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# FARMING

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JULY 4th, 1899.

No. 44

## Our Great Dominion

The Dominion of Canada reached her thirty-second birthday last week, and has entered upon another year, we hope, of prosperity and development. As far as the age of nations goes, Canada has hardly reached her teens, but as regards her resources and development, her position among the nations of the earth, her statesmen and men of affairs, and the culture, intelligence, and morals of her people, she compares favorably with any of the great nations of the earth whose beginning may date back hundreds of years. The longer we live in Canada the more convinced are we that there is no better country on earth in which to live, and we have reason to believe that this sentiment is growing stronger in the minds of our people, young and old.

While there is much to be thankful for, and much for which every true Canadian may have a just feeling of pride in the achievements of the Dominion during the short period of its existence, yet they are as nothing compared with what the future will bring forth. The period of hopes and fears and doubts as to what the future will be has passed, and the existence of a great nation on the northern half of this continent is no longer an experiment, but a stern fact. We have entered upon a new era of progress and development, and the possibilities of the next thirty-two years are simply immense. Whether all these possibilities will be fully realized depends upon ourselves and what use we make of the splendid heritage that has come down to us. A solemn obligation rests upon every young Canadian in making this country what it ought to be and what there is every prospect of it becoming, one of the most resourceful and important confederations of modern times. To accomplish this, loyalty to Canada and Canadian institutions is an essential quality.

## Dairy Notes for July

July and August are the most difficult months of the season for cheese and butter-making, more especially for the former. There are several reasons for this. During this period we have our very hottest days and nights, and in many sections during the dry period that usually results at this season of the year there is a scarcity of good drinking water for the cows. Then when haying and harvest begin many patrons are apt to not give the milk as much care as they should. All these drawbacks make this part of the year a trying one for the maker, who is a skilled workman indeed if he can overcome them all and turn out a fine quality of cheese or butter.

Very often at this season of the year the patron, or the man who supplies the milk, is inclined to give the dairy business a holiday, and send it to some "watering place" out of his way. When dealing with such large things as tons of hay and acres of wheat and ripening grain, a few pails of milk or the milking of a few cows sometimes becomes a very insignificant part of the farm work. So much so is this the case, even in many of the older dairy sections, that the cows receive scant care, the milking is done in a careless and uncleanly manner, and the milk is dumped hurriedly into the can, there to take care of itself in the best way it can so long as it will pass muster at the factory. In this way the maker gets in his vats of a hot morning all kinds of milk, having a conglomeration of flavors, mostly bad, that would defy the Angel Gabriel himself to drive

off and leave a product fit for making the finest quality of cheese from.

We know that harvesting is a busy season, for we have been there ourselves. We also know that there is a temptation at this busy season to neglect the cows, to milk them at irregular hours and in irregular ways, and to let the milk shift for itself and go without proper aeration or stirring, all because one feels that the work of saving the hay and harvesting the crop is of vastly more importance than a few gallons of milk. But is this the right view to take? We say, decidedly not. True, at the harvesting period the crops, etc., assume added importance, and appear to be the all-important thing. But, even so, their increased importance does not lessen one iota the importance of the dairy or the proper care of the milk. And it is this fact that we would like to impress upon every person who is supplying milk to a butter or cheese factory.

But there is a more practical side still to this whole question, which, if every patron understood, he would in no way neglect his cows or the milk. During the hot, dry season conditions are more favorable for the growth of the germs or the minute forms of life that produce bad flavors in milk. For this reason the milk needs more care and attention than at any other time of the year. Very often when pastures become dry and good water scarce cows will eat any foul weed they come across or drink stagnant and impure water, which will cause bad flavors in the milk. By a thorough process of aeration and stirring immediately after milking the serious effects of the bad flavors caused by the cows eating stinking weeds or impure water can be about all eliminated. Also, the aeration and stirring helps to put the milk in a condition to withstand the growth of the bacteria which cause bad flavors in milk, and at the same time assist very much in promoting the growth of the desirable forms of bacteria.

Then above all others there is the question of profit. It makes no difference at what season of the year cheese or butter is made, the quality must be fine in order to get the highest market price. Then again, the dairyman's profit is not determined by what he makes out of the business during the couple of months at the beginning or close of the season, but by what he makes during the whole season through. If he neglects the milk during the harvesting season, and an inferior quality of cheese or butter results, which sells at an inferior price, the profit on the work of these two months is lessened by that much. And no dairyman can afford to be in the business and allow these two months to result in a loss that will eat up the profits of the balance of the season.

The care and attention which a dairyman will give his cows or the milk at this season of the year will depend very much upon how he looks at the business. If keeping cows is only a side issue with him the business will receive scant care and attention especially during the busy season. On the other hand, if the dairyman is in the business for keeps and for the profit there is in it, he will look after his cows and their milk as they should be looked after, as it will not pay him to do otherwise. But no person can afford to keep cows as a side issue. If he does the venture is sure to result in loss and failure. And so we say, in season and out of season, do not neglect the cows or the milk. And above everything else see that the milk is taken every care of during the hot season, when so much depends upon its being done in order to insure the quality of the finished product. In hot weather a good way to keep milk over night, as we pointed out in our "Dairy Notes for

June," is to put it in pails and hang these on a horizontal pole about six or seven feet from the ground, and if there is a roof over the pole so much the better. By this plan, and with an occasional stir, the milk will keep all right for cheese-making purposes if it has been previously aerated. Of course milk should be kept over night in a place where the air is pure.

## The Western Live Stock Trade

### Special Railway Rates Desired from the West to the Toronto and Other Exhibitions

Mr. W. E. Butler, of the firm of Wm. Butler and Son, Dereham Centre, Ont., one of our largest importers and breeders of purebred live stock, is at present in Western Canada in the interest of the firm's trade. Mr. Butler writes us from Macleod Alberta, of date June 24th as follows:

"While I have been out west I have had several ranchmen, dairymen and others, as far west as the Pacific coast, inquiring as to whether there will be special rates from the West to Toronto Exhibition. These men are desirous of buying stock and it would be greatly to the interest of the stockmen to have them come to Toronto. Would you please call the attention of the Industrial Exhibition Board to this. The majority of the people west seem to be ignorant as to even the dates of the exhibition.

"Prospects are good for N.W.T. farmers this year. British Columbia farmers think the dangers from high water are past, and if this proves to be the case I think two car loads of the best stock from Ontario can be placed in B.C. this fall. Farmers in B.C. are willing to pay good prices but they want good stock. Breeders should send nothing but good stock to British Columbia, as the Ontario trade is met there by United States competition."

Mr. Butler touches on some very important points, and we hope breeders and others, and especially the Directorate of the Toronto Industrial and other fairs, will make a special note of them. During the fall exhibitions would be a splendid time for breeders and farmers in the West to visit this province in the interests of the live stock trade. By visiting the Toronto and other fairs they would be able to see the best that this country produces in the way of high-class live stock.

We are sure that the question of reduced rates to the East at exhibition time is of vital interest, not only to the farmers of the great West, but to the breeders of this province. This question should be taken up, not only by the fair authorities, but by breeders and others, who should bring their influence to bear upon the railways to secure specially reduced rates. We think the exhibition authorities will accept the best rates the railroads will give them even from the Klondike, but it is the railway companies who will settle such matters. While they are quite willing to give cheap rates to the West, it is something out of the usual for them to give any very great inducements in the way of special rates from our great West to the East. But the point is well-taken by Mr. Butler and we trust that something very special will be done this year by our railways and exhibition associations along the lines he has suggested.

His remarks as to the quality of purebred stock required for British Columbia are also well taken. As he aptly points out Ontario breeders have to compete in that province with American breeders and to send inferior stock to what the latter are sending into that country is only to court failure. In fact, we contend that no inferior purebred stock of any kind should be sent out of this province as such. If there are any inferior purebred animals produced, as there is likely to be where extensive breeding is carried on, they should be kept at home and disposed of for other than breeding purposes. The breeders in this

province have a reputation to guard and a market to build up for their purebred stock, and the only way to guard that reputation and to build up and hold the market is to sell nothing but the choicest breeding stock. The purebred live stock interests of this province have entered upon a new era of progress and development, and signs are not wanting to show that there is a possibility of Ontario becoming the breeding ground for the live stock trade of this continent just as Great Britain is for the whole world. But such an enviable position cannot be attained to unless our breeders heed the warning that is given and send out of the province only the very best breeding animals.

## More About the Crops

The *Globe* last week published reports as to the condition of the crops from its correspondent in about every district of the province. As was to be expected, fall wheat will only be about half a crop. It was so badly winter-killed in many places that it was impossible for it to recover very much, and many farmers plowed up their wheat fields and sowed them to spring grain. Upon the condition of the weather during the next few weeks will depend whether the quality of the grain will be up to the standard.

The reports on the whole are very favorable in regard to the spring crops. In the western part of the province rain is badly needed in many places, while in the East there has been an abundance. Generally speaking the hay crop, though a fair one, will not be equal to that of last year in quantity, though some correspondents speak of the quality as likely to be better. In some places clover is reported as being badly winter-killed.

Oats, barley, spring wheat, etc., are looking well and the present outlook is bright. A great deal, however, will depend upon the amount of rain between this and harvest. As already stated there has been a scarcity of rain West, and should this continue it will have a serious effect upon spring grains. The acreage of corn is reported in many places to be much larger than last year and this crop is now looking well.

The fruit outlook, though promising, on the whole does not indicate more than an average crop. In the Essex district peaches are largely a failure. Apples are reported generally as an average crop, and plums and pears are looking well in most places. The smaller fruits are reported to be generally abundant. In some districts the tent caterpillar has done considerable damage to the fruit trees and has left many orchards bereft of any green foliage.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has issued a special bulletin on the crops and live stock in that province. There is an increased area under crop this year in all districts caused by the influx of new settlers. The total acreage under crop, including rye, peas, corn, etc., in 1897 was 1,958,025; in 1898, 2,210,942; and in 1899, 2,449,078 acres. From the bulletin we quote the following regarding the crop prospects and the condition of live stock and dairying for this season:

"In all parts of the province the time of seeding was later than usual. It was the end of April before any considerable quantity of wheat was sown, while in many districts no grain of any kind was sown until after the 1st of May, but as vegetation of all kinds was late, farmers continued sowing wheat up to the 1st of June, and in some districts after that date. Oats and barley followed the sowing of wheat, so that the seeding time may be said to have been about three weeks later than usual.

"There is no doubt but that some small areas of low-lying lands are uncropped on account of being too wet to work properly. Reports indicate quick germination and in all cases a remarkable growth since seeding. General satisfaction is expressed regarding crop prospects. The quantity of moisture at present in the soil ensures continued growth, and many correspondents predict that by the 1st of July crops will be fully as far advanced as in years when seed was early sown but growth retarded by frosts and

drought. The working of the soil in seeding at so late a date has been a great check to the growth of weeds, and now that crops have started so vigorously they are likely to keep ahead of the weeds for the remainder of the season.

