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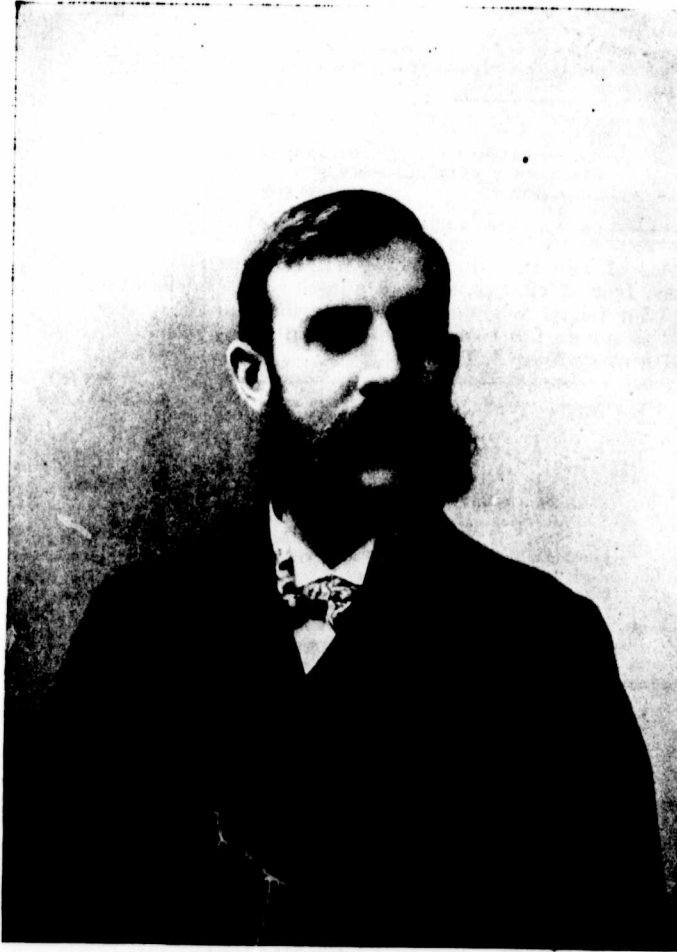
Toronto, October 29, 1901.

THE Farming World

Address
THE FARMING WORLD

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

CONFEDERATION LIFE
BUILDING
TORONTO



THE LATE W. E. H. MASSEY.

HIGHEST AWARD BUFFALO EXPOSITION

Notwithstanding the evasive assertions and lying misrepresentations of unsuccessful would-be competitors, the indisputable fact remains that just as in the case of every representative exhibition or other contest since the invention of the Cream Separator twenty years ago, the **De Laval** machines have maintained their supremacy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, having received the Gold Medal on Cream Separators.

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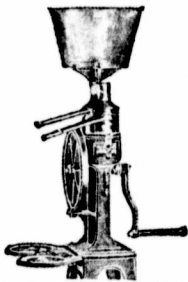
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XIX.

OCTOBER 29th, 1901.

No. 13

Walter Edward Hart Massey

Born April 4th, 1864. Died October 28th, 1901.

IN the death of Mr. W. E. H. Massey, President of the Massey-Harris Co. of this city, Canada has lost one of her most aggressive and highly esteemed citizens. He was a man of indomitable energy and anything which he undertook never lagged. He kept fully abreast of his work and was untiring in his plans for the future. Few men have accomplished as much as he at his age, and it is doubtful if there is any young business man in the country fired with a greater public spirit or connected with a wider range of interests.

Mr. Massey was born on April 4th, 1864, at Newcastle, Ont., where his father, the late Hart A. Massey was in business as a manufacturer of agricultural implements. When seven years of age his father removed to Cleveland, Ohio. In the public schools of that city Walter was educated and also in the Brooks Military Academy. In 1882 the family returned to Toronto, where the Massey Manufacturing Company had been located for two years.

In 1883 Mr. Massey, who had a strong predilection for literature, scientific research and mechanical engineering, and desiring to pursue his studies further in these directions, entered Boston University. He was, however, compelled the following year to return to Toronto, owing to the death of his elder brother, Mr. Charles A. Massey, and familiarize himself with the details of the business, becoming a director and secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1886 he made a tour of the world and was successful in establishing several important agencies of the firm in other countries. In 1891 he took an active interest in bringing about the amalgamation of the Massey Manufacturing Company with A. Harris, Son & Co., Limited, Brantford and Massey & Co., Limited, of Winnipeg, into one large organization, familiarly known today as the Massey-Harris Company, Limited. On the death of his

father, Mr. Hart A. Massey, in 1896, Mr. W. E. H. Massey became the chief executive officer and president of the company, and it is largely due to his energy and business zeal that the business of this firm has developed into such large proportions in recent years.

Mr. Massey was actively identified with a number of enterprises, several of which he was the originator of. He was president of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, the City Dairy Co., Toronto, and of the Verity Plow Company of Brantford; director of the Sawyer-Massey Co., Hamilton, Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock, the National Trust Co. and the Carter-Crume Co., Toronto. He was also a director of the Bank of Commerce, and director and vice-president of the Insurance Agency Corporation, and also vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade.

In addition to all these demands upon his time and strength, Mr. Massey found opportunity and launched out in the field of agriculture in a most energetic and businesslike way. His work at Dentonia Park Farm is familiar to the readers of this Journal. No other department of Mr. Massey's many enterprises claimed more of his attention and best service than this. From a rough, hilly and unproductive place Dentonia Park has become one of the most beautiful and attractive spots in the province.

Though making his farming operations a large part of his recreation, Mr. Massey did not engage in the work for pleasure alone. He sought to make Dentonia Park Farm an ideal spot where agriculture in its highest form could be carried on, and also to develop pure bred stock for dairy purposes. In this he succeeded admirably, and Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires from Dentonia Park are in large demand for improving the dairy stock of the country. A little incident in connection with the Model Dairy at the Pan-American shows Mr. Massey's interest in this line. When the

Dominion Government were selecting cows for the test, they were unable to secure a sufficient number for the Jersey herd from breeders. Mr. Massey came to their assistance, and at considerable expense purchased two Jersey cows to be sent to Buffalo. Poultry as well as fish hatching have received special attention from Mr. Massey at Dentonia Park Farm.

Another line of useful work which early received Mr. Massey's attention at the farm was the supplying of modified milk, under the Walker-Gordon system, for infants and invalids. This has been of great benefit to many families in the city. Through his efforts the milk supply of Toronto citizens has been greatly improved. Growing out of his efforts in this direction has come what is known as the City Dairy Co., Limited, which has raised the standard of milk production in Toronto since it began business a year ago.

But Mr. Massey's interest in agriculture broadened out into a wider sphere. He was one of the executors of the large estate left by his father, and it was at his suggestion that the generous gift of \$40,000 was made last spring to the Ontario Agricultural College to be devoted to the erection of a Convocation Hall and Library. This will live as a lasting monument to his zeal and interest in Canadian Agriculture.

Mr. Massey was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and notwithstanding his many business and other cares, he found time to conduct a large young men's Bible class in connection with the Central Methodist Church, of which he was a member. His teaching and conduct of the class was of a high order. He endeavored to reach every side of "his boys'" nature and to know each and all in a personal way.

Mr. Massey was married in 1888 to Miss Susie M. Denton of Boston, Mass., and has four children—three girls and a boy—the eldest being a girl of twelve years of age.

Educational Attractions at Fairs

In the Gazette Department this week Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, gives a report of a visit made by him to the Norfolk Union Fair held at Simcoe on Oct. 15th to 17th. As many of our readers know this is a purely agricultural show run exclusively on educational lines. That it has been run with success and with growing interest year after year is conclusive evidence that the amusement or special attraction features are not required to make a fair pay its way or to attract sight-seers. For several years back the gate receipts at Simcoe have averaged \$1,300, which is a good figure for a local district show. With commendable enterprise the management of this fair have developed the educational side of the show in a very creditable way. At this year's fair no less than ten expert judges were brought in from outside points to make the awards. The men selected were among the best known judges in their particular lines in the province. All this has been done at no little expense to the management. And yet it has paid many times over in the increased attendance, the increased entries and the increased interest in all departments of the fair. All attractions and side shows are prohibited from the grounds and there is not even a horse race or a race track. It is an agricultural fair pure and simple.

The management of the Norfolk Union have set a wise example in this line which we are glad to see is being followed to some extent in other parts of the province. Through the efforts of Superintendent Creelman a number of township and district fairs have this fall been supplied with educational features, which have put these shows on a higher plane and brought them into line for doing very effective work in improving the live stock and the quality of the agricultural products in their respective districts. The first, and it is perhaps the most important of these educational features, is that of expert judging. Last spring representatives of the local fairs in the Ottawa Valley district met and through the Institute Department secured the services of several expert judges for their fairs, forming a three weeks' circuit. In addition, expert judges were sent and their expenses paid by the department to several fairs in the Simcoe and Muskoka districts. And thus a good beginning has been made in this important work, which, we believe, will have a far-reaching and wholesome effect in raising the status of the average local and county fair.

To carry out this work successfully there must be co-operation on the part of the local fair boards. For each local board to select and pay for its expert judges as the Norfolk Union has done is too cost-

ly. But by co-operation and a number of fairs in a district uniting, expert judges and other educational features which we will speak of can be had at very little cost to each fair. This can best be done through the Farmers' Institute Department and we are pleased to note that the Superintendent has taken the initiative in this matter. No line of public work carried on in this country, considering the results obtained, is managed at so little cost as the Farmers' Institutes. Last year the average cost per meeting held was \$12, while the cost for New York State, where there are no new districts, with a scattered population to be visited, cost \$35 per meeting.

It is only necessary to mention the names of those who have done duty as expert judges, and in other lines in connection with this new movement to show the value of this work to the country. Among them are D. G. Hammer, J. E. Brethour, Alex. McNeill, A. G. Gilbert, Alex. Gray, R. S. Stevenson, D. Drummond, J. W. Hart, G. R. Cottrell, and W. R. Graham. The presence of any one of these gentlemen at a local fair in the capacity of a judge insures honesty, skill and freedom from local jealousies in awarding the prizes. So interested are these parties in this work that several of them have intimated their intention of taking the short course at the Ontario Agricultural College in January on live stock judging.

Another educational feature of great value has been that of practical demonstration in the killing, dressing and packing of poultry for market. Messrs. Gilbert of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, Graham of the Agricultural College, and Cottrell of Milton were the experts sent out on this work, and it is needless to say that it was most successfully done. Several fairs were visited, and in addition to the practical demonstrations, addresses on poultry raising were given by these gentlemen. A correspondent writes us in regard to the demonstration at Whitby as follows:

"It drew a large number of farmers, their wives and daughters, who received just such information as they desired in regard to the proper breeds which make market fowls, their treatment so as to secure early and quick growth, and then the best method of killing, plucking and shaping them. It marks a new and important diversion from old ruts, and we hope that the new idea will be generally adopted."

Then a third feature of perhaps equal value with either of the other two was that of practical demonstrations in the grading, marking and packing of apples for export. This work was conducted by A. McNeill of Walkerville, fruit inspector in Western Ontario for the Dominion Government. Several

fairs in Simcoe county, including Collingwood, Stayner, Meaford and Clarksburg, were visited, where assistance was rendered by the Georgian Bay Fruit Growers' Association. By introducing this one feature these fairs had the prestige and influence of this organization in increasing the attendance, which they would not have had under ordinary conditions.

In addition to these three features there are no doubt other lines that might profitably be taken up and which will come as this new work grows. A splendid beginning has, however, been made and an entirely new movement set on foot that cannot but be of very great value to our fairs if taken advantage of by them. There is no longer any good ground for contending that amusements or special attractions are essential to the success of a fall fair, and especially of the small local shows. These educational features, if properly advertised and conducted, will make better drawing cards than the side shows and so-called special attractions to be found at the majority of our fairs. It is to be hoped that the good work will proceed and that next year, instead of a dozen or two fairs taking up this special work, we shall see every fair in the country falling into line. Fair boards should consider the matter at an early date and form circuits so as to facilitate the work of expert judging at next year's shows.

Dairy Work in the West

Mr J. A. Ruddick, Chief Dairy Expert, Agricultural Department, Ottawa, returned from British Columbia last week. While west he organized a travelling dairy school under the direction of J. E. Hopkins and C. W. MacDougall. Classes have already been held at several points and this work will close the first week of November. Mr. Ruddick reports that British Columbia is making considerable progress in dairying.

There are six creameries in operation in the Province, all doing a successful business. Their total output would probably be about half a million pounds. The product was sold to merchants for thirty cents a pound, and by the latter retailed at thirty-five cents.

All Government creameries in the Northwest Territories are doing well. Their total output last year was over 600,000 lbs., but this season the total quantity of butter produced will be much larger. Most of the butter was disposed of at good prices in British Columbia. The greater number of the Northwest creameries are now free from debt, having repaid the loan which they received from the Government. Some have paid off as much as \$3,000 since they began operations four years ago. Settlement is taking place very rapidly in the Territories, many of the newcomers having crossed the line from the United States. There are also a great number of foreigners, many of whom are doing well.

Stabling Cows on Cold, Wet Nights

Practical Pointers on Cow Keeping. The Experience of Leading Dairymen.

Some days ago a subscriber at Colpoys's Bay, Ont., sent us among others the following question:

"I have seen so many articles in your paper recommending the housing of cattle, cows in particular, on cold wet nights that I thought I would try it. But feed is so good this fall that when put in the cows will not eat anything, though I have the very best of hay or millet or corn stover to give them and I find that they give more than twice as much milk when left out at night, no matter what sort of a night it is. As this seems contrary to what is described as being the experience of Mrs. Jones, E. D. Tillson and other great breeders and dairymen, I would like to know the reason for this difference in experience."

