape things to spend a term in our school. The

## Central Business College of Toronto

We gave over Twelve Hundred young men and women an uplift during the past year and are well prepared to help as many more this year. Let us send you some particular. Write

W. H. SHAW, Principal

FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 1st.

## FOR RENT OR SALE

### CLOVELLY FARM

200 ACRES MORE OR LESS  
Two miles west of Burford, ten miles west of Brantford. Main Gravel Road Boil, Clay and Brandy Loans.

#### BUILDINGS

Latest improved hog stable, stabling for 40 head and poultry. Large new (timbered shed Windmill) barn. In all 190 feet by 31 of bank barn. Large never-failing creek at north end of farm. Large frame house with hard and soft water. Glass and tinner factory at Burford, cheese factory at Cathcart, 2 miles from farm. Large orchard, 25 years growth. Seventy acres wooded down and 20 acres of pasture land facing creek.

This farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is considered the best combined stock and grain farm in the County of Brant. Incoming tenant can come on and do fall plowing, fall possession 1st March, 1905. Owner will only sell to substantial parties. Here is a great opportunity for the right party to go into stock raising and milk farming with every chance of success. Apply to

SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, Toronto

Or S. G. READ & SON, Brantford

## THE WESTERN FAIR

LONDON

Sept. 9th to 17th, 1904

37th Annual Exhibition

Its continued growth and importance demands greater accommodation. A new Brick and Cement Dairy Building costing \$10,000 has been added, giving a floor space of 8,500 feet, with complete demonstrating department and refrigerating system.

More room provided for Agricultural and Horticultural Products. Live Stock Buildings the best on the Continent. Ample accommodation for all. Entertainment features the best. Stabling and space allotted as entries are received.

Special Railway Service.

Entries Close Sept. 8th.

Prize Lists Now Ready.

LT.-COL. W. M. GARTBORTH, President.

J. A. NELLES, Secretary.

## Work of Agricultural Societies

By H. B. COWAN, Supt. of Fairs

A recent investigation of the work being carried on by the Agricultural Societies in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has revealed a number of points which may be of value to us here in Ontario.

Ontario, in many counties, is overburdened with too many agricultural societies, which are the habit of holding annual exhibitions. These societies are so close together it is impossible for many of them to hold a really satisfactory and successful fair. The result is we have many small rather poor exhibitions, which are accomplishing but very little good, where, were there fewer exhibitions each would be stronger and a more general good would be accomplished. In the three Provinces already mentioned the danger of holding too many exhibitions is fully realized, with the result that the majority of the agricultural societies are carrying on other lines of work, in addition to holding occasional fairs.

In Quebec, where there are some four hundred Farmers' Clubs, all of which, up to a comparatively recent date, had the right to hold annual fairs, the Council of Agriculture recently deprived them of this privilege, and restricted the holding of exhibitions to county societies only. These county societies are required to devote one-half of their annual grant every second year to the holding of good farms competitions. Competitions of this nature have been held for many years past, and are said to be accomplishing great good. A number of the societies and Farmers' Clubs in Quebec own and circulate pure bred stock. A few societies own pure bred stallions, some ten of them possessing two stallions each.

In Nova Scotia, where there are one hundred and seventy-two agricultural societies, only five societies held exhibitions last year. The other societies in the province own and circulate pure bred stock. In some cases this stock is owned by the society and boarded at the homes of members, at fixed rates, while in others the society auctions the animals off with the provision that they must be kept in the neighborhood for a certain period, and that the members of the society shall be allowed to use these animals at greatly reduced rates.

Much the same work is being done in New Brunswick. While none of these Provinces are as far advanced in the breeding of live stock as Ontario, the improvement in their stock during the past five or six years has been very noticeable. The credit for this improvement is very generally given to the work of the societies.

In Nova Scotia many societies are agitating for the enactment of a law by the Provincial Government which will put a tax on all scrub bulls. The live stock breeders in these provinces are strong supporters of the societies; claiming that it is possible for them (the breeders) to introduce pure bred stock by means of the societies in sections where individual farmers would never make the purchases. One breeder informs me that he has purchased seventeen pure bred bulls quite recently from Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, and sold them to societies.

The Provincial Deputy Ministers of Agriculture in all three Provinces are unanimous in the belief that their societies are accomplishing much more good by owning and circulating pure bred



He's a grand Tyke 'ae tend the Yowes.

stock than they could were they to hold annual exhibitions.

In none of the three Provinces is there any distinction between township and district societies. All the societies in each Province receive their annual grants on the same basis, and this system seems to be meeting with general approval.

If a change is to be made in our pre-

sent Agricultural and Arts Act, and there seems to be a general impression that improvement can be made in it, some valuable lessons can be gained from our sister Provinces in the East.

### Humus in the Soil

Humus in the soil is important for five reasons, the first of which is that humus is a storehouse for plant food. It supplies nitrogen, the most expensive of the elements of plant food, and of vital importance to vegetation. Nitrogen as it exists in humus is insoluble and therefore locked up safely and is liberated slowly as the humus decays. This is the only element of plant food which it supplies directly, but on account of the absorptive action of carbon it stores up other elements of fertility. Carbon absorbs and retains the soluble parts of barnyard and other manures, and also the gases arising from the rotting of manure. It also absorbs measurable quantities of the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, chief of which is ammonia. These fertilizing matters are retained at a point where they can be taken up by the roots of plants.

In the second place, farmers do not appreciate the importance of humus as an ameliorator of soil. When humus is absent sandy soils become too loose, leachy and hot, and clay soils bake and become lumpy. Our black prairie soils, or any soil, is improved in texture qualities by a good supply of humus. It will break down more readily into that mellow, friable texture so much sought after, and will retain it longer during wet weather. One of the greatest helps in preventing washing of soils is to increase the humus, thereby letting the water down through the soil instead of rushing it over the surface.

Closely connected with this is the fact that humus increases the water-holding capacity of soils. In fact, in ordinary soils, humus is the constituent which most powerfully influences this very important factor. It acts in a double way. First, by increasing the volume of the interspaces through its great porosity; and, second, by its absorption of water due to the colloidal nature of some of its constituents. "Colloid" matters are jelly-like in action and nature. The presence of humus in sandy soils especially is very beneficial and every effort should be made in handling them to retain it for it decays very rapidly if carelessly handled. It is true that the average season does not furnish water enough for any of our soils to make a maximum crop, and so the conservation of water in the soil is a constant problem, and the importance of humus to help is easily seen.

Three pure-bred Ayrshires, owned by the Township of Drummond Agricultural Society, Renfrew Co., Ont. This Society also keeps for the use of its members, one pure-bred Shorthorn bull and has owned stock for nearly thirty-five years. Mr. F. M. Campbell, Secretary, is standing with his coat off. Supt. Cowan is trying to mount the bull so that he will look his very best.



**PEASE** Remember **FURNACES** Make the  
the Name, Home Song

BURN WOOD AND COAL

In the city, where folks want a furnace that will give plenty of heat from a little coal, burn nicely without looking after, and be safe to leave alone, the Pease is the popular house-heating apparatus.

**PEASE**  
**ECONOMY FURNACES**  
Warm Air Hot Water

If you think a furnace would improve your home, give us a description of the building and we will make out an estimate free of charge.  
We guarantee the service and heating qualities of every Pease furnace that properly set up.

*We will be pleased to send you our booklet, "Winter Comforts." Write for it.*

**The Pease Foundry Company, Limited, Toronto**

In the fourth place, humus produces certain chemical changes that are not well understood, but the humic acids which are among the products of humus seem to have the power of bringing into solution plant food which is not soluble in pure water, and in this way liberate fertility for the plant. Scientists have worked for years on this problem, and much could be written about it, but we have only room for this. It would appear from these investigations that ammonia water may dissolve phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron and silica from the soil, only as they are held in soluble combinations by the organic matters, and it is urged that the fertility of the soil is intimately connected with the amount of mineral matters that are so combined with the humic acids.

In the last place, the biological or life changes occurring in the soil are the most interesting and maybe the most important of them all. The soil is not to be considered as mere inert mineral matter, but as a busy laboratory, teeming with life and constantly producing a great variety of pro-

ducts. All decay of vegetable matter is carried on only by means of bacteria. The transition of nitrogen from the combinations in which it is found in the protein matter of plants over to the available nitrates, is the work of living organisms. Nitrification, as this process is called, is nature's way of providing food for new vegetable life from the rubbish of preceding life. These nitrates thus produced are the only form in which nitrogen can be used by plants. The amount of humus has a direct connection with the amount of bacteria in the soil.—Wallace's Farmer.

#### Some Reasons for Silo Building

The silo has the feed always ready—only the enjoyable part is left for winter, the feeder delights watching his cows eat.

The silo solves the troublesome corn winter, the feeder delights watching. When spring comes, or before, the farmer is ready to go right to plowing, without loss of time.

It kills weed seeds in the manure, thus benefiting the ground and saving labor the following year.

It saves the corn stalks for manure, furnishing humus and aiding tith, leaving the stalks in the very best shape for scattering, as all either eaten or wasted, goes to the manure pile.

It clears the ground early and entirely for a fall crop. The fall crop must be omitted or planted with difficulty, if corn is left standing, and if cut and shocked, the stalks are in the way.

It furnishes a succulent feed for winter—excellent for milk cows, fine for fattening cattle, good for hogs and other stock at part ration to freshen up the memory of summer.

It makes a palatable feed for winter, and palatability is an element that is all too much forgotten in calculating balanced rations. A cow will do better on a very palatable ration though a little out of balance than on a perfectly balanced though unpalatable ration, which she only eats because she has nothing else.

The silage system saves storage room. It is the closest way of packing the corn crop securely. To house stover is out of the question, and the loss from keeping it in the field and weather is very great.



*This is a 20th Century Family*

**Knitting Machine**

Complete with Ribber and Attachments and beautiful Banner Stand. You can clothe your family from head to foot. **It is a money-maker.**  
Write for Catalogue No. 3M. Address—

**CREELMAN BROS.**  
GEORGETOWN, Ont., Can.

Mention THE FARMING WORLD Box 519

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



## Farm Forestry and Tree Planting

By C. W. NASH

The reproduction and maintenance of a proper proportion of forest cover on the denuded areas of the older sections of Ontario presents a problem of the utmost importance to all classes of the community.

The rapid exhaustion of the more easily accessible pine and spruce forests of the north, by the lumbermen, who exploit them, with the sole object of realizing an immediate profit out of the transaction and without the slightest regard for the future, threatens to deprive the country of one of its most important sources of revenue, the loss of which would undoubtedly compel the Government to resort to direct taxation in order to obtain the means to carry on its business. This branch of the forestry question, however, is one which can and should be left to the control of our legislators, who should be held strictly to account, for all cases of improvident or wasteful management of this great source of provincial wealth; but the other and more immediately urgent side of the question, namely, that which involves the maintenance of the woodlands now existing in the settled parts of the province and the planting with trees such portions of our farm lands as are not well adapted for agri-

quires a little ingenuity to establish growth upon high, rocky ridges which have been cleared and exposed to sun, wind and rain for a long time; these then soiled ridges should never have been cleared at all, though the mature timber might have been cut from time to time as required, and if proper precautions had been taken to protect the undergrowth and young saplings, so as to provide for natural re-production, such ridges would now be among the most useful parts of the farm.

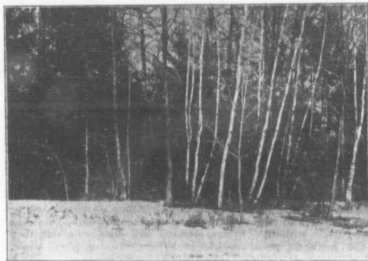
The investigations of modern naturalists have proven most conclusively what the philosophers of old time always suspected, viz., that all forms of life and all conditions in nature are dependent one upon another, and that no change can take place in one condition without corresponding changes in others. In no case is this more clearly exemplified than in the relationship which exists between the forest cover, the water supply and the climatic conditions of a country. In Europe, in Asia, and in some parts of North America, practical experience has shown that where excessive deforestation has taken place, it has invariably followed that the natural water supply was injuriously affected and that other climatic changes took

would give about the proper proportion of forest cover to clearing and would produce direct and indirect benefits to the country, greater than any reform in agriculture which has ever been introduced to the farming community.

When speaking upon this subject to farmers, the only objection I have ever heard urged against tree planting, or the adoption of such methods of cutting in their wood lots, as would ensure natural reproduction, is that the returns would be so slow they would never in their lives reap any benefit from their work and outlay. A man who argues in that way, to be consistent, should never do anything to increase the value of his property, should never add one dollar to his bank account, nor should he endeavor under any circumstances to accumulate wealth for the benefits of those who succeed him. But apart from that the argument is fallacious, for although the direct benefits to be derived from tree planting may not be immediately convertible into cash, yet the indirect benefits of tree covers, as soil binders, wind breaks and in the conservation of moisture and the protection of springs and streams, will be very quickly realized and appreciated.

### THE FARM WOOD LOT.

I have already stated that it is of the greatest importance that the wood lots now in existence should be maintained. In order that the farmers who own them should be induced to preserve



No. 1.—Natural Reproduction. Hemlock coming in under the shade of young birch. Showing the vigorous natural reproduction of forest under suitable conditions.



No. 2.—Yellow Birch and White Pine. The pine is coming in from natural seeding under the birch. The birch can be gradually thinned to make room for the pine.

cultural purposes, is a matter almost entirely within the province of the farmers, who, as a rule, have over-cleared their lands, much to their own detriment and to the injury of the country generally.

It is not to be supposed, nor is it suggested, that good arable land, which has been laboriously cleared and fitted for the production of cereal crops, should be allowed to lapse into a state of nature, or be planted with trees for the purpose of producing a wood lot, but it is urged that the rough and unprofitable tracts of land to be found in even the best sections of country should be utilized in this way so as to be of direct benefit in furnishing fuel, fencing and such lumber as is ordinarily required for farm purposes and incidentally in conserving moisture, shading the shrubs, forming windbreaks, binding the soil and affording protection against lightning. It is to the methods of re-planting these waste lands that special attention will be paid in future in this department of **THE FARMING WORLD.**

### SOILS FOR TREE GROWTH.

It fortunately happens that the soils and situations, the least adapted to profitable agriculture, are still capable of supporting tree growth, which will yield useful wood, though it sometimes re-

place which were prejudicial to successful agriculture.

### 25 PER CENT. UNDER TIMBER.

It has been found in practice that in order to obtain the best agricultural conditions in North America, from twenty to twenty-five per cent of the land should be under timber; in flat or low lying districts the minimum quantity would be sufficient, but in very high or rolling lands, if of wide extent, a larger proportion is necessary. According to recent statistics the land of southern Ontario is divided as follows: about eighty per cent. is cleared and under cultivation, about nine per cent. is woodland and the remaining eleven per cent. is waste and unproductive. Owing to the great demand for easily accessible timber and the onerous conditions under which it is held, the small proportion of woodland is rapidly being cleared and no provision is being made for its reproduction. It is absolutely essential for the maintenance of proper agricultural conditions that the woodlands now existing should be preserved and that the so-called waste lands now lying idle and unproductive should be re-planted.

The permanent maintenance of the existing woodlands and the planting of all waste and unprofitable land to trees,

them permanently it is necessary that practical and paying ways of handling them should be devised, for unless they can be made to yield a fair rate of interest upon the capital invested the probabilities are that they will soon disappear. That this can be done and is being done is proven by the experience of many farmers in our own province and in the States adjoining us. It is merely a matter of education and the adoption of improved methods. The difference in results between the old haphazard way of chopping out a wood lot and the modern scientific way of dealing with it is enormous; while on the other hand the cost and labor of doing the same work, so that the productive value of the lot will be improved is not increased.

Instruction of the farmers as to the most profitable methods of managing their wood lots is a matter that may well be taken up by the Government through the Farmers' Institutes, or other channels specially arranged for that purpose, while at the same time more direct encouragement should be given to those who are conserving their wood lots by exempting the land from taxation, so long as it is under timber and is only cut for the use of the owner for farm purposes. A system of exemption from taxation of wood lots, has been adopted





No. 3.—American Larch. A thick plantation about 17 years old. Now ready for thinning. Will furnish fence posts, grape stakes, etc. In a few years the larger trees would make telephone poles.



No. 4.—American Larch. Trees planted about 25 years ago. Some thinning would now be in order. The trees to be taken out will make good fence posts.

in some of the older American States for several years and has worked successfully.

#### TREE PLANTING.

The soil is the farmer's capital, but though it is not to be expected that every part of it will make an equal return upon the money invested in it, yet there should be no part of it which is not directly or indirectly contributing something to the profit derived from the whole, and it may so happen that the indirect contribution of a piece of well-managed rough land will so increase the product of the good arable land as to render one as valuable as the other.

The most profitable use to which the soil can be put is, of course, the production of the best and most finished materials for human use, but as has been pointed out all the land cannot be so utilized, even if it was fit for it, for in order to obtain the best agricultural conditions a large proportion of the land must be kept under forest. The amount of so-called waste land in the settled parts of the province would, if planted with trees, provide almost the ideal climatic conditions for an agricultural country.

In waste land planting on Ontario's farms, the use to be made of the wood crop may or may not be an important consideration. The incidental value of

the plantation as a conservator of water, or as a wind-break, being of equal or greater importance than the resulting crop. In many cases the two objects can be combined; trees which will have an ultimate value as timber being used to form plantations which will have an almost immediate effect in binding the soil, so as to protect it from erosion; shading the springs and streams, so as to ensure a constant supply of water; and breaking the force of the wind sufficiently to protect orchards and field crops. These important results can be obtained in a comparatively short time by the judicious planting of quick growing varieties adapted to the purpose, together with such others as may be intended to occupy the land permanently and eventually afford a supply of valuable timber.

Illustrations Nos. 3 and 4 show well the development at 17 and 25 years of Larch (Tamarack) trees produced in an artificial plantation, and Nos. 1 and 2 show the process of reproduction under natural conditions.

It is intended in the ensuing numbers of THE FARMING WORLD to give detailed practical directions as to the management of a wood lot so that it will make the best possible return and at the same time reproduce itself without assistance and also the methods re-

quired to be adopted in planting waste places to serve the various purposes for which trees are essential.

#### Provincial Winter Fair

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will be held at Guelph on December 5-9, 1904. The only change in the rules and regulations is in connection with the dairy test. The test this year will begin on the Saturday before the show and end on Monday. This will give visitors access to the dairy department during the whole of the show, and the complete results can be posted on Wednesday. Individual results will be posted in front of each cow. The offering for regular and special prizes will total \$8,323.25. This should give ample inducement to exhibitors to fit their stock for the show.

#### Farmers' Institute Convention

In all probability there will be a large attendance at the Farmers' Institute Convention to be held in Toronto on Sept. 6th and 7th. The Hon. Mr. Dryden will occupy the chair. Addresses will be given by President Creelman, Supt. Putnam, T. G. Raynor, Wm. Pratt and others. The main object of the Convention will be to obtain from representatives their views as to new methods and changes which they consider in the best interests of the work.

## STOCK RAISERS and DAIRY IMPLEMENTS

We Manufacture



Three different styles to suit Purchaser.

Pulpers  
Churns  
Barrows  
Scufflers  
Weeders  
Disc Harrows

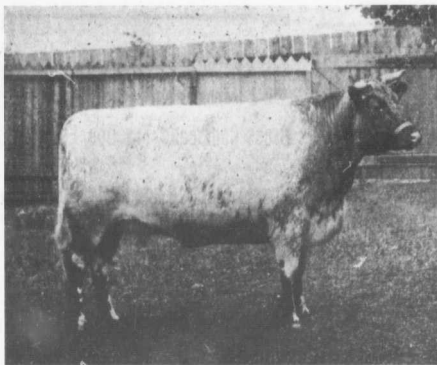


STEEL FRAME CHURN

Made in seven sizes, with Patented Foot and Lever Drive, Patented Steel Roller Bearings, Improved Rotted Bearings—the best in capacity, workmanlike finish.

If your Dealer does not handle our goods, write direct to us  
**DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARYS, ONTARIO**

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



The Shorthorn Heifer, Flora 6th, calved 1896, sire Easter Gift. This heifer is claimed by many to be one of the greatest shorthorns that ever lived. She was never beaten in her class. Winner of 21 first and 43 champion prizes in 1892 and 1903 the only times shown at such shows as the Royal, the Highland, Dublin, etc. She was champion of these three shows in 1902. Owned by Geo. Harrison, Galesford Hall, Burlington. An English correspondent sends us this fine photograph of her, which we have pleasure in reproducing for our readers.

## Agriculture in Australia

Written for THE FARMING WORLD by Cornwall Lewis

After the discovery of gold at Ballarat, every man you met on the street, if not a Government official, might be conjectured set down as a farmer or a miner, but since those days of rollicking joviality and Bohemian extravagance the dignity of the divisibility of labor has asserted itself. Even in "agriculture," which might, by a slight infringement of poetic license, be held to be synonymous (by a loose and liberal interpretation) with "Australasia," there are just as many autonomous provinces as there are states in our brand new Commonwealth, to wit: wool, wheat, wine, live stock, dairy produce and fruits. In all these provinces "he who runs may read" activity going on everywhere, and so huge, so persistent is the demand in Britain for certain classes of produce, that there is no longer any danger of glutting the market in London or Liverpool with perishables of any sort. Treatises are plentiful on the inexhaustible subject of "Agricultural" possibilities in Australia, plentiful as the Gum-leaf and "Laughing Jackass," and have more than once provided nutritious pabulum for the pen and pencil of the caricaturist; but an up-to-date standard work on the subject which shall in a sufficiently compendious form supply

practical information to occupiers of land (especially to such as are obnoxious to the visitations of drought), if indeed written, is not yet published, or procurable, not verily for much fine gold. We recall, with amused tolerance, the contemptuous incredulity with which the Earl of Lonsdale, when visiting the Commonwealth last year, received the information—accurate enough—that the "Ayrshire Herd Book" was the only available herd or stud book for cattle in Victoria.

Yet none the less is the agricultural world going on wheels before us. During the past thirty years the parliamentary returns of the London Board of Trade show that there has been a remarkable increase, steadily and consistently maintained, in every form of imported agricultural produce; and that these imports come not from Australia, America, or Canada alone, but from every other quarter of the globe. Especially notable are the figures of the rapidly increasing wheat areas of Australia and Canada—especially the latter.

When the stove is squared up for the night, the kindling wood and last kettle of water brought in, the farmer has no stomach for market prices, rates per tariff, or "Coghlan's Six-Colonies," and

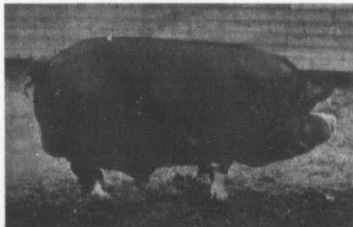
otherwise a synoptical survey of the development of the live stock and produce industries this side of the line would, if conscientiously compiled, be just such a book as would afford light reading for Methuselah or the "Wandering Jew." Our conditions of rural life, tillage, rotation and repetition of crops, routine of farm labor, etc., differ so widely from those of North America, that any honest attempt at scientific or exhaustive demonstration would, when completed, be better adapted for the shelves of a college library than the columns of an energetic live journal. Wherefore, casting adrift all scruples as to official accuracy, and the testimony of experts, we—on the spot—writing with pen, running with hurricane haste, endeavor to give our readers a bird's eye view of our general agricultural prospects in the Antipodes, rather than an ill-digested pile of builders' materials for a heavy technical textbook.

### EXPORT PRODUCTS—COLD STORAGE— RABBITS—GAME.

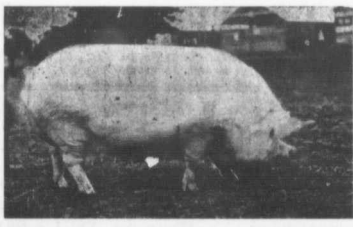
All this rapidly expanding trade in perishable products is comparatively a "new chum," but has unmistakably caught on, and has come to stay. Victoria is conducting a huge experiment on the Baconian system to increase the conveniences and add to the luxuries of life, and the "Chief Fugleman" is the protean Government inspector. It is a national speculation, and we are all "in it." Go back thirty-fourteen years, and you will find very little product of any kind exported. Go back twenty years, and this identical export trade in perishable produce was regarded as being as impracticable as extracting liquid sunshine from cucumbers.

During the twelve months, September, 1899-1900 (according to Victorian Government dairy experts report), over £2,900,000 (\$10,000,000) of frozen products were shipped abroad. Such figures are well calculated to arrest the attention of all interested in the industries contributory to produce markets—which description should "rope in" every farmer in the Dominion. The avocation of dairying and the manufacture of butter and cheese are daily assuming better defined and more scientific lines, and it is recognized as essential to the welfare of our export trade to adopt every modern appliance and suggestion likely to increase the uniform quality of our dairy and general produce and to lower the cost of its production. But, in respect of cheese, for some time the British import trade in cheese was practically monopolized by Canada and the United States, and as to the export trade in the same item as to market in London every pound of cheese would cost twice as much as a corresponding value of butter, wherefore the supply for London will continue to be held by Canada.

The farmer of Australia as a class is easy going and earns the charge of



A Champion English Berks hire Boar.



Sir G. Greenalls' Large White Sow, "Sowerby Beauty," a First Prize and Champion Winner.



**1904**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Gross Compound Traction Engines**  
 Also **22 to 28 H.P.**

**Simple Traction and Portable Engines**  
**16 to 26 H.P.**

**Advance and Toronto Combination Separators**  
**28 to 40 inch Cylinders**

**The Victor Clover Huller**  
 and **Right and Left Portable Sawmills**

and a full line of

**THRESHERMEN'S SUPPLIES**

*Write for Catalogue*

being too lethargic as compared with his Canadian brother. An irate contemporary characterizes the constituency of any agricultural journal as "that most narrow-minded, bigoted, prejudiced and stubborn class—the farmers." At the same time it is not possible to learn agriculture and stock raising from text-books, apart from a farm, and to master the subject in a systematic manner, the Australian States have provided students with most praiseworthy facilities, for they recognize fully and frankly that book knowledge and college lectures must be largely supplemented by detailed experience in that particular department of the science a man may choose to take up.

#### WOOL.

This enormous industry—wool production—which has proved so suitable to the climate and indigenous grasses of the Australian colonies from the earliest days of settlement, was successfully developed by the early pioneers (following our common sense principles) into one of great magnitude. By working upon large economic lines, and first principles, and in addition, using the services of the merchant belonging to the old era of the third George, the wool-growers of Australia brought their vocation from a commendable procedure to an approximate point of perfection. But the wool-producer of the 20th century is not nearly so favorably situated

as was the founder of his sheep and wool industry. It is true that he has some trifling advantages such as a reduction in ocean freight and land carriage, but the essential feature—that of sustaining the flock, is much more costly since the sheep owners have secured the fee-simple of their original holdings, than in the old squatting days of "Robbery Under Arms," and "His Natural Life."

