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# FARMING.

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P.O. and Telegraph Office.

Has for sale, at temptingly low prices, a number of extra good Shorthorn Bulls, fit for service, and an equally good lot of Cows. Heifers, the very best we ever bred.

Send for Catalogue and prices. Enquiries answered promptly. Our Motto—"No business, no harm."

Claremont Station, C.P.R.  
Pickering Station, G.T.R.

## Ingleside Herefords

Largest herd of choice bred Herefords in Canada. Winners of both the first and second herd prizes at Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, 1895 and 1897; also silver medals same years for best bull and best female. This herd is of the "up-to-date beef kind, combining early maturity and quality."

**Young Bulls for Sale.**  
**Young Tamworth Pigs for Sale.**

H. D. SMITH.

Farm 2 1/2 miles  
from G.T.R. station.

Ingleside Farm,  
Compton, Que.

## Simmons & Quirie

Shorthorns and Berkshires.

The herd is headed by the imported bull, Blue Ribbon 17095 (61706). He by Royal James 154927, dam, Roslett, Vol. 32, p. 298, E.H.B., by Gravesend (92460). Among the females are representatives of the Strathallans, Minas, Golden Drops, Mysias, Elvira—all pure Scotch breeding, except the Elvira, which are Scotch crosses.

The herd of Berkshires includes many prize-winners, and are an exceedingly choice lot.  
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The famous Ayrshire Herd of the late THOMAS GUY, of Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont., will be sold by

**AUCTION SALE**

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th.**

For Catalogue of stock and full particulars of sale, apply to

MR. FLORA C. GUY, or MR. JAMES O. GUY, Executors.

OSHAWA, ONT.



F. W. HODSON, TORONTO ONT

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

Important Announcement. The Ontario Agricultural Gazette Government Assistance to Industry. Dollar Wheat. Unwise Oleo-margarine Legislation. Horses for Export. Getting Wheat to Market. How One Colt Was Trained. The Poultry Show of the Victorian Era Exposition. Central Canada Exhibition. Selecting the Boar. The Value of Skim-Milk. The Storage of Vegetables. Market Review and Forecast.

## Grand Dispersion Sale of Ayrshire Cattle

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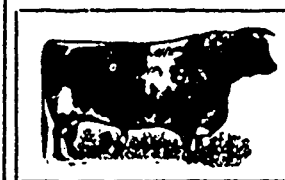
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This herd has at its head the noted bull, Matchless, a son of the celebrated Nellie Osborne, and has a large milking record. This sale offers a splendid chance to improve a herd or lay the foundation for a high class herd of Ayrshires. Write for catalogue and full particulars to



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Good young cows, two years old; yearlings and heifer calves, out of Imported and Home-bred cows, and the Imported bulls, Royal Member and Rantin Robin. Come and see them or write if you want something special. Station on the farm.

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Manufacturers of  
Bowen's Cable Stay Fence Machine,  
Miller's Combined Reel and Wire Straightener,  
Tension Coll Springs  
and Miller's Ratchets.

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Holstein-Friesians of the highest producing strains, founded on the best imported families of NORTH HOLLAND.



**FOR SALE -**

Twenty females and a few young bulls, rising one year old. A rare chance to get the best stock at bargain prices.

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A Reliable and Speedy Remedy for Curbis, Splints, Spavins, Sweeney, Etc.

It can be used in every case of Veterinary Practice where Stimulating Liniments or Blisters are prescribed. See pamphlet which accompanies every bottle. It has no superior. Every bottle sold is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Invaluable in the treatment of Lump Jaw in cattle. See Pamphlet. Prepared by—

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SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORNS



SIX BULLS FOR SALE fit for service, at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

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of Select Scotch Breeding at Low Prices

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Shortorns of all ages bred from the best, and raised under the most favorable circumstances. Also young thoroughbred stockers for sale. F. C. SIBBALD. J. CARSON, Agent, Yorkton, Assa.

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Breeder of HEREFORD and SUSSEX CATTLE

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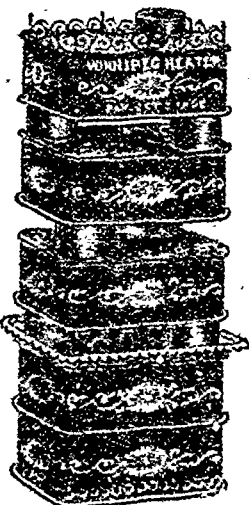
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Champions for milk and butter. 8 have won public test. No bulls for sale at present. 15 Cows and Heifers due to calve from August to Jan., mostly with calf to Sir Paul De Kol Clothilde

a milk and butter prince, whose 19 nearest female relatives average 22 lbs. of butter per week, and 74 average 16,233 lbs. milk in one year. Increase of herd only for sale.

A. & G. ROE, Currie's Crossing, Oxford County, Ont.

MAPLE HILL

Holstein-Friesians

A grand lot of cows and heifers of all ages now for sale; all bred to the milk and butter king, Sir Pieterje, Josephine Meethilde, and the great show bull, Count Mink Mercedes.

No more bulls for sale at present. G. W. CLEMONS - St. George, Ont.

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FOR SALE—Two choice young bulls, sired by Lord Everest and, a great grandson of Barrington; one of the best bulls ever imported. Dams are Cecilia Mink Mercedes, 1st and 2nd, both of good milking strains. Also heifers and heifer calves. Prices reasonable. T. W. CHARLTON, St. George, Ont.

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STOCK FOR SALE. We only keep and breed Registered Holstein-Friesians. Choice Young Bulls and Heifers, also some older animals, all of the very best dairy quality for sale. Correspondence solicited. ELIS BROS., Shipping Stn., Toronto. Bedford Park, Ont.

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Purebred stock of all ages, male and female, of Netherlands, Johanna, Moore, and Foul strains, for sale at lowest prices. JOHN MCGREGOR, Londonboro Stn. 319 Constance, Ont.

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FOR SALE A CHOICE LOT OF

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of good colors and rich breeding, both purebred and high grade. Dams have averaged the past year 330 lbs. of butter each, all sired by Canada's Hero, whose dam has a seven days' record of 19 lbs. 5 oz. For description and prices write to W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.

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CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY The property of the Ontario Government

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ON Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1907 Commencing at one o'clock sharp For catalogue giving full particulars apply to WM. RENNIE, Farm Superintendent.

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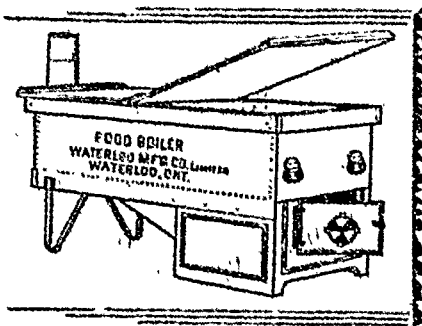
A grand lot exhibition chicks in Light and Dark Brahma, Golden Wyandottes, White Rocks, S. C. Et. and R. C. White Leghorns, after Sept. 1st. Prices according to quality. Write us before you buy.

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You save fifty per cent. of the feed, and produce double the growth and fat, when feeding boiled feed than when fed dry and raw. The Waterloo Food Boiler is the simplest, cheapest, most convenient, and most economical Boiler in the market. Every farmer should have one.

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WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED Waterloo, - Ontario.

Windsor Disc Harrow



The Machine that is attracting the attention of Dealers and Farmers throughout the Country. Self Bearings, Double Levers, Steel Frame, Perfect in every way. Is unequalled by any other machine in the market.

We also call the attention of Farmers to our very complete line of

Harvesting Machinery

COMPRISING:

- Single Canvas Binder.
- New Force Feed Harvester and Binder, 30 and 40 cut.
- New No. 8 Mower with Spring Foot Lift, 4 1/2 ft. and 5 ft. cut.
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New American Cultivator. Corn Scufflers. Steel Walking and Riding Plows.

All Our Machines are Fitted with Roller and Ball Bearings.

Write for Complete Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

FROST & WOOD, - Smith's Falls, Ont.

# FARMING

Vol. XV.

OCTOBER 5TH, 1897.

No. 5.

## FARMING

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

Published every Tuesday by

THE BRYANT PRESS,

30 BAY STREET . . . . . TORONTO, CANADA.

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

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have pleasure in announcing that by arrangement with the authorities concerned, *The Ontario Agricultural Gazette*, the official bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, will be published in FARMING. *The Gazette* will occupy one or more pages of each of our issues. It will be edited by Mr. F. W. Hodson, the Secretary of the Associations, and be under his complete control. Among other features it will furnish once a month a complete directory of the members of each of the above Associations, and of the breeds of stock they raise, together with brief announcements of the stock that they have for sale. It will also contain all the official and other announcements which the directors of the Associations may desire to issue for the information of members. In addition, by a special arrangement with the publishers of FARMING, Mr. Hodson will, as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, use *The Gazette* for his official announcements to officers and members of the Farmers' Institutes of the province. *The Gazette* will therefore practically be the official organ not only of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, but also of the Farmers' Institute System of Ontario. We trust that the publication of *The Gazette* will begin in our next issue.

### TOPICS FOR THE WEEK

#### The Ontario Agricultural Gazette.

As many of the readers of FARMING know, for some time past the directors of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, have had in contemplation a plan of publishing a "Monthly Bulletin" for the purpose of bringing the members of the Associations into touch with one another, and also into touch with the great stock-breeding and stock-buying portion of the

community who are not members of the Associations. The object is, in the first place, to have an easy means of placing before every member of the Associations any information which it would be desirable for them to have; and, in the second place, to bring quickly, easily and cheaply before all possible buyers the names and addresses of all those who have stock for sale, with brief descriptions of this stock. The plan, of course, while it will benefit *all* the breeders of purebred stock, will be especially valuable and useful to *young* breeders and small breeders whose business is not yet well established, and who therefore cannot afford to make use of the ordinary means of advertising their stock to the world.

We unhesitatingly declare that we conceive this scheme to be one of the most important and far-seeing that has ever been devised in any part of the world for the benefit of stockmen. What is needed in this day of enterprise is a constant and instant communication between seller and buyer, between breeder and improver. It is not enough that a man breeds good stock; he must let other people know that he has good stock for sale. It is not enough for a man to make up his mind that he needs some good stock; he must know where he can quickly put his hand on the stock he would like to buy. It is the object of the "Bulletin" to bring about this close inter-communication between the man who breeds and the man who wishes to breed.

The older and well established stock-breeders use, of course, the columns of FARMING and other agricultural papers, for this purpose. But there are dozens and dozens—we might say hundreds—of small stock-breeders in the country who as yet have not been able to see their way clear to using the columns of FARMING, or any other paper, for advertising their stock. They say that the expense is too great. The scheme of the directors of the Associations is to give these small breeders, and at the same time all other breeders as well, a chance to advertise their stock practically without cost.

Of course the scheme, if it had been undertaken independently by the Associations, would have entailed a very heavy expense upon the Associations, and this would necessarily have lessened their efficiency in other directions. The secretary, Mr. Hodson, however, asked the publishers of the various agricultural papers to come forward and propose terms upon which they would help carry out the scheme of the directors without entailing upon the Associations an expense greater than they could reasonably be expected to bear.

The publishers of FARMING, believing that the publication of the Bulletin would be of immense benefit to the stock-producing interests of the country, entered into the spirit of the plan with enthusiasm, and proposed such terms to the directors of the Associations as enable them to carry out the plan at a minimum of cost and a maximum of effectiveness.

In other words, by the arrangement made with us, the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations have every advantage which they would have if they issued an independent "Bulletin," and this at a cost that is practically nominal.

On the other hand, we, on our part, trust to gain the sympathy and good-will of the stock-breeders by coming to their assistance, and helping them to carry out a scheme which is intended to benefit every one of them, no matter how humble his circumstances or how small his business; and which will do more to promote the interests of the breeders of purebred stock in Canada, as a whole,

than any purely business scheme that has ever yet been devised.

We have spoken with perfect frankness in this matter, because we believe frankness to be not only good policy, but right. If the stock-breeders who are already our advertisers stay with us, we shall not be out of pocket by the arrangement, and we shall be able to benefit the stock-breeding industry of the country, as a whole, *immensely*. If they don't stay with us, however, we should be very much out of pocket, and the arrangement would have to come to an end.