As the experience of our correspondent seemed so entirely contrary to that of our most successful dairymen, we submitted this question to a number of authorities on the feeding and housing of cows and are pleased to be able to furnish our readers with the following replies, in which is contained a fund of information of great value to dairymen.

PROF. H. H. DEAN, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is evident that the cows were not contented when kept in the stable; and, as contentment is a very necessary factor in order to get good results from cows when milking, I should judge that this was the reason that Subscriber's cows did not milk so well when kept in the stable as when left out at night. The probability is that had he continued keeping them in the stable for a few nights until they grew accustomed to remaining inside, and had fed them on some appetizing food, such as pulped mangolds, in addition to his hay and corn stover, the cows would have given more milk than when turned out on cold nights.

In our own experience, we have kept the cows in at nights the whole of this month. For the first night or two the cows did not milk so well as when left outside; but, as soon as they grew accustomed to stopping in the stable, they ate their food and gave more milk than when outdoors during the cold nights of October.

The chief point, I think, in the experience of Subscriber is that his cows were fretting to get outdoors, and hence the milk supply was less than it otherwise would have been.

MRS. E. M. JONES, "BELVEDERE,"
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

In answer to your question, as to the advisability of housing cows during cold, wet nights, my experi-

ence is most decidedly in favor of so doing.

It is quite true that they will not give quite their usual quantity of milk the next morning, but the reason of that is obvious. Any sudden change annoys a good dairy cow. She doesn't know that the night is going to be cold and wet, and that she will be uncomfortable. She thinks it is going to be a summer night, with green grass, and is impatient of the confinement. But, if she could express her opinion about three o'clock a. m., I think we would find her anxious to be back in the barn again.

In support of this theory, ask any one who happens to have, in their pastures, an open shed, yet one that is sheltered and dry. They will tell you of unmistakable evidence, that the cattle have availed themselves of this refuge very often. And as they feel free to go in and out of it as they please, it does not fret them, as does an enforced confinement. Cows are, largely, creatures of habit, and as soon as they are milked, they want to get out again till winter sets in. Also cows are much like children. They don't always know what is best for them. I would sooner have a little less milk for one morning or so than have a cow with a caked udder or a heavy cold.

And they very soon get accustomed to one keeping them in when needful. The loss is only at first, and with me is by no means serious. One reason of this may be that I always have a good mess of corn with ears left on, to feed them at night, and I always give them a nice little feed of bran, and ground oats also, which they thoroughly enjoy. Nor do they refuse, after this, to get away during the night, with a small quantity of good hay. I have never had a cow refuse to eat, in the stable, but then our grass is not as good as I would wish. It is true that a cow left out in this weather will generally give her usual flow next morning, but that is because she really does not feel the effect of the exposure, till towards morning, while the cow kept in after milking begins to fret at once.

Yet the cow that has her own way in this respect, is sure to pay up for it in the end, nine times out of ten. If it be an evil to keep her in on a cold, wet night, yet I am satisfied that, all things considered, it is by far the lesser evil of the two.

E. D. TILLSON, TILSONBURG, ONT.

In answer to your favor of 12th inst., asking my views and experience in housing cattle at night in cold, wet, fall weather, I beg to say that my experience is quite dif-

ferent from the experience of your subscriber at Colpoys's Bay. Just contrary in every way. I find that my cows do far better and give more milk when kept in the stable at night in cold, wet, fall weather. If left out on cold stormy nights they shrink greatly in their milk flow, and in regard to their eating dry or roughage feed in the stable, I find that my cows will eat any kind of feed just as ravenously now in October as any time during the winter. I have kept my cows in at night since the 5th of October and let them run out in pasture during the day, and my pasture is first-class. Never had better fall pasture than I now have, but no grass is as sweet and good in the fall as it is in June and July.

We are feeding our cows a half winter ration of clover hay, ensilage and grain feed. No matter how good the pasture may be, if in fresh clover or blue grass a foot high, our cows will leave off eating before three o'clock p. m. and make their way to the stable. It makes little difference how warm and fine the weather is they want to get back to their stable soon after noon, and you would think to look at them when they come up at four o'clock that they would not want up with grass that they would not want to eat anything more that day, but when put into their stalls and fed ensilage, grain and clover hay, they go at it as though they had had nothing to eat all day.

My cows are Holsteins and their feed goes to make milk rather than fat, and my herd of cows are giving just as much milk now as they did any time during the summer. In fact more, as the flies are not bothering them now as they did in the summer, although we used fly repellent and tried to keep the flies off of them. We find it a difficult matter to keep them all off. I believe that all cattle, both young and old, steers or cows, would do better to be kept in under cover at night after the 1st of November.

D. M. MACPHERSON, LANCASTER, ONT.

I have your letter of late date in reference to the housing of cattle. In reply I would say that my experience is that in the housing of cattle at night when feed is plentiful in the field, there is always a diminution of milk flow the following day; hence I never house milch cows at night except in the fall when the weather is wet and cold. Of two evils I strive to select the least injurious. Although cattle may shrink in milk over night when in the stable during the cold, stormy, wet weather, yet it is only temporary, and they will quickly return to their normal flow, but if a reduction of milk comes from exposure to wet, cold winds the reduction is permanent.

The main feature of the error which your subscriber at Colpoys's Bay has fallen into, is in the feed rather than the stabling. Milch cows cannot give a good flow of milk from hay, corn stover or millet. All these articles of food are largely carbonaceous and have in-

sufficient nitrogenous matter to make a good milk food. If he adds four to six pounds of heavy meal, such as grain provender, gluten meal or oil cake meal, the flow of milk would be larger and continue longer, and then keep the milch cows in the stable at night only when the weather is wet and cold during the months of October and November.

R. S. SIEVENSON, ANCASTER, ONT.

Replying to yours of the 12th, regarding having dairy cows out of doors on cold nights, I may say that it is an undoubted fact that cows will shrink in their milk by being left out when the nights become cold. In the case of your subscriber, however, the great abundance of green feed which the cows get at night by being out, and which they did not get when stabled, of course would go a long way towards counteracting the cold, especially if the cows would not eat the dry feed in the stable so freely as the grass outside, nor would it produce so much milk if they did. The feed conditions are not alike, and had the cows the same feed inside the stable that they had outside, your subscriber would have got still more milk from his cows. Very likely these cows had some

shelter in the shape of woods or bushes, which would afford a good deal of protection on a cold night.

D. DRUMMOND, BROOKLIN, ONT.

My experience has been that it always pays to house cows when the nights begin to turn cold, and this year our cows have been housed at nights since a little before October 1st, and have increased in their milk, but not to so great an extent as your subscriber's.

I cannot give you any reason for the difference of experience, unless his stable was so warm and close that the cattle were uncomfortable and perhaps he only tried them for a few nights. Cows that have been at grass all summer and probably milked in the field, will shrink in their milk, owing to the change but this will soon be overcome.

WM. ELLIOTT, GAIT, ONT.

The results described by Subscriber are certainly contrary to what others have found, but in my opinion may be due to new surroundings, or to too great a change in feed. Perhaps if the cows were once accustomed to being tied in the stable and to being fed there, the results would in all probability be reversed.

Our Western Letter

Improved Facilities for Transporting Live Stock: Binder Twine Factory: Potatoes Short.

Winnipeg, Oct. 21st, 1901.

The improved weather continues, and the song of the thresher is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. Men are scarce, wages are high, but still we find the Ontario men returning by car loads almost daily. Very few of them are going back with empty pockets and still fewer have any complaints concerning their treatment here. Plenty of the youngsters are homesick and glad to be on the way home. Some of the older hands are in the same state, but the most satisfied are those who say: "I'll be back next spring, bringing everything I've got."

From Saskatoon to Winnipeg, 517 miles, in 22 hours, is pretty good travelling for a stock train, exactly 22½ miles per hour, including necessary stops. This is the time made last week by two train-loads numbering 400 head, belonging to Mr. Duncan Macdonald. There were no unnecessary delays in this case as is shown by the following story told by Conductor Fahev, who runs the west bound passenger between Winnipeg and Brandon. His train is entitled to the right of way and he was therefore greatly surprised to receive the order, "Take siding at Marquette." He obeyed the order as a matter of course and laid over at the siding indicated, expecting to see the Duke of York's special or some high and mighty official of the road dash by. He says he was

almost paralyzed by nervous prostration to see first one and then another cattle train whizzing past at full speed. It took him some time to recover sufficient breath to signal the engineer to proceed.

The cattlemen have every reason to congratulate themselves on the result of their kick, chronicled last week. President Shaughnessy is apparently still investigating, but pending his decision every official has found out that cattle trains are to be rushed, that stock cars are not particularly adapted for carrying steel rails, and that even a passenger train can wait a few minutes to facilitate the cattle business. One of the large shippers told your correspondent last week that things are now perfectly satisfactory and that there is no further cause for complaint.

All of which goes to prove the value of a strong, hearty and well placed kick.

Work on the proposed binder twine factory at Brandon is to go ahead at once. The building is to be of brick on stone foundation, 200 feet by 45, and with detached warehouse 80 x 150, capable of storing 5,000,000 pounds of twine. The promoters claim that a sufficient capital has been subscribed and that further applications are daily received. They state that a large number of shares have been taken by Ontario farmers, who have had experience with the binder twine industry in the east. With-

out wishing to discredit the enterprise in any way we would respectfully suggest that the farmer can make more interest on his spare cash by investing it in some branch of agricultural industry directly under his own control, such as live stock, dairy or any other branch of farming, which he knows will pay dividends.

That homely but generally overlooked article of diet, the potato, is enjoying an unusual boom this week. The crop, both here and in Dakota and Minnesota is short, and consequently prices are away up. Buyers from Minneapolis and St. Paul were up here recently and placed large contracts, in defiance of the McKinley tariff.

Manitoba is suffering from a reported shortage in the apple crop of Ontario. This may have an unexpected result in an increased number of Manitobans visiting their eastern friends this winter. The apple is one of the strongest ties binding us to the old province, and if you don't send them to us we must go after them ourselves.

Live Stock for Chicago

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued an order in regard to "The International Live Stock Exposition" to be held at Chicago, Ill., from November 30th to December 7th, 1901, announcing to the exhibitors there that they will be allowed to take stock to the "Chicago Show" from Canada and return it to Canada without its being held for quarantining purposes, provided it goes to no other place in the United States except the grounds of the above mentioned exhibition, and is returned immediately to Canada at the close of the same; and also provided that during the exhibition no outbreak of contagious disease occurs on the grounds of the said exhibition.

In order to insure the admission of cattle for exhibition without being subjected to the tuberculin test, such cattle must, however, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian veterinarian stating that they are free from contagious diseases.

Inquiry from Scotland.

A reader at Kirm, Argyleshire, Scotland, writes us of date Oct. 9th, 1901, as follows:

"I have been reading The Farming World's announcements. I wish you to inform me if there are any small farms in Quebec or Montreal suitable for a piggery, poultry and a few cattle. What is the price of a small farm, and how long does one get to pay for it? How much do they rent for per year? You might give me full particulars and oblige."

The writer is evidently not well up on the geography of Canada or he would hardly think of buying a farm in Montreal. If there are any of our readers who can give our enquirer any information, we shall be glad to forward it to the correct address.

Studies in Nature

A Review of Insect and Bird Life on the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

BIRD NOTES

Just in front of the windows, near which I am writing, is a small maple tree. At the present moment this tree is occupied by a flock of the much-abused house sparrows. They are remarkably busy, fluttering about from one twig to another, and behaving more like a lot of vivacious warblers than stolid sparrows. As they work over the branches I notice that they are taking something from the leaves. Upon closer examination, I find that they are feeding greedily upon the winged aphids, which are now flying everywhere, the air for the last few days having been full of them. These insects are the sexed form of aphids, which are produced every autumn. The females of these will lay eggs, from which will be hatched next spring the wingless forms that are seen in clusters under the leaves of their various food plants, and which are then only too well known as plant lice or green flies. The house sparrows seem to be particularly fond of aphids, for although this is the first time I have ever noticed them feeding upon the winged form, I have, during the summer months seen them taking the wingless form from the shoots and leaves upon which they were clustered. On one occasion, I had good reason to thank the sparrows for the service they rendered me in this way. During that summer the shoots and blossom buds of my rose bushes were badly infested with green flies, so much so that the task of getting rid of them in time to save the flowers seemed hopeless, when one day, to my surprise, I found that a flock of house sparrows had taken the matter in hand and were rapidly clearing off the enemies of my bushes. Every afternoon, while any insects remained, these birds visited my roses until they had cleared off every aphid and to my great satisfaction the plants were saved, for I was troubled no more by green flies that season. On another occasion, some apple trees belonging to one of my friends, were terribly infested with the large black aphid, which is so injurious in orchards. He had no spraying appliances with which to destroy the insects and was puzzled as to what he could do to save his fruit, when suddenly the sparrows solved the problem for him by visiting the trees in strong force and attacking the insects. While the aphids lasted the birds fared sumptuously every day, but they soon cleared them all off and my friend's ap-

ples matured in due season. The house sparrows are badly abused birds, more so than they deserve, in my opinion, for although they are certainly somewhat destructive in the early spring when plant life is awakened after its winter's sleep, yet the good they do afterwards in protecting it from its insect enemies fully compensates for the mischief they may have done earlier in the season. Of course, it is quite possible to have too many of them in a locality, in which case the harm they might do would far more than counter-balance the good, and as they are wonderfully prolific, an over abundance of them may easily happen. I have watched this season the proceedings of a pair that nested in a hole under my verandah. From that nest five broods have been brought off with an average of four to each brood. These young birds will not all reach maturity, however, because they leave the nest before they are fully able to take care of themselves, and many of them, therefore, fall a prey to various enemies, particularly in cities, where the musical domestic cat had starved at other times, grows sleek and fat, during the birds' breeding season.