The total wool production of the world for 1891 was exactly estimated at nine million bales of Australian weights, of which the Australian colonies and the Argentine Republic supplied 44 per cent. The annual return from pastoral pursuits in Australasia for 1902 was £28,688,673, of which £15,982,000 is the value of wool. In all the great markets of the world there are certain recognized standards to be rigidly adhered to, and the three questions our Australian wool grower asks himself at the beginning of each season are:

1. What will best suit the grower?
2. What the manufacturer?
3. What compromise can be struck between the two?

Fine wools are always much sought after, the product of a Merino flock being especially "great value" in this respect; for the Merino sheep has really a wonderful faculty of maintaining in the fiercest dry heat of an Australian summer, all the healthy properties of its wool fibre. That drought, however, is one of the most disastrous elements

to be reckoned with by the sheep breeder is abundantly evidenced by a glance at the figures given officially as to the number of sheep in the Continental States of Australia (not including Tasmania):

1881.....	63,230,862
1891.....	104,756,950
1901.....	70,416,255
1902.....	52,325,758

Also the weight of wool per sheep has been increasing regularly in each of the states owing to the strong individual element in competition for the Agricultural Society's shows. "Every man his own breeder," being a maxim which obtains largely among all pastoralists.

#### OTHER LIVE STOCK.

In 1902 the official returns for Australasia shows:

Cattle.....	8,472,880
Horses.....	1,821,431
Swine.....	1,602,057

Thus, of all live stock sheep are undoubtedly the most remunerative and permanently profitable, but the problem to be solved by the sheep breeder is a somewhat complicated one in practice. He must raise a fleece which will sell under the existing conditions of the market, and a carcass which will fetch top-price in the meat market.

The British connoisseur looks for a nuggety carcass of mutton running—when dressed—from 60 to 65 lbs., with

# Lamb Fence and Gates

**NUMBER 9 HIGH CARBON STEEL WIRE**

Has an average tensile strength of over 2,400 lbs. A ten wire fence with a tensile strength of over 12 tons.

All the lateral wires in LAMB Fence are made of High Carbon steel wire. The best fence made.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba

**THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., LTD.**

LONDON, Ontario

See our Exhibit at Toronto and London Exhibitions

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

practically no neck; and with no length of middle as a point of special importance. No matter how successful the trade in frozen mutton may become, it will never be wise to get very far away from the Merino type. The carcase of the Merino is a dry morsel, and the steadily increasing demand for leaner mutton is no passing whim on the part of the British public.

The year 1902 was a disastrous one to sheep and cattle breeders in the Commonwealth, but the balance has been redressed by the remarkably bright season of 1903, and the favorable prospects for 1904. The Shorthorn is the most popular and widely distributed of all the breeds in Australia, and others introduced here with marked success are: "Herefords, Devons, Ayrshire, Jerseys, Polled Angus, Polled Norfolk, Holstein, Kerry, Black Welsh, Brittany."

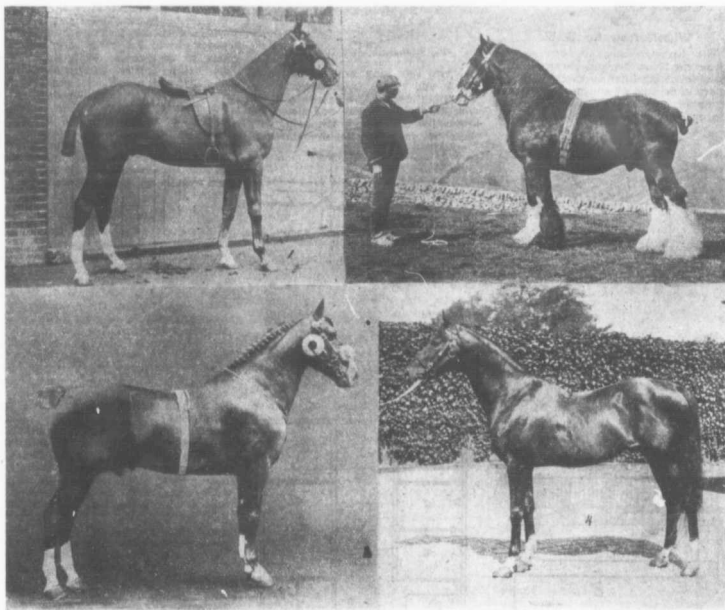
The season of 1903-4 produced Australia's record harvest of over 70,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, which will leave about 45,000,000 bushels available for exportation. The prospects of the coming harvest are excellent, the country having been visited with copious and genial rainfall.

Tasmania last year exported packed in cases measuring 20x15x10 inches (contents of each weighing about 40 lbs.) over five hundred thousand cases of apples, besides which another 100,000 cases were shipped to the other States of the Commonwealth. Twenty-five large steamers have loaded part cargoes of fruit-pulp and jam for export from Hobart this year. Victoria is also a large exporter of green, preserved and dried fruits.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The great political cry out here is for

stage of development, and is most emphatically "at the mouth of the sack." By the time the Federal Architect is pining out his tracing paper for the imposing public buildings of the capital, the intrinsic value of grazing land (not to mention the pedigreed stock it carries) will have risen to a phenomenal high-water mark. There is no element of the "Utopian" or "Micaber" stripe in this conjecture, it is well within the domain of practical agriculture, and, owing to the splendid self-sacrificing efforts of men like the late Alexander Bruce of New South Wales, and such consummate herd masters as Horsfall, and McCaughey, and White Australian bands such as "Widgiewa," "Havilah," "Brooklong" are just as familiar in Moorgate and Smithfield Market as household words.



1. The Champion Hunter Gelding, Red Cloud. Shows. He is the sire of hundreds of Prize winners. 2. The Renowned Shire Stallion, Bury Victor Chief 11883, a noted Prize winner at the English Shows. He is the sire of hundreds of Prize winners. The photo was taken March 1903, when in his high year. Owned by Wainwright, the Great Rocks Road, Hoxton, Derbyshire. 3. The Champion Hackney Stallion, Garton Sizar. Owned by F. W. Buttle, Kirkton Manor, Inghild, Yorks, bred by W. T. G. Young, Garton Grange, Puffield, sire Rossaday, dam Miss Connaught Cook. 4. The Thoroughbred Stallion, "The Firman" by Herald La Nolette, a Typical Premium horse and winner of \$10,000 on the Turf and Queens' Premium of \$50 London Show 1899.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE—WINE.

The total value of all dairy produce for 1902 was \$9,586,000 for Australasia. For the same year the export of Australian wine to countries outside of Australasia, \$122,302.

Production of wheat, 1902, for the Commonwealth of Australasia, was 19,870,993 bushels. In May the display of Australian varieties of wheat, maize, oats, barley, at the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, compelled unstinted praise, and enthusiastic admiration. This unreserved approval of a foreign product is indisputable evidence of its character and value, not less so the foregoing statistics extracted from the Official Year Book of the Commonwealth.

"White Australia." At any rate, the colonization of this huge continent has been piebald and patchy in the extreme, and thus many most unscientific discrepancies are apparent on a comparison of the prevailing systems of agriculture even in the same country. Our greatest authority on such subjects (recently dead) Alexander Bruce, Inspector of Stock for New South Wales, contended that the link which bound together into anything approaching a compact body the better class of graziers and breeders of choice stock was the uninterrupted succession of shows, organized and persistently carried out by the "Royal Agricultural Society" in every State of the Commonwealth. This young nation is, as yet, only in the playful and gambling

#### Journalistic Notes

"May I print a kiss on your lips?" I said,

And she nodded her sweet permission;  
So we went to press and I rather gues  
We printed a full edition.

—The New Yorker.

"My husband is so poetic," said one lady to another in a car the other day.

"Have you ever tried rubbin' his 'pints with hartshorn, mum?" interrupted a beefy-looking woman with a market basket at her feet, who was seated at the lady's elbow, and overheard the remark. "That'll straighten him out as quick as anything I know of, if he ain't got it too bad."—The Register.

## Farm Implements and Conveniences

### Safe-edge Fork

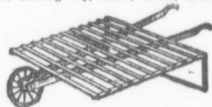
The implement shown in the sketch is a new invention brought out by an Ohio firm. It may be used for almost any purpose, and vegetables and even fruit may be lifted by it without suffering any injury. Unlike most improved



implements, there are no points about this fork. Two tynes are in one, which, it is said, gives the fork extra strength. The handle fits into a socket, and should a break occur another handle can be easily and rapidly fitted.

### Wheelbarrow for Stable

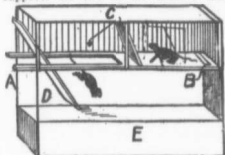
The barrow shown in our sketch (from the "New Zealand Farmer") will assist in saving litter by carrying it out to dry in the sun, when it may be returned to the stable. It is also convenient for moving hay, straw, boxes, barrels,



and other bulky matters. The handles are made of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch pine lath, while the rack is made of lath 1 in. square, with a rim or border of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 2 inch pieces.

### A Mouse Trap

Here is a sketch of a new mouse-trap; in fact, the arrangement, which is a patent one, is applicable to mouse and other traps of a like character. The trap consists of a compartment open at A, and provided with a tilting platform D, a pivoted door C having a wire engaging a staple on the platform D, and a bait rod B connected with a wire which supports the end of the door C when



A NEW MOUSE-TRAP.

the trap is first set. The first animal walks across the platform D, which is held supported by the door C, and reaches the bait. The movement of the bait rod B releases the door C, which falls into the position shown in the illustration, thus trapping the first animal to act as a decoy, and at the same time uncoupling the door C and the platform D, so that the latter tilts, as shown in the sketch, under the weight of other animals, which are precipitated into the tank E.

### To Tighten Fencing Wire

The following sketches of a wire-tightener will aid settlers in what is sometimes a very troublesome business:—"There are two round sticks

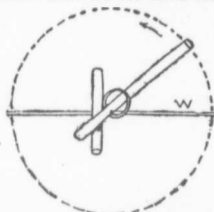


Fig. 1.—Position while tightening.

(a) two feet long, and (b) 18 in. in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter; w represents the wire. Make a loop in the wire to be tightened, and place the longest stick through the loop, with the short one in the position shown in

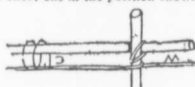


Fig. 2.—The wire tightened.

figure 1. Hold the short stick with one hand, and turn the other in the direction of the arrow until the wire is tight, when the whole is secured in place by a piece of wire (c), as shown in fig. 2."

### A Cheap and Handy Hog House

The following from the "Michigan Farmer" is the description of a cheap and handy hog house:

It has two good-sized pens, a drive-

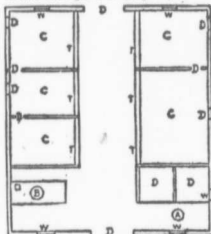


FIG. 1.—FLOOR PLAN.

way that may be utilized for another pen in case of need, and a storage room above for corn. The building may be altered in size to suit, or the top storage room may be left off if desired. It will be found a very handy place to store corn, however, as it just where it will be planted.

Figure 1 is the floor plan. B is the

brick arch with kettle set in for cooking feed and heating water. A is a cistern which is supplied with water from the eaves of the building. D, D, bins for meal and middlings; E, driveway; C, C, C, pens; T, T, T, troughs. The dimensions of the building are 34 feet wide by 40 feet in length and 12 feet in height. The length may be varied according to the number of hogs one may wish to keep.



FIG. 2.—BEST OF HOG HOUSE.

Figure 2 shows a section of the middle pens. C, C, C, shows spaces where corn can be stored. Make the posts out of 2x6 joints, doubled, putting in two centre joints only. Use 2x4 nailed girths. Plates are formed of a 2x6 and a 2x8 joint put together as shown in cut. After 2x4. Sills, 8x8 timber. The floor can be made of planks or cement and gravel as thought best. The latter, because of its lasting qualities, the thorough and easy manner in which it can be cleaned and kept free from dirt, bad odors and vermin, is the most desirable.

### Farm Mechanics

There are often many little jobs of carpentry and tinkering on the farm which could easily be done by the farmer if he would only try. In order to do this in the best manner possible, the amateur should provide himself with a good set of tools. Among the tools that should be kept in the workshop on every farm are the following: A brace and set of bits; rip, crosscut and keyhole saws; a steel square; a pair of dividers; a tri-square; at least two kinds of planes, gauge, level, square, oil stone, drawing knife, a half dozen chisels of different sizes, hand-saws, hammers, hatchets, and a grindstone. Provide the workshop with a work bench and possibly an anvil. Such an outfit can be bought without any great expenditure of money and its price may be saved many times over during the year. Not only is this saving due to the dollars that it would cost to have the work done by a regular mechanic, but in the saving of time required to take the work to the nearest town during a busy season or at a time when the blacksmith or the machinist is rushed with work. The wise farmer should also arrange to have plenty of extras on hand that are likely to be needed at any time. These extras should be put away where they may be found readily.—Successful Farming.

A countryman and his son "put up" at a city hotel. Son out seeing the town. Old gen comes down from his room at midnight and says to the night clerk: "Has my son come in yet?"

Night Clerk—Guess not. Haven't seen him.

Old Gen.—Well, you needn't set up for him any longer.

**The Empire Cream Separator** gets all the butter fat there is in the milk and leaves it in such condition that the very finest quality of butter can be made from it. This is the universal experience of EMPIRE users.

Send for our booklets explaining why.

**Coronto Empire Cream Separator Co. Canada**

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



A New Zealand Ranchers' Home After Five Years.—Eleven Rooms with Verandah all around.

## Ranch and Dairy Farming in New Zealand

An interesting and interested visitor in Toronto recently was Mr. John Allen, of Auckland, New Zealand. In company with his brother, Mr. James Allen, he was on a tour around the world. They left New Zealand about the middle of May, or a month or two after the Antipodean winter had set in, in such a comparatively mild climate, a season of this kind can be called winter. The trip via Fiji and Honolulu, on a palace C.P.R. steamer to Vancouver, was most delightful. From there the journey east was made through a large portion of the Canadian West, with which the gentlemen were delighted. A run down to St. Louis to the great fair, and from thence to Ontario, via Chicago, gave them an impression of the resources and wealth of the United States.

But it was not with the great republic that Mr. Allen was so much concerned. The change from "Yankeeland" to Ontario was a most pleasing one, as it brought him in touch with people like those he left on the other side of the Pacific, who made him feel at home. Indeed, as Mr. Allen expressed it, he felt that he was among his own kindred and among people, who, as part of the great British Empire, had similar aspirations to his own. Though, as representing the *New Zealand Farmer*, the leading agricultural paper on the Island, he had sent home a great deal of interesting copy gathered in the United States, he intended to say a good deal more about Canada. In other words, he intended to "boom" Canada to his own people when he got home. He believes thoroughly in keeping every portion of the Empire to the front, the various peoples

of which should know each other better than they do. From here the Messrs. Allen went to England, and expected to arrive in New Zealand after an absence of from seven to eight months.

Though ostensibly representing an agricultural journal, Mr. Allen is neither a newspaper man nor a member of the staff of the paper to which he was sending material. He is one of New Zealand's



Young Ranch Stock with Weaned Calves and one eight months old. A Typical Fence of Galvanized Wire is shown. There are five Posts to the Chain and two Battens between each Post.

land's progressive farmers and the owner of nearly 2,000 acres of ranching land. He went to New Zealand from England about twenty-five years ago. For the first twelve years he engaged extensively in dairying, keeping a herd of 40 cows in milk all the year around. The product was made into butter on the farm, which was sold in Auckland at about 4 cents per pound higher than the average prices. His herd was made up

of grade Shorthorns crossed with Jersey bulls. He preferred to raise his own milkers. When it was necessary to buy, he always bought heifers from some of the old dairy herds in the country, as he was more sure of obtaining good milkers. He invariably bred the heifers at two years of age, as this was conducive to a development of the milking qualities. All the heifers were tested for butter production as soon as they came in. If they did not come up to an average of three-quarters of a pound of butter per day they were sent to the block. After the first year or two they were expected to maintain a standard of at least one pound per day. He mentioned one instance of where three of his grade Shorthorn heifers at three years of age gave 8, 10 and 12 pounds of butter per week the first test.

After twelve years of dairy work Mr. Allen came to the conclusion that he had done enough for the city folks in supplying them with good butter. He gave up his dairy and purchased a large timber farm and set to work to prepare a ranch. Today on this ranch he grazes 500 cattle, 1,000 sheep and about 30 horses, no feed of any kind being grown for them winter or summer. For ranching he prefers the Shorthorn and has a herd of 30 pure-breds on his farm at the present time. In sheep he favors the Romney crossed with the Lincoln, as they are not subject to the foot rot like the black faces are during the wet winter season. For the finished sheep he gets from \$1.25 to \$0.25 each, everything being sold alive

on the hoof. For finished cattle he gets from \$35 to \$45 each for 2½-year-old steers, or equal to about \$3.00 to \$7.50 per cwt. dead weight. At these prices ranching pays well.

The New Zealand ranch is a rather odd one from the Canadian point of view. On this continent, when a ranch is mentioned, we think of the vast unbroken prairie, where horses, cattle and sheep by the thousands graze at will. Not so in our sister colony, beneath the Southern Cross. There timber land is ranch land, or it becomes so when cleared. Being so far from a suitable market the timber is of little value. The rancher sends in a little army of Maoris (native New Zealanders) who cut down the trees. The fallen timber is burned off in the fall, just before the wet season comes on. When burnt over grass seed is sown in the dry ashes, preferably just before a rain. This seed grows quickly and supplies an abundance of pasture for stock. One of the illustrations on this page gives a very good representation of a New Zealand ranch pasture.

Mr. Allen is a thorough believer in raising his own stock for the ranch. All calves are allowed to suckle the dams, as he believes that it is only in this way that good profitable beef animals can be raised. In the illustration of young stock on this page, the animal to the left is an 8-months-old calf

(Continued on page 644.)



A Valley in New Zealand that has carried Three Sheep to the Acre through the Winter without any Hay, Grain or Feed of any description. The land where Snow is never seen and the Temperature never over 84°.



Macdonald Hall, O.A.C. Guelph, in Process of Erection.

## Improving the Farm Home

By G. C. CREELMAN, President Ontario Agricultural College

Without any appreciable increase in population or acreage, the farms of the Province of Ontario have practically doubled their output during the last ten years. This is a remarkable showing, and can be accounted for in three ways:

(1) By better methods of cultivation and fertilization, made possible to a large extent by improvements in farm machinery.

(2) By changing the farm conditions from grain growing to mixed farming. This, of course, carried with it the selling of finished products, such as beef, mutton, pork, butter and cheese.

(3) A better knowledge of the business. Through the Agricultural College, the Farmers' Institutes, the fall fairs and other agencies, the Ontario farmer has during the past ten years

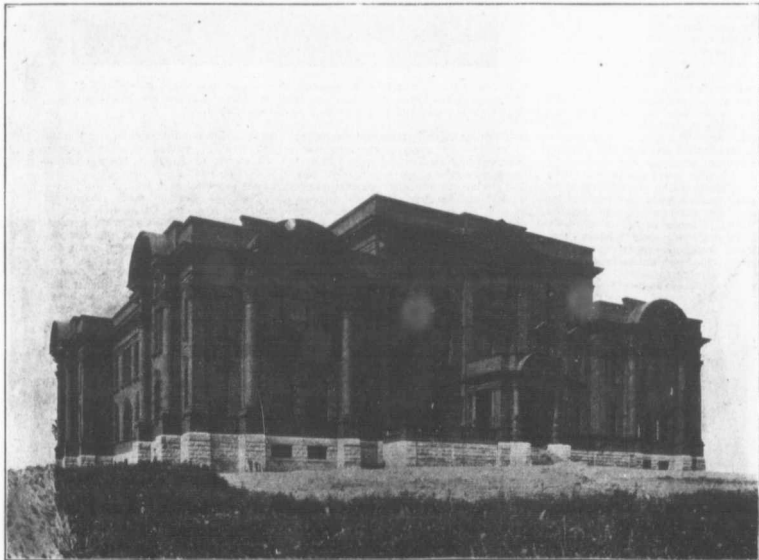
got a better idea of the why and wherefore of things, has studied the market conditions more closely, and has been spending more of his time in reading along the lines pertaining directly to his business.

### THE FARM HOME

While all of these improvements have been taking place on the farm and in the stables, very little has been made in the farm home. The women have done the cooking, the dish-washing and the cleaning in the same way. Wood stoves, the old iron pots and pans, and the old-fashioned, unhandy cupboards still remain. In very few instances has water been introduced into the kitchen through pipes; screens have not been added to keep out the flies; labor saving machinery has not been introduced; and the work of the farm home is on the average just as laborious as it was in the time of our mothers.

### WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

Through the agency of the Women's Institutes, established by the Ontario Department of Agriculture a few years ago, something is being done to improve the condition of the women on the farm. This will, no doubt, in time work great changes in the farm home, but a few meetings a year in a locality are of themselves not sufficient to entirely change home conditions. Our farm girls must be taught systematically, either in their own homes or somewhere else, the science and practice of home-making. It is not enough that the daughter learn her mother's methods of keeping house, for the same advances have been made in domestic science as are being introduced in the science of agriculture. Butter and eggs and milk and flour and sugar are common commodities on the farm, and yet it is not often that they are served in combination at the farm home in the hundreds of ways in which domestic science has taught that they may be used.



The Macdonald Institute, Guelph.



## THE MACDONALD INSTITUTE

In January, 1902, Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, submitted a plan to the Ontario Government for the improvement of education in rural schools and for the establishment of courses of instruction and training in domestic economy or domestic science at the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Macdonald gave \$175,000 in cash to Dr. Mills, then President of the College, with instructions to plan and build on the college campus a residence for farmers' girls, and workrooms, including kitchens, dining rooms and sewing rooms, where the girls of the farm might learn all that there is to know about home-making. This Institute is now equipped and offers courses of study for three months, for a year, and for two years, and the farmers' girls of the Province of Ontario are invited to come there and at a small expense prepare themselves to go back and improve Ontario farm homes. The residence, in charge of a competent lady superintendent, is now ready for occupation, and it is hoped that farmers' daughters will take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded to increase their knowledge of and improve their methods in home-making.

#### An Outsider's View of the Fruit Marks Act

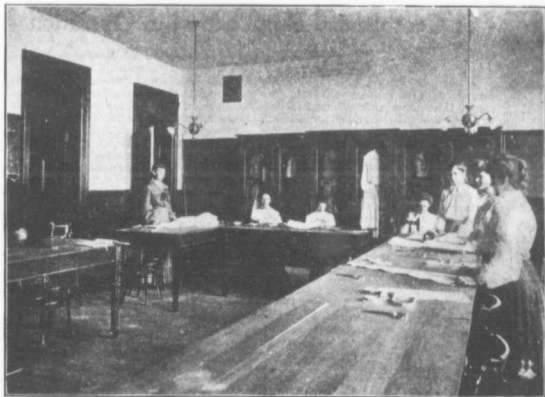
Mr. Wesley Greene, Secretary of the Iowa Horticultural Society, recently visited Canada to learn something of the working of the Fruit Marks Act. He interviewed a number of growers and dealers and gives his impressions in part in a recent issue of Wallace's Farmer, as follows:

"I heard some growers complaining because they could not mark their fruit No. 1 on account of poor quality, and they thought the law was an injury to the trade. There was a man in the Mississippi valley who admitted that his crop was poor and that his No. 2 grade was better last year than his No. 1 this season. When asked to explain why he marked them No. 1 he said: 'They are the best I have and I must mark them No. 1.' Now, there is where he was making a serious mistake, for by his method of grading he was destroying the confidence of the buyer and thus injuring the apple trade. Who would be satisfied with a barrel of No. 2 apples under a No. 1 brand, that he had bought and paid for as No. 1 fruit? Why not be frank with the buyer and say it is No. 2 fruit and worth so much, and then he would be satisfied. What we need is a standard of grade that is recognized everywhere and then conscientious business methods that will deliver the fruit in accordance therewith. Men could then buy and sell without inspection of each package, and the price of fruit would be satisfactory. Such confidence would increase the sale of fruit. Jonathans and Grime's Golden are the same year after year in the markets of the country, though they may not always be No. 1 in your orchard.

"The quality should not only be No. 1, but the fruit should be in the proper condition for use when the consumer receives it. Not long since, in a large city, there was an occasion with a demand for a few barrels of dessert apples for immediate use. I went to the commission men to buy them. When asked if they had such fruit, they replied: 'Yes, several hundred barrels of it.' It was in November. They had Jonathans, Northern Spy, King and Baldwin apples as firm as the day they were picked from the trees. I enquired that day's search for apples by buying grapes and bananas. When a man eats an apple he wants it to melt like a lump of sugar in his mouth, and not have to gnaw it like a turnip."



The Cooking Class.—Macdonald Institute.



Dress Making.—Macdonald Institute.



Reading Room.—Macdonald Institute.



Second Primary Class, Consolidated Rural School, Middleton, N.S.

## A Consolidated Rural School in Operation

By GEO. B. MCGILL, Principal Macdonald Consolidated School, Middleton, N.S.

As may be known to many of the readers of THE FARMING WORLD, this school, in common with other consolidated schools of like character, which are being established in the eastern provinces of Canada, owes its existence to the munificence of Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal. This gentleman has generously come to the children of Canada with his wealth in a way that must of necessity be far reaching in its results, not only upon the lives of the boys and girls who are fortunate enough to come under the immediate advantages this money is able to furnish in educational equipments, but in the years to come must also necessarily have a marked influence upon the industrial pursuits of our country.

Sir William C. Macdonald showed his wisdom in selecting Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, to arrange for the expenditure of this money for him. Dr. Robertson is resourceful, broad-minded, patriotic. He keeps clearly in mind the character of that education which best fits for a happy and successful citizenship. He is fully competent to advise for the successful working of a school which will contribute to the best interests of the child and ultimately to the nation.

It is a part of the scheme of Dr. Robertson to demonstrate to those interested in the education of children the advantages of a concentration of school work. So by bringing to one centre several small miscellaneous schools, one

large school may be established and such educational advantages offered as will eventually lead the people by their own efforts to establish similar schools throughout Canada. This consolidated school, as also one in each of the eastern provinces of Canada, will be maintained for three years at the expense of the fund donated by Sir William C. Macdonald. The sections entering into this experiment are asked to contribute such sums only as they had formerly contributed in maintaining their former small and miscellaneous schools. It is hoped that the superior educational advantages afforded by the consolidated school will be sufficiently recognized by the people as to induce them to independently maintain this school after the three years' trial shall have expired.

The first consolidated rural school in Canada was opened in Middleton, Nova Scotia, Sept. 3rd, 1903. Nearly 300 pupils were enrolled the first day. This number was rapidly increased until it reached 418 names, this number being the entire enrolment for the school year. The average daily attendance was about 325; and doubtless would have been more if the new school building had been ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school year.