We don't anticipate this last alternative. We believe the major portion of our stock advertisers, who are indeed the principal stockmen of the country, will stay on with us as before, and help to make the scheme a glorious success. For they may rest assured that whatever plan benefits the small stock-breeders of the country in any degree, will benefit them ten-fold.

#### "Dollar Wheat."

The newspapers, not only in Canada, but everywhere in the States, are bestowing showers of congratulations upon the farmer for his recent good fortune, and speaking of the price of wheat as if it meant actually a dollar in the hands of the farmer for every bushel of wheat he sold, and as if, at that price, his income would be far beyond his necessities, and all his debts could be at once paid off with the surplus. Of course, a good deal of this congratulation is intended only as good-natured "chaff," but a lot of it is in dead earnest, and people in towns and cities are assisted to run away with the idea that the farmer this year is rolling in wealth. Farmers themselves, of course, know how very absurd all this is, and especially know that a dollar for wheat at the seaboard by no means ensures a dollar for wheat in the barn on the inland farm. But even farmers allow themselves to be deceived by the glamor of a good wheat price, and forget that, as a rule, wheat-growing, even at good prices, is the least profitable enterprise that they can engage in. We doubt if many farmers have ever taken the trouble to calculate what it costs to grow a bushel of wheat, or what it costs to raise an acre of wheat. The secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has recently issued a circular in which he gives the cost of raising an acre of wheat in his State, based not only on his own calculations, but on those of many farmers of the State. The cost thus arrived at is \$4.18, which includes \$1.20 for interest on the value of the land, a sum certainly not more than one-half what should be allowed in this country. At this cost of \$4.18 per acre, if six cents a bushel be added for threshing, a yield of 15 bushels to the acre would bring the cost per bushel to 34 cents. A yield of 25 bushels to the acre would make the cost per bushel 22¾ cents. In Minnesota and Dakota careful estimates place the average cost of an acre of wheat at \$6. The cost on an average Canadian farm, must, however, be even more than this; with an average yield of even 20 bushels to the acre, the cost of raising and marketing a bushel of wheat in Canada cannot be less than 40 cents. It will thus be seen that with wheat on the Toronto market selling at from 80 cents to 90 cents a bushel, the prospect of the ordinary farmer being able to indulge his family in "pianos and sealskin sacques," from his profit on wheat is not a very bright one. The lesson to be learned from the situation is simply this: That whereas the present increase in the price of wheat is a very pleasant thing to have, and gives to the farmer a share of that general condition of pros-

perity which seems to be returning to the country after about five or six years' absence, it is yet no warrant for a change from that business of mixed farming which is best suited to the situation of the Canadian farmer. In other words, although the price of wheat is now up, and although we hope that it will stay up for a year or perhaps two years, yet wheat should not be grown in larger areas than a well considered system of rotation on the farm calls for.

#### Government Assistance to Industry.

The United States Department of Agriculture is only of recent origin. When it was first organized, and for some time afterwards, the opposition to it was very strong. Its establishment was described as an unwarranted intrusion of government into the domain of private enterprise. This opposition is now passed away. People are coming to see that the principal use of government is to do for the *people as a whole* that which in a purely private administration of affairs can be done only *by the wealthy for the wealthy*. The success of the efforts of Mr. Wilson, the present Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, to promote the welfare of the nation by securing the introduction of American butter into the English market, has opened the eyes of the American people to the immense material advancement possible to be effected by vigorous government initiation and direction. The result is that now there is a strong demand for a new department in the public service, a "department of commerce and industry." This demand is backed up by almost the entire business element of the United States. Nearly every business organization of the country is in favor of it. In nearly every other country in the world, notably in continental Europe, a department of the executive branch of the government is established, whose special duty it is to promote in every possible way the foreign commerce of that country. The business men of the United States have come to the conclusion that the time has come when their government shall undertake the same sort of service for the welfare of the people; and as a necessary consequence of this new departure, they propose that the consuls of the United States in foreign lands shall be what they really ought to be, namely, agents for the introduction and distribution of American manufactured products into all the countries of the world.

All this is in the line of modern progress. To use the language of the street, "it makes one tired" to see how much of government opportunity and resource is wasted or allowed to lie unimproved because of apathy or want of energy, originality and knowledge on the part of government administrators. In our own country we are, it is true, beginning to waken up. Our Dominion Department of Agriculture is quoted throughout the whole length and breadth of the civilized world as a model of enterprise and forethought. This is principally because of the energy and ability of that part of the public service which is presided over by Professor Robertson. But what Professor Robertson has done for the organization and instruction of our co-operative dairying system should also be undertaken for the advancement and benefit of other departments of our agriculture. We have the best climate and the best facilities for raising live-stock in the world, and yet our exports of meat products to Great Britain are scarcely more than a tenth of what they might be. It is the same with our fruit, and with our poultry and eggs. We ship dressed meat to Britain and a whole cargo arrives there improperly packed, and fails to meet with the price its intrinsic worth deserves. Whose fault is that? "The fault of the individual shipper," says the old-fashioned, out-of-date, head-in-the-sand, *laissez-faire* politician. "Let the people learn by experience and they will never forget their lessons." "But it's the *fault of the government*," says every *modern* political economist, because it's the government's duty to do that which the individual by himself cannot do. And so say we. A Live-Stock Commissioner was promised us some time since. When will he be forthcoming?

#### Horses for Export.

Mr. Secretary Wilson having got his dairy enterprises well under way is now turning his attention to horses. He is finding out what horses are best suited for export to the English market, and is issuing information, etc., to American horse breeders with a view to the production of American horses that will find a profitable sale in Great Britain. He is of the opinion that English cavalry horses can well be raised in the Western States and is taking steps to assist his people to secure that trade.

It does seem strange to us that an American official can find time and money to promote such an enterprise as this, and yet that no corresponding enterprise should be undertaken by our own authorities. The promotion of our horse breeding industry in a similar way would be excellent work for our proposed Live Stock Commissioner, but although our Live Stock Associations have earnestly requested the appointment of such an officer, he is as yet unnamed. What is the matter?

The horses that are now in demand in the British market, and for that matter in every market, are heavy draft, roadsters, coach, and saddle horses. No other kinds of horses are worth raising. In draft horses, none that are not from good unblemished sires, and out of sound healthy mares, and are themselves of good size and weight, and perfectly sound in their feet and legs, are worth anything for export. But horses of this sort of breeding and quality *are* in demand, and can now be sold at good prices.

The time was when every farmer's boy had a passion for a so-called "fast trotter," and this passion has been to a large extent the ruin of our horse-breeding industry. Mere speed, without size, strength, and quality, is of no account as an element of value, especially in horses intended for export. The foreign buyer does not care a rush for speed, no matter how fast it is, if it lasts only a few minutes. What he wants is a horse that can draw a "wagon" or "cart" with three or four people in it, fifteen to twenty miles without stopping, at a reasonably good pace from start to finish. It is evident that none but a well bred, strong, sound horse will do this; but a horse that will do this, the foreign buyer will pay a good price for.

It is this demand for size and strength which has given rise to the popularity of the hackney. For the hackney conjoins with hardiness, strength, good size, and moderate speed, a *style* in his action that is very attractive to buyers and brings to his breeder pots of gold.

The horses that are most popular as cavalry horses, especially on the continent, have thoroughbred blood in them. Ireland is the great source of supply of these horses; and every effort is made by the breeders in that country to keep up their reputation for exclusively using thoroughbreds, even to an unfair denial of other breeds of horses of rights that should be open to them. But all the same, this sensitiveness of the Irish breeder, to the value of his reputation as a breeder from thoroughbreds, shows how necessary to the production of good cavalry and hunting horses thoroughbred sires are.

It has been of incalculable hurt to the welfare of the farmers of this country that for years they have persisted in using as sires, inferior trotting and roadster stock, which produced only light trotting horses, which could only find sale when times were good and when almost everybody had money to burn. Such horses as these were never, even in the best of times, bought by people who really knew what good horse-flesh was.

Each farmer should, of course, breed only the sort of horse for which he has a special liking. But in any case he should breed only those horses which the market is ready to welcome; and as we said at the beginning these are really only of three sorts: (1) good heavy drafts, large, sound and strong, with perfect feet and legs; (2) horses for light rigs and for carriages, in which now the demand is almost altogether for the hackney type; and (3) horses for the saddle, including cavalry and hunting horses, which must almost invariably be of

thorough-bred origin. The farmer breeding such horses as these will make money out of them.

#### Pre-eminence of the Canadian Bacon Hog.

In our issue for September 21st we called attention to the fact that Canadian swine-raisers, by judicious breeding and judicious feeding, had won a reputation for their bacon hog, which was worth \$2 a hundred to them. We have since had put into our hands a circular letter from a large western American packing house, which we think illustrates this statement and enforces the lesson we drew from it a thousand times more forcibly than we could do. We commend it to the careful consideration of everyone engaged in swine-raising for profit. It must be remembered that it is issued with the purpose of instructing the American swine-raiser as to the sort of hog *he* ought to raise for profit:

The demand for light bacon hogs, instead of heavy grades yielding a large per cent. of lard, is becoming more marked every year. The time is approaching, if not already at hand, when the former will be the most profitable grade that can be raised. Packers for export trade are encouraging farmers to pay more attention to this demand by widening the difference in values of the two grades. Heavy, coarse hogs do not make the quality of bacon and hams that consumers now insist upon having, and for which they are willing to pay. Our Canadian friends, realizing this fact, have for some years been breeding and feeding for export trade, and have found that they have not only closely approximated the choice quality of English, Irish and Continental products, on the one hand, but that the cost of growing is not excessive on the other. On a recent day the Canadian market for bacon hogs ruled at \$5.80 to \$5.85, with sales as high as \$6, and the bacon was sold at relative prices in foreign markets. On the same day Chicago quotations were \$3.85 to \$3.92½, or a difference of fully \$2 per hundred. The Canadian farmer feeds his hogs largely on peas, roots, including potatoes, and grass. It may be possible that the American farmer can make as much money out of corn fed hogs at \$4 in Chicago as the Canadian makes out of his \$6 hogs in Canada; though that may be accounted for by the difference in scale of operation, size of herds, etc. But the act remains that our people ought to raise more choice lean hogs in response to the demand, else they will see a large and profitable trade diverted to Canada and other countries. This is not the day when the American farmer, any more than the manufacturer, can profitably force unsuitable products upon the consumer. The latter will pay for what he wants and not for what he does not want. The attention of those interested is invited to this matter, with the suggestion that stock hogs be selected and future herds be fed to produce bacon instead of lard hogs.

#### Unwise Oleo-Margarine Legislation.

The fight which the Illinois oleo-margarine people are putting up against the oleo anti-color law is becoming very hot. It should be said, however, that all the oleo manufacturers have not entered into the fight. Messrs. Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., the two largest manufacturers of oleo-margarine, have turned their oleo plants into butter plants. One other large oleo manufacturing firm has moved its plant into Indiana, where no such legislation as that recently passed in Illinois exists. But the remaining oleo manufacturers are going to fight the law for all they are worth, and are determined to defeat it. The principal points they claim are as follows: (1) The law confiscates without compensation the property of the oleo manufacturers; (2) it is class legislation, that it is a legislation in the interests of one class of manufacturers against the interests of another class; (3) it gives one manufacturer (the butter manufacturer) the right to use a coloring, of which it deprives another (the oleo manufacturer). There are many other points raised by the opponents of the law, but these are the principal ones.

Much as we are in sympathy with the desires and objects of the manufacturers of butter, we are of the opinion that the act they have had passed in their interests is an unnecessary infringement of private liberty; and, therefore, we shall not be surprised if it be declared unconstitutional. We revert to the matter here, not because of its intrinsic interest to Canadians, for oleo-margarine is not manufactured in Canada, but simply to point out the bearing of the act on the interests of possible future legislation in Canada; for it is well to be reminded now and again that even legislation has its moral obligations and may become tyrannical. The act prohibits the *coloring*

of oleo-margarine. But butter itself is colored, and so is cheese. It is the part of every manufacturer of goods for sale to make them appear as attractive to the purchaser as possible. The whole art of "pleasing the buyer," which is so much insisted upon now a days, is based upon the same principle. As a matter of fact, if all goods got up to resemble one sort of manufacture, though made by another, were prohibited from sale half the merchandise of the world would be stopped.