The crows are now gathering into their winter roosting places. The number of these birds that remain with us all the year round is undoubtedly increasing, in fact, I believe that crows are becoming altogether too abundant in the country. They have scarcely any natural enemies left and are so well educated as to man's capabilities and so clever in avoiding danger from that source that their increase is practically unchecked, and something should be done to thin them out. Visiting their roosting places just at dark and shooting them with a light rifle, affords splendid practice, and would be of service in keeping them down.

The water fowl and shore birds are again moving, but in no great numbers. On the 22nd of October I saw a nice specimen of the double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax dilophus*) shot in Lake Ontario at Toronto. These birds are never common here, but a season seldom passes without one or more being taken along the lake shore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I. W. N.—The little flies of which you complain are no doubt the winged form of one of the aphids, better known as plant lice or green flies. The life history of

these insects is very complicated and interesting, but I cannot give it here. It will, however, be produced in Nature Studies shortly. You will find a short reference to it under "Bird Notes" in this issue.

A. L. T., Ontario.—The bird you sent is a specimen of the golden crowned kinglet (*regulus satrapa*). These little birds are partial immigrants in this Province, the bulk of them leaving us in the autumn and returning in April. They have never been ascertained to breed in Southern Ontario, but no doubt they do so in the evergreen forests of the North. They feed entirely on insects, and are very beneficial. I will send you a book which will give you more of their life history than I have space for here.

A Chance for Poultry Raisers

The Ontario Agricultural College has arranged for a special short course in poultry raising to be given at the College for four weeks, beginning on January 10th, 1902. No fee will be charged nor will any entrance examination be required. This course is for everybody, young and old, in Ontario who desire to obtain a more thorough and practical knowledge of the breeding, feeding and raising of poultry for egg production and for market. Ladies are specially invited. In addition to the regular College staff, including the poultry manager and his assistant, a few expert poultry specialists will assist. Information will be given on the killing, dressing and fitting poultry for market. Applications should be made early to W. R. Graham, poultry manager, or to Dr. Mills, President of the College, Guelph, Ont.

We would like to see a good attendance at this course. It is along the right line and furnishes an excellent opportunity for farmers, farmers' wives, their sons and daughters, to acquire valuable information on poultry raising.

Poultry at the Pan-American

There is an excellent show of poultry at the Pan-American and lovers of these who want to see a good display should pay the Pan a visit before it closes. Canadians have made an excellent showing in the face of many Boston and New York winners and some winners from the great Crystal Palace show in England. They competed in nearly all the useful varieties and were strong in all the heavier breeds excepting the Plymouth Rocks, in which only one or two Canadian breeders exhibited. In our opinion this was a mistake, as there are numbers of birds of this breed in this province that would have shown up well in the list. This is a favorite American breed, and our breeders were afraid the competition would be too strong. A full report of the poultry exhibit will appear next week.

Horses at Buffalo

(Specially Reported.)

The Horse Show at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., was another triumph for Canadian breeders. The show was held from the 7th till the 17th of October, and while there was not as large an exhibit as one could have wished at such a large exhibition, yet there were many of very good quality. The Western men are the heavy horse handlers and they did not come east to Buffalo. None of the great Clyde or Shire breeders of the States were represented, and while Percherons had a large lot out, Ohio and Indiana sent them all. There was a fair exhibit of light horses, especially in Standard bred from the stables of C. I. and Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, whose farms are out a few miles at East Aurora. Ponies were a very large class and of good quality, but they were almost the only class that would equal an ordinary show at the Toronto Industrial, and the total number of entries forward would be about one-fourth of those seen at Toronto. While Canadian exhibitors won many prizes the competition was not at all what might have been expected at such a show.

LIGHT HORSES

Standard Bred were given the place of honor first on the list. C. I. and Harry Hamlin, East Aurora, N. Y., had the bulk of the prizes in this class. They own one of the largest stud farms in the United States. In the aged class their Dare Devil, 24,828, headed the list with F. A. Heslop, Appleby, Ont., second with Pavonia, 15,934, a chestnut with a fine high crest and high white feet. This horse failed to get a place in the prize list at last Toronto show. He is by Jersey Wilkes, 2,516, dam by Pan-coast, 1,429. Milton Stone of Willowdale, Ont., showed Dick Fable, a bay, with dark points, by Altonet, 17,493, and got a commended ticket equal to 5th place. In yearling stallions G. W. Kennedy, Iderton, Ont., carried off first prize for Sir Casimir, 34,843, a well grown brown with a few white hairs on a hind foot. He is by Jay Eye Case, 7,511, dam by Almedum, 3,484, and is a good type of a trotter. Milton Stone had second for brood mare and third for a two-year-old filly.

Thoroughbreds. All the entries for this class were from Canada. The Teller & Clinic Co., Montreal, had first for Rothervole and fourth for Dracula. W. W. Fleming, Exeter, Ont., second for Dermot by Master Kildair, and A. Frank & Son, The Grange, Toronto, third for Ferrumont, by Dandie Dimont. The class was not a strong one.

French Coach were a fair class with no Canadian entries. McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio, and E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, Ill., were the chief exhibitors, and the former had also some fine French

trotters. French Canadians were first classed with the French trotters, but afterwards secured a class for themselves. In aged stallions Sam C. Mooney, Vankleek Hill, Ont., was first for Bout Fell (150) Gus, Boucher, St. Madeline, Que., second, and Z. Robillard, St. Jacques, Que.; third, Henry Deland, L'Acadie, Que., had first for brood mare and for two and three-year-old fillies; Mearsel Beliste, St. Jacques, Que., being second for mare and for three-year-old filly, while L. Thonin, Reptigny, Que., had second for two-year-old filly. For two-year-old stallions first went to L. P. Sylvestre, St. Theodore D'Acton, Que., and second to Amcece Charron, St. Dennis, Que. The French Canadians were mostly small horses, bay with dark points and a few blacks. Chunky and small, they might breed good handy mounts for mounted infantry prices, but are too small for modern farm work. There was but one Cleveland Bay, Lord Roberts, 1,126, shown by A. Hewson, Grahamsville, Ont. He is by Shining Light, 1,011, and won third place at last Toronto show. In the class for German Coach there was a fair show made by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Indiana, who had nineteen head. Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio, showed two and got one second prize, the other prizes going to Crouch & Son.

Hackneys. Fred C. Stevens, Atwa, N. Y., showed twenty head of fine animals. They captured all the firsts. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., got second for Robin Adair, 3,907, his new imported horse, and fourth for Squire Rickell, 264, by Cadet, 1,251, who was third at Toronto. Mr. Beith had second for his two-year-old filly, Titania, out of Monas Queen, by Squire Rickell, and third for his three-year-old filly, Herma. These were both winners at the last show at Toronto. There was a class for Arabs and some entered but not forward. Morgans made a good show with animals from Vermont and New York States, competing with the former rather in the lead.

HEAVY HORSES

Percherons were the leading class here with some forty entries in the two-year-old and aged stallion classes, mostly from Indiana and Ohio. Messrs. McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio, were first for the aged class and won for best draught stallion any age, a sweepstakes for all breeds.

Clydes were a good class, having some of the Toronto winners forward. Graham Bros. were first for Burnbrae, (2,707) bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn. H. G. Boag, Churchill, was second for Lyon Stewart, 2,732, bred by James Stewart, Springbank, Ont. Sire Lassodie Rover, 9,779. Third went to Copyright, 10,724, by Baron's Pride, 9,122, imported and

owned by Robert Ness, Howick, Que. These two horses had second and third places in the three-year-old class at the last Toronto show. Fourth went to Robert Ness for Merchiston, 10,236, a good Clyde type. In the two-year-old class Premier Prince, 2,721, bred by R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., U. S., owned by Graham Bros., was first, and Thos. Skinner, St. Marys, second for Bay Chief, (2,955.) Third to Robert Ness for Laurentian, (2,954). In yearlings Graham Bros. had first and third for Glen Morris, 3,845, and McQueen's Model, 2,750, with Slack & Whelihan, St. Marys, second. For females Hodgskinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., had the best of the prizes. They won first for mare with foal at foot with Moss Rose, 1,943, by Blucher, 1,264, and a grand-daughter of Boydston Boy, (111), second for Clyde mare, Royal Princess, (2,345.) by the Royal Standard, (10,014.) a 4-year-old, and first for both yearling and two-year-old fillies, the latter Royal Cloud, 2,855, and the yearling Royal Queen, 2,802, a bright bay with four white legs, by MacQueen, 5,200, out of Royal Princess. This filly won the sweepstakes medal for best heavy draught mare, any age or breed. Quite a triumph for the owners as well as for the Clydes. Robert Ness had second for both yearling and two-year-old fillies, and A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont., had third and fourth for his mares, Kitty Tyrall, 2,924, and Meadow Lark.

Shires. Bowden & McDonell, Exeter, Ont., had a clean walk over in the Shires. They showed three horses in the aged class, the three which were first, second and third at Toronto. Belshazzar, (13,855.) is a clear first as he was at Toronto, being much the best horse of the trio. Second to Cathorpe Loyalty, (57,867), shown at Toronto by Wm. Rae, St. Paul, and third to Urcott Thumper, (13,552.) They also showed a mare, Nelly, (122,) a Canadian bred bay mare, by Orphan Boy, 10,120. There were a few Belgian and French draught horses shown, the former by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Indiana, and the latter by McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio. The class for Shetland ponies was the largest and best filled of any class in the show, and there were some very nice ones shown. Charles E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill., was the leading prize winner. E. F. Hawley, Pittsford, N. Y., and L. D. Eby, Rochester, N. Y., were also prize winners.

"I always believe," said the grocer, "in weighing my words well."

"Yes," said the man who was getting the sugar, "and I always notice that you do considerable talking around the scales when you're putting things up for me."

"I wonder why Thompson takes his camera with him to the office?"

"Sh-sh! Don't give him away. That's his luncheon, but he doesn't want people to know it!"

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets.

An argument in favor of the sugar beet industry is that it is good for the man who doesn't plant them as well as the man who does.

It is the only great manufacturing industry in which the farmer must secure his share of the profits.

There is no other crop grown that will yield the income that is secured from the sugar beet.

The farmer whose land is unsuited to the cultivation of sugar beets will be benefitted indirectly because of the greater demand for the crops for which his land is adapted. Every acre of land planted to sugar beets is an acre taken out of the hay, grain and vegetable market. The demand for the farm products is just so great; if 10,000 acres suddenly cease to help supply that demand and are planted to sugar beets instead it will advance the price of everything heretofore produced on land of that quality.

The farmer who is content to grow only an average crop of sugar beets is not apt to make a decided success in the business. It is the man who attempts to add another ton to the acre who is the one that will find a profit at the end of the season's work. This can only be done by better cultivation and proper care in preparing the soil. If the farmer neglects his crop with the thought that it will do well enough in the end, he will find to his disappointment that the profit will not be forthcoming. It is the same in growing sugar beets as in handling any other crop.

When digging begins, the beet plow is first used. This is merely a blade which slides under the ground and cuts the top root. This done, it is a simple matter for a boy to grab the beets by the tops and throw them into piles, taking five rows at a time. He thus leaves a windrow of piles for the cutters or toppers. From five piles of untopped beets, the cutters leave one of top beets containing from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., which makes it a simple matter to load the heavy wagons. The top is cut off just below the crown, usually with an old-fashioned sickle. Two boys can keep two men topping.

On an average, under present conditions it requires about twenty days of manual labor, worth \$1.25 per day, and four days of team work, worth \$1.25 per day, to produce one acre of sugar beets, from plow to delivery to factory or shipping station.

There is one field in which the farmer is in evidence, and from the nature of the case must remain there, viz., sugar beets for manufacturing beet sugar. Here the farmer is the first party to consult and conciliate. If for any reason he refuses to raise the sugar beet, the beet sugar industry comes to a full stop. The farmer commands the situation. The result is that a fair division of the profits of this industry is made and the farmer receives a proportion that is satisfactory. Not only is this so, but this is the only industry where his equitable proportion of the profits comes directly into the pocket of the farmer in cash.

On October 3 the farmers began digging beets out of the ground and hauling them to the factory for the Peninsular Sugar Co., at Caro, Michigan. On Saturday, October 5, at 7 a. m., the factory began grinding; at 6 p. m., of the same day four car loads of beet sugar were ready for shipment, and on Tuesday afternoon, October 8, the sugar was on sale in Detroit. The company has about double last year's acreage, and its third annual "campaign" is expected to be twice as long. The factory will produce about 50,000 barrels of sugar during the coming season.

The Marine City, Michigan, Turbine says, when beet weeding began domestic help was not to be had in the city. Girls usually employed at such work earn more money in one month a weeding than in three at housework at the best wages paid, developing in themselves an independence largely in excess of their pocketbooks, but the none less enjoyed. She thus leaves the Marine City housewife who can afford domestic help, in sore straits right at the time when the busy season of canning and preparing fruits for the winter is at hand, and unless she be the proud mother of a couple of buxom daughters she must do her own work from cellar to garret. Many old men and women, boys and girls and even children, who heretofore have never had the chance to earn a dollar, are earning big wages weeding beets. At present there are upwards of 500 of both sexes at work in the fields. Each one is paid according to his or her capacity for work, the weeders being paid by the row. The wages earned range from 75 cents to \$1.75 per day, many boys and girls of 15 years earning the latter price. The weeders are taken out to the fields every morning from one to seven miles distant.

It is the money-getting crop for farmers. Last year there were paid

to Michigan farmers \$15,000,000 for sugar beets. In Bay county in 1900 the mortgages on fifty-one farms were paid off by money received for sugar beets.

Until the soil is thoroughly analyzed and all the conditions understood, the beet seed for general purposes is improved Klein Wanzlebener, which seems to answer almost equally well for all kinds of soil.