The new building not being completed at the beginning of the school year, four of the town halls, with the original school building, were utilized. This state of affairs was found very unsatisfactory and was attended with many disadvantages. The halls were not suffi-

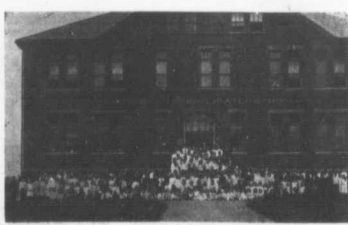
ciently ventilated for school purposes. They were too small and uncomfortable in many ways. The various departments seemed to be dissociated. The teachers and pupils, however, bravely submitted to these unpleasant conditions, looking forward to the completion of the fine, new brick building which was being erected for school purposes, and into which the various schools were able to move February 1st, 1904.

The new building is a model school-house. It is built of brick with free stone trimmings. On the first floor are four class rooms, ample and convenient cloak rooms, large hallway and a teachers' room. On the second floor are four class rooms, cloak rooms, physical laboratory and a principal's room. On the third floor is an assembly hall which will accommodate nearly 600 people. In the basement are three furnace rooms, the remaining space being divided into two large play rooms, one for boys and one for girls. Into all the class rooms the light enters from the left and rear of the pupils. The building is heated by a hot air system of an improved character, which is quite satisfactory as is also the ventilation.

In connection with the new building it is found necessary to use the original building of the town school. In this are fitted up rooms for mechanic science, domestic science, a chemical laboratory and a special recitation room. The two buildings afford very complete school accommodation.

The children of the eight former school sections, covering an area of about 80 square miles of territory, assemble at this central school. All the children from beyond the limits of the original Middleton school section, which forms the central section of the group consolidated, are carried to and from the school in covered van winter and summer. The homes of some of these children are a little more than six miles from school. The construction and arrangements of these vans are such that, for the most part, it is a very pleasant and comfortable ride for the boys and girls. To witness the arrival of these vans freighted with school children singing often the praises of Sir William C. Macdonald and Prof. Robertson, which is a new composition set to the music of "The Soldiers of the King," is in striking contrast to Shakespeare's "Whining school boy creeping, along like snail unwillingly to school."

This arrangement also affords a very regular attendance at school. Whenever the weather permits a team to travel our highways, the children may go to school with fairly good comfort. There were only two days during the past school year that vans could not be driven; and the winter of 1903 and 1904 was one of the severest on record in the history of Nova Scotia. Eleven vans were employed. Twelve part of the time. All of these except two are



Front View of the two Buildings of the Consolidated Rural School, Middleton, N.S.



First Primary Class, Middleton School.

supposed to accommodate twenty-four children each.

Eleven teachers compose the staff of this consolidated school. These are the principal, eight teachers doing the common and high school work, a teacher of domestic science, and a teacher of mechanic science. In this school the nature study idea is kept well to the front, and the study of nature is an important feature of the school.

The mechanic science department was not opened until April 6. In this department the work was made compulsory for boys of grades VI to X inclusive;

this subject, as is claimed by many, is much in advance of the American schools. The advantages of this department of school work are quite similar to those of the mechanic science department.

The school garden is an important feature of this institution, as is also the case now with every well equipped school. A plot set apart and fenced for garden work has an area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres. In this each pupil in grades IV to X inclusive has an individual garden containing 48 square feet (4 ft. x 12 ft.). The three primary grades do collect

of the plants, character of growth, etc., and essays written on the work. The pupils have the crop they produce as their own property. In addition to these small gardens there are larger plots used for experimental purposes. The products from these are sold and credited to the school garden account. After this first year it is hoped to make the garden self-sustaining. The keeping of accounts in a practical way will be associated with school garden work. In this garden the beautiful is not lost sight of, but is found in association with the useful. A border 2 feet wide and 18 rods long is allotted to the growing of flowering plants of various kinds.

To describe in detail the garden work and its advantages will occupy too much space. Its educational advantages are numerous. The construction and management of a hot-bed may be correlated very advantageously with the teaching of physical geography, physics and chemistry. Indeed the garden work from beginning to end may be correlated with nearly every subject; and like the other departments of manual training, it creates an interest in outside life.

One more element of this school deserves mention, viz., military drill and physical exercise. A competent drill sergeant, W. E. Outhit, Esq., M. A., gives instruction in military drill and physical culture. The result of this instruction has been very marked upon the movement and bearing of the pupils and general good order of the school.

The cost of this whole scheme of consolidation is a matter of great importance to many. Yet if the plan gives the best opportunities for an all round education, the cost might be considered a matter of secondary importance. It



Vans loading up for the Return Trip, Middleton School.



A load of Happy Children on the way to School, fresh and ready to work.

an optional with girls of the same grades. As a result 79 boys and 77 girls entered upon the work. These were arranged in classes of twenty each.

The careless observer and the uneducated are inclined to call this department a carpenter's shop. It is true that the instruction given is not *adverse* to the development of mechanics; but unless the character of the instruction is such as to be more educational than vocational it in a large measure fails its mission. Mechanic science, like other manual training, is a living educational force. It vitalizes abstract subjects and creates an intelligent interest in outside life. Its utility is increased in proportion as it is correlated with other subjects. It is now looked upon by educationalists as an integral part of a liberal education, developing the imagination as well as the mechanical aptitude of the pupil. A mere mechanic, however proficient, would by no means make a suitable manual training instructor. Such an instructor "would at best produce a mere worker, not a citizen, and not the best kind of worker either."

The Domestic Science department will be opened at the beginning of the school year now upon us (August, 1904). Dr. Robertson has secured the services of a teacher from the English schools, possessing all the qualifications called for in that country, where the teaching of

work under the direction of their teachers. The pupils of the most advanced grade, grade XI, share in the common work. In the planting of the garden the pupils are allowed some latitude in choosing what they shall plant. As a result nearly everything in the line of field and garden crops are found growing. All planting is done under the direction of teachers. Notes are kept by the pupils of the time of planting, the method of planting, the appearance

is true this school has cost about \$7,000 more for maintenance than the eight original schools cost. This extra cost, however, will be greatly reduced during the coming year. When one acquainted with the conditions pauses to make calculations, valuable offsets to this increased expenditure are found. There are carried in vans to this school sixty pupils doing high school work. Were it not for the existence of this school these pupils would need to go abroad



Pupils working in the Garden, Middleton School.

Add to the Home Comfort by Purchasing a

# Bell

PIANO or ORGAN

Nearly 125,000 in use—Give Great Satisfaction

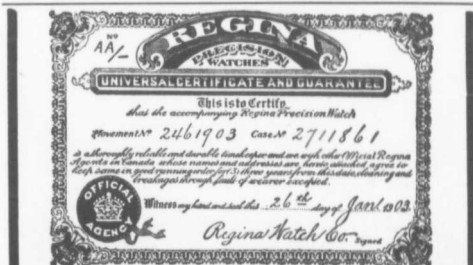
BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME, by the

## Bell Piano & Organ Co.

LIMITED

GUELPH, ONTARIO

Catalogue No. 41 free. Send for it.



Regina Precision Watches are all guaranteed as shown here. A CATALOGUE describing fully the universal feature of the guarantee, giving prices, also a complete list of official agencies SENT ON APPLICATION.

Address THE REGINA WATCH, TORONTO CAN.

## GUNS and RIFLES

WE CARRY A FULL STOCK OF

Marlin,  
Savage  
and  
Winchester

# RIFLES

Marlin,  
Savage  
and  
Winchester

Shot,  
Shells  
and

# AMMUNITION

OF ALL  
KINDS

WRITE FOR PRICES

## RICE LEWIS & SON

LIMITED

Cor. King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO

to obtain similar educational advantages. The cost to each pupil would be not less than \$150. The aggregate of which would be \$7,200. Add to this the extra advantages accruing to the high school pupils of the town who walk to school, as well as the extra school advantages to pupils doing common school work in the first eight grades, then we find a decided balance in the favor of the scheme of consolidation.

Some of the advantages of consolidation are: (1) The better opportunities for classification of pupils. (2) As a consequence the division of labor afforded in school work. (3) The greater interest awakened in school life. (4) The bearing it has on pupils socially and morally. (5) The opportunities for children to continue their education through the high school course without leaving home. (6) The general interest awakened in school matters throughout the communities. (7) The cheapness considering the character of the education made possible.

The question is often asked: "Will the sections revert to their old conditions at the expiration of the three years' trial?" A person acquainted with the intelligence of the communities, a majority of whose inhabitants are capable of knowing and appreciating a good thing when it comes their way, would answer in the negative. Yet one must not conceal the fact that there are always croakers in the land, miserly persons, adverse to the paying of taxes even for educational purposes, ignorant persons whose votes may be cast against intelligent voters. All these things have to be met. Then, too, even some, who call themselves educationists, try to argue against consolidation of rural school sections. They are able, as they think, to find obstacles and evils associated with the scheme, and so preach the failure of this school.

Conservative school men are never apt to approach of any fundamental improvement in educational methods. Such people in our country must be compelled to stand aside for the march of events. We cannot wait for them to die, as nations have done in the past centuries. The development of the steam engine, the application of electricity, the growth of great cities have come on so rapidly, utterly changing not only parental relations for a large part of the people, but also many industrial, moral and civic conditions, that we find ourselves all at once up against several problems of vast importance, and we conclude they must be solved by means of the schools. Old methods, however, will not answer the purpose of the new conditions, which demand intelligent training in the practice as well as the theory of morals and citizenship, as in engineering in its various branches."

Ranch and Dairy Farming in New Zealand.

(Continued from page 639.)

just off the mother, and certainly shows great growth for so short a period.

The dressed meat trade is becoming one of the important industries of the country. So far development has been largely in exporting frozen mutton. Within recent years the dressed beef trade has come into prominence, and Mr. Allen looks for a large development of this branch in the near future. At present a large farmers' freezing plant is in course of construction, and other works of this nature are contemplated. Many who have engaged in the dead meat trade in the past have become wealthy. The business at the same time has been profitable one for the producer. The dead meat trade helps to steady the market and to maintain an equilibrium in values all the year round. Mr. Allen can not understand why Canada has not taken hold of the dead meat trade long before this.

J. W. W.

# THE HOME WORLD

*One secret of successful labor is being found in the right place at the right time. Keep eye and ear open, and heart and hand responsive, as the Lord calls for your services in the home, church and community. Fall in line with His providence from day to day, and you will be no failure, or misfit.*

## In the Attic

Up in the attic where mother goes  
Is a trunk in a shadowed nook—  
A trunk—and its lid she will oft unclose  
As if it were a precious book.  
She kneels at its side on the attic boards  
And tenderly, soft and slow,  
She counts all the treasures she fondly  
Boards—

The things of the long ago.

A yellowing dress, once the sheerest  
White,

That shimmered in joyous pride—  
She looks at it now with the girl's de-  
light

That was hers when she stood a bride.  
There is a ribbon of faded blue  
She keeps with the satin gown;  
Buckles and lace—and a little shoe;  
Sadly she lays that down.

One lock of hair that is golden still,  
With the gold of the morning sun;  
Yes, and a dollie with frock and frill—  
She lifts them all, one by one.  
She lifts them all to her gentle lips  
Up there in the afternoon;  
Sometimes the rain from the eave-  
trough drips  
Tears with her quavered croon.

Up in the attic where mother goes  
Is a trunk with a shadowed place—  
A trunk—with the scent of a withered  
rose

On the satin shoe and lace.  
None of us touches its battered lid,  
But safe in its niche it stays,  
Sacred to all that her heart has hid—  
Gold of the other days.

## Women on the Farm

Acting on the suggestion of the National Council of Women, circulars were sent some time ago to a number of farmers' wives and daughters throughout the province, containing questions concerning the life of women on the farm. These circulars were distributed through the officers of the women's institutes, and the answers give some interesting reading.

The question, "Is farm life a desirable one for women?" is answered in the affirmative in the majority of cases, although occasionally qualified by such statements as, "When there is some help." Only one woman replies in the negative.

"On how many farms is milking still done by women?" brings out such answers as "Only in the very busy time, such as harvesting," "The women help more or less on many farms," "Too generally help with the milking."

In reply to the question, "How has the establishment of dairies, cheese factories, etc., affected the pocket money of women?" many state that the difference is not very marked.

It is stated that on the majority of the farms the daughters remain at home, where they are needed. "Teaching school and dressmaking," is in most every case the answer to the question as to the occupations of the farmers' daughters who have left home. One humorist sends the reply, "Farmers' wives."

The average acreage of the farm is given at from 100 to 150. As to the help there is general complaint of difficulty in obtaining it, especially assistance for the women. Catarrh and rheumatism are given as the chief complaints from which the women suffer. One woman, however, characterizes the prevailing trouble as "that tired feeling."

## Rules for the Home

1. Make your household one harmonious whole, no matter how small the scale.
2. Use only what you can comfortably



Dainties from a Friendly Hand.—A North Ontario Pet.

afford in good quality and ample quantity.

3. Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.

4. Have time for everything and be never in a hurry.

5. A certain formality is necessary to save everyday life from triviality and freedom from looseness.

6. Do not forget that "society" is the death of home life, hospitality its flower.

7. Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and how to amuse.

8. Do not forget your home should not only be a well conducted dormitory and boarding place, but truly a home, the centre and focus of all interest, pleasure and happiness for everybody connected with it.—Harper's Bazar.

## An Autumn Bouquet

When you go out upon delightful rambles in woods and meadows this autumn bring home some trophies to remind you of them. Gather your arms full of the different sorts of blue and purple asters, deep and pale yellow

plumes of golden-rod, ferns, and the smaller light, trailing sprays of crimson and scarlet amplexis or Virginia creeper.

When you come home fill some quaint old vase or jug with water and arrange the flowers carefully in it, with stems of different lengths, and the bright scarlet ribbons of amplexis trailing over pale blue showers of asters. No flowers of the garden can be made into half such a picturesque and sunshiny bouquet as this.

The wide, yawning mouth of the old-fashioned fireplace can also be made beautiful with banks of these flowers.

## He Didn't Look Good

A story is told of a Swede farmer in Wisconsin who drove up to a village store. A German passer-by was attracted by the Swede's horse, and asked: "Do you want to sell dot horse?" "Vaal," was the reply, "I sell him for no less dan a hundred and twenty-five, but I don't tank he look very good." The

German looked the horse all over for spavins and other flaws, and finding none, said: "Oh, I tink he look pooky good." "Vaal," replied the Swede, "gav me de money and I gav you de horse; but I don't tank he look very good." Money and horse changed ownership. Next day the German hunted up the Swede, and white with rage bawled out: "You schwindler! you tief! You sharge me wun hoodert and twenty-five tollar for dot horse and he was blindt yet already like a fencepost." "Vaal, did't I tole you," coolly remarked the Swede, "dot he didn't look very good!"

## Good Umbrella Story

A well-known English dean recently had the misfortune to lose his umbrella, and he rather suspected that appropriation by another had not been altogether accidental. He therefore used the story to point a moral in a sermon in the cathedral, adding that if its present possessor would drop it over the wall of the deanery garden during that night he would say no more about it. Next morning he repaired to the spot and found his own umbrella and forty-five others.



A Family of Indian Basketmakers at Work.

## How Our Baskets are Made

[From an Article by KATHARINE HUGHES in *Canadian Good Housekeeping*]

**T**HE historic old Iroquois village of

St. Regis, Quebec, is perhaps the most noted basket centre in America. The baskets manufactured there are only of ash splints, colored with aniline dyes, yet they are shipped from St. Regis in scores of crates weekly and find a market even in Europe and South America. St. Regis village, gray and rambling on a sunny, windy point in the St. Lawrence and built on either side of the international boundary, is given over entirely to basket making. Natives of St. Regis have occasionally taken up some other work in life, but almost invariably they have drifted back again to the fascinations of basketry.

On the reservation on both sides of the line there are some excellent farms equipped with all the newest machinery, and maintaining large herds of milch cows. The Indian women who are mistresses of these homesteads rarely do basketwork, except for their own amusement, but on the majority of small farms basketry becomes an acceptable source of revenue during the winter months.

The ash logs are brought several miles across country, mostly from Ontario woods, by the men, who have also the work of "pounding" the ash. By vigorous pounding with the blunt head of an ordinary axe the Indian is enabled to peel the fibrous ash off in thick layers as broad as an axehead. The log lies outside his door exposed to all kinds of weather until several layers have been pounded off and only the tough core remains for firewood.

The man also helps his woman-kind split the layers into fine silky strips like ribbon. While doing this one end of the ash is held firmly in the mouth, and so many of the basket-weavers have their front teeth darkened and worn away that the decay is generally attributed to the work of preparing splints. A machine has been designed to do this work, but it is in use only in the large basket factory of an adjoining American village.

Flexible as ribbon and softly lustrous, some of the fresh splints are cut into threadlike proportions to make the white lace work that finishes the top of fine baskets. Others are colored for decorative work. Coloring the splints now in a solution of aniline dye

and warm water is not the labor it used to be when the weaver sought her coloring matter in the roots and barks of trees. But as with many other short-cuts to the achievement the results are unsatisfactory, because the colors are crude and inartistic and soon fade.

Sunday is always carefully observed at St. Regis. On Monday morning the splints are again brought out to the living-room floor and the supple brown

hands of the women and occasionally of the men move dexterously in and out through the strands of weaving. Frequently one finds three generations at work in the same room, the grandmother as expert as the most skilful young girl. Even the brown-bodied little toddler making his way unsteadily from knee to knee learns early the manipulation of splint. He chews stray bits of it and plays with angular horses and dogs fashioned out of bent splints for him by some of his affectionate elders. These are busy making hampers, baskets for gloves or candy or waste-paper, and work-baskets with or without handles, and thimble-shaped pegs of basket work for feet. Some men make a specialty of sportsmen's baskets of open weave for holding fish, or of market and butchers' baskets. They usually prepare, too, the handles and strengthening-rods for the top of the baskets, while the children weave braids for trimming or make dozens of small baskets that are sold for two and three cents apiece.

In some of the poorer families the explanation of a small girl's absence from school often is that she needed a new pair of boots or a coat or frock, and that she stayed at home to make baskets to pay for it. At other times these brave little women remain at home to do a small washing, cook the meals or "mind" a couple of younger children. In this way the Indian girl is unconsciously prepared for her later life.

A large number of young Indian girls are employed in the big, airy basket factory at Hogansburg, where baskets, dolls' cradles, swings and other toys are made. Their wages vary according to the work done by each; some of them can earn a dollar a day. They live comfortably and dress as neatly as their white neighbors, but here, as elsewhere, the factory life is detrimental to the home training.



An Indian Woman of St. Regis and Her Daughter, Both Expert Basketmakers.



## The Near Road

How two Families Got on Good Terms Again

THE footpath that ran from the Warner place to the Sherman place had been much in use once, but that was when David Warner and Clara Sherman were children. For years now it had been overgrown with vines and choked with fallen branches. The families had quarreled, and the "near road," which they used so often traveled together, had become a place to be avoided.

The children, who used the footpath most, were sent away to school, that they might not meet. Mrs. Warner ceased to go to quiltings and tea parties where Mrs. Sherman was always a guest. Mrs. Sherman joined another church, five miles away at once.

It might have seemed that the quarrel would end when Mr. Warner died; indeed, Mr. Sherman had grown lukewarm about it as he grew older. But Mrs. Warner appeared henceforth to cherish a double grievance—her husband's and her own—and Mrs. Sherman was no whit behind her in bitterness.

Then, as it chanced, David Warner and Clara Sherman, returning from their different schools on the same day, found themselves set down at a lonesome little country station, condemned to wait hours for a delayed train. They recognized each other, and because the family quarrel seemed to them a needless and foolish thing they renewed their early friendship at once.

The mothers fumed when the girl and young man went home and told of the encounter, but neither of the young people realized how deep was the enmity between the women. Thus it was that when Sunday came David rode over to the church the Shermans attended, and spoke to Clara after the meeting. "In the face and eyes of everybody" there were plenty of gossips to carry the tale to David's mother, and they did not delay in doing so.

The next morning, early, a tall, gaunt old woman shut the gate of the Warner place behind her and took her way down the main road. She was going to "have it out" with Susan Sherman, the woman who was using her daughter to win a son away from his mother. Melinda Warner saw through the scheme. She meant to confront the woman in her own house and tell her so.

It was so early that the woods on one side of the road were still alive with bird song. In the fields on the other side the men were cutting corn. She could hear them calling to one another with a great deal of light laughter; but she knew that David's voice was silent, although he was working there. For the first time in his life she stood had a disagreement with her boy—and all on account of those Shermans.

Down the slope of the hill, along the pleasant valley and up the farther slope she went. Years had passed since she had last traveled it, but she knew every inch of the road. How the vines over the Sherman's front porch had grown since she saw them last! She stood under the shadow of them for a moment a poor, lonely, old woman, remembering old times; and then she raised her hand and gave a loud knock at the open door.

No one responded. She could see that the front room was empty, but a sound of sobbing came from the room beyond, and she went in. A girl who seemed to have been lying across the

bed sat up and pushed her hair away from a tear-stained face.

"Where is your mother?" demanded the stern old woman in the doorway. The question recalled Clara's griefs.

"Oh!" she cried, with a fresh burst of tears, "she has gone over to Mrs. Warner's—and she is so angry—and I know she'll say something dreadful and make the quarrel worse than ever—and all because David and I don't want to be enemies! Why should we be enemies? Why should this silly quarrel go on? And now she's gone over there to insult David and his mother, and they'll never forgive it!"

"She won't find David or his mother at home to be insulted," said the old woman in the doorway, trembling with passion. "My son is in the field at work, and I'm here."

Clara sprang to her feet with a cry of delight. Before the astonished old woman could think the girl had thrown both arms around her neck and kissed her.

"Oh, I know you now!" the girl exclaimed. "Don't you remember the little red-headed Sherman girl you used to pet because you hadn't any little girl of your own? I'm Clara. Don't you remember the time I sprained my ankle, and how you carried me all the way home, and how I didn't want you to go away again? How proud you must be of David! Isn't he a splendid fellow?"

The round young arms about her neck, the fresh young cheek against her withered face, the old time called back by this sweet young voice!

The bitter old woman had passed many lonely, loveless years. Her son had been away, engrossed in his studies. She had felt herself shut off from the world. And here, all at once, was this girl with her loving words and her caresses—and at her touch the fountains of the great deep were broken up. The angry old woman found herself clasping her enemy's daughter to her breast and weeping convulsively.

"I wish I'd had a girl like you!" she cried, desolately. "Maybe if I had it wouldn't have happened. Maybe I'd been more patient and more forgiving. It's easier for people to be good when they're getting and loving."

The sharp little woman from the Sherman house had shut her own gate behind her with an emphatic click that morning and had resolutely made her way down the lane and across the footbridge, and so along the near road.

She had taken that course almost unconsciously, and she was half way down the valley before she woke to a realization of the scenes through which she was passing.

Then she perseveringly recalled her grievances, instead of her pleasant memories. She would not be touched by the vines that trailed across the near road and the trees that had fallen and blocked it up. If the near road was in ruins, so was the old past when the Warners were her friends and she was theirs.

Up the slope the Warner house came into view. Windows and doors were wide open, but there was no sign of anyone stirring.

"Mother!" she heard someone call. Somebody came in by the back way, tramping through the rooms. Mrs. Sherman turned toward a pallid young man, who staggered a little as he advanced,

and who gazed at her with eyes that did not appear to see.

"I've slashed my hand with a knife," he murmured. "Do you think you could wrap it up? It's been bleeding pretty badly, but—"

He wavered and would have fallen, but in an instant his arms were about him and she was helping him to the bench.

"You set right down there, David," she cried, "and I'll get you a pillow, so you can lie down!"

She darted into a well-remembered room and came back with the pillow. "There, now, you lie still. I used to know where M'Intyre kept her rags," she muttered. "Yes, here they are, in the same old closet—and if she ain't using the very rag-bag I made her when David was a little boy! To think she didn't throw it away! And I bet I could put my hand on the turpentine bottle with my eyes shut!"

She needed to know where it was, for her eyes were dim. But deftly and rapidly she dressed the wounded hand; and then, seeing that David lay still and was very pale, she bathed his face and fanned him with his mother's fan.

"It'll be all right in a day or two, Davy," she said. "Turpentine'll draw the soreness out. Don't you remember when you were little and cut your wrist on a broken bottle over at my house how I fixed it up for you? And look here! It didn't even leave a scar!"

A little stir behind her made her turn, to see David's mother standing hand in hand with Clara.

"O M'Intyre, don't ye be frightened!" she cried. "It ain't a bit much. He'll be over it in a little while."

Then, before either of them knew how it happened, they were down on their knees beside David, with their arms around each other, and Mrs. Warner was weeping her lonely heart out on Mrs. Sherman's shoulder, and the little old woman was saying distressfully:

"There, don't you worry now, M'Intyre! It's all over—we're friends again—and I know in reason I must have been to blame. Look here! Davy's coming round all right—and there's Clara laughing and crying all at once—and you ain't got a thing to cry for, M'Intyre!"

David was all right an hour or two later, or sufficiently so to escort Mrs. Sherman and her daughter home. But Mr. Sherman, who had been much puzzled by the absence of his family, gaped in apparent bewilderment when his wife and daughter fell to hugging him and talking jubilantly, both at once.

Perhaps he understood, however, more than they told; for there was a shrewd twinkle in his eyes when finally he said:

"I calculate that cut won't lay you up very long. Done over Saturday and we'll take a day off and clean out the near road?"—  
Youth's Companion.

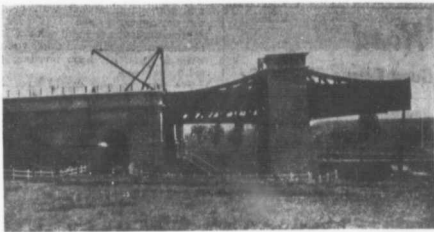
### The Only Obligation

A story that comes from a country region not far from stirring. It is of a native who was seen stolidly plowing a field with a team of weary and dejected horses. As they approached, the observer of rural life remarked, sympathetically, that the horses "didn't seem to like the work."

"Um," commented the farmer, briefly; "they don't have to like it; they only have to do it."—*Harper's Weekly*.

The Outsider—"Be there much work about a political job, Mike?"  
The Insider—"Not after yez get it, Pat."





Side View of the Great Lift-lock at Peterboro, Ont.

#### An Example of Canadian Genius

This Canada of ours is growing in world-fame not only because of its great resources, but on account also of its great works, some of which are among the wonders of the world. Our trans-continental railway system, our great canals, and some of our manufacturing enterprises, show engineering skill that is nothing short of wonderful, and it may well be an inspiration to every young Canadian to note what has been done and what may be done in the future.

Among these great works is one that has no equal anywhere else in the world, and not a little attention has been attracted to Canada on account of it. It is an immense double canal-lock at Peterboro, Ontario, which is being used for the first time this spring, having only been completed last fall. This lock forms a part of the Trent Valley Canal system, by which it is proposed to connect Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario. In building the canals, considerable difference of levels was encountered, the land sloping toward the lower level of the lake. Thus, at Peterboro it was found necessary to overcome a drop of sixty-six feet. When you remember that at most canal locks the difference between the level of one sheet of water and another is not more than ten or twelve feet, you will see what an unusual problem was this which faced the canal builders at Peterboro. They solved the difficulty, however, by constructing the greatest work of its kind in the world.

