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### ...LEADING TOPICS FOR THE WEEK...

Removal. Sanitation in Cheese Factories and Creameries. Decadence of the Fair System. That December Wheat Deal. Business Methods in Farming. No Sheep Scab in Canada. English Sheep Sales. Oxford Fat Stock Show. Toronto Poultry Show Correspondence. Questions and Answers. Market Review and Forecast. Ontario Agricultural Gazette.

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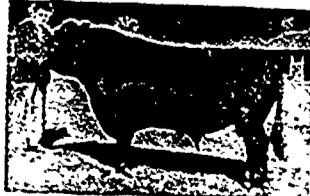
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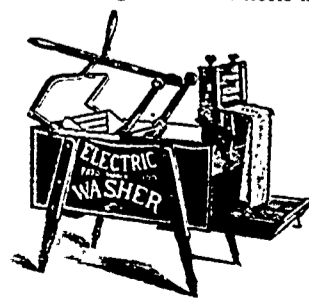


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*Prize Winning Ayrshires, Oxford Downs and Berkshires.*

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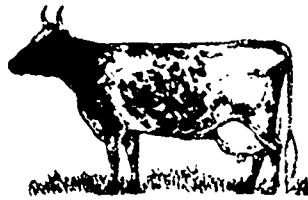


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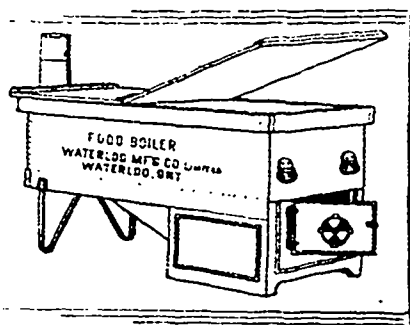
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# FARMING

VOL. XV.

JANUARY 4TH, 1898.

No. 18.

## FARMING

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

Published every Tuesday by

THE IRVANT PRESS,

44-46 RICHMOND STREET WEST - TORONTO, CANADA

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All communications should be addressed to "FARMING, 44-46 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada."

Representative for Great Britain and Ireland, W. W. CHAPMAN, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, LONDON, ENG.

### Removal.

In keeping with the march of progress that seems to have overtaken nearly every branch of the commercial world, FARMING has been compelled to seek new and more commodious quarters. Our new offices are located at 44 to 46 Richmond street west in the business centre of Toronto, and we extend a cordial invitation to all our friends and patrons to call and see us when in the city. In our new quarters which are much better adapted for all our purposes than the old ones, and with a largely increased staff we hope to make every issue of FARMING during 1898 better than ever. In connection with FARMING there is carried on one of the largest and best printing and binding establishments in Toronto, and we are prepared to turn out the very best quality of printing, such as farmers' bill heads, sale bills, catalogues, etc., at most reasonable prices.

To move a large printing establishment is no small task. Our moving operations took place the last week of the old year, and though they interfered somewhat with our plans for the holiday season, we are pleased to be able to announce that the work has been well and successfully done. It is hardly necessary to explain that any delay in answering correspondence or in getting the paper out on time during the last couple of weeks will be accounted for by the chaos and confusion connected with moving operations.

We begin the new year, therefore, amidst new surroundings, with brighter prospects than ever before for a largely increased patronage for FARMING, and we trust that our many friends will assist us by getting their neighbors interested in FARMING, and making them regular subscribers.

### Our Clubbing List.

We are pleased indeed to be able to offer the following low clubbing rates for FARMING with other publications:

	Regular price.	With FARMING.
Canadian Magazine	\$2 50	\$2 40
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Toronto Morning World	3 00	3 00
Montreal Weekly Witness	1 00	1 60
Family Herald and Weekly Star	1 00	1 75
London Weekly Free Press	1 00	1 75
London Weekly Advertiser	1 00	1 40
Ottawa Semi-Weekly Free Press	1 00	1 60
Hoard's Dairyman	1 00	75
Rural New Yorker	1 00	85

These are all particularly low offers, but we would make special mention of our offer to send FARMING and the *Canadian Magazine* for one year for the low price of two dollars and fifty cents. This is Canada's greatest magazine, and

we should like to see it in the home of every farmer. It contains what is best in Canadian literature and thought, and no young Canadian should be without it. Try it for one year.

We have also made special arrangements with the publishers of the *Canadian Magazine* to offer that splendid production for *four new subscribers* for FARMING, at \$1 per annum. This offer is made specially for the readers of FARMING. *Four new subscribers* can be got very easily if you only make the effort.

### Sanitation in Cheese Factories and Creameries.

The sanitary conditions in connection with many of our cheese factories and creameries are not always what they should be. We have known of several instances where factories were operated utterly regardless of any sanitary conditions whatever. These unsanitary conditions have been a menace to the public health of the localities in which the factories were situated, and not only that, but they have prevented the finest qualities of cheese and butter from being made. True, the more modern cheese factory or creamery built during the past few years is free from this imputation; but many of the old factories built many years ago, when cheesemaking was first begun in Canada, and when not much attention was paid to sanitary laws, are still in existence, and in many cases are totally inadequate as far as proper sanitary provision is concerned. Such a condition of things should not exist, and the sooner our dairymen take some definite action in the matter the better.

We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by having the sanitary conditions of every cheese factory and creamery in the country perfect. We have established an excellent reputation for our cheese and a good reputation is being built up for our creamery butter, and we therefore cannot afford to be lax in regard to these matters. Some weeks ago an official representative of one of the British agricultural organizations visited Denmark and brought back the startling report that fully 50 per cent. of the Danish dairies were conducted without any regard to sanitary conditions whatever. It will take years for Denmark to recover from the effects of this report. Canadian dairymen should be watchful lest a deputation of the same character should visit Canada, and instead of visiting some of our best equipped and best appointed factories as we would like, drop in on some of our older factories where the sanitary conditions are not what they should be, and report accordingly.

In addition to this side of the question it is quite evident that as good a quality of cheese and butter cannot be made under imperfect sanitary conditions as where the conditions are perfect. Such being the case, it is obviously grossly unfair to the enterprising factorymen who have gone to considerable trouble and expense in putting up new and modern buildings with perfect sanitary requirements to have a factory operated, perhaps in direct competition with theirs, without any regard to sanitary requirements whatever. The price obtained for the butter or cheese made under the most favorable conditions will not be so large as it would be otherwise, because of the poorer quality of the product made under bad sanitary regulations in the neighboring factory. In other words, the good product will have to help sell the poorer stuff.

Then, again, the public health of the community where the cheese factory or creamery is situated should be considered. This is all important, and it is indeed surprising that the local health authorities allow some factories without the proper sanitary requirements, to be operated at all. If they

were more attentive to their duties in this regard many of the old ramshackle places that are now being operated as cheese factories and creameries would not be in existence to day. It has been suggested that the inspectors employed by the various dairy associations be made officers of the Provincial Board of Health. This would give them power when visiting a factory, to compel the factorymen to put their factories in proper sanitary condition.

There are other phases to the subject which it would be profitable to discuss, but this will suffice for one issue. When we come to sanitary requirements in the stables and surroundings on the average dairy farm the subject is a very wide one indeed. In regard to cheese factories and creameries we are glad to note a decided improvement in regard to sanitary requirements in some sections. As the years go by new and more improved buildings are taking the place of the old ones, but the transition is so slow in some sections that a little stirring up will do no harm. We believe that it would be a blessing to the dairy industry of this community if no factory were allowed to make butter or cheese excepting under perfect sanitary requirements. The business would not be curtailed any, as the prohibited factories would soon be rebuilt by new and better ones. This question should be taken up fully at the dairy conventions to be held this month.

### Business Methods in Farming.

At the beginning of the new year every farmer should take a survey of his farming operations during the closing year, and find out which branches of his business have been profitable. Unless he has kept a detailed account of all his operations, he will not be able to do this with any degree of accuracy. It is important, however, that every farmer should be in a position to do so, and to be able to begin the new year with this additional knowledge to help him in the next year's work. If he is not able to do so, his future farming operations are not likely to be any more successful than they have been in the past. But how many farmers are in a position to look over the past year's work, and point out definitely the profitable and the unprofitable branches of their work? We venture to say that those who are do not form the majority. With most farmers it is largely a matter of guess work, and they are to a certain extent working in the dark.

Every farmer should bring business methods and business acumen and foresight into all his farming operations. It will make farm work more pleasant as well as profitable if an account is kept with every department of the farming operations, and each department debited with the amount of work, etc. put upon it, and credited with the returns from the same. This will apply to both stock and grain farming. It should not be a very hard task to keep such accounts, and we can assure you that if it were tried no farmer would care to go back to the old plan. Our most successful farmers to-day are those who are putting business skill and enterprise into their farming operations. The remarkable success which has attended the efforts of Mr. D. M. Macpherson, as given in last week's issue would never have been obtained had no definite and detailed account of each transaction been kept. Mr. Macpherson is very strong on this point, and believes that his success has been due to operating his farm upon thoroughly business principles. Every farmer should know what he is doing and then go ahead. Don't be deluded into guessing about the profitableness or unprofitableness of the different departments of the farm

work. No business man ever succeeded in that way.

**The Decadence of the Fair System.**

Our short article on this subject some weeks ago seems to have touched a responsive chord. Since then several letters have been received from correspondents discussing the advisability of doing away with many of the local fairs, and only holding fairs at a few leading central points; these we have published in FARMING. A decided change seems to have come over the sentiment of our people in regard to the holding of local fairs. While local agricultural shows served a good purpose when first organized, we believe that their usefulness has to a certain extent died out. All the purposes for which the local township fairs were first organized, would be realized by combining a number of them into county or district shows. Railway facilities are so good now, and the rates are so low that every farmer, if he wishes, can spend a day or two at a leading fair. In fact, it is true that nearly every farmer visits some one of the leading shows every year, even though he has his township fair at his own door. On that score there does not appear to be any valid reason for continuing so many local shows.

One of the strong reasons urged by some of our correspondents, why the local show should be kept up, is that the farmer who has good stock, will have an opportunity of exhibiting it. But why would not a good county or district show give him the same opportunity? As is pointed out by another correspondent, nearly every exhibitor who has really good stock, makes a practice of exhibiting at several of the local shows, which costs him as much, if not more than it would to exhibit at one really good exhibition, and we are sure that he would lose a great deal more time. Besides, honors won at a larger show are of more value to the winner than the several prizes at a local township show. At a good county or district show the prizes would be much larger, especially if all the moneys put into the local shows were given to the larger show, and would be worth competing for. On the other hand, under the present method of dividing the grants among a number of small fairs, the prizes are hardly worth striving for. Concentration of effort along this line would therefore be very beneficial in many ways.