"Correspondents report continued sale of stockers, principally yearlings and a few two-year-olds for export to the United States or to the ranches in the Northwest Territories. The prices received by farmers for these is reported as very remunerative. The number of beef cattle in the province is estimated at 9,231 and the number of milch cows at 81,149.

"Creameries opened up about the 1st of May, and cheese factories about the 10th of May. The season opened up very late and has been cold and backward. Feed was scarce with the farmers on account of the feeding period being much longer than usual. There was no grass for pasturage until the first week in June. There is now, however, an abundance of grass, and the milk flow is increasing rapidly. The prospects are good for a million pounds of cheese, and very nearly the same for creamery butter to be made this year."

## Sub-Earth Duct

### Its Value in Lowering the Temperature of Curing-Rooms

The following letter addressed by Instructor Morrison to Mr. George Hatley, secretary of the Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario, furnishes additional evidence as to the value of the sub-earth duct as an air duct controlling the temperature of the curing-room in a cheese factory:

"In reply to your request for information regarding sub-earth ducts which have been recently added to the curing-rooms in my district, I submit the following report:

Caistorville—The sub earth duct is completed and in operation. The duct is eight feet deep and extends 118 feet under ground. It is made of three rows of five-inch tile, two rows of six inch tile, and one row of eight-inch tile, all laid close together with the eight-inch tile in the middle; over the tile there is a covering of rye straw.

In digging the trench for the tile a spring was found near the factory. The water from the spring runs in the bottom of the trench for its entire length, which possibly somewhat increases the moisture in the curing room. The in-take pipe is built of galvanized iron, fifteen inches in diameter and thirty feet in height, with cowl on top. The outlet from the curing-room is simply a hole in the ceiling on the opposite side to that at which the duct enters.

On the day on which I visited Caistorville the temperature on the outside in the shade was 85 degrees. Inside the curing room a strong breeze was coming in from the duct at a temperature of 60 degrees. The temperature of the curing-room did not exceed during the day 69 degrees. The curing-room at this factory is very poor. I am of the opinion that with a reasonably good curing-room the temperature can easily be held at 65 degrees. The moisture in the curing-room was from 80 to 82. There was no mold on the cheese."

As we pointed out some time ago, a distinctly forward movement has been inaugurated in the Province of Quebec in regard to curing rooms and curing cheese, and the dairymen of this province will have to be on the alert if they wish to maintain the position they now hold as producers of the finest quality of Canadian cheese. The sub-earth duct furnishes a very simple and yet effective means of very largely controlling the temperature of curing-rooms, as Mr. Morrison's letter very clearly shows, and every cheese factory in the country should have one built. Their construction is not difficult, and a suitable duct could be put into every curing-room at comparatively little cost. In fact, if there were no other means of doing so, a few of the patrons, under the direction and with the assistance of the maker, could put one in in a very short time, and its cost

would be more than paid for in one season by the improved quality of the cheese and by preventing any loss in weight due to the excessive heat of July and August.

Of course a sub-earth duct will not make up for a poorly ventilated and a poorly constructed curing-room. But even the temperature of a poorly constructed curing-room can be very much improved and controlled if it has one of these ducts in connection with it. We would advise every factory to no longer delay this matter. We are just entering upon the two most trying months of the year for curing cheese, and if a factory has not already done so there should be no further delay in getting in a sub-earth duct. Curing the cheese properly is of the utmost importance in enabling Canadian cheese to retain the position it now holds in the British markets.

## Preparing Sheep for Exhibition

The following from the London, England, *Farmer and Stock Breeder*, that land where fitting live stock for shows is made a business, will be of interest to those engaged in that line of work in Canada:

"Sheep selected to do battle at the coming agricultural shows have now reached a stage when they require careful and attentive management, particularly the rams. The latter should be given plenty of exercise, both by themselves and in the halter, for it is important to get a ram to walk properly in the halter, so that he may do himself full justice before the judges. This can be accomplished by the expenditure of a little time and patience, while the ram is at the same time exercised. Intending exhibitors would not only save themselves considerable expense, but be doing their particular breeds great good if they would make sure that those selected are true to type. Nothing militates so greatly against the interest of a breed than horns or slugs, when one of the points of the breed is that no signs of horns should appear; or, again, bareness over the poll, or black wool or other fault declared by the society to be detrimental.

"Many breeders have decided that the skin should be a clear pink, free from spots, etc., and yet how often one finds the contrary when examining these classes? These may be what are termed breed points or fancy points, but no matter what appellation may be given them they should never be found in selected show or exhibition sheep. All such should be drafted out and never allowed to appear before the public as selected show sheep.

"In the case of males especially it is essential that they should stand well on their legs and feet, and be able to move with ease and comfort. It ought to be made a rule by every society that under no circumstances should a prize be awarded to a male animal that cannot move freely and be useful in the flock. The showyard should be a place of exhibition of sheep for use, and not, as far too often has been the case in recent years, of useless, over-fed and broken-down animals.

"The lambs have by this time been selected for the summer shows, and these require very careful, though liberal, treatment. They must not be confined, for nature requires that they take a proper amount of exercise; they should be fed upon a generous scale, their dams being also well fed. The most important need, however, is that they should have warm and sheltered quarters, without being too confined, and that their food should be of as many varieties as possible. Tempt the appetite all you can, but remember that the secret of successful feeding is in feeding moderately often, regularly. Do not heap food before them, but just as much as they can eat, so that the food may not get stale. Clean, fresh water, together with a lump of rock salt, will also be beneficial.

"The shearing rule does not apply to the Lamb classes, and hence one can begin to trim and get their fleeces into shape as early as one likes. This is an important matter and the earlier one commences the better face will be ob-

tain on the fleece at show time. The first clipping, or leveling the back, will take off but little wool, but the alteration made in the appearance of the lamb will at once show the benefit. As in older sheep, so in lambs, the progress of proper preparation of the fleece is one that has to be done by degrees. Not once but many times are the best shown specimens gone over, and hence the need that everyone should have the same liberty of action."

## Butter-Making Contests in Ireland

Butter-making contests are among the special features of many agricultural fairs in Great Britain. They attract large crowds of sightseers and arouse the keenest interest and enthusiasm. One of these contests was conducted at a spring show held a couple of months ago at Belfast, Ireland, and during the two days of the contest there were large crowds of onlookers. *The Farmers' Gazette* (Dublin) gives the following description of the contest and the scale of points upon which the awards were made, which will be found of interest here, inasmuch as a similar contest is to take place at the Toronto Industrial Fair this year, the first instance where a competition of this kind has ever taken place on this continent:

"Both contests were confined to females, and for the first, which took place on Thursday, there were twelve competitors—six of them from Scotland, and the remaining six from various parts of Ulster. The conditions attaching to the contest were that the competitors would be supplied with the necessary appliances, and would be allowed two and a half hours from the time the cream was given out to them until they had finally finished up. Provision was made for the inspection of the butter while in the buttermilk, and in the brine, and also while on the butter worker before being pressed, and it was stipulated that each churning should be made up as follows:

1. 1 lb. roll under six inches long.
2. Plain brick under six inches long.
3. An ornamental brick under six inches long.

"The remainder of the churning in fancy designs.

"The points upon which the competitions were decided were as follows:

Preparation and cleaning of churn and utensils....	10
Use of thermometer.....	5
Time for churning.....	7
Granular condition of butter when churned.....	15
Washing churn.....	5
Condition when on worker.....	5
Working and making up.....	10
Quality of butter, including color.....	15
Weight of butter made.....	10
General style of doing work.....	10
Appearance of competitor as regards dress.....	8
Total.....	100

## Marketing Small Fruits.

A Michigan fruit-grower has this to say in regard to the packing and marketing of small fruits: "As to packages, we have always used the one-bushel crate, and quart baskets of good quality and full size. This year we intend making up about 200 half-bushel crates, believing that they will prove to be more satisfactory; anyway they will come in handy as gift crates and for shipping. We use full quart packages because we believe this is the only honest way. That style of basket having the bottom extending into the basket does not hold a full quart, and this is true of some others. The first named are largely used by shippers who ship to Northern or distant markets; we notice also that a supply dealer located in the Michigan fruit belt has the same style of basket in stock, but whether they are of the same size, or are very extensively used by Michigan shippers, we know not. This style of package is a handy one because no

trays are needed in the crates, but there is certainly no excuse for making them under-sized, except that a shipper may receive pay for something he does not ship. It does not seem to me as though a shipper using such packages could create any special demand or preference for his fruit. One thing we are sure of, we couldn't use such baskets, though we were an extensive shipper, and could work up a good trade while using them! Good measure and a good quality of fruit in exchange for good money is our motto.

"Since writing the above we have compared one of these baskets with, as we term them, false bottoms, with the baskets used by us, and found somewhat to our surprise that there was but little if any difference in the size. Either must be filled about one-half inch above the rim to contain a quart. It has always been our practice to heap each basket up well, and we believe that very few crates have left our yards that would not contain a bushel of berries by weight; however, we shall be more careful this season to see that each basket is "heaping," knowing that heaping is necessary to make a full quart."

## San Jose Scale Again

The San José Scale Commission has finished its work in the Niagara fruit belt, and is now at work in Essex and Kent counties. The Niagara belt may be divided into two sections in so far as the attitude of the fruit-growers to the scale is concerned. In what may be called Niagara proper, or in the section nearest the Falls, the general feeling is that the pest should be let alone. This view is very well put by a fruit-grower from Niagara-on-the-Lake whom we met the other day. His view was that, while the scale would eventually prove destructive to the trees, yet in this northern climate the process of destruction was so slow that the trees would bear fruit for a number of years after they had become infested with the scale. He pointed out, for example, that the average life of a peach tree was about fifteen years, and that from the time the scale began to infest the tree it would take nearly the whole of that time, or a large portion of it, for the scale to completely destroy the tree, and in the meantime the owner could reap the benefit of several crops of peaches and have nearly as much value from his trees in fruit as if they were not infested with the scale. If this contention is founded on fact it furnishes a good reason for the "let-it-alone" policy which the fruit-growers in the section referred to advocate.