There can be no hard and fast rule in regard to rotation of crops on any land. Several soils will stand to grow beets two years in succession, while others require a 3-4 or 5 year rotation. A good rule is a three or four year rotation and we would say first, beets with stable manure, summer crop, clover, beets. Second, beets, summer crop, clover, rape, beets.

Treatment for excessive humus, or vegetable matter is: Lime and ashes—and plenty of them. Such soil would grow beets unfit for sugar factory purposes on account of their low sugar content and purity.

The general statement is misleading. Corn and potatoes will grow on very light and thin soil, but a sugar beet requires at least a depth of fourteen inches.

Berlin.

The Ontario Sugar Co. have definitely decided to locate their factory at Berlin, providing an agreement, which has been entered into between themselves and a joint committee of the Town Council and the Board of Trade, is carried out. A by-law has been prepared and given a first and second reading by the council and will be voted upon by the ratepayers on Nov. 12th. The proposition is very favorably received by the ratepayers, and it is thought it will be carried almost unanimously. It is the intention of the Ontario Sugar Co. to erect a plant of 600 to 800 tons capacity.

Experimental Plots.

Samples of beets grown upon 380 experimental plots under the direction of the Department of Agriculture are now being gathered, and together with nearly one hundred other samples grown in different parts of the province, will be tested at the Agricultural College. Some advance reports show a very large tonnage, running so far up as 30 tons per acre, and as high as 17 per cent. of sugar content. The full returns have not been made, and at this writing it is impossible to give

the average, but it is expected to run very high both in sugar content, purity and tonnage, showing conclusively that sugar beets can be grown successfully over a very wide area.

Beets grown in different sections for shipment to Michigan will be soon shipped and will give the farmer a good idea of the value of the crop. If there is money in it at \$3 to \$3.20 per ton delivered on cars, how much more readily should the farmer grow beets for a factory in their own vicinity at \$4.00, especially when he receives in return almost the value of the beets in pulp free the first year.

Experiments for Next Year.

Now is the time to prepare your land for an experimental plot for next year. There is no doubt that the Ontario Government will continue their experiments in other parts of Ontario next year. The eastern section to receive the benefit, should now organize, and through their Farmers' Institutes, arrange for these experiments. No better section can be found for the growing of sugar beets than through certain sections of the Ottawa Valley and through the eastern part of the province along the lines of the Canada Atlantic and Ottawa and New York Railways, also through the territory tributary to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, along the St. Lawrence River to Brockville. In order to induce capital to establish a factory it must be proved that the beets will be grown in such quantities and of such a quality as to insure success, and the only way to do so is by actual experiment, showing the quantity and quality of the sugar in the beet.

Warton.

Work upon the factory under contract to the Colonial Construction Co. of Montreal is now under way, and it is expected the corner stone will be laid shortly with due form and ceremony. The plans are being prepared at Detroit and are well under way.

Correspondence.

Smithville, Oct. 8th, 1901.

Editor Sugar Beet World:

Sir,—Having had some experience in growing sugar beets in California, I have watched with a great deal of interest the efforts that are being made to develop the sugar beet industry in our country.

I cannot take any active interest in the way of cultivating the beet, owing to the mechanical nature of my soil, but I take every opportunity, where I find a farm suitable for their cultivation, to talk them up. In my talks with the farmers the following questions have suggested themselves:

1st. Kind of seed (a) for clay soils; (b) for sandy; (c) for calcereous soil.

2nd. Place in rotation on the different soils.

3rd. What should be the treatment of soils that are excessively full of humus or vegetable matter? Lime and ashes. (a) Would not such soils grow a beet that is very fibrous and low in sugar contents? 725.

4th. Is not the general assertion: That any soils that will produce good corn or potatoes wrong? As many soils that will and do produce these crops have only a depth of 6 to 10 inches? Hoping that I have made myself clear, I am

Yours truly,

ELDON C. PERRY.

Dromore, Ont., Oct. 16, 1901.

Editor Sugar Beet World:

Sir,—According to promise I send you this report of the weight of my crop of Danish sugar beets raised from a little more than two lbs. of seed to an acre. We have harvested 100 bushels or 6,000 lbs. or 3 tons, from less than half an acre. This is about 6½ tons per acre. The weather and certain other conditions were not very favorable and hence the small yield. The crop of mangolds grown in the same way as the beets gave about 7 tons per acre. Are Danish sugar beets for cattle only, or are they equally good for factory use? How should I send a sample for analysis? How much should I send?

Yours sincerely,

WM. L. DIXON.

Danish sugar beets are for cattle feed only and have no value for sugar factory purposes. Try a small plot of the real sugar beet next season. It will pay you, if only for the knowledge you will receive. They are the finest table beet and you should have no trouble in selling them for that purpose, and you will know the value of that crop.

Final Tests of Beets.

The work of gathering samples of beets grown under the direction of the Agricultural Department is now under way and the final tests and estimates are being made. Some extraordinary reports are looked for. Mr. Simpson Rennie has just finished up in the vicinity of Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay, and the following item appeared in one of the local papers of that vicinity:

Simpson Rennie is spending this week in the vicinity of Whitby, Port Perry, and Lindsay, for the purpose of taking samples of, and reporting on, the sugar beet plots grown in those districts this year, under the direction of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Mr. Rennie's chief duty is to collect samples of beets from each plot for the purpose of having the same chemically analyzed. In taking samples he walked diagonally across a plot and selects ten beets, at intervals, in doing so. These ten beets are put in a bag, labelled, and then forwarded for analysis for the purpose of showing the percentage of sugar in the same. In addition to this, Mr. Rennie takes all the beets from a section of an average inside row, removes the top just where the leaves start, cuts off all fibres less than a quarter-inch in thickness, and removes the dirt. The beets when in that condition are just as they would be weighed into a sugar factory. Mr. Rennie then counts and weighs this sample lot, the object of this being to see the average weight per beet, and to estimate the total yield per acre.

"The inspection made at Whitby was," writes a Sun correspondent, "an eye-opener as to the possibilities of this new agricultural industry. The first test made a couple of months ago showed generally a sugar content of over 12 per cent. This will now certainly be increas-

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ed. The figures taken Monday afternoon as to yield are simply astonishing. Nothing less than twenty tons to the acre was recorded, and upwards of thirty appears to be the amount that may be expected under at all favorable conditions. With a 15 per cent. sugar content, that means a return of considerably over \$100 an acre.

"Mr. Rennie was armed with a draining spade for digging the beets, a butcher knife to top them, and a brush for ridding the roots of earth clinging to them. The first visit yesterday was to Joseph Mitchell's plot in the town itself. Mr. Mitchell's farm is situated a half-mile west of the four corners and south from the Kingston road. The main line of the Grand Trunk, now very lively with the construction work of double-tracking, was within 300 yards of the beet patch. Selecting with great care an average row, a rod was measured nicely with a tape-line, and the beets cleaned and weighed. They turned the scale at exactly 30 tons net. The machine for weighing is a small platform scale in the democrat carrying the collecting party. Equal care is taken in securing an average lot of beets for shipment to Guelph for analysis by the staff of the Agricultural College. Walking in a diagonal way across the rows, the beet opposite where the foot rests at alternate rows, is raised until ten are taken. The tops are not removed from these, simply the loose earth brushed away. They are then tied in a bag with the grower's name, plot, number, and date of collection, and brought away in the rig for shipment to Guelph. Mr. Mitchell's root land this year is the north part of his 135-acre farm for sugar beet culture. It is a bottomless black mould, and the plot where the beets grew has a deep furrow lengthwise of it. The effects of the exceptionally wet season is apparent in the stunted growth of the beets. But little cultivation had been given them, either. Yet, in spite of this, the figures show a yield of 750 bushels, or 22½ tons,

per acre. Had a loamy clay soil, such as he has many acres of, been chosen, a very different tale could be told. Thirty tons might just as easily have been the product per acre as the twenty-two-and-a-half. The muddy soil is not a congenial one for sugar beets. They are prongy and small in it, as evidenced by this plot.

"The experience at the next plot, a mile further west, that of Sandford Brown, was very similar. The third one visited, Alex. Jeffrey's, had been housed, so no data is available from it. Wm. Oke's farm, the next place visited, is on the lake shore, a couple of miles southwest from Mr. Brown's. There the soil is a stiffish clay. But this latter medium for the best was at once apparent. The roots were of more symmetrical shape, and came out of the ground almost free from earth. Here the rows were only 20 inches apart, in place of 21, as at the other plots. These beets turned out 23 2-5 tons an acre. That means over \$90 an acre at the very least. John Davey's—two miles due north—were very like Mr. Oke's beets, his land being about the same kind of clay. Manuel Waddaford, on the Albert Post farm, three-quarters of a mile further west on the Kingston road, had taken up his beets Saturday. He had carefully measured the crop and had just five loads of 15 bushels each off his quarter acre. That means 27 tons, or \$108, an acre for 24 beets, and \$135 an acre for a 25 beet, as one showing a 15 per cent. sugar content means."

Why He Kept Quiet About It

David Harum was a good horse trader, but a recent transaction in horseflesh which was made by a well known Memphian shows that there are others who know how to get the long end of a horse trade.

Several weeks ago this Memphis man saw a fine heavy horse which he thought he wanted. He located the owner and asked the price. "One-fifty," was the reply. After

looking the animal over closely and trying her speed he concluded it was a good trade, and without more ado wrote a check for the amount. The next day he found that the mare was as blind as a bat, but this did not hinder her speed nor detract from her general appearance. He drove the animal for several weeks and succeeded in attracting the admiration of another lover of horseflesh, who made a proposal to purchase.

"Well," said the Memphian, "I gave one-fifty, but I will let you have her for one-sixty-five."

The prospective owner looked the animal over and concluded he had a bargain. He paid over the money and took the mare. When the animal was unharnessed the first thing she did was to run against a post, and then, by way of emphasizing the fact that she was blind, fell over a barrel. The next day the buyer came back to the Memphian with blood in his eye.

"Colonel, you know the mare you sold me?" he began. "Well, she's stone blind."

"I know it," replied the colonel with an easy air.

"You didn't say anything to me about it," said the purchaser, his face red with anger.

"Well, I'll tell you," replied the colonel. "That fellow who sold her to me didn't tell me about it, and I just concluded that he didn't want it known."—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

"Why, Johnny," said a mother to her 4-year-old hopeful one Sunday evening, "you have said your prayer over seven times. What did you do that for?"

"So I won't have to bother about it any more this week," replied Johnny.

Mabel: "You've been wanting some slippers, Amy, and here's your chance. A gigantic slipper sale," is advertised in the papers."

Amy: "You had better get a pair yourself. I don't wear gigantic slippers."

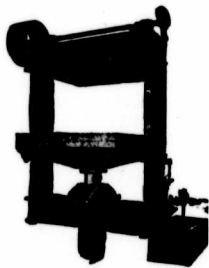
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The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders', \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', 50c.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 15th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals, should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Help Wanted.

Wanted a good man to work on dairy farm, must be reliable in every way. Good wages paid to right party. No. 855. a

Wanted.—Good boy to work on dairy farm, must be reliable in every way. Good wages paid to right party. No. 856. a.

Wanted.—A man to engage by the year on a farm in the County of Victoria. Must be a good choreman, able to milk but not always expected to do so, except when necessary, and to understand general farm work. Also must be temperate and have no bad habits. Good wages. Duties to commence about the last of December. No. 857. a.

A man wanted for winter months to milk and feed stock and for general farm work. A middle-aged man would do but must be sober and steady. A permanent engagement at good wages to right man. Apply at once. No. 858. a

Wanted early in November, a young man to work on an 80 acre farm, in connection with a summer hotel. Must be a good milker, ploughman and kind to stock. Salary \$200 a year and board: to a

first-class man perhaps a little more. No. 854. b.

Situations Wanted.

A position wanted by a young man for winter months. Has had considerable experience with stock. Good references. Address, Robt. Demorest, Dwight P. O., Ont. Care of McCormack's Camp. a.

Position wanted, by a married man aged 27 years, with a wife and two young children, to work on a farm. Has not had very much experience but willing to work and learn. No. 953. b.

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

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

An Educational Fair.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS IN A GOOD WORK.

Supt. Creelman Tells of the Work at the Local Fair at the Town of Simcoe.

There is one local fair in Ontario which has for years been a purely educational institution. In fact, it is the pioneer in the work that has since been elaborated by Messrs. Hodson and Creelman. This is held in the town of Simcoe, up in Norfolk County. This year's

fair at Simcoe was held last week, and G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Ontario Farmers' Institutes, was among the visitors present from a distance.

"The Simcoe Fair is," said Mr. Creelman, in an interview with the Sun, "one of the best representatives of an educational agricultural exhibition to be found in the Province. That fair has been conducted along educational lines ever since 1892. There is not a fakir on the grounds, in the town, or in the county during fair time. Still, although it is strictly an agricultural exhibition, the gate receipts last year amounted to \$1,333, which would account, including children, for over four thousand admissions. This year I did not hear the figures, but they will be somewhere about the same.

JUDGES WHO ARE EXPERTS

"One great element making for the success of the Simcoe Fair is the standing of the judges employed. This year Simcoe stood pre-eminent in this respect. As judge of beef cattle there was Alex. Smith; as judge of Ayrshires, W. W. Ballantyne; as judge of Guernseys and Jerseys, Mr. Laidlaw of Guelph; as judge of hogs, A. C. Hallman; as judge of short wool sheep, Mr. Beattie of London; as judge of long wools, Mr. Whitlaw of Guelph, and as judge of light horses, Mr. Charles of Galt. The Simcoe people are able to secure judges of this class, on payment of expenses, because of the courtesy and attention shown to the judges while in the service of the association. One little attention which is shown consists in inviting the experts to a little dinner the night before the show for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the directors and officers. As an indication showing how highly these attentions are appreciated, it may be stated that Alex. Smith travelled for twenty-four hours consecutively in order to keep his appointment on this occasion. As an illustration along another line, it may be stated that one of the judges, who had also been at the London Fair, said he would never again attend the latter because the London authorities seem to think it sufficient compliment to invite judges to go to London, and that it is not necessary to pay them any attention when they get there. This statement was concurred in by the others present.