That many of the local fairs have degenerated is evidenced by the fact that it has been found necessary to have special legislation enacted to prevent gambling and every kind of fakir business at country shows. The local agricultural fair has been looked upon by all kinds of games of chance men as their particular property, and the proposed legislation introduced by the Ontario Minister of Agriculture will be heartily welcomed. It might be as well to go still further and include all fairs and exhibitions. Games, and fakir business, whether indulged in at country or city fairs should be put a stop to.

The local agricultural fair, no doubt, has many advocates, yet we believe that the time and money expended in conducting them could be used to much better advantage if combined into a good county or district fair. We mention district fair because it would not be advisable at all times to limit a fair to county lines. Let the local fairs in any district choose some central point easy of access, where they may unite and organize a good show, and we are sure that after a year or two no one would think of going back to the old township fair.

**No Sheep Scab in Canada.**

In a recent issue of the *Australasian* published at Melbourne, Australia, the following extraordinary item appears:

"A letter has been received by the Minister of Agriculture from the Minister of Agriculture of New South Wales, stating that it was intended to import some sheep from Vermont, in the eastern part of the United States, and inquiring if there would be any objection offered to their being brought here, seeing that they would have to travel through Canada, where the dreaded scab disease exists, in order to reach Vancouver, the port of shipment. Mr. Taverner has

asked the chief inspector of stock for a report on the matter, but at the same time he is by no means favorable to the proposal, having a lively recollection of the havoc the disease caused among the flocks in Victoria years ago."

How such an entirely erroneous impression could have got so far away in regard to the prevalence of sheep scab in Canada is hard to say. We can assure our Australian friends that there is not the least possible danger that any importations of sheep they may make from the United States through Canada will come in contact with the "dreaded scab disease." We hardly believe it exists in Canada to-day, and at present do not know of a single case. The very fact that Canadian sheep breeders are every day shipping sheep for breeding purposes to the United States is a strong evidence that no contagious or virulent disease exists among Canadian flocks. There is really more danger from sheep scab in sending importations through the western States than through western Canada, as the disease is prevalent in some districts in the western States.

**That December Wheat Deal.**

A glaring instance of the gross injustice being done every day to both the producer and consumer by uncalled for speculation in food products is shown by the big December wheat deal. The principal parties in this deal appear to be Joseph Lieter, an Eastern speculator, and Philip D. Armour, of "packing-house" fame. The former was the purchaser for December delivery, while the latter was a large seller for such delivery. It was never expected when the deal, covering over 6,000,000 bushels of December wheat, was made a few months ago between these two manipulators that the wheat would ever be delivered. The former fully expected to see the great Chicago packer "cornered" and compelled to divulge some of his millions. But the unexpected has happened, and by a most extraordinary application of skill and push, Armour has delivered his 6,000,000 bushels or has it ready in his warehouses in Chicago, for delivery. This large supply has been purchased at Duluth, Minneapolis and western points and delivered at Chicago during the last few weeks, when Armour found out that he would be forced to produce the wheat or give up some of his wealth. No one is more surprised than the person who will receive the delivery of this large quantity of wheat.

Why such a manipulation of a food product, necessary for the existence of mankind, should be allowed is difficult to understand. Though the deal, as finally consummated, may appear to be a genuine business transaction, yet at the beginning it was nothing more or less than "dealing in futures." The deal will be of no practical benefit to either the farmers who produced the wheat, or to the persons who will consume it. The wheat has only been transferred from one manipulator to another, and it is hard to say when it will reach the consumer. In the natural course of events a rise in the price of wheat might be looked for just now if it were not for this uncertain element. The strife between the "bulls" and the "bears" still goes on. The latter element will be striving just now to keep the price down so that the man who holds this large wheat supply will be compelled to give up some of his wealth.

**English Sheep Sales.**

We give below by permission of Mr. W. W. Chapman, Live Stock agent, Fitzallan house, Arundel street, Strand, London, England, the following interesting tables concerning the English sheep sales of the present year. Nearly 2,000 returns were tabulated to get these tables. The value of such tables both for conciseness and ease of understanding, will be greatly appreciated by our breeders. They will readily see how the highest and lowest prices obtained by each breed in 1897, compare with those obtained in 1896. A table is also given showing the highest and lowest averages for individual animals during the two years.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRICES 1896 and 1897.

RAMS.

Breed	1896.		1897.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Leicester	£ 8 6	5 5	£ 12 0	6 16
Cotswold	29 8	5 5	26 5	5 5
Lincoln	367 10	231 0	5 10	4 4
Oxford	131 5	89 5	5 5	4 14
Shropshires	173 5	194 5	4 16	2 12
Southdowns	96 12	37 11	3 3	2 2
Wensleydale	12 0	21 0	2 16	2 5
Border Leicesters	210 0	100 0	5 0	5 0
Kent or Romney Marsh	37 16	48 6	3 5	3 0
Cheviots	47 0	99 15	9 10	3 0
Devon Longwool	23 2	21 0	5 0	5 15
South Devons	25 0	24 13	8 0	3 3
Black-face Mountain	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0

RAM LAMBS.

Breed.	1896.		1897.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Cotswold	£ 5 6	11 0	£ 5 0	3 13
Oxfords	22 1	24 3	3 3	3 3
Shropshires	8 18	0 19	4 4	6 0
Southdowns	15 4	12 12	1 11	2 2
Hampshires (letting)	73 10	65 0	5 5	9 0
Hampshires (sold)	42 0	42 0	2 12	2 0
Suffolk	46 4	46 4	2 12	2 12
Wensleydale	8 0	11 0	2 15	2 15
Border Leicesters	8 0	8 0	4 5	4 5
Black-face Mountain	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF AVERAGES FOR 1896 and 1897.

Shearling Rams.

Breed.	1896.		1897.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Leicester	£ 10 15	12 0	£ 5 7	6 0
Cotswold	10 11	10 14	6 10	6 9
Lincoln	102 4	81 12	3 16	7 5
Oxford	12 11	17 19	5 5	4 0
Shropshire	39 9	27 1	5 0	2 2
Southdowns	18 18	12 4	3 14	2 5
Wensleydale	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 2
Border Leicesters	35 12	35 0	10 4	4 0
Kent or Romney Marsh	22 0	15 10	4 2	3 10
Cheviots	14 7	23 17	7 3	2 5
Black-faced Mountain	31 16	27 8	5 7	4 0

RAM LAMBS.

Breed.	1896.		1897.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Cotswold	£ 7 16	7 0	£ 6 2	5 13
Oxford	8 3	9 0	4 4	3 17
Shropshires	7 6	4 4	2 12	4 4
Southdowns	7 4	7 16	3 15	1 15
Hampshire (letting)	34 2	34 2	10 16	10 16
Hampshire (selling)	14 0	14 0	7 5	7 5
Suffolks	15 18	13 0	7 0	5 2
Wensleydale	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Border Leicesters	4 17	4 17	1 0	1 0
Black-faced Mountain	5 9	5 6	2 11	2 11

**The Farmers' Institute Report.**

The annual report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the year 1896-7 has just been issued, and is full of useful information. The tables compiled from the returns sent in by the secretaries of the various institutes should be of great interest, as showing the relative standing of each institute and of the work they are doing. From these tables we see that South Grey had the largest attendance, there being a total of 4,240 at the five meetings held by the institute. The next largest total attendance was in East Peterborough, where 3,895 attended at the six meetings held in that riding. The total attendance throughout the province was 125,177.

The institute in South Waterloo had the largest membership, 465, while North Hastings and North Lanark had 390 each. The lowest membership was that of East Algoma, 16. Valuable papers are given on such subjects as: Corn and the silo, clover growing, wheat growing, under-draining, weeds, mixed farming, special farming, dairying, farm barns, tuberculosis, diseases of cattle, beef cattle, the bacon hog, care of sheep, horse breeding, dairying, winter dairying, breeding, feeding and rearing dairy stock, fruit culture, and the farmer's small fruit garden. Most instructive articles on forest tree life, by W. T. Macoun and others, are also given. The poultry side of farm work is not forgotten, for there are some half-dozen good articles on this subject. Prof. Pantou gives a comprehensive paper on injurious insects, and several good articles on fish culture bring the report to a close. It should be in the hands of every farmer.

### Is the College for the Farmer ?

Governor Mount, of Indiana, in an address delivered at Perdue University, made the following effective reply to the above question :

"College education has been regarded by the majority of farmers as an unnecessary expense in their equipment for farm life. This sentiment, I am pleased to say, is undergoing a revolution.

"Farming must now be regarded in the light of a science demanding research and investigation, and as a profession calling for the highest order of thinking. Physical forces are no longer the dominant factors of success. The ability to work intelligently and to plan wisely must now measure the reward upon the farm. Extensive operations must give pride to intensive methods. The farmer must understand the forces which are constantly at work in nature's great laboratory. He must understand something of the elements required in the growth of crops. He must conserve and restore to the soil elements of plant food in the most economic manner. He must be a student of economics. Production and consumption, supply and demand, are the basic principles upon which the farmer must build if he hopes to win success. The science of markets, the science of breeding and feeding are the great problems in successful farming to day. The ravages of insect pests and fungus growths are new elements to be understood."

### Co-operation in Agriculture.

Co-operation seems to be one of the watchwords of the nineteenth century. Its principle is being applied to nearly every business calling. In the large cities the big departmental stores are merely a kind of huge co-operation in which one business concern by buying directly from the producer and selling to the consumer seeks to do away with the middleman's profits. Some of our western exchanges are advocating a similar line of procedure for the farmer. If, instead of having so many middlemen taking the profits of the farmer's product while in transit to the consumer, some co-operative scheme were evolved whereby the consumer could be reached more directly, more profit would accrue to the farmer.

We hardly know whether such a scheme would be the "eldorado" some people think it or not. True it is, that at present the farmer's product before it reaches the consumer has to pass through many channels, and while *en route* a large number of people come in for a share of the profit from the farmer's toil. If all the persons who figure in the concern were legitimate middlemen and only sought for an honest living, no remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of things would be needed. But when men try to manipulate the product, as in the case of wheat, so as to make a fortune for themselves, it is perhaps time that the farmers co-operated in some way so as to reach the consumer in a more direct way. There is no doubt that if some co-operative scheme were evolved by which the profits of farm labor could be divided directly between the farmer and the consumer, we would have cheaper bread and the farmer a better living.

