

# THE Farming World

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PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

CONFEDERATION LIFE  
TORONTO



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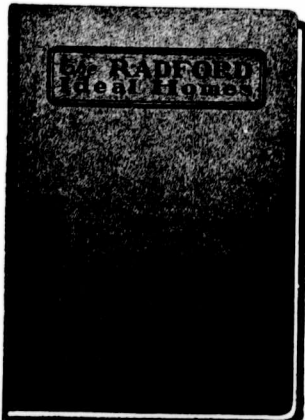
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mable value to every farmer.

# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XIX.

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1901

No. 11

## The Industrial Fair.

**T**HOUGH the Industrial Fair of 1901 was opened most auspiciously on Aug. 27th, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, before the largest crowd that ever attended the opening ceremonies, the total attendance at this year's exhibition was considerably behind that of last year. There are several reasons for this. The weather of the first week was very bad, causing the receipts on Friday and Saturday to be almost nil. Then the close proximity of the Pan-American had an injurious effect upon the attendance especially from western Ontario. There were not a few who decided to pass by Toronto this year and visit the Pan-American. Another event that possibly detracted somewhat from the attendance was the coming visit of the Duke of York. There are no doubt many people in the country who desire to see His Royal Highness and prefer to defer their visit to the Queen city till his arrival. They can see the Industrial any year but the Duke only once.

These events, no doubt, detracted in a greater or less degree from the attendance this year. But there may have been other reasons. There can be little doubt but that the holding of the fair year after year in the same old buildings which are over-crowded to accommodate the exhibits has had something to do with the decreasing attendance of recent years. The city of Toronto must get a move on, and that right quickly if it desires to preserve the prestige and attracting powers of its great Industrial Exposition. People are getting tired of hearing new buildings talked of year after year and coming to the Fair to find the same old timers doing duty in the same old way. The defeat of the by-law last spring was in more ways than one, a serious blow to the fair. Not alone because it prevented new buildings from being erected, but that it gave the impression in the country that Toronto and its citizens took little interest in the show and why then should outsiders make any extra effort to support it. A few new buildings, such as the dairy, main and art buildings, are an absolute necessity in order to keep the fair up to the average of recent years. While if it is to expand and grow into a great Dominion Exposition, as many seem desirous that it should become, a

great many new features in the way of equipment are necessary.

As far as exhibits go this year's fair was generally speaking up to the average of recent years and in several respects far ahead. The show of live stock, especially cattle, was the greatest ever seen in Canada, which means the greatest on this continent. On the whole the manufacturers made a better display than usual, and all departments of the Fair were well filled, showing that exhibitors have not lost faith in the exhibition or its management. In fact the inconvenience which exhibitors were put to in some of the buildings this year because of leaky roofs, shows that they are made of sterling stuff and are determined to stand by the exposition through rain or shine. And this is one of the strongest arguments in favor of new buildings and new equipment. These exhibitors may not wish to go through the same experience next year, and unless something better in the way of accommodation is provided who would blame them for staying at home. New buildings must come in some way or other or well wishers of the Industrial will see it gradually recede from the proud position it now occupies, that of the greatest all round agricultural show on this continent.

While new buildings are being discussed it might be worth while to consider improved methods in other lines. There are not a few departments of the fair that have got into ruts and are running along in the same groove year after year, due perhaps to their being managed in the same way by the same directors almost since the beginning of the Exposition. A little shuffling around among these would do good and a little new blood introduced would improve matters very much. In one or two departments this year, that have been placed in charge of new men marked improvement has been effected in the arrangement and attractiveness of the exhibits. But we may have more to say on this line later on.

A little friction arose this year between the management and members of the agricultural press in regard to reporting the live stock that cannot very well be passed by unnoticed. Up to last year representatives of the press were allowed in the ring when the live stock were being judged, but this year a new order of things prevail-

ed and the officials in charge of the ring were instructed not to allow such representatives in the ring while the judging was going on.

Now, everyone familiar with reporting live stock knows that an accurate and critical report cannot be prepared unless the reporter has the same opportunity for examining the animals, that the judges have. The reason given for this curtailing of former privileges is that several exhibitors have complained that the representatives of the agricultural press influenced the judges in making the awards. But if the judges are honest in the discharge of their duties there need be no difficulty on this score. Furthermore, the agricultural press of this country is too self-respecting and on too high a plane to countenance any tampering with the awarding of prizes, and we very much doubt if there is any foundation whatever, for the charge made. This section of the Canadian press caters to the most important individual in the country, the farmer and breeder, and if it is to be denied the privilege of preparing an intelligent report of the live stock department for its readers it should be able to get along without making any report at all as well as the Exhibition and its exhibitors can.

## Fruit Inspection.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has made a number of appointments in connection with the act for the inspection of, packing and marking fruit. Mr. Alex. McNeill of Walkerville, and Mr. Lick of Oshawa will be chief inspectors for Ontario. Mr. McNeill is well known in connection with Farmers' Institute work, and Mr. Lick is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. P. J. Carey of Cobourg, Mr. D. H. Wharton of Kingston, and Mr. Scriver, son of Julius Scriver, M. P., will be employed on inspection work in Montreal. There will also be a French-Canadian inspector, but he has not yet been chosen. The Minister of Agriculture is not desirous of putting into force any vexatious restrictions, or to do anything to hamper or check the fruit trade. He hopes to receive the hearty co-operation of fruit growers, and believes they will work harmoniously with the department to improve and build up the great industry whose success means so much for Canada.

### Eastern Dairy Convention at Whitby.

The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario met in Toronto last week, President Derbyshire of Brockville, presiding. There was a full representation present. The chief business transacted was that of deciding upon the time and place of the next annual convention. After some discussion, it was unanimously decided to hold the next annual convention at Whitby, Ont., on January 8th, 9th and 10th, 1902. Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, who has so often addressed dairy gatherings in Canada, will probably be invited to attend this gathering.

### Summer Egg Production.

Further Data re Egg Production Test at Guelph.

Mr. W. R. Graham, Manager poultry department Ontario Agricultural College, sends us the following information regarding the progress of the test being conducted to find out the actual cost of producing eggs during the summer months. This test began on April 22nd last and will be continued during the summer months, and probably during the fall and winter. For report of the first two months and the manner of feeding, etc., see *The Farming World* of July 16th last. The results for the two succeeding months are as follows:

June 22nd to July 22nd.

Andulsians (13 hens, 1 cock).			
Kinds		Price	Cost
of feed	lbs. per cwt. in cents.		
Oats	6.5	\$1.00	6.5
Wheat	35.625	1.13	40.25
Bone	1.	1.00	1.00
Mash	40.	.90	36.00
Skim milk	40.	.10	4.00

Total cost of feed 87.75

Eggs laid—Sixteen dozen and one, costing 5.42 cents per dozen to produce.

Barred Rocks (13 hens, 1 cock).			
Kinds		Price	Cost.
of feed.	lbs. per cwt. in cents.		
Wheat	26.375	\$1.13	29.80
Oats	6.25	1.00	6.25
Mash	41.	.90	37.57
Skimmilk	41.	.10	4.1
Bone	1.	1.00	1.

Total cost of feed 78.72

Eggs laid—Thirteen dozen and ten, costing 5.69 cents per dozen to produce.

July 22nd to August 22nd.

Andulsians (13 hens, 1 cock).			
Kinds		Price	Cost.
of feed	lbs. per cwt. in cents.		
Wheat	27.25	\$1.33	36.45
Mash	40.5	.90	36.45
An'l meal	2.375	1.33	3.15
Skim milk	40.	.10	4.00
Oats	14.875	1.00	14.875

Total cost of feed 89.225

Eggs laid.—Fourteen dozen and nine, costing to produce 6 cents per dozen, average for four months 5.38 cents per dozen.