On the other hand, the fruit-growers in that part of the Niagara belt known as the Grimsby section just as strongly advocate the "stamp-it-out" policy, and uphold the recent Act of the Ontario Legislature in regard to the inspection and destruction of all trees infested with the scale, with the exception that larger compensation should be allowed where trees are destroyed, as the following resolution, passed at a recent meeting of the fruit-growers of that section held at Stony Creek, will show:

"Moved by E. D. Smith, seconded by M. Pettit, that, whereas, a number of people whose orchards have been condemned as infested by the San Jose scale are urging the Government of Ontario to discontinue the operation of the 'San Jose Scale Act' as amended at the last sitting of the Ontario Legislature; and whereas, the great majority of fruit growers are satisfied that the said act is framed in their best interests and if carried out and the condemned orchards burned immediately will in a very short time rid this province of this, the most insidious and destructive pest of the fruit-grower, and whereas, the fruit industry is of much greater importance than usually supposed, being second only to the live stock and dairy interests; and whereas, every owner of a shade tree, ornamental shrub, bush or vine is equally interested in the destruction of this most pernicious pest, which attacks every deciduous plant and if left unchecked in a few years would entirely destroy the beauty of any city or town by destroying all the living trees and shrubs; and whereas, all of this vast interest is threatened with extermination sooner or later if this destructive scale is not either exterminated now

or continually fought at very great expense for all future time; and whereas, certain persons are urging that the gas treatment, which is effective in a tight box or building for nursery stock, might be used with effect upon trees; and whereas, the cost of such treatment would reach not less than 50 cents for full-grown plum trees, and \$2 to \$4 for full-grown apple trees, and not being quite effectual in a canvas tent would have to be repeated annually; therefore, we respectfully urge upon the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture to lose no time, but put at once the amended San Jose Scale Act in force most vigorously and thoroughly, with the result, we believe, of effectually stamping out the pest, allowing the commission lately appointed to take evidence as to the best course to pursue in the future; further, we strongly urge the fairness of granting a remuneration of about two-thirds value to the owners of trees that are condemned to be cut down, although not infested, on account of their contiguity to infested trees, these trees being cut down for the public benefit."

It will be for the San Jose Scale Commission, having heard the evidence advanced in support of both views, to decide which will be the better course to follow. Whatever course is decided upon when the report is presented, there should be no delay in putting it into practice and the law should be carried out no matter what the views of any particular section may be. If the "stamp-it-out" policy is the one recommended it should be put into operation at once for delay would be dangerous. Our fruit interests are of too great importance for inaction or delay no matter what policy is decided upon and the feature of the commission which strongly commends itself to us is that there has been no delay whatever in its getting to work, and if its report is presented and acted upon at the earliest possible moment so much the better.

## American vs. Canadian Horses

The following extract from one of our American exchanges is full of meaning for Canadian horse breeders and farmers:

"A Liverpool importer of Canadian and American horses explains why the demand for Canadian horses has fallen off so much, while that for United States horses is increasing. The Canadian horses are poor in quality because the farmers persist in breeding to cheap sires, inferior and unsound, and they are in poor condition, while the American horses are well selected and in prime condition. We think the Canadians do raise some fine horses, but their country to select from is much more limited, and our range of five hundred miles each way from Chicago, with several millions to select from, has kept up our supply; but the American dealers go out and select the best horses and fatten them up for market for three, six or eight months, and this accounts for our horses being in better condition, although our farmers generally sell their horses in thin condition to the dealer, and generally they are without training or education; the shipper must and does sell the horses at a good profit in order to pay expenses."

While it is sometimes "galling" to have others tell us of the fact, nevertheless the fact remains that there are a great many Canadian horses of poor quality. While Canada can boast of some as fine horses of nearly every breed as can be found anywhere, as a visit to the spring horse show or to the fall fair will show, yet it is only too true that there are a great many inferior animals throughout the country, and the intending purchaser, looking for good horses, is the one to find it out.

But there is a reason for this condition of things, and it lies just where our contemporary says it lies, namely, in the fact that many of our farmers persist in breeding to cheap, inferior and unsound sires. This has been the condition of affairs during the past few years, with the result that we

are over-stocked with inferior and unsound horses. There are signs, however, of a re-action in this respect, and we believe that the next five years will witness a marked improvement in the quality of the general run of horses produced in Canada.

As we have frequently pointed out in these columns, it will pay our farmers to give more attention to the class of sires they use on their breeding mares. If the mare is of a fairly good type there is everything to be gained by using only the best kind of sire. While, on the other hand, if an inferior sire is used, no improvement is made and the offspring will, ten chances to one, be very much inferior to its parents. Then the high price that a good horse will sell for, as compared with a poor one, makes it necessary that only the best animals should be used if horse-breeding is to be made to pay. The cost of raising a good horse well is no more than for a poor one, hence the necessity of having the foundation stock right.

## A New Feature in Institute Work

The Farmers' Institute system of the State of Illinois has inaugurated what is known as a forward movement in this line of work. It is to secure the co-operation of every school teacher, school superintendent, and the women of the State in holding meetings during the winter at as many country school-houses as possible. These meetings will consist of one day each, and will be divided as follows: The morning session will be devoted to topics of special interest to men; the afternoon to be taken by the women, and the evening reserved for the young people. The interest of the rising generation will be enlisted by offering prize essay contests in each school on some subject connected with farm life, and the best essays written by a boy or girl respectively will be read at the evening session of the institute.

This seems like a move in the right direction, and will certainly serve the purpose of getting all classes in the community interested in the work. Something of this nature might be added to the good work which our Ontario institutes are doing. The more we can get the rising generation interested in the work the better.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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### The Smooth Wire Fence All that is Needed

To the Editor of FARMING:

In reply to yours of June 9th:

(1) Large cedar logs with cross bunks are mostly used, but are being rapidly replaced by smooth wire with cross-bars—many sorts.

(2) The smooth wire, with plenty of cross bars, meets all the requirements of the farm fence.

(3) The snow does not drift in this section of country as it does in many others. After every snow-storm we roll the roads with a common land roller, which makes an excellent road.

(4) Every farmer should fence along the roadway, also his fields should be fenced in blocks to suit the amount of stock he keeps for pasturing.

This plain wire fencing can be made to keep in pigs large or small, also sheep, and will keep out dogs. It also makes a splendid horse or cattle fence.

J. FIXTER,

Foreman Central Experimental Farm.

Ottawa, Ont., June 15th, 1899.

## Lock Wire Fence Com- mended

To the Editor of FARMING:

Will try and answer your questions in the order given.

(1) The kind of fence mostly used in this locality is the old snake rail fence, and when rotting down is replaced with the straight rail fence, and also wire fencing.

Wire fencing is coming more into use, as stated above, where rails are failing. There are various kinds used with more or less success, according to construction. The kind that seems to meet the requirements of a farm fence is the Page fence. Others are used—barbed and smooth wire, locked, and without locks. Smooth wire without locks is of very little use to turn cattle.

Next to Page fence I think the woven wire seems to answer all purposes best, as it will turn cattle and sheep, but it is not much used. The lock wire seems to take better, as it is probably a little cheaper. The Page seems to stand the strain of both winter snows and an occasional beast running against it; it being steel wire, it has more spring in it, and, though weighted down with snow in the winter, seems to come back to its place in the spring when the snow goes off.

Any of the other wire fences I have seen seem to require tightening up in the spring where they have been weighted down with snow.

(3) Where wire fencing has been used beside a well-travelled road it has prevented, in a great measure, blockades; but, where the roadway is not so much travelled on, it has not proved a success, as the snow seems to slowly drift into and cover up the former track, thus accumulating a great depth.

(4) The plan of not having fences along the roadways, in the meantime, I do not think workable. At the same time I think it very desirable that no stock of any kind should be allowed to run at large without a keeper. Until the municipalities pass by-laws to that effect, I do not think we can consider the plan of not having fences along the roadways.

HENRY ARKELL.

Broad Lea Farm, Teeswater, Ont., June 20th, 1899.

## Should Have Wire Fences on Both Sides of the Road

To the Editor of FARMING:

If I were asked what fence *has been* most largely used in this locality I would answer the old rail fence. Many of our farmers have been specially blest with plenty of good black ash timber, and although this is becoming scarce yet many farms have been well fenced and the fences are to-day in good enough condition to last for a quarter of a century. On some farms rail timber was scarcer and many used tamarac posts, which were very cheap, making with these a straight rail fence either with stakes and wire or with wire and staples. This is not nearly so permanent as the well-constructed crooked rail fence and will soon have to be replaced.

But many have to replace rotted and broken rail fences now and the importance of the fence question presents itself here. The farmer requires a fence that will be cheap, attractive, permanent, useful for all the purposes of a farm fence and not a harbor for all the weeds with which the farmer has to contend; besides economical of space. These requirements are all met in some kinds of wire fence, unless it be in that of cheapness, but in view of its permanence wire is, after all, cheap. From the many patents advertised in FARMING and other agricultural papers the farmer has plenty of choice but one of the main

points to be observed in choosing one is to obtain one which is so arranged that the expansion and contraction of the wire due to changes of temperature will be taken up or allowed. We are at present building a 10-wire fence (stayed with uprights one foot apart) which costs us about 58 cents a rod for posts (costing 15 cents each), wire at \$2.80 per hundred lbs., staples, and labor at \$1 per day. This fence is stock proof and suits our idea of a serviceable farm fence.

With reference to wire-fencing on the roadside preventing snow blockade on the road we find it is absolutely necessary that *both* sides of the road be fenced with wire-fencing in order to allow free sweep of the wind. With wire on one side and rails or board fence on the other side the roads are just as liable to blockade as before unless the road grade be high.

We find the road-fence an absolute necessity, too, where farming is carried on with any rotation at all, not only to keep our own stock in but to keep out that of some who allow their stock to run at large regardless of railway and municipal poundage laws.

The inside fences of the farm should be reduced to the minimum number and a portable hurdle fence be used, if necessary, to divide a pasture. With fewer fences we will have cleaner, larger, and more attractive farms.

CHAS. M. MACFIE.

Appin, Ont., June 20th, 1899.

## Wire Fences do not Prevent Bad Roads in Winter

To the Editor of FARMING:

*Re farm fencing.* The old rail fence which has been the fence is fast being crowded out by wire ones. All the makes are represented and pushed according to the activity of the parties representing them, I think the Page is as popular as any. Some people favor barbed wire, I have none of it, as I have always been afraid of the stock being injured, and while a farmer may be free from any loss or injury for years the time may suddenly come when he loses a valuable horse or cow.

I think the requirements will be fairly well met by wire fences, more so as stock gets accustomed to them. As far as snow blockade is concerned my views are entirely changed by experience. I at one time thought that wire fences along roadside would end all the trouble so far as drifting is concerned, but I have found that where there is much travel the drifting snow keeps packing under the horse's feet and the roughness of the sleigh tracks which causes a high treacherous grade in the middle of the road and in times of a thaw makes the way of travel very uncertain, so that I have about come to the conclusion that the old fence with the occasional labor and responsibility of shovelling is no greater difficulty to contend with than the one I have mentioned (of course there is no blockade at the sides).

As to the plan of herding or fencing off for stock the people would have to be gradually educated up to that point, as the change would be a very radical one.

By a system of portable fencing I don't think it would be a very difficult matter for the ordinary farmer, provided the law was such as to protect his growing crops.

J. C. DANCE.

Kingsmill, Ont.,  
June 13th, 1899.

"Well, Uncle Josh," said the chairman of the Rural Agricultural Society, "I suppose we can depend on you for an exhibit at our country fair this year?"

"I reckon you kin," replied Uncle Josh; "I hain't got much in the way uv cattle ner horses, but you kin put me down fer the biggest hog in this yer county."—*Chicago News.*

# The Farm Home

## Fruit Syrups.

By Katherine C. Johnson.