### Keep More Sheep.

The following ten concise sentences, as given recently by an Institute lecturer, sum up fully the chief reasons why the farmer should "keep more sheep":

- (1) They are profitable.
- (2) They weaken the soil least and strengthen it most.
- (3) They are enemies of weeds.
- (4) The care they need is required when other farm operations are slack.
- (5) The amount of investment need not be large.
- (6) The returns are quick and many.
- (7) They are the quietest and easiest handled of all farm stock.
- (8) Other farm products are made more largely from cash grains, while those from the sheep are made principally from pasture.

(9) There is no other product of the farm that has fluctuated so slightly in value as mutton.

(10) By comparison wool costs nothing, for do not the horse and cow in shedding their coats waste what the sheep saves ?

In conclusion let me repeat : Sheep pay.

### To Control Runaway Horses.

The following quotation from *New Ideas* will be appreciated by those of our readers who are troubled with runaway horses. The device mentioned seems to be both effective and simple :

"A man from Paris, Zimmerman by name, has invented an apparatus for stopping runaway horses. It looks like a muzzle, and does the work by closing the horse's nostrils, thus shutting off his wind. It extends over the horse's nose from just above the mouth to where the bridle crosses at the top. It is connected by bands to the reins, and when the horse starts off on a mad career the rein operating the muzzle is seized, and the animal's nostrils are thereby compressed, while his mouth is closed. He may take the bit between his teeth with a view to having his own way in the matter, but when the prospect of suffocation confronts him he abates his speed and consents to go at the moderate rate chosen by his driver. This device commends itself especially to timid ladies, who no longer need fear to drive an obstreperous horse if the new muzzle be used."

### The Possibilities of Canadian Agriculture.

It is not everyone who fully realizes the immense possibilities of Canadian agriculture. When we think of the vast extent of our agricultural resources, and the almost unlimited area of fertile lands now lying unproductive for the want of some one to till them, we cannot but realize that Canada is destined to be one of the greatest food producing countries in the world. Our farmers should fully realize this fact and become conversant with the latest and best methods in farming practice. Canada's agricultural resources cannot be developed to the fullest extent unless the very best skill and business ability are applied to the work of the farm. As the newer sections become productive the older ones will have to turn their attention to more intensive and more concentrated methods of farming. Stock raising and dairying will have to be the main feature of the farming operations in the older parts of the Dominion.

### NOTES AND IDEAS.

The pith of the sunflower is one of the lightest solids known used in making life preservers. Its specific gravity is about one-eighth that of cork. Since this fact has become known the commercial value of the sunflower has necessarily increased. The sunflower is largely cultivated in Central Russia.

Co-operation is one of the strong characteristics of this age. At Grand Bend, Texas, the man who draws milk to the creamery delivers the mail to each patron on his return trip. Such a combination of effort will help to solve the rural postal delivery problem. Why cannot it be worked in some of our cheese sections, and instead of the milkman returning whey, let him bring home each patron's mail ?

Russian methods of farming are said to be very crude and yet that country produces its millions of bushels of wheat every year. Though we would not advise going back to their crude ways, yet the very crudeness of their methods seems to be an advantage. With a primitive plow and a boy with a mallet reducing the lumps as fine as possible, a thorough pulverization of the soil is obtained which tends to promote the growth of the plant.

The British Board of Agriculture has just issued a preliminary statement showing the estimated

total produce and yield per acre of wheat, barley and oats in Great Britain in the present year. This statement shows that the estimated total produce of wheat in Great Britain for the year 1897 is 54,913,230 bushels as compared with 57,052,952 for 1896. The estimated yield per acre in 1897 was 29.09 bushels as against 33.68 bushels in 1896. In barley the estimated total yield is 66,803,879 bushels in 1897 as against 70,774,776 bushels in 1896, and the estimated yield per acre was 32.82 bushels in 1897 and 33.63 in 1896. In oats the estimated total produce was 116,812,461 bushels in 1897 as against 114,015,997 in 1896, the estimated yield per acre being 38.49 as against 36.83.

\* \* \*

The following report from the Cincinnati *Price Current* shows a large increase in the amount of wheat exported from the United States during the last half of 1897 : "From July 1st to December 1st the exports of wheat and flour from the United States were close to 100,000,000 bushels, compared with 78,000,000 last year, 53,000,000 in 1895, 65,000,000 in 1894, 87,000,000 in 1893, 90,000,000 in 1892, 106,000,000 in 1891, the last being the year of largest exportation. During the six seasons previous to 1897 the exports for five months ending December 1st have varied from 42 per cent. of the entire movement for twelve months, in 1895, to 53 per cent. in 1893 and 1896, the years 1891 and 1892 each representing 47 per cent. This season, however, had a low position of reserves at its beginning, so that it is reasonable to consider that more than an average percentage has been already moved. Very likely, however, the resources of the country will admit of about as much more for exportation as has already gone forward."

### CANADA'S FARMERS.

Robert Ness, Howick, Que.

The subject of this sketch was born near Glasgow, Scotland, fifty-five years ago. He received his early education in the Calder parochial school and at the Glasgow high school. He came to Canada when a young man, and settled in the Province of Quebec, where he now resides. His 250-acre farm, located at Howick, Que., is one of the finest in the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Ness is one of Canada's leading stock-breeders, and has done more, perhaps, than any man in the Eastern Provinces to encourage the breeding of purebred stock. Like many other breeders, he went into purebred stock for the love of it, which accounts for his marked success. Mr. Ness started his herd in 1864 by purchasing some purebred Ayrshires. In 1878 he first imported Clydesdale horses, and made fresh importations every year till 1893. Among his importations have been some of the best Clydesdales ever brought into Canada, among them being The Montgomery, Little Jock Elliot, Marathon, and a number of others of equal note.

Mr. Ness has been a large exhibitor at nearly all the leading fairs, and has always been successful in carrying off some of the best prizes. At the World's Fair some of his stock won the only prizes in their class that came to the Province of Quebec. The high quality of his stock is shown by the exceedingly high prices for which it has sold. The noted stallion, The Montgomery, was sold for \$3,000. Other sales of both Clydesdales and Norman horses have also been made at \$2,400 each. Mr. Ness' Ayrshires have also sold at high figures. Five Clydesdales and Norman stallions, ten Clydesdale mares, forty purebred Ayrshires, and several fine carriage teams comprise his present stock.

Mr. Ness has been especially honored by his fellow-citizens. He has held every municipal office in the gift of the people, and has been director of the Agricultural Society of his district for twenty-one years and president eighteen years, which office he now holds. He is also president of the Huntingdon Dairy Association, director of the Provincial Dairy Association, a member of the Provincial Council of Agriculture, vice-president of the Canadian Clydesdale Association and of the Quebec Breeders' Association, and president of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Some years ago the Quebec Government sent a delegation to France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland to investigate the condition of agriculture in these countries, and make a report for the benefit of the Quebec farmer. Mr. Ness had the honor of being chosen as one of that delegation, along with the Premier of the province and a member of the Legislature. Mr. Ness is in great demand as an expert judge at the leading agricultural fairs. He has acted in this capacity at nearly all the leading Canadian fairs, where his record for honesty and fair dealing is highly appreciated by all exhibitors. FARMING wishes Mr. Ness continued success.

## TORONTO POULTRY SHOW.

(Specially reported for FARMING.)

The show of poultry held in Massey Hall, December 16 20, under the auspices of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, was in every way a credit to the Dominion and to the association. It certainly eclipsed any other exhibition of a like nature ever held in Canada. Heretofore the Poultry Association of Ontario (which obtains a yearly grant of \$900 from the Government) held first rank with 1622 entries, but this record was beaten by 27, there being a total of 1649 exhibits, and this, too, without one single entry from that great poultry centre—London.

The show was also a financial success. The balance certainly will be small, but the association have the satisfaction of knowing that they now own, absolutely, sufficient excellent coops to accommodate over twelve hundred head of fowl.

The exhibition was formally opened on Thursday, at three o'clock, by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for the province. He made a very happy and instructive address. He said that the Government were very anxious to help such a deserving branch of agriculture as the poultry industry is bound to become. He was followed by Mr. Thomas A. Duff, Toronto, with a lecture on "Money in Farm Poultry," which seemed to be appreciated. At its close Mr. Duff was waited upon by several ladies and gentlemen, and requested to give an address at some future meeting of the association which should be open to the public. This he agreed to do.

The judging was done by Mr. L. G. Jarvis, O.A.C., Guelph, and Thomas A. Duff, Toronto. Mr. H. B. Donovan, of the *Canadian Poultry Review*, Toronto, placed the awards in the varieties of bantams, in which he was not an exhibitor. Mr. J. B. Johnson and J. Bertie judged the pigeons and canaries.

We have never seen a show where here was less dissatisfaction. Everyone seemed pleased.

The magnificent "Walker" cup, kindly donated by Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, Walkerville, for the best pair of birds in the show, was won by that veteran fancier, Mr. Wm. Main, Milton, with a black and red game cock and hen. The sketch by L. Sewell, for the best bird in the show, the present standing of the breed to be considered, was won by the president, Mr. R. H. Essex, Toronto, with a Buff Plymouth Rock cockerel. The P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto, combined gold and silver medal for the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the show, was won by Dr. A. W. Bell, Toronto, with Partridge Cochins. The J. W. Johnston, Toronto, silver cup, for the best bird in the largest class, was won by Messrs. Spry & Mick, Toronto, with a Buff Leghorn cockerel. The "Wagner" cup, donated by Mr. C. F. Wagner, Toronto, for the best six Buff Leghorn pullets with the best under color, was won by Mr. G. Berner, Toronto. The "Bedford" cup, for the best Buff Leghorn cockerel, owned and bred by exhibitor, is in dispute. The special for the best Minorca in the show was won by Mr. R. Durston, the popular secretary of the Toronto Poultry Association.

The special for the best Barred Rock was won by Mr. John Chambers, the park commissioner of Toronto.

There were a large number of other valuable specials, but space will only permit us to mention one more, and that is the "Hazelton" special for the best White Wyandotte exhibited by a lady, and which was won by Mrs. J. H. Shales, Toronto.