The picture shows what this triumph of Canadian genius is like. The long box-like structure back of the pillar is a steel pontoon, 150 feet long and eight feet deep. This box is water-tight and holds enough water to float a steamer. In the picture it is raised to the level of the upper canal. When a steamer comes down the canal from the Kawartha Lakes, the gate at the left end of the pontoon is opened, and after the steamer

floats through it is closed again. The big steel box, with the vessel on board, is then dropped in two minutes, by hydraulic power, to the lower level of the canal, 66 feet below, when the other gate, at the right end of the pontoon, is opened and the steamer sails out again and goes on its way down the canal.

A steamer coming in the other direction would be lifted up to the higher level in the same way, and, if necessary, at the same time, as there are two pontoons exactly alike. They each operate on an immense piston, which moves up and down so smoothly and easily that one thinks instinctively of clock-work.

This piece of engineering skill is thoroughly Canadian, for Canadian engineers planned it, Canadian workmen built it with Canadian material, and Canadian money paid the cost, \$500,000. It is an inspiring illustration of what can be done in this country, and it will doubtless lead the way to still greater achievements.

#### September

With morning light  
The sunshine bright  
Is all the hills adorning!  
How still they lie  
Beneath the sky  
This fair September morning.

Of every hue  
And bathed in dew  
The flowers lift their faces;  
And golden-rod  
With plumes that nod  
In all the woodland spaces.

A gentle breeze  
Just stirs the trees  
Where crimson tints are showing,  
That soon shall blaze  
Through Autumn haze,  
In dying splendor glowing.

#### An Editor's Mistake

The editor of a weekly journal lately lost two of his subscribers through accidentally departing from the beaten track in his answers to correspondents. Two of his subscribers wrote to ask him his remedy for their respective troubles. No. 1, the happy father of twins, wrote to inquire the best way to get them over their teething; and No. 2 wanted to know how to protect his orchards from the myriads of grasshoppers. The editor framed his answers upon the orthodox lines, but unfortunately transposed their two names, with the result that No. 1, who was blessed with the twins, read in reply to his query, "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to them, and the little pests, after jumping about in the flames a few minutes, will speedily be settled," while No. 2, plagued with grasshoppers, was told to "give a little castor oil and rub their gums gently with a bone."

#### Well-bred Children

Little children should be taught not to sit sideways or on the edges of the chairs, or to lean back in them or to put their elbows on the table. They should not be permitted to play with bread or stray silver, and should be taught to wipe their little mouths both before and after drinking, and not to drink until after they have swallowed what they may be eating.

Do not allow the little ones to turn up their glasses or mugs to their noses while drinking.

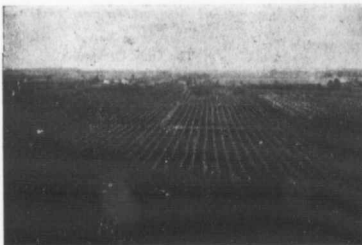
Show them how to break a potato with a fork; how to carry a fork to their mouth. Teach them to take soup quietly from the side of the spoon.

Watch them and see that they do not put their spoons and forks too far into their mouths and that they do not crowd the mouth with food.

Little children are great mimics, and after they have been once properly trained in table manners commit fewer breaches of etiquette than their elders.

Be content with a little light, so it is your own. Explore, and explore. Be neither chided nor flattered out of your position of perpetual inquiry.

Another rule which parents should observe, is never to grant a special privilege to a child without consulting each other. My father was a little easy-going in some respects; and we children used to take advantage of that fact, and ask him if we might go visiting, or have a play-day from work. He invariably replied, that we must go and ask mamma. He had full confidence in her judgment, and he thought it best to defer to it, even in matters of unimportance. It is beautiful where there is this mutual regard in the heads of the household.



One of the Finest Vineyards in Ontario.



A Niagara Peach Orchard.

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### The Lost Cap

He hunted through the library,  
He looked behind the door,  
He searched where baby keeps his toys  
Upon the nursery floor;  
He asked the cook and Mary,  
He called mamma to look,  
He even started sister up  
To leave her Christmas book.

He couldn't find it anywhere,  
And knew some horrid tramp  
Had walked in through the open gate  
And stolen it, the scamp!  
Perhaps the dog had taken it  
And hidden it away;  
Or else perhaps he chewed it up  
And swallowed it in play.

And then mamma came down the stairs,  
Looked through the closet door,  
And there it hung upon its peg,  
As it had hung before.  
And Tommy's cheeks turned rosy red,  
Astonished was his face.  
He couldn't find his cap—because  
'Twas in its proper place!

—Youth's Companion.

### Partners in Business

GRANDFATHER BROWN, who walked with two canes, and 11-year-old Jessie, were great chums. On the Brown place was a "live" spring, where the water bubbled up merrily, and from which the overflow went dancing and sparkling down to the brook at the foot of the slope. One day grandfather stopped at the spring and, reaching down with one of his canes, tried to touch a small turtle that was sunning itself on a shelving rock; but before the cane reached it the turtle slipped off into the water with a splash. As he rose painfully to an upright position, grandfather looked about with a reminiscent air.

"John and me used to have good times round here," he said, musingly. "To think o' the trout we raised in this spring. Seems like 't was only yesterday."

"Raised trout?" queried Jessie, skeptically.

"Yes; we were boys then. John was your great uncle—died more'n sixty years ago. Long time, isn't it?"

"But how did you raise them, grandfather?" persisted Jessie.

"Oh, just caught them in the brook with nets an' put them in the spring; then we stopped up the outlet with wire nettin' so they couldn't get out. Used to feed them on grasshoppers an' bugs an' things. Time an' again I've been to St. Hopkins, the butcher, for chunks o' liver an' such meat as he'd give away. My, but didn't they eat!"

The next day the sun came out bright and warm, and after breakfast grandfather proposed a walk.

Jessie was standing demurely at the spring when he caught up with her, and he was about to chide her for running away, when his glance fell upon the water.

"Little trout," he ejaculated, wonderingly, "an' hundreds of them! Land sakes, child, where did they come from?"

"I s'pose the freshet brought 'em down," Jessie answered, and shut them in. "See grandfather," pointing eagerly to a piece of wire netting placed clumsily in the outlet of the spring.

"Yes; see; well, I de-clare. You're a keen one. Mebbe I can fix that nettin' a bit for ye, though. But what ye goin' to do with them, Jessie—raise them?"

"Yes; you and I—in partnership," you know.

"So we be, so we be, in partnership," he assented. "I guess you an' me will make a pretty sound firm, eh, Jessie?"



What I can't do in catching grasshoppers I'll make up in givin' advice. But s'pose we fix this wire door first."

As the weeks went by, fish breeding became one of their regular occupations, and it was a question which of them derived the most pleasure from the task. By the next spring many of the trout were four or five inches in length.

Before the summer was over the story of Jessie's trout began to get about the neighborhood, and there were many visitors, who wished to see the spring.

Not far away was a summer resort, and one day a gentleman drove in and asked to see the trout. It was near feeding time and as he stood by and watched them spring from the water

to catch the bits of meat thrown them, he explained that he had a small pond on his place which he wished to stock with trout.

"Your fish seem to be strong and healthy," he said, briskly, as they walked toward the house. "I am anxious to get a good stock, and if you can spare me a few dozen I will be glad to pay you fifty cents each for them."

Fifty cents! Even grandfather's mild blue eyes opened wider than usual at the offer. But only for a moment; then he regained control of himself and gravely closed the bargain.

And what do you suppose they did with the money? Why, enlarged the spring and had a smaller one dug nearby, which was to be fed by the old ones. Then they remodeled the outlet and caught more fish, and went into the business in earnest. "For I b'lieve there's money in it," said Grandfather Brown, sagely. "Leastways, I hear trout's with a dollar a pound at the hotels now, an' in my day they want'seasily with givin' away."

Then there came a "make-believe" far-off look into his eyes, and he said just as though Jessie were not there to hear. "Some o' these days a little girl I know will want a sure 'nough good education, and this money will come in handy."

### A Small Boy's Diary

There is a certain nine-year-old kid in this city who is keeping a diary. The book was given him last Christmas by a relative, and his father had forgotten all about it until he accidentally found the volume the other day. Curious to see what his small son had written in it, he opened the book and found that the diary had been faithfully kept. Here are a few of the entries:

"I am nine years old today. Looked in the glass, but whiskers ain't sproutin' yet."

"Sassed a boy. Got lickt."

"Pop horrid ten cents for carfair, that makes \$1.13 he owes me. Wonder if I'll ever get it."

"Jimmie — stole my ball. I lickt him for it."

"Ast Pop for some of my money and he give me a nickle. I want that doler."

"We feloes got up a baseball club today. Ime pitcher. If a had that doler I could get a unaforn."

"Pop got paid today and give me my money."

"Mamma horrid a doler. Dam these people, anyway. A feloc cant save nothin'!"

"Ast Pop about banks. I want to put my money ware carfair aint so skarse."

"Got lickt again."

There was more of this, but "Pop" had read enough. As a result, there was a conference, and now the straggler it is to pay five per cent. a week interest, and settle every payday. The kid got his "unaforn."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—Sunday school teacher—Little boy, don't you know it is a sin to fish on the Sabbath?

Johnnie—I ain't fishin'—jist tryin' to drown some worms.

"Skip the hard words, honey, dear," said an Irish schoolmistress to one of her pupils. "They're only the names of foreign countries and you'll never be in them."

# RED ROSE TEA

# Is GOOD TEA

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

# SUNSHINE AT HOME

## A Prayer

*It is a blessing to work with Thee, my Father. Working with men and under them breeds so many misunderstandings, so much fretfulness, jealousy, impatience, injustice. But Thou knowest my frame. Thou knowest when I am doing my best. Thou hast patience with my blunders. Thou dost pardon my errors. Thou dost amend my faults, Thou art proud, with a Father's pride, of my successes.*

*Then let me work with Thee today. Amid all my labor with men, let it be first with Thee. Then shall I pass serenely through the coming hours, and carry large harvests up to countside. Hear me, and grant this prayer for Jesus sake. Amen.*

## Christ in Us

Let us not be cast down or lose our heart and hope for anything that we may not feel within, any more than for anything that we may feel around us.

The secret of strength, friend and brother, of all mortal purpose is to assure thyself that thou art not engaged in a battle between two portions of thy own nature. It is Christ in thee, who is inviting thee, commanding thee to every brave and true, and earnest effort. And in His commandment is life; what He bids thee to do, He will enable thee to do.

Christ in us, as Paul told the Colossians, is the hope of glory. What we want is not that we should attain some separate and selfish bliss, but that He who has been striving with us all our lives through, to deliver us from the separation and selfishness which have been our torment and curse, should finally effect His own purpose, that we should be His willing servants; free children of His father, formed into one family and body by His blessed spirit forever.

## Lives That Lift Up

"The kingdom of God is like leaven." We all know what leaven, or yeast, or baking powder is used for, and how it accomplishes its purpose in making our bread agreeable and healthful. So God's kingdom in the world and in a man's heart is intended to lift up the world and the man, to make them better, stronger, happier. But there must be more than this in life. It is not merely that I am helped myself; I must prove the fact by being helpful. As the leavened bread becomes itself leaven, if properly treated, so the man who is really lifted up becomes a power to lift others up. Therein lies the difference between good and bad people. A good man is a helpful man; he inspires, cheers, strengthens others. A bad man is a harmful man; he hardens, discourages, weakens others. Lives that live are the true lives, and they are made true by the Spirit of God, who at once blesses them and makes them blessings.

"I can not seem to lift my own life. How, then, can I lift the life of another?" Perhaps this work for another is just what you need to brighten your own character. I have known many a poor, disheartened mortal lifted to the skies by some loving act of service ren-

dered to another. God's leaven sometimes comes to us from the very burdens which we bear for another.

## Nearness of Heaven

Surely, you heaven, where angels see God's face,

Is not so distant as we deem  
From this low earth? 'Tis but a little space,

The narrow crossing of a slender stream;  
'Tis but a veil, which winds might blow aside;

Yes, these are all that us of earth divide,

From the bright dwelling of the glorified—

The lands of which I dream.

## Saved From Self

"Christ is a Savior in many ways," said a woman the other day, "but it seems to me that more and more as the years go on I am learning to recognize him as a Savior from self—the self that is so constantly taking the mistaken view and planning the wrong step."

"Did you ever think what creatures of mood we are, and how often morbidness and bitterness settle down upon us like a fog? We distrust the friendship of those about us, we imagine unkind motives where we do not understand, and the little wrongs and slight neglects swell into unamatural proportions in the unbaluhful atmosphere until we are almost ready to speak the word or do the deed that would cause long regret. Then a swift gleam of light comes from somewhere, and shows us where we stand. We may call it 'a spasm of common sense' if we will—it is that—but just as surely it is the Master's merciful hand barring our way to folly, and leading us out of the swamp of our gloom and selfishness to safe ground once more. Not less than I thank the providence that guards my home from disaster and my life from physical hurt and danger do I give thanks for these rescues which no outward eye can see, but which save me from my own undoing."

## Anxiety

What a vast proportion of our lives is spent in anxious and useless forebodings concerning the future—either our own or those of our dear ones. Present joys, present blessings slip by and we miss half their flavor, and all for want of faith in Him who provides for the tiniest insect in the sunbeam. Oh, when shall we learn the sweet trust in God that our little children tell us every day by their confident faith in us? We, who are so mutable, so faulty, so irritable, so unjust; and He, who is so watchful, so pitiful, so loving, so forgiving? Why cannot we, slipping our hand into His each day, walk trustingly over that day's appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home?

Christian parents who neglect to gather the members of their household around a common altar once a day are ignoring one of the strongest safeguards of family life. They are losing the opportunity to turn their thoughts and their children's habitually toward God and Christ, toward truth and duty.

Send Postcard for Catalogue.



The  
**Belleville  
Business  
College**  
Limited

## DEPARTMENTS

1. Business Training.
  2. Shorthand, Typewriting, and Graphophone.
  3. Telegraphy, Commercial and Railway work.
  4. Civil Service Options.
  5. Mathematics.
  6. Languages: English, French, German.
- Students admitted at any time.

J. A. TOUSAW,  
Secretary.

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

**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**

MAKES YOUR CAKES LIGHT.  
MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT.  
MAKES YOUR BUNS LIGHT.  
MAKES YOUR LABOR LIGHT.  
MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.

Order from your Grocer.  
E. W. GILLETT LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.



**Windmills!**

The  
**CANADIAN  
AIRMOTOR**

is a tested Mill.

Simple, but with  
Strength like a  
Giant.

HAS NO FRILLS

(put on to sell you)

But is a Terror  
for Hard Work.

No up-to-date farmer  
could be without  
one.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Limited  
TORONTO - - ONT.

## Windsor Cheese Salt

has given the highest satisfaction to the most particular Cheese-makers in Canada, on account of its purity, evenness of crystal and splendid working qualities.

## Splendid Cook Book

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

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

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

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

**We will send the book free to any one sending us two new subscriptions at 60c. a year.**

ADDRESS

### The Farming World

90 Wellington St. West  
TORONTO, ONT.

## IN THE KITCHEN

### How to Use Beets

**Baked Beets**—Beets carefully mashed and baked are much sweeter than when boiled in the usual way.

**Dressing for Beets**—Slice hot baked or boiled beets, pour over them a dressing of hot vinegar, sugar and butter, mixed to suit your taste.

**Fried Beets**—Slice cold beets and fry them in butter, and pour melted butter over them when in the dish to serve.

**Rose Soup**—For half a dozen persons, heat one quart of milk to the boiling point in a double boiler; in another saucepan melt a large tablespoonful of butter and stir in two rounding table-spoonfuls of flour, add to this the hot milk very slowly so that when finished you have a soup of a creamy consistency, season with salt, pepper and just a very little each of grated nutmeg and the grated yellow peel of an orange; stir in enough boiled and grated beet to give the soup a pretty rose color, at last add a cup of hot milk, stir well and it is ready to serve.

**Beef Soup**—Chop fine one medium size boiled beet and one onion, simmer for ten minutes or more in two table-spoonfuls of vinegar, one of water and nearly a table-spoonful of brown sugar; add a quart of good beef stock, a rounding table-spoonful of flour mixed in a little stock and some dices of cold veal or beef, boil up once, and season to taste.

### When Filling Fruit Jars

Speaking of the safety that a silver spoon imparts to the process of filling glass jars with hot fruit, a good house-keeping correspondent says she has found the spoon very much in the way in cases where a funnel was to be used and was glad when a friend told her of a simple plan just as efficient and more convenient. Stand the jar on a steel knife blade and it may be filled with safety and ease.

Another writer says cans may be filled without using either spoon or knife if one takes the cans from boiling water, sets them on a cloth wet in hot water and fills them at once with the hot fruit.

### Peaches and Pears

**Peach Pie**—Line a large plate with pastry; have enough free-stone peaches, peeled and cut in halves, to fill the pie; crack three of the pits and add the meats to flavor; two-thirds cupful of sugar and a spoonful of cold water; cover and bake in a moderate oven.

**How to Can Peaches**—Select free-stones; have a kettle of boiling water, fill a wire basket with peaches and immerse in the kettle of hot water, then drop them in cold water for a minute and peel with a silver knife; cut in halves, prepare a syrup, with twice as much water as granulated sugar, let it come to a boil, then put in the peaches, enough for one can, and cook slowly, carefully in the cans and fill the can full of the syrup before putting on the cover.

**To Can Pears**—Select sound, perfect ones; they should not be very ripe for canning. Bartlett's are considered the best, but there are other good varieties. Peel, cut in halves or quarters as you prefer; remove the core and throw into cold water; prepare a syrup allowing about one pound of sugar to four pounds of fruit, use twice as much water as

sugar for the syrup; if the pears are very hard steam them a few minutes before putting them in the syrup, if they are mellow, put them in the syrup and cook slowly until tender, lift out carefully and put in glass jars and screw covers on, after the can is filled full of fruit and syrup.

**Fear Preserves**—Prepare the same as for canning; weigh the fruit, and allow nearly as many pounds of sugar as of fruit, dissolve with a little water and when it comes to a boil, skim well, add the fruit and cook slowly. Watch closely that it does not burn. Fill large glass cans or small stone jars with the fruit and syrup. If in jars, cover with white paper sealed over the jar; then double paper over that.

### Handy to Know

Too many eggs will make waffles tough instead of tender.

A custard pie will bake a nice even brown if a little sugar is sprinkled on the top before putting in the oven.

If you happen to get a cake too stiff don't add milk. Beat up an egg and add it gradually until the desired consistency is obtained.

The white of an egg added to cream will not alter the flavor, though increasing the quantity, and will cause it to whip to a froth more readily.

To obtain a drop or two of onion juice for seasoning cut the onion across the grain and, holding it firmly, draw a sharp edged spoon across the cut edge, holding the spoon so as to catch the juice.

A custard or gelatin preparation containing eggs should always be strained after adding the eggs in order to remove the "spiral spring" that holds the white and yolk together and that does not "beat up" with the rest of the egg.

### About Baking Cake

When pouring layer cake batter into the pans always spread it with a spoon so that it is thin in the centre and thick at the sides of the pan. Layer cakes always rise in the centre first of all, and spreading the batter in this way secures an even baking.

A fruit cake will be far richer, more wholesome and less likely to burn if the pan in which it is baked is set inside a second pan which is partly filled with boiling water. The cake slowly steams while it is baking, and instead of being hard and dry and possibly scorched a little when it comes from the oven it is moist and rich, without a hint of the burned flavor which is noticeable in much of the home-made fruit cake.

—The old idea of putting oilcloth under the washstand cover is now adopted for doilies on highly polished tables.

—The woman who keeps house with a cellar should pay it a daily visit and see that it is aired, even if she has to neglect her parlor. Enough germs may lurk in the willing leaves of a cabbage or a handful of decaying potatoes to cause inexcusable illness in her family.

—"Goodness! How that railroad stock does fluctuate!"

"Yes, it's a wise railroad stock that knows its own par."

## THE SEWING ROOM

### May Manton's Hints

TUCKED BLOUSE 4723.

Simple blouses tucked to give various effects are among the favorites of the season and are peculiarly charming for the fine muslins and the soft thin silks so much in vogue. This one combines full length tucks with those of yoke depth and closes at the centre front, a fact which in itself is specially worthy of note. The model is made of Persian lawn with frills and collar of lace and is unlined; but the lining can be used whenever material renders it desirable. The waist consists of the smoothly fitted lining, fronts and back. The back



4723 Tucked Blouse, \$5.00 Woman's Nightgown, \$2 to 40 bust.

is tucked in groups, that extend from neck and shoulders to the waist line and give a tapering effect to the figure, but the fronts are laid in alternate groups of full and part length, while the sleeves are tucked in graduated lengths with a group at the centre which extends to the lower edge. When elbow sleeves are used the frills make the prettiest possible finish but cuffs are used with those of full length.

WOMAN'S NIGHTGOWN 4509.

Nightgowns that are slightly open at the neck are preferred by the greater number of women to any other sort and are exceedingly fashionable. This one includes elbow sleeves with graceful frills as a finish and can be made more or less dainty as the material is one thing or another. The original is made of nainsook with trimming of German Valenciennes lace which can be trusted to endure the ravages of the laundry, but long cloth, Paris muslin and all the fabrics used for underwear are equally appropriate, while the trimming can be anything that may be preferred.

The gown is made with an odd-shaped yoke, that may be cut high, and to which the full front and back are joined. The sleeves are cut in one piece each with deep points at their lower edges which fall over the graduated frills.



4520 Tucked Flounce Skirt, C7 to 31 waist. 4430 Triple Tucked Skirt, \$2 to 30 waist.

WOMAN'S TUCKED FLOUNCE SKIRT 4530.

Tucks of all widths are among the features to be noted in the latest designs. The graceful skirt illustrated shows them giving a hip yoke effect and at the

upper edge of the flounce where they serve to hold the fulness. The model is made of China blue veiling with embroidered dots and is stitched with cortique silk and trimmed with black applique, but all materials used for gowns and skirts and which allow of tucking are appropriate.

The skirt is made with a front gore and circular portions that are tacked to fit snugly about the hips and provide graceful flare below the knees. To the lower edge is joined the flounce that falls in soft folds below the tucks. WOMAN'S TRIPLE TUCKED SKIRT 4438.

Triple skirts are much in vogue and are exceedingly graceful and attractive when worn by the women to whom they are becoming. The very charming model shown is adapted to all the season's materials and to variations of trimming that are very nearly without number, but in the case of the original is made of chiffon veiling in cream white with bands of antique lace as trimming.

The skirt consists of a foundation which is cut in five gores, the upper portion of the skirt and the two flounces. The foundation fits smoothly and snugly and on it are arranged the three outer portions, each of which is tucked to fit snugly at the upper edge. The back is finished in habit style and the upper edge is attached to a narrow belt.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 5 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

### Winding Yarn

Those who knit or crochet know the trouble caused by a ball of yarn or floss falling and rolling about the floor. An old lady taught me to wind my yarn so that it could be used from the inside of the ball instead of the ordinary way. Unrolling from the outside is the cause of the ball's rolling propensities. First wind six or eight times over the outstretched fingers of the left hand, having as great a length as possible to the windings, keeping in mind that these are to be pulled from the centre when the ball is finished. With these first windings always protruding top and bottom, go on as usual, winding very loosely. When the skein is wound the outside end is tucked in and the first pulled out. After once using and experiencing the satisfaction of a non-rolling ball, one will never go back to the old method of working from the outside end.

### Stains on White Goods

An old-fashioned way of taking stains out of white goods was this: The garment was first washed in the usual manner; then instead of putting it through several waters, it was taken quite wet from the first soapy water and hung on the line, or, better still, laid on the grass in a sunny spot. The sun and soapy water, together, have marvellous whitening properties. As fast as the garment got dry, it was wet and put out again. This process many times repeated is one of the best of bleachers. The worst stains have been known to succumb to the magical influence of water and sunshine. Grass stains may be gotten rid of, by saturating the stain with spirits of camphor, and exposing to the sun in the same manner.



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap. 103

## Home Knitting Machines



Manufacturers' No Agents' Prices Commission

Plain, \$8.00 Plain and Ribbed, \$12.00

Write for particulars. Address,

F. CUNNINGHAM,  
Box 72, - - Dundas, Ont.

## STOP HERE

Do you shave yourself? If not, why not? We can furnish you with this first-class SHAVING OUTFIT for merely a song.

This outfit consists of the following:  
Special Hollow-ground Razor..... \$1.25  
Celebrated Torrey Strop..... 1.00  
Fine Bristle Shaving Brush..... .30  
One Shaving Mug..... .25

The above outfit complete for only \$1.80 (one Dollar and Fifty Cents), just about half the regular price. This offer is limited for a few weeks only. Order outfit to-day.

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY HOUSE,  
P.O. Box 273, - - St. John, N.B.

## Woodstock Wind Mills

Write for particulars of our

Marvel  
Wind  
Motor



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

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR COMPANY  
Limited  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

### Market Forecast Worth the Money

"I would feel lost if your valuable paper did not come every two weeks at my house."

"The forecast of markets is worth the price of the whole paper."

Your constant reader,  
T. MERRITT MOORE,  
Elgin Co., Ont.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### What's the Use of Worrying?

What's the use of worrying?  
Fretting don't pay.  
What's the use of hurrying?  
'Tis the slowest way.  
Half the whims that worry you  
Never will come true;  
Then why let them flurly you,  
As you daily do?

Live your life out easily,  
Then it will be long.  
Take what happens breezily,  
Whistle, sing a song!  
Don't waste strength on worrying  
Over phantom ills;  
Don't waste time in hurrying,  
That's the pace that kills.

### An Old-time Poultice

In our grandmother's time, when colics or other painful emergencies arose necessitating the use of a large poultice, the family meal bag was called into requisition. The large piece of linen or cotton, with much of its sweet-smelling contents still clinging to the interior, was heated very hot by the old-fashioned fireplace, wrapped in a clean cloth and applied over the seat of the pain till relief was obtained, and now this remedy, after remaining in obscurity for many years, is recommended by fashionable physicians, more particularly for abdominal attacks. So easily prepared and always at hand in nearly every family, it is worth while to bear in mind that a dry meal poultice of generous size and applied very hot, is excellent in case of sudden inflammations.

### Your Daughter's Health

The mother who will not allow her growing daughter to wear a tight corset any more than she would think of encasing her little son's form in a bodied and steeled waistcoat; who will not refuse her daughter any opportunity for physical culture; who will dress her girls in good sensible clothing, which will permit of their taking the same amount of exercise in all kinds of weather that is accorded their brothers, will be the mother who "looketh well to the ways of her household," and will have her old age rewarded by seeing around her strong, healthy children and grandchildren.

### Sunshine as Medicine

There was a time when sunlight was not considered "as food" for it was shut out and avoided as though it held germs of the cholera or some other plague.

The brilliant light of the sun falling within the sanctified recesses of home will not detract one iota from the beauty of that home. In summer, we may shut out the hot glare of the mid-day sun, but on all coolish days the sun's rays should be allowed to shine into the very remotest precincts of the house.