No home-made beverage is at once so beautiful and delicious as those made with fruit syrups and shrubs, and every housewife should provide a few jars of each in the season of small fruits. Properly made and stored, they keep as well as canned fruits, and are fine for flavoring ices, creams, custards, and various kinds of puddings and other dessert. They require more sugar than jellies, and unlike that conserve, should be made of perfectly ripe fruit. Use granulated sugar, earthen or granite-ware vessels and wooden or silver spoons in all the various operations. When done, they can be bottled, but are more convenient when kept in pint-size fruit jars.

**CURRANT SYRUP.**—Wash, drain on a cloth, and stem red currants; place in an earthen or granite-ware vessel; mash thoroughly with a wooden masher and set in a warm place for twenty-four hours, or until fermentation begins. (This destroys the pectin contained in the fruit and prevents the syrup from jellying.) Drain the juice through a cheesecloth bag that has been wrung out of hot water, by suspending the latter over a deep bowl and occasionally pressing against the sides with two wooden ladles or spoons. Wringing or squeezing is sure to make the syrup cloudy. Measure, allow two pounds of sugar for each pint of juice, set over a slow fire, and stir constantly until every particle of sugar is dissolved. As soon as it is boiling hot take from the fire, skim as often as any scum rises, and when cold pour into jars and seal. Wrap in heavy brown paper, and store in a cool, dry place. Make cherry, raspberry, or a combination of raspberry and currant syrup, in the same way.

**STRAWBERRY SYRUP.**—Put four pounds of sugar over the fire in five cupfuls of cold water, and stir constantly until the former is thoroughly dissolved; take from the fire, measure, return to the stove and boil steadily until a little dropped in cold water can be rolled between the thumb and finger. Have strawberries mashed and strained as above directed; add one pint of juice for every quart of syrup; stir well, let come to a boil, skim, and seal hot, filling the jars to overflowing. Make pineapple and gooseberry syrup in the same way. Use one-fourth of a cupful of syrup to three-fourths of a cupful of ice-cold water.

**SPICED BLACKBERRY SYRUP.**—Blackberry cordial, an old and effective remedy for summer bowel complaint, is objectionable to many mothers because it contains brandy. Used plentifully to flavor drinking water, the

syrup here given is an excellent preventive and remedy for such illness, and contains no spirits whatever. Mash the fruit, bring slowly to a boil and strain; measure, and allow one heaping cupful of sugar for every pint of juice, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg and half as much cloves and ginger. Tie the spices in a piece of muslin; put all over a slow fire; stir until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved; let boil two minutes, skim, take out the spices and seal at once.

**SPICED ELDERBERRY SYRUP.**—Has the same properties as the above. Make in the same manner, using ginger and nutmeg, with mace and cloves.

**LEMON SYRUP.**—This syrup makes delicious lemonade. Grate the yellow rind from six fresh lemons and stir it with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Squeeze the juice from one dozen lemons and strain out the seeds; remove the pulp from the skins, boil five minutes in two cupfuls of water, adding the sugared rind; strain, add the juice, measure, allow one and one-fourth cupfuls of sugar for every cupful of the liquid, put over the fire, stir until dissolved, boil five minutes, skim and seal hot.

**STRAWBERRY SHRUB, OR VINEGAR.**—Wash, drain and hull ripe medium-sized strawberries, put in an earthen-ware vessel, shake down occasionally, nearly cover with cider vinegar and set in a warm place until fermentation begins (one or two days). Bring to the scalding point and strain as directed for syrup; measure, allow one cupful of sugar for every cupful of juice, put over the fire, stir until the sugar is dissolved, then simmer for 15 minutes, skim often and seal hot. Currants, raspberries or cherries make delicious shrubs.

## Cooking as an Art.

Many have a wrong conception of what art really is. They apply it to the work of the painter or sculptor, and relegate everything else in which skill is required to that class of duties and vocations closely associated with work and ardent toil. Thus it is that many people look upon cooking and the work of managing a household as being anything else but art. And yet in what line of work is more skill utilized and good common sense required than in the art of cooking? The great majority of our women folk consider themselves adepts in preparing meals and cooking food. In one sense this is true, but in another it is far from being true. As we begin to understand this subject more we must come to the conclusion that very, very few of those who have charge of the cooking of the food we eat really understand the real art and science of the

subject, and how to prepare meals in the most economical and best style.

There is nothing so closely associated with the health and wealth of a nation as the food which the people consume. The quality and kind of food a man takes into his body has a great deal to do with the quality and kind of work he will perform. It is then of the utmost importance that our people should be fed right. We have a climate that is conducive to good health and good morals, and if this is backed up by good living, that is, eating good, wholesome, nourishing food, properly prepared and cooked.

This is one of the reasons why the teaching of domestic science has come into such prominence of late years, and why it is desirable that the growing girlhood of the country should thoroughly understand the art of managing a household, and of cooking the food which its members eat. There is an impression that in the country, where there is such an abundance of fresh air and sunshine, much attention need not be paid to the subject of cooking. But as far as our experience goes, and it has been a fairly wide one, there is as much, if not more, dyspepsia or stomach trouble due to consuming badly cooked food in the country as is to be found in the city. We have lived in country sections where in almost every household in the neighborhood there was some member of it taking medicine for "their stomach's sake."

At the last meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union, Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, gave a couple of addresses on the art of cooking that should be read by every farmer's wife in the country. We intend publishing a number of selections from these addresses in these columns. The one in next issue will be on the subject of "Body Building," and should appeal to every father and mother.

## Somewhat for the Young Folks

The following are the answers to the conundrums published in last week's issue:

1. Because it's the scenter (centre).
2. A glove.
3. Dates.
4. Because we must all give it up.
5. For divers reasons.
6. For sundry reasons.
7. Invisible green.
8. His foot.
9. Outside.
10. Carpet.
11. A nail in a shoe.
12. D. K.
13. Because he puts down three and carries one.
14. A step-father.

15. When it's made into little Pats.  
16. It would be the confusion of Africa, the downfall of Turkey, the destruction of China and the overthrow of Greece.

17. Because they have both lost the Maine.

18. Because the faster you lick it the faster it goes.

19. Because it is a hiding of the sun.

20. When it is smoked.

21. Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

22. When it begins to hum.

23. A little before Eve.

24. Because for every grain they give a peck.

25. When she lies at the wharf.

More conundrums will be given next week. When sending in anything for publication be sure to write on only one side of the paper.

### Every-Day Recipes.

**CUSTARD PUDDING.**—One quart of milk, one cup of sugar. Let boil and add yolks of two eggs and two heaping tablespoons flour, one tablespoon vanilla. Stir the beaten whites of the eggs into the cooked custard.

**GINGER COOKIES.**—Two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup N.O. baking molasses, one tablespoon vinegar, one heaping teaspoon soda, about two tablespoons ginger. Heat molasses and beat soda into it and add to the other ingredients, which have been already prepared. Enough flour to roll. These cookies are considered very healthful, as no shortening is used.

**MUFFINS.**—Excellent. Mix one teaspoon baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt and two cups of flour. Stir together one cup of milk and the yolks of two eggs, add a tablespoon melted butter, then the flour and lastly the whipped whites of the eggs. Bake in a hot oven fifteen or twenty minutes and serve hot.

**FEATHER CAKE.**—Two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one-half cup of butter, two-thirds cup milk, two eggs, two large teaspoons baking powder. Bake as a loaf cake. The addition of a half cup of chopped hickorynut meats or the same amount of seeded raisins makes a nice change when one does not want a plain cake. Any kind of flavoring can be used.

**CUSTARD CAKE.**—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk, two eggs (yolks and whites beaten separately), mix together, flavor with lemon or vanilla and add two and one-half cups of flour and three teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in jelly pans. For the custard take two cups of milk, when it boils add the following: Two heaping teaspoons cornstarch, two eggs well beaten, one-half cup white sugar and flavoring. Cook and place between layers of cake.

**DEVIL'S FOOD.**—This is excellent and very easy to make. One-half cup butter, one cup brown sugar, three-fourths cup sweet milk, yolks of three eggs, two and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon soda. Second part: One cup

brown sugar, one cup grated chocolate, one cup sweet milk. Let second part set on stove while making first part, but do not let it boil. Cool and mix with first part. Can be made either as a loaf or layer cake. The following is a nice frosting and helps dispose of the whites of the eggs: One and one-half cups white sugar, two tablespoons water; boil till it will spin a thread, then pour slowly over the well beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. Flavor.

### Prayer for Provisions.

Once upon a time there lived in the Aberdeenshire hamlet of Garmond an odd character, popularly known as "Tailor Roy," and by name Jeems Roy, or "Swift." A very peculiar fellow, indeed, he was, and had many strange sayings and doings accredited to him. The following is an exact copy of his "Prayer for Proveshuns": "O Lord, min' send me an ounce o' tea an' a poun' o' sugar an' a loaf gin Sunday, min'; an' gin't can be possible, twa three red herrin'! Gin ye dae that min', I'll gang to yer kirk an' sing yer psalms; but gin ye dinna dae that, min', I'll profane yer Sunday, an' hack sticks on yer day, min'; I'll dance an' dele (delve) an' plant kail, an' gang to Jonny Watt's for my milk, min'!" Whether or not the proveshuns were forthcoming after such a "prayer" we are unable to say. Let us trust they were.

A good furniture polish is always needed in house-cleaning time, and it may be made of equal parts of turpentine, vinegar and olive oil. Shake well, and apply with a soft flannel. It cleans and polishes the wood beautifully.

**LITTLE'S  
PATENT FLUID  
(NON-POISONOUS)  
SHEEP DIP  
AND CATTLE WASH**

### The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip.

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

#### FOR SHEEP

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

#### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection

No Danger, Safe, Cheap, and Effective.

#### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient to each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities. Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound  
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

### Binder Twine

Agents Wanted. Ontario Binder Twine Co., Union Station Arcade Toronto, Ont.

## The Wonder of the Age.

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION

Patented 1893, '95, and '96.



HARVESTING PEAS

The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at work

Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers.

Every Machine Warranted. Our Motto: "Not How Cheap but How Good"

No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to

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**Questions and Answers.**

**VEGETABLE AND POULTRY ENQUIRIES**

To the Editor of FARMING:

(1) On May 11th I transplanted a dozen Early Winningstadt cabbage in rather light, well-drained land, applying a little salt and wood ashes and manure, but lately several have withered away and on pulling them up I found the roots were eaten away with white maggots about three-eighths of an inch long. Would you kindly tell me, through your useful paper, FARMING, the cause of this, and also what to do to save the rest?

(2) I have a couple of ducks four weeks old. What would you feed them? What would you call "coarser feed than you would give to chickens"? They refuse ground corn but eat midlings readily.

(3) What would you do with chicks nine weeks old that open their mouths wide and are very frequently scratching their heads? Have they the gapes?

(4) What is best to keep insects from turnips?

(5) I suppose there is no cure for obins on a visit to the strawberry patch.

Hoping you will favor me with a reply.

A. C. GROTH.

Guelph, Ont., June 15, 1899.