*Buff Leghorns* were the banner class of the show, there being forty two pullets alone. The bulk of the prizes were won by G. Berner, G. Whillans, C. F. Wagner, Spry & Mick, Toronto, and Henderson & Billings, St. Marys.

*Barred Plymouth Rocks* were simply magnificent: the winning cock owned by R. Downes, Toronto, the hen owned by John Chambers, Toronto, the cockerel owned by A. H. Lake, Toronto, and the pullet owned by J. E. Bennett, Toronto, being simply grand, and fit to win anywhere.

*Light Brahmas* made the largest class seen in Canada for very many years, the principal winners being Dr. Hutton, Welland; W. E. H. Massey and J. Brown, Toronto.

*White and Buff Plymouth Rocks* made very large entries of excellent birds. The principal exhibitors were: T. Rice, Whitby; J. A. Pearson and Barker & Muir, Weston; R. H. Essex, Charles Bonnick, J. Brown, Toronto; and Henderson & Billings, St. Marys.

*Black Minorcas* were quite up to the mark, the winning cockerel and hen being grand specimens of this noble breed. The chief exhibitors were: T. J. Senior, Hamilton; R. Durston, C. J. Daniels, J. S. Carter, J. Dundas and R. Hamilton, Toronto; also J. F. N. Kennedy, Cedar Grove.

*White Minorcas* were fairly numerous and of fair quality. The special for best collection was won by J. F. N. Kennedy, Cedar Grove.

*Cochins* made a splendid showing, Dr. A. W. Bell, Toronto, and J. Foster, Brampton, being the principal exhibitors.

*Black Langshans* were as good as we have ever seen, and were out in very great force. The principal winners were E. Dewey, Toronto; J. Foster, Brampton, and Hill & Holton, Hamilton.

*Wyandottes* of all kinds were very numerous. In silvers Mr. Jacob Dorst, Toronto, won nearly all the prizes in keen competition. In buffs there was a decided improvement, the first four cockerels being really grand. Here Mr. Dorst again was to the fore. In goldens Mr. J. H. Magill, Port Hope, had a grand display, one hen being about the best we have yet seen at any show. Blacks showed a decided improvement, and the bulk of the prizes went to Charles Grimsley, Toronto. Whites were out in great force, and when such well-known exhibitors as Mrs. J. H. Shales, Messrs. Charles Massie, Bain and Dorst get together the quality is well known. The winning hen was a real beauty.

*Colored Dorkings* made about as large classes as we have yet met with, and included several English owners. Mr. John Laurie, Malvern, won the special with this variety for best collection in the English class, Orpingtons included. His winning cock, hen and pullet were very large, and almost perfect specimens of their breed. Mr. J. D. Furminger, of St. Catharines,

was also an exhibitor. His winning cockerel was a good one.

*Silver Dorkings* made large classes also, the principal winners being F. R. Webber, Guelph; C. J. Daniels, Toronto; E. Brown, Bracondale; and J. D. Furminger, St. Catharines.

*White and Brozen Leghorns*, both single and rose-comb, were very numerous, and the quality quite up to the standard, a White Leghorn cockerel belonging to T. Rice, Whitby, crowding Mr. Essex hard for the Sewell special. The leading winners were T. Rice, Whitby; J. D. Wilson, Chas. Grimsby, and J. Chambers, Toronto; Redwin & Co., Guelph. There were also very large classes of Orpingtons, Javas, Andalusians, and Houdans.

*Black Spanish* could hardly be improved upon. Mr. F. C. Hare, Whitby, won the bulk of the prizes, but Mr. J. Foster captured the red with a grand old cock bird with about as smooth a face as we have ever seen.

*Hamburgs* were excellent, Mr. C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains; W. R. Knight, Bowmanville; E. Brown, Bracondale; J. Foster, Brampton; and W. Turp, Toronto, being the leading winners. There was one really grand black cockerel, just received from England. His lobe was the largest we have yet seen, but we faulted him a little for carrying it too far into the wattle, and also for not having the proper sweep to the tail.

*The Games* need no detailing when such well-known breeders as Wm. Main, Milton; F. Troth, and Goulding & Son, Toronto; and Bennett Bros., Uxbridge, enter the showroom.

*Turkeys* were here in very large numbers, the principal exhibitors being John Laurie, Malvern; Wm. Main, Milton; and C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains. The first named gentleman won the special for best collection.

*Geese and Ducks* made the largest display we have ever seen at a winter show. The competition in Rouens was very keen, but Mr. W. J. Haycraft, Agincourt, came out on top. He was closely followed by W. Main, Milton; F. R. Webber and John Coulson, Guelph; and W. R. Knight, Bowmanville. Competition was also very close in Pekins, and in this class about the best young duck we have ever met with was exhibited by Mr. W. J. Haycraft, who also won the Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Company's special for the best collection of water-fowl.

*Dressed Poultry*.—One prominent feature of the show, and for which the association should receive special mention, was the magnificent list of prizes offered for dressed poultry and eggs. This department has usually been very much neglected at our poultry shows, but there was a splendid entry at Toronto. The sum of \$25 was offered for the six best dressed turkeys of 1897, \$10 for the two best; and \$5 for the best single turkey of 1897, and a like amount for the best turkey of 1896. The winner of this special was a monster, and beautifully dressed. He weighed forty pounds before being killed. The sums of \$6 and \$4 were offered for the best pair of 1897 geese; \$6 and \$4 for the best six chickens, \$2 for the best pair; \$5, \$3, and \$2 for the best pairs of 1897 ducks, and \$5, \$3, and \$2 for the best five dozen hen eggs (double yolks barred). Ex-Ald.

H. R. Frankland satisfactorily judged this class. A noteworthy feature of the association's liberality was shown by the fact that some of the turkeys, geese, and chickens, and all of the eggs, were donated to that praiseworthy charity, the Sick Children's Hospital.

A popular innovation was also created by having two lectures each day. These were fairly well attended, but it is to be hoped that another year a room apart from the poultry will be provided, as it was almost impossible for the lecturers to make themselves heard owing to the noise. Those who spoke were Mrs. J. H. Shales, Thomas A. Duff, W. Barber, R. H. Essex and Charles Bonnick, Toronto; also M. Richardson, Hamilton.

The prize money won by outside exhibitors was paid before the close of the show, and on Monday evening a public meeting was held and the special prizes presented to the successful exhibitors. The president occupied the chair and made the presentations. Each winner was loudly cheered, particularly Mrs. J. H. Shales. Short addresses were delivered by Joseph Foster, Brampton, and Thomas A. Duff, Toronto.

Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. Essex, Durston, Bell, Whillans, Grimsley, Dorst, and Duff, for the manner in which they worked to make the show a success.

FARMING wishes the Toronto Poultry Association every success, and no association better deserves to be successful.

## THE OXFORD FAT STOCK SHOW.

NOTE.—This report was unfortunately omitted in making up last week's forms.

The thirteenth annual Christmas Fat Stock Show, held under the auspices of the Oxford Fat Stock Club, at Ingersoll, was a grand success. The entries this year were more numerous than last year, and the quality and finish of the animals also much superior.

In all there were thirty-five entries of cattle. The centre of attraction, however, was the exhibit of fat stock shown by John Fried & Sons, Roseville. His two-year-old steer, Look Me Over, which was first in his class at Brantford, and was reserve for the sweepstakes, attracted a great deal of attention. Here he won first in his class and the silver challenge cup. Other winners were: Brown & Rutherford, Jas. E. Forden, and John Smith, Beachville; J. F. Wilson, Harry Davis, Woodstock, Wm. Hogg & Son and Wm. Donaldson, Zorra.

There were eighty six entries of sheep, and quite a number of the good animals present at Brantford were shown here. Good exhibits were made by Wm. Donaldson, Brown & Rutherford, John Hopkins, John Park & Son, Geo. Allen, W. E. Wright, W. H. Beattie, J. H. Jull, and E. Turner. The sweepstakes prize was won by Mr. Beattie's shearling wether, the winner of the sweepstakes at Brantford.

As all the classes in the pig section called for bacon pigs, the judges found forty-three exceedingly good pigs for them to judge. Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, succeeded in capturing quite a number of the best prizes with his purebred Yorkshires. He secured the sweepstakes for the best bacon

sow on the grounds. Wm. Butler & Son, H. George & Son, H. Gregg & Son, and J. E. Butler showed successful exhibits.

The show of dressed poultry was small, but good. It is the intention to have a more successful show next year, and there is some talk of extending the time to two days.

### THE ICE CROP.

The time to gather in the ice crop is at hand. The cold weather of the last week, now that the holidays are over, will set many a farmer planning how to fill his ice-house.

In the first place, see that all necessary repairs are made to the ice house, and that it is put into first-class condition. If you haven't got an ice-house, and require ice only occasionally, help your neighbor put in his ice, so that you can have what ice you require. But every farmer requiring ice should have a sufficient supply of ice of his own; it is much more convenient than to have to go to a neighbor's for it. It is possible for a man with a cream separator to get along without ice, but when the hot weather comes he would turn out a much better product if he had it.

An empty silo makes a good ice-house. If only a small quantity of ice is wanted, a little lean-to, built on the north side of the barn or other building, in a place where the sun does not shine on it very long in the day, will keep ice surprisingly well. The side and ends should be boarded high enough, to keep out the direct rays of the sun, but not so close to the roof as to prevent a very free circulation of air. There should be a packing of sawdust about eighteen inches in thickness around the outside of the ice and a covering of the same depth or more. Pea straw makes a fairly good substitute for sawdust. If, however, a large quantity of ice is required, it will pay to build a good ice-house. Plans of excellent ice-houses can be had, from which any farmer can select one that will meet his requirements.

Now, having an ice-house, the next thing to do is to lay in a supply of sawdust. Don't wait until you are ready to draw the ice before you think about the sawdust; get it in beforehand.

Examine the ice-tongs and see that everything is ready, have all repairs made and everything in shape in good time.

Insist upon having your blocks of ice cut with true sides and ends, so that they will pack tightly together with as little space between them as possible. Fill all the cracks and spaces, should there be any, with pounded ice. If this is not done the air gets in these places, with the result that there will be a great waste of ice.

### NEW WAY OF SECURING ICE.

The following useful hint comes from an exchange: Most people have well water near the house, and can easily have ice made in the following manner: On a very cold day pump up some water and let it stand until it commences to freeze, then take a pailful and wet the bottom and sides of the ice-house thoroughly. A coating of ice will soon form. By repeating this a few times a water-tight tank will be formed, into which water may be

poured, and it will freeze solid in a short time. At night several barrels of water can be poured in, and will be found one solid block in the morning. It will be quite a surprise to see what a large quantity of ice can be made in this way by a person on a very cold day.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FREEMARTINS.