Barred Rocks (13 hens, 1 cock).			
Kinds		Price	Cost.
of feed	lbs. per cwt. in cents.		
Wheat	31.625	\$1.33	37.99
Mash	39.5	.90	35.55
Skim milk	40.	.10	4.00
An'l meal	2.	1.33	2.66
Oats	9.	1.00	9.00

Total cost of feed 89.20

Eggs laid.—Fourteen dozen and one, costing to produce 6.38 cents per dozen. Average cost per dozen for the four months test, 6.25 cents.

### Our Weekly Western Letter.

Manitoba's Fruit Interests, Harvesting, Marketing, Everybody Busy.

Winnipeg, August 30th, 1901.

It has been a sore point with the Manitoban that his boasted province has to import its fruit. The visitor from Ontario points with pride to the apples in our stores, and enquires insinuatingly, "Do you grow these here," knowing that the answer must be, "Those are from Ontario." Indeed most of our citizens have been so frequently told that apples will not grow in Manitoba that they have come to believe this to be the case. It was known to the few who have made an intelligent effort that a fair measure of success was easily attainable, but so many failures have followed the purchase of Eastern nursery stock, that the average man will not attempt to argue the point when Manitoban's capabilities in this line are impeached. We have this week, however, been given a revelation of future possibilities by the exhibition of home-grown apples, collected by the Horticultural Society, and now on view in this city. The exhibit includes over thirty standard apples, of summer, fall and winter varieties, numerous new hybrids and seedlings of promise, and about a dozen excellent crabs, including all the old reliable and many promising new varieties. In every class the samples will compare favorably with the best products of Eastern orchards. Many of the best known Eastern varieties such as Duchess, Gravenstein, etc., are here shown. The samples of Yellow Transparent could not be improved upon. Blushed Colville, White Rubeets, Wealthy, are a few more familiar names.

The Horticultural Society is a young and pushing institution, organized with the aim of encouraging and popularizing fruit and flower cultivation by disseminating information, distributing hardy plants, holding public meetings, etc. It has plenty of room for its operations in the prairie province, and though such movements are slow, they are certain to produce good results. Many people cannot realize that there was a time when

fruit was not grown in Ontario. An old friend, now many years deceased, used to tell me how his neighbors scoffed at his first efforts to grow apples in Essex County.

Harvest is now practically finished; in many parts of the province, notably in the Southern and central portions, there is not an acre standing; but in the northern and western districts about thirty per cent. is still to be cut. The eastern district has been visited by two showers during the week, which have interrupted the harvesting operations for twenty-four hours at a stretch, and the city of Winnipeg experienced a heavy hail storm on the 28th inst. This latter did not reach the grain fields, consequently the damage done is inconsequential. Elsewhere the weather has been a continuation of last week's, dry, hot and bright, as nearly perfect as can be imagined.

Present prices are a strong temptation to farmers to contract for the sale of the entire crop, and buyers are eager to make such contracts. There is no doubt that in accepting the figure now offered the farmer is securing a good return for his labor, but he must be careful not to sell himself short, or he may regret his bargain. The grain man in such cases is sure to exact his pound of wheat, and if the farmer hasn't got it cash in the only substitute. Selling futures is legitimate when the seller has the goods, when he has not, it becomes a gamble. When the gamble is profitable the farmer smiles; when prices go up he sees that gambling is a sin. The best course to pursue is the safe one; estimate your crop at a modest figure and be sure you make no mistake about the number of acres you have of it. Then if you should have a few bushels over after filling contracts, you are just that much in pocket, and have a clear conscience into the bargain.

Produce markets continue to improve. The best sale of creamery butter by my last letter was at 16½ cents. This week I hear of a large transaction at 17 cents and venture the prediction, that this price will be maintained, if not bettered, during the next week. There have been a few sales at lower figures, but the best makes are bound to command the best prices. As stated last week, the British Columbia dealers have sent an agent to look after their interests here, and though no great boom in prices can be expected to result, still a certain improvement has already been felt, and the finest of our product has been purchased for Vancouver.

Dairy butter remains the same as last week, but may be expected to advance slightly during the next week or two, as the pastures commence to dry up. Prime dairy in small lots brings 15 to 16 cents,



but the bulk of the offerings are sold at 10 to 11 cents.

Cheese remains firm at 7 to 7½ cents, the latter price for small lots of extra choice.

The farmer is busy, the grain buyer is preparing to get busy, the merchants are busy, everybody, in fact, is on the jump, and it is the general opinion that there will be more money in circulation here this winter than has been the case for many years. The prairie is over-run with Yankee speculators, buying up our cheap lands, and now that the trackmen's strike is settled in time to move the wheat everything will be of the rosiest hue of red in the wild and woolly West.

M. B.

### International Institute Gathering.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held in the Convention Building, corner Virginia street and Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, on September 18th and 19th, next. A splendid program has been prepared of which full particulars will be given in next week's issue. Superintendent Creelman, Toronto, is secretary-treasurer of the association, and will be pleased to give information regarding the association and its meeting.

### What No. 1 Hard Means.

The following extracts from the General Inspection Act were recently published and distributed to the members of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange.

"Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall weigh not less than 62 pounds per bushel, shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, and shall contain not less than 85 per cent. of hard red file wheat.

"No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 75 per cent. of hard red file wheat.

"No. 1 hard white file wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than 60 per cent. of hard white file wheat, and shall not contain more than 25 per cent. of soft wheat.

"No. 1 hard Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 60 per cent. of hard red file wheat.

"No. 2 Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 45 per cent. of hard red file wheat.

"Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba Northern, shall be graded No. 3

Manitoba Northern in the discretion of the inspector.

"Scoured wheat shall not be graded higher than No. 3 Manitoba Northern.

"All wheat in the preceding six grades shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, or in Ontario, west of Fort William, on Lake Superior.

"No. 1 oats shall be sound, plump, clean and free from other grain.

"No. 2 oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

"No. 3 oats shall be sound but not clean enough to be graded as No. 2.

"Rejected oats shall include such as are damp, unsound, dirty, or from any other cause unfit to be graded as No. 3.

### The Brandon Twine Factory.

Success seems to be assured the proposed binder twine factory at Brandon. The shares of the company have been offered the public and are selling very rapidly. The C. P. R. have agreed to lay down the raw material there from Manitoba at as low a rate as at any eastern factory. The directors are well-known local men, and in such efficient hands the company should be a success.

### To Cure Cribbing.

At a recent meeting of the Iowa State Veterinary Medical Association, a new operation for the curing of cribbing was illustrated:

The operation is said to be one of the newest things in the veterinary world. The disease of cribbing is as old as history, but the effective remedies for it strongly resemble in their number and competency the long line of cures for colds that have been invented in the course of several cycles of time and numberless generations of humanity. It is now asserted that cribbing is caused by the affection of a certain muscle in the neck. The operation consists simply in severing the nerve governing the muscle in question and also making an incision in the muscle. It is said by the time the muscle heals up the cure is complete. The operation is said to have been tried in a large number of cases and to have proven successful without injury to the animal.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Lucerne or Alfalfa.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Some time ago, a report of a talk of mine given at a Farmers' Institute meeting on the above subject, was copied into "Hoard's Dairyman," and as a consequence, I have been receiving letters from all parts of the United States and Canada, asking for information on the subject. As the question of good forage crops is an all important one to farmers, with your permission, I will briefly state our ex-

perience of this valuable, but comparatively new plant.

We commenced its cultivation about fourteen years ago, so we should be able to know whereof we speak. We soon found out that it was a very exclusive plant, it would keep company with no other grass, it wants the whole of the ground or none of it. At first we sowed fifteen pounds per acre, but later we found that not less than twenty pounds more is better. The thick sowing makes a finer grass, and smothering out all weed growth. This may seem to be dearer than a seeding of red clover, but when one considers that the latter does not stand more than two or three years, while the lucerne is there for eight or ten, one can easily see which is the cheaper.