*Insects on Cabbage and Turnips.*

Questions 1, 4 and 5 are answered by Professor Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, as follows:

The insect at work on the cabbages is what is known as the Cabbage-root Maggot (*Phorbia brassicae*). The eggs from which this maggot hatches are laid upon the ground near the cabbage by a little fly somewhat resembling the common house-fly. The eggs are usually laid soon after the plants are set out, the maggots being most troublesome on the early cabbage and cauliflower.

**Farm Loans**

**CREDIT FONCIER F. C.**

This Company has a large amount of money to lend on improved farms at low rates.

Correspondence is invited from farmers who wish to buy more land, to improve their properties, or to save money by reducing interest.

W. E. LONG, Manager,  
28 Wellington St. East.  
TORONTO.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE**

**FARMER**

**SUSSEX N. B.,**

reaches the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. Get a sample copy—you'll be sure to like it. Ad. rates on application. Address:

**CO-OPERATIVE FARMER,**  
Sussex, N. B.

**SCHOOLS.**

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**LOOK AHEAD**

Young Man! Young Woman!

to a happy and successful future, and remember that Education is a most important factor in winning success just now. Give your education a practical turn and you'll never regret it.

Lay your plans for spending a term in the

**CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE**

of Toronto at an early date. Some of you can enter NOW. Others can't start until the fall. Get a Catalogue at any rate, and study our advantages. Write

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

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Runs 24 Hours a day and 365 days a year.

40 Years' Experience. Water Water Water FOR FOR House Stock Irrigation



Once started costs one cent per month. As simple as a wheelbarrow and as efficient as a Corliss engine. Information and instruction in plain terms. Prices on Ram or complete outfit by return mail. Address

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**Steel Windmills**

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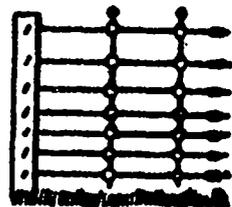
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**Spramotors**

FOR

**FARMING SUBSCRIBERS**

WE can furnish bona fide subscribers to FARMING with any description of Spramotor outfit at reduced prices. A limited number of machines suitable for orchards (large or small), gardens, small fruits, painting and whitewashing are at our disposal for the benefit of subscribers only, either for cash or as premiums for new subscriptions.

For full particulars and prices address

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Confederation Life Building,

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**Persicatic Sheep and Animal Wash**

For the complete and effectual removal of all insects or vermin peculiar to sheep and cattle. Powerful, without being harsh; immediate in effect, without any irritating effects; it leaves the animal refreshed and in good spirits after use; does more than destroy the pests, it completely removes all traces of their attacks—bealing sores or boils, curing open sores and leaving the skin whole and sound. Mr. G. A. Brodie, a prominent stock-raiser of Bethesda, Ont., used it with great success in castrating lambs, the wash bealing the wounds rapidly and keeping the maggots away. He considers it the most effectual wash in the market, and heartily recommends it to farmers generally.

If your dealer hasn't it, write us for it, and tell us of anything special in the ailments of your flocks or herds and we'll advise you how best to use it.

**The Pickhardt Renfrow Co.**  
(LIMITED)

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.



This is one of the most serious pests with which the gardener has to deal, and the so-called remedies are of little avail. The most satisfactory thing we have found is to prevent the maggots getting at the roots by placing around the plants when they are set out, a pad of tar paper about four inches square, with a slit cut from the side to the centre which allows it to be closely fitted around the plant.

The best way to avoid injury from the turnip flea-beetle is make the turnips grow so fast that they are out of danger of an attack. This may be accomplished by having the ground in extra fine tilth, and sowing good fresh seed in a moist seed bed, after a shower if possible. Where the young plants are badly infested the best remedy is to spray with Paris green (4 ozs. to 40 gals). It is always well to use a gallon or two of milk of lime along with this amount of Paris green to prevent injury to the foliage.

#### Feeding Ducks; Lice on Chickens.

Questions 2 and 3 are answered by W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager O.A.C., Guelph, as follows:

(1) A good food for young growing ducks would be composed of equal parts by measure of bran, middlings, and fine ground corn. Occasionally oats might be used in the place of the middlings. These grains should be mixed dry and then moistened with skim milk. If milk cannot be used it would be advisable to add about 5 per cent. of animal meal to the food and moisten with boiling water. Great care should be taken that the ducks have a plentiful supply of grit; also have a shelter from the sun and rain. It is also essential that they have plenty green food.

Ducks require a more bulky food than chickens. When you wish to get them onto the market at an early age they require as fine food as chickens, but for breeding purposes it is advisable not to allow them to get too fat. Feed breeding ducks nearly one-half bran after they are eight to ten weeks old, and allow them to have a free range if possible. Try to develop bone and muscle rather than fat.

(2) The symptoms given would indicate that the chicks are covered with lice. Sometimes when chicks are very much troubled with lice they will gape and the scratching about the head is a sure indication of lice. They have become weak and are almost exhausted. If they were troubled with gapes a large number would die very quickly. I would suggest that your subscriber anoint the head of each chicken with a few drops of lard or sweet oil; too much grease is dangerous. Clean out the roosting place and keep the feed trough and watering pans clean. Use coal oil freely about the roosting coop once or twice a week. Gapes or lice are caused from filth.

The constant cooing lover  
Carries off the blushing maid;  
And the constant advertiser  
Is the one who gets the trade."

## E. Gartly Parker

### MINING BROKER

And Member of the Standard Mining Exchange, Toronto

DEALS IN

British Columbia  
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I have direct and exclusive representation at REPUBLIC (Wash.) and have some good specialties on hand.

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PUREST AND BEST

## Windsor Salt...

### FIRST PRIZES

Were awarded to 8 exhibitors at the Industrial Fair, Toronto, and Western Fair, London, 1897, who used Windsor Special Cheese Salt in curing cheese exhibited, and to 9 exhibitors at the same exhibitions who used Windsor Special Butter Salt in salting butter exhibited.

### GOLD MEDALS

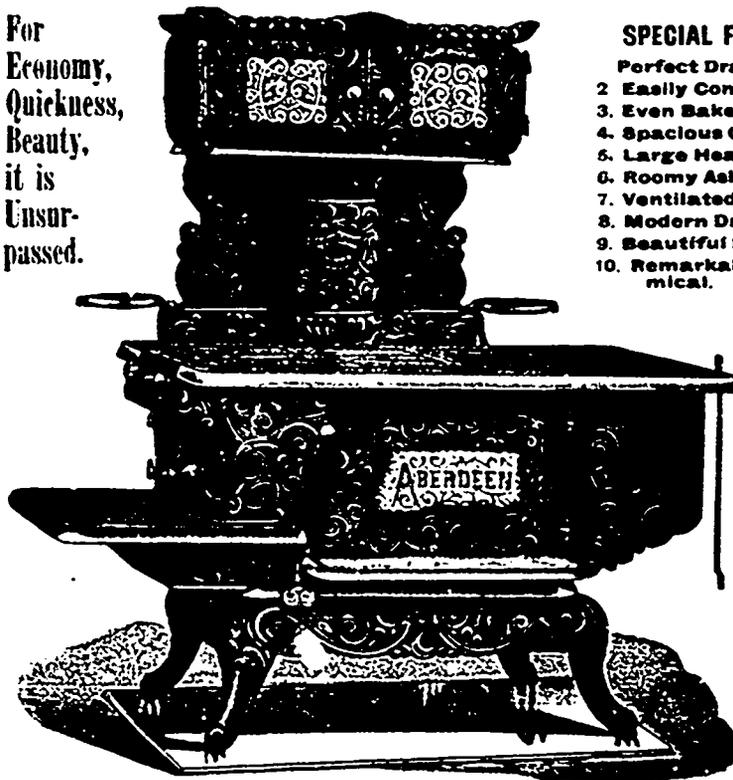
Awarded for the best exhibits of Creamery and Dairy Butter at both exhibitions were won by exhibitors using Windsor Butter Salt.

No stipulation was made as to the use of Windsor Salt

The Windsor Salt Co., Limited  
Windsor, Ont.

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For  
Economy,  
Quickness,  
Beauty,  
it is  
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passed.



### SPECIAL FEATURES.

1. Perfect Control.
2. Easily Controlled.
3. Even Baker.
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5. Large Hearth.
6. Roomy Ashpan.
7. Ventilated Oven.
8. Modern Dress.
9. Beautiful Finish
10. Remarkably Economical.

Our Range has been an unqualified success. It has never failed, a remarkable record in itself. Buy it in preference to any other.

The COPP BROS. COMPANY, Limited, Ham

## BUTTER WRAPPERS.

THE SENTINEL-REVIEW

WOODSTOCK, ONT.,

Imports Genuine VEGETABLE PARCHEMENT for butter wrappers. It is the largest house in Canada selling and printing butter wrappers. This paper is not an imitation. It is the

GENUINE VEGETABLE PARCHEMENT, made to our order in Germany, especially for the Canadian market, and its purity and sanitary qualities are guaranteed. It is very strong, has a nice, silky finish, fine fibre, and will not taint the butter like cheap imitations. Highest testimonials from dairymen all over Canada. We sell these butter wrappers, 7 1/2 x 11 inches, cheaper than any house in Canada, and large dealers who have wrappers printed should get our samples and quotations. Free samples sent anywhere. Address,

SENTINEL-REVIEW,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**Toronto Exhibition.**

**Important Changes in the Prize List.**

There are a number of important changes in this year's prize list put out by the Toronto Exhibition, which can now be had on application to Manager H. J. Hill, 82 King street east, Toronto.

In the first place, in the speeding department the trotting and the pacing is once more under the direct control of a sub committee of the association, instead of being as for three years past under the auspices of the trotting and pacing breeders of Ontario. A new feature is introduced in a team trot or pace, two heats of which are to be decided on each of three days (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the first week) and the money allotted according to places secured in all six heats. The purse is \$300 and \$250 or \$200 is given for each of the other classes. Entrance is free to starters in the team trot, but five per cent. must accompany entry, but will be returned in that particular event. The money given for the running classes is increased, but the classes are the same as last year.

In the Shorthorn class, \$750 is given by the Dominion Shorthorn Association and the total value of the prizes has been increased to \$1,595 and two gold medals, instead of \$807 and two silver medals as last year.

Some changes of some importance to sheep breeders appear in the Cotswold class, and the announcement is made that the American Shropshire Association, the secretary of which is Mr. Levering, of Lafayette, Ind., will meet in Toronto on Sept. 4th. The Dorset Horn Breeders' Association will also meet here from Sept. 5th to 9th.

A very noteworthy addition is made by the introduction of Class 53 1/2, for export bacon hogs, in two sections, \$100 being devoted to each. All hogs are eligible to entry, but special entry has to be made.

Another valuable addition is two sections for butter-making competitions, each with prizes of \$100 divided. One section is open to students or ex-students of any dairy school or agricultural college; the other is open to farmers' wives, or daughters, or help, and to butter-makers generally, male or female, on any farm or in any dairy.

In field roots, the sections for potatoes have been re-arranged so that the awards will be made according to types instead of varieties as before.

Entries for live stock, dairy products, ladies' work, fine arts, honey and manufactures close Aug. 5th, for grain, field roots and horticultural products, Aug. 12th, and poultry and dogs, Aug. 19th; but the sooner they are made the better.