A.W., Springfield—In FARMING for Nov. 30th I notice that W.J.P., Kingston, has a pair of twin calves, one a heifer, the other a bull. He says his neighbors told him that the heifer would not breed. I might say that I had a pair of twin calves, one a heifer, the other a bull, the same as W.J.P. They were purebred Holsteins, calved the 20th April, 1892. I let them run with the cow and suck her.

I had a sale in the fall of that year, Nov. 3rd, and the heifer calf weighed 500 lbs. on the platform scales in the barn, and the bull 600 lbs. I sold the bull at the sale but the buyers were afraid of the heifer, as they thought she would not breed. I kept her a year, sold her to a breeder, and she had a calf when she was two years old. She has had a calf every spring since and is a good cow. I have her mother yet but she has not dropped any more twins. W.J.P. need not be afraid that his heifer will not breed. I know several pairs of twins the same as mine and all of them are breeding.

A.W. is, no doubt, advising to the best of his knowledge, nevertheless we know, and so do a large number of breeders, that many heifers that are twin with a bull will not breed. Why, is not known. Spiegelburg suggests, by way of explanation, that those twin heifers that do breed are true twins, i.e., two organisms developed from one and the same ovum, the one a bull the other a heifer, while those so-called heifers that do not breed are a case where the two organisms have been developed from two separate and distinct ova. The sexual organs of one of these has developed normally, the other abnormally. The one that develops abnormally is called a freemartin, and will not and cannot possibly breed, because the essential organs are wanting although there may be all the outward signs of a perfect animal.

LUMP JAW.

R. McC., Old Bams: There is a hard lump growing in the jaw of one of my steers. I do not know the cause of it. What can I do to cure it?

Ans.—This is very likely a case of "lumpy jaw," which is a growth or swelling caused by a fungus called actinomyces. It usually appears in the region of the head and neck and particularly on the jaw. The lump grows to a large size and will generally discharge a yellowish pus. The usual treatment is to remove the lump either with a knife or by means of caustics when the lump is quite small.

Give iodide of potash, internally; the usual dose is from a drachm to a drachm and a half dissolved in a pint of water to every 300 lbs. live weight of the animal. Give this night and morning until the symptoms of iodism appear; discontinue, give a purgative; then continue again. Better employ a good veterinary.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### MORE ABOUT THE DECADENCE OF THE FAIR SYSTEM.

REPLY TO MR. EDWARDS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd ult. you were good enough to insert my letter on the "Decadence of the Fair System." In that letter, when advocating holding only three fairs, I omitted the words "in this province." It would, of course, be absurd to hold only three fairs in Canada, and all of them in Ontario.

I am glad to see that Mr. Edwards has also written on this subject, although his views are at variance with mine.

He commences his letter by saying that, if there were only three fairs, purebred stock would soon narrow down into the hands of a very few men, etc. Why? I fail to see.

He then asserts that many of the prize-winning animals which are exhibited at our best exhibitions are useless for breeding purposes. Doubtless some of our noted breeders will ask him to prove his assertion. He further says that these fairs would soon develop into a fat stock show.

Mr. Edwards infers that the judges of purebred stock do not understand their business, and I take it he thinks they judge the cattle not by their good points but by their b'ef qualities. This only applies, though, according to his assertion, to the large "fairs," but the judges at our local "exhibitions" know better, as he assumes a little further on.

It may be an expensive matter to attend fairs at a distance, but I don't think it would cost more to exhibit at three exhibitions than at all the fairs within a radius of 100 miles. Certainly it would not, if there are as many in other parts as there are within a radius of 100 miles of Princeton. Their name is legion in this neighborhood. Prize-money is not the only consideration. We cannot all carry off the red ticket, although I have often known cases in some local shows when there has only been one entry in a certain class, and the exhibitor has had the "great honor" of "winning first prize."

Mr. Edwards only takes up the case of stock; what about poultry, cereals, agricultural implements, etc., etc.?

It may not, perhaps, be practical suddenly to abolish all local fairs, but a step in the right direction would be to have only one good show in each county.

J. E. RICHARDSON.  
Princeton, Ont.

SIR,—In your issue of November 23rd, over the signature of J. E. Richardson, I notice an article on "Decadence of the Fair System," with which I, as well as Mr. Edwards, do not agree.

Taking into consideration Mr. Edwards' view of the matter, I would add that I am in favor of township fairs and county fairs for the following reason: A very large majority of exhibitors at both county and township fairs are persons who do not exhibit at the larger fairs, and in some cases the articles exhibited are as good as those that are shown at the larger fairs, a credit to the community and to the persons to which they belong. The young beginner feels more like start-

ing on a smaller scale than to strike out for Toronto or Montreal the first time. A young man beginning has a great deal to learn, and by exhibiting a little, year after year at the smaller places, he gets his eyes opened a little more each time; besides he gains a great deal of experience, which he should have before bringing his stock out to the larger fairs.

I have been exhibiting some for a few years past at county and township fairs, and I have learned much that it would have been impossible to have gained otherwise, unless I had gone along with some one who had been attending large fairs. Besides this, if there were no smaller fairs, how many would make an effort, in all kinds of exhibits, to get to the front?

I think, too, sir, they are a help to the community in keeping up to the times, as it excites an ambition and push in a young man, which in many cases would be lacking.

Now, so far as the public grant is concerned, I think it might better be spent in that way than upon a great many government officials, without which we could get along very well.

H. B. CHISHOLM.

Wallbridge (Hastings Co.)

### EXHIBITION DATES.

SIR,—I was somewhat amused lately to see a letter on fall fair dates for holding the large fairs. I speak from the standpoint of an exhibitor. I, for one, hold that it is a mistaken action of the Toronto Fair Board to ask the exhibitors to remain with live stock so long on exhibition. The fair comes so early in the season that it means unnecessary expense for the exhibitor, and it certainly does the exhibition no good financially.

EXHIBITOR.

Thedford, Ont.

### MUSTARD WITH RAPE.

SIR,—Although there has been so much written on rape culture during the last five or ten years, I have been surprised that nothing has been said about mustard until just recently. Having had considerable experience in growing both rape and mustard in England and Canada, I cannot quite agree with Mr. Rawlings in his method of sowing. He speaks of sowing half an acre in each field. I think the better plan is to sow it with the rape in the proportion of one pound of mustard to ten pounds of rape. You will have about as much rape and the mustard extra, for it grows much faster and taller, reaching from a foot to eighteen inches above the rape. Another advantage is in pasturing, because when sown in this way the sheep will take a little mustard with the rape. Even after the leaves are gone they will nibble at the stalk, which is equally as good to prevent bloating and kidney troubles. In England, where it is so wet, it is not safe to pasture the rape alone.

RICHARD HONEY.  
Brickley, Ont.

Ontario Poultry Association. The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of this association will be held in London from Jan. 10th to 15th, 1898. Besides the unusually large premium list, special prizes to the amount of \$700 are offered. Prizes are also offered for the best essays on subjects pertaining to the poultry industry.





# Think of The Cows

reader but \$1.00 to January 1st, 1899. If taken in connection with Farming both papers can be secured to January 1st, 1899, at the low combination price of \$1.75.

**Hoard's Dairyman** is in every sense of the word a journal for the farmer who desires to make a profit from his cows. It handles this part of the farm work thoroughly, from the raising of the crops to the delivery of the product, milk or butter. A year's reading will convince you that you cannot afford to be without it. It is the leading dairy journal published in the English language.

## Publishers' Desk.

**Eastern Dairymen.**—The annual convention of the Butter and Cheese Association of Eastern Ontario will be held in the town of Lindsay, January 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1898. The following gentlemen are expected to be present and deliver addresses: Hon. Sydney Fisher; Hon. John Dryden; John Gould, of Ohio; Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa; Prof. Saunders, Ottawa; J. A. Ruddick, superintendent of Kingston Dairy School; Prof. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, and others.

**Holstein-Friesian Meeting.**—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, 1898, at 2 o'clock p.m. The Executive Committee will meet at 1 o'clock. Mr. Alf. Rice, Curries, Ont., gives notice that he will move to reduce the registry fees for animals over one year old. Everyone interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle is invited to attend. Members will please note that the annual fee for 1898 is due Feb. 1st.

**Important Auction Sale.**—We would call attention to the auction sale of Mr. John Miller, Markham, Ont. Some twenty-three head of Shorthorns are offered. Of these, sixteen are cows, and seven are young bulls. It is needless to say that the blood of this noted herd is of the best, for animals of Mr. Miller's breeding have won the sweepstakes prize at Toronto, and his stock have always been noted for their thick flesh, blocky forms, and high breeding. His Southdown sheep are no strangers to successful places in the show ring and are of the best breeding. Those wishing first-class stock will find it at Mr. Miller's.

**Western Dairymen.**—The annual convention of the Butter and Cheese Association of Western Ontario will be held in London on January 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1898. The following are some of the speakers and their subjects: H. B. Gurler, Dekalb, Ill., is to speak on "Summer and Winter Butter Making"; and "Unimproved Opportunities in Dairying"; W. H. Jordan, director N. Y. Experimental Station, Geneva, tells of "The Certainties and Uncertainties in the Scientific Feeding of Animals." Dr. W. F. Connell, Queen's University, gives an address on "Bacteria in Dairying," while J. A. Ruddick, superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, reports on "Cheese Curing Experiments," and explains "The Theory and Practice of Butter Making." Prof. Shutt, chemist Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, speaks on "The Farm Well and its Contents." Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, speaks on "Cold Storage" and "Suggested Dairy Legislation." Prof. Dean, O.A.C., explains "How Milk is Secreted," together with "Points to be Observed When Milking." D. Derbyshire, president of the Butter and Cheese Association of Eastern Ontario, tells of "Some of the Requirements of our Dairy Work in the Future," and A. W. Campbell speaks on "Good Roads and the Dairy." Addresses are also expected from Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion; and Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and from leading members of the association.