The wrong does not consist in the coloring, but in the attempt to deceive. If there is no deception there is no wrong. The makers of oleo declare there is no deception; the makers of butter assert there is. A simple and effective way of preventing deception would be to enforce a "labeling clause," by which every package offered for sale should be distinctly labeled what it is. The alleged unsanitariness and uncleanness of the oleo manufacture could be prevented by proper official inspection.

"Filled" cheese is an article that stands to "full cream" cheese in much the same relation that oleo-margarine does to butter, and yet "filled" cheese is not prohibited from sale. What is done is to see that it is properly labeled. When it was found that the labeling clause was evaded the evasion was rightfully considered criminal, and it was soon promptly enforced. The same course of procedure should be pursued in the case of oleo-margarine.

Regretful as we are to say it, we predict that the opponents of the anti-color law will ultimately be successful. The friends of butter have pursued a course that is contrary to the principles of modern legislation.

### Getting Fruit to Market.

We believe there is nothing in Canadian agriculture more important just now than the securing of reasonable rates for the transportation of perishable farm products. The most pressing necessity however, is the securing of quick and cheap facilities for the transportation of fruit. As things are now the grower of our most delicious varieties of fruits has an unreasonably hard time of it. He cannot send his pears or his grapes or his peaches to the States, because of the duties. If he sends them all to Toronto or to Montreal he congests those markets, and gets about half price for his goods. If he sends them to other markets he is met by unreasonable rates, and by high commissions and double profits from middlemen. If he tries to send them to England, he finds that just when he needs it most, he cannot get cold storage, and if he uses ordinary freight facilities his goods spoil on the way. Just when he should have ample time to make bargains with transportation agents and commission merchants, and to watch the shipment, carriage, delivery, etc., of his goods, he is busiest on his own place getting his fruit picked, assorted and packed. He has to accept the prices offered him, no matter what they are; and he has to put up with the rates granted him no matter what they are. Everything has to be done in a rush or his goods will spoil on his hands. Is it any wonder that our fruit men get discouraged?

This last month the best peaches ever raised in Canada were sold in little retail shops in Toronto for 25 cents a basket. These peaches had to be grown and be picked, assorted and packed; had to be brought to the wharf at Niagara, and be transported by steamboat to Toronto; had to be handled there by middlemen and be sold and delivered to the retail shopmen; had to be handled again by these shopmen and delivered to the individual purchasers, and the sum total paid by the purchaser for single baskets (including the basket and the netting) was only twenty-five cents each! Over and over and over again the thing was done for thirty cents and for thirty-five cents, and we have heard of even as low as fifteen cents and even ten cents being paid. Is it any wonder then that the heart of the fruit grower grows sick?

If the low price of 25 cents a basket ruled over the whole province, it would not be such a public disgrace. Everyone would say, "It's rather hard

on the peach-growers, but it is a good thing for the people generally." And in time things would right themselves. Less peaches would be grown, or they would be grown more cheaply, and the ordinary laws of supply and demand would govern and rectify all. But in the matter of these quickly-perishable fruits, the laws of supply and demand don't govern and they are not permitted to govern. They are all neutralized by transportation difficulties.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in Canada who would gladly pay fifty cents a basket for peaches, who never see a peach from one year's end to the other. We know of one instance this year where an enterprising farmer came to Toronto and purchased a number of peaches at 25 cents a basket and then took them home sold them to his neighbors at 60 cents. But how radically wrong must a system of national transportation be which can permit of any such inequality between producer and consumer. Think of it; 10 cents a basket at most to the fruit grower on one Ontario farm, and 60 cents a basket to the fruit consumer on another Canadian farm not a hundred miles distant—five hundred per cent. consumed in transportation and middlemen's profits!

Now this is all wrong, and as wrong as anything can be, and a crowning disgrace to our modern civilization; and it all comes about because people will persist in being governed by old-fashioned and out-of-date methods of government instead of by new ones that are suited to modern conditions of society.

We do not want to be tiresome in our iteration. But we will ask one question: "What are governments for?" And can anyone think of a better answer than this? "To do those things for the people which the people as individuals cannot do for themselves." And will anyone say that this is being done, when in one district of the country it will almost pay the producer of the most delicious of our fruits—the finest the world produces—to let it rot upon the trees where it grows rather than pick it and market it, and when in thousands of other districts of the country the people can not buy this fruit because it is so high-priced that to use it seems a wanton luxury. We shall return to this subject again.

### American Action re Fruit Transportation.

In another article, we have called attention to the difficulties under which the Canadian fruit-grower labors, in order to get his goods into the hands of the consumer without paying a price for transportation that destroys his profits. We are glad to notice that both the American farmer and the American farmer's press are taking up the question in their country with a view to securing much lower rates. *The Rural New Yorker* of a recent date says:

"There has been much complaint of late years over the express and freight rates charged for transporting fruit. These rates are generally too high as compared with other merchandise, and certain fruits are classed in such a way as to make the rates almost extortionate. A fair statement of the rates charged for fruit as compared with other classes of produce will be enough to startle most fruit growers."

The "Farmers' National Congress" which recently met at St. Paul passed some very strong resolutions on the subject, and appointed a standing committee, to be known as the "Classification and Rate Committee," to represent fruit growers, and endeavor to secure such concessions, as to classification, etc., from the railway companies as will bring about a reduction of rates. The same sort of action is needed here, only unfortunately our railway rates are as yet in no way under public control.

### NOTES AND IDEAS.

Pennsylvania State College is establishing a cheesemaking course to follow its already established creamery course. Each course is six weeks long. The creamery course includes a course in ice cream manufacture. The object is to encourage the establishment of wholesale ice cream departments as parts of the creamery business.

Sheep-shearing by electricity would seem almost incredible to Canadians, and yet it has been tried, and tried successfully, in Montana. At Great Falls, in that State, this season, a set of twenty sheep shearing machines were installed, obtained from Birmingham, England. The machines were driven by a six horse-power electric motor, the power being furnished by the street railway company. The shearing-sheds were erected near the railway station, and the sheep to be sheared were driven in from the neighboring ranches. In less than three weeks 16,184 sheep were sheared by the machines, the number averaging about 100 a day per machine, when kept fully employed.

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Few people in Canada have any idea of the extent of "melon farming" in the southern middle States; and still fewer, we fancy, know that to supply the seed necessary for this sort of husbandry a new industry, called "melon-seed farming," has sprung up in western Kansas. In that arid country it is so rainless that the farmers cannot grow a half ton of corn to the acre, and yet the soil and the climate there seem to be so well suited to the growth of melons that from twenty to fifty tons of melons to the acre can be raised with absolute certainty, although this fruit is said to be 99 per cent. water! The melons in western Kansas are raised principally for their seed. When the fruit is ripe the melons are gathered up on wagons and conveyed to a sort of threshing-machine (run by horse-power), that breaks them up and separates the seed and pulp from the more solid parts. Then the pulp and seed are put into vats or tanks, where, after being left for two or three days, the seeds separate from the pulp. The seeds are then taken out, washed, dried, and shipped to the big seedsmen of the east. These melon-seed farms average from 80 to 160 acres each; and the crop is found to be from two to five times more profitable than any other that can be raised in that region.

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In Sweden there are twenty dairy schools where young farmers, farm workmen and teachers are instructed in the art and science of butter-making. There are two principal schools, one of them being attached to the State Agricultural College of Ultuna, near the University of Upsala. These schools are splendidly equipped, and are under the direction of instructors of eminence. Over all the schools is a State Commissioner, whose duty it is to supervise the work of dairy instruction as carried on in the schools, and also to promote the interests of dairying in Sweden generally. In 1886, the export of butter from Sweden was 150,000 hundred-weights; in 1895, it had risen to 469,000 hundred-weights. The principal amount of the export goes to Great Britain. A significant thing is the fact that a great deal of Sweden's make of butter goes first to Denmark, and is thence reshipped to Great Britain. This is because of Denmark's excellent reputation. The number of dairies in the state is between 1,700 and 1,800. Most of them are proprietary; but in other respects they are managed similarly to our own co-operative creameries. Separators are used in about one-half of the Swedish dairies; in the other half the cold-setting system is still retained. Ice is very generally used, and great attention is paid to the cooling of both milk and cream.

### Congratulations.

We have received numberless congratulations from our subscribers and others on our change to a weekly. We append a few:

From Mr. E. E. MARTIN, Canning, Ont. "Enquiries for stock are plentiful, thanks to FARMING, which is the best stock paper going."

From Mr. J. W. JOHNSON, Underwood, Ont. "I am very much pleased with FARMING since it has become a weekly. I would not be without it for a good deal."

From Mr. T. B. MILLAR, Inspector Western Butter and Cheese Association. "I am very glad indeed that FARMING will be issued weekly. I wish you every success."

From Mr. PERCY C. POWYS, Fredericton, N.B. "I appreciate your move in making FARMING a weekly, though I shall be sorry to miss the very excellent monthly magazine that you have published during the past two years."

## HOW ONE COLT WAS TRAINED.

EUGENE DAVENPORT, Dean of Illinois Agricultural College, in *The Farmer's Voice*

Every farmer in the country is interested in training colts. It is a part of his business which the average farmer feels "skittish" about, and in the performance of which he perhaps makes more mistakes than in any other direction. The number of potentially noble horses which have been ruined in the breaking is countless, and man's stupidity, ofttimes brutality, is responsible for many grievous sins against one of his very best friends and most reliable helpers.

Professor Davenport tells below, in language simple and clear, "how one colt was trained." The chronicle of that performance, simple though it be, is of highest importance. It points the way to others who are confronted with this problem, and it shows that love and kindness when dealing with brute creation produces the same happy results as when it is applied to the social relations of life. Time, patience, intelligence, firmness, the winning of the young horse's will to subservience to your will—these are the lessons of Professor Davenport's experience. To-day he has a thoroughly-trained horse, preserving all the life and spirit native to him, yet gentle and submissive to the hand and voice of the master whose gentle leadings won his confidence and trust, and amenable to the direction of others who treat him in like manner.

What the chronicler of that experience did others may do with equal success. What the result would be if all horses were "brought up" in that way is past computation; that it would contribute untold blessing to the world and add vastly to the usefulness and value of the horse is not to be doubted.—Editor *The Farmer's Voice*.

The old carriage horse was breaking down and another must take his place. The following is a chronicle of the daily performance of a green colt:

July 12.—Took up from pasture a half-blood German coach filly, three years old. Had been broken to the halter from the first, but nothing more. Walked her behind a self binder at work; took her up to the line where the laundry was blowing about in the wind; found an old piece of sheet iron and tumbled it about on the ground and over a stone pile while she had pretty free play of the halter; opened and closed an umbrella before and behind; tumbled it about upon the ground and against her, and made her carry it open and upon her head with her ears among the braces. End of first lesson; time about an hour; took to stable; carefully groomed her and fed a few oats from the hand.

July 13.—Repeated much of previous lesson, but in full harness. Then stepping behind, but with the lines not in the turrets, in case of a sudden whirl, waited for her to go in any direction. Did not tell her to go, but kept behind her whenever she tried to come to me. Finally started up the road. Of course stopped and started as she pleased, and turned completely around on meeting a horse and carriage and tried to follow. Then made her feel the line for the first time and turned her to one side. Found ourselves in a plowed field and wandered about for a considerable time, she showing some resistance to being guided by the line, but no inclination to bolt or to throw herself. Finally got her into the road, and in the return succeeded in inducing her to mind the line whenever it seemed a matter of indifference to her as to where she should go. Did not attempt to strongly oppose her. End of second lesson; time about an hour. Distance about a mile. Unharnessed outside the stall without tying, having left the halter on. Groomed and fed oats from the hand.