A BIG LIST OF ENTRIES.

"The number and quality of the entries was in keeping with the standing of the judges employed by the association. There were 520 entries in horses, 314 in cattle, 161 in sheep, 324 in poultry, 250 in

grains and seeds, 100 in potatoes, 121 in field roots, 35 in sugar beets, 212 in garden produce, 470 in plants and flowers, 290 in dairy products, and 450 in fruits, mainly apples. Particularly good accommodation is provided for the judging of horses. There is no speeding in the ring, but every opportunity is offered the crowd to see all the points in all the classes of horses exhibited. In fact, Mr. Charles said he had been judging all over Canada and that he found the ring at Simcoe the best for the spectators that he had ever been in. The class of Shorthorns shown was an exceedingly good one, and Mr. Smith expressed his surprise at the large increase in the numbers in this line.

"The prizes were based on the most liberal scale, \$2,000 being appropriated for this purpose. The first prize for carriage team was \$25, and the second \$15; the first prize for a pair of roadsters was \$16 and the second \$12, and the first prize for single carriage horses \$10.

GOOD APPLES IN NORFOLK.

"The apple exhibit was exceptionally strong. Just how strong it was is indicated by the fact that two exhibitors, who went there from Hamilton with choice selections, were knocked out in nearly all classes by Norfolk exhibitors. While the apple crop in Norfolk this year is not a large one, the quality is remarkably good.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

"The whole show (with the apple demonstration elsewhere referred to) was a good illustration of what an educational exhibition should be. At the evening gathering I took the liberty of saying that the show was almost perfect now, but I thought it could be still further improved by arranging first, for an informal talk by judges in the ring during the progress of judging; second, for a practical demonstration in poultry such as has already been provided for in apple-packing; and third, by adopting the Barlow Cumberland idea of giving prizes to boys who could give correct names for the largest number of varieties of apples. Secretary Price of the Aylmer Fair said that special attractions had been one of their main features at the Aylmer show, but they were anxious to introduce educational features as well, and that next year the suggestions made will certainly be adopted at Aylmer."

Mr. McNeill at Simcoe.

A DEMONSTRATION IN APPLE PACKING.
Questions and Answers as to Varieties of Apples to Plant, and the Care of an Orchard.

Mr. McNeill's address and demonstration at Simcoe provided one of the big features of the show. Mr. McNeill was mounted on a platform with an assistant by his side, and he held the atten-

tion of a large crowd for an hour and a half, the band ceasing to play during that time, in order that what was said might be clearly heard. In speaking of packing, Mr. McNeill said that nippers should be used to take the stems from the bottom layer of apples, as otherwise, when pressure was put on, the stems that were pressing against the bottom of the barrel would be driven into the fruit and cause injury. In pressing he said that much care should be used, and attention paid to the variety which was in the barrel. Russets, for instance, would stand almost any pressure that could be put on, while Spies could very easily be injured. Incidentally, he mentioned a case of fraud which he had discovered in Toronto, where the head and tail of the barrel was made up of good fruit and the centre filled with culls, hardly the size of a hen's egg. Mr. McNeill has the name of this man, and it is safe to say that this particular individual is hardly likely to be guilty of a like offence in future.

BOXES FOR TENDER APPLES.

Dealing more gently with packing, Mr. McNeill said it was probable that the Baldwins, Ben Davis, and Russets will be sold in barrels for all time, but he expressed the belief that the time is coming when all other varieties will be packed in boxes. To show the advantage of this system of packing, he mentioned that Snow apples are now being sold in New York, packed in boxes, with each individual apple wrapped in paper, at a price double that of oranges. The most popular box is one holding about a quarter of a barrel. Shippers who are using these boxes declare they will never go back to the barrels, because, while the apples have to be more carefully selected, and there is more trouble and work, the price obtained is about double that obtained for apples in barrels. In fastening boxes Mr. McNeill advised using waxed nails, or nails rusted by dipping in salt and water, as otherwise, owing to the thinness of the wood, the nails would be drawn out and the package destroyed.

SPRAYING AND SCRAPING.

A number of questions were asked Mr. McNeill, one being when trees should be sprayed to prevent the forming of scab on apples. He advised spraying before the leaves come, as in that case a stronger solution could be used than would be safe to use when the leaves appear. Four pounds of copper sulphate could be used to forty gallons of water before the appearance of leaves in the spring. There should be three subsequent sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. As a means of checking the codling moth, he advised scraping the trees in winter and the burning up of all rubbish from the orchard. Where the worm has made a hole in the side of the apple the fruit

should not be put in barrels for sale.

VARIETIES TO PLANT

Mr. McNeill was also asked as to the best four varieties of apples to plant, and in reply recommended the Ben Davis, Baldwin, Greening, and Wagoner, in the order named. There are, he said, about six varieties which might come in with the fourth class depending on locality and the market which is being catered for. For instance, for a city market, the Snows put up in boxes and wrapped in paper, might be the most profitable apple that could be raised. An objection to the Wagoner, he said, was that it is a poor tree, but it bears early, giving a good commercial crop in six years. It will also keep well, is a good shipper, of good quality and fine color. One objection to the Greening is the lack of color.

In answer to a question as to where he had left the Spy, Mr. McNeill said it was necessary to wait twenty years for a crop. This was confirmed by two other growers in the audience, who said they had Spy trees, which were in twenty years now, and from which they had never yet marketed an apple. Mr. McNeill added that if the Spy were grafted on the Tall and Sweet it would be all right, but he was doubtful if people would take the trouble of grafting after the Tallman was in. The quality of the Spy, he said, was so good that you could not expect to have with that fine quality the good shipping qualities which the Ben Davis, with its tough skin, possesses. In answer to a question as to the Pewaukee and Redstreak, Mr. McNeill said that these were both remarkably good apples, but too large, and apt to drop. The Blenheim Orange, he said, in reply to another question, was a good shipper, with size and quality, and might be placed in the same category as the Wagoner.

Mr. McNeill's address was highly appreciated throughout, and there is no doubt the information disseminated will be productive of much good.—Superintendent.

Boys Judging Apples.

Two weeks ago we mentioned in the Gazette, that Mr. Barlow Cumberland was offering a special prize for boys at the Port Hope Fair. The following clipping from the Times of October 10th will be of interest, showing as it does, the result of the contest.

An interesting contest took place in the afternoon for the special prize offered by Mr. Barlow Cumberland for boys between the age of 10 and 16 years in choosing and naming the different varieties of apples. 29 apples of about 20 different varieties were put into a basket and mixed together and the boys in presence of the judges had to pick out the apples and name the variety and quality. The boys proved to be good judges, Fred Gordon, aged 13 years, of Pine

Grove school won first prize, correctly naming 23 out of the 29 apples. Rowland Isaac, aged 14 years, Zion school, was second with a credit of 20 out of the 29, and Eddie Goodman, aged 14 years, Pine Grove school, third with 18 out of 29. The judges pronounce it as a remarkable showing for the lads as some of the apples bothered them to name them owing to the coloring not being full on many. Contests of this sort cannot but do good by causing the boys to take an interest in what is going on in the every-day life of the farm.

Two Letters.

The following letters were sent out this week, the first to the officers of Women's Institutes, where lady delegates are already advertised for November and December.

Dear Madam.—We take pleasure in announcing at this time that we have been able to secure the services of a lady speaker for the regular meetings of the Farmers' Institute, to be held in your district in November or December. We send you a marked copy of the "Agricultural Gazette" at this time, which will show you just where these meetings are to be held. I would be glad, therefore, if you would arrange to hold Women's Institute meetings at the same time and place, so as to take advantage of the lady speaker from a distance, who will be helpful to you in your work.

If you have never held meetings at these places it would be well to do so now and form branches there. If you have already held meetings there, I am sure they would be glad to have another at the time named. Your president and secretary should, if possible, attend each of these meetings, and you should also notify the directors and get as many of them out as possible. If you will correspond with the secretary of the Farmers' Institute in your district I am sure he will be willing to make any announcement you may wish on his hand bills, which he will begin to get out right away.

I think you should hold a separate meeting in the afternoon for ladies, and if there is not a hall available it would be well to secure the co-operation of some private person and hold it in their house. Then you can unite with the Farmers' Institute and hold a union meeting in their hall at night.

I hope you will be sure and take advantage of this offer and work up good meetings, for I am anxious to see your Institute make a good record this year.

Yours very truly,
G. C. Creelman.

This letter was sent to presidents and secretaries of Farmers' Institutes, and refers also to the November and December series of meetings.

October 23rd, 1901.

Dear Sir.—We are sending you by this mail an extra copy of the Agricultural Gazette, on page 449, of which you will find a list of your regular meetings for this year. You will also note the names of the speakers and their subjects. We have selected these speakers from among a large number because they are practical men and well up in their particular line of work.

You will notice on the same page some special information for yourself. Please give this your earnest consideration, and try and carry out as far as possible our wishes and your duties in the matter. The Institute work is progressing so rapidly that you must not be behind in the race. In the province this past year we have 2,000 members more than we have ever had before. We have also had a greater demand for meetings, and will be taxed this year to the utmost to supply all wants.

Trusting, then, that you will commence advertising at once, and that you will have large and successful meetings, I am,

Yours very truly,
Superintendent.

Institute Workers as Expert Judges at Fairs.

(Continued from last week.)

FEED AND BUTTER FAT

Now the talk drifted over towards the effect of feeds in dairying, and the remark was made that while all Agricultural College men say the proportion of butter fat a cow will give cannot be increased by any system of feeding, almost all practical feeders contend that the proportion can be increased.

"My own opinion," said Mr. Stevenson, "is that the practical feeders are partly right and partly wrong. They see, as anybody can see, that the amount of butter made is increased by improved feeding, but they fail, in many cases to allow for the increased flow of milk from which the butter is taken. At the same time, I believe feed has an effect even on the proportion of butter fat. I don't believe you can increase this beyond a certain limit, but I do believe you can decrease it by depriving the cow of the feed necessary to bring her to her best."

"It must be remembered that the experiments on which college men base their opinions depend largely upon tests with cows that, before the experiments began, had, by good care, been brought up to the limit of performance," added Mr. Drummond.

FEED AND COLOR OF MILK.

This again brought up the question of the color of milk.

"This can certainly be affected by feed," said Mr. Drummond. "My father-in-law had a herd of dairy cattle on the Island of Montreal that was giving a highly-colored product. He removed the same herd to a point 12 miles off, and

the color at once became very light."

"Clover, cornmeal, and turnips will give butter a high color," added Mr. Stevenson. "I know that by experience. Once, when I was feeding in this way, the party to whom I sold said the only fault to my butter was that I used too much coloring matter."

TURNIPS AND FLAVOR.

"How about the flavor?" Mr. Stevenson was asked.

"The flavor was all right," was the reply. "I fed the turnips and meal directly after milking. The turnip flavor might have developed if the butter had been kept a week, but used fresh it was all right."

If anyone wants to know whether color can be fed into butter let him try using pumpkins; these will give color enough, and pumpkins, properly stored in a cellar, will keep till March.

PROF. HART ON FLAVORS.

Prof. Hart of Kingston Dairy School, whom I spoke to later on regarding this matter of flavor, said: "Mr. Stevenson is scarcely right in regard to the development of turnip flavor in time. Bacterial flavors develop, but the tendency of food flavors is to pass off. Of course, there is not much chance for escape in closely-packed butter ready for market. It is true there is less danger of contamination where feeding takes place after milking, because a part of the flavors are discharged through the lungs and otherwise before milking takes place again. One of the chief dangers is in ill-ventilated stables, where the cows are breathing the same air over and over again, and the whole place is foul. Another danger is, if the cow's udder and flanks are not thoroughly cleaned before milking, that a little of the excreta, bearing the odor may drop into the milk. There is also danger that the odor from the turnips, if the latter are stored near the milking room, may be absorbed directly by the milk after milking and before removal to the house."

EVENING UP FARM VALUES

Then Mr. Drummond spoke of one point touched upon by Superintendent Gilbert at Whitby Fair—the reaching out of the market after the farmer. "Times are changing," said he. "At one time the milkman near the large city had the business all in his own hands. Now the milk supply of cities largely comes in by train over long distances. The extension of the trolley will accelerate the new movement. The result of it all will be to level up values between lands right alongside of cities and those a considerable distance out."

(To be continued.)

"Good sir, give me a shilling for myself and two twins." "How old are the twins?" "One is seven weeks old, your honour, and the other eight months," replied the medicant.

The Farm Home

Little Bossie Cow.

Po' ole bossie cow's down in de marsh,
Down in de marsh what de col' winds er blowin',
Ebry now en den we'n de stauin' dies away,
'Pears ef I heard old bossie cow a-lowin'.

So out ob de cabin do' I stan' near de sweep,
En listen in de col' en damp'n-in' wedder;
En it pears ef I heard ole bossie cow ag'in,
En I low at she say come down in de medder.

So down froo de marshland trampin' along,
Down froo de gloom in de night rain a-fallin',
Pickin' my way froo de whisperin' reed,
"Co' boss! Co' boss! Co' boss!" er callin'.

When all ob er sudden I come to er stop,
En dar was ole bossie cow, so gentle en so kind,
En I coax up ole brindle en lead her by de ho'n
En a mons'us little bossie cow comes follerin' on behind;
A mons'us little bossie cow comes follerin' behind!

—Ben King.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Cooking.