We find lucerne to be one of the best weed exterminators and land renovators there is. The frequent cuttings most effectually prevents any weeds going to seed. And as it is a leguminous plant it draws the nitrogen from the atmosphere and its long roots go so far down that it seems to stand the drought better than other clover. Many have the impression that it is suited for light soils only. The fact of the matter is it will grow on any good well prepared soil. It will not do at all on a wet, cold bottom.

For soiling, or a green fodder it is the best thing we ever had. One year we commenced cutting on the sixth of May. It will give three or four cuttings in a season, of cured hay from one to three tons per acre each cutting, according to land and weather. We raise our own seed, and have not found it detrimental to the next crop. The severe frost of several years ago killed all we had, as it did all other clovers, but since we have sown every spring up to the present time. We have over twenty acres in, and intend putting in about twelve more next spring. It makes the best of pig pastures. We have had eighty pigs get the most of their living off of four or five acres.

In southern Alberta they are using a system of irrigation, and introducing lucerne claiming that it will be the only part in the Dominion where it can be successfully grown. But we in Ontario can grow it to perfection, and it would not only increase the value of our lands, as it is doing in the United States, but would immensely increase our cattle and dairying business.

We find a deal of prejudice against it, some have no better reason than because it is something new, and will stick by the old timothy and red clover. Others inquire all about it, and try a little patch, but for some reason, don't succeed and give it up. We have found it to be a very profitable crop, and have kept on growing it. We are now convinced that it is the best thing we grow.

F. C. Elford.

Huron County.

# The Industrial Fair

## A Fine Exhibition but Smaller Attendance

The Industrial Fair of 1901 will be remembered for two things—The excellent display of agricultural and manufactured products and live stock, and the remarkable falling off in receipts which will probably show a deficit of \$20,000 as compared with those of 1900. While there was to be seen within the grounds one of the very best all round annual fairs ever held by the Industrial, there were fewer farmers and fewer people from the country to witness the display. The wet weather of the first week, the Pan-American, the coming visit of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall, were all factors that contributed somewhat to this lessening of the attendance, and as we point out elsewhere the continued absence of new buildings required to fully equip the show and the lack of the increased stimulus that such features would give the whole show had its influence in keeping many at home.

The grounds presented generally the same appearance as in other years, with the very laudable exception that there were fewer side-shows to detract the visitors from the exhibition. The grand stand performance was up to the average and was patronized by as large a proportion of the visitors as in other years. One very gratifying feature was the increased interest shown in the live stock and other agricultural exhibits. The farmer was not alone in this. Many more people from the cities watched the judging in the cattle and horse rings than ever before. This is as it should be. There were a great many American visitors present, from as far south as Georgia and as far west as Washington Territory. Visitors from the neighboring Republic gathered to do honor to Canada's great fair and one and all were free to state that it was the greatest all round agricultural fair they had ever seen. Leaving the buildings out of consideration many claimed that it was superior in several respects to the Pan-American.

The management are to be congratulated upon having carried to so successful a conclusion, under somewhat trying circumstances, another great fair, and it is to be regretted that it has fallen behind so seriously in a financial way. But these financial drawbacks have not been frequent in Toronto's case in recent years, and we are assured that this temporary falling off in the revenue will in no way interfere with the success of future shows. With new buildings and better equipment in several lines, which the city should not hesitate to promptly supply, the Industrial Fair has a very bright future before it. Below we give a full report of the show in the agricultur-

al departments, with the exception of poultry, which will appear next week.

### Horses.

The array of horses in 1901 did not show any remarkable increase either in quantity or quality, in advance of the exhibit of previous years. On the contrary many classes were smaller and some were decidedly inferior. In no class can it be said that there was any marked improvement. Always a popular part of the show, this year it was much admired and there were a great many good exhibits, but as a whole the horse classes were not up to the quality seen in sheep or cattle nor was there any such advance as was shown this year by the cattle breeders.

### LIGHT HORSES.

Thoroughbreds always have the first place. This year the good horses were not new and the new ones were not many and were not specially superior. Woodbine, bred by A. G. Alexander, of Kentucky, U.S., won for a sire of hunters and saddlers. He had also the sweepstakes for best stallion of any age. He has been in the show ring before with varying fortunes, but was a clear winner this time. For brood mare an Indian from the Brantford reserve had a fairly good one had she been in any condition to come into a show. She was the best in the class. A two year old Derwentwater filly got first in her class and the medal as best female, but there was not much to beat.

### ROADSTERS.

Were better but even here the classes were none too full. Joseph Chamberlain was the name of the winning stallion in the aged class, and he also won for his owner J. W. Lang, Round Plains, Ont., the silver medal for the best of any age. There were more geldings and fillies and a fairly good class of brood mares, some fifteen entries and about a dozen on the ground. Mr. E. Mitchell, Brantford, was first with a daughter of Gold Leaf. In pairs Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, had a fine pair of Dashwoods, 12486 that were good enough to win the red ribbon, and the same lady got second in the class under 15½ hands, while T. H. Richards, Thornhill, had the first prize pair. One of this team won for best mare any age. There was a large and good class for single horse in harness and a great many very creditable specimens were shown.

### STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Were not as numerous as the roadsters but had a few fairly good ones. G. W. Curtis, Lindsay, Ont., had the winner in "Keswick", Dashwood, from Galt, was second

and Bourbonnaise from Churchill, third. The winner is a dark chestnut with white stockings behind. The second a well turned bay with three white feet and the third a dark chestnut with a good record in his get. Young stallions were few. Fillies were hardly numerous enough to get all the money offered. There were five mares entered and W. A. Ferguson, Tilsonburg, was first both with the mare and also with her foal. For single horse in harness, J. A. Tovell, Guelph, won with Leota Wright, by Loraine \$804, a very nice little mare and a good goer. She was good enough to win the sweepstakes for her owner.

### CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES.

This was a large class. Not so much in the breeding sections as in the entries for pairs and singles. Performer, owned by A. Little, Georgetown, won first in the aged class and the medal as well. The old Prince George, by Prince Victor was placed second. In the younger class sons of Wiley Buckles the well-known thoroughbred of past years came in with first tickets for their owner, J. L. Reed, of Derry West. For pair matched carriage horses the Toronto dealers came in for the bulk of the prize money. Crow & Murray were first for both classes. They also won in one of the classes for singles that under 15½ while for 16 and over, Geo. Pepper had the winner with A. Yeager, Simcoe second. For 3 year-old filly, Crow & Murray won with Silverlock, sired by Black Mac, a trotting stallion, out of a hackney mare. The mixed breeding often found in these classes is quite remarkable.

### HARNESS HORSES.

Hackneys had very little new blood to show this year. Dr. J. Watson, Howick, Quebec, won with his dark chestnut "Bell Boy," bred by Dr. W. Seward Webb, Shelbourne, Vt., U. S. A. He is by imported Courier, (1751) and is a well made dark chestnut, and a good actor with fine front action. Second place went to Woodland's Performer, a big thick son of Miss Baker, by Barthorpe Performer, not very well shown. Many thought he should not have been placed above Squire Rickell, the chestnut son of Cadet, (1251), who was going in fine form. Three others were unplaced, one owned by E. G. Attrill, Goderich; Langlois Danegelt, by Langton Performer, (4844) out of Lady Danegelt, and another a rich golden chestnut, by Wildfire, was shown by Graham Bros. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, had also out Rosseau Swell, by Royal Standard and the lot made a very creditable field. Dr. Watson won the silver medal with Bell Boy.

R. Beith had three fillies, one for each of the classes, two of these by Squire Rickell, and one by Royal Standard. O. Sorby, Guelph, won in the class for mares with Miss Baker (4371) a fine dark brown, eleven years old, but clear as a bell and going finely. She has a fine dark foal at foot by Jubilee Chief. Mona's Queen won second place for R. Birth, and her foal won first.