July 14.—Repeated lesson of day before, only used more force as she learned the line and kept her from turning out of the road. Had a few oats in the pocket and occasionally fed from the hand. Soon she minded the line perfectly unless strongly desiring to go in some other direction. This was in no case allowed on this day, but she was kept in the middle of the road.

July 15.—Drove in harness with one line only free from the turret; made her drag chunks of wood and old sheet iron. Found a pile of ashes which she refused to approach. Tried to turn

around, but she always found herself facing the ashes. After three or four attempts to get away she walked boldly over the pile. On this day succeeded in teaching her to go forward by the word, and commenced to stop her by word and line. Unharnessed her by the roadside and sat a considerable time grazing her. Got her into a deep ditch and led her the length of it. I had always unharnessed her in hall of barn without tying, and here I unharnessed her in same way.

July 16.—Evening. Drove about a mile to a small river and put her over a bridge for the first time. A little afraid of it, but easily went over after a little study. In no case was she led over or past an object that she feared, but rather held still till she studied it out and was willing to proceed. Then circumstances compelled a cessation of training for several days, during which she stood in the barn on an earth floor.

July 22.—Drove again and taught her to stop when told, but not yet to stand till told to go, for that is one of the hardest things for a horse to learn. In driving up and down the road she was strongly determined to turn into the barn at each passing of the gate, but this she was not allowed to do, but was put back and forth past the home gate until she gave up all notion of entering without the sign from the line. To clinch it all, at last she was pulled in and started for the barn, then suddenly turned back into the road again. She never but twice afterward refused to mind the line instantly, and then only for a moment.

July 23.—At this lesson she was taught not to stop until told to do so and was made to feel a touch of the whip. She has never been struck with the whip up to date of writing, but knows perfectly well what it is for.

July 24.—Got out the breaking cart for the first time. Let her look it over, and eat oats off the seat. Led her into the shafts wrong end ahead and let her eat more oats off the seat. Raised the shafts and dropped them beside her, making all the noise possible. Pushed the shafts against her with considerable force, put them on her back and between her legs, then pulled the cart against her both in front and behind. Put her in and out of the shafts repeatedly, and in this way spent a half hour. At last pulled it beside her for some distance, jamming the shafts against her sides; hitched her in with help of an attendant and started off; drove about half a mile and returned.

July 25.—Repeated last lesson, but with less preliminary and more driving. In all cases avoided seeming to hold her, but was always in reach of a line and stopped her instantly if she was about to move away.

August 2.—Nothing done since last date. Loaded her in freight car at Woodland, Mich., to ship to Illinois, a distance of 300 miles. Took every precaution at her first sight of the cars, and tied her in the cars in such a way that she was able to see from the side door. Exhibited fear when the car started, becoming wet with perspiration. Reassured her by patting the neck and head and by gentle words and soon succeeded in attracting her attention to me, which was the object, until she could ride contentedly with her eyes hidden by tucking her head under my arm. She was to make a family horse if she had the quality, and nothing was too troublesome in her education. After five or six miles she quieted down and showed very little fear when a train passed upon the next track, but was much disturbed if I left the car and would call to me constantly. I knew then that I had succeeded in fixing her mind strongly upon myself, and knew that the principal work in her education was over.

August 3.—Spent considerable time in freight yards and she saw much of engines and passing trains. Unhitched her and led her to the open door at the side to see what was going on, both as we were standing and when under motion. She tried to put her nose on a locomotive that had stopped just by us on the next track, and called to it as it moved off. Stood at the door as fast trains passed, and we rode many miles that way through cuts and over embankments and bridges. A small book and several newspapers were torn up and the pieces left flying about the car for half a day. Of course they frightened her at first until I fed her oats from one hand and with the other held half a newspaper fluttering in the breeze, and allowed it to whip her about the body and the head. She would endure the paper for the sake of the oats, and in a few minutes would eat contentedly while thrashed over the head and eyes with papers in both hands. With this day everything like fear or timidity seemed to disappear and with one exception has never developed since.

August 14.—After arriving at her destination circumstances prevented resuming her education until over a week had passed. She was now hitched to a cart and driven to the city, a distance of two miles by the route chosen. It was a hot day and she was given a rest by the railroad track when trains were passing and taught to stand without being held and to stand still by constant rubbing over all parts of the body with a wisp of grass. This gave her something to enjoy and prevented the forming of the disagreeable habit of restlessness when standing. We drove her close to the track to face passing trains, that she might learn to know them from the ground; let her see street cars for the first time and put her down alleys and about mills and factories. Showed a little hesitation about crossing some shadows cast by escaping steam. Let her stand and study them and in a moment she went over, but was not allow-

ed to hurry, either then or after. At one time showed a determination to go ahead upon a certain street rather than down a side alley. She was held to the spot until she gave up to the rein. We had found all the worst places in town and returned. Time three hours.

August 16.—Repeated the lesson of Saturday, but in a few minutes overhauled a traction engine, drawing a separator and a water tank. Drove behind it all for a quarter of a mile, then pulled out and drove beside it, gradually gaining until she walked beside the engine, and close enough so that the escaping steam drove out among her legs. Drove this way a quarter of a mile. Gave a good deal of practice in turning to right or to left, round and round, and in backing until she minded the rein perfectly. Returned to the barn and hitched immediately, and for the first time, to a four-wheeled rig. After getting a little accustomed to this, returned to the stable. This was the first that she had been driven off the walk, which was just before changing from cart to buggy.

August 17.—Hitched immediately to the buggy and drove to town. Did not allow her to start for some minutes after hitching up. Gave some practice in suddenly stopping and standing still until told to go. She showed fear of an iron cover to a manhole of a sewer at the side of one of the streets. Stopped her by it, but she would not step on it. We drove her by it time and again until she would pass by it without shying, but did not get her upon it until a later drive.

August 18.—Very leisurely hitched to the buggy and stood a long time after getting in before starting. Then started in the slow walk. Never allowed her to start upon the trot. After some driving about returned to a house near the barns to take in a couple of ladies. Expected that she would want to go to the barn, and for that reason did not immediately go for the ladies. When she found that she was not to go to the barn she took a fit of the sulks. Was determined to take the drive leading to the barn. We were as determined to go the other way. There had always been two of us and we now fully expected the tussle that is always likely to come some time during breaking. Her head was pulled in the direction that we desired to go and held there. She was unable to go her way and reared a little. It was a case of her stubbornness against ours, and in about two or three minutes she gave up to superior intelligence and marched off our way. If she had not we would have been right there until the next day. We then drove her about the drives around the barns, to and from, for quite a time; then took in the ladies and the four had a fine drive. In now writing up these notes I may say that this was the last time she showed any sign of stubbornness, and her training since that time has been simply a continuance of her education.

In two or three days longer she was driven by my wife, or, in other words, inside of a week after her first attachment to a four-wheeled vehicle; and I consider her now at this writing (September 4) perfectly trained, as far as safety is concerned. She stands perfectly still while being harnessed and

hitched to the buggy, does not think of moving off until told to go; does not take a trot until told to do so; stops instantly at the word and stands perfectly still until told to go; can be driven into a place big enough to let her through in darkness or in light, and seems to be afraid of nothing.

This little write-up of my notes is given, not to contribute to the stock of knowledge on horse training, but in the hope that some young man who has not yet had experience may read it and be convinced that there is no secret in dealing with horses except to study their nature and to realize that we are dealing with intelligence; that the animal is by nature somewhat timid, a little inclined to be stubborn when opposed, as we ourselves are, but that gentle persistence will accomplish everything; and that we are to conquer, not by superior force, which we do not possess, but by superior intelligence, by which we can train and educate without arousing either stubbornness or fear.

### RAISING LAMBS FOR WINTER MARKETS.

By Dr. Galen Wilson, in *The Practical Farmer*.

[Dr. Galen Wilson, in a recent number of *The Practical Farmer*, puts forward the raising of young lambs for the Christmas and early winter markets as a profitable business for those who have the wit and the energy to make a success of it. Warm shelter and good varied food are two of the main elements of success, the same as in the production of winter eggs in the poultry business. The use of rams of the best mutton-producing breeds is also insisted upon. We append some extracts from Dr. Wilson's article. — EDITOR FARMING.]

"If a man does not succeed, it is his own fault. Will not the business be overdone eventually?" has been asked me several times a year for twelve years, and the business is as good now as ever. It will no more be overdone than making gilt-edged butter will be overdone, and for the same reason—lack of snap and vim in enough farmers to overdo it. Many work at both kinds of business that do not make anything, but those who do either right always come out ahead. A friend of mine averaged \$1,000 annually from the lambs and wool of 100 ewes, for several years down to the financial depression. At that time his farm would have brought \$100 an acre and his sheep \$6 a head. Now he gets \$800 from the same number of sheep, and the farm would not sell for over \$50 an acre and his sheep \$3 a head. Considering values of everything, he is making more money now than then. He has been making money right along growing hot-house lambs, and what he gets for them now will buy more than what he got for his sheep at any other time would buy.

Some new methods in feeding have sprung up within a few years. I will describe how the nearest flock to me is managed, and that will be a fair representation of all. Summers they are kept in good pasture, as any sheep should be. Some piece of meadow is plowed after the hay is off and corn planted for green feed in August and September, as may be needed. Crimson clover is sown at the same time. When the corn comes off, the very last thing in the fall, there is a considerable grazing of fresh clover for the ewes. Stormy weather and cold nights they are kept indoors. Here the feed

is clover hay, corn fodder, bean-stalks and straw for roughage, turnips, silage or beets for succulence, and bran, oats, corn and barley for grain variety. Right fattening and dressing assure the least disappointment in cash returns.

As to profit in this business, I am not afraid to say that it costs no more to grow hot house lambs than it does to grow lambs in the old way and sell them when they are six to ten months old. The bulk of care occurs in winter when the farmer has little else to do, and when spring opens there are no lambs to bother with. The price obtained can be made about twice that of the old way. More sheepmen in my country are engaged in it than in the old method.

### SELECTING THE BOAR.

Editorial *Wallace's Farmer*.

Between now and the 1st of January a great many thousands of boar pigs will change hands, and upon the wisdom with which they are selected will, to a great extent, depend the income from the swine herd next year. We fear that the boar is not generally selected with the care that he should be. In the first place, we think he is not selected early enough. While breeders generally, and some few farmers, select the boar early in the fall a month or two before they expect to have use for him, as a rule the farmer does not do so until the week before he wants to begin breeding. This is not a good plan for two reasons; one is that the pigs have been more or less picked over and only the poorer ones are left to select from; another is that the pig is not given time to become accustomed to the change of feed and his new quarters before he is put to work, and as a result he falls off rapidly in flesh, and is not as vigorous as he should be, often failing altogether. The boar should be bought early in the season, or at least three or four weeks before he is needed for use, so that he can become accustomed to the change in his surroundings and his food, and feel at home.

As to the breed, that is something that each man must decide for himself, and within limits we regard it as a matter of almost secondary importance. There are several different breeds, and there are good hogs in each of them. Each breed has its partisans and each man has his preference. We advise each man to stick to the breed he thinks is best and to get the best hogs in that breed. The main thing is to get a good hog, and one that is reasonably sure to transmit his good qualities to his offspring. He should have a good sire and a good dam, and the buyer should make it a point to see them and be sure that they are good; also the grandsires and granddams if it is possible. Blood tells. The curl of his tail or the manner in which his hair lies do not matter so much. To be sure, the breeder is more or less prejudiced against swirls; the farmer who is raising hogs for market can afford to ignore prejudices and fancy points. What he wants is a good, growthy pig that stands well on his feet, has a bone strong enough to support all the weight he can put on his body, that is active, lengthy, as opposed to the fat, "chuffy" pigs seen

now and then, well developed in the most valuable parts, symmetrical, with a good appetite and a disposition to fatten easily and readily. When a pig of the right sort is found, buy him. Don't haggle over a few cents, or a few dollars. There is too much looking at the money instead of the pig. Five dollars or ten dollars may look very large when added to the price of a boar, but divide it up among fifty or one hundred of his pigs, and it makes only a few cents on each one, while each may be worth several dollars more than pigs from the same sows and the cheaper boar. The idea should be to get the very best pig possible, judging on a basis of practical usefulness and not fancy points. Thirty or forty dollars is not too much to pay for the right kind of a pig. Five dollars is too much to pay for the wrong kind. Barring calamities, men do not lose money on good boars if they take the right kind of care of their pigs. The trouble is, not enough are willing to take the time and trouble and give the money for the right kind.