Can our girls cook pies and cake better than they cook vegetables and meats? This query has been presenting itself to my mind for some time and I am almost prepared to answer in the affirmative, and also to state that our girls, though expert pie and cake bakers, are very little use at preparing cereals, soups, potatoes and the plainer forms of cooking. To my way of thinking, the double boiler is not a good dish in which to cook oatmeal, for I like the water bubbling hot. And whether my method is right, according to Domestic Science, I am not prepared to say, but it certainly suits my taste better than the mushy dish which comes out when oatmeal is soaked over night as some advocate, or cooked and stirred in water that is not boiling briskly.

I put in the required amount of salt, then very slowly sprinkle in sufficient meal, keeping it boiling without stirring, until all the meal is in, and then I set it up where it will retain the heat but will not burn, leaving it for a longer or shorter time, but seldom more than twenty minutes to half an hour. In this way each particle is cooked whole and separate, and there is no pastiness about the porridge when served with cream and sugar ac-

companied. If I find it is becoming too dry I add more water, but it is never served sloppy or sticky.

Potatoes, too, are lighter and more mealy if dropped one by one into water which is boiling briskly, and of course they are much better if well washed and boiled without paring. If one does not care to send them to the table this way, they may be peeled just before serving. In either case they should be drained before they become very soft and then allowed to steam. If mashed the old style pounder should not be used, as it has a tendency to pack them into a solid form. They should be heaped lightly in the dish and served hot, though looking like a loose mass of snow.

I have known farmers' wives and daughters who three hundred and sixty-five times in the year, for dinner, would serve potatoes peeled, boiled and usually close and "soggy" (Is that word genuine English?) and with the potatoes pork fried in the same old way, and the left-over potatoes would be chopped, warmed in grease until partly browned, and used also for three hundred and sixty-five breakfasts. While the supper table would have plenty of cakes and pies, it was not that these were the favorite dishes, but simply that these were the only methods they knew of preparing the plainer foods. In a like manner we find so many cooks who think that the only method of cooking meat is to fry it until browned, thus spoiling the most tender steak, while others cook it in a semi-warmed pan until all the juices ooze out. Boiling over hot coals or in a smoking hot pan is my favorite method of cooking steak, young chicken and other tender meats. I use no grease and keep constantly turning the pieces so that the juices are all retained and the meats show no sign of scorching. But there are other ways which make even the cheapest and toughest portions quite tender and appetizing. And soups; there are so many kinds and so many ways of varying the different kinds that I have not space to describe them, but there is no excuse for the farmer's wife or daughter always serving fried meats when even the vegetarians may have delicious soups.

Eggs, too, are often carelessly cooked or are cooked always in the one way so that the family tires of them. Some housekeepers know no other method of boiling eggs than that of boiling briskly for three minutes. To my way of thinking, slow cooking of the boiled egg is best, while an egg slowly fried in pork grease, contains about as much nourishment and is as appetizing and easily digested as a piece of fried leather. In frying, or rather broiling eggs I like the pan "hot as hot" lightly greased, the egg broken on, and slightly browned, then a knife is slipped under,

the whole turned without breaking the yolk or white, the other side browned, then served hot, cooked through but soft. Zola in one of his books describes the boiled egg as being cooked so that the white resembles milk. He has gotten the whole secret. The average girl needs no instruction in cake making. She has the whole gamut from the cookie, the ginger snap, the layer cake, ribbon cake, cream cake, fruit cake, spice cake to angel cake and pies without number. But can she make good bread and butter?

—M. E. Graham.

Hints by May Manton.

MISSIE'S BLOUSE WAIST CLOSING AT THE BACK, NO. 3939

Low round yokes are much in vogue and are well adapted to young girls' wear. This very pretty blouse combines that feature with the stitched bands and box plaits, that are so fashionable and is essentially smart at the same time that it is youthful. The original is made of pastel tan cloth with the



3939 Misses Waist,
12 to 16 yrs.

yoke of taffeta in a darker shade, and makes part of a costume, but the design is equally well suited to odd waists of silk, albatross, chalice and the like.

The foundation of fitted lining, extends to the waist line only, but closes at the back with the waist beneath the centre box plait. The yoke is plain, applied over the lining, but the lower portion of the front is laid in box plaits that are stitched at each edge. The back is laid in plaits for its entire length which are drawn together at the waist line. The sleeves are in bishop style, and the neck is finished with a stock collar that is trimmed with stitched bands to match those on the waist and yoke.

To cut this blouse for a girl of 14 years of age $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 21 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards for yoke and collar.

The pattern 3939 is cut in sizes for Misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

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

The Way to the Melon Patch

Don't want no moon, en not one match

Fer ter light my way to the melon patch;

Night or day
(Dat what I say!)

I kin shet my eye en fin' my way!

De road ez white ez a streak er light;

But I takes de path whar de san' aint bright;

Kaze de white man wait
By de shot gun gate,
Fer ter blow me clean 'cross Georgy State!

So take yo' moon, en keep yo' match;

I knows my way to de melon patch!

Night or day,
Whilst you watch en pray,

I shets my eye en I fin's my way!

F. L. Stanton.

Buffalo Evening News.

Japanese Brides.

The Japanese bride, dressed in a long white silk kimono and white veil, sits upon the floor facing her future husband. Two tables stand near, and upon one are two cups, a bottle of sake and a kettle with two spouts, says an Exchange. Upon the other side a miniature plum tree, typifying the beauty of the bride; a miniature fir tree which signifies the strength of the bridegroom, and a stork standing upon a tortoise representing long life and happiness. The two-spouted kettle is put to the mouth of the bride and bridegroom alternately, signifying that they are to share each other's joys and sorrows. The bride keeps her veil and is used as a shroud when she dies.

Being asked one day what one should do in order to become an efficient piano player Liszt replied laconically: "One must eat well and walk much."—October Ladies' Home Journal.

The proper length of the forehead is one-third of the length of the face; the nose should also measure one-third, the mouth and chin together the other.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

A Eulogy on the Cow

No domestic animal on our farms has come in for so many encomiums as the cow; but the following eulogy by Col. Woods the noted American Live Stock Auctioneer, well-known to many Canadian breeders is among the best things we have read lately along this line. At the opening of a cattle sale in Nebraska recently he said, and who after reading it will not treat his best friend the cow, more kindly:

"Grand and noble brute; of all God's animal gifts to man, she is the greatest. To her we owe the most. Examine into all the different ramifications and channels of our commerce into which she enters, and note the result should she be blotted out. A Sunday stillness would then pervade the great stockyard industries of our large cities and grass would grow in the streets. Seventy-five per cent. of the great freight trains that plow the continent from ocean to ocean would side-track, for there would be nothing for them to do. Fully fifty per cent of the laborers of America would draw no pay on Saturday night, and our table would be bare of the greatest luxuries with which they are loaded. The great western plains which she has made to blossom, financially, like the rose would revert to the Indian, from whence they came, and millions of prosperous homes would be destroyed.

"None other like the cow, there is not a thing from nose to tail but what is utilized for the use of man. We use her horns to comb our hair; her hair keeps the plaster on our wall, her skin is on all our feet and our horses' backs; her tail makes soup; she gives our milk, our cream our cheese, and our butter, and her flesh is the great meat of all nations. Her blood is used to make our sugar white, and her bones, when ground, make the greatest fertilizer; and even her paunch, she herself has put through the first chemical process for the manufacture of the best white board paper, and it has been discovered that that paper is the most lasting material for the manufacture of false teeth. No other animal works for man both day and night; by day she gathers the food, and when we are asleep at night, she brings it back to re-chew and manufacture into all the things of which I speak. She has gone with man from Plymouth Rock to the setting sun; it was her sons that broke the first sod in the settler's clearing; it was her sons that drew the first prairie schooner for the sturdy pioneers, as inch by inch they fought to prove that 'westward the star of empire takes its way,' and the old cow grazed along behind, and when the day's march was done, she came and gave the milk to fill the mother's breast to feed the suckling babe that was, perchance, to become the future ruler of this country.

"Who says that what we are,

FALL TERM

Now Open in all Departments of the

Central Business College

TORONTO

Young men and women are coming in from all parts of the Dominion to attend our school, because they find with us very superior advantages. Our catalogue explains them. Write for it.

ENTER ANY TIME.

W. H. SHAW, Principal
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

we do not owe to man's best friend the cow? Treat her kindly, gently, for without her, words fail me to describe.

Value of an Egg.

Not a few uses are found for the egg besides serving it for food. Every housekeeper should know its many valuable merits and thereby be able to save herself much annoyance and trouble, says the New York Herald.

For example, the white of a raw egg makes a most satisfactory paste, and for some things is better than any prepared mucilage or paste one can buy. Dip into the white of an egg the papers intended for covers to tumbler of jelly or jam, and they will hold not only securely, but will be air tight.

In making mustard plasters, mix in the white of an egg, and there will be no danger of burning the flesh. The white skin that lines the shell is a cooling application for a boil. It is claimed that a raw egg swallowed at once when a fish bone is caught in the throat will dislodge the bone. A better remedy, however, is to fill the mouth with bread crust and swallow without chewing any more than necessary. Hoarseness is often relieved by taking the white of an egg that is well beaten, with loaf sugar and the juice of one lemon.

Besides serving to make coffee clear, an egg beaten up with the grounds before they are put into the water will act as a good tonic. To prevent inflammation in a severe burn or scald, apply the white of an egg. This can be done quickly, and will relieve the stinging immediately.

Some people have difficulty in taking a raw egg when prescribed by the doctor. Break the egg into a cup. Be careful not to break the yolk. Grate upon it a little nutmeg, and a few drops of lemon juice, some chopped parsley, a little salt and a dash of pepper. This will make the egg so palatable that it will not seem at all like medicine.

Mose—"What yo' 'spec', Tilda? We all on us has different talents. Yo' has yo's, and I has mine."—"Puck."

Live Stock Convention.

The annual convention of the National Live Stock Association announced to open at Chicago on December 3rd next, promises to be one of interest to breeders and stockmen generally. Among the subjects to be discussed are the following:

A bill to provide for the federal inspection and tagging of woollen goods, so as to prevent the sale of shoddy and waste as pure wool. This is not only a protection to the producer but to the consumer as well.

An annual classified census of live stock, the figures to be published within ninety days from the time taken. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, has agreed to recommend this to the next Congress.

A bill for a classified assessment of live stock.

A bill providing for a Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whose department shall be the live stock industry exclusively.

A demand upon Congress that the Interstate Commerce Act shall be amended so as to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to enforce its orders and decrees.

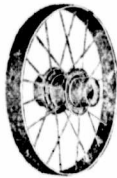
Model Dairy Notes.

The superior staying powers of the Holsteins are now becoming manifest, and for the week ending October 1st, they stand first on the list in the butter profit test, beating the Jerseys by ten cents and the Guernseys by forty-seven cents. However, Mary Marshall, of the Guernseys, still retains her lead as best cow in the barn, but her companion, Cassiopeia, who has been for a good deal of the time her closest rival, has been off her feed and drops thirty-six cents behind her for the week. An unusual record has been made during the week by the Polled Jersey Ora. She has been unable to properly digest her feed, presumably the ensilage, and has been sick and feverish. At one milking she gave 8 lbs. of milk, 2.50 per cent. fat; the following milking, 5 lbs., 6.40 per cent. fat; the third milking, 1.6 lbs., 6.20 per cent. fat. This is by far the highest butter fat test yet made by any of the cows. The standing of the herds for the week is as follows: Holsteins, 7.56; Jerseys, 7.46; Guernseys, 7.09; Ayrshires, 6.84; Red Polled, 5.92; Shorthorns, 5.82; Brown Swiss, 5.81; French Canadian, 5.44; Polled Jerseys, 5.24; Dutch Belted, 4.07.

For the week ending October 8th some notable changes have taken place. The Holstein herd made a gain over last week as they are keeping up their flow of milk exceedingly well, but the Jerseys also made a decided spurt and tied the blacks and whites for first place. The Ayrshires are back again to third place, with the Guernseys fourth. Next come the French Canadians and the Shorthorns, which are both doing good work and may yet succeed in passing the Guern-

seys before the close of the test. In such a case, all five of the Canadian herds would be ahead of the five American herds. The Guernseys obtained such a long lead in the early part of the test that they will doubtless be able to win first prize in the butter profit test, but as one cow is now quite out of the race they would probably be overtaken by some of the other breeds if the test were continued for a few weeks longer. The Brown Swiss cow, Hope of Minnesota, has been very sick during the week and it was feared that she would not recover, but she is now much better. Her case is the first in the history of the dairy that it has been necessary to resort to medicine, which goes to show that the cows have been both carefully and skillfully fed and handled. For this week Beauty of Norval of the Holstein herd is the best cow, beating Marshall by five cents. Below is the net profit of each herd for the week ending October 8th: Jerseys, 7.58; Holsteins, 7.58; Ayrshires, 6.97; Guernseys, 6.96; French Canadians, 6.38; Shorthorns, 5.95; Brown Swiss, 5.85; Red Polled, 5.03; Polled Jersey, 4.93; Dutch Belted, 3.95.

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Wide Tire Wheels

Made to fit any axle.

Send your address on a post card for a catalogue, and learn the advantages of a Low Handy Wagon. You can do your farm work in just half the time, which is money in your pocket.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.
9 and 11 Brock Ave., TORONTO, ON.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY



51 to 59 Adelaide Street West, and 10 to 28 Nelson Street, Toronto. Auction sale every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Private sales every day.

The Great Annual Speed Sale

Will take place this year on
Nov. 5th and 6th.

A number of valuable consignments have been entered, including that of MR. ALIC MACLAREN, proprietor of the MacLaren Stock Farm, Buckinghams, Que., owner of LARABIE THE GREAT, 2 1/2; and the most valuable lot of registered standard bred in Canada. Mr. MacLaren's lot includes:

DUFF OF ARKLAN, 2.29 1/4.

LILLIAN A, 2.29 1/4.

NANA, standard and registered, by Gazette, 2.07 1/4.

LARABIE MAID, standard and registered, by Larabee, 2.12 1/4.