**A Viceregal Visit.**—A few minutes after noon, Dec. 22nd, Lord Aberdeen arrived at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, where he was received by the principal, Professor Smith, and the members of the faculty. His Excellency was conducted through the museum, lecture-rooms, and laboratories of the college, and expressed himself as much pleased at the excellence of the arrangements, especially noticing with pleas-

There is no work on the farm that pays better for thoughtful management. You may have had much experience in the feeding, breeding and management of a dairy. Your knowledge and experience would be worth much to others, and it must be true that others have knowledge and experience that can be worth much to you. If you are interested in your own success and desire to manage your cows so that they bring you the largest possible returns, make up your mind now to subscribe for Hoard's Dairyman. It puts you in touch with the most successful dairymen in the United States. What these practical men know and their experiences you will find in Hoard's Dairyman, and it makes a 20 page weekly that costs the

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ure the admirable specimens in the museum. Reaching the large and beautifully arranged histological rooms, the party found the students assembled, who received the Governor-General with applause. Principal Smith, in his capacity as chairman, alluded in graceful terms to the kindness of the Governor-General in visiting the college, and requested from His Excellency a few words. Lord Aberdeen graciously responded, and, in the course of his address, referred in felicitous terms to the presence of so many American students at this college, and to the great reputation enjoyed by the institution in all parts of the English-speaking world. At the conclusion of his remarks a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor-General for his visit was proposed by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Duncan, and carried with great applause. The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for the Governor General, after which he inspected some of the fine saddle and other horses in the stables of the college.

## Stock Notes

D. A. GRAHAM, Parkhill, writes: I am building new hog pens and poultry houses. I am building two houses to accommodate fifteen varieties of fowls, besides a turkey house, a goose house, and two duck houses. The place I had last season was not suitable for poultry, and I had poor results for the labor spent. I have a grand place now for poultry, and hope to do a much better business the coming season, as I intend to give it more attention than ever before. My pigs are doing nicely.

PINK GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont., Dec. 20th, 1897.—Our cattle are all in their winter quarters in good shape, and a better lot of young bulls we have never offered to our customers, and we can assure you that our prices are right. Anybody wanting a young bull, a young cow, or heifer, cannot do better than give us a call. Young calves are again coming good. I will say nothing about the Shrops this time, as we have none to sell, only that they are all right. Mr. Hobson's remarks on his trip to the old country this past summer are well worth thinking about.—J. W. BARNETT, manager.

POULTRY FOR IRELAND.—Mr. Thomas A. Duff, Toronto, the well-known poultry breeder, recently shipped some Barred Plymouth Rocks to Ireland. Below we give a copy of the letter which he received from the purchaser: "The Brewery, Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 26th, 1897. The birds came to hand yesterday, and I hasten to tell you how pleased I am with them. I hope to do great things with such stock. I think the hens grand, and I also like the cockerel very much. He is a very nice bird. I also got the prize cards all safe. I hope by this time you have quite recovered from your accident. Wishing you every prosperity and a grand breeding season next year. Yours sincerely, NICHOLAS J. CAPPERY."

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., reports as follows: Hon. Thomas Greenway has again drawn on my flock. His telegram secured a choice imported ram lamb previously selected by his manager, Mr. James Yule. The lamb is sired by one of England's noted rams, Fair Star, whose stock made a show ring sensation in 1895. This famous ram has sired the dams of several leading winners since then. This line of breeding with ewes of high individual merit ought to prove a success in a flock headed by a ram of such promise. The Premier's

DAILY.

SATURDAY.

WEEKLY

# The Globe

CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE  
NEWSPAPER

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## Dairymen's Convention

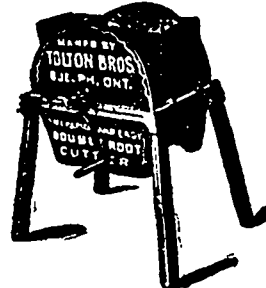
The First Annual Convention  
OF THE  
Butter and Cheese Association  
of Eastern Ontario  
will be held at  
LINDSAY, ONT., JANUARY 11, 12, 13, 1898

Among the prominent speakers who will address the Convention are the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Toronto; Hon. John Gould, Ohio; Professor Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa; Dr. Wm. Saunders, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Professor Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Professor Ruddick, Kingston Dairy School.

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**A. M. SMITH,**  
Dominion Nurseries, St. Catharines, Ont.

order for a Shorthorn bull calf was received after Mr. J. Ballard, of Vermont, had bought him, along with a cow and heifer calf. Mr. Ballard's two former purchases of sheep proved so successful in his hands that during his stay for a week on return from Brantford show he picked out a ram lamb to his liking and seven ewes. Some of them were winners at Canadian shows, and one in 1896 finished a winning season by standing first at Madison Square Garden Show. Sheep from the Fairview flock have this year won first prizes in

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Plainly written, and we will send you 20 Packages of IMPERISHABLE VIOLET SACHET PERFUME (which for delicacy of odor, natural freshness and inexhaustible character is unsurpassed) to sell for us (if you can) among friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us the money, and we will send you free for your trouble the above described ring, which is stamped and warranted Solid Gold, set with Genuine Garnet. Send address at once, mention this paper, and state that you want Perfume, and we will send it. No money required. We take all risk. Goods returnable if not sold.

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Manitoba, British Columbia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Iowa. A very satisfactory year's business, just now finishing up, is in a measure due to the place FARMING has with breeders far and wide in carrying my ad. to them. See new ad., next issue.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

Office of FARMING,  
44 and 46 Richmond street W., Toronto,  
January 3rd, 1898

There is no doubt that the balancing of the books of many a firm at the close of 1897 will show that the year's transactions have been the most unsuccessful for a number of years. Although the year's business may not make a good showing, the year closes with bright prospects of a successful business for 1898, which if it at all fulfils expectations, will more than wipe out all last year's deficit. Reports show that the holiday trade was the largest for years and that there is an exceedingly healthy tone pervading all business.

Wheat.

The great deal in December wheat closed very quietly; everybody was looking for a big time in Chicago when settling day for December deals came round, but Armour sending forward such large supplies of wheat prevented the Leiter clique putting up the price of wheat. The last sale of December wheat recorded was at 95c.

At Toronto about fifty cars of wheat were taken for export at 83c. to 83½c. north and west. The offerings are fairly liberal and the demand for export is very steady. Manitoba wheat is also in good demand at 98c. to 98½c. at Sarnia and Midland.

Millfeed.

There has been no change in the market for millfeed. Shorts are quoted at \$10 to \$11, and bran at \$7.50 to \$8 per ton for cars west.

Barley and Oats.

The barley market is dull at 32c. for No. 2, and 25c. to 26c. for feed outside Toronto. The receipts of barley at Montreal for the week were only 630 bushels, and 34c to 35c. was being paid for feed barley.

Oats continue in fair demand. It is reported that an attempt is being made in Toronto to corner the oat market and make the Englishmen pay for them. This will be a big task as the oat crop in Ontario and Quebec was a very large one last year. At Toronto 24c. is being paid for mixed oats, and for white 25c. for cars north and west.

Rye and Buckwheat.

The market for rye is a little stronger, 46c. is offered for rye east and 45c. for cars west of Toronto.

Buckwheat, too, is a little stronger than it was last week. Sales are reported at 32c east and 31c. west of Toronto.

Peas and Corn.

Sales are reported of 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of peas at points north and west at prices ranging from 45½c. to 47c., but prices are a little easier and about 46c. will be about the ruling price for cars west of Toronto. At Montreal peas are selling at 51½c. to 52c. Corn is in steady demand, and Canada yellow sells at 27c. west. At Montreal 37c. to 38c. is being paid for it.

Potatoes.

There is no change in the market for potatoes. They are dull at 60c. on the tracks at Toronto, and sell for 55c. to 57½c. at Montreal with an occasional holder asking 60c.

Cheese.

From careful estimates recently made the stocks of cheese in Canada on January 1st, 1898, are less than on January 1st, 1897. The Montreal Trade Bulletin estimates the total number of boxes of cheese on hand on this side at the close of 1897 as 310,000 boxes, made up as follows:

West of Toronto.	75,000
East of Toronto.	35,000
In Montreal.	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>310,000</b>

Some parties in the trade estimate that the number of boxes in Montreal is only about 150,000. At any rate, the number is less than it was the same time last year. It is expected, however, that the stock in Great Britain is larger than it was last year. On the whole, the situation regarding stocks on hand is more favorable than one was led to expect a few months ago.

Notwithstanding the dullness of the holiday season, considerable business has been done in cheese. Some 3,000 boxes have changed hands east at 8½c. Holders are asking 8½c. in some districts. Some sales over the cable have been made at 8½c. There appears to be considerable cable enquiry, and English buyers are taking fresh interest in the market earlier than was expected.

Butter.

The fine edge is off the creamery butter market for export. 19 cents is the top price for fine creamery for export. The supply of fresh winter creamery goes off pretty readily, and there seems to be no great surplus on the market. There is, however, a lot of early cold storage goods being put upon the market at Montreal, which is being sold at from 17 to 18 cents. This is having a depressing effect upon the market for the fresh stuff. Besides, it is causing complaint regarding the poor quality of the butter being sold at the groceries. Owing to the seeming scarcity of really fine stuff, holders are taking advantage of it to work off their cold storage stock.

The receipts of roll butter seem to be increasing in the east, it being difficult to get over 15 cents for choice quality. At Toronto the receipts of roll butter are larger, and prices range from 14 to 14½ cents. Choice dairy tubs are scarce, and firm at 15c. and 16c. Medium tubs are in demand at 12½ to 14 cents.

Cattle.

Tuesday's cattle market at Toronto was very quiet, and prices remained unchanged from those given last week. Offerings at the Western Cattle Yards on Friday were about a dozen carloads of stuff, including nearly 300 hogs and about 100 sheep and lambs. Buyers were not anxious to operate, and the market was a quiet one, with practically unchanged prices. Should the weather remain cold it is likely that there will be an improved market this week in nearly every line. Export cattle rule at 33c. to 4c., bulls fetching 34c. to 35c. Butchers' cattle are quiet at 3c. to 3½c., the latter figure being seldom paid. Stockers and feeders are unchanged with lack of trade, ruling from \$2.90 to \$3.60 per cwt., the latter for choice half-fat steers.

The market at Buffalo continues favorable for good heavyweight stock and butchers' cattle, but for common stuff the price is not so good. Choice to extra choice export steers bring from 4c. to 5c. per lb. Butchers' cattle run up to 4½c. per lb., according to quality.

Sheep.

Sheep and lambs are holding their own, but there is no telling what they may do when offerings increase. They are quoted from 3c. to 3½c. per lb. for export, butchers' \$2.75 to \$3.75 each, and lambs at 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Bucks fetch 2½c. Some lambs are being taken for Buffalo.