Every closet and bedroom needs the purifying that only the sunshine can give. Every drawing room and parlor cannot fail to become stuffy and close, in spite of fir pillows, rose-jars and sweet sachets, unless the sunlight is allowed to do its sanitary work therein.

People are afraid it will fade their carpets, their furniture, etc.; well, to

my notion, faded carpets and upholstery are much to be preferred to faded women and children. There is nothing so beautifying as sunshine; it falls upon the child's soft curls and turns them into spun gold; it rests upon the mother's pink cheeks and keeps their rosy glow. If it reveals faded furniture, it is of little moment compared to the health of the family, which cannot be kept in rooms that are not sunlit.

### In Case of Burns

The white of an egg is very good for slight burns, and, in an emergency, damp earth may be used or white lead paint.

Anything may be used which will prevent friction and exclude the air, but nothing should be used which will stick in cakes and prevent after examination, or make this very painful. For this reason, flour and cotton batting, though often recommended, had better not be used.

For small burns, cold water is better in every way than these, and, indeed, for any but the most extensive burns, it is one of the best remedies. An arm or a leg can be immersed in it and left there for a long while with great advantage.

Burns with alkalis, like soap lye, should be treated with vinegar followed by applications of oil.

Burns with acids should be deluged with water and then treated like other burns.

Should a burn be caused by hot pitch, it ought not to be removed immediately, unless the amount be excessive.

Coffee lessens the milk secretion, and farinaceous food, especially the use of oatmeal and barley flour gruel, increases the flow of milk. Mothers should study how to make these gruels delicious.

Besides sores can be prevented by rubbing the parts exposed to pressure, twice daily, with alcohol, then painting the surface with a tincture of nut gall or a strong solution of tannic acid.

A person suffering from an irritated throat will often find relief by gargling with one teaspoonful of common soda and one teaspoonful of alcohol dissolved in a glass of warm water.

### Value of Fruit

Prof. H. E. Van Daman, formerly pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

When we think of it there is nothing the human system needs and craves so much as good water. If it is inside beautifully tinted wrappers, the skins of strawberries, peaches, plums, pears, apples, oranges, lemons, etc., combined with nutritious food and beneficial acid, it is more relished. Think of the price we pay for what is little less than water, colored and flavored by nature so as to be pleasing to the eye and palate. To the fruit grower let me give encouragement to go on supplying the public demand. Try to make your fruit as large and luscious as possible, and be assured that it will be appreciated, and in most cases well paid for. Keep your land as rich as possible and you will thus produce fruit at the least cost. The most expensive fruit to the grower is the poorest he raises, especially if badly picked.



**Clothes Cost Money**      **Time is Money**

**The New Century Washer** saves both—nothing easier or more effective—nothing half so quick. You sit to operate it, and a tubful of clothes may be thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. You cannot make a more profitable investment—the profits direct and incidental cannot be estimated. Local dealers sell it at \$50. Ask your dealer for it. If he cannot show you the machine write us for booklet.

THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED  
HAMILTON, CANADA

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

### Bee Seed From Buds

By the bud system from a very superior select bee may be obtained 24 buds, each of which will yield superior seeds and the roots from which will show a sugar percentage as high as the original mother. On some seed farms the bees are analyzed in March and are subsequently planted in a manure bed; the buds are taken from the root as soon as the leaves are about 3/4 of an inch long; these buds being conical, precaution is taken to round off the point before planting them in a manure bed in squares of 3 inches; the dry skin is removed, with the view of preventing any possible rot; the buds are dipped into water, then into charcoal; when there is no longer danger from frosts, they are planted in the ground.—Michigan Sugar Beet.



### Just Fruit.

There's no "medicine" in "Fruit-atives,"—no drugs—no poisons "Fruit-atives" are the curative principles of fruit juices, compressed into tablets. It's the secret process of preparing them, that makes "Fruit-atives" so much more effective than the fresh fruit.

**Fruit-atives**

### or Fruit Liver Tablets

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, just as nature intended them to be cured—with fruit. Cure yourself with Nature's cure that never fails.

At your druggist's. 50c. a box.  
FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.



## A Page for Mothers

### Give Me the Baby

Give me the baby to hold, my dear—  
To hold and to hug, and to love and  
to kiss.

Ah! he will come to me, never a fear—  
Come to the rest of a breast like this,  
As warm for him as his face with cheer.  
Give me the baby to hold, my dear.

Trustfully yield him to my caress.  
"Bother," you say? What! "A bother  
to me?"

To fill up my soul with such happiness  
As the love of a baby that laughs to  
be  
Snuggled away where my heart can  
hear!

Give me the baby to hold, my dear.

Ah! but his hands are soiled, you say,  
And would dirty my laces and clutch  
my hair—

Well, what would pleasure me more, I  
pray.

Than the touch and the tug of the wee  
hands there?  
The wee hands there and the warm  
face here—

Give me the baby to hold, my dear.

Give me the baby! (Oh, won't you see?  
\* \* \* Somewhere out where the  
green of the lawn

Is turning to gray, and the maple tree  
Is weeping its leaves of gold upon  
A little mound, with a rose near)  
Give me the baby to hold, my dear.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

### Mother's Hints

Our little boy recently choked at the  
table. At the time we fortunately had  
with us a trained nurse as guest. To  
my anxious "What shall I do?" she  
went to the child and lifted first one  
arm, then the other, alternately, straight  
up by the side of his head. In a moment  
he was all right again. She said this  
exercise induced deep breathing and  
stopped the choking.

A few years ago my baby boy was  
taken very ill with cholera infantum.  
Our physician tried every means to save  
him, but was forced at last to tell us  
there was no hope, and we lost no time  
in summoning one of the most eminent  
specialists in a nearby city. After a  
consultation with our family physician,  
the newcomer called for three eggs and  
a glass of water. He took the whites  
of the eggs and with a sharp knife cut  
them into the water, a long process.  
He then gave baby a teaspoonful every  
fifteen minutes. After one more night  
of anxiety, baby began to grow better  
very rapidly. This simple remedy had  
effected a cure.—Mrs. S.

Sometimes milk seems to disagree with  
the baby, however, prepared or modified,  
and then its use should be dis-  
continued for twenty-four hours to al-  
low the stomach complete rest. Give  
instead the white of one egg, well shak-  
en with half a pint of cold water that  
has been boiled and sweetened with a  
little sugar of milk. At the end of the  
day when milk is resumed give it pep-  
tonized for a day or two, or even longer  
if necessary, until the stomach recovers  
its tone. A young baby cannot digest  
starch. When barley water is added to  
the food it is because in some way it  
prevents the milk from forming large  
solid curds in the stomach, breaking it  
into smaller portions which are more  
easily digested. It is made by boiling  
one teaspoonful of pearl barley in one  
pint of water until it is reduced to  
two-thirds of that quantity. It may be

given to a child ten months old instead  
of milk for four or five feedings and  
later diluted with milk as it can be  
borne.

### Self Reliance in Children

Children want, above all, to be taught  
self-reliance. Many women pride them-  
selves greatly on being all in all to their  
husband and children. In such a wom-  
an's house the query is reiterated all  
day long, "Where's mother? I want  
my hat or coat." "Where's mother?  
I want to play at something."

And mother comes for the twentieth  
time, and does for her husband or child  
what no individual could not do for  
himself. Women who will act in this  
way require their eyes opened to the  
wrong they are unknowingly doing. It  
is difficult to tell them, sweet and gentle  
as they invariably are, that they are  
wearing themselves out in a bad cause;  
that every time Jack's hat is found for  
him, and Mary is provided with a new  
game, they are injuring the child so  
clearly loved.

Women should realize the truth of the  
words: "An eager desire to save those  
we love, trouble and inconvenience, is  
but a vicarious gratification of self."

### The New Baby

Yes, I've got a little brother,  
Never asked to have him, nuther;

But he's here.  
They just went away and bought him,  
And, last week, the doctor brought him,  
Weren't that queer?

When I heard the news from Molly,  
Why, I thought at first 'twas jolly,  
'Cause you see,  
I s'posed I could go and get him,  
And then mamma, course, would let him  
Play with me.

But when I had once looked at him,  
"Why," I says, "great snakes is that him!  
Just that mite!"

They said "Yes," and "Ain't he cummin'?"  
And I thought they must be funny—  
He's a sight!  
He's so small, it's just amazin',  
And you'd think he was blazin'—  
He's so red.

And his nose is like a berry,  
And he's bald as Uncle Jerry  
On his head.  
Why, he isn't worth a brick,  
All he does is cry and kick;  
He can't stop.

Won't sit up—you can't arrange him—  
I don't see why pa don't change him—  
At the shop.

Now we've got to dress and feed him,  
And we really didn't need him  
More'n a frog!

Why'd they buy a baby brother  
When they know I'd good deal rather  
Had a dog?

### The Way to Govern

While dining with a friend, her six-  
year-old boy acted very impolitely at the  
table. The mother quietly told him to  
behave, but, taking advantage of the  
presence of company to "show off," he  
continued his pert actions. The mother  
excused herself from the table, and in a  
very quiet tone told the boy to follow  
her. They were absent from the room  
several minutes, but when that young  
man again took his seat at the table he  
was as orderly as a deacon, and there  
had not been so much as one unpleasant  
word from the mother. If you would  
preserve your child's pride of character  
and avoid an unsavory reputation for  
yourself, let your governing be done in  
strict privacy.

## FIRE PROOF SHUTTERS

WRITE FOR PRICES  
METALLIC ROOFING CO.  
LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

### BISSELL'S DISK



In sizes for  
2, 3 or 4 horses

### Is Recognized as the Leading Harrow

It is an eight draught, heavy gear harrow,  
and do the work right. Inquire of your agent  
and try the original "Bissell" Disk before buy-  
ing. There's a difference in disks—don't be  
fooled. Manufactured by

T. E. Bissell (Dept. W, 2) Elmora, Ont.  
You are invited to call at our exhibit in the im-  
plement buildings at Toronto, London and Ottawa  
Fairs.

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



We take pleasure in offering to the  
public a saw manufactured of the finest  
quality of steel, and a temper which  
toughens and refines the steel, gives a  
keener cutting edge and holds it longer  
than any process known. A saw to cut  
fast "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process and temper is  
known and used only by ourselves.  
These saws are elliptic ground thin  
back, requiring less set than any saws  
now made, perfect faster from tooth to  
back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy  
a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor  
Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you  
are told that some other saw is just as  
good ask your merchant to let you take  
them both home and try them and keep  
the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of  
quality, as some of the poorest steel  
made is now branded silver steel. We  
have the sole right for the "Razor Steel  
Brand."

It does not pay to buy a saw for one  
dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in  
labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge  
to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped  
to the United States, and sold at a  
higher price than the best American  
saws. Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH,  
Olt., - - Ont.



## Among the Cape Bretoners

By LAURA REBE

"Lost in wonder, love and praise"—a line from an old familiar hymn and yet as I sit on the door step and see the few cleared fields surrounded by spruce woods, these words come to me, and the wonder is that the people can be so thoroughly contented and happy, living as they do with so few of the modern conveniences and comforts. I really love these warm-hearted country people; they are so genuine, so hospitable; the best they have is placed most gladly at one's disposal.

Then who has anything but praise for such lovely scenery as is found in Cape Breton? For the past month I have skirted the Bras D'Or Lakes, and my eyes have feasted on their clear, salt waters, which seem to take on all the shades of the changing opal, while alway can be seen in the distance the blue, smoky mountains on the opposite shore. There is something particularly pleasing about Cape Breton Island, and which impresses me even more this time than on my first trip. I think it is due to the fact that there is nothing overwhelming about it. When travelling through the Rockies a person is fairly depressed with the sublimity and immense grandeur of the mountains; the vastness and loneliness of the prairies impress one with his own insignificance, but when traveling by horse, over this island, you feel that you add to, and make up part of the scenery—the lakes are not too large, nor the mountains too high nor the trees too tall. There is a friendliness about the country and its people that the stranger soon discovers and appreciates.

It is three years since I visited the island, as superintendent of the Nova Scotia Traveling Dairy School. This summer I am following much the same route as I went over then, and so, of course, meet many familiar faces. I only spent two days in a place and yet such a warm welcome back as I get—they greet me as if I had been a lifelong friend.

Our meetings are largely held in the country, and as there are no hotels I stop at one of the farm houses, and so have become familiar with the home life of the people. They are chiefly Highland Scotch, and Gaelic is more generally spoken than English. Some of the oldest inhabitants have no English. The Gaelic gives to those who talk the English a slow, but not unpleasant accent. The Gaelic, they say, is one of the hardest languages to learn, and but very few of those who speak it can read or write it.

I have with difficulty been trying to pick up a few words, and today at the meeting I was dumfounded when a woman with a year-old baby in her arms told me the child was just learning to talk, and could already understand all that she said to him either in Gaelic or English. A baby twelve months old understanding two languages was something new to me. I occasionally

ly meet with men—you would hardly call them highly educated—who can talk French, Gaelic and some Indian besides the English.

They say that for praising God or cursing an enemy no language is half so expressive as the Gaelic. Yesterday, when at morning worship with the family, the head of the house said that it was only when strangers were with them that they used the English: "Why," said the old gentleman, "I feel that if I didn't use the Gaelic my voice would hardly reach the throne of God." At my request, instead of singing in English, they sang part of the 18th Psalm in Gaelic. The old style is still in use—a line is first intoned, then all join in singing it; another line is intoned and so on. There is something in the Highland Scotch music that is very plaintive and pleasing to the ear.

The people are mostly religious. They



Miss Rose in Dairy Costume.

have family worship morning and evening and say grace before and after meals. Really I have often felt my own ungratefulness, when through the board partition of my room, I could hear the earnest tones of perhaps an old man of eighty or ninety pouring out his thanks to God; and though I understood not a word he was saying, I bowed my head.

Having food and raiment, be it ever so plain, their wants are supplied. The ambition for worldly gain has not yet cast its restless spell over them.

I happened to be at Grand River during September week. It is something like special services held from Thursday till Monday once a year in each district. People drive from twenty to thirty miles to attend these meetings,

and at the same time to visit their friends. On Sunday they have English service in the Church, and Gaelic service in a grove near by, where a pulpit is erected and the people sit in groups on the ground. Sacrament is administered at both services, and those who partake must receive on the Saturday a token—a small coin—which is collected on the Sabbath before the service. I am sure there must have been nearly two hundred carriers of all descriptions, from far and near, at the Church that day.

There is seldom if ever in these country places more than one Church, and it is either Presbyterian or Roman Catholic.

You find many Scotch Catholics in Cape Breton—I frequently make my home with them, and they are equally devout, kind people. I have been in a few French settlements, and the happy, vivacious manner of the motherland is still seen among the people.

The weather has been delightful, but the golden rod and purple aster bring the message that fall: not far distant.

### Fruit and Grain Outlook in Nova Scotia

The drought early in August has reduced the make of butter at the factories and the supply of first-class creamery butter is now much less than a month ago. There is, however, far too much poor dairy butter being made, and dealers are at a loss to know how to dispose of it.

Maritime Province farmers are interested in the wheat and flour markets as consumers only. They are paying 30 cents a barrel more for Ontario flour and 20 cents a barrel more for Manitoba than they did two weeks ago. The retail price of sugar has been advanced one-half cent per pound as a result of the accumulation of advances at the refineries.

Fay was harvested in fine condition, and the quality was excellent. The yield is somewhat below the average, but still it is a pretty fair crop. Fruit has grown rapidly during the past month and the apple crop throughout King and Annapolis valleys will be about the largest on record. The quality, however, is deteriorating, and there will be a large amount unfit for shipment. The Gravensteins are of poor quality everywhere, and other varieties show an unduly large proportion of spotted fruit. Where spraying has been carefully done the benefits are clearly apparent and the fruit grower who has contended against the usefulness of spraying should now be well convinced of his mistake.

The Nova Scotia Convention to be held in Halifax, Sept. 7th to 14th, will have a number of special features that should be of interest to farmers. A farmers' pavilion has been erected in which lectures will be delivered by such men as Dr. James Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental Farm; F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner; A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa, and J. J. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., and other experts in agricultural and live stock matters. There will be exhibits of apples and other fruits prepared for export in line with the methods approved by the Fruit

Whether a housekeeper does her own washing or not, the worry and work connected with "Blue Monday" literally obtain her to the wash-tub.

### The "1900 Junior" Ball-Bearing Family Washer



Freight prepaid. No money or promise of any kind required. Use it for 30 days. If you do not wish to purchase, return it at our expense. We pay the freight both ways. Unlike other washers, the "1900 Junior" sends the water through the clothes, and washes them absolutely clean in six minutes, with no soap and labor on the part of the operator. It is absolutely free to you for 30 days.

Write today for full information and catalogue.

The Bach Specialty Co.,

### Are You Chained To The Wash Tub?



We can sever the chain.

**FREE TRIAL**

Dept. F, 325 1-2 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

## INCREASE YOUR PROFITS AND SAVE LABOR

BY USING AN

# Improved U. S. Cream Separator

with LOW SUPPLY CAN

The U. S. Cream Separator in the past has proved its superiority over all others, and with its latest improvements it is farther in advance than ever before.



### The U. S. will save you Money—

**By Skimming Cleaner**—Holds World's Record, with average test of .0128 for 30 consecutive runs.

**By Wearing Longer**—The U. S. is so well made that it wears the longest with the least expense.

**By Improving the Product**—The U. S. leaves the cream in the best possible condition for making a fine grade of butter. The dairy butter receiving the Highest Score at the World's Fair, St. Louis, was made from U. S. Separator cream.

**By Increasing the Value of the Skimmilk**—The skimmilk can be fed warm and sweet. The calves and pigs enjoy it and grow fat.

### The U. S. will save you Labor—

**By Operating Easier**—With the low supply can, it is very easy to pour milk into. With the Holler Clutch, there is no lost motion and the working parts come running as usual as the crank is released. With ball-bearings, friction has been reduced to a minimum.

**By Separating Faster than others**, price considered—The capacities of the U. S. are guaranteed to be as stated in the catalogues.

All these and many more, more fully described in our catalogues, make

## THE U. S. SEPARATOR THE MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY

We have the following transfer points:—Portland, Me.; Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que.; Hamilton, Ont.; Buffalo, N. Y.; La Crosse, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Sioux City, Ia.; Chicago, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.

Address all Letters, **VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

Division, Ottawa, thus bringing Nova Scotian fruit growers more in touch with the old country markets, and tending to greater uniformity in manner of shipment. Fruit growers generally will be pleased with the decision of Prof. Sears, of the Horticultural School, Wolfville, to remain in this province notwithstanding the tempting offer received by him to accept a position as head of the State School of Agriculture at Maryland. J. B.

### Ontario Crops

The August crop report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, though not at all conclusive as to yields, gives some information of value.

The fall wheat harvest season was from one to two weeks later than usual. Taking the province as a whole, the yield, as compared with its own average, will be the poorest of all the cereal crops. In some localities, the yield will be good, while in others it will be very poor, hardly worth the trouble of gathering in. In the Lake Erie district the yield will hardly pay for the cutting. In the Lake Huron and West Midland counties a rather better condition prevails, though the average yield will be lower than usual. In the Georgian Bay district, and in the eastern half of the province, the yield will be fairly well up to the standard.

In spring grains, wheat, though threatened with rust in some quarters, is in excellent condition and likely to give a yield above the average. Barley, which is now largely taking the place of peas as a crop for feeding, will likely give an above average yield. Some bad cases of lodging and rust are reported, but these are not extended. The yield of oats, generally speaking, will probably

be one of the most satisfactory in the history of this crop. Rye, like fall wheat, was badly winter killed. The acreage of peas is small. The "bug" does not appear to be so general as in recent years. The prospects are for a yield rather above the average. The bean crop looks very promising and a more than average yield is expected.

The hay and clover crop, taking the province as a whole, is a fairly large one and it has been well saved in most cases. Clover has recovered considerably from the effects of winter killing. In hay new meadows did much better than old ones, and spring seeding is turning out well. Owing to bad seed and the wet and cold weather at the time of planting, corn received a bad start generally. Some fields had to be replanted and others sown with other crops. The outlook is more or less unfavorable, but a great deal will depend upon the fall as the stage of growth at present is very backward.

The average yield of potatoes will be good, and the quality fine. The spring season was backward for roots, consequently all classes of roots are behind. Though late roots give a fair promise. The sugar beet crop is reported as in very fine condition. No injury is reported from insect pests. The scarcity of labor has been a serious drawback to keeping the root crops in best condition.

Harvest and fall apples will give an average yield, but the winter sorts, more especially Spys and Baldwins, will be comparatively scarce. Pears will range from poor to good in yield, but peaches will be light. The yield of cherries was not nearly up to the average. Plums will yield poorly. Grapes give promise of a big crop. Complaints of injury to fruit from insect pests,

spot, etc., were much less than in other years.

Pastures have kept in splendid condition. Fires have been bad in some localities. The prospects are good for an abundance of fall and winter supplies for farm animals. The flow of milk has been large, but prices for dairy products low. Calves, therefore, have been getting more milk, and are in better condition than usual.

Bees suffered much during the winter and came out weak. Swarming was late and was hardly so general as in recent years. Clover was in fair supply. The average yield per colony spring count will hardly yield 40 pounds.

There is a decided scarcity of farm help, though the lack of it has not been felt so keenly as during the past two or three years. The arrival of British immigrants has relieved the situation considerably, but skilled labor is hard to get. Wages are fully as high or higher than formerly.

Hans—We need a poy in our bakery, yah.

Fritz—Vell, advertise for one mit good lunsz alretty.

Hans—Vot does he need goot lungs for?

Fritz—Vot does he need dem for? Vy, to blow up der doughnuts, you idiot.—Chicago News.

"James, my son, take this letter to the postoffice and pay the postage on it."

The boy James returned after an absence of some few minutes, highly elated, and said:

"Father, I see a lot of men putting letters in a little place and when no one was looking I slipped in yours for nothing."—Ram's Horn.

## Feeding Dairy Cows

The successful dairyman must not only keep good cows but he must feed them well. The net returns from a herd will in a large measure depend upon how they are fed and cared for. The following are the methods of feeding followed by several successful dairymen in this province, which may be helpful. We would be glad to have the experience of others in this connection:

### COMMENCE EARLY.

We generally commence in September to feed a little oat chop and wheat bran with cut corn stalks, night and morning, turning out to pasture during the day until well into November. During winter months we keep them in the stables altogether; that is, while they are milking, feeding about 20 lbs. of ensilage to each cow twice a day, with all the dry cut stalks or clover hay they will eat up clean. With the ensilage we feed a mixed chop, oats, barley and peas, and wheat bran to dry cows. We feed ensilage and straw only. The last two summers pasture has been so plentiful we have not been obliged to feed during June, July or August. But we always prepared for a dry season by planting an acre or two of clovers, evergreen sweet corn. When not needed for summer feeding, we cut and cure it, and feed in the fall.—J. T. Simmons, Norfolk Co., Ont.

In winter we feed ensilage, clover hay and oat straw, and for grain mixture peas, oats and barley. In the summer we feed, in addition to pasture, a mixture of peas, oats and barley, sown at intervals and cut green; cut corn when in season, and later carrots.—J. W. Bogart, Dundas Co., Ont.

### BELIEVES IN GRAIN RATION.

In the first part of the winter, when my cows are milking, I feed clover hay, and from nine to ten pounds of oats and barley mixed, ground fine (two bushels of oats and one of barley). I give this in two feeds night and morning. When I have mangels I feed them

at noon, but last year I did not have any. When my cows are dried off I feed good oat straw and three pounds of grain per day, with a bran mash once a week, until about two weeks before they drop their calves. During these two weeks I feed hay and a little bran morning and evening. All the cows cost me when dried off is about three cents per day each. I do not reckon the straw—glad to get it into manure.

For supplementary or green feed I generally grow some sweet corn, but last year I did not grow any; I had sufficient clover pasture. This year I purpose growing oats and peas mixed, and cut when green.—Albert Loucks, Hastings Co., Ont.

### GROWS SOILING CROPS.

During winter I feed a fodder ration of 30 lbs. of roots, 20 lbs. of silage, and as much clover as the cows will eat clean. The meal ration consists of a mixture of oats and bran, equal parts, mixed with about one half, by weight, of cotton seed meal. I usually vary this ration somewhat, and think I can get better results by cutting the hay and mixing about equal parts; by bulk, and feeding about 50 lbs. of the mixture per day.

To supplement the pastures during the months of June and July I use a soiling crop of oats and peas. The first crop should be sown as early as possible, and I usually sow another about three weeks afterwards. This comes in for feeding early in July and continues until the corn or sorghum is available. I also use a second crop alfalfa with excellent results.—H. B. Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

### CHANGES THE FEED.

We feed corn stalks in the morning, roots and clover seed chaff at noon, and hay at night. The roots are sugar beets and mangels. We change feed frequently, as cows give a better flow of milk. They have access to a good straw stack, which is cut down and salted at inter-

vals. They also have access to water three times a day. We grow green corn to feed through August and September and until the tenth of October. The pasture is very poor, little with no nourishment. It begins to look up about the tenth of October. This corn is fed three times a day, to make cows give a good flow of milk; the corn is fed green and is sweet and juicy.—P. L. Buchner, Norfolk Co., Ont.

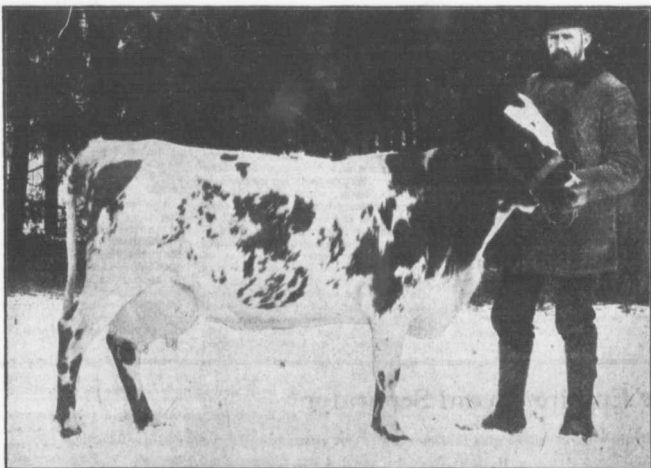
### OAT CHOP IN SPRING.

We feed corn stalks and clover hay after the pasture is finished in the fall until early winter or while the cows are milking. We used to feed oat chop as well, but I came to the conclusion that it did not pay (that is during the latter end of the milking season) when the cows begin to spring. I commence to feed oat chop and continue until they are turned on grass. We calculate upon drying our cows about January 1st, and have them come in about March 1st. I think this the best plan as we get two months' good milking before the grass comes, which pays well for their feed; much better than on the same feed in the fall.

We depend mostly on pasture, but sow a piece of oats, peas and barley mixed for green feed. The weather has been so wet the last two seasons we did not need to use it for that purpose.—Chas. Stewart, Elgin Co., Ont.