LARABIE LAWN, standard, by Larabee, 2.12 1/4.

KATHIE GURNETT, standard and registered.

MISSISSIPPI MAID, standard and registered.

WINERY, standard and registered.

HERMAID, standard and registered, by Hermit, 2.10 1/2, by Harold, etc.

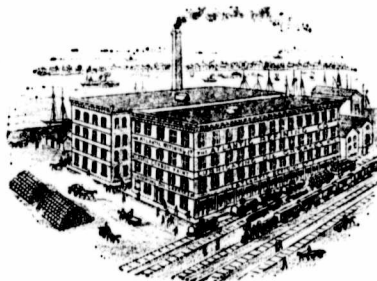
MAKY HOWE, by Elyria, by Mambrino King.

LARABIE JOHN, by Larabee, 2.12 1/4.

Also a number of others.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,
Auctioneer.



Elastic Carbon Paint

Is especially adapted for Farm Buildings, Machinery, Wagons, in fact, everything that needs paint.



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A Big Thing

LOOK INTO IT

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Horses.

A large and important sale of Shire horses, the property of the well known breeder, Mr. Parnell, was held on Wednesday at Rugby. Nearly all the leading supporters of the breed or their representatives were forward, and as the animals were generally of the very best breeding, a very satisfactory sale was experienced, the average for forty-five head sold being the excellent one of £114 13s 8d. The top figure was 450 gs., given by Mr. P. A. Muntz, who presided at the luncheon, for Rokeby Commodore, a yearling colt by Dunsmore Combination. Major Sherton gave 100 gs. for another yearling colt, Rokeby Plutarch, by Rokeby Plutus. The best price for a mare was 165 gs., given by Mr. Hudson for Taton Juliet. Horninglow Bijou made 155 gs. from Mr. Child, and Cowdale Starlight 185 gs. from Sir J. B. Maple. Mr. Motion also gave 170 gs. for another mare, Rokeby Venetia, by Bury Victor Chief. Three-year-old fillies realised up to 200 gs., given by Mr. Cross for Rokeby Constance; two-year-old fillies to 350 gs., paid by Lord Llangattock for Birdsall Buttercup; and yearlings to 100 gs., given by Mr. Muntz for Rokeby Winifred. A couple of foals made 37 and 52 gs. The total sum realised by the sale was no less than £5,160 15s. High prices were also realised at Mr. Fred. Crisp's sale on Friday, forty-five animals fetching £7,885 10s., an average of over £175. The chief lots sold were the three-year-old stallion Hendre Champion, by Prince Harold, for which Mr. Salamons of Morley Park, Dorking, gave 1,550 gs. The brood mare Aurea, by Thornton Premier, was knocked down to Mr. Henderson for 550 gs., and Southgate Charm, by Harold, was secured by Mr. Victor Cavendish for 875 gs.—North British Agriculturist.

Cattle.

At a big sale of Scotch Short-horns, the property of Mr. S. G. Crawford, Lohrville, Ia., some very good prices were realized. Thirty-six cows average \$286.38 and seven bulls \$162.85 each and the 43 head sold for \$11,450, averaging \$266.28 each. A Duchess of Gloster and Lancaster cow and heifer calf, calved Oct. 1897, sire, Lancaster Comet, 60, Duchess of Gloster sold for \$800.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., writes: A short time ago I sold to Mr. Matthews of Scranton, Pa., two splendid Jersey cows. At the time, through the press, I stated my regret, that such animals were allowed to leave Canada. But Mr. Matthews was not, like

several others, deterred by the price I asked, nor did he ever see the cows, till he got them home, and here is the result lately received from him: "Louise and Bella both had heifer calves. Louise milked twenty-six quarts a day this summer after calving. I know they are two of the best cows in my herd."

I bought these together with several others, because they were from my own old stock, which I had got together at great cost, and to the best of my judgment, and I thought I had done well.

"But I builded even better than I knew." Referring to my notes of Louise, I find that, in the three-year-old form she gave over 8,000 lbs. of milk and churned 350 lbs. of butter, besides selling \$20 worth of milk, raising her calf, and supplying a family of four people with all the milk needed. And the total cost of her keep for the whole year, including \$7 for pasture, was only \$45.00.

Bella, half-sister to Louise, will, I think, fully equal her, but there is this difference: I bought Louise from a gentleman who had owned her since a yearling, and had always taken good care of her, while I bought Bella, and half a dozen others of the same family, from a gentleman who had been for some years past engaged in other business than his farm, and so his cattle were in very poor condition and that is the reason he sold them.

Those I bought from him are doing splendidly. Owing to domestic cares and advancing years, I cannot spare time to exhibit, and besides, I think others should have their day. The last time I exhibited, some years ago, I showed at one of the leading exhibitions, and took all of those places: 1st on bull, sweepstake on bull, and 1st on herd, besides the bulk of the remaining prizes. And I think I could do it again!"

Swine.

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburgh, Ont., write: We have had a very successful year. Sales have been particularly good. We have just finished an addition to our piggery, 40 by 28 feet, to meet the growing demand of our trade. We have a fine selection of young boars, both Berkshire and Tamworths, several of them winners at Buffalo and other fairs. Our fall litters are doing well. We can furnish pairs not akin of either breeds.

Sister Jackson — "Stead ob 'sperusin' religion so o'fen, Mose, yo' mought spend some ob yo' time gettin' odd jobs ter help sup-po't de family."

ALWAYS MENTION THE FARMING WORLD WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Carped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, and by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, containing full details. Address—

THE LAWRENCE WILKINS COMPANY, Limited, 2100 OR 21 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curls, Splints and Ringbones, just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

FLEMING BROS., 58 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE (Patented Can. & U.S.)

The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs. Simple—Elastic—Durable



No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mir, 15 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

for the NEW PICTORIAL STOCK DOCTOR and LIVE STOCK CYCLOPEDIA, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address—

World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont.

Spooner's "PHENYLE" Powder

Germicide Disinfectant..

KILLS CHICKEN LICE

and Lice on Horses and Cattle, and Ticks on Sheep. Keeps them Healthy. Easily applied; no dip required.

60lb. boxes, 1lb. packages,.....25c. lb.
70lb. pails,.....15c. lb.
400lb. barrels,.....10c. lb.

If your Druggist does not sell it, send direct to

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Laboratory, PORT HOPE, Ont

It will cure and prevent hog cholera.

Changes in English Herd Book.

At the Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting, a report of which appeared in last week's issue, the following letter was read from G. DeWarren Green, special representative sent from the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, to confer with representatives of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in reference to a rearrangement of the English Herd Book:

London, N., Eng., July 1, 1901.
Dear Mr. Wade.—Immediately on my arrival in London I called on Mr. Powell, and arranged to meet some of the members of the Shorthorn Society at the Royal, and talk over matters with them. Accordingly I had a conference with Lord Moreton, the president, Philo L. Mills and Mr. Powell, and laid before them the changes which the Dominion Shorthorn Association wished made.

(1.) As regards discontinuing the registration of 4 and 5 cross animals, they do not see their way clear to doing so. There are enough breeders of all these kinds of animals to start an independent Herd Book. They are very much taken with the proposal made editorially in the Breeders' Gazette of June 5th, and consider that that should suffice for us. But they also made another proposal, viz., to raise the standard of their bulls and cows by another cross respectively, that is to require five for cows and six for bulls in, say, a year's time, and to raise it another notch in a certain time afterwards. I think they would do this very shortly if the Breeders' Gazette proposal were carried out, or even without that.

(2.) They also agree to record all females hereafter as well as the males.

(3.) The index of the next book will be on the lines you wish. The sire of each animal will be given, and the animals themselves will be arranged in strict alphabetical order, instead of in the jumble they are at present.

I have just returned from the Royal, which was a great success.
Yours sincerely,
G. DEWARREN GREEN.

Expert Live Stock Judging in the West.

The Northwest Government has taken up the question of expert judging at fairs. This fall they employed Mr. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., a well known and successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine, to act as judge on live stock at the Government's Circuit of shows. Mr. Graham has completed his work and reports the territories as advancing very rapidly. The land is being taken up very quickly, chiefly by Americans, who are entering the Canadian West in large numbers. The Americans who have settled here are well pleased with the country. There is no other spot in North America where such lands are available on as favorable terms. The wheat yield in the Ter-

ritories will be heavy, though in some districts the crop suffered some from frost. Oats are a splendid crop.

Good Cheer.

Good Cheer Stoves and Ranges have won an enviable reputation in the stove world. In their construction every important improvement has been added, which has made them the most desirable stoves for domestic use.

You can rely that you are getting the best stove if its name is "Good Cheer," manufactured by the well known firm of Jas. Stewart Manufacturing Co., Limited, Woodstock.

Stock**IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM**

10 Young Bulls from one month to four months, bred from Winnie R's De Kol,

W. H. SIMMONS,
New Durham, Ont.

RETTIE BROS.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS
A few choice young animals for sale. RETTIE BROS.,
NORWICH, ONT.

Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxford
Sheep of both sexes and all ages, and two bull calves by imported sire for sale.

J. W. WIDDIFIELD,
Uxbridge, Ont.

Live Stock Labels in large or small lot, at all odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list
R. W. JAMES,
Bowmanville, Ont.



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

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

**FATTENING AND CONDITION POWDER**

THE great Blood Purifier for Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs. A handful of this wonderful Purin mixed with the usual feed strengthens the nerves, hardens the muscles, and generally invigorates. Recommended by eminent veterinary surgeons in Canada and United States.

Gustave Labelle & Co. Montreal, Que

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

are acknowledged to be the best type of bacon hog to produce the ideal carcass for the best English trade. CHAMPIONSHIP HERD AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR NINE YEARS also sweepstakes on Dressed Carcass at Provincial Winter Show. We have on hand now a large herd of different ages. Our prices are reasonable and the quality is guaranteed to be choice. Write

BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,
Barford, Ontario

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Stock**Rapids Farm Ayrshires**

Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

Come and See, or Write for Prices

Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.

ROBERT HUNTER,
Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,
Lachine Rapids, Quebec

The Up-to-date Herd Tamworths

Bred from sweepstakes herd.
Young stock of both sexes for sale.

W. H. McCUTCHEON, BRUSSELS, ONT

Yorkshires for Sale

Boars fit for service.
Boars and Sows 8 weeks to 4 months old; stock registered of the lengthy even sleep type. Write

JAS. A. RUSSELL,
Precious Corners, Ont.

FOR SALE

Pure Bred Improved Yorkshire Pigs

ANNANDALE FARM,
TILSONBURG, ONT.

SHROPSHIRS

Bred from the best imported Stock.
Also Silver and White Wyandottes.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

20 Boars fit for service. Improved Berkshire and Tamworths

several of them winners at Buffalo and Ottawa
REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Farm adjacent Central Experimental Farm.
MIDTON FARMING WORLD.

Barred Rock Cockerels

R. M. LEE

Box 323 - - - - - GALT

Market Review and Forecast

Office of the Farming World,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Oct. 28th, 1901.

General business continues fairly satisfactory. The volume of trade is fully as large as last year at this time. Remittances on the whole are satisfactory. Money seems ample for all legitimate purposes, the rate on call loans being steady at 5 per cent. Discounts keep steady at 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

There has been quite a strengthening of the wheat markets during the week and prices have advanced somewhat, though locally the advance as yet is very slight. The Price Current of last week sums up the situation as follows:

"Wheat markets have made a net gain of $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ during the past week, Chicago showing an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Minneapolis $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢, St. Louis $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, New York 1¢ per bushel, and Liverpool $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per 100 pounds. The greatest gain is shown in winter wheat, and this was brought about partly by the diminished marketings and partly by rumors of damage to the Argentina wheat crop, which is mostly of a soft variety, like most winter wheats. The Northwest has not yet shown the material increase in receipts which was expected to follow the clearing of weather after a period of rainy weather, and with a good milling demand for wheat, prices have been firm most of the week, with occasional weak spells. Speculative features were not quite so strong as the cash situation."

There is considerable doing in Manitoba wheat, which is higher at 82¢ for No. 1 hard and 79¢ for No. 1 Northern grinding in transit. The local market here is higher with a better demand, with red and white selling at 66¢ to 67¢ middle freights. Goose is quoted at 61¢ to 62¢ and spring at 67¢ east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68¢ to 71¢, goose 65¢ to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and spring file 70¢ per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

The scarcity of feeding stuffs continues. Oats are scarce in the eastern provinces. Cape Breton, that formerly had a surplus is this year bringing in large quantities. Oats are selling in Montreal at 43¢ in car lots and the market rules strong. Oats are in good demand here and dearer at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ east, 36¢ middle freights, and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ north and west. On the farmers' markets oats bring 39¢ to 40¢ per bushel.

There is a good demand for feed barley. Quotations here are 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 51¢ as to quality and place of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market malt barley brings 54¢ to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and feed barley 49¢ to 54¢ per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

Peas are now selling at Montreal higher than Manitoba wheat at

80¢ to 81¢ per bushel. Peas are in good demand here, being at 71¢ north and west, 72¢ middle freights and 73¢ east. On farmer's market small peas bring about 72¢ per bushel.

The corn market shows little change. Future values in the United States will depend upon the price of live stock. If it should decline feeders will not care to pay high values for corn. American No. 3 yellow is quoted here at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ Toronto. Canadian is quoted at 48¢ to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ west as to quality.

Bran and Shorts.

There is a good demand for bran and the market keeps firm. Montreal quotations are \$16.50 to \$17 for bran and \$18 to \$19 for shorts in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$15 and shorts at \$17 in car lots f. o. b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

The potato market is stronger and good quality is getting scarce. At Montreal potatoes are quoted at 65¢ to 70¢ in car lots on track. Car lots are offering more freely here at 50¢ per bag. On the farmers' market potatoes bring 60¢ to 70¢ per bag.