The Canadian Hackney Society offered a prize for single horse under 15½, and this was won by G. A. Stimson, Toronto, with Rosseau Jewel, a nice brown mare. The English Hackney Society, offered two prizes. R. Birth got one with his second prize mare, and Bowden & McDonell, Exeter, got the other with the two year old colt, Connaught's Heir. Miss Baker got the medal for best mare of the breed. The prizes for high steppers and dog cart horses, went mostly to Crow & Murray, of Toronto, who had a fine lot out. The black mare South Africa, got two of these and helped to land the tandem and four-in-hand prizes for her owners. For best and best appointed gentleman's turnout, J. Ross Robertson, was the winner with a well brought out pair.

#### HUNTERS AND SADDLERS

These classes had a number of fine animals but nothing like the numbers seen years ago. George Pepper had a very strong stable and captured most of the events. He had some 26 prizes all told, quite the lion's share. Rosebery won in heavy weight hunters, Lord Minto in light weights, and Pearl, was his best at the jumps. Mr. Pepper certainly had out a fine string. Crow & Murray twice got a place for Nightingale, and F. D. Parsons, Guelph, got a place for Simcoe in hurdle jumping. The dealers have the best of these contests and few farmers are now able to bring out anything good enough to win a place against the seasoned and well schooled veterans of the dealers.

#### PONIES

Were a fine class. There were some 65 entries in all the classes and amongst them were several of merit. In the class for ponies in harness, 13 and under 14 hands, Graham Bros., won with Lord Rattler, a get of the hackney sire Royal Standard. The offer of a cup value \$50 given by the Canadian Pony Society, for the best Canadian bred pony and outfit was won by G. H. Gooderham, Toronto, with Lady Constance. There were a few very good pony pairs shown. Welsh ponies were fortunate in several of the events as they won several of the prizes.

#### EXPRESS HORSES.

There was a good turnout of these horses shown mostly owned by city firms. The Simpson Co., Limited, won first with a fine dapple grey with a wonderfully nice head and neck. The same

firm got third while second went to A. J. Hale, Toronto, for an animal with fine action and an exceptionally good mover.

#### GENERAL PURPOSE.

This is a class for which there is only prizes offered for mares or geldings as the animals are usually of mixed breeding and the award of prizes varies with the ideas of the judge. Sometimes the lighter blood like style are valued, while others prefer to have some substance and want more timber in the legs, rising up to a light class of the Clyde type. This year the former type prevailed and half bred horses were in the prize list as well as those got by hackney and trotting stallions. I. Mothersill, Alcoa, had the winner in mares with a get of Golden Jubilee a three year-old, G. Lawson, Brampton, had the best brood mare with a get of Gold Leaf. The class was not a large one.

#### HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

The class was not a large one and the quality of the winners was hardly up to the average of past years in several of the classes. For teams this year the shires had an innings and J. M. Gardhouse, with a big high standing pair, by Pride of Hatfield, was placed first. Though half sisters they are not specially well matched. The big bay mare Laura, stands very high at the shoulder and while of good quality and a clear winner of the medal for shires is hardly up to the quality one expects for the winning team. They are a big team and that may go a good way with the judge.

#### CANADIAN BRED

There were four aged stallions before the judges. J. Henderson, Bolton, had first with a good thick bay, a solid looking fellow with white markings and good legs. T. D. Elliott, from Bolton had second with a brown horse with four white feet by Gray Prince (5796). Third went to a get of Craichmore Darnley, 2117. The fourth horse was owned by I. Devitt & Sons, of Freeman, and was much the biggest draught horse in the lot, a bay with white hind feet and of great size. He is sired by the old champion Grandeur, (1724). Three year-olds had a winner in General Bobs, a bright bay by Marquis of Salisbury, (5208). He is owned by H. G. Boag, Churchill, and was fortunate in securing the sweepstakes for best male in the class. Dr. Watson had a good one in Lawrence, by Lawrence Again, (2047) and third prize went to I. Devitt & Sons for Nickel Steel, a good type of a draft sire. There was a fairly good class of two year olds, no yearlings, and but three geldings shown. In brood mares, Alex Doherty, Ellesmere won with a nice chestnut of his own breeding a seven year old by imported Bruce (8496). She also won as best mare with two of her progeny.

#### SHIRES.

An outstanding winner amongst the stallions was Belshazzar, (296) by Timon, (5394), a thick bay horse with a good set of legs, and a quality quite beyond any of his competitors. He is owned by Bowden & McDonell, Exeter, who imported the whole of the prize winners in the aged class. Second place went to a dark brown horse owned by W. Rae, of St. Paul's. He was bred in North Wales and has a good body and moves well. Third went to Wilcott Thumper, also owned by Bowden & McDonell, a high standing horse with heavy legs. There was but one three-year-old but while not big he was a fairly good one. In two year olds J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, had first, for an imported colt, the best in the class. Second went to Bowden & McDonell for another imported, with fair quality of limbs but he did not go well. John Gardhouse had a colt showing better quality but too small for his class. The yearling shown by Morris, Stone & Wellington, is a promising youngster and will probably be heard from again if he does well. The classes for mares and fillies were but poorly filled. Five classes had but eight animals all told.

#### CLYDES.

There was a fairly good lot of Clyde stallions. There were three entries for Clydesdale stallions and four of his get. Graham Bros., Claremont, had first for the old champion "MacQueen," (5200), the winner at Chicago, years ago, and carrying his 16 years in good shape. He is a wonderfully clean horse for his age and his history. He was bred by Peter Kerr, Bellymack, Castle-Douglas, Scotland, and is by Macgregor, (1487). O. Sorby, Guelph, was second with the get of Lord Charming, (2264). In the class for stallions four years and upwards, O. Sorby won with "Cloth of Gold," (2959), by Lord Charming, (2264). He was bred by Col. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., and is a Cedric, light chestnut in color with four white legs and a white spot on his side; he is a heavy thick horse well made with beautiful feet and legs. Brownbrae, (2707) bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., was second for Graham Bros. He too is a good type of a draught horse and was well brought out. For three year-olds the same exhibitors had the sweepstakes winner in Royal Cairn-ton, (2730) by Royal Standard, (9847) a horse that went to Australia from Scotland. He was imported as a yearling by John Miller & Sons, Brougham. He is a bay with white markings behind and was shown bare of feather. R. Ness was third with Copyright, 9129 by Baron's Pride 9122, bred at Barcheskie. 2nd place went to H. G. Boag for Lyon Stewart, (2732) a thick bay bred by James Stewart, Springbank. The two year old winner was from the Graham Bros. stable. He is a bay with four white legs and good past-

erns. A deep chested chunk. Second went to R. Ness for Laurentian, a good type of a draught colt. There was a large class of yearling colts and J. Whelan, St. Mary's, was fortunate enough to get first and third with colts by "Bold Boy" (1149). In three year old fillies, Graham Bros., had a fine pair, both bred by Col. Holloway, "Cherry Startle" (2788) is a grand-daughter of Cherry Ripe, and upheld the family name by winning the medal as the best mare of any age. Second went to Charming Lady, (2790) lighter in color with four white legs.

In two year olds Wm. Rae, St. Mary's, had first for a Bold Boy filly, with R. Ness, second, with a get of Lawrence Again. There was a very small class of brood mares and few foals. Graham Bros. won for mare and two of her progeny with Cherry Sweet, a little bay mare of excellent quality and royally bred being by Cedric 2062 out of Cherry Ripe.

### Dairy Cattle.

The display of dairy cattle was one of the best seen at Toronto, for many a day. The chief features of the exhibit were the big turn out of Ayrshires and the special exhibit of French Canadian cattle from Quebec. These latter cattle are not well-known in the western part of the province and consequently excited considerable interest. The exhibits comprising over 60 head in all were from Quebec, with the exception of one herd, that of C. E. Colburn, Port Landville, N. Y. They were judged by Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., who pronounced the exhibit a very superior one of its kind. This exhibit was on its way to the Pan-American and stopped over at Toronto on the way. A special section was arranged for them in the prize list and the competition was keen in most classes.