**A Nova Scotia Farmers' Excursion.**

The Pictou County, N.S., Farmers' Association are running an excursion to the Provincial Farm, Truro, N.S.,

**LIGHTNING WELL MACHY**  
**IS THE STANDARD**  
 STEAM PUMPS AIR LIFTS  
 GASOLINE ENGINES  
 WRITE FOR CIRCULAR  
 THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS  
 AURORA, ILL - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

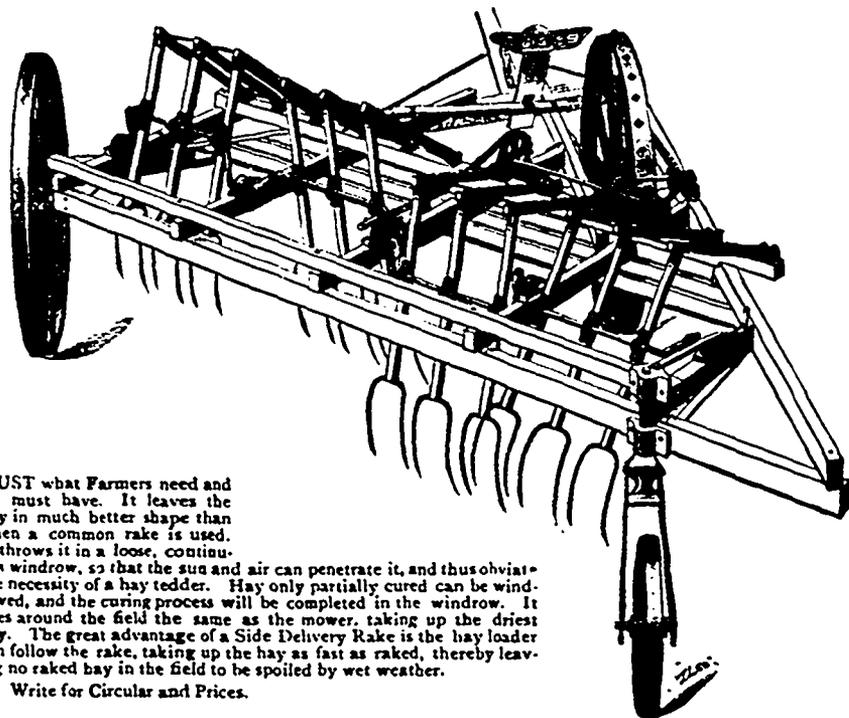


**ROCK SALT** for horses and cattle, 100 lbs., 70c., 500 lbs., \$3 00, Toronto.  
 Cash with the order. Also in car lots.  
**Toronto Salt Works, TORONTO**

**SOMETHING NEW FOR FARMERS**

Make hay when the sun shines and use a

**"WATERLOO" SIDE DELIVERY HAY RAKE**



JUST what Farmers need and must have. It leaves the hay in much better shape than when a common rake is used. It throws it in a loose, continuous windrow, so that the sun and air can penetrate it, and thus obviate the necessity of a hay tedder. Hay only partially cured can be windrowed, and the curing process will be completed in the windrow. It goes around the field the same as the mower, taking up the driest hay. The great advantage of a Side Delivery Rake is the hay loader can follow the rake, taking up the hay as fast as raked, thereby leaving no raked hay in the field to be spoiled by wet weather.

Write for Circular and Prices.

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**BINDER TWINE**

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PURE MANILLA, 650 FT. TO LB.  
 SPECIAL MANILLA,  
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Farmers! Don't be taken in. There is none "just as good." These twines will not bunch at the knottor, and a Binder will run all day without stoppage, thus saving time, annoyance and a "lot o' casha'."

We pack our twine in bags of the size of ordinary grain bags, and we are not ashamed to put our name upon it. Don't take any other.

**CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.**

on July 6th. Last year and in 1896 they visited Nappan Experimental Farm, over five hundred going each time. This is a good way of broadening the mind and learning the improved methods of cultivation.

### Farming Under Difficulties.

There is a place in Maine (United States) so rocky that when the down-easterners plant corn they look for crevices in the rocks and shoot the grain in with a musket; they can't raise ducks there nohow, for the stones are so thick they can't get their bills between them to pick up the grasshoppers, and the only way the sheep can get at the sprigs of grass is by grinding their noses on a grindstone. That is not a circumstance to a place on the Eastern Shore; the land is so poor that, on a clear day, you can see the grasshoppers climb up a mullen-stalk and look with tears in their eyes over a fifty-acre field; and the bumble bees have to get down on their knees to get at the grass; all the mosquitoes died of starvation, and turkey-buzzards had to emigrate. But there is a county in Virginia which can beat that; here the land is so sterile that when the wind is at the north-west they have to tie their children, to keep them from being blown away; there it takes six frogs to see a man, and when the dogs bark they have to lean against the fences; the horses are so thin that it takes twelve of them to make a shadow, and when they kill a beef they have to hold him up to knock him down.

### Publishers' Desk.

**The Famous Washer.**—Attention is called to the advt. of the Toronto Novelty Co. in another column. It is claimed that this machine is peculiarly adapted to the farmer's wants, being capable of washing thoroughly the heaviest fabrics, and it is so easily worked that a child can manage it. We should be glad if our readers would send for the circulars and price lists, which the company will mail to them free of charge.

**Kills Every Time.**—The Common Sense Exterminator, advertised in this issue, has accomplished wonders in the destruction of rats, mice and all kinds of insect pests. It has the merit of being free from poison, so that it may be used with safety anywhere. Send for catalogue and copies of testimonials.

### NITHSIDE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A choice lot of Boars and Sows of all ages for sale. None but First-Class stock sent out and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. A grand lot of young pigs to select from.

E. E. MARTIN,  
Canning P.O., Ont. Paris Station, G.T.R.



### Hursley Stock Farm

A. J. C. C. Jerseys  
Popular St. Lambert blood. 12-year-old bull ready for service to offer, also a number of extra fine bull calves for sale. Some choice heifers 2 years old and milking for sale. Large improved Yorkshires. A large number of pigs ready to ship. No better to be had.  
SILLS, SHAVER & SON, Winchester Springs.

### The Old Pioneer Chester White Stock Farm.

**Our Great Specialty.**—Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes, from home-bred and imported stock, pairs not akin; every hog up to date; prices right. Also eggs from pens of fowl—Partridge and Buff Cochins, P. Rock, S.G. Dorking, Cornish Indian Game and Pit Game, Golden Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, 13 eggs for \$1; also Mammoth Pekin, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, \$1.00 per 9 eggs.  
G. BENNETT & PARDO, Proprietors,  
CHARING CROSS, Ont.



### NORTH BRUCE HERD.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

Boars fit for service, young sows in farrow, and young stock of Imported and Canadian bred boars for sale.  
Write for prices.



WM. HOWE, - - North Bruce, Ont.  
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### READ THIS

W. R. BOWMAN  
Mount Forest, P. O., Ont.

Offers Yorkshire and Berkshire boars and sows weighing from 30 lbs. to 40 lbs. at \$6.00 each. Registered. Plymouth Rock eggs, 5 settings for \$2.00; Single setting, 75c

### Berkshires

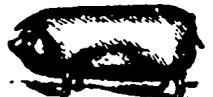


In my herd there is such blood as BARON LEE, DORSET CHIEFTAIN and WINDSOR SUPREME and other noted strains. Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

GEORGE N. HARRIS  
LYNDEN, ONT.

### Wm. Butler & Son Dereham Centre, Ont

Importers and exporters of Pure-bred Live Stock. Breeders of Guernsey cattle, Chester White and Duroc Jersey Swine. Stock delivered free in carload lots to any part of Canada. Write for circulars, calendars, etc. if



### SUMMERHILL HERD OF YORKSHIRE HOGS



ROYAL DUCHESS.



LOOK ME OVER.

### The Lengthy English Type

Largest herd of imported Yorkshires in America. Purchased from the most noted breeders in England. Also 200 Canadian-bred pigs of all ages for sale. Stock guaranteed as described. All trains met at Hamilton by appointment.

D. C. FLATT, Millgrove, Ont.

### HIGHEST TYPE OF BACON HOGS.

### Oak Lodge Herd of Large Yorkshires

The Largest Herd of Pure-Bred Yorkshires in America.

This herd has won the best prizes offered for the breed during the last ten years. Only one breed kept, but the choicest of its kind. Three imported stock boars and several sows that have all been winners at the largest shows in England, also winners at prominent Canadian and United States shows. Pigs of all ages for sale. if

J. E. BRETHOUR, Barford, Ont



### Chester Whites

Some grand lengthy young sows in farrow. Prices right. Also spring pigs. All from imported stock.

JOSEPH CAIRNS,  
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### Large English Berkshires. FOR SALE

GOODSTOCK BOARS, over 1 year; a number of choice SOWS, to farrow soon; YOUNG STOCK, 8 weeks to 3 months old, both sexes. Mention FARMING.

O. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont.

Oxford Herd of Poland Chinas

Choice stock of either sex and all sizes, from 2 months up. Bred from the best strains known to the breeder.  
Write for prices.

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The Home of the Winners

### COLDSRING HERD TAMWORTHS



I have on hand at present the most select lot of young Boars and Sows that I ever offered, from 4 months down. Write for my prices before buying.

NORMAN M BLAIN  
Coldspring Farm, St. George, Ont.

### HERMANVILLE ..TAMWORTHS..

I HAVE several litters nursing, and also a number of June litters of the highest quality and bluest blood in North America. The "Parkhill Mab" strain of Tamworths can only be obtained from me. I make a specialty of choice Breeding and Exhibition stock. I like to ship when "ready to wean." I respectfully solicit your valued orders, and will be glad to quote you prices, delivered free in any part of Canada or the U.S. Address—

Hermanville Farm, P.E.I., Can.

# The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

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

VOL. II.

No. 38

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', 2.

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. W. Hodson, Secretary.  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont

### Institute Membership.

The following is a list of the members received since the last list published:

Addington .....	1
Bruce South .....	2
Bruce West .....	1
Durham West .....	6
Elgin West .....	2
Frontenac .....	8
Haldimand .....	1
Huron South .....	3
Huron West .....	10
Kent East .....	21
Lambton East .....	1
Lanark North .....	3
Lincoln .....	2
Manitoulin East .....	14
Ontario North .....	103
Ontario South .....	14
Parry Sound West .....	3
Union .....	2
York West .....	55

### Annual Reports.

Annual Reports have been received from the following Institutes during the past week:

Addington.  
Brockville.  
Essex South.  
Frontenac.  
Glengarry.  
Huron West.  
Kent East.  
Lambton East.  
Lanark North.  
Leeds N. and Grenville N.  
Lincoln.  
Manitoulin East.  
Monck.  
Muskoka South.  
Parry Sound West.  
Port Carling and Bala.  
Renfrew South.  
St. Joseph Island.  
Union.  
Waterloo North.  
Waterloo South.