The bean market is about the same. Montreal quotations are \$1.50 to \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel. Buyers in some centres are looking for lower prices. On Toronto farmers' market beans bring \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bushel.

Hay and Straw.

There is a good demand east for hay for export. Further large orders have been received from South Africa and quite a number of Americans are buying at Montreal. Farmers are inclined to hold, which makes the market firmer than it otherwise would be. Quotations at Montreal for baled hay are as follows:

No. 1 timothy\$9.00—\$10.00
No. 2 timothy 8.00— 9.00
Clover mixture 7.50— 8.00
Clover 7.00— 7.50

The market here keeps steady at \$8.50 to \$9 for car lots on track. Baled straw brings \$5.50 to \$6 per ton in car lots. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$10.50 to \$12, clover \$7.50 to \$9, loose straw \$7.50 and sheaf straw \$12 per ton.

Eggs.

The English egg market is higher and the market on this side keeps firm. Exports so far this season are over 4,000 cases short of the same period last year. Fresh select stock is selling at Montreal at 18¢ to 19¢ in case lots. Fresh gathered and new laid stock is in demand here at 16¢ to 17¢ in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 20¢ to 25¢ per dozen.

Poultry.

Dressed chickens are selling at Montreal at 8¢ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, choice dry picked turkeys at 10¢ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and ducks at 10¢ per lb. Generally speaking poultry is scarce and parties who have gone into the fattening of chickens cannot get enough to keep their establishments running. All poultry has ruled in good demand here except turkeys, which have ruled a little dull the past day or two. Dressed turkeys sell at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 10¢, geese at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 6¢ per lb., and ducks at 65¢ to 75¢, chickens at 45¢ to 50¢, and live chickens at 40¢ to 45¢ per pair. Scalded chickens sell at 15¢ to 20¢ less per pair in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market live and dressed chickens bring 30¢ to 55¢, and ducks 50¢ to 75¢ per pair, and geese 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 7¢, and turkeys 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 12¢ per lb.

"The Canadian Produce Co., 36 and 38 Esplanade East, Toronto,

**CHICKENS
DUCKS
GOOSE
TURKEYS**

}

WANTED

We forward empty crates to any express office in Ontario, and pay express charges both ways. As we have a steady demand for all the birds we can procure we would be pleased to purchase poultry at all times of the year and in any quantity. Write to us for further particulars, and if you have any time to purchase for us you will find it a very profitable employment.

Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited Davisville P.O.
Toronto Telephone, North 1030.

OUR PRICE FOR CHICKENS HAS GONE UP

Our demand has doubled. Deal with a reliable firm; be careful of strangers. See our prices on this page.

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., TORONTO

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will pay up to Nov. 7, for spring chickens, 6c per lb. For hens (including last year's birds) 3c per lb. For ducklings 5c per lb. Crates supplied free and express paid up to 50c per 100 lbs. of birds. These prices are for live weight."

Fruit

There is a better market for winter apples. No. 1 winter apples have been selling at Montreal during the week at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel in large lots. No. 2 winter stock sells there at \$2 to \$2.75, and inferior at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. On Toronto farmers' market apples bring \$2 to \$4.25 per barrel as to quality.

Seeds

The price of timothy seed is much higher than last fall. At Montreal timothy is quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.60 per cwt. At country points east buyers are offering \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt. for red clover and \$10 to \$12 for alsike l. o. b. On Toronto farmers' market alsike brings \$6.25 to \$7, red clover \$4.25 to \$4.90 and timothy \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel.

Cheese.

The attempt to advance prices at the beginning of last week was evidently a failure as prices now are not as high nor is the market as firm and strong as a week ago. During the past few days business was unsatisfactory. Though exports so far are about 350,000 boxes short of what they were last year, yet the market is dull. The cause is due largely to the falling off in the consumption of cheese in Great Britain and the determination of British dealers to buy only as they require the goods. At Montreal finest Westerns are quoted at 9½¢ to 9¾¢, Easterns at 8½¢ to 9¢, and undergrades at 8¼¢ to 8½¢. There has been very little selling at the local county markets where prices have ranged from 8½¢ to 9½¢, more of the offers being under 9¢ than over it. These are low figures for this season and it will pay dairymen better to make butter.

Butter

A good demand continues in England for Canadian butter as the following from The Trade Bulletin will show:

"Canadian butter has done well in England of late, as it has proved far better value than the higher priced Danish product. Choicest Canadian creamery in London at 110s to 114s has been preferred to Danish at 130s to 132s and considerable quantities of the former have been taken by parties who at one time used Danish exclusively. This speaks volumes for the quality of Canadian butter, and is all the more reason why shippers here should adopt the suggestion of our London correspondent in marking on the packages in bold letters "Canadian Creamery Butter" so there can be no mistake as to its origin.

To-day there was an increased demand to fill cable orders, and shippers paid farmers on this mar-

ket 22c for choice lots, and this afternoon we learn that 22½¢ was paid for a choice Eastern Township factory delivered here. Good merchantable creamery, however, sold to-day at 21c to 21½¢ and less desirable goods at 20c to 20½¢."

The demand for creamery butter keeps firm here at 18c to 20c for tubs and boxes, and 21c to 22c for prints. The demand for good dairy butter keeps strong. Other quality is too plentiful and not wanted. Choice dairy brings 16½¢ in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 17c to 20c and crocks 16c to 18c per lb.

Cattle

American cattle markets have ruled steady during the week. Friday's cables, however, quote live cattle as slow at 11c to 12c. On Toronto cattle market on Friday receipts were 1,052 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 1,129 sheep and lambs, and 4 calves. No choice loads of exporters and only a few well-finished butcher's cattle were offered. Trade for fat cattle was slow, drovers holding out for higher prices, having bought too dear in the country. One drover sold a load of exporters of 1,400 lbs. each at \$4.25 per cwt., which cost him \$4.25 to \$4.35 in the country. Common butcher's cattle were very cheap. Heavy feeders were cheaper than at any time this fall and a big trade was done. It took choice well-bred steers, 1,200 to 1,250 each to bring \$4 per cwt. Steers of fairly good breeding, 1,000 to 1,100 each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Stockers were also plentiful and sold at lower prices.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.00 to \$4.40 per cwt., and light ones \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 and light ones at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,075 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt., good cattle at \$3.70 to \$4.00, medium at \$3.25 to \$3.65, and inferior to common at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Feeders—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and other quality at \$3.25 to 3.50 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt. Feeding bulls for the byres 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. each sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers, 500 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 off colors, and inferior quality at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt. Light stock bulls 500 to 800 lbs. each sold at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Calves.—These are about steady at Buffalo Good to choice veal brings \$7.00 to \$7.50 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves bring \$2 to \$10 each.

Milch Cows.—Milch cows and springers sold at from \$30 to \$50 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

Prices for sheep were steady at

FOR SALE

50 acres in tp. of Caledon, A1 land, slightly rolling and in high state of cultivation. 40 acres without stone to trouble binder. Small apple and plum orchard, also small fruits. Good water. New stone house with furnace. New up-to-date barn, silo, cistern, pig pen and hen house. Bush all made and beach 1 mile from good manufacturing village, with 2 of markets on C.P.R. line, 6 miles from town of Orangeville. A snap. Apply to

J. J. McLELLAN,
Alton, P. O., Ont.

Salt
In Butter

When you buy Salt for butter making you want Salt, not lime or other impurity. You want Salt that dissolves quickly. Salt that will give a delicate flavor to the butter. YOU GET ALL THIS IN WINDSOR SALT.

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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 by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any Saws now made, perfect taper 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 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 2½¢ per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keener 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,
GALT, ONT.

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\$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. for ewes and \$2 to \$2.50 for bucks. Spring lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$3 each and \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt.

Hogs

There has been a steadier feeling in hogs and prices have kept at \$6 per cwt. for select bacon hogs and \$5.75 for lights and fats. Unculled car lots sold at \$5.90 per cwt.

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, for the week ending Nov. 2nd will pay \$6.00 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, and \$5.75 for heavy hogs, and \$5.75 for lights.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Oct. 24th, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"The market is firmer at an advance of 2s and a good business is being done at the rise. Stocks have been reduced."

Horses

This is a quiet time in horses and at Montreal, where navigation will soon close, draught horses are expected to be dull. Quotations there last week were:

Carriage horses ... \$175-\$300
Heavy draughts ... 125-225
Light roadsters, drivers and saddles ... 100-250
Remounts ... 110-145

136 Indian ponies and broncos were sold at Grand's last week at from \$20 to \$60 each. These were a very useful lot and were distributed pretty well over the province. General trade is not brisk and medium and common horses of all classes are not active. There is a demand just now for specially good carriage horses. First-class, well-matched teams are worth from \$400 to \$600 per pair. A special sale of trotters and last horses will be held at Grand's on Tuesday, Nov. 5th.

Chilled to the bone? A tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whiskey. Avoid situations, here is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

90-ACRE FARM FOR SALE

7 miles from the City of Brantford, for \$2,900. We have a large list of farms of all sizes. If you want to buy write and say just what you want and we will give you full particulars by next mail.

S. G. READ,
Real Estate Broker, Brantford.

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Parties to do knitting for us at home. We furnish yarn and machine. Easy work. Good pay. Hand knitters also wanted. Send stamp for terms.
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"EAGLE" in 100's and 200's. "VICTORIA."

EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

Are put up in neat sliding boxes convenient to handle. No sulphur. No disagreeable fumes. Every stick a match. Every match a lighter.

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TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter

POINTS OF MERIT

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

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED
Fitted with ROLLER BEARINGS STEEL HAFTING, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

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The Drum in position.

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Drum full size.

Relieved, the progress of deafness stopped, and sensitive ears protected by **THE COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS** which are made of soft rubber only; are absolutely invisible and comfortable, and can be worn at all times by day and night, by infants and children, as well as adults, with perfect safety and comfort. Call, or write for pamphlet and testimonials showing benefit in cases of Catarrhal Deafness, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Discharge from Ears, Relaxed, Sunken or Thickened Drums.

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PRERHOLD BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

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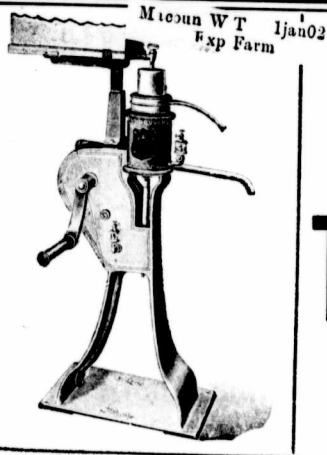
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If you are interested in procuring a farm for yourself on Easy Terms write the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario, for a copy of a new pamphlet on

LAND SETTLEMENT IN ONTARIO.

Hon. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, - - TORONTO.



The Popular
U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR
Wins the Gold Medal
The Highest Award

**At the Pan-American
 Exposition : : : : :**

In spite of the "would-be competitors'" fiercest opposition who imagined that everything was fixed to come their way and who had a lawyer in their interest almost constantly at Buffalo, but Oh! what a disappointment when they found that they were not the "Only Pebble on the Beach."

Our "would-be competitors," the De Laval Company, rehearse at great length their view of how the U.S. Separator beat them at the Pan-American, but the fact remains just the same that the U.S. did beat them by its work at the Model Dairy.

Now, to draw attention away from the actual workings of the Separators these "would-be competitors" begin to shout fire and talk much about sparks that caught in the roof of some boiler house instead of giving the actual tests of the Separators.

These "would-be competitors" go back to the World's Fair, Chicago, and state: "They received the gold and only medal awarded by the regular jury." Everybody who knows anything about that fair knows that the De Laval Company received no Gold Medal. All they got was a Bronze Medal.

It is true they did have the jury fixed to their liking and that jury turned everybody down but themselves, but when it was shown to the fair officers that the jury was made up of De Laval agents and partisans, they immediately appointed a new jury, and that jury awarded the **Vermont Farm Machine Company twelve medals of highest merit** on its different articles of manufacture; twelve times as many awards as our "would be competitors," the De Laval Company, got.

At Paris, 1900, the De Laval Separator Company had no exhibit or Separator. Their foster father, the Aktiebolaget Separator of Stockholm, Sweden, did have a big exhibit, but no prize was awarded them by the regular or class jury. When the class jury were examining the separators our representative urged that the separators be tested to prove our claims of superior merits, and also presented a written request that such tests be made, but was informed by the jury that the De Laval Company's foster father, the Aktiebolaget Separator, objected to tests, claiming that it would take six months (three in winter and three in summer) to make reliable tests.

Everyone knew this was only for a bluff to prevent tests and the jury so looked upon it and gave the Aktiebolaget Separator no prize and the official list of the prizes published and distributed at the Paris Exposition did not contain any award to the Aktiebolaget Separator or the De Laval Separator Company.

The Aktiebolaget Separator Company, of course, were dissatisfied and appealed to the grand or superior jury. They got the King of Sweden to make a personal appeal to the jury for them when he was on a visit to the Paris Exposition, and also the Swedish Minister to France and the Swedish Commissioner General to the Exposition made personal appeals to the grand or superior jury in behalf of the Aktiebolaget Separator and its child, the De Laval Company, and made it a political matter so that it is now reported that when the revised list of prizes, which is not yet published, is issued, it will contain notice of an award to the Aktiebolaget Separator Company.

The above statement can be proved as correct. The De Laval Company and their foster father had to get the King and the Minister and the Commissioner to use their political influence before they could get an award at Paris, and then only on an appeal to the superior or grand jury.

We ask the Dairy Public how much that reflects on the merits of the De Laval Separator, and who it is that does the "after pulling and hauling which unsuccessful exhibitors always resort to."

The United States Separator has been awarded the **GOLD MEDAL** or the highest prize

AT EVERY INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

where it has been exhibited since its manufacture.

We are always pleased to send illustrated circulars for the asking.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
Bellows Falls, Vt.

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