### THE STORAGE OF VEGETABLES.

A. A. SOUTHWICK, in *American Agriculturist*.

Potatoes, turnips, table beets, carrots, etc., should be kept where it is perfectly dark and the protection should be afforded as soon as they are taken from the ground. If stored in a cellar, there is nothing better than a good tight barrel with three inches of sand on top. Take any cheap material, old bran sacks are best, cut in pieces the right size to well cover the top of the barrel, then put on the sand, and the following spring you will find your vegetables as fresh and plump as when taken from the ground. Keep the cellar cool, but never take any chance of letting frost get in. If there is the least danger of this, burn a few lamps, or, better, a kerosene stove, till danger is over. A great amount of storage room can be gained by ranking the barrels in tiers one above the other.

Potatoes deteriorate in cooking qualities when exposed to light probably more than any vegetable grown, and should strictly be kept in perfect darkness if the highest quality is to be preserved. Probably the cheapest and most desirable method of storage in large quantity is in pits in the field. Dig the pits when the crop is taken out and fill directly. Do not fear water, for you never will find any either in actual or imaginary quantity in the pits.

Experience suggests that a pit 6 ft. long, 3 wide, and 3 to 4 deep for general purposes is best, though for mangels the length might be greater with safety. Fill the pits even full or a trifle less, and cover immediately with a good heavy layer of tops, or if these are valuable for feeding, with bright straw or hay. Do not put on any earth until there is danger of a winter freeze, and then do not cover more than 5 or 6 inches deep. When indications point to the ground freezing 2 or 3 inches in 24 hours shape the top of the pit like the roof of a house with all the soil. It is not necessary to make any provision for drawing off surface water. Before covering on any soil a stick should be placed in

each corner of the pit as nearly perpendicular as possible, for a guide in covering. As simple as the operation may seem, an expert cannot cover evenly and be certain that exposed portions are safe without these guides. Cover the cold side much more securely than the sunny side. Take out these vegetables any sunny day during the winter when wanted, when the mercury is above freezing. Do not leave any vegetables in a pit to be taken out at another time. In filling something over 2,000 pits I never have found any sign of water and very rarely damage by frost. The chief danger in the use of this method is in covering with earth before the sweating process is complete.

Cabbage are best kept by turning the heads down on the top of a row, placing as closely as possible. After standing in this way for a day or two so that all the water may be well drained out, throw up the earth on each side in the shape of a roof, completely covering the whole cabbage, stump and all. When taken out they should be marketed at once. Onions will keep best in a temperature very near freezing, but the air must be dry, and the layer about a foot deep or less. Shake over a little bedding, and if the frost happens to touch the bulbs no harm will be done. Squash and pumpkins keep all right if the air is dry and moderately warm. If a family has vegetables in ever so small a quantity let the supply be cared for so that no wilting and subsequent deterioration in quality may ensue.

### THE VALUE OF SKIM-MILK.

Editorial, *National Stockman and Farmer*.

The disposition of the skim-milk is a problem that does not receive the consideration that its importance warrants. It is for the most part regarded as a secondary product, and, as such, convenience has too much to do with its ultimate resting place. If fed to the hogs it is too often allowed to get sour in summer and frozen in the winter, and thus has the profit squeezed out of it before it has a chance to show what it can do. Skim-milk contains the most valuable part of the milk when either fertility or muscle-making is in question. The value of a ton of skim-milk, for either of these purposes, may be reckoned at \$2.31, while that of a ton of butter is only worth forty-nine cents; and when, roughly speaking, a cow gives twenty tons of skim-milk to one ton of butter we see that the fertility of the skim-milk is far greater than that of the butter. Skim-milk that is all skim-milk contains no fat at all, and is therefore an excellent feed to balance a ration of corn. The ordinary farmer produces too much feed in the shape of carbohydrates, and any feed that contains an abundance of protein is to be welcomed, and as such skim-milk stands high in the list. But if the skim-milk is dumped into a dirty barrel and once or twice a week, according to the fullness of the barrel, is carried down to the hog pen and there allowed to stand a few days before it is finally all fed, a large part of its usefulness has been destroyed by that foe to thriftiness, bacteria. Why the separator people do not lay more stress upon this advantage of their machines has always been a wonder to



me. When a man uses a separator the skim-milk is turned out sweet, and unless he be the personification of carelessness he does not like to pour it into a dirty swill barrel. But when he uses gravity method sometimes the milk is already sour, and he thinks that it is sour anyway and there is no use taking trouble with it. And then the separator gives back the milk warm and in winter if it is fed at once this makes it more valuable. While a man will feed milk while it is warm he may not take the trouble to warm the cold milk, and a pig filled with cold milk is not a pleasant nor a profitable sight.

But the most profitable of all ways of disposing of skim milk is to turn it into eggs or poultry. Eggs are mostly protein, and skim-milk is the same, so one turns into the other in the laboratory conducted by the hen in a most profitable manner. Just what a ton of clover is worth when it is fed to the cow, the manure carefully saved, and the skim-milk turned into eggs, would be a revelation to most of us. And this is where we make our money. Grow clover and make a profit by so doing in the increased fertility of the soil. Feed the hay to the cow and make another profit by the increased amount of milk that the cow will have by reason of the proper amount of protein in her bill of fare. Save the manure and make another profit by reason of the increased value of the manure owing to the ammonia it gets from the clover. Feed the skim milk to the hens and get still another profit from the protein in the milk. And when you market your clover hay in the shape of eggs, knowing at the same time that there are already three profits to your credit on the farm, the Klondike is not in it.

## THE POULTRY SHOW

Of the Victorian Era Exposition.

(Specially reported for Farming)

The poultry department of the "Industrial" Exhibition was again a great success. There were about three thousand entries, and competition was unusually keen in some classes, while in others there was a slight falling off. Mr. C. J. Daniels, Toronto, was again in charge of the exhibit, and the judging was done by Messrs. L. G. Jarvis, O.A.C., Guelph, Sharpe Butterfield, London, Thos. H. Smelt, Woodstock; I. B. Johnson and J. Bertie, Toronto. The show would of course not be complete without the kicker, and this year he turned up in an old exhibitor, who did not like to taste the bitter pill of defeat at the hands of younger exhibitors.

An unusually large number of American visitors were present. We are always glad to see our American friends, and we trust their visit this year was a pleasant one.

Without further preface I will detail some of the largest and most important classes:

**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**—This class showed a decided falling off this year. Cocks—1st (Cole & Briggs, Hamilton), seemed to me on the small side but in good condition, good hackle, fair leg feather; 2nd and 3rd, only moderate. Hens—1st (Cole & Briggs), a good bird, good wings and tail, well shown; 2nd, too much Cochon to suit my taste; 3rd, not moulted, good tail coverts and splendid hackle. Cockerels—1st, a very nice bird but small, good hackle, should mature into a good bird; 2nd, also a good bird, might have won under other judges; 3rd, I did not like. Pullets—1st, a splendid bird, excellent color, good hackle, nice foot feathering; 2nd and 3rd, not nearly so good.

**DARK BRAHMAS.**—This was a small class, but the specimens shown were excellent, the winning cocks and hens being excellent.

**BUFF COCHINS.**—A rather poor class of old birds, except first hen. This class showed a decided falling off. Cocks—Very poor and hardly worth dealing with in detail. Hens—

1st, large, with good leg and toe feather, seemed a little vulture hooked, good even color; 2nd and 3rd, only fair. Cockerels—1st, a nice young bird, sound color, good leg and toe feather; 2nd and 3rd, fair. Pullets—1st, a good color but poor shape. Same applies to the others.

**WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS.**—These were up to the usual standard and were excellent specimens.

**LARKIDGE COCHINS.**—Cocks—1st, a nice bird with good breast, hackle, and saddle; 2nd and 3rd, fair. Hens—1st, an excellent hen, well pencilled and of the desired color, a very large bird; 2nd, grandly pencilled, but too light in color; 3rd, fair. Cockerels and pullets were very young, but as far as one could judge will make good birds.

**BLACK LANGSHANS.**—Cocks—1st, a nice bird of splendid color, good shape, but not too big a bird; 2nd, a good-sized bird of excellent color, crowds winner very close; 3rd, poor. Hens—1st, a very nice bird, good shape and color; 2nd and 3rd, also good. Cockerels—1st, a very nice bird indeed, will mature into a good one. Pullets—1st and 2nd, two gems, grand shape, good color and well matured.

**COLORRED DORKINGS.**—Cocks—1st, a real good bird, large, with a good comb; 2nd (J. Lawrie, Malvern), also a good bird, nice hackle; 3rd, fair. Hens—1st (Lawrie), a splendid specimen, good color, large; 2nd and 3rd, good. Cockerels—1st, a large bird of good color; 2nd, close up; 3rd, seemed to have a very wry tail. Pullets—1st, a well-grown pullet of good color; 2nd and 3rd, good.

**SILVER AND WHITE DORKINGS.**—These were fair classes. I did not like the hackle of the first and second prize silver cockerels. They resembled a Light Brahma.

**FRENCH CLASSES.**—These classes were very good indeed, especially the Houdans.

**BLACK WYANDOTTES.**—This variety showed a decided improvement, both in quality and numbers. Cocks—1st, a typical Wyandotte, with good plumage, beats 2nd in condition and comb. Hens—1st, a very good specimen, closely followed by the 2nd, which loses, however, in lobes. Young birds not large, but uniformly good, with very little to choose between the winners.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES.**—This was the first appearance of the Buff Wyandottes at the Industrial, and the excellence of the exhibit is decided proof that they have come to stay. No new variety could have a better start, and the winners crowd the older buff varieties close in regard to color. Cocks—1st (J. E. Meyer, Kossuth), an excellent, even bird of good size and shape, good head; 2nd and 3rd not so good, but excellent specimens. Hens—1st (Meyer) an easy winner; 2nd and 3rd very poor. Cockerels—1st (Meyer) a remarkably good bird, of nice color and shape; 2nd (Jacob Dorst, Toronto) not so large a bird, but good color and head; 3rd also good. Pullets—1st and 3rd (Meyer) grand, even-colored specimens, good wings; 2nd and 4th (Dorst), crowd close, nice color.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**—An excellent class throughout, and all birds well shown. Cocks—I preferred the shape of the 2nd to the 1st (Charles Massie, Port Hope), but the latter wins on color of plumage. Hens—1st (Massie) and 2nd (Dorst), easy winners, both typical shape, good color, very large. Cockerels—1st (Massie) and 2nd close; 1st wins on eye and comb, and is altogether a larger and stronger bird. Pullets—1st wins on age; 2nd and 3rd (Massie), are better plumage, and will win later over 1st.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES.**—Cocks—1st (Meyer) wins, splendidly marked, good comb, typical shape; 2nd (Dorst), another good bird, a little tanned by the sun. Hens—1st and 2nd (Meyer). These are not large, but are about two as good specimens as have been seen at Toronto; 3rd, has fine, clear, open centres right to the tail, but is not in as good shape as the winners, and has a very poor hackle. Cockerels—1st (Dorst), a very fair bird, good wings, only fair breast, poor shaped toes; 2nd dark in neck and saddle, only fair breast; 3rd an imported cockerel, well grown, but too much white edging on breast, and poor in wings. Pullets—1st, a grand specimen, the best I have ever seen at the Industrial, well grown, typical shape, good markings; 2nd younger, but is a good one; 3rd, fair.

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.** I did not care for this as a class. The young birds were fair. Cocks—1st (Meyer) a good bird in every way excepting a little light in hackle; 2nd beats 1st in plumage, but loses on head; 3rd (Dorst)

fair. Hens—1st not a good one at all; might have changed places with 2nd. Cockerels and pullets were all very good indeed, although we have seen better pullets at the Industrial.