Hogs.

The market for good bacon hogs continues firm, and the prospects are that prices will go up a little, choice hogs being 4½c. per lb., weighed off the cars. Light hogs, and thick, fat hogs, 4½c.; and sows 3c. to 3½c. per lb.

The receipts of dressed hogs at Montreal during the past week have increased over 100 per cent. upon those of the previous week, yet prices have advanced 20c. to 25c. per cwt. Business is being done at \$5.85 to \$5.90 f.o.b. cars in Western Ontario for car lots. Nice bright, light averages sell for \$6.25 per cwt. by the car lot, while sales are reported as high as \$6.35 and \$6.40. Heavy hogs go for 15c. to 20c. less per cwt.

At Toronto, dressed light hogs (90 to 150 lbs.) bring \$6 to \$6.20 per cwt., and heavy hogs (150 to 250 lbs.) are quoted at \$5.85 to \$5.90 per cwt., delivered in Toronto.

The reason given for the advance in dressed pork is that there is a scarcity of hogs in the country, along with the fact that a much larger percentage of the hogs find their way to the packing houses, and thus there is less barreled pork in the country.

Poultry.

The demand is slow and the market is easy for poultry at Toronto. Turkeys are quoted at 8c., geese at 6c., ducks at 40c. to 70c. per pair, and 30c. to 45c. for chickens. Some turkeys that were held over from Christmas sold for 5c.

At Montreal there has been a great demand for poultry right along. Geese have been in particularly good demand and sell for 5c. and 6c. Turkeys bring 8½c. to 9½c. per pound. Chickens sell for 6½c. to 7c., and ducks for 7½c. to 8½c.

Eggs.

Fresh laid eggs are in good demand in Toronto at 18c. to 19c. Held fresh and cold storage are slow at 14c. Lined, 13½c. to 14c.

New laid stock in Montreal are quoted at 22c., and choice, candled, fall stock are sell-

ing at 17c. to 18c. Lined stock sell fairly well at 14c. to 15c.

Hay

The scarcity of No. 1 baled hay at Montreal continues to be a marked feature in the hay trade and car lots of this description are easily disposed of at \$11. Nothing is being done in the export trade as ocean freights are still too high.

Baled hay at Toronto is unchanged, at \$8 to \$9 per ton in car lots on the track. Baled straw is quoted at \$5.

Dispersion Sale of Live Stock

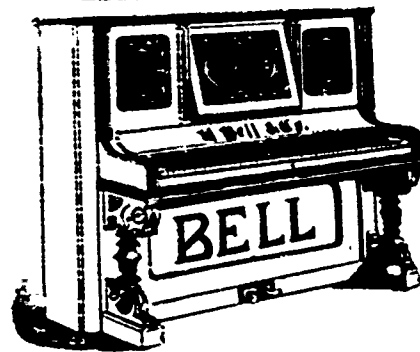
The property of John Miller  
Markham, Ont.

Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1898.

Twenty-three head of Shorthorns, 16 cows and heifers and 7 young bulls; 15 Southdown sheep, 8 horses and a large number of farm implements. Everything will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is giving up farming. The sale will take place at Mr. Miller's farm, situated 4 miles from Markham Station, Midland Div. G.T.R. and 3 miles from Locust Hill, C.P.R. Catalogues will be ready January 10th, and may be had by applying to

JOHN MILLER,  
Markham, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1864.



Eureka!

We have found it, after thirty years of study and experiment.

THE TRUE PIPE TONE AT LAST OBTAINED

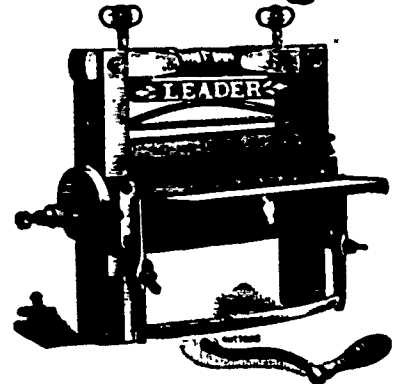
by a contrivance of marvellous ingenuity.

USED ONLY IN BELL ORGANS

Particulars on application

BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., LIMITED  
QUELPH. ONT.

Clothes Wringers



BUY THE BEST. SAVE TIME and MONEY!  
The NEW LEADER WRINGER is unequalled, and the quick clamping device and interlocking gear are not found in any other wringer. See it before placing orders.

THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO. (Limited)  
Hamilton, Ont.



It will pay you. We give the best Shorthorn course in Canada, and our Business Course is unequalled. Write for catalogue, and let us convince you of the fact.

College of Commerce, St. Catharines, Ont.  
R. REYNOLDS, Principal.

Saskatchewan



Robes and Goats

have had eight years' experience in Canada, with an increased sale every year, which is the highest compliment to their merit. They have been in use by Livermen, Doctors, Farmers, and hundreds of others from ocean to ocean, and one and all say that they are the robe of the future. The robe is made in one piece, therefore no seams to rip, and is as strong as leather. A superior class of lining is used, and it is interlined with rubber cloth, making it both wind and waterproof. It is also wash-proof, easily dried after being wet, does not get hard like a skin robe, and has no offensive smell.

Received medal and diploma of honorable mention at the World's Fair.

For sale in all leading towns and villages in the Dominion.

Beware of imitations, and see that every robe bears our name.

NEWLANDS & CO.

Galt, - - - Ont.



BUY THE BEST  
No other make of salt will give such satisfaction. Every package is guaranteed to the purchaser.

Address  
The Canada Salt Association,  
OLINTON, ONT.

# Keep the House Warm

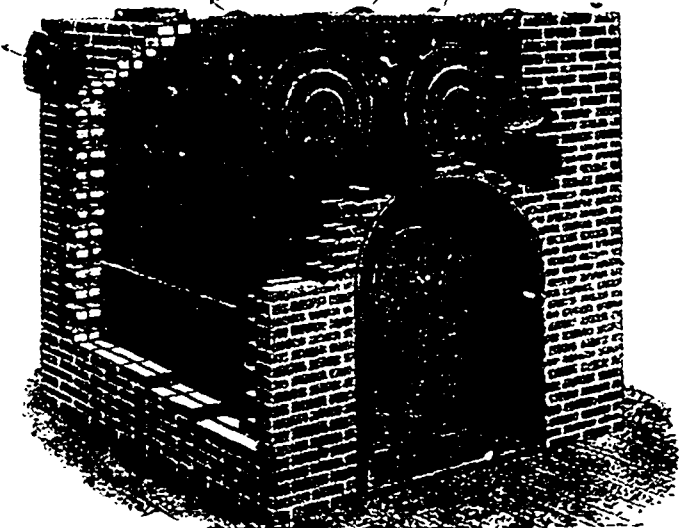
There need not be a chilly corner in any house warmed by our famous

## LITTLE OX WOOD FURNACES

They have either triple or double return flue radiators, giving them an immense fire travel; are very easy to clean and regulate; take 3-ft. rough wood, and COST VERY LITTLE.

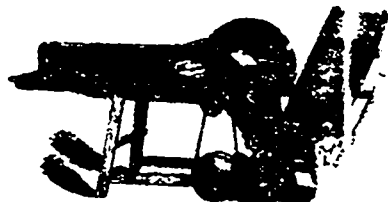
LET US SEND YOU AN ESTIMATE.

They are either portable or stationary for brick setting.



The Gurney Foundry Company, Limited, - Toronto  
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## The Ripper Feed Cutter



The best machine made in Canada. It leaves the corn stalks pulped and in good condition for feeding, and makes them easy to digest.

Will cut hay or straw.

The RIPPERS are made in four sizes: 15 and 25 inch for horse power; 35 and 40 inch for steam power. Hundreds of these machines in use.

The original BLOWER ELEVATOR SILO FILLER has many imitators, but all efforts to imitate it are failures. Farmers prefer the original. We give them the benefit of years of experience.

WATFORD TREAD POWERS still lead. We lead in all lines.

For prices and testimonials apply

THE FARMERS' AND STOCKFEEDERS' FAVORITE MACHINE

**Thom Implement Works**  
WATFORD, ONT.

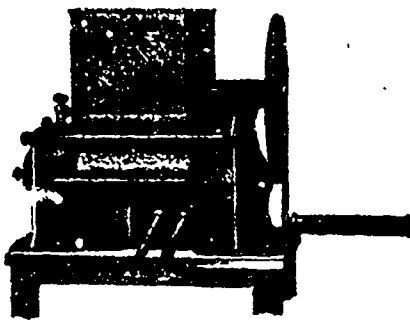
Mention FARMING



THE above is from a Photograph of our exhibit at the Toronto Industrial this season. We can give you the very best in the market at the lowest figure. Write for information and printed matter.

**McGregor, Banwell & Co., Windsor, Ont.**

# The Butterfly Hand Separator



It is the latest, best, simplest, and cheapest machine on the market.

Why pay a HIGH PRICE for an INFERIOR machine, when you can get a SUPERIOR machine for a lower price.

...

No. 1, Capacity 250 lbs. per hour  
**\$75.**

No. 2, Capacity 350 lbs. per hour  
**\$100.**

## The Butterfly...

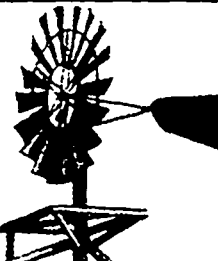
Runs easiest. A child can run it.  
Easily kept in order  
Requires very little oil.

Write for agent's terms for county rights. They are being rapidly taken up. A quick seller and a sure winner.

Also general agent for the IMPERIAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE. As a power for farm use this engine has no equal. Reliable, simple and safe. Manufactured by the Cooper Machine Co., Limited. We are pleased to answer all questions.