### English Southdowns at Auction.

DISPERSION OF THE CELEBRATED AND EXTENSIVE FLOCK OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP BRED BY THE LATE

J. J. COLMAN, ESQ.

John Thornton & Co., will sell by auction, without reserve, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, one o'clock, at Easton Lodge Farm, six miles from the city of Norwich, England, the late Mr. J. J. Colman's extensive and first-class flock of purebred Southdown sheep, numbering about one thousand head, No. 69 in the flock book, in consequence of the farm being given up at Michaelmas.

This celebrated flock was established in 1869, soon after the poor light land farm at Easton Lodge was occupied in connection with the shooting. Under the superintendence of Mr. Garrett Taylor, it has been carefully bred from the purest strains, and so judiciously managed that for many years past, even to the present day, it has maintained an unrivalled position in the show yards, and is acknowledged to be one of the purest and best breeding flocks in the kingdom.

The original ewes were selected from Elmham, Buckland, Streetly and Hove; rams were used from these famous old flocks as well as from the Duke of Richmond's, at Goodwood. Exhibiting commenced in 1870, and in 1873 a small portion of the flock was sold. To show its great merits at that early time it may be mentioned that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Lord Sondes, Sir Wm. Throckmorton, Bart., and other eminent breeders, purchased rams

After this the flock was gradually increased until it comprised about 400 breeding ewes, 100 of the best yearlings being annually selected and put into the flock before any sheep were offered for sale. By careful selection and liberal drafting the flock has been kept pure to the old Throckmorton, Rigden, and Webb strains, and with this purity of blood not only good size, but excel-

lent quality, with a remarkably close fleece of fine wool, have been maintained. At the dispersion of the late Mr. William Rigden's flock at Hove, Brighton, some of whose best rams had previously been hired, a large number of ewes were obtained, selected old ewes having been purchased for some years previously. Until the dispersion of Mr. Henry Webb's famous flocks, rams were annually hired from him, most of which had been used in his own flock at Streetly before going to Easton. Prize rams bred at Easton have always been retained; among them may be mentioned "Kilburn," first at the R.A.S.E. International Show at Kilburn, 1879, in one of the largest classes (47) of aged rams ever exhibited, this sheep having the year before been a winner at the Paris Show; "Jubilee," first and champion at the Royal Counties Show at Reading, 1887; "Plymouth," first and champion ram at the R.A.S.E. at Plymouth; "Yarmouth," first at the R.A.S.E. at Windsor, as well as the first prize sheep at Doncaster, Warwick, and Chester. Finally first and second prizes for yearling rams and second for two-shear rams were awarded last year at the Royal at Birmingham, all three of which were used in the flock last season. At the Norwich, the Birmingham, and the Smithfield Club Shows at Christmas innumerable prizes have been won. As evidence of the continued general excellence of the Easton Flock, it should be mentioned that at the Smithfield Centenary Show, 1898, the first prize was won for wethers, with the silver medals, both as exhibitor and breeder; also first prize for wether lambs, with the silver medals as exhibitor and breeder; the wethers also won the £15 prize for the best pen of Southdowns, with the silver medal as exhibitor and gold medal as breeder; whilst the previous year first prize was won for wethers and second prize for lambs. The wethers also won the £15 prize for the best pen of Southdowns as well as the champion plate of £50 for the best pen of short-wooled sheep or lambs in the show, with the gold medal as breeder. It will thus be seen that the flock has since its commencement upheld an unrivalled position in the show yards, and, moreover, it has been closely bred to those old pure strains that made the Buckland, Hove, and Streetly flocks so famous.

The unreserved dispersion of these valuable sheep is one of the most important events that has occurred for several years, one, indeed, of the greatest interest to Southdown breeders, both in England and America and home counties, as well as to those eminent colonial and continental breeders to whom a large number of rams have for many years been exported.

Catalogues may be had of Mr. Garrett Taylor, Trowse House, Norwich, or of John Thornton & Co., 7 Princes street, Hanover Square, W.

DISPERSION OF THE LATE MR. ROBERT PAGE'S OLD ESTABLISHED AND EXTENSIVE FLOCK OF ONE THOUSAND AND PUREBRED SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

John Thornton & Co. will sell by auction, one o'clock, on Thursday, August 10th (the day after the sale of the late Mr. J. J. Colman's flock), at Tillingham Hall, three miles from Southminster, on the Essex coast, England, the entire and very extensive flock, No. 32 in the Flock Book of the Southdown Sheep Society, comprising upwards of one thousand ewes and lambs, and a few rams, bred by the late Robert Page, Esq., at Down Hall, Bradwell on Sea.

This fine flock was established about 1854, on adjoining farms of 2,000 acres, with sheep selected from eminent breeders in the Southern Counties, and since 1874 no ewes have been purchased. Rams were originally selected from Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Mr. William Rigden, of Hove, Sussex, and Lord Walsingham, of Merton, Norfolk; later, from Mr. Henry Webb, of Streetly, Mr. Hugh Goringe, of Kingston, Sussex, and the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood. The ewes now are mostly by the Duke of Richmond's Goodwood rams, as well as by rams from Sir N. W. G. Throckmorton, Bart., Buckland; Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart.; Mr. Herbert Padwick, and the Pagham Harbor Company.

In 1897-98 five rams were selected from the late Mr. J. J. Colman's celebrated flock, which being bred pure to the Throckmorton, Rigden, and Webb strains, have blended well with the blood formerly used, and left a remarkably fine lot of yearlings and lambs. The flock has never been exhibited, but kept for practical farm purposes, and been much in demand in the local markets. The wool was especially studied by the late Mr. Page, and the farms being very suitable for rearing sheep in a hardy manner on the sea coast, lameness is unknown, and the flock has been carefully drafted each year. The sheep are of good medium size, with a fine quality of wool and excellent mutton, and are consequently well worthy the attention of flockmasters requiring pure, fresh blood, or for laying the foundation of good, healthy flocks.

Catalogues may be had of Mr. Sewell, Tillingham Hall, Southminster, who will show the flock by appointment, or of John Thornton & Co., 7 Princes street, Hanover Square, London, W., who will execute commissions, and attend to the shipment and insurance of stock purchased for abroad. Telegraphic address: "Short-horn, London."

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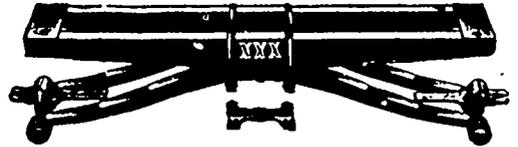
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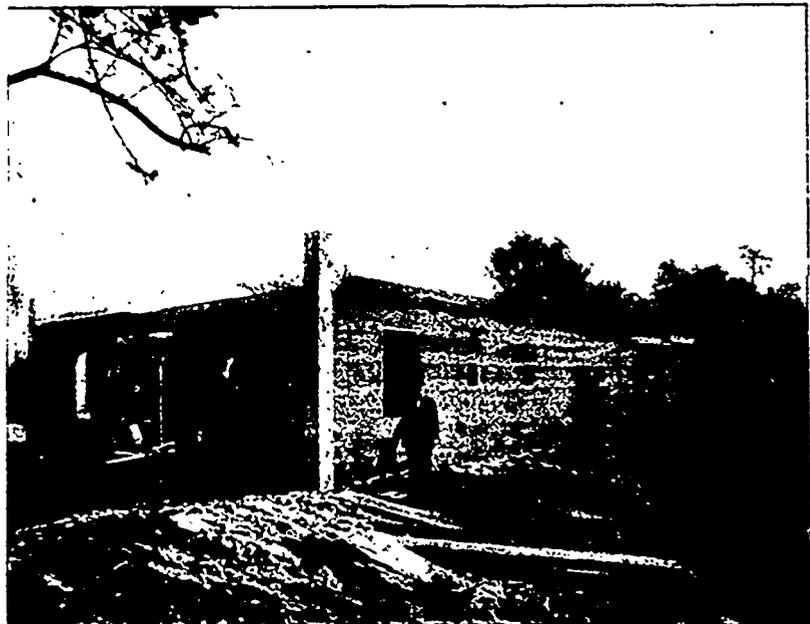
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**THOROLD, ONT.**

# Market Review and Forecast

Office of FARMING,  
Confederation Life Building, Toronto,  
July 3rd, 1899.

Though this is a dull season in most wholesale lines yet prospects continue bright for a big fall trade. Summer lines are active, and staple goods continue steady, and are selling well. Prices continue firm for Canadian securities, and the outlook financially and otherwise is bright.

## Wheat.

The wheat markets have been somewhat irregular during the week. The Liverpool cables were easier, and a generally easier feeling prevails, though every one is watching the crop reports and the outcome of the fall wheat harvesting, which has already begun in several of the Northern and Western States. On this point the Cincinnati *Price Current* has this to say: "Winter wheat harvesting operations are far along in the central States, extending well northward in Ohio, Indiana, etc. In Kansas the results appear to be somewhat more favorable than anticipated in regard to yield, but in other States there is no notable evidence of change in general indications. The quality of the grain is quite generally spoken of favorably.

The prevailing condition of the spring wheat crop continues encouraging, and, while the position is not brilliant to any notable extent, it is such as to afford good average results under favoring conditions hereafter.

The wheat markets have lost strength the past week, the close at Chicago showing a decline of 1½c. compared with a week ago. The general conditions have not developed anything especially new. The situation abroad is not presented in a more favorable light than heretofore as to aggregate yield of wheat. In this country the changes are unimportant. The current marketing of wheat continues liberal in volume for the time of year, and this, with new grain in sight, and an understood inclination to move the crop pretty freely if the present basis is maintained, go to encourage a more or less bearish sentiment among traders."

There is very little doing at Montreal in wheat. The crop conditions elsewhere indicate only about half a crop of winter wheat throughout Ontario. On this market the offerings are fair and the demand slow, with the market steady. Buyers quote 68 to 71c. for red and white west, and 65 to 67c. north and west for goose. No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted here at 84c. and No. 2 northern at 80½c., Toronto. On the Toronto farmers' market red and white brings 73 to 73½c., spring five 67 to 69c. and goose 67½c. per bushel.

## Oats and Barley.

The American oat crop, according to late reports, gives promise of good outcome, and the outlook is encouraging. The present indications are that the Ontario crop will be up to the average at least. Oats at Montreal are quoted at 34½ to 35c. per bushel. Here the market is steady at 29½c. bid and 30c. asked. On the farmers' market oats bring 35 to 35c. per bushel.

There is nothing doing in barley.

## Peas and Corn.

Peas are steady here at 65 to 66c. west, and on the Toronto farmers' market bring 60c. per bushel.

In regard to the American corn crop the *Price Current* says: "Much progress has been made in cultivating corn, where this work has been delayed, and this crop is in a somewhat more assuring position, but considerably short of first-class condition for the time of year. The stand is generally good, and the plant healthy, but much of it in some important regions is irregular and backward in growth, and will require continuance of

quite favorable weather to admit of satisfactory results." The American markets have ruled steady, with very little in sight to change the expectations in regard to prices. American corn is quoted here at 41 to 42c. on track.