Mr. J. E. Meyer, Kossuth, won the medal for the largest and best collection in the American class.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—1st (E. Dickenson, North Glandford), about all moulted, very poor in shape, good color, the best legs and beak I have yet seen on a cock; 2nd (Thomas A. Duff, Bedford Park), a much larger bird, with typical shape, not yet moulted, poor comb, good leg and beak, has thirty one even bars on one tail feather—will win easily later on; 3rd (J. E. Bennett, Toronto), a good bird, in moult. Hens—1st (Bennett), a real good bird in excellent condition, poor beak, nice and even in markings; 2nd (Duff), a large hen, through moult, good legs and beak, distinct markings and typical shape; 3rd and 4th, very good also. Cockerels—1st (Duff), a grand bird, but young, evenly and distinctly marked from head to tail, excellent wings, good legs and beak. This cockerel was awarded the jubilee medal for the best cockerel in the whole American class. 2nd, a young bird also, and should make a good one; 3rd, very large, but poor color; 4th, a nice bird, but off in shape. Will develop.

**PULLETS.**—1st (Bennett), one of the best I have seen, grand shape, good head, excellent markings, but has spotted legs; 2nd, a very good bird indeed, distinct in markings; 3rd and 4th, also good. The Barred Rock class was a credit to the show.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—Cocks—1st, comb too large, good shape and color; 2nd, a good shaped bird, better comb than winner, loses on condition; 3rd, runs winner close, a good class. Hens—1st (J. A. Pierson, Weston), a grand specimen, large, good shape, excellent condition, and well shown; 2nd, has a better comb than winner, excellent shape, but not in condition, too small; 3rd, a good bird, close to winners. Cockerels—Not a good one in the lot, and there is no need of particularizing. Pullets—1st (Pierson), a grand pullet, good size, shape and color; 2nd, close up; 3rd, Wyandotte shape.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—Cocks—1st (R. H. Essex, Toronto), a magnificent shaped bird, good color, nice head; 2nd and 3rd, also very good indeed. Hens—1st (Essex), a very good specimen, nice color; 2nd and 3rd, good. Cockerels and pullets were very nice, particularly the winning pullet.

Mr. Essex won the medal for the best exhibit of one variety in the American class.

**GAMES.**—The Games made large classes of good breeds. The Black Reds shown by Mr. James Main, Milton, Ont., were the best I have yet seen anywhere. Mr. Main made a special trip to England to buy them. He won two medals.

**HAMBURGS.** The Hamburgs were up to the usual standard shown by Messrs. McNeil, Bogue and Oke.

**WHITE LEGHORNS.**—Cocks—1st, a very nice bird, good tail, excellent plumage; 2nd (Geo. Wood, Winnipeg, Man.), lily white, would have won easily only for color of face. Hens—1st, a good one, nice comb, good legs; 2nd, pale in legs, not in it. Cockerels—1st, a very nice bird, a little too thin in comb, good color; 2nd and 3rd, only fair. Pullets were very good, the winners being excellent.

**BROWN LEGHORNS.**—These made a very nice class. The cocks and hens were very good.

**ROSE COMB LEGHORNS.**—These were considerably ahead of other years. Some grand whites were shown by Mr. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

**BUFF LEGHORNS.**—Cocks—1st (Dundas, Toronto) short in leg, uneven in color, good head; 2nd (Wagner, Toronto), typical Leghorn shape, very even in color, good legs, poor head; 3rd (Bauch, Woodstock), too red in color, light on breast, shown in good shape. Hens—1st (Williams, Toronto), a lemon buff, even surface color, legs fair, off in under color; 2nd (Dundas), fair surface color, off in comb; 3rd and 4th (Wagner), two good hens, in bad show form. Cockerels—1st (Wagner), a large bird with fine color, only a fair head and fine under color (this bird also wins the silver medal for best cockerel in Mediterranean class); 2nd (Wagner), another good one, wins well; 3rd (Bernier, Toronto), a large bird, very fine even color, comb a little off; 4th (Dundas), a fair specimen, too small. Pullets—1st (Dundas), a deep colored bird, even surface color, good under color, a little dark in

tail; 2nd (Bernier), good even-colored pullet, including tail, good legs; 3rd (Wagner), a large bird, good color, comb in full form, good legs, off in under color; 4th (Williams), a good bird, a little light in tail.

The Buff Leghorns at Toronto are the best lot of birds ever seen in Canada, and would compare favorably with the exhibit at New York.

**ANDALUSIANS.**—The Andalusians were grand. The winning pullet was the best I ever saw at Toronto. Mr. Newton Cosh, Woodstock, won the medal for the best exhibit of any one variety in the Mediterranean class.

**BLACK MINORCAS.**—These were once more the largest class in the show, and were simply grand. With the exception of one cock all were fit to go into any show in America. Cocks—1st (Hamilton), a large bird with a magnificent comb, good shape, fair lobe, slightly white under eye, good color; 2nd (Duff), a large bird of excellent shape and color, best of combs, good red face, rough lobes, good legs, crowded winner close. 3rd, also a big bird, and a winner almost anywhere; 4th (Duff), a grand comb, good face and lobes, fair color, too short in back. Hens—1st (C. W. Wood, Toronto). The best of combs, good lobe, too narrow in body shape, but wins; 2nd (Duff), the best colored Minorca in the class, good shape, grand lobes, comb not out since moult, might have won, but 1st and 2nd close; 3rd (J. S. Carter, Toronto), a big hen of poor shape, good head; 4th (Duff), a grand shaped hen, hood flat back, good color, fair comb, poor lobes. Many hens left out fit to win almost anywhere. Cockerels—1st (Wood), a massive bird, good color and shape, poor comb and badly over, good lobe; 2nd (Duff), a good thick comb, broad at base, evenly serrated, too high from neck, magnificent face and lobes, very young; 3rd, a young bird also, but a good one; 4th, also good. Pullets—1st (Duff), wins easily, grand head, good shape and color, very large; 2nd (Woods), a younger bird with a good face, poor comb, good color; 3rd (Woods), I preferred for 2nd; 4th, young. Pens—1st (Duff), an easy win; a grand cock heads this pen; females all typical heads, good shape and color; 2nd (Woods), also very good specimens.

**WHITE MINORCAS.**—The largest class I have yet met with in America. Cocks—1st (Duff), a big fellow, good comb and face, the best lobes of any Minorca—black or white—in the show, good length of back; 2nd, (Duff), a massive bird, good comb, poor lobes, grand full beard, good tail; 3rd (Brown), only fair. Hens—1st and 2nd (Duff), both grand large specimens, with 3rd (J. O'Neill, Toronto) crowding hard. Cockerels—1st (Duff), a big, well grown bird, good head, full breast, nice shape; 2nd (Duff), a young bird with a grand head, has one broken toe; 3rd (W. J. Haycraft, Agincourt), a big bird with a very poor comb, good face and lobes, inclines to Leghorn type, but might have been placed second by some judges. Pullets—1st (Duff), an easy win, large, good head, nice color; 2nd (W. H. Garner & Son, Welland), well grown, but too much Leghorn shape; 3rd (Duff), very young but good. Pens—1st (Duff), wins easy; 2nd (Brown), not first class.

I was much pleased to see such an increase in numbers of this useful variety. The quality was good, too.

Mr. Duff was for the fourth consecutive year awarded the silver medal for largest and best display in Mediterranean class.

**POLANDS.**—These were good classes, quite up to the standard.

**BANTAMS, RABBITS, AND CAGE BIRDS.**—These were out in large numbers, and made a very creditable display.

**Bronze Turkeys.**—Cocks—1st (W. J. Bell, Angus), a very large bird, good color, heavy bone; 2nd (Main), close up; 3rd, (W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove) a big bird, a little too dark on body and leg color. Hens—1st (Beattie), a good shaped bird, fair color; 2nd (Bell), a large bird, with richer color on breast and back; 3rd (Main), very neat. Cockerels—1st and 2nd (Beattie), extra large, heavy-boned; 3rd (Bell) good color on body and legs. Pullets—1st (Bell), a grand bird, good color; 2nd (Beattie), good size, but a shade dark on wings; 3rd (Main), fair, but young.

**White Turkeys.**—Cocks—1st (Beattie); 2nd (Smith); 3rd (Beattie), all good birds, and very close. Hens—1st and 2nd (Beattie), well ahead; 3rd (Smith), good. Cockerels—1st (Beattie), a good one, but closely followed by 2nd (Smith). Pullets—1st (Smith), wins easily; 2nd (Beattie).

**GRSE AND DUCKS.**—These were very large classes, and included excellent specimens. Mr. W. J. Haycraft (Agincourt) was well to the front.

**POULTRY APPLIANCES.**—There were several incubators shown. Mr. J. E. Meyer (Kossuth) won three first prizes on his incubators and brooders. The "Toronto" was not represented.

Dr. Hess & Co., Ashland, Ohio, W. A. Freeman & Co., Hamilton, Ont., and the Bradley Fertilizer Co., of Boston, Mass., had creditable displays of poultry foods and tonics.

**ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.**—The Executive Committee of the above Association met at the exhibition offices during the second week of the Fair. Present, Messrs. Allan Bogue, London (in the chair); W. McNeil, London; D. Mallory, Colborne; A. W. Bell, M. D., Toronto; W. J. Bell, Angus; T. J. Senior, Hamilton; Dr. C. Drew, Lindsay; Chas. Bonnick, Toronto; Mr. R. Oke, London, acted as Secretary.

The following varieties were added to the list: Orpingtons, yearling Bronze Turkey, and Silver Unbearded Polands.

A change was also made in the classes allotted to the judges, who are the same as heretofore. Mr. Butterfield gets Single Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, and Mr. Smelt gets the Light and Dark Brahmas.

The usual sum of \$100 was voted to the London Poultry Association towards expenses of the show, and Mr. J. H. Saunders was appointed superintendent.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to interfere with the judges in any way.

A resolution was passed asking the Industrial Exhibition Association to go back to the one week exhibit instead of ten days as at present.

## THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

Ottawa, September 17-25.

Continuation of Report.  
Horses.

The show of horses at Ottawa, while a good one as to numbers, was not equal in quality, in some lines, to the shows that had gone before. In the cattle, sheep, and swine classes the poorer or less fortunate competitors dropped out, and only left the best to finish the circuit, but this was not quite the case in regard to horses. Some of the best at London and Toronto were not seen at Ottawa, and a number of local men took their places with new material not generally equal to the old.

### Light Horses.

There was a fairly large turn-out of *Roadsters and Carriage Horses*, though not as many as were seen at London. The *Thoroughbred* classes had the winners at Montreal—Redfellow, shown by J. P. Dawes & Co., Lachine, and June Day, by W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland, and here the latter horse got all the honors, including the two gold medals. Redfellow had to be content with second place, while a big chestnut, Sleight-of-Hand, came in third, and Goddard was left out of the prize list. There were some very good young things shown, the get of June Day. *Roadsters* had a big class. Some of these were of good size and of good form, but others had little but speed to recommend them, and on the heavy, deep sand of the ring they could not show much of that quality. There was a very good pair of grays, lively steppers, and of good type. They won the red ticket. In the classes for young things some beauties were shown, mostly bays with dark markings, very little white. There were some good single drivers.

*Standard-breds* had as a winner Larabie, by Jay Bird. Larabie is one of a nice string of seven shown by Alex McLaren, Buckingham, and is a high standing trotter with a record of 2.12½. Mr. McLaren showed a fine rangy mare, a bay and a dam of winners. Second place was given to the champion of last year, Ambrosial, 2.15¼, a slightly smaller horse, with a good burst of speed. He is from the Wilkes family on his sire's side, Hambletonian on the dam's. Not one of the Toronto winners in this class showed up here. In carriage horses there were a few good ones out—big bay fellows, with weight and height and style, but the class was not at all a uniform one.