### AYRSHIRES

The Ayrshires easily headed the dairy classes both in numbers and quality of the animals on exhibition. It is safe to say that this year brought out the biggest and best exhibit of Ayrshires ever seen in Toronto. The aged bull class was headed by Lord Dudley, of Drum-sue, (3945) imported and shown by Robert Reford, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. He is a splendid specimen of the modern Ayrshire and a credit to the herd of his breeder Wm. Walker, Covton, Scotland. He is a brown and white bull with more of the dark color than some of the others. W. W. Ogilvie & Co., Lachine Rapids, was second with Dougalsdale (1054) bred by R. M. Kinlay, Hillhouse Sand-land, Scotland, and third place went to R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., for Duke Clarence, of Barcheskie, (4168) from the far famed herd of Mitchell, of Barcheskie. These three leading bulls all came from the Province of Quebec, and all are imported animals.

For two year-olds, Wm. Stewart

& Son, Menie, Ont., was first with a fine white animal with red spot markings. Yearlings were headed by R. R. Ness, with a most promising youngster, white, with a few brown spots, with R. Reford second, and J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, a good third. There was a large lot of calves. "Lord Dudley won the silver medal for R. Reford as the best bull any age. There were over a score of aged cows entered. When the short lot was drawn they were all imported, not a Canadian bred one in the lot. Honors were divided between Ogilvie & Co., with first, for White Rose, of Barnoodhill (6047) by Young Kyle (2607) a cow of great substance and fine dairy form, and third for Dandy Lass of Nether Craig (1382) R. Reford had second and fourth for Snowdrift, of Barcheskie, (10481) and Snowdrop, of Fairfield, Maine, (12953) a very fine pair. The class for aged cows was one of the finest in the show and the winner was awarded the silver medal.

For three year old cows, Stewart & Son was first with May Mitchell, (9237) a white with red markings. The two year-olds, 16 in number were headed by R. Reford and the yearlings in milk by J. G. Clark, Ottawa, while R. R. Ness had the honors out of a class of over a score of yearlings. The young stock was the most uniform in quality and markings ever seen in Canada. The white with a few red or brown markings has become the fashion of recent years, and it is quite wonderful how uniform they have become in a few years. In Scotland the fashion is changing to the darker colors, but here the breeders have out a very uniform light colored lot very pretty in the showing. R. R. Ness was for four animals, the progeny of one bull, and also for the young breeders' herd. R. Reford winning for the best aged herd, with Ogilvie & Co., second and fourth, and R. R. Ness third.

### AWARDS

Sec. 1—Bull 2 years and over—1, R. Reford, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; 2, W. W. Ogilvie & Co., Lachine Rapids, Que.; 3, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; 4, R. B. Angus, Semville, Que. Sec. 2—Bull 2 years old—1, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.; 2, Ogilvie & Co.; 3, R. Reford; 4, A. Hume & Co., Menie. Sec. 3—Bull 1 year—1, R. R. Ness; 2, R. Reford; 3, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; 4, McCormick & Sons, Rockton. Sec. 4—Bull calf, under 1 year—1, R. S. Brooks, Brantford; 2, Ogilvie & Co.; 3, Stewart & Son; 4, J. G. Clark. Sec. 5—Bull calf calved after Feb. 1st, 1901—1, R. Reford; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, J. G. Clark; 4, R. Reford. Sec. 6—Best bull any age—R. Reford. Sec. 7—Cow 4 years or over—1, Ogilvie & Co.; 2, R. Reford; 3, Ogilvie & Co.; 4, R. Reford. Sec. 8—Cow 3 year old—1, Stewart & Son; 2, R. Reford; 3, R. R. Ness; 4, R. R. Ness. Sec. 9—Heifer 2 year old—1, R. Reford; 2, R. Reford; 3, R. R. Ness; 4, Ogilvie & Co. Sec. 10—Heifer 1 year old in milk—1, J. G. Clark; 2, W. E. H. Massey, Toronto. Sec. 11—Heifer 1 year old, out of milk—1, R. R. Ness; 2, Ogilvie & Co.; 3, R. Reford; 4, W. W. Ogilvie. Sec. 12—Heifer calf, under 1 year old—1, Ogilvie & Co.; 2, R. R.

Ness; 3, Ogilvie & Co.; 4, R. Reford. Heifer calf, calved after Feb. 1st, 1901—1, Hume & Co.; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, J. G. Clark; 4, W. E. H. Massey. Sec. 14—Four animals, progeny of one bull bred and owned by exhibitor—1, R. R. Ness; 2, R. Reford; 3, Ogilvie & Co.; 4, R. R. Ness. Sec. 15—One bull and 3 heifers under 2 years, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, R. R. Ness; 2, Ogilvie & Co.; 3, R. Reford; 4, J. G. Clark. Sec. 16—One bull and 5 females, different ages, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, R. Reford; 2, Ogilvie & Co.; 3, R. R. Ness; 4, Ogilvie & Co.

Judges—A. Kains, Byron, Ont.; and G. H. Muir, Bonlog, Que.

### JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Jerseys were a good show but not especially remarkable as compared with past years. There were rather under a hundred entries. Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton won for aged bulls, with Bim of Dentonia, 52011 a bull tracing back to St. Lambert's strain. W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, got second with a half brother of the winner. In the two year-old class the imported bull, "Island Lad", of Dentonia won for W. E. H. Massey, Toronto. This bull is by Sultanus Golden Lad, and traces through the dam to another strain of Golden Lad. His dam, Afristen, is now in the herd of Lord Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Scotland. There was a fine lot of calves. The silver medal was awarded W. E. H. Massey, for Island Lad. In cows he also won first and sweepstakes for Wilton Queen 86147, a solid colored fine big cow with dark face and black switch. She has a good deal of St. Lambert's blood. Second prize went to R. J. Fleming, Toronto for the imported cow, "Fancy Maid", 136245 by Granny's Golden King. B. H. Bull had the winning three year-old in Mermaid of Brampton, 152886, and Robert Dawie, Toronto, had first for two year-olds. There was a large class of yearlings. W. E. H. Massey had first and third with a fine pair of solid color. The young animals were good and well brought out. W. E. H. Massey captured all the herd prizes. There was but a small show of Guernseys, W. E. H. Massey, of Toronto, and the Soapstone Farm, Haerford, Penn., being the exhibitors. The former won the herd prize and the sweepstakes with a fine cow called Jessica, of Dentonia, 13849.

### AWARDS

Sec. 1—Bull 3 years and over—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; 2, W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont.; 3, R. Davies, Toronto; 4, L. B. Davidson, Newcastle, Ont. Sec. 2—Bull 2 years—1, W. E. H. Massey; 2, Robt. Davies; 3, E. H. Carter, Riverdale Park. Sec. 3—Bull 1 year—W. E. H. Massey; 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, W. G. Laidlaw. Sec. 4—Bull calf under 1 year—1, Bull & Son; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Bull & Son. Sec. 5—Bull calf, calved after Feb. 1st, 1901—1, Bull & Son; 2, R. Davies; 3, W. G. Laidlaw; 4, W. E. H. Massey. Sec. 6—Best Bull any age—W. E. H. Massey. Sec. 7—Cow 4 years and over—1, W. E. H. Massey; 2, R. J. Fleming; 3, W. E. H. Massey; 4, Bull & Son. Sec. 8—



Cow 3 years old—1, Bull & Son; 2, Bull & Son; 3, R. Davies; 4, R. Davies. Sec. 9—Heifer 2 years—1, R. Davies; 2, R. Davies; 3, Bull & Son; 4, R. Davies. Sec. 10—Heifer 1 year old, in milk—1, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, R. Davies. Sec. 11—Heifer 1 year, out of milk—1, and 3, W. E. H. Massey; 2, Bull & Son; 4, R. Davies. Sec. 12—Heifer calf 1 year old—1, W. E. H. Massey; 2 and 4, W. G. Laidlaw; 3, E. H. Carter. Sec. 13—Heifer calf, calved after Feb. 1st, 1901—1, W. E. H. Massey; 2 and 4, Bull & Son; 3, R. Davies. Sec. 14—Four animals, progeny of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 3, W. E. H. Massey; 2, R. Davies; 4, Bull & Son. Sec. 15—Bull and 3 heifers, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 4, W. E. H. Massey; 2, Bull & Son; 3, R. Davies. Sec. 16—One bull and 5 females—1 and 4, W. E. H. Massey; 2, Bull & Son; 3, R. Davies. Sec. 17—Best female, any age—W. E. H. Massey.