## Bran and Shorts

There is an active demand at Montreal for shorts, but bran is quiet. Ontario bran in bulk is quoted at \$14.50 to \$15, and shorts at \$16 per ton. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$13.50 to \$14 and shorts at \$16 per ton. City mills here sell bran at \$12.50 and shorts at \$15 per ton in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

## Eggs and Poultry.

There is a fair demand at Montreal for eggs, and prices are firm at 13 to 13½c. for choice candled, and 11½ to 12c. for ordinary. On this market the offerings are fair, the demand good, and the market steady at 12 to 13c. in large lots. On the Toronto farmers' market new-laid eggs bring 14 to 16c. per dozen.

There is nothing doing in poultry, except in a local way. On the farmers' market here chickens bring 50 to 90c., and ducks 50c. to \$1 per pair, and turkeys 10 to 12c. per lb.

## Potatoes.

These are easier. Cars on the track here are quoted at 75 to 85c. per bag, and out of store at 90c. to \$1 per bag. On the Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring from 90c. to \$1 per bag.

## Fruit.

The outlook for fruit in this province is on the whole favorable. The peach crop is reported as about a failure in the Essex district. In the Niagara district, however, the outlook for peaches is very good. As far as can be learned the apple crop will be about an average one, while an abundance of small fruits is generally reported. Prices on this market remain firm at 6 to 7c. per box for strawberries, 25 to 35c. per basket for gooseberries, 50 to 75c. per basket for common cherries and the same for the English varieties. Red currants bring 30c. per basket.

## Hay and Straw.

On this market the demand for baled hay is only fair. Cars on the track are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.75 per ton, and baled straw at \$4.75 per ton in car lots. On the Toronto farmers' market timothy hay brings \$9 to \$11; clover, \$7 to \$8.50; sheaf straw, \$5 to \$6.50; and loose straw, \$4 to \$5 per ton. The *Price Current* has this to say re American hay crop: "The hay crop is irregular in condition, and while much of the area promises good yield, there are important regions which are defi-

cient, so that the general result will most likely fall considerably short of last year's high record, although likely to reach a good average quantity."

## Wool.

Though there is no new feature in the Canadian wool market there has been considerable excitement in the markets elsewhere. At London, England, early in the week there was a decided boom on in colonial wools, resulting in an advance of 5 per cent. upon merinos and fine cross-breeds. The attention of the whole world is turned to this point, and it is felt that this advance on the outside wool and goods market will bring better prices. The Toronto market, however, continues the same at 13 to 14c. for fleece, and 8c. per lb. for unwashed wool.

## Cheese.

On the whole the cheese markets have an easier tendency though factorymen are not at all anxious as the dry weather, especially in the western part of the province, is causing a large falling off in the milk supply at the factories. The Montreal market continues steady, though it is felt by some that a great "slump" is coming. The public cable is a 6d. lower than it was a week ago. Sales have been made at Montreal during the week at 8½ to 8¾c. Holders early in the week were asking 8¾c. for Ontario and 8½c. for Quebec goods. A somewhat easier feeling has prevailed at the local boards and buyers and sellers seem to be apart. Sellers do not seem to be anxious, however, as June goods ready to go are about all sold out. About 8½c. has been the ruling bid at about all the markets except where small lots were wanted for the local trade. At Brockville on Thursday 8½c. was the highest bid, though 8¼c. was the ruling offer which factorymen did not accept and no sales were reported. The cooler weather during the middle of the week has helped matters some.

## Butter.

The butter markets are also quieter. At Montreal offers of butter have been made at lower prices, and while there have been some sales at 18c., 17½ to 17¾c. are more within the mark. Full bids are, however, reported at country points where 17¾c. is reported as having been paid for some pet factories' make, but this is considered an outside figure. On the Elgin, Illinois, butter market, which largely governs prices in the West, liberal offers are reported and 18c. the ruling price, which is very little above values here. The New York market is reported firm at prices ranging from 15½ to 18½c. per lb.

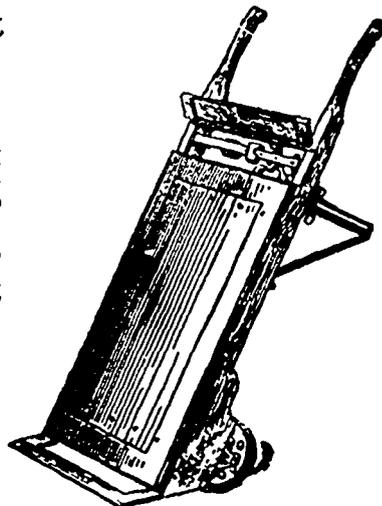
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St. Marys, Ont.

Creamery butter is steady here at 17 to 17½c. for prints, and 16½ to 17c. for boxes and tubs. There is a good demand for choice, fresh-made dairies, and the market is steady at 12 to 13c. for the best pails and tubs, and 9 to 10c. for inferior lots. On the Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 11 to 10c. and large rolls 12 to 13c. per lb.

**Cattle.**

As a rule a quieter feeling has prevailed at the leading cattle markets during the week, though Chicago experienced a good demand. On this market trade has been fair with prices well maintained for well-finished stall-fed cattle. Grass cattle sold from 30 to 50c. per cwt. less, the bulk of them selling for \$3.50 to \$4.10 per cwt.

**Export Cattle.**—Choice, well finished cattle of heavy weight sold at \$5 to \$5.10, with light ones at \$4.75 to \$4.90 per cwt. A few choice picked lots brought 10 to 15c. per cwt. more than the above figures. Heavy export bulls of choice quality bring \$3.75 to \$4.25, and light ones at \$3.00 to \$3.80 per cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., bring \$4.05 to \$4.75 per cwt. These prices are for stall-fed cattle. Common cattle bring \$3.85 to \$4.10, and inferior \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

**Stocks and Feeders.**—Owing to the Buffalo prices being off the market here for stockers has been dull at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Stock heaters are easier at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. Heavy feeders are in good demand, with prices high at \$4.40 to \$4.60 for well-bred steers half-fat, and weighing not less than 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each.

**Calves.**—These are in moderate supply at Buffalo. Prices here are \$4 to \$8 each.

**Milk Cows and Springers.**—These are easier at \$28 to \$47 each.

**Sheep and Lambs.**

These are inclined to be duller, and have, with the exception of really good sheep, ruled easier at the leading American markets. Deliveries have been heavy on this market, with prices easier at \$3 to \$3.30 for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. for bucks. Yearling lambs are easier at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Spring lambs are firmer at \$3.50 to \$4.50 each.

**Hogs.**

There is no new feature in the hog market, and prices are the same as last week, and are \$5 for select bacon hogs, \$4.37½ for light, and \$4.25 per cwt. for thick, fat hogs. Prices at Montreal are quoted at from \$4.50 to \$4.60 per cwt.

**Horses**

The horse market was quiet last week, as was to be expected. At Grand's the following sales were made amongst others: A black saddle horse sold for \$145; a chestnut mare of good appearance brought \$150. Work horses sold for from \$70 to \$100, for horses weighing from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs. Ordinary drivers from \$65 to \$90. A number of useful second-hand horses sold for from \$25 to \$50.

**Stock Notes**

**HEREFORDS IN DEMAND.**—Mr. Albin Rawlings, Forest, Ont., who was in the city last week, reports a large demand for Herefords. In fact this demand is so great that it cannot be supplied. Within the past week or two Mr. Rawlings has had orders for two carloads of Herefords which he is not able to fill. These orders were chiefly from Manitoba, Texas and some of the Western States, where this breed is in demand for beef-producing purposes.

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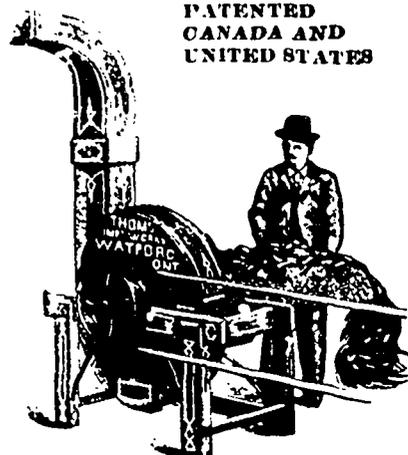
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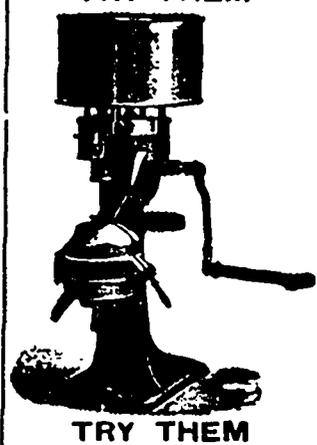
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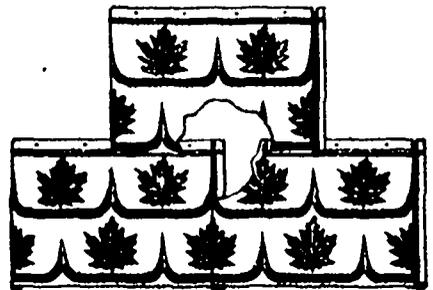
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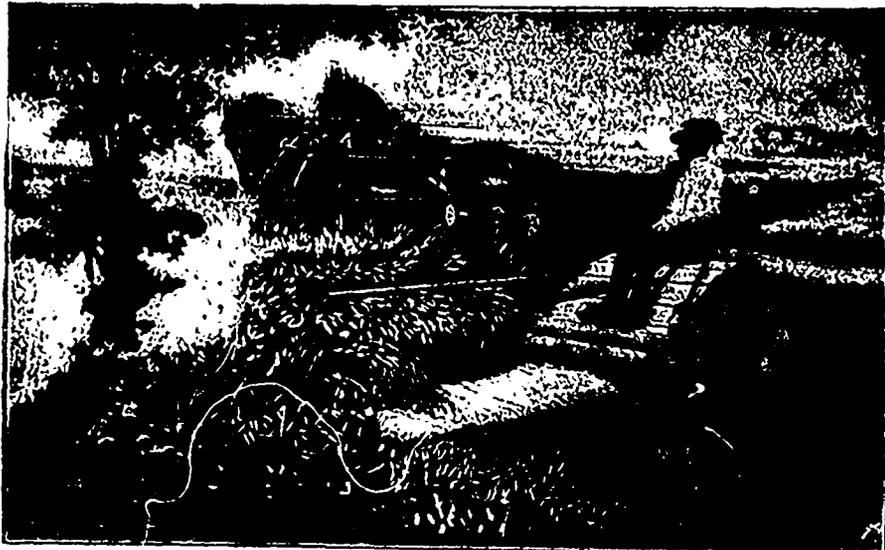
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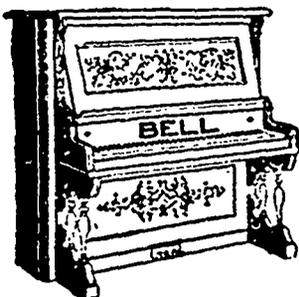
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