In *Hackneys* Graham Bros. were first for Royal Standard, the gay-going Irish horse that moves as none other can with regular knee action as if by clock work. He was in fine fettle. Banquo, the son of Jubilee Chief, was second, and in the mare and filly classes

all the first prizes went to R. Beith & Co., who had out their Toronto lot. The best of the mares of this stable are visiting in the United States for the summer, and the exhibit is just so much weaker on that account. They show, however, a very good mare in Mona's Queen, and her foal by Jubilee Chief is the best actor for a sucker, she has ever had. They have also a good two-year-old filly by Ottawa, a splendid mover. They were first for carriage team, a pair of powerful bays, and second for the grey Seagull mare, a splendid stepper. It seemed almost a mistake to see her with a blue ticket. She had been a first-prize taker all along.

*Saddle Horses* were fairly good. E. Skead had first prize for Heavy Hunter, a big, powerful bay. There were some good chestnut saddlers, well schooled, and one or two nice bays, good light saddlers. Some of the light horses were not quite clean about the legs, and in many rings would, on that account, have been rejected at once. Here they seemed to get tickets without any veterinary examination.

One queer feature of the awards was that red was first-prize ticket and with it went a blue rosette, while the second prize blue ticket carried a red rosette, making rather an anomaly in the matter of colors.

There were a few *Pontes* shown, but they were not at all a uniform lot. Beith's Greta, by Jubilee Chief, added another to her long list of victories. There were one or two good little Shetlanders.

### Heavy Horses.

There were no Shires, no Percherons, no nothing but *Clydes* and *Clyde crosses* in the heavy classes. There were three good lots out: Graham Bros., with a string of ten; Robert Davies, with his Toronto lot, or a carload of them; and Robert Ness, from Howick, Quebec. There were also a few local men with good lots of a few each. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, had one or two good Canadian-bred horses. R. Ness showed Lawrence Again, his imported horse, now some nine years old. He is the horse that stood next below Grandeur at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was first this year at Montreal, and was looking better than when there, though not in special show order. He has worn well, and his legs are clean as a three-year-old's. He has good feet and pasterns, and moves well. He has very heavy bone, and is a thick, good horse. The Royal Standard, his rival, was looking well, was in fine fettle, and the good grassy turf, soft and springy, gave him the very best chance to show to good advantage. He looked a winner, but when the judge went carefully over both horses in detail he placed the first on Lawrence Again, and Graham Bros. withdrew the rest of their exhibit. They had a nice lot, and would, no doubt, have won in most of the classes had they chosen to compete. They had a pair of very good young mares by International, and a filly by Queen's Own that shows extra quality. Robert Davies got most of the prizes in the filly classes, and won for best mare with Edith, and also first for her foal. King's Own won the gold medal in the Canadian-bred class, and Lawrence Again the president's gold medal for best *Clyde* on the ground. The McKay Milling Co. did not this year make their usual grand display of heavy teams. In former years this has been one of the great features of the show. Some of the teams shown this year were on the small side, but showed good quality and careful breeding, but after all size is needed in our heavy horses, and we must have plenty of it to get the best prices in our rapidly improving market.

In *Canadian-Bred Horses*, J. S. Clark, Ottawa, had a good horse in Woodruff Plough Boy, by Invader. He is a bay with white markings on hind legs, and a good handler; though but a three-year-old he is regularly worked on the farm, and seems none the worse for it. He looked like a winner in the class till King's Own came in and captured the medal. For best mare in this class C. W. Barber, Gattneau Point, Que., was the winner with a fine animal. One or two chunky little teams were in this class. There was a good deal of rather indifferent quality in the exhibit of the Canadian-bred classes, and not enough attention paid to quality and size of bone and set of pastern, but this is being improved year by year, and we may soon hope to rival our British friends in this respect.

For our export trade to Britain we must have the animals wanted there, and must therefore in our shows give great attention to feet, legs, and nicely sloping pasterns. The fashion in feather does not now call for much

hair, but what there is must be of good quality. A big, beefy body is of no account in Britain unless these other points are first class.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "KEEP MORE SHEEP."

I think the subject of your articles "Keep More Sheep" is one on which too much cannot be said or written at present. Keeping sheep has paid the careful-going farmer, and paid well, even during the few past years of depression. Now that a period of prosperity is assured by all signs of the times, the sheep-raising industry is certain to have its full share of the good times now at hand. Never before have Americans looked to the Canadian sheep-breeder for good healthy sheep as they are now doing. Few of us realize what a great blessing the healthy condition of our flocks is compared with that of British and American flocks. Practically, we have no diseases in our flocks, while, if we look over the lines, we frequently see thousands of lambs carried off by stomach (worms) or worried to death by scab. In Britain, in addition to these troubles, they have on many farms a constant struggle with foot-rot; and in summer not a day passes but the shepherd has to closely examine his charge to see if the maggots is not dealing out misery (and soon after death) to some unfortunates. Truly in our highly favored land we little know what trials and worries we escape; but our American cousins fully realize it, and, therefore, are now more partial than ever before to our flocks. Many of them have informed me that Canadian-bred sheep have been more successful in their hands than those from beyond the sea.

It would, therefore, be wise for us to put forth our very best efforts to supply that demand at our doors which can be made to yield most profitable returns, whether it is in the line of purebred sheep or in furnishing the butcher's lamb, which is in high favor with them.

The Americans are short of sheep. The Dingley Bill protects their wool, but for every cent per pound we may lose on the fleece we shall gain twenty-five cents or more in the greater value of our flocks. As they have been scouring our country for cattle of late, so is the demand for our sheep growing rapidly. Since 1877 I have not seen the time when prospects were so bright for the Canadian farmer who keeps a flock of good sheep, whether they be grades or purebreds, and is ready to take advantage of the markets which are open to him on every hand. A wise investment this fall by any one who has no sheep on his farm is certain to give golden returns for years to come.

Mr. Editor you cannot too strongly urge the keeping of more sheep. More power to your hand in further articles.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., Sept. 25.

## BOOKS AND BULLETINS.

"Testing Milk and Its Products" is the title of a new book by Professors Farrington and Woll, of Wisconsin Experiment Station, now being printed. It will make a book of about 200 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and will contain many illustrations. The principal part of the book is devoted to the Babcock milk test, discussing clearly and exhaustively all the many points in regard to the test that have been brought to light since its introduction. The application of the test in creameries, cheese factories, and on the farm, is treated fully from a practical point of view, and also the question of factory dividends, complete tables for calculating butter-fat yields, price of butter-fat, etc., being given. Secretaries and managers of creameries and cheese factories will find this book most valuable in their work, as will, in fact, any owner of a Babcock tester. The book will be ready from the press about October 15th.

Third Annual Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario, under the joint control of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. 136 pages. With many illustrations and plates. From the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for 1896. Reports, papers, discussions, etc., with

index. 147 pages. With portraits. From the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario.

The Oxford Down Flock Book. Vol. IX. Rams 2209-2472. Ewes 916-973. Published by the Oxford Down Sheepbreeders' Association, 108 pages. Bound. From R. Henry Rew, Secretary.

The American Hereford Record and Hereford Herd-book. Vol. XVI. Entries 65001 to 70000. With illustrations of prominent representatives of the breed. 332 pages. Published by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. From C. R. Thomas, Secretary.

## Publishers' Desk.

**First-Class Carriages.**—Every farmer needs a carriage, and should have the best that is made. The McLaughlin Carriage Co. offer in this issue a splendid line of carriages and vehicles of all kinds. This firm have made a specialty of first-class carriages for years, and are now in a position to supply only the very best.

**The Salt of the Earth.**—For table, butter, cheese, and general use, the old reliable Rice's Pure Salt is second to none. It is manufactured by the North American Chemical Co., Limited, Goderich, Ont., whose advertisement appears in this issue. It is put up in neat and convenient packages suitable for all kinds of trade.

**Farm Implements.**—We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Frost & Wood, of Smith's Falls, Ont. This enterprising firm have bought out the extensive Canadian business of the American Harrow Co., of Detroit, Mich., and are placing upon the market for the season of 1898 the already well-known and popular "Windsor" Disc Harrow, and the "New American" Cultivator. The addition of these two up-to-date machines to their already extensive line of goods will place them in a better position than ever before to serve the wants of the farmers. They are also building in addition to their Single Canvas Binder, their New Force Feed Harvester and Binder, which received such favorable notice and comment at the Fall fairs this year, and judging by the large advance sale this binder is meeting with, it will prove a very popular machine with the farmers.

## Stock Notes.

### A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

(By our English Correspondent).

At Mr. Henry Duddings, Riby Grove, Stallington, Lincoln, England, there took place, on July 27th last, a most successful sale of a draft portion of his yearling rams and yearling ewes. The foremost place occupied in the Lincoln sheep world by this well-known sheep breeder, and the leading position held by his well-known flock, are so well known that we need not dwell thereupon. Fifty rams were offered for sale, amongst them being some of the best, as well as some of those not so favored, those offered being no better than the average of the lot that there remain to be sold at Lincoln and other fairs in September and October next. The shearing ewes offered were those that were left over after the ordinary requirements of the flock had been filled up. As will be seen from the prices given under this head, one will readily realize what a very high price indeed could have been made for the picked ewes when the drafts made from 9 guineas each, with an average of £6 2s 6d.

Taking the rams first, we can truly say that the demand for them was enormous, and the competition exceedingly keen. The mention of the fact that one purchaser bid no less than 10 guineas and over for six separate rams without securing a single one. A very large lot of Argentine and other export commissions were sent, and it was found that, in the majority of cases, home buyers secured the pick of the lots offered. The type conformity of the body and general even character of the fleeces of that grand long lustrous wool, for which this flock is so well known, were present in nearly every lot offered. Speaking of the wool reminds one that this flock holds in that respect an unbeaten record, for only thrice has wool been exhibited, and each time the premier price has been secured, a fact of the most vital importance to the success of the flock, for wool, as all Lincoln breeders know, is one of the strongest points these sheep have.

In another respect this flock holds a record, in the highest average made for fifteen rams. This it secured at Lincoln ram sale in 1896, when its fifteen selected rams averaged £102 4s. 0d. But even this high record was exceeded at the present sale. The fifteen highest priced rams made the record average of £102 15s. 1d. Add the average of £52 2s. 6d. for 50 rams, as was made, alone makes a record that few will exceed at a public auction for years to come, and it proves conclusively that those who breed the best are sure to find a market for their produce at a price which fully repays their outlay.

The ewes before mentioned met with a ready sale, the result being an average of £6 2s. 6d. for the 100 offered, making the total receipts for fifty rams and 100 ewes amount to £5,217 14s. 6d.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

Office of FARMING,

October 4, 1897

The grain markets showed a generally easier feeling during the week. Old country reports are easier for nearly all grains, though values have not gone back so far but what they can be easily recovered.

Wheat.

Wheat has shown a decidedly easier feeling during the past week. The export demand has fallen off considerably, and this has had the effect of depressing the markets here. The wheat situation as a whole does not seem to have changed much from the week previous. Some recent reports seem to indicate that the wheat yield in Manitoba will not be as large as some earlier reports would lead us to believe.

At Toronto, owing to less cable inquiries, wheat was not active toward the end of the week. No. 2 red and white wheat were quoted at 70 cents west. No. 1 Manitoba hard was offered about at Fort William at 90 1/2 c.

At Montreal the receipts during the past week were 495,273 bushels, against 312,057 bushels for the week previous, and the market was quieter and easier. The wheat markets at Chicago and New York were easier toward the end of the week. The export business at New York has not amounted to much during the past few days. The export trade at Chicago is reported brisker. The situation as a whole has not changed much.

Coarse Grains.

The markets for these showed a considerably easier tendency during the week. At Toronto, barley, corn, oats, and peas were quieter towards the last of the week. Oats were reported 1/2 c. lower, with white offering at 22 1/2 c. north and west. Peas were a cent lower. Sales were made late in the week at 46c. Barley has been very dull, with 24c. for feed outside. Corn is quiet at from 31c. to 32c. for yellow.

The same feeling prevails at Montreal, where prices are lower for all coarse grains.

Cheese.

The dullness in the cheese market still continues. No business is being done, as buyers and sellers are apart. Salesmen are holding for higher prices than cable advices will allow shippers to pay. Factorymen having August goods on hand will have to be satisfied with prices one cent lower than they could have got if they had sold when the August goods were ready to ship. For August goods alone it is difficult to get 92. b.t. About 9 1/2 has been the ruling price at most of the country markets for early September.