Judge—R. Reid, Berlin.

Guernseys—Sec. 1 and 2—Bulls 3 years and 2 years—1, Soapstone Farm, Hamelord, Pa. Sec. 3—Bull 1 year—1, W. E. H. Massey; 2, Soapstone Farm. Sec. 4—Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, Soapstone Farm; 3, W. E. H. Massey. Sec. 5—Best bull, any age—W. E. H. Massey. Sec. 6—Cow 4 years and over—1, 2 and 3, W. E. H. Massey. Sec. 7—Cow 3 years—1, Soapstone Farm. Sec. 8—Heifer 2 year old—1 and 3, Soapstone Farm; 2, W. E. H. Massey. Sec. 9—Heifer 1 year old—1, 2 and 3, Soapstone Farm. Sec. 10—Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, Soapstone Farm; 2, W. E. H. Massey. Sec. 11—Heifer calf, calved after Feb. 1st, 1901—1 and 3, W. E. H. Massey; 2, Soapstone Farm. Sec. 12—Herd—1, W. E. H. Massey; 2, Soapstone Farm. Sec. 13—Best female—W. E. H. Massey.

Judge—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford.

#### HOLSTEINS

Were hardly as numerous as they have been seen in former years, but while lacking in numbers they had a lot of very good young stock. In aged bulls, G. W. Clemens, of St. George won with the 9 year-old Count Mink Mercedes 221, but he was closely pressed by A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, with Judge DeKol 3rd, 1765 a big roomy 3 year old, of good type.

W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont., won for two year-olds, and Rettie Bros., Norwich, for yearlings and the old bull got the sweepstakes silver medal. The cows did not show up as they did in the years while the milk tests were going on, but a lot of five cows were out. Iosco's Pride, 26596, was a popular winner in this class and she secured for her owner, Geo. Rice, of Currie's Crossing, the silver medal for best female. The same exhibitor had first for heifers, both two and three years old. The young stock was extra good. A. C. Hallman, of New Dundee, won for herd of four by one sire while Rettie Bros., Norwich, had the premium herd.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Bull 3 years and over—1, G. W. Clemens, St. George; 2, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 3 and 4, Rettie Bros., Norwich. Sec. 2—Bull 3 years—1, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.; 2, Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.; 3, C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell. Sec. 3—Bull 1 year—1 and 3, Rettie Bros.; 2, G. W.

Clemens; 4, G. Rice. Sec. 4—Bull calf under 1 year—1 and 3, A. C. Hallman; 2, G. W. Clemens; 4, W. W. Brown. Sec. 5—Bull calf, calved after Feb. 1st, 1901—1, Rettie Bros.; 2, G. W. Clemens; 3 and 4, Gilroy & Son. Sec. 6—Best bull, any age—G. W. Clemens. Sec. 7—Cow 4 years and over—1, Geo. Rice; 2, Rettie Bros.; 3, Gilroy & Son; 4, W. W. Brown. Sec. 8—Cow 3 years—1 and 2, Geo. Rice; 3, G. W. Clemens; 4, Rettie Bros. Sec. 9—Heifer 2 years—1 and 3, G. Rice; 2, Rettie Bros.; 4, G. W. Clemens. Sec. 10—Heifer 1 year old, in milk—1, Rettie Bros.; 2, W. W. Brown; 3, Gilroy & Son; 4, Geo. Rice. Sec. 11—Heifer 1 year, out of milk—1, G. W. Clemens; 2, W. W. Brown; 3, A. C. Hallman; 4, Rettie Bros. Sec. 12—Heifer calf under 1 year—1, Rettie Bros.; 2 and 4, G. W. Clemens; 3, A. C. Hallman. Sec. 13—Heifer, calved after Feb. 1st, 1901—1, A. C. Hallman; 2 and 4, Rettie Bros.; 3, Gilroy & Son. Sec. 14—Four animals, progeny of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, A. C. Hallman; 2, G. W. Clemens; 3, Rettie Bros.; 4, Gilroy & Son. Sec. 15—Bull and 4 females, over 1 year, owned by exhibitor—1, Rettie Bros.; 2, G. W. Clemens; 3, Geo. Rice; 4, Gilroy & Son. Sec. 16—Best female, any age—Geo. Rice.

Judge—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

#### Beef Breeds of Cattle

Toronto has always managed to secure the best display of beef cattle got together at any show in Canada, but this year the breeders excelled every previous effort and made an extra good show. In the Shorthorns there was the wealth of numbers as well as the individual excellence, which together in the heifer classes especially, made one of the grandest rings of beef cattle ever seen on the continent. There were 118 Shorthorns, 53 Herefords, 42 Polled Angus, 48 Galloways and 35 fat and grade cattle shown, a total for the beef breeds of 296 head.

#### SHORTHORNS

The aged bull class was headed by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., with his four-year old roan bull "Valiant," by Abbottsford, a bull that carries a wealth of flesh, and was brought out in beautiful bloom. He was thought good enough to head the ring as senior champion male over two years old.

Second place went to W. C. Edwards & Co., for their Illinois bred bull "Gwen Allan," by Baron Cruickshank 3rd, a red and white, well-ribbed and broad backed. The Manitoba entry of the Hon. Thomas Greenway, of Crystal City, a big roan was third. The three year olds were headed by a red and white bull Deputy Marshall, from the herd of W. A. Boland, Grass Lake, Michigan, U. S., who brought out a herd of excellent animals in good show trim and managed to secure a fair share of the awards in a very strong class. W. D. Flatt was second with a white bull bred in Cornwall, England and recently imported. This is a bull of good style and fine quality. Another imported bull came third, bred in Perthshire, Scotland, "Captain Mayfly," by

Captain of the Guard, is a red bull, shown by J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. It was a close contest for first place amongst the two-year olds, with the imported bull, "Lord Banff," by Cap-a-Pie, winning for W. D. Flatt, but the white bull, First Choice, of the Messrs. Watts' breeding and shown by I. & A. Somerville, Elder Mills, was a good second; handles well and carries a lot of flesh well placed.

In yearlings, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, won with "Royal Wonder," of their own breeding, and he was found good enough not only to be placed first in his class, but to win the championship amongst the young bulls. W. D. Flatt had a good second in Knight Errant, bred by W. C. Edwards, and one that has improved since he got fifth place for his breeder last year as a calf. Bull calves were a great class of 26 entries, but they were not all drawn out. A very sweet young calf of a rich red color bred by D. Talbot & Son, Everton, was placed first in the young calf class. The regular class for calves under two years brought out a big field of very uniform youngsters. James Leask, Greenbank, captured first place with a very good one of his own breeding. He is bred by Royal Banner out of a Mayflower cow. W. A. Boland was second with another red, and J. & W. B. Watt third, with a fine roan. W. D. Flatt had a red by Orange Chief and Goodfellow Bros. fifth place with a rich red.