**GEORGE C. PICKHARDT, GENERAL AGENT, 17 St. John St., Montreal**

POWER OF PUMPING



## WIND ENGINE

PAINTED OR GALVANIZED

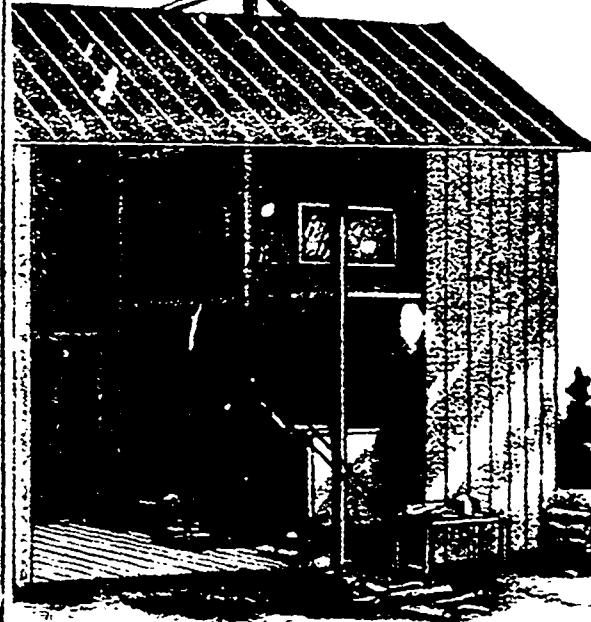
For Farm, Dairy, or anywhere

that an economical power is required.

THE CANADIAN STEEL AIRMOTOR

exceeds other makes in Quality of Material, Simplicity of Design and Development of Power

Full lines of TOWERS, GRINDERS, PUMPS, TANKS, SAWS, Etc., Etc.



Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., (Limited)

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**HATCH Chickens BY STEAM** - With the MODEL EXCELSIOR Incubator. Single Purpose, Self-Regulating, Exp. Thermostat for economical operation. Lowest priced. Best value. Hatcher made. **GEORGE H. STANTON**, 114 W. 129 St. Chicago, Ill.

**INCUBATORS** Self-Regulating. Catalogue free. G. S. Senger, Cardington, Ohio.  
**Do you advertise in Farming? If not, why not?**

**THE ERTTEL VICTOR** Automatic Folder. **THE STEVENS MANFG. CO.** Branch: Windsor, Ont. **LONDON ONT.**  
**Double-Acting Perpetual Hay and Straw Press.**

One reason why these Presses are the best is a lined with heavy steel plates on four sides, not only reducing draft of power, but also prolonging the life of the machine, and without having to pay from \$25 to \$50 extra for it, as charged by others.

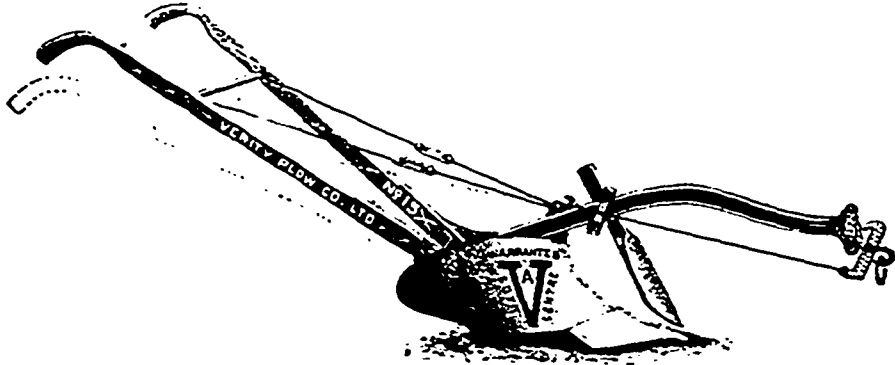
# BUSINESS

is going on again as usual in spite of the disastrous fire that visited our works on October 20th last

Newly secured premises, which we have just equipped with the latest machines and tools, in addition to our former steel plant and foundry, which were saved, enable us to turn out **Verity Ploughs and Scufflers** as expeditiously as ever.

New stocks of High Grade Raw Materials have been received, and with increased and better facilities for manufacture and inspection, our customers may look for a very high class of goods.

We make all styles and kinds of Ploughs, from a One-Horse Folding Plough to a Four Furrow Australasian Gang Plough.



Verity, No. 15, One Horse Plough

## Verity Plow Co.,

**BRANTFORD.**

(LIMITED)

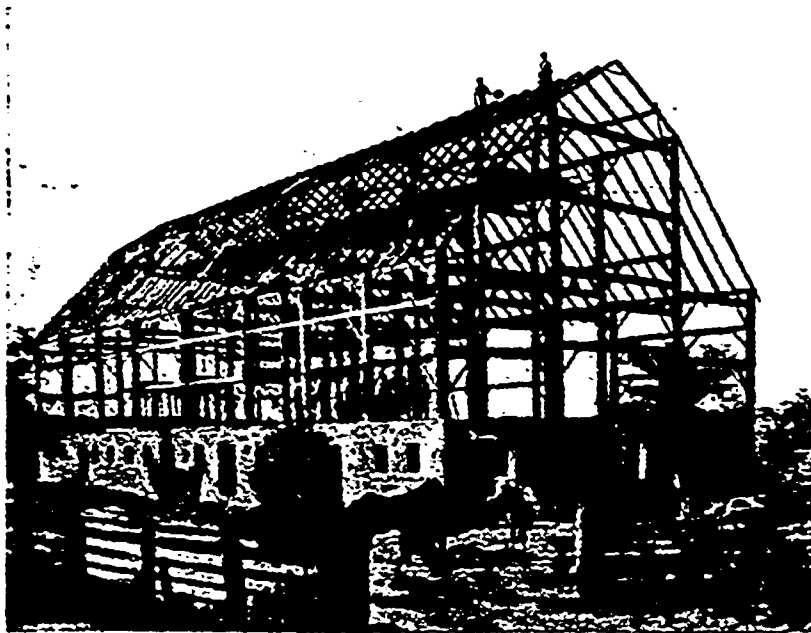
Sold by Massey-Harris Agents everywhere.

## THE Thorold Cement

High in Quality  
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56 Years in use.

The Leading Cement for Building Bank Barns, Cement Floors in Stables, Silos, Culverts, Pig Pens, etc.



Mammoth Barn of Beswetherick Bros., near Hagarville, Ont Floors for horses and cattle were put in this barn with **BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT**.

Has been tested in every capacity. Most perfect Cement made.

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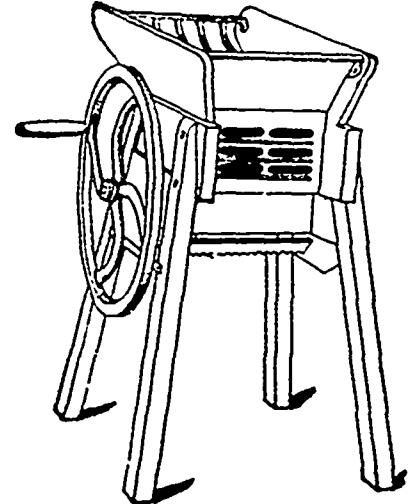
THOROLD, ONTARIO.

# David Maxwell & Sons

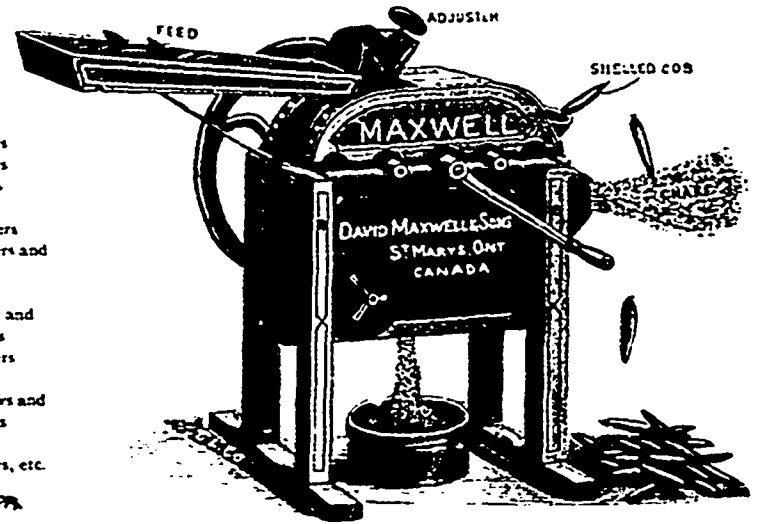
ST. MARYS, ONT., CAN.

Manufacturers of

## High Grade Farm Implements



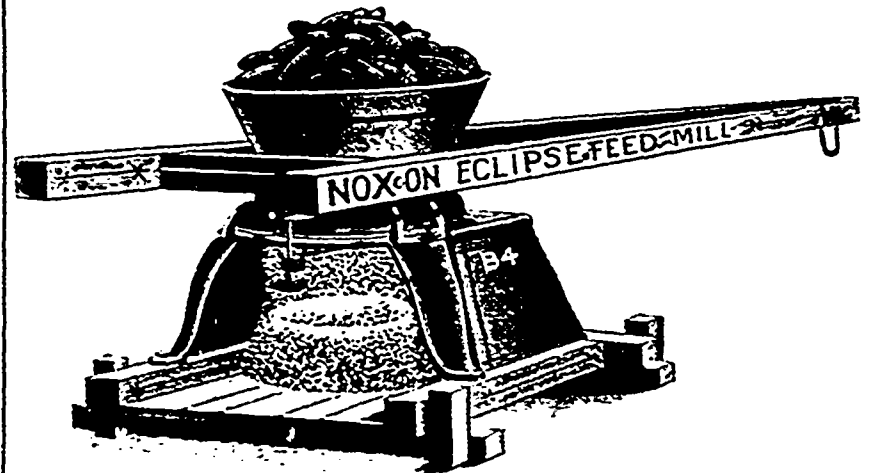
- Binders
- Reapers
- Mowers
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- Disc Harrow
- Scufflers
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- Turnip Slicers and Pulpers
- Cider Mills
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Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

Send for Catalogue.

## THE NOXON ECLIPSE FEED MILL



For one or two horses. Mill and Power all in one machine. The most perfect Mill yet invented. Grinds corn in the cob as well as all kinds of grain. Will grind from six to eighteen bushels per hour according to kind and condition of grain.

**NOXON BROS. MFG. CO. LIMITED, - INGERSOLL, ONT.**

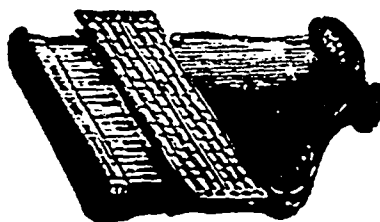
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A Happy New Year to our Friends

Last year's business was the best in the history of the

## Apollo Harp

To make the coming year even better than the last we shall, during January, deliver all harps duty paid, at prices less than you would pay at the factory in Boston. It will pay you to note this. **EVERY HARP GUARANTEED to be as represented.**



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