### Caring for Milk

The preservation of a uniform body in milk is an important factor in keeping milk for cheese factory, creamery or the milk trade, in towns and cities. The cream must not be allowed to form, as when this takes place it is not easily possible to re-unite the milk and cream and the result is a loss to the cheese maker and dissatisfaction with the consumer in the city. When the milk is dipped and aerated in water and the temperature reduced this way the milk fibrin forms before the cream rises and holds the globules of fat throughout the whole body, and milk which is only average in its percentage of butter fat will by this means have a body and



Ayrshire Cow, Sarah 2nd 1898, bred by, and the property of H. and J. McKee, Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont., winner of 1st prize in Dairy test at Ontario Winter Fair, in 1902 and 1903, also winner of \$20.00 Special Sweepstake Prize, offered by Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. Record in 48 hour test, 124.27 lbs. milk, test 4; butter fat.

also a flavor superior to milk having a much larger percentage of butter fat, but neglected in the care it receives. C. M. M.

#### Have the Cows Come in in the Winter

I like to have my Shorthorns calve in December or January, so as to have the calves well grown by summer. A cow calving January 1st would be milked until about November 15th following or probably later.

My heifers I always keep milking and do not allow to come in until 16 months after dropping the first calf. I find that this makes them more persistent as cows.

My cows are all grades, Shorthorn and Jersey, the Shorthorn predominating. I get fairly average results from both breeds, though on the whole prefer the Jersey for milk production, but when the value of the calves is considered I think the Shorthorn grades will give larger net returns per year.—H. B. Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

#### Milk Cows Only Nine and a Half Months' Old

I milk my cow nine and a half months of the year. I have had considerable experience along this line. I have heard many a man say that if a cow was well cared for and well fed she could be milked eleven months as well as nine or ten. I wish to say right here I don't believe it. I had two cows that would give ten thousand pounds of milk in nine and a half months. I gave one two and a half months' rest. The other I gave but one month. The next year the cow that got two and a half month's rest gave 3,000 pounds more than the other. I had another cow that had a record of 55 pounds of milk per day. She was milked eleven months and the next year the highest record I could get from her was 35 pounds. This convinced me beyond a doubt that a cow needs reasonable rest to get the best results from her.

I keep the Holstein breed of cows. I have had some experience with other breeds, but I think the Holstein is the ideal cow for the cheese factory. My stock formerly was mostly I kept five brood mares. I have dropped the horses, and I am now trying to build up a herd of cows that will give me a net profit. I imported one very fine thoroughbred Holstein. I then selected one of the best grade Holstein cows that I could find. She was four years old, and gave 10,000 pounds of milk in 9½ months. I use a pure-bred sire from a good milking strain. I keep all the heifer calves and sell all the bulls. I have some fine heifers, two that are coming in this year.—Albert Loucks, Hastings Co., Ont.

#### Licensing Cheese Factories

I believe that the licensing of creameries and cheese factories would be a step in the right direction, and would go a long way towards improving the quality of the Canadian butter and cheese placed on the English market. It would tend to weed out many factories which, if hygienic and sanitary conditions were considered, could not be by law exist. It would also lead to the employment of more intelligent makers and the payment of higher wages to them.—H. B. Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

#### How the Cows Test

At the World's Fair, St. Louis, an important cow test is being conducted, in which four different breeds are competing. For the fifth ten-day period the results are summarized as follows: The twenty-nine Shorthorns gave 36,939 lbs. of butter fat, 878.60 lbs. of solids not fat. The average milk per cow per day was 35.36 lbs., butter fat 1.255 lbs., and solids not fat 3.029 lbs. per cow per day.

The fifteen head of Holstein-Friesian cows gave a total of butter fat 282.79 lbs., solids not fat, 676.71 lbs.; milk per cow per day 35.29, butter fat per cow per day 1.285 lbs., and solids not fat per day per cow 4.511 lbs.

The five head of Brown Swiss cows gave a total of 80.87 lbs. of butter fat and 199.77 lbs. of solids not fat in the ten days, and per day per cow, 45.82 lbs. of milk; 1.617 lbs. of butter fat and 3.995 lbs. of solids not fat.

The twenty-five head of Jerseys gave during the ten days a total of 495,085 lbs. of butter fat and 996,020 lbs. of solids not fat, and per cow per day 43.91 lbs. of milk, 1.680 lbs. of butter fat and 2.864 lbs. of solids not fat.

#### Looking Up Canadian Dairy Herds

We had a pleasant call last week from Mr. G. L. McKay, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa. Prof. McKay has been looking over some of the best dairy herds in Canada preparatory to taking up an extended series of experiments at Ames in breeding, feeding and caring for a dairy herd under similar conditions to those which prevail on the average dairy farm. Not only did he inspect some of the best herds in Quebec and Ontario, but looked into the methods of feeding followed by many of our successful dairymen. He was greatly impressed with the work some of our dairymen are doing in feeding and caring for the dairy cow.

In the experimental dairy work to be carried on at Ames, herds of from 12 to fifteen animals, each of the different breeds will be kept. Also grades and some scrub stock for comparison, the aim being to show the farmers of the state what can be accomplished by breeding, feeding and caring for cows under modern farm conditions. Previous experimental dairy work at Ames has been directed chiefly to the manufacturers' end of the business. Prof. McKay thinks that it is time something was done for the producer. The work he has in view will extend over a number of years, and should prove of great value.

An appropriation of \$85,000 has been secured for a new dairy farm and dairy buildings. \$60,000 will be invested in a new building, which Prof. McKay purposes making one of the most complete on the continent. Just think of it, \$85,000 for dairy equipment alone in one year in a state whose resources are no greater or better than those of Ontario, where we look across for a tenth of that amount is asked for.

Iowa is what might be called a combination beef and butter state. Though there is a large production of beef, more butter is made than in any other state in the Union. The farmer, therefore,

wants a cow that will give a fair amount of milk and at the same time produce a calf that will give a good carcass of beef as well. The dual purpose cow, if there is such a combination, is much in favor in the state. There are nearly 1,200 creameries and 60 cheese factories. The hand or farm separator has secured a large hold upon the state, and the whole milk creameries are gradually giving way to the cream gathered system. While the butter made by the latter plan is perhaps not as fine as quality as by the former method, Prof. McKay thinks that by adopting the farmer to take care of the cream properly as good butter can be made by the one system as the other, while the cream gathered plan has the advantage of saving in hauling and leaving the fresh skim milk at home for the calves and other stock.

Prof. McKay is a Canadian, having received his early dairy training in Ontario. He has been in the west for some years and has made a name for himself as one of the most reliable and best informed dairy teachers in the United States. J. W. W.

#### Wisconsin Cheese-Makers' Meeting

The annual convention of the Wisconsin Cheese-Makers' Association will be held at Milwaukee on January 4-6, 1905.

#### Britain's Cheese Imports

Of the 307,768,026 lbs. of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1903, 68.6 per cent. came from Canada, 13.4 per cent. from the United States, 11.2 per cent. from Holland, and 6.8 per cent. from all other sources combined.—U. S. Government Crop Reporter.

#### Where and How Pansies Grow

Give them, if possible, a place where they will be sheltered from the hot afternoon sun. Cut off the old flowers as they fade, and keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. They will bloom well until the hot days of midsummer. Then their flowers will be small, and there will not be many of them. It is a good plan to cut the old plants back at that time, and allow them to renew themselves for autumn.—Ladies' Home Journal.

#### Will Bee Stings Cure Rheumatism?

A large firm of chemists in Philadelphia have sent agents to Texas with instructions to obtain all the bee stings they can for medicinal purposes. An order for 50,000 stings was placed with one bee farmer of that State. A serum will be made from the fluid with which the tiny stings are charged and which will be used to cure rheumatism.

The manager of this firm states that their experiments leave no doubt as to the efficacy of this cure for rheumatism. The first knowledge of the properties of bee stings in this particular was obtained by accident: A farmer afflicted with rheumatism was set upon by a swarm of bees and fearfully stung. His face, neck and limbs were swollen for days. When the swelling subsided the rheumatism was cured.

## The Empire Cream Separator

is head and shoulders above its competitors in point of simplicity, durability and ease of operation. If

you will allow us we will be glad to demonstrate these points to you to your entire satisfaction.

TORONTO Empire Cream Separator Co. CANADA

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

## Methods of a Successful Prize Winner

Perhaps there is no stronger exponent of what improvement in cattle counts for than the veteran feeder and championship winner in the fat stock showing, Mr. James Leask, of Greenbank, Ont. There is as much in feeding as in breeding, and in order to attain to what he has Mr. Leask has had to do both. This does not imply that he has imported at great cost, the scions of prize ring animals, or that he has boomed into fashionable strains of pedigree.

In fact, there is a large portion of Mr. Leask's herd that will not register in our Canadian herd books, and anyone, who is at all familiar with what are too often exhibited as "well-bred" ones, will not be long in concluding that this does not say much for the present sys-

tem of registering, or the rules governing it. When he first began to farm, Mr. Leask paid as high as \$100 for "grade" cows, and, as he says himself, it was not the most foolish money he ever spent either. They were, no doubt, grades of a very desirable type. Whether the animal has any breeding at all, or is one of the most gilt-edged strain, it must have individual quality to be a member of Mr. Leask's herd, and it is only under such circumstances that breeding counts for very

much anyway. In the herd, however, are some choice pedigrees, including the imp. cow Alice, got by Archer (6688); Queen Bess, by Windsor's Bridegroom (30325), who has a fine calf by an Archer bull; Fickle Fortune (31179), by Royal Mail (69477), dam Fortuna 2nd, by Superb 2nd, dam Fortuna, by Sittyston Fame (55072). His prizes have been won by the get of his herd bulls, Royal Banner—27652—, Moneyfulful Lad—20521—, the sweepstake bull in On-

er two years in succession. It was thought that it would be some time before this cup would be taken away. It was won by Mr. Leask that year, however. In 1903 this veteran breeder came to the front again and claimed the trophy as his own. Competition was not lacking, for there are other noted feeders and breeders in Ontario who will take some beating in any showing.

Regarding his methods of feeding Mr. Leask has very little to say. He is a faithful advocate of the old line of feeding, hay or straw, turnips supplemented with a grain ration. This latter he gives in quantities suitable to the animal he feeds. One of his remarks is worthy of note and full of meaning for the feeder. "The man who would feed successfully must clean out the stables himself. If he is observant he will then know exactly what he is doing." This does not seem to be saying very much, and yet it covers about all there is to be



Snapshot at Greenbank by the Farming World Man on the Wing.

said. It is only with experience that knowledge and judgment comes, and the two together mean the skill that leads to success.—  
J. W. S.

### For the Convenience of Breeders.

Mr. Henry Wade, Registrar of Live Stock, will have a desk in the Institute tent at the Toronto Fair, where breeders can register their animals and obtain any information desirable in reference to their respective associations.

Representatives of the Dominion Shorthorn Association were present at the Winnipeg Fair, and accepted registration from western breeders, a convenience that was very much appreciated by westerners. The show of Shorthorns, both at Winnipeg and Brandon, where the association gave liberal prizes, was very fine.

THE FARMING WORLD will be sent free for the balance of 1904 to new subscribers for 1905.

tem of registering, or the rules governing it.

When he first began to farm, Mr. Leask paid as high as \$100 for "grade" cows, and, as he says himself, it was not the most foolish money he ever spent either. They were, no doubt, grades of a very desirable type. Whether the animal has any breeding at all, or is one of the most gilt-edged strain, it must have individual quality to be a member of Mr. Leask's herd, and it is only under such circumstances that breeding counts for very

tario during 1895-96. On the farm there are over twenty head of registered pure-bred Shorthorns, all of the type that wins prizes in the fat stock breeders' showing.

Mr. Leask began to show first in 1896, and was inside the money from the first, taking second place, though handicapped with animals with the age of 26 months. In 1900 he won the sweepstakes and Halliday cup at Guelph, and the Bell Organ cup in 1901. In 1902 the Ontario cup was offered, to be won by the same breed-

**AN EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR** will return to you its cost in one year. It gives you more and better butter, besides saving 75% of the labor of handling your milk, and providing you with better feed for your stock.

Send for booklet entitled "Cream of the Earth Folks."

TORONTO

**Empire Cream Separator Co.**

CANADA

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

## In the Poultry Yard

### Fattening Chickens for Market.

Chickens can be fattened most profitably in fattening crates. They should be placed in these crates when three months old. Older birds can be profitably fattened also. Chickens with a good constitution, which is shown by a short, strong beak, head wide between the eyes, lively appearance, medium size, broad, square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart, will fatten best in crates. The fattening ration should be palatable and should produce white-colored flesh, especially if the English market is catered to. Finely ground oats with the coarser hulls sifted out should form the basis of all grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in yellow flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. In addition to ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley, and low grade flour are suitable meals for fattening. Some good rations are: (1) Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat and one part ground corn. (2) Equal parts ground oats, ground barley, and ground buckwheat. (3) Two parts ground barley, two parts low grade flour, one part wheat bran. The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skimmilk or buttermilk. On an average 10 pounds of meal will require from 15 to 17 pounds of sour skimmilk. A small quantity of salt should be added. If buttermilk or skimmilk is not available some animal or raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for 24 days, more or less, depending upon the condition of the birds. Dust and sulphur before putting in the crates, and also three days before they are killed.

Feed the chickens lightly the first week they are in the crates. Feed three times a day, and after feeding the troughs should be cleaned and turned over. Give fresh water twice a day and grit two or three times a week while in the crates. During the second week give twice a day as much food as they will eat. At the commencement of the last period of ten days one pound of tallow a day should be added to the mash for every 70 chickens. The quantity of tallow should be gradually increased so that at the latter part of the period one pound of tallow is fed to 50 chickens. The chickens should receive the fattening food twice a day.

### About Geese

The Rhode Island Experiment Station gives the following on care and feeding of goslings:

The very early goslings are more valuable than those later hatched, because they mature earlier and are the first to be ready for market. If hatched before the grass starts in the spring their care is rather a difficult matter. They require to be kept indoors, on an earth floor if possible, and should be provided with some kind of green food, as chopped lettuce or cabbage. Oats may be sown in shallow boxes of earth and their tender blades make a good substitute for grass.

As a rule, however, goose breeders calculate to have the first goslings hatched about the time grass begins to grow in the spring and the weather becomes sufficiently mild to allow the young goslings to be put out of doors. When hatched they do not require feeding until they are twenty- or thirty-six hours old. The goose will take excellent care

of her young brood, and need not be disturbed until time to feed them. Some hens, however, become restless on the nest, and are liable to kill the young goslings by treading upon them. In such cases it is well to give the goslings to a more quiet hen, or perhaps remove them to a wool-lined basket or box by the kitchen fire, where they can remain during the day, to be returned to the hen at night.

A good feed for young goslings is scalded, finely cracked Indian corn, with a little sweet corn meal or bran mixed with it. It should not be wet and sticky, but just enough water should be added to make the dough have a crumbly consistency. Northern flint corn, finely cracked, is preferred by some feeders.

At the end of twenty-four or thirty-six hours they may be removed from the nest and fed. Water should be provided in a shallow dish, in which a few pebbles or bits of coal have been placed, or some other provision made to prevent the young goslings from getting into the water, and getting the soot down with which they are covered wet, and thereby becoming chilled.

### Poultry Insurance

Live stock insurance is a common feature among co-operative associations on the continent. In England the Utility Poultry Club has adopted a scheme for insuring the poultry and the appliances of members of the club, of which the following are the main features:—The risks covered by this form of insurance embraces losses by fire, theft, burglary, storms, floods, seizure by foxes, and accidents and death. The rates are inclusive of all kinds of stock (fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, and partridges), and also all the plant necessary for poultry keeping (bins, brooders, coops, incubators, fattening sheds, machines, etc.). The poultry must be enclosed in runs, or reasonable care taken to guard against loss by theft or foxes. The rates of premium charged to members of the club are 3 per cent. if the total value does not exceed \$2,500, 2½ per cent. if the value does not exceed \$4,000, and 2 per cent. for high sums. Stock may be insured without plant, but in this case an additional 25 per cent of the premium is charged. Chickens under six weeks old can be insured as part of the plant. The insurance covers fresh additions to the stock made from time to time in substitution to those disposed of. No bird will be considered as worth more than \$5, unless specified.

### A Voluntary Confession

"Did I understand you to say that this boy voluntarily confessed his share in the mischief done to the school house?" asked the magistrate, addressing the determined-looking female parent of a small and dirty boy.

"Yes, sir, he did," the woman responded. "I just had to persuade him a little, and then he told me the whole thing voluntarily."

"How did you persuade him?" queried his worship.

"Well, first I gave him a good hiding," said the firm parent, "and then I put him to bed without any supper, and took his clothes away, and told him he'd stay in bed till he confessed what he'd done, if 'twas the rest of his days, and I should thrash him again in the morning, and in less than an hour he told me the whole story voluntarily."—*Evening Press.*

## Fifty Good Men Wanted

Wanted, at once, fifty men of good address for special educational work. Salary \$600.00 guaranteed. Apply with reference, to

WALTER J. BROWN,  
161 Bay St., Toronto.

### WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL

#### Strathroy, Ont.

Dairy and Domestic Science Courses at the Western Dairy School. Special Creamery Course, Dec. 2nd to 10th, 1904. Regular Dairy School Course, Jan. 2nd to March 15th. Farm Dairying and Domestic Science Course, Jan. 2nd to March 15th. Farm Dairying, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Domestic Science on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mrs. Agnes Smith will have charge of these two Departments. For Circulars and Application forms, address GEO. H. HARR, Sept. 1, London, Ont. After Dec. 1st, address Strathroy.

### Settlers' Low Rates West.

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

## WINDMILLS



Brantford Steel Windmills are in a class by themselves. There is only one Best in the class. Write for Catalogue. We also manufacture

IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.  
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited,  
BRANTFORD, CANADA



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Cow Holding Her Milk.

I have a fresh calved cow that I got from a neighbor. She takes spells and won't give down her milk. For instance, one evening she gave nearly a gallon, in the morning over two gallons, and for several milkings two gallons, and then she would lay off awhile. What is the matter?—J. K. S., Oxford Co., Ont.

It looks as if the cow were of an extremely nervous temperament, and some little noise or something has attracted her attention. Try treating her with the greatest kindness and see that pain is not inflicted when milking. Sometimes a little bran to lick will help, though with some cows this only induces them to hold up their milk more than ever. We know of a cow which if given a little salt to lick at when milking would not give half her usual quantity. Then there are other cows which if not given something to lick at will not give their full flow.

### Abscess on Mare's Ankle.

I have a mare that has a lump on her right front ankle inside. It caused her trouble for some time, but recently it opened and discharged. It then healed up, but she is lame and there is a lump remaining.—W. F. M.

If the lump feels soft and as if it contained fluid you had better have it opened. If not mix together three drams of biniodide of mercury, three drams of pulverized cantharides, the ounces of vaseline and apply with the hand all around the joint, rubbing it well for about ten minutes.

### Cut With Barb Wire.

I have some young stock that are badly cut with barb wire. What is a good remedy to apply, and what will keep flies off the sore?—Subscriber.

The first thing to do is to replace the barb wire by some other kind of a fence so that the stock will not be injured in this way in future. For the cut itself apply twice a day a mixture of one pint of raw linseed oil and half an ounce of creolin.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

### Party Wall.

Q—C and D were owners of adjacent lots, and C, being about to build on his lot, agreed by writing under seal to erect a party wall on the dividing line and equally on both lots, D agreeing to pay for the half of the front forty feet thereof when erected, and for the rear portion thereof whenever D should require to use it. Subsequently C sold his lot to E, and conveyed it to him by the ordinary deed, making no mention of the agreement as to the party wall, and E entered into possession. Some years later D erected a building on his lot, making use of the rear part of the party wall, and he should according to the agreement pay \$28.00. I. Should he pay this to C or to E?—H. MCH.

# IN THE LEAD



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT  
IS THE WINNER

## INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a scientific, medicinal preparation, manufactured from nature's remedies, consisting of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc. It is fed to stock in small quantities for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. The average farm animal, as you know from observation, wastes a large amount of the grain fed. You have to pay for the grain whether your stock digest it or not. If the use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will save you this wasted grain it will certainly pay you to use it. Our experience has proved to us that it will, and therefore, we place back of every pound of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" sold, our positive guarantee. If "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" does not save you money, it will not cost you one cent.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is very strongly medicated, and the amounts fed are very small, and its use will cost you only "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT." Remember it is harmless even if taken into the human system, and we will pay anyone \$100.00 who will prove that a single poison enters into its manufacture.

"GENUINE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will give you paying results, while imitations claiming to be "AS GOOD AS INTERNATIONAL" will not.

## WELL PLEASSED WITH RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

Gentlemen—On the recommendation of Mr. W. G. Markay, your agent at Cuckston, I bought and used your International Stock Food, and found it an excellent food for all kinds of animals. I am delighted with the results of feeding the Food that I purpose in the future to have as a staple article in my stable. I can heartily recommend International Stock Food to any and all who wish to increase the appearance of their stock, and to obtain beneficial and lasting results.  
(Sigs) HENRY LEADLEY.

## A \$3,000.00 Stock Book Free IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

This book is 6½ by 9½ inches and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors. It cost us over \$2,000 to produce. It gives descriptions, history and illustrations of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry. The illustrated Veterinary Department alone will save you hundreds of dollars, because it describes and tells how to treat the common diseases to which stock are subject. The veterinary illustrations are large and reliable. We can afford to give this valuable book because we believe it will induce you to try "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." We will pay you \$0.00 cash if book is not as described.

We will mail Book to you FREE, postage prepaid if you will write us at once, letter or postal card, and answer these two questions:  
1st, HOW MUCH STOCK? 2nd, NAME THIS PAPER.  
ADDRESS AT ONCE

International Stock Food Co.  
Toronto, Canada.

## DR. TEFFT'S GREEN OIL

(For Man or Beast)

Cures Piles, Tumors, Neuralgia, Cuts, Bruises, Corns, Chilblains, Swellings and Shift Joints, Colic, etc.  
Cures Horses of Poll-Evil, Fistulas, Thrush, Shoe Boils, Sore Shoulders, Scratches, Cuts and Swellings of all kinds, etc.

50 cts. A BOTTLE

Manufactured only by R. C. TEFFT, Markham, Ont.



The Wheel  
You Want.

For Farm and  
General Work.

ALL IRON.

Any size. Any width of  
tire. Made to fit any axle.  
Strong and durable. Cuts  
outside for repairs.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.  
Limited, Orillia, Ontario



Our QUEEN CITY MANSY WAGON  
with iron wheels, strong and of light  
load and convenient to load and unload,  
a perfect wagon for the farm, carries five  
thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of  
both wheels and wagons.



A—if there was no agreement apart from that contained in the deed, the benefit of the covenant concerning the party wall would not pass to E, and D would not be safe in paying him without C's consent. If C will not consent to this, D should pay C.

#### Sale of Apples.

Q—P, a dealer in fruit, went to D's farm for the purpose of buying fruit. D had a large quantity of apples for sale. D in answer to P's question said the apples would be found to be a good lot, and he opened several barrels for the purpose of examining the contents, which he, P, did in five or six instances, when the apples appeared to be good. P might have examined all the barrels if he had wished to do so, but having previously bought apples packed by D, which proved satisfactory, and placing reliance on the reputation of D for being an honest packer, he refrained from any further examination and bought 134 barrels, which, when he subsequently attempted to sell them, proved to be so inferior in quality that some parties refused to buy, and others returned what they had bought. 1. Can P get damages from D for the defect in the quality of the apples?—M. L. R.

A—1. No; unless P was deterred by any act, words, or conduct of D from making a full examination or inspection of all the barrels. It was not a sale by sample, and where the buyer has an opportunity of inspecting the goods, the rule is that he must look out for himself, unless the goods are warranted.

#### Rights of Mother and Son.

Q—Two years ago my husband died and left myself and one son (two years old at that time). He willed all the estate to my son, the rent to go for his support. The rent is only \$35.00 a year. 1. Will that keep him and send him to school? 2. Can the place be sold or not? It is valued at \$1,000. 3. My husband's brother is the executor. He has put about \$100 worth of work on the house and barn. There is about \$400 belonging to the estate in the bank. Can he take that money to pay these expenses, or will it have to remain unpaid till my son comes of age? 4. If I should die before my son comes of age can my husband's people come and take him from my father? 5. If a son stays with his father at home and works till he is thirty years old, and then gets married and goes for himself, can he come on his father for wages for the work he did after he came of age?—H. C., Ontario.

A—1. It is impossible for us to answer this question. The money, whatever the amount, will just have to be applied to the support and education of the son, so far as it will extend. If it is not sufficient the balance will have to come from other sources. 2. Whether or not the place can be sold at once depends on the directions contained in the will. We suppose you are aware that unless you have released your claim or been deprived of it in some way, you are entitled to a life estate in one-third of the farm as your dower. 3. The judge, when he passes the accounts, will make your brother-in-law an allowance for the improvements made by him, if he thinks proper. He cannot pay himself out of the estate. Probably the judge will only allow him the amount by which the selling value of the farm has been increased. 4. You may by will appoint a guardian for your son, who, of course, may be your father, and your husband's relatives would have no right to or control over him if you did so. 5. He would have no right to wages, unless he could prove a specific agreement to pay them.

Who knows anything about

## "BANNIGER"?

All Buyers, Sellers and Users of

### Eddy's Impervious Sheathing Paper

are interested in this question.



Will every reader of this enquiry

### "Who Knows Anything About BANNIGER"

Please drop a line on the subject to

The E. B. EDDY COMPANY, - - - Hull, Canada.

# BAIN WAGONS

Have an **Excellent Reputation** throughout this country. **Many thousands of the BEST Farmers** are using them, because they **WANTED THE BEST.**

Sold by any **MASSEY-HARRIS CO.'S Agents.**



We guarantee only carefully selected material as to quality and thoroughly seasoned enters into the construction of our wagons. That is what gives the wagon its life.

Manufactured in one of the most modern and up-to-date Plants in America.

**Bain Wagon Company, Limited.** Factory: **WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**SUCCESS** is already assured for the

# International Exhibition

ST. JOHN, N.B.

17th to 24th September, 1904.

by a remarkable **Standard of Excellency** throughout every department. It will be **far the Best Exhibition yet held in St. John.**

Agricultural and Live Stock Features will be specially strong and interesting. Entries already exceed in number and importance those of any previous year.

**Splendid Programme of Addresses** by eminent Dominion Experts. Daily Horse Show, at which the **Best Horseflesh** on the Continent will be seen.

**Amusements:** Absolutely the **best** have been secured from the Best Sources. **Adgie's Lions**, the most popular show in America, etc., etc.

**Fireworks, Music, etc.,** on the same elaborate scale. **Five Bands** engaged, including leading **British Military Band, 35 Veterans.**

**Races, Moosepath Park, 20th and 21st September.** \$1,200 in prizes. **Cheap Fares** from Everywhere. For all particulars, address

**R. B. EMERSON, President**  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

**W. W. HUBBARD, Managing Director**  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

# Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture

## JUST READY

A Compendium of Agricultural Science and Practice on Farm, Orchard and Garden Crops, the Feeding and Diseases of Farm Animals, Dairy Farming, and Poultry in the United States and Canada

Authors: EARLEY VERNON WILCOX, Ph. D.  
CLARENCE BEAMAN SMITH, M. S.