Cows were not a large class, but those out were mountains of flesh and good feeding. Seldom have better specimens been seen than the two magnificent reds which headed the class. Opinions differed as to the merits of the pair, but the W. D. Flatt entry, "Empress 12th," bred near Carlisle, England, got the red ribbon and the U. S. cow "Lady Sharon 4th," got second place. Three wonderfully good thick fleshed roans followed with Hon. Thos. Greenway's "Freida," leading. The three year old class was headed by W. D. Flatt's "Royal Heifers," bred by her late Majesty the Queen at the Royal Farms, Windsor, England. The roan, "Cicely," 38034, was the champion of the Shorthorn show, all the best judges conceding that she was the best specimen of the breed on the ground. She won the senior champion medal. Next to her stood the white heifer "May Blossom," also from the Royal Windsor herd, which has been for many years managed by Mr. Tait for the late Queen, who during her lifetime, took a close personal interest in the stock at Windsor and did so much for agriculture in Britain.

W. A. Boland headed the two-year olds with the red "Lady Sharon 6th." W. D. Flatt had a roan pair, both imported, and for these he got second and fourth, the latter from the herd of Barron Leopold de Rothschild, one of the wealthy family of bankers of that



name. Third place went to the Greenway roan heifer "Lavinia's Blossom 3rd." The junior female champion was found in "Lady Hamilton," a lovely roan of W. C. Edwards, breeding now owned by W. D. Flatt. She is by Marquis of London. There was a good lot of heifer calves. The U. S. exhibit was first, Messrs. Watt, second, and W. D. Flatt third. The class was large and all fairly good, though there was not in the young classes this year any clear, outstanding plumps, as has sometimes been seen in years gone by. In young calves, Hon. Thos. Greenway was first with W. C. Edwards second. In the herd contests W. D. Flatt won both for aged and young herds. J. & W. B. Watt won for the best four calves, while W. A. Boland had the best trio, the get of one bull.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Bull, 4 years and upwards—1, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 3, Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man. Sec. 2—Bull, 3 to 4 years—1, W. A. Boland, Grass Lake, Mich.; 2, W. D. Flatt; 3, J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare; 4, G. D. Fletcher, Binkham. Sec. 3—Bull, 2 to 3 years—1, W. D. Flatt; 2, J. & A. Somerville, Elders Mills; 3, Hon. Thos. Greenway; 4, Geo. Crawford, On. Station. Sec. 4—Bull, 1 to 2 years—1, W. B. & J. Watt, Salem; 2, W. D. Flatt; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 4, Hon. Thos. Greenway. Sec. 5—Bull, calved on or after Feb. 1st, 1900—1, D. Talbot & Son, Everton; 2, W. A. Boland; 3, W. B. & J. Watt; 4, W. D. Flatt. Sec. 6—Bull call, under 1 year—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, W. A. Boland; 3, W. B. & J. Watt; 4, W. D. Flatt. Sec. 7—Bull call, after Feb. 1st, 1901—1 and 4, Edwards & Co.; 2, G. D. Fletcher; 3, E. Jettis & Son, Bond-head. Sec. 8—Bull, senior champion—W. D. Flatt. Sec. 9—Bull, junior champion—W. B. & J. Watt. Sec. 10—Cow, over 4 years—1, W. D. Flatt; 2, W. A. Boland; 3, Thos. Greenway. Sec. 11—Cow, 3 to 4 years—1 and 2, W. D. Flatt; 3, J. A. Crerar. Sec. 12—Heifer, 2 to 3 years—1, W. A. Boland; 2 and 4, W. D. Flatt; 3, Thos. Greenway. Sec. 13—Heifer, 1 to 2 years—1, W. D. Flatt; 2, W. A. Boland; 3, J. A. Crerar; 4, Goodfellow Bros., Macville; 5, Greenway. Sec. 14—Heifer, calved on or after Feb. 1st, 1900—1, J. A. Crerar; 2 and 3, Edwards & Co.; 4, Jettis & Son. Sec. 15—Heifer, calved before Feb. 1st, 1901—1, W. A. Boland; 2, W. B. Watt; 3 and 4, W. D. Flatt. Sec. 16—Heifer, calved after Feb. 1st, 1901—1, Greenway; 2, W. C. Edwards; 3, G. D. Fletcher; 4, Jettis & Son. Sec. 17—Senior champion female—W. D. Flatt. Sec. 18—Junior champion female—W. D. Flatt. Sec. 19—Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, W. B. Watt; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Goodfellow Bros.; 4, Jettis & Son. Sec. 20—Three animals, get of one bull, owned by exhibitor—1, W. A. Boland; 2, Thos. Greenway; 3, Edwards & Co. Sec. 21—Bull and four females over 2 years—1, W. D. Flatt; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, T. Greenway. Sec. 22—Bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3, W. D. Flatt; 2, W. A. Boland.

Judges—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; W. G. Pettit, Freeman.

#### HEREFORDS.

For the white faces this year, in addition to the well-known herd of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; the J. W. Stone Stock Co., of

Guelph, and W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Orangeville, who have been exhibitors in recent years, there came a herd from Nova Scotia, owned by W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S. This herd was brought out in good show form, and made a most creditable record in the prize list. There were two excellent old bulls, "Mark Hanna," who again was made champion, and Sir Horace, bred by Sotham & Co., and at the head of Mr. Black's herd. The Stone Stock Co. won for yearlings, and W. H. Hunter for calves. The cows were headed by W. W. Black with "Starlight," a beautiful, broad-backed animal. The heifers two and three years old were all excellent animals, and the first yearling was perhaps the plum of the white faced show. She was shown by Mr. Smith and is by Mark Hanna, and a good thick youngster.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Aged bull—1, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; 2, W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; 3, Stone Stock Company, Guelph. Sec. 2—Two year old bull—1, H. D. Smith; 2, W. H. Hunter, The Maples. Sec. 3—Bull, 1 year—1, Stone Co.; 2, W. H. Hunter; 3, W. W. Black; 4, Bull call—1, W. H. Hunter; 2, W. W. Black; 3, Stone Co. Sec. 4—Bull, any age—H. D. Smith. Sec. 5—Cow, over 4 years—1, W. W. Black; 2, H. D. Smith; 3, W. H. Hunter. Sec. 6—Cow, 3 years—1, H. D. Smith; 2, Stone Co. Sec. 7—Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, H. D. Smith; 3, W. W. Black. Sec. 8—Heifer, 1 year—1, 2 and 3, H. D. Smith. Sec. 9—Heifer call, under 1 year—1 and 2, W. W. Black; 3, H. D. Smith. Sec. 10—Herd—1 and 3, H. D. Smith; 2, W. W. Black. Sec. 12—Best female—H. D. Smith.

Judges—Prof. Dav. Guelph; Richard Gibson, Delaware.

#### POLLED ANGUS

There was nothing very new or striking in the Polled Angus exhibit. James Bowman, of Guelph, won again with the seven-year old bull "Kyma's Heir," bred by the exhibitor after O. A. C. stock. Walter Hall, Washington, had out a fine lot of females, and won the red ticket for aged cows, three-year old cow, two-year old heifer and yearlings. Mr. Bowman getting first and second for heifer calves.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Bull, 3 years and over—1, James Bowman, Guelph; 2 and 3, W. Hall, Washington. Sec. 2—Bull, 2 years—1, F. W. Philip, Oakville; 2, Stewart & Son, Lucasville. Sec. 3—Bull, 1 year—1, J. Bowman; 2, W. Hall; 3, Stewart & Son. Sec. 4—Bull call, under 1 year—1, J. Bowman; 2, W. Hall; 3, F. W. Philip. Sec. 5—Bull, any age—J. Bowman. Sec. 6—Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2, W. Hall; 3, Stewart & Son. Sec. 7—Cow, 3 years—1, W. Hall; 2, J. Bowman; 3, Stewart & Son. Sec. 8—Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, W. Hall; 3, J. Bowman. Sec. 9—Heifer, 1 year—1 and 3, W. Hall; 2, J. Bowman. Sec. 10—Heifer call, under 1 year—1 and 2, J. Bowman; 3, Stewart & Son. Sec. 11—Herd—1 and 3, W. Hall; 2, J. Bowman. Sec. 12—Best female—W. Hall.