Butter.

The butter situation is not very encouraging just now for creamery from an export point of view. Late cable advices afford very little hope of an immediate recovery from the dullness now characteristic of the English market. Finest Canadian is quoted at Liverpool at 94s. to 96s., showing a drop of 8s. to 10s. from top prices a week ago. The American market has developed considerable strength during the past week, with an advance of from 1 1/2 to 2c. for finest creamery, carrying prices above an export basis. This advance is confined to the home trade.

About 10c. is the ruling price for fine September creamery at Montreal, while prices at New York have gone as high as 22c.

There is still a good demand for choice dairy butter both at Montreal and Toronto. Sales of Eastern Townships are reported at Montreal at from 16 to 18 cents. The market at Toronto is firm for good choice dairy, with prices at from 14c. to 15c. Lower grades and medium are selling at from 10 to 12 cents.

Eggs.

There has been considerable business done in the export trade in eggs. The shipments of eggs from Montreal from the opening of navigation till Sept 25th this year were 41,736 cases, as compared with 43,177 cases for the corresponding period in 1896. A new market has recently sprung up for Canadian eggs in Cuba, which, it is believed by many in the trade, will develop into something of importance.

Offerings have been moderate at Toronto with a good demand, and a firm market at from 14 1/2 to 15 cents.

Apples.

The excitement in regard to the apple market still continues in the fruit sections of Ontario. Buyers are very numerous, and some heavy purchases have been made at prices

ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, which means from \$2 to \$3 on cars at point of shipment. Many shippers believe that these prices are too high. The quality is not so good as last year, when the crop was so large that only the very best were taken. This season a lot of poor stuff is being shipped, which, at the high prices paid, may probably result disastrously to the shipper. It is wrong to suppose that the English consumer will buy inferior apples because the supply is limited. If he cannot get the quality good he will probably do without the luxury.

Honey.

The Quebec honey crop is reported very poor, while that of Ontario is good. Some choice Ontario honey has been offered recently at Montreal at from 13c. to 14c.

Hay.

Some ordinary pressed and compressed hay has been going forward to Great Britain. There is reported a great scarcity of No. 1 hay at Montreal, and for car load lots of fine quality holders can command pretty well their own price. For the ordinary run of No. 1 prices range from \$11 to \$12. No. 2 quality is in greater supply. Fifteen car loads of No. 2 recently sold at Montreal at \$8.50. At Toronto hay is reported steady at from \$7.50 to \$8.

Potatoes.

The potato crop will probably be below the average, and the quality in some sections promises to be poor owing to the appearance of the potato rot. Though this report is usual at this time of the year, still a higher base of value has already set in. The American market is reported firmer.

Toronto prices lowered a little during the week, and potatoes on the track are quoted at from 45 to 50 cents.

Live Stock.

The live stock market showed a much easier tendency last week, though fair prices were offered for the best quality of stuff. At most of the leading markets, both in Canada and the United States, there was a shrinking in prices for medium and lower grades, but tip-top quality was in general demand, and the market for this did not vary much from the previous week.

Cattle.

The cattle markets, as a rule, were a little easier, with an absence of many buyers at some American markets during the week. The supply of inferior stuff on the markets still continues large, and the values for this quality have depreciated somewhat. At Toronto cattle of nearly all kinds are reported dull and the market easier, excepting for stockers and feeders. The export trade is dull and prices weak owing to depressing cables and lack of space aboard ship at Montreal. The ruling prices were from \$4.20 to \$4.25. Very few cattle went over 4 1/2 c.

Butchers' cattle have been dull, and only choice stuff selling at all readily, 3 1/4 c. to 3 1/2 c. being the ruling prices for choice to fancy. Some common cattle sold as low as 2 1/2 c. Stockers are bringing from 2 1/4 c. to 3c. per lb. for Buffalo, and from 3 1/4 c. to 3 1/2 c. for distillery feeders.

A good quality of milch cows and springers were in good demand, prices ranging from \$25 to \$40 each.

There is reported to be the largest exports of cattle from Manitoba on record. So much is this the case that several Ontario shippers have found it difficult to obtain space on board vessels during the past few weeks. There has been a brisk demand at Montreal for nearly everything except common stuff. The best export cattle have brought 4c. with good to fair quality selling at from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 c.

Offerings at Buffalo of good quality have been comparatively light, and the market has ruled strong for handy and desirable kinds of cows, heifers and butchers' steers. Early in the week good medium and strong weight steers and light medium steers, with mixed lots of butchers' cattle and fat cows and heifers, sold at about 10c. higher than the week previous. Choice to good quality of steers sold at from \$4.20 to \$5.05 per cwt., depending upon the weight. Steers over 1,200 bringing the most. Cows and heifers were selling at from \$3.65 to \$4.65, depending upon quality.

Canadian stockers and feeders have not been so plentiful at Buffalo during the week. The prices, however, did not change much from the week previous, when there was a sharp decline excepting for tip-top quality.

Sheep and Lambs.

The market for these has ruled a little easier during the week, with a shrinkage of

from 10 to 15 cents on the Buffalo market for Canadian lambs. At Montreal prices for choice lambs have continued the same, but other kinds were dull at the beginning of the week.

Export sheep at Toronto are reported dull at from 3c. to 3 1/4 c. per lb. The supply seems to be too large. Lambs were also slower towards the end of the week, prices ruling from 3 1/4 c. to 4c. per lb.

There was a decided falling off in the supply of lambs at Buffalo last Monday, as compared with the previous one, though the supply increased during the week, with the usual number of Canadian. The market was easier, with a falling off from 10 to 15 cents early in the week. There is an easier feeling in the eastern markets, which affected things farther west. Choice ewes and wethers are in fair demand at from \$5.00 to \$5.75. Culls and throw-out lambs sell to the local butchers at about 5 cents per lb. The quality of the stuff offered has been deteriorating of late, there being a large quantity of northern Ontario lambs offered that were coarse and lumpy.

The Buffalo sheep market continues firm, with offerings comparatively light. It is expected that with the coming of the cold weather prices will be lower.

Hogs.

The hog market continues steady, though large supplies continue to be offered.

At Toronto the demand still rules steady, with prices well maintained. Though receipts were very heavy towards the last of the week, prices did not recede any. Choice selection of bacon hogs ruled at \$5.75 per cwt., and lighter weights at from \$5.30 to \$5.50.

There is an urgent New York demand reported from Buffalo, which had the effect of raising prices there the middle of the week from 5 to 10 cents on pigs and light hogs. Reports from Chicago have been somewhat conflicting, but on the whole easier at the beginning of the week. About all offered were sold, however, which is a healthy sign.

Salt as a Disinfectant.—Householders would also find the atmosphere considerably purified by throwing salt occasionally upon the contents of the ash-pit; salt absorbs the noxious gases arising from decaying refuse and vegetable matter. A few handfuls of salt thrown daily into the water closets, and occasionally into the wash basins, would counteract, to a large extent, the dangerous effects of the sewer gas.

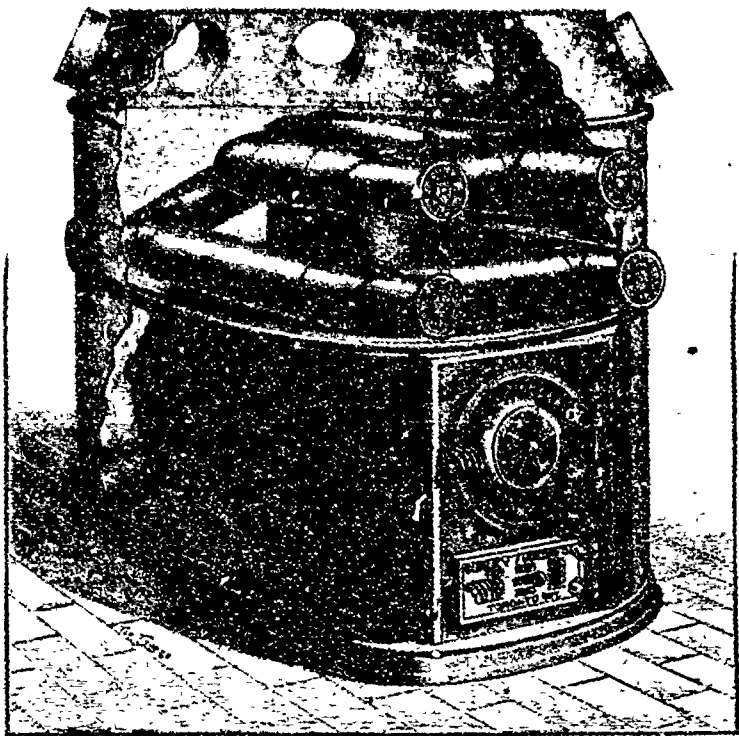
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Are under easy control, cannot break loose and run away in a storm. Are strongly built and durable. Have the heaviest gear and will safely give the most power in high winds. Are the most satisfactory farm power. Cheapest, easiest to operate, and most effective.

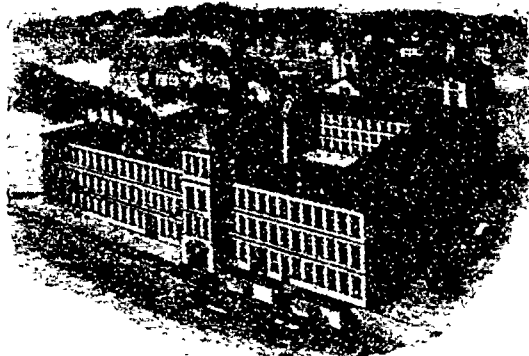


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Fine and coarse burrs.  
Ball Bearings for Plate Relief Springs.  
For any power or any work.  
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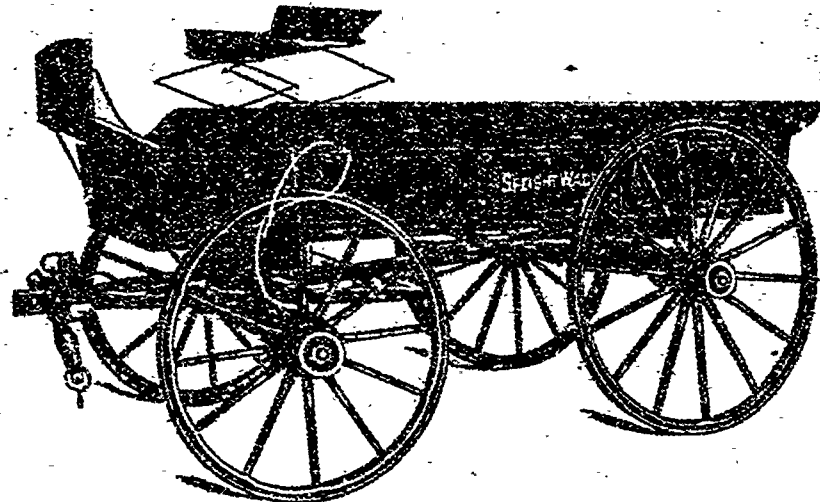
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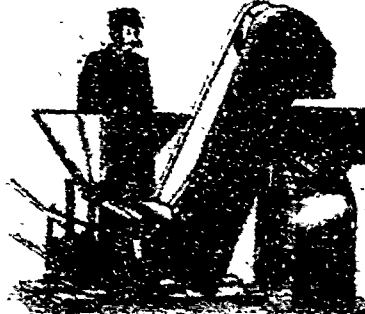
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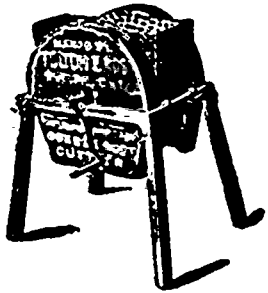
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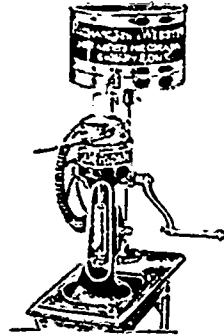
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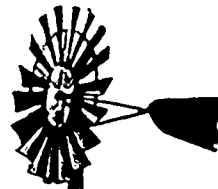
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