ASK FOR SAMPLE PAGES MORANG & CO., Limited, Publishers, Toronto

## Shorthand in 20 Lessons

### First Lesson Free

Absolutely most complete and up-to-date methods; position guaranteed; lessons by mail exclusively; no interference with regular occupation; no difficulties; everything simple and clear; indorsed by boards of education and leading newspapers; thousands of graduates.

Department 25, Campaign of  
Education  
211 Townsend Bldg., New York

## Music

### AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OUR SPECIALTIES:

"The Imperial"  
Band Instruments  
Drums, Violins  
Guitars, Mandolins  
Banjos, Flutes  
Piccolos, Harmonicas

All guaranteed.  
STRINGS FOR ALL  
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS  
Send for Catalogue, mentioning  
goods required.



## Whaley, Royce & Co., Limited

390 Main St.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

139 Yonge St.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

Live Stock Association Work in  
Canada.

Continued from page 626.

IMPROVING THE HORSE TRADE.

Those who have given the subject any study know that for years the light horse has been a drug on the market in the West. The newly formed Horse Breeders' Association took steps to press upon the Imperial authorities the desirability of sending a remount purchasing commission to the Territories. In view of these representations, Colonel Dent came west soon after the outbreak of the Boer war and purchased 778 horses for remount purposes, netting \$72,145 to Territorial breeders, and arrangements were subsequently made for a second purchasing trip, which, however, was not so successful, and there is at least some indication that the efforts of the association will result in permanent arrangements with the War Office whereby the Territories will have a remunerative market for light horses coming up to the army standard. One of the best spring stallion shows in Canada is also undertaken annually by the Horse Breeders' Association at Calgary, where a large number of sales and exchanges of stallions take place.

A matter in which the Horse Breeders' Association has interested itself energetically is the proposal to impose a reasonable minimum valuation on horses entering Canada from the United States. This agitation was initiated immediately upon the organization of the association and has been kept up with vigor until the matter was brought before the recent convention of National Stock Breeders at Ottawa. In spite of the persistent and vigorous representations which were made by nearly all western breeding organizations, as well as by the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, with a view to inducing the Dominion Government to impose a minimum valuation upon horses imported into Canada, the authorities were slow to take the matter into consideration. The Canadian West has been flooded with a class of horses that is already too plentifully represented in the country at the present time, and which are bought at slaughter prices on the overstocked ranges of Montana, and the effect has been to completely demoralize the limited market for the low grade animals and misfits produced by the western breeders. The creation of a glut in that class of horses has also naturally been a disturbing factor in the values of horses of the better class. It is pleasing to note that the Dominion Government has at last dealt with the complaint in a fairly satisfactory manner.

AUCTION SALES.

An enormous amount of money has been spent annually in other provinces by Territorial ranchers in the purchase

"From Flaker to Wearer by Mail"

### LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS

550 \$2.75 Underskirts for \$1.50  
AND WE PAY POSTAGE

No. 15X—As Cut



Made of Rich Quality Black Mercerized Satin, seams felled and double stitched, has deep flounces with 3-in. Accordion Pleat, 24-in. ruffle on edge. Extra wide. 41 inches at top of flounce.

Usual retail price \$2.75. Our regular price \$2.00. While the 550 last \$1.50, postage paid. Special sizes no extra charge.  
If garment does not please you we will refund money and allow return postage.

ORDER TO-DAY - Write for Catalogue

THE GEM GARMENT CO.,  
125 YONGE ST., TORONTO

\$3.50 for \$2.00



\$3.50 for \$2.00

To your own Room. Direct from the Manufacturer. Why pay exorbitant prices when you can save intermediate profits by buying of us direct? We will sell you lace curtains good enough for any window at a price which you cannot duplicate in your own town or at any store. On receipt of \$2.00 we will ship you by express prepaid a pair of our leading pattern, 45x, 50 to 60 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards long, which will prove to be the very best value to you for the money.

DOMINION PURCHASING ASSOCIATION,  
367 Delaware Ave., TORONTO.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Winnipeg	\$30.00	Regina	--	\$33.75
Mowbray		Moose Jaw	(	34.00
Deloraine	31.50	Swan River	)	34.00
Scarvis		Saskatoon	--	35.25
Brandon		Ed. Albert	--	36.00
Lyleton		Macleod	--	36.00
Lynore		Calgary	--	38.50
Minota	32.00	Red Deer	--	39.50
Elgin		Strathcona	--	40.50
Wawanesa				
Dinscather	32.25			
Moosomin				
Arcola	--			
Estevan	33.00			
Torkton				

Going Sept. 13th and 27th.

Returning until Nov. 14th and 28th.

Passes and full particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent.

A. H. NOTMAN, Toronto.

### The Powers Well Boring and Drilling Machines

is guaranteed to bore 100 ft. in 10 hours, to be the lightest, most convenient and easiest to operate. Any machine so fitted to horse power, portable machine or stationary, no setting up or making down. Back hole and cutting through hole in center of platform every modern machine. Relates its own skill and reputation for the time being.

Order sent one man to operate. In full of interesting details.

THE POWERS MFG. CO., Box 22, Clarinda, Ia.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

of pure-bred bulls for the ranges. There can be no reason why a large number of pure-bred bulls could not be profitably produced at home. This industry should be worth a quarter of a million dollars to the country annually. The Cattle Breeders' Association consequently lost no time in taking vigorous steps in conjunction with the Live Stock Commissioner to place the western bull market, the best in the world, at the front door of every breeder throughout the length and breadth of the Territories, by organizing an annual sale of pure-bred cattle at Calgary, where the ranchers are now able to buy the very best home-bred and acclimated sires at prices below those they formerly paid to Eastern producers. No scheme initiated by the association has been anything like as popular as this, meeting the views of breeder and buyer alike, and probably no effort has ever resulted in greater direct cash profit to breeders than the introduction of the annual sale principle. High-class bulls have in the past been sold in eastern Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and northern Alberta at prices ranging from \$50 to \$60 per head, while \$100 to \$125 is readily realized at the annual sale for good stock. A whole carload of pure-bred Hereford bulls raised in Saskatchewan has annually been shipped to Texas, owing to the absence of a local market. All this is now changed and these valuable sires are retained in the country and sold to the ranchers at remunerative prices. An important feature of the arrangement is that all pure-bred cattle entered for the sale are taken delivery of at any railway point in the North-West Territories and carried to Calgary, the point of sale, at a fee of \$100, and after the sale each animal is delivered by the association to the purchaser's nearest railway station, as far east as Moose Jaw, for a nominal fee of \$2.00.

#### THE FLOCKMASTER

of the western ranges, as well as the sheep owner on the prairie, are laboring under considerable difficulties today, and the alleviation of these difficulties is one of the most important problems that confronts the Sheep Breeders' Association and one that has engaged a considerable share of its attention. What sheep breeders individually cannot accomplish may be successfully brought about by united efforts, and the first step towards the solution of these difficulties was, therefore, the organization of Territorial sheep breeders, and for that purpose a meeting was called at which "The Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association" was formed. It is a well known fact that full carload lots of rams can only be disposed of at sheep centres like Maple Creek and Lethbridge, and practically the remaining portions of the Territories are face to face with the necessity of either using grade rams or paying express charges from Manitoba or Ontario, and any number of instances are on record where the cost of bringing a ram from Ontario to the west exceeded \$25. To overcome this difficulty the association now conducts an annual ram sale at different points in the Territories where flockmasters can procure pure-bred rams produced in the country at low prices compared with what they formerly had to pay. In addition to this a record of pure-bred sheep and swine is conducted by the association for the benefit of local breeders. A feature of the system of registration adopted is that the show record of the animal itself or its immediate ancestors appears on the certificate.

All disinterested observers admit that the Territorial Live Stock Associations have been a powerful factor in the welfare and development of the live stock industry of the west and that an important work still remains for these associations to accomplish.

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

**SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.**

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,  
WIND PLIFFS,  
THRUSH,  
DIPHTHERIA,  
SGIN DISEASES,  
RINGBONE,  
PINK EYE,  
SWERNY,  
BONY TUMORS,  
LAMENESS FROM  
SPAVIN,  
QUARTER CRACKS,  
SCRATCHES,  
POLL EVIL,  
PARASITES.

REMOVES

BUNCHES or  
BLEMISHES,  
SPLINTS,  
CAPPED HOCK,  
STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended it to others.—H. D. KILM, Antigonish, N.S.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most proud meat borer can say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charge paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard  
**VETERINARY REMEDY**  
Always Reliable.  
Sure In Results.



Keep genuine without the signature of  
The Lawrence-Williams Co.  
U.S.A. CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam

I have been using GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of results. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Your truly cannot be in a better favor.—W. T. FURCH, Berkeley, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## TOLTON'S No. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER.



#### Points of Merit:

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

#### The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured.

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

We also manufacture the celebrated Tolton Pea Harvester, Flexible and Section Harrows, Hay Carriers, Slings, etc.

All of which are recognized leaders. Give your orders to our local agent, or write us direct.

**TOLTON BROS.,**  
LIMITED,  
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Advertise in The Farming World.

## 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 breeding 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.

#### New Live Stock Advertisements in Farming World.

Wm. Gainger & Son, of Lonsdale.—For the past 15 years this firm has been building its reputation in the Shorthorn business. All the stock raised on the farm are the descendants of one splendid cow, of good breeding, Fair Maid of Atha, purchased from Mr. H. M. Cochrane. By the judicious and, one might almost say, happy selection of well bred bulls of choice breeding, the herd has been built up to its present high standing. Such bulls as Beau Ideal, from the Bow Park Farm, Prince Misty, who promised to be such a bone of contention at the Hamilton sale two years ago, have left their impress on the one famous Atha strain, a strain that was at once famous for its beef and milk as well, and the herd still retains its reputation in both lines. There are a number of young stock offered for sale this year that are well worth making inquiry about.

W. A. Robinson, of Markham.—Ten years with the Shorthorns, a stableful of imported cows, a full share of the highest prices paid in the last number of years in Canada, both aged animals and youngsters of the showing kind, are the claims that this breeder can truthfully bring forward for a share of the public attention. If there is anything good in Shorthorn pedigree or strain, you will find some of it at W. A. Robinson's, and its representative will be an individual that shows what breeding is for, too. His stable has its claims on the best ones in the country, and his cattle are all good.

John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.—This firm will have to offer through THE FARMING WORLD their crop of young stock of Shorthorns, Shire horses and Clydes. Mr. Gardhouse is a lover of a good Shorthorn and a good horse, and he can show as good a sample of any of them as any one else can. There are few breeders in the business who have not at some time or another made a welcome addition to their herds or stables from those of Mr. Gardhouse. He is a born stockman (stockmen have as good a claim to having been born as poets or any other kind of specialist), who does not want to believe that he is a self-made man.

D. Birrell, Greenwood, Ont.—For over thirty years this breeder has been in the foremost ranks of the Shorthorn men. In that time he has imported many grand cows and has used imported bulls exclusively. He has done more for the up-building of the Shorthorn cattle and their popularity in Canada than will ever be published. At the present time his herd is nothing if not up to date, and he can show the visitor some of the best in Canada. The well-known strain of Crimson Flowers, which have been so deservedly popular in Canada, owe a great deal to Mr. Birrell for what they are and have been. He has to offer a limited number of young stock, in whose pedigrees will be found such well-known names as Indian Chief, Premier Earl imp., King James imp., and Blue Ribbon imp. You can get the right foundation for the right kind of a herd of Shorthorns from Mr. Birrell.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.—Mr. Gardhouse is well known as one of Ontario's most energetic young breeders. Together with his brother John, of Highfield, Ont., they come by their penchant honestly, as their father before them was a noted stockman in his day. Wherever Shorthorn cattle or Shire draught horses are known in Canada and on the other side of the line for that matter, too, the name is too well known to need any comment. Those who do business with Mr. Gardhouse once will be very likely to do it again, and it can safely be said that his list of customers is as large as that of any breeder in Canada.

J. Slater, Buttonville, Ont.—For years Mr. Slater has been a breeder of Leicester sheep. He has the right kind, of good type and close to imported stock. These are without doubt one of the breeds that Canada cannot well afford to do without. He has to offer for sale this fall a limited number of young ewes and rams, and will sell them to quick buyers at a reasonable price. It will pay you to keep a few sheep of the kind Mr. Slater breeds. He is also a breeder of Berkshire swine.

Mr. G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, the clever young gold medalist of some years ago at the O.A.C., is reducing to practice what he learned in theory so well. He has had several years successful experience in the Shorthorn line, and has to offer the results of it in crops of fine young stock. He is the owner of several as finely bred mares as have been imported from Scotland. In either of these lines he can suit a critical customer. Drop a line and see what he has to offer.

T. J. Berry, Hensall.—A whole lifetime of successful experience in draught

## FOR SALE

# Oakville <sup>Known</sup> Farm <sup>as</sup> Glenside

About 39 acres—14 acres in orchard, apples and peaches; about 10 acres in flats on creek; garden of small fruit; concrete house, 11 rooms, bathroom, good cellar, furnace; stable to accommodate four horses, cow stable, other outbuildings. Very suitable for gentleman's summer residence.

### FRED. J. STEWART

40 Victoria Street TORONTO

### INDIGESTION

INYO—A new cure for indigestion—guaranteed to cure in five to seven days—50c. a box. VINCENT & CO., Robinson St., Hamilton.



**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

Save the animal—save your head—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and is spread. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

Notable—rub-tion. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and treatments of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING & CO., Chemists, 88 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## Prize Milkers.

Proper feed is just as important as proper breed. Every farmer cannot have a \$5,000 Short Horn or Red Poll—but he can have his cows give every drop of milk they are capable of giving. More food won't do it.

### Myers' Royal Spice will.

It gives a spicy relish to ordinary dry food—makes cows enjoy everything they eat—tones up the stomach—makes them get all the nourishment out of all the food they eat—makes them give more milk—helps them through calving—and by regulating the stomach and bowels often prevents abortion.

Whether you have one cow or a hundred—it pays, and pays well, to season the mash and hay with Myers' Royal Spice.

Write for our illustrated booklet. It's worth having, and costs nothing.

### MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.

NAGARA FALLS, ONT. & N.Y.

Sold Everywhere



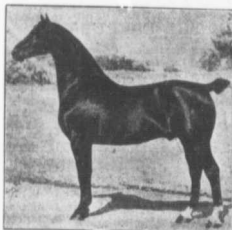
## Waverly Stock Farm

HACKNEY STALLIONS  
and FILLIES

Choice young stock, imported  
and home-bred.

R. BEITH,

Bowmanville, C. T. R., Ont.



SAXON -97-

## Shire and Clydesdale Horses Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Some splendid offerings in Leicesters. Choice stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

Telephone J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON, ONT.

### PRIZE WINNING SHIRE HORSES

WE INVITE all wishing to purchase Shire Stallions or Fillies of high quality to visit the stables of the undersigned and inspect the largest and best stock of Imported and Canadian bred in Canada.

See Our Exhibit at Toronto Fair.

Morris & Wellington

Railway Station, Welland, G.T.R.

Fonthill, Ont.

## T. J. BERRY

Importer of

### Clydesdales and Shire Stallions

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE



Only keeps the best. Selections made personally. Some grand ones on hand at the present time. You are invited to call and inspect the stables in Hensall, Ont.

G. T. R. Sta., HENSALL.

## GRAHAM BROS.

CLAREMONT, ONT.

Canada's Leading Horse Importers

### Clydesdales and Hackneys

Stallions and Mares

SEE OUR LATEST IMPORTATIONS

Farm one mile from station on O.P.R.

Write for Catalogue

## Advertise in The Farming World

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

horses is what this well-known importer takes with him when he goes across the water for stallions for Canada, and his present importation represents all that skill and judgment can in the purchase of animals that will make suitable sires for Canada. A few of his recent ones are attracting considerable attention, and he has more that will later on. His motto is to buy the best and you will have the easiest ones to sell.

Messrs. H. & J. McKee, of Norwich, Ont., are again offering for sale a portion of their crop of Ayrshire calves, from their champion herd of milk cows. If you are a dairyman, it is well to remember that when looking for a head for even a grade herd, the bull that is the son of a deep milking cow, will also be the sire of heifers who will be good milkers too.

Mr. J. McFarlane, of Dutton, Ont., offers in this issue a number of fine Shorthorn calves from imported sire and dam, and others from home-bred cows of good pedigree, and with claims of good individuality as well. He is also a breeder of Berkshire swine, and offers a number of sows to farrow in October. They are pure-bred sows and in pig to a fine boar. His Oxford Down sheep are also the right kind and there will be a limited number of young stock to sell.

Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, the well-known winner at the fat stock shows, can offer some young pure-bred Shorthorns, the kind that he wins prizes with in the fat stock showings, and that is the same kind that will produce good beefmakers for anyone.

A. G. Gormley, Unionville, has a number of splendid imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares. The champion mare at the Buffalo Pan-American was of their breeding for generations. You can see very little that is better than he can show in the Clydesdale line in Canada. He has also to offer a number of pure-bred Berkshire swine of the right kind and at a reasonable price.

J. W. S.

### Farming World Man on the Wing.

It is some years past since Mr. Ed. Robinson, of Markham, Ont., first turned his attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. Since that time the herd and the part it played in making the history of the Shorthorn in Canada has steadily and rapidly advanced and honestly won its present high reputation. In 1896 he began with a small herd of rather plainly bred cattle, but of good kind that met with popular favor and ready sale, and it was not long before Mr. Robinson's enthusiasm for the Shorthorn carried him into lines of more fashionable breeding and he obtained a number of fine cows of Miss Ramsden, Ury and other gilt edged strains, and he placed at the head of the herd his splendid Gold Drop bull, Gold Drop King. The herd soon began to attract general notice. Among noted sales that he made was imp. Pride 3rd for \$750, and her calf at foot, for the imp. Secret bull, Baronet (78321) at \$200.00. A Miss Ramsden cow that he sold to R. Miller afterwards brought \$1,485.00 at Sioux City. He gradually gathered around him a herd of choice imported cows, and selected the best bulls obtainable. One year ago one of his cows, Blossom 2nd, topped the local sale at \$250.00. From his herd Roan Lady and Orange Blossom 2nd were sold, with the fine imp. bull, Rustic Chief, when he went to head the herd of one imported cow owned by W. Thompson, of Mitchell, Ont. Mary 15th imp., by Morning Pride, dam Mary 14th, sold at E. S. Kelly's sale for \$1,000.00. There is on the farm at the present time a fine calf from her, by Pittivie Chief. He is one of the most promising calves in the country, of the



Another Great Victory at Winnipeg, 1904,

FOR

# Carnefac Stock Food

**SUCH WEIGHTS WERE UNHEARD OF BEFORE:—**

1st Prize—\$100 cash, won by W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, Ont. Calf weighed 770 lbs.; only 6 mos. and 20 days old.

2nd Prize—\$50 cash, won by Jas. Herriot & Sons, Souris, Man. Calf weighed 730 lbs.; only 6 mos. and 23 days old.

3rd Prize—\$25 cash, won by Sir Wm. Vanhorne, East Selkirk, Man. Calf weighed 652 lbs.; only 6 mos and 20 days old.

Such weights as those cannot be procured without the use of Carnefac Stock Food, a fact that is freely admitted not only by the owners of the above calves, but by the most experienced feeders all over Canada. Equal results are obtained by its use for horses, cattle or hogs. "Carnefac" is made in Canada by a purely Canadian Company. We invite you when in Toronto at the Exhibition to call at our office.

**CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., 65 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO**

smooth, deep-fleshed kind, sappy and stylish, and is past one year old. Love Bird is a fine large, roomy-looking cow by Scotland's Fame. Her bull calf sold to R. McLellan, of Holmfield, Man., and got first as a yearling there. He is by Knight of Strathbogie. She has a fine yearling at home by Rustic Chief. Roan Rose is a splendid cow of straight Broadnooks pedigree, sire Abbottsford. She is the dam of Broadhooks Golden Fame, a bull that was sold last winter at T. Mercer's sale for \$200.00. Fanny 15th, imp., is by Kitchener (76069), and she has a fine calf at foot by Nonpareil Duke. Jessamine 7th, a fine roan three-year-old by Fair Duke, has a good young red heifer at foot by Duke of Rothnick Rose 4th, imp., is four years of age, of straight jilt breeding, is by Scottish Prince, and has a fine six months calf at foot by Rustic Chief. Daisy, imp., vol. 47, is a four-year-old cow of the Undine strain, got by Jubilee Star (72748), dam Miss Archer, by Enthusiast, tracing to Undine by Duke of Paris (8566). With her is a fine calf by Rustic Chief, her yearling calf by Golden Fame having been sold to W. H. Smith, Meaford. Duchess Gyne, imp., is a fine typical kind, red in color, six years of age. A heifer calf from her by Scottish Chieftain sold to Mr. J. Hill, Wellisley, for \$275, and her bull calf by King Victor sold to R. Stewart, Atha, for a good long figure. She now has a fine roan calf at foot by Rustic Chief.

Apple Pie, imp., is a red three-year-old Marchioness, sire Ivanhoe, a son of Merry Hampton, sold in States for \$10,000. Roan Jilt, imp., by Scottish Prince (73093). She has a fine red heifer calf at foot, by Rustic Chief, imp. Imp. Bessie, of the Bessie strain, by Lovat's Chief, dam Royal Bessie, has a fine yearling heifer, imp. in dam, and from the Marr-Missile bull, Conqueror's Crown. Annie, a red four-year-old, dam Princess Alice, sire Lovat's Chief, also presented her owners with a calf, imp. in dam, by the same sire Dorothy Princess, imp., by Proud Star (73377), dam Lady Dorothy 38, by Goldspur (64107). She has a splendid bull calf by Rustic Chief.

Myra 2nd, by Lord Harold, dam by Lord Roseberry (70354) is another good one in this large and carefully selected herd. She has a yearling roan heifer of the showing kind, by old Golden Fame (76780).

There are about 45 head in this herd, and the bull at present in service is imp. Royal Champion, now four years of age, sired by Morning's Pride (69154) and his dam is the splendid cow, Roan Lady 3rd, a cow of the very choicest breeding and imported by the late M. H. Cochrane.

G. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig, Ont., is a breeder of Oshawa sheep. He has had a long experience in this line of live stock breeding, and has a wide

reputation throughout the west for the kind of stock which he has supplied to the sheep ranches there. Ontario men who are now turning their attention to the business can get just as good stock there as the western men can, and it will give as good satisfaction at home as it does in the far west. He has a large flock, bred close to the best imported stock, for customers to choose from. Get a line on Oxford Downs.

Jas. Wilson & Sons, of Fergus, Ont., are well known as the most enterprising farmers and business men in that part of the country. They conduct a large milling business, run a thoroughly up to date creamery, and last year came out as new beginners in the live stock line, took the championship for best fat steer at Guelph, and were the envied winners of some of the best prizes offered in Lacon hogs as well. They have to offer a limited number of Yorkshire swine, and they are the most select kind that the writer has yet seen. From one sow, in three litters, there were 45 pigs, and not a call in the lot. It is remarkable to see such uniformity, but the medium bacon type, the kind of bacon hog that will become popular. The heads of the herd are from the Oak Lodge herd, where the true bacon hog has been as carefully bred as anywhere in the world, and they are certainly among the choicest of that herd. Sows from such a litter should be very prolific, of a uniform and profitable kind of bacon swine.

Mr. F. Neil, of Lucan station, Ont., is a breeder of Lincolns; big strong useful sheep that should be turning weeds and roughage into dollars on a good many farms in Ontario, where as it is lean and sent out again to fertilize the weeds. Last year Mr. Neil shipped three carloads of sheep to the west, where he has a large trade established. But the increasing demand for sheep in Ontario, where not long ago there was little or none, is one to which he is well prepared to give his attention. He is also a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

**T. H. HASSARD, V.S.**  
Dealer in **CLYDESDALES, COACH AND STANDARD-BRED STALLIONS**

My last importations were taken directly from the best to the Toronto Spring Show where they won highest honors.



**MILLBROOK, - - ONT.**

**Burdenette Stock Farm**

Clydesdales, some stallions and fillies, imported and home bred. A few young purchased Berkshire Pigs. Will be offered for \$250 per head (f.o.b. Unionville, Ont.).  
**A. G. GORNFLEY,**  
Unionville P.O. and Sta., Midland R.

**Clayfield Stock Farm**

**Clydesdale Horses**  
Shorthorn Cattle, Gotswold Sheep  
Prize-winning pure bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on  
**J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis P.O. and Sta., Ont.**

**Glenview Stock Farm**

Only two first-class Hackneys remain un sold.  
Another consignment of imported Clydesdales expected about September 1st.

**W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, P.O.**  
and Station, G.T.R.

## Clydesdales and Shorthorns

**Smith & Richardson**

**Columbus, Ont.**

Importers of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. New importations of grand Clydesdales just arrived. STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Forty miles east of Toronto. Long-distance telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, has for the past number of years been following the business of breeding the Shropshire sheep. He is at the present time the owner of one of the largest and most select flocks of Shrops in Canada. Both imported and home bred prize winners are at the choice of the prospective purchaser in the flock of Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Lee is a breeder of Oxford Down sheep. A flock of about 80 head, imported and home-bred. There is a large crop of fine lambs to choose from at reasonable prices. The Oxford is a big, thrifty, profitable breed of Down sheep. He lives within a short walk of the station at Simcoe, has for years done a large trade in his line all over America, and will be pleased to hear from anyone who already keeps a few sheep or has decided that he ought to do so.

Another name inseparably associated with the Oxfords is that of Mr. R. J. Hinc. He is well known as the winner of a large percentage of the prizes offered at the big shows in Canada, and as a fair, square dealer, who, whether he sells by order to a visitor, or simply sells what he knows will give satisfaction.

The High Park Farm, owned by R. Shaw, Brantford, Ont., is becoming one of the foremost in Ontario in the Galloway cattle line. The large herd of Galloway cattle to be seen there comprise some of the best, both in individual merit and breeding, to be found, and the herd has been very successful in the showing during past years. The present herd bull, Viceroxy of Castlemilk, is a grand individual, and is proving a happy investment for the herd, as he is just about all that he ought to be as a breeder as well. A splendid cow to be seen there is Belle B of High Park, now four years of age, winner of first in her class at Toronto last year, and is the dam of Little Toronto Maid, calved at the Industrial last year, and photographed for THE FARMING WORLD. This calf is one of the best ever bred, ever bred to its credit, and will take some beating in her class this year. There are in all about thirty head close to imported stock, choicely bred, and the purchase of a herd leader of this valuable breed of beef makers from High Park would prove a profitable investment.

O'Neil Bros., proprietors of the Sunnyside Farm, have for years been known as leading representative breeders of Herefords, and there are few breeders in any line whose history has been so marked with success. Founded years ago on the best blood obtainable, all subsequent additions made to the herd have been of only one quality and breeding, and that the very best. Importations from the Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kansas, and the review herd of F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind., the Hickory Grove herd of W. S. VanNatta, and from R. Green, Kingston, Eng., and other noted English breeders, the herd comprises a happy combination of what is good in the breed both in England and the United States. Among the importations from England is the aged cow English Lady, sired by the famous Diplomat, who was afterward imported to head the Shadeland herd of Lafayette, Ind. English Lady is the lowest set and thickest cow the writer has ever seen. Another splendid specimen of the breed is the imported cow U-needer Her. She was purchased from the Shadeland Farm, and is of Galloway Grove breeding, the same strain which produced the famous Dale, and is one of the cows of the Sunnyside Farm herd that is no prize. The present herd bull is imp. Onward, sired by the champion bull March On. In his present three-year-old form he will scale 2,100 lbs. O'Neil Bros. are careful students of breeding and pedigree, and apply what they know prac-

## FARM FOR SALE.

**GLENSIDE**—Two miles west of Oakville, containing 30 acres on the lake. Thirteen acres are in orchard, about 10 acres flats on the creek; 3 acres wooded. Garden of small fruit and vines. BUILDINGS—Concrete house, heated with hot water, containing 12 rooms (including bathroom and kitchen) also pantries and cellar. Another small house, cow stable, drive shed, horse stable, root cellars, silo, ice house, etc. Horse and milk sheds, and also one horse box. Apply **MRS. HEAVEN, Glenside, Oakville, or CROMBIE, WORELL & GWYNNE, 18 and 20 King Street west, Toronto.**

## ANGUS

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS GRADES

have topped the highest markets for beef in North America for 14 years in succession, through good times and dull times. Now is the time to secure real good ones by using pure-bred sires. We have a grand lot of young bulls coming on, sired by Canada's Champion Aberdeen-Angus Bull, Prince of Burton. Come and make your selection early.

**JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, QUELPH**

**DAVID MCRAE, Jansfield, (Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydehead Herms and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.**

## RED POLLS

### FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle  
and Cheviot Sheep.

New for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 2 yrs. old, Red Polled Bulls, one 2 yrs., one 18 mos., and one 12 mos. and one few calves. Call on Sheep to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.

A. MORR, Lewiston, N.Y.

## SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Herd headed by imp. Onward, a got of the celebrated March On. A number of choice bulls and heifers imp. and home bred for sale. Come and see them.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.  
Interior, Dundas, L.L. Hall, Lucka St., G.T.H.

## Riverside Holsteins

8 Choice Richly-bred Bulls 4 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 17 to 21 lbs. butter. Stock for sale, all ages over 80 head to select from. Victor De Kol Pleterje and Johanna Fine Hrs Lad at head of herd.

**MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ontario.**

## HIGH PARK STOCK FARM

Pure-bred, Prize-winning  
GALLOWAY CATTLE

Winners of female championships wherever shown, 1903. My stock bred from sires carefully selected. Prices right.

## R. SHAW

Box 205, Brantford, Ont.

## Ashland Stock Farm.

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

J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.

Tara Station G.T.H.

## Imported and Home-bred Scotch Shorthorns

from imported sires and dams. Best strains and breeding. Correspondence solicited.

**E. D. ROBINSON, Markham P.O. and Sta. Maitland.**

tically, and even a tyro in the business can see at a glance the results in the integrity to true Hereford type to be seen throughout the entire herd. The Hereford is the ideal breed, and the condition of the cattle with nothing more than the grass to sustain it is a strong enough commendation for the breed. Among the milkers of the same size are in evidence, and the condition of the youngsters is a guarantee that their interests are not neglected, and that the cows are a true and milk producer than some would lead one to believe. Such a herd of cattle, thriving as they do under such conditions, cannot fail to make the breeding and raising of this breed in Ontario. The depth and smoothness of flesh and their great scale makes the scrubbiest kind of a Hereford rather a big surprise to the breeder of commoner cattle, and the improvement that a bull of this breed makes in the milkers of inferior cows has to be seen to be appreciated. The young stock on the Sunnyside Farm comprise quite a number of animals that would be the greatest kind of a benefit to any community where animals of this breed have never been used, and a large number too that would satisfy the most exacting breeder of pure-bred Herefords that he need look so farther for a suitable herd for his herd.

A splendid foundation for a premier herd of Shorthorns has been laid by Mr. W. Thompson in his selection of imported and home bred cattle for the estates of the Hollymount Farm at Mitchell, Ont. A herd of imported cows, of the best and most fashionable strains, headed with a bull who is a proved sire in the herd of Mr. Ed. Robinson of Markham, Rustic Chief (imp.), vol. 47, E.H.B., sired by Clan Alpine (60495), dam Ruffy and, a Magazine tracing straight to Magazine by British Prince. Among the cows perhaps one of the handomest is the roan imported cow, Poppa, vol. 48. She has a very breezy appearance, and is the dam of two good ones, a yearling sired by Nonpareil Duke, and another young red bull calf at foot, sired by Rustic Chief. Princess 4th imp. is a fine red four-year-old cow, her sire is Fortunatus (79977), and her dam is by Knight of the Border (79798). Her granddam was Clementina 8th, by Golden Prince (38361), and such names as Sir Christopher, Diphthong and Lord Ythan (84858) figure in the sires in her pedigree of straight Clementine strain. She has to her credit on the farm a one-year-old red imp. in dam heifer, sired by King of Fame (81729). She also has another fine red heifer calf sired by Nonpareil Duke, imp. Jessie imp. is another good one, sired by Merlin (60119), and such names as Planet, God Nucleus, the latter by Charlie, and Cawdor, show the length of her Scotch breeding. She has a promising heifer calf by Rustic Chief. Crimson Ida is a heavy, thick-set red cow sired by Hopeful imp. Crimson Princess, by Red Knight imp. ed. Crimson Flower—95—imp. Red Velvet is a splendid type of cow, very deep fleshed and very breezy looking, and the dam of a number of good ones. She is by Oxford Chief—10861—and traces to Mayflower imp. Prodhagen Mable is a four-year-old by Red Flag, 20675—dam by Maid of Maitland by Red Knight imp. and dam Howick Lass, by Barmpton's Hero (324).

—Curate—Why don't you come to church, John? Come next Sunday, will you?

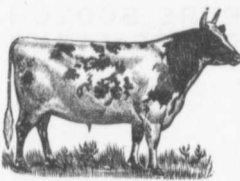
John—'Ow long do it last, zur?

Curate—'Oh not very long. About an hour or so.

John—'Lor! Bless yer, sir, it ain't worth while changing yer shirt for!







## AYRSHIRES

### FOR SALE

7 Ayreshire Bulls from 1 to 16 months old. Good individuals from high class stock. Prices right.

C. S. AYLWIN,  
Freeman P.O., Ont.

## Ayreshires and Yorkshires.

Calves carefully bred for Milk and Show Ring. Other sets, a November Boar, Several April Figs. All prices reasonable.

Write, or come and see  
ALEX. HUME & CO.,  
Menie P.O.

### FOR SALE

Ayreshires, all ages. Eggs for hatching, from Loghorns, Hamburgs, Dorkings, Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys. Also five pure Collier pups. For further particulars write to

W. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

## "NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 13 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; 1 bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchenrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McCALLUM,  
Danville, Que.

## MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayreshires,  
Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale.—One Clydesdale Stallion, 3 years old; one Tamworth Sow, in pig; 1 imported boar; two sows and four pigs, 7 months old; imp. in dam; two Berkshires Boars fit for service. Address, R. REID & CO.,  
Sis. and P.O. near Ottawa. Hintonburg, Ont.

## ..Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Six grand young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK.

September Yorkshires ready for shipment.

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

## "BROOKSIDE" AYRSHIRES

are bred for milk production. Cows from this herd won 1st, 3rd and 5th in dairy test at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1902, also 1st and Sweepstakes over all breeds in 1903.

Some good young stock for sale, sired by Royal Star of St. Anne's 7916.

## H. & J. McKEE,

Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont.

## The Brampton Jersey Herd

The largest herd of Pure-Bred Jerseys in Canada. An inspection of our herd or our record on the show ring proves the quality. See our exhibit at the Fair. We have what you want. Address

R. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.  
C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations.

## Some Clydesdale Importations.

Three important shipments of Clydesdales have recently been made from Scotland to Canada. The shippers were Mr. Adam Dawson, Cannington; Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, and John Boag, of Ravenshoe, Ont. Mr. Dawson's shipment was two horses, Whiteside Duke, from P. Crawford, of Dargavel, Dumfries, and Lord Rufus (13229), got by the Old Toppalton horse, Boy in Blue (5387), which bred useful stock in many places. The dam of Lord Rufus was by the Prince of Wales's horse, Prince of Galloway (6919), whose stock have won prizes at the principal shows in Scotland. Mr. Boag had seven fillies purchased in Anandale, and got by Dumfries' premium horse, and others of note in that locality. The breeders were Messrs. Armstrong, Jamieson, Roundbush; Muir, Rockhall-Mains; Kennedy, Luce; Broatch, Jun., and John Wilson, of Tinwald Shaws. One of the fillies was in the prize list at the Dumfries show, and all of them are such as may reasonably be expected to take prizes in Canada, and breed the most useful kind of stock. Mr. Hassard had a big shipment, which included 13 or 14 Clydesdales, and two high-class Yorkshire Hackneys. Mr. Hassard has now had several excursions to this side of the water, and his repeated visits are a good augury for the trade in Clydesdales. Eight of the Clydesdales were bought from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopston, two each from Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, and one from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains. One of the best animals in the shipment was Champion Tom, a two-year-old colt got by the G. and A. S. Champion horse, Prince Thomas (10262). He was purchased from Mr. Park and is an uncommonly good, big colt, with the best of breeding. He was bred by Mr. Anderson, Aucharnie, Forgue, and his dam, granddam and great-granddam are big pedigreed mares of the best blood. Mr. Hassard will prove a formidable opponent in the strongest company with this colt. Another horse in the Hutton lot of excellent breeding, was got by Hiawatha (10687), whose Cawdor cup and other champion honors it would take more space to recount than we have to spare at the present time. He won the Cawdor cup in 1898, 1899, 1901, and 1902; and a half-brother of Mr. Hassard's horse, Marceller (11110) won the Cawdor cup in 1903. This horse's dam was by the noted prize horse Royal Alexander (9997), while his great-granddam was one of the leading prize fillies of her time. Two celebrated prize horses of their own day are here, viz., Mount Royal (8065) and Cawdor Cup (10945). The former was well-known in the hands of Mr. George Bean. He has for some time been in Mr. Park's hands. He was the second at the H. and A. S. show at Stirling in 1891, being only beaten by the noted champion horse, Prince of Carruchan (8151). He was also frequently first at the Royal Northern Agricultural Society's show, and was the sire of the renowned Cawdor cup winner, Royal Gaird (9844), one of the most successful stallions ever shown in Scotland. Another notable "reef" of Mount Royal is Mr. Bean's fine mare, Golden Queen, which, as late as last week was first in the brood mare class at the Angus show. Cawdor Cup (10945) had also a remarkable showyward career. He was got by the Cawdor cup champion horse, Prince of Kyle (7155), and his dam was the cele-

brated prize mare, Lady Lawrence, which in and about the years 1857-88-89-90 was very prominent at the principal shows in her class. Cawdor Cup (10945) was himself first at the Glasgow Stallion Show when a two-year-old, and a frequent winner of prizes and district premiums. He is a big horse with an action and of outstanding merit. Another of the Hatton lot was got by the noted prize horse, Prince Strudy (10112), which won numerous prizes and premiums. Several colts and well-bred Kintyre filly by Sir Ronald completed the Hatton contribution to the shipment. From Park Mains came the celebrated stallion, Handsome Prince (10356), and Springfield Chief (11953). The former noted horse was bred by the late Mr. Lockhart and is one of the few survivors of the sons of the world-famed Prince of Wales (673), whose career as a show horse and breeding sire was rarely equalled and never excelled. When eighteen years old he was sold by public auction for 900 gs. Pandora, a daughter of Handsome Prince, was scarcely less distinguished than his sire. She was also bred by Mr. Lockhart and was one of the daughters of the great champion sire, Darlington, who was one of the few survivors of a group of prize-winning mares and fillies at the H. and A. S. Perth, in 1887, which expert breeders regarded as truer to the Clydesdale type and character than anything seen in recent years. Pandora gained the highest honors of the Scottish showyards when a yearling and two-year-old and was then wisely withdrawn from the showing that she might be put to the breeding paddock. There she was equally successful. Her first foal was Handsome Prince, a two-year-old colt she bought. He was both a prize-winner and a breeder in Aberdeenshire and other districts where he successfully travelled. His full brother, Mains of Airdrie, followed her in the same apply. Afterwards she had Pandora's Prince and Prince of Clay, the former a prize-winner and sire of first prize H. and A. S. prize-winners, the latter a prize-winner and champion at the G. A. S. show. From Messrs. Montgomery came a son of the great Macgregor (1487) and a well-bred young horse by the prize horse Ornamant. Mr. Kilpatrick's contribution was the thick, good Canadian horse, Game Cock (12157), an uncommonly well-bred, long-legged horse.—Scottish Farmer.

## Clydesdales for Canada.

In addition to the horses mentioned elsewhere in having been secured from Messrs. Montgomery, Messrs. Graham Bros. of Claremont, Ontario, have purchased from Mr. Neil S. Hattersley, Dalwinton, Dumfries, the finely bred two-year-old colt, Comedy, by Argosy out of a dam by Crusader. This colt was bred by Mr. Wm. Murdoch, Burrowland, Kilwinning, and was at one time owned by Mr. Wm. Taylor. He is not only well-bred, but is a colt of a nice size, thick and blocky in his make, and with excellent legs and ankles. It is understood that Comedy is also to be shown at St. Louis, and as he is a young horse of first-class quality, and finely colored, he ought to give a very good account of himself.—North British Agriculturist.

Last week, Mr. Tom Graham, of Messrs. Graham Brothers, Claremont, Ontario, concluded a sensational deal with Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery by purchasing a large number of tip-top prize-winners of Clydesdales from Netherhall and Banks studs. A considerable number of the animals in ques-

# Dentonia Park Farm

COLEMAN P.O., ONT.

Invite you to visit their stables during the Fair. We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

## JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS and AYRSHIRES

PRIZE-WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN. Prices consistent with quality. Correspondence solicited.

tion are destined for exhibition at the World's Fair at St. Louis. The animals purchased by Mr. Graham from the Messrs. Montgomery are as follows:—

**Royal Baron**.—Five years old. Winner of first prize at Ayr a three-year-old, where he beat the 620 guinea colt, Silver Cup. Winner also of second prize at the Carlisle "Royal" and first at the Aberdeen "Highland". Duns premium horse in 1903 and 1904.

**King's Crest**.—Four years old. Winner of first prize at Port William as a foal, first at Wigton and Dalbeattie as a yearling, first at Castle Douglas, Edinburgh, and the Carlisle "Royal" a two-year-old. Lanark premium horse in 1903, and Auchincarn premium horse in 1904.

**Royal Stirling**.—Three years old. Winner of first prize and championship at Edinburgh, and second at the Aberdeen "Highland" as a yearling, first and champion at Edinburgh as a two-year-old.

**Fairy King**.—Two years old. Bred by Messrs. Montgomery, and got by Baron's Pride out of a Macgregor mare. Winner of first prize this year at Castle Douglas, where he beat Refiner, the male champion at the "Royal".

**Baron Bertram**.—A splendid yearling colt, bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, Chapleton, and got by Baron's Pride out of a Flashwood's Best mare.

**Moncreiffe Baronet**.—An exceptionally promising yearling, bred by Mr. McIntosh, Knowhead, and sired by Moncreiffe Marquis, the sire of the champion gelding at the Chicago International last year.

The other animals in the lot purchased by Mr. Graham from Messrs. Montgomery include two very good two-year-old colts, one by MacMeekan, and the other by Baron Robgill; a capital three-year-old mare, bred by Miss Jardine, of Dryfeholm, and sired by King of the Roses; and a capital two-year-old filly, bred by Mr. Hood, Chapleton, and got by Baron's Pride out of a Prince Romeo mare.

Of the above animals, no fewer than six, namely, Royal Baron, Baron Stirling, Fairy King, Baron Bertram, and the two females are all destined for exhibition at the World's Fair, St. Louis. The Messrs. Graham are evidently determined that the Dominion, which aspires to be "the Granary of the Empire," shall be represented at the World's Fair in a style commensurate with the ambitions of the Dominion and the enterprise of her leading stockowners.—North British Agriculturist.

### Smith and Richardson's Clydesdale Importations.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., are now well-known patrons of the Clydesdale breed. They made their last shipment in December, 1903, and today sail with eight stallions and one mare for Montreal. Four of the stallions have been

bought from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and an equal number from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The mare was bought from Mr. H. M'C. Wilson, Muirside, Holywood, and was commended at Dumfries Show on Tuesday. She was got by Mr. Crawford's big horse Carabineer (10522). Her dam was by the Dumfries premium horse Prince of Belmanno, a great solid cart stallion (9976), while her gr-dam was by the H. and A. S. first prize horse Goldfinder (8697). The four horses bought from Mr. Crawford are: Carlisle (12981), Royal Dean (12323), Royal Flush (11906), and Baron Gartly (11601). The first was got by that stylish son of the famous Sir Everard, Sir Everest (10917), whose stock are turning out well in Cumberland. The second was by the Ayrshire premium horse The Dean (10937), a son of the great champion horse Royal Gartly (9844). The dam of Royal Dean was got by that great sire Lord Lotherian (5998), which for many years easily led in Cumberland, and his produce have also, for more than one season, gained the highest honors at the H. and A. S. Show. Royal Flush was got by the celebrated Casabianca (10623), the Glasgow premium horse twice, and winner of numerous prizes at the H. and A. S. and other shows, as well as district premiums. The dam of this Royal Flush was by the highly-bred Flashwood's Prince (10751). Baron Gartly is also a son of Casabianca, and is a sweet, thick, blocky Clydesdale of the true Canadian type. He has been winning in very good company here, and his dam was a daughter of the champion Royal Gartly (9844). The horses bought from Messrs. Montgomery are Glenlivet (12165), got by the H. and A. S. and Edinburgh prize horse Montrave Sentinel (10094); Baron Black (12021), a son of the renowned Baron's Pride (9123), the sire of Casabianca and Carabineer; and the dam of Baron Black was that great mare Woodbine (13222), by Flashwood (3604). She won many prizes at the Royal Dublin and other shows, and her dam was by the big Prince of Wales horse Queen's Own (7176). The two yearling colts are by the H. and A. S. champion horse Prince Thomas (10262), and that fine breeding son of Baron's Pride, Baron Mitchell (10688), which travelled so successfully in Strathearn and Mid-Calder districts as premium horse. The dam of one of the colts was Mr. John Marr's fine mare Zehnetta, whose sire was the well-bred Pandora's Prince, and her dam the H. and A. S. prize mare Zehnet, by Darnley, gr-dam the noted Nargli, which took first at the H. and A. S. Show when a three-year-old filly. Smith & Richardson have dipped deep into blue-blood, taking the right kind of thick blocky horse at the same time. May all good luck attend their efforts.—Scottish Farmer.

### Gossip.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., who has just landed from S.S. Athenis with an importation of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, writes as follows:

"I have imported twelve good young Shorthorns, amongst the number being three choice two-year-old heifers from the herd of Young Tibbours, Aberdeenshire. One of the numbers is a choice Roan Lady, and the others are of the Jilt family, and bred to a bull of Mr. Marr's breeding, Bertha 7th, the first prize two-year-old heifer at Aberdeen, bred by Mr. Milne, Stonehaven, has a good bull calf at foot sired by Marconi #1613. Buttery 32nd, bred by C. M. Cameron, Balnalyne, Invernesshire, is a fine, fleshy roan four-year-old cow, with a good red bull calf sired by Villager, and was considered one of the best things in the Earl of Rosebery's herd.

"In the lot are three very superior red yearling bulls, one of them, Broadhooks Prince, sire Border Raider #8538, he by Prince of Sasquah, and having for his dam Prudence, of the famous Broadhooks family. Spicy Broadhooks, bred by William Anderson, Saphock, Old Meldrum; he is sire by Spicy King, he by Spicy Robin (69633) and is of the same family as the former.

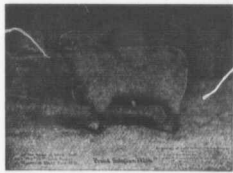
Village Earl, the other yearling, is of the Millage Maid family, and is sired by Village Stone, bred by Lord Lovat, and he by Royal Star.

"Scottish Hero, a 10 months' old, red roan bull, of the Rosemary family, sired by Proud Champion, he by Scottish Champion; this calf is of the low down, blocky type so desirable at the present time.

"Strathcarron Conqueror, a red November calf, is a bull of good quality, bred by Duncan Stewart, Millhills, Crieff, of the Cruickshank Julia family and sired by Strathern Lad, he by Newton Stone.

"Have also four or five Shorthorns for the Hon. John Dryden herd. Among the Yorkshires are eleven fine sons and six hears, bred by such breeders as the Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny; F. W. Gunn, Craiglith, and F. W. Hood, Bushton, Staffordshire. Many of the pedigrees comprise new blood, which will enable breeders to furnish their herds with families not akin to the stock they have at the present time."

Messrs. Matt. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., write: "The following sales of Chateaufort-Friesian from the Riverside herd have been recently made: To the West River Agricultural Society, Antigonish Co., N.S., 18 months' old bull, Foitilla Echo De Kol Prince, dam Foitilla Echo De Kol; official record at 4 years old, 511 lbs. 4 oz.; milk, 20.21 lbs. butter in one week; second record at 5 years old, 529½ lbs. milk, 21.52 lbs. butter, in one week, was a prize winner each year in official authenticated Friesian tests.



### Sauble River Stock Farm

Offers for sale a number of pure-bred Shropshires.

**G. HINDMARSH,**

Alisa Craig P.O. and Sta., Middlesex Co., Ont.

### BRANT STOCK FARM

**EXPORT DOWNS**

Yearling rams, and ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs from imported and prize-winning stock. Choice lot for sale. Come and see them.

**J. H. JULL & SON,**

Breeders and Importers.

Burford, Ont., P.O. Telephone and Telegraph.

### LINDEN FARM OXFORDS

Choice lot of 2-year Yearlings and Lambs, imported and home-bred. Rams fit to head any pure bred flock. Also a few good Shorthorns.

**R. J. HINE,** Dutton P.O.,  
Elgin Co., Ont.

### HILHURST FARM.

Hamphire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Shorthorns from imported sires and dams of deep milking strains. **JAS. A. COCHRAN,** Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

### HELBON FARM

## OXFORDS

If you want Oxfords for breeding, exhibition or ranching purposes, we can supply you with such as will give you satisfaction. We were very successful with our homebred animals at last year's Toronto Show. A few grand yearling Rams for sale.

**J. W. LEE & SONS,**

Simcoe, Ont.

"MODEL FARM"

## SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock?

Our offering will please you. Ten imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton, and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality.

Long-distance Telephone No. 94.

**W. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor,**  
**SIMCOE, - - ONT.**

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

## 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 5 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.

**J. E. BRETHOUR, - - BURFORD, ONT.**



### Choice Yorkshires

Young Stock from Fine Imported and Home Bred Boars and Sows

Young Boars fit for service and Sows ready to breed or already bred. Boars and sows not akin. Prices right. Write or call on

**J. A. RUSSELL**

Precious Corners P.O. Cobourg Stn., G.T.R.

### Champion Berkshire Herd OF CANADA

For several years back the York Lodge herd of Berkshires has won the championship at Toronto Exhibition, besides a number of other prizes. All hogs show great growth and size. Young pigs from the best prize sows and boars for sale at reasonable prices.

**W. R. DURHAM, Proprietor, BOX 1052, TORONTO**

**Yorkshire Swine Clydesdale Horses**  
**Shorthorn Cattle**

A large number of the Yorkshires to choose from. A few good registered Clydesdale sires. Shorthorn bulls and calves from grandly bred sires and dams. Good prices to quick buyers.

**A. E. WELSH, GORRING STN. AND P.O., ONT.**

### MONKLAND HERD YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders

**JAS. WILSON & SONS,**  
Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

### Fine Purebred Leicesters and Berkshires

Some fine young stock of both sexes for sale.

**J. SLATER, Buttonville P.O., Unionville Sta., Midland Co.,**

### TAMWORTH SWINE

The Ideal Bacon Hog

A reap for thirty days in young boars fit for service. From prize-winning stock, also young boars of September fattening. Must be sold to clear out and reduce stock. Write now. Address

**ANDREW ELLIOTT & SON, GALT P.O. AND STA.**



**ROCK BAIT** for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto



**Live Stock Labels**

Best live prices and better early before the rack

**R. W. JAMES**

Barnswell, Ont.

**ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.**  
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.  
**Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,**  
Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

### Live Stock Auctioneers.

**T. E. ROBSON,**  
Live Stock Auctioneer,  
ILDERTON, ONT.

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





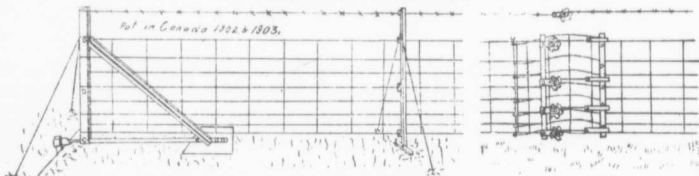


HEAD OFFICE and  
FACTORY ...

FOOT OF JARVIS ST.  
TORONTO

THE CANADIAN PORTABLE  
*Portable Fencing.*  
TORONTO  
CANADA  
FENCE COMPANY LIMITED

LOOK FOR  
**Portable Fence and Steel Truss Fence Posts**  
at TORONTO EXHIBITION

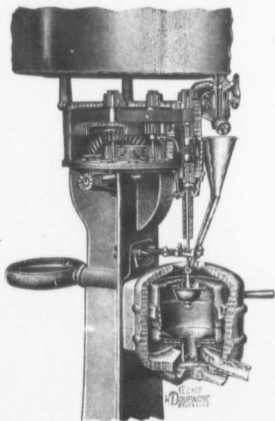


Investigate our SYSTEM  
of ANCHORAGE

**PORTABLE FENCE**

Our POSTS will not  
HEAVE, ROT or BURN

# Melotte Cream Separators



**100,000** In Daily Use  
(Outside the United States)

VERTICAL GEARING;  
ALL ENCLOSED.

BALL BEARINGS  
TURNING IN OIL.

FINEST SKIMMING ADJUSTMENT;  
EASIEST RUNNING

The only Cream Separator running so smoothly as to need  
a brake. The only Cream Separator fitted with a brake.

*Unsurpassed for Clean Skimming*

☛ Inspection invited at London, Toronto, Ottawa and  
other Exhibitions.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET to LOCAL AGENTS, or to

**R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited, MONTREAL**



If it's a  
**DE LAVAL**  
Cream Separator

**O. K.**

*If  
you  
visit  
Toronto  
Exposition  
see  
us*



*We're  
in the  
same  
old  
place:  
Dairy  
Building*

500,000 SOLD

**The DeLaval Separator Co.**

77 York Street, Toronto