Judges—Jno. Miller, jr., Brougham; J. G. Davidson, Collingwood.

#### GALLOWAYS.

There was a lot of fresh blood amongst the hardy border blackskins, a recently imported lot being here on their way from quarantine to Buffalo exhibition. These were imported by D. McCrae, Guelph, and while they were not all winners they were a good lot and were in fine order. A. M. & R. Shaw, of Brantford, got second place for "Gem 3rd," 9187, a good cow, bred at the O. A. C. and the same position for a well-haired yearling, "Belle B 2nd," by College Gambler. This bull won second place for his owners, T. Lloyd Jones & Sons, Brantford.

John Sibbald, Annapolis, won second for his heifer calf by Canadian Borderer, 5945, and second for a two year old heifer. D. McCrae had an excellent specimen in Cedric IV. (6168), the champion in Scotland last year. He carries a wealth of flesh, evenly placed and is specially good through the heart and over the shoulder. The two-year old winner "Johnny Faa," (7328), bred by Sir Robert Jardine, Castlemilk, Lockerbie, is by Drum (6159), the Chicago Champion last year. In cows, "Jewel," 15494, with calf at foot, won first in her class and champion. She was bred by the late Earl of Galloway, at Carlisle, Scotland. One of the very best animals on the ground was the yearling heifer, "Lady Harden 4th," bred by John Cunningham, a granddaughter of the great bull Harden (1151). She is smooth and full of quality, and if she does well, has the makings of a future champion.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Bull, 3 years and over—1 and 3, D. McCrae, Guelph; 2, T. Lloyd Jones & Sons, Brantford. Sec. 2—Bull, 2 years—1, D. McCrae; 2, A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford. Sec. 3—Bull, 1 year—1 and 2, D. McCrae; 3, J. Sibbald, Annapolis. Sec. 4—Bull call, under 1 year—1 and 2, D. McCrae; 3, A. M. & R. Shaw. Sec. 5—Bull, any age—D. McCrae. Sec. 6—Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 3, D. McCrae; 2, A. M. & R. Shaw. Sec. 7—Cow, 3 years—1 and 2, D. McCrae; 3, A. M. Shaw. Sec. 8—Heifer, 2 years—1, D. McCrae; 2, J. Sibbald; 3, A. M. Shaw. Sec. 9—Heifer, 1 year—1, D. McCrae; 2, A. M. Shaw; 3, Jones & Sons. Sec. 10—Heifer call—1, D. McCrae; 2, J. Sibbald; 3, A. M. Shaw. Sec. 11—Herd—1 and 3, D. McCrae; 2, A. M. Shaw. Sec. 12—Best female—D. McCrae.

Judges—Jno. Miller, jr.; J. G. Davidson.

#### FAT CATTLE.

#### AWARDS.

Pure Bred. Sec. 1—Steer, 2 years and under—1, Israel Grott, Alma; 2, W. W. Black; 3, Jas. Leask. Sec. 2—Steer, 1 year and under—1, J. Leask; 2, I. Grott; 3, A. Hales, Guelph. Sec. 3—Steer call, under 1 year—1, J. Leask; 2, 4 years—1, A. B. Baxter, Hamilton; 2, J. Bowman; 3, Goodfellow Bros. Sec. 5—Heifer, under 4 years—1, J. Leask; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 3, E. Jettis & Son. Sec. 6—Pair of fat cows—1, J. Leask; 2, Jas. Rennie Wick.

Judges—T. O. Robson, St. Mary's; D. Rowntree, Weston.

Grades. Sec. 1—Cow, 4 years and over—1, J. Leask; 2, N. S. Goodison, Summerville. Sec. 2—Cow, 3 years—1, J. Leask; 2, N. S. Goodison. Sec. 3—Heifer, 2 years—1, J. Leask. Sec. 4—Heifer, 1 year old—1, J. Leask. Sec. 5—Heifer calf—1 and 4, J. Leask; 2, J. Renne. Sec. 6—Four females, over 1 year and entered in no other class—J. Leask.

Judges—Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield; Jno. Miller, jr., Brougham.

#### Half Bred Buffalo

One of the most interesting exhibits was that of Mossom Boyd, Esq., of Bobcaygeon, who had on the grounds a herd of half bred buffalos from his big island stock farm. These consisted of a half-bred grade Galloway bull, black, with a great fore quarter, and altogether very like the buffalo in appearance and form, but with the black color of his Galloway dam. He weighs about a ton. There was six females, all black and very uniform, very large cows, high shoulders, and drooping like their sire in the hind quarters. They have been wintered mostly on straw, and towards spring, had in addition, a small quantity of grain and since they have been out to pasture, have had nothing but grass, yet they were in good order and fat enough to show. Mr. Boyd has been experimenting for many years and hopes to get an animal that will breed readily with domestic cattle and add to the quantity of beef on the back as the buffalo has more length of spine on the back and more beef along the backbone. It is to be hoped that this laudable object will be realized by Mr. Boyd.

#### Sheep.

There was about the usual turnout of sheep, with the quality in most classes well up to that of other years. While this is the case we are sorry to have to state that there were more poor and unfinished specimens shown than have been seen at the Industrial in recent years. This may be due to the fact that there were several new exhibitors on hand who seemingly did not understand what was required in quality and in properly fitting sheep for the show ring. There were also one or two old exhibitors in few classes who had not all their exhibits up to their usual standard of quality and fitness. The breeds making the best all round exhibits were perhaps the Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns and Dorset Horns. The other breeds while having a great many excellent animals out had sprinkled among them more inferior stuff than is usually the case at the Industrial.

#### COTSWOLDS.

A very even and superior lot of Cotswolds were shown, the chief exhibitors being A. J. Watson, Castlederg; John Park & Sons, Burgessville, and Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. Watson's flock which consisted of 7 imported and 7 Canadian bred, were a good useful lot and very well brought out

which caused their owner to figure largely in the prize list. Park & Sons showed 23 head all Canadian bred and a very creditable lot they were. He was specially strong in ewe lambs winning prize for the best pen. Harding & Sons made a good showing of 13 head and were oftener at the head of the list than the other two winning all the firsts in the ram classes. It is only fair to say however, that several of their herd were bought from Park & Sons during the past few months, including the first prize aged ram, which was a very fine specimen indeed and a credit to both owner and breeder.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; 2, John Park & Sons, Burgessville, Ont.; 3, A. J. Watson, Castlederg, Ont. Sec. 2—Shearling ram—1 and 2, Harding & Son; 3, Park & Sons. Sec. 3—Ram-lamb—1 and 2, Harding & Son; 3, A. J. Watson; 4, Park & Sons. Sec. 4—Ewes, 2 shears and over—1, Park & Sons; 2, A. J. Watson; 3, Harding & Son. Sec. 5—Two shearling ewes—1, Harding & Son; 2, Park & Sons; 3, A. J. Watson. Sec. 6—Two ewe-lambs—1, Harding & Son; 2 and 4, Park & Sons; 3, A. J. Watson. Sec. 7—Pen—1, Harding & Son; 2, A. J. Watson. Sec. 8—Pen (Canadian bred)—1 and 2, Park & Sons. Sec. 9—Flock—1, Harding & Son. Sec. 10—Pen of 4 lambs—1, Park & Sons.

Judge—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.

#### LEICESTERS

The show of Leicesters was a very fine one indeed, the best seen at the Industrial in years. The chief exhibitors were A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, who had out a very fine lot of 22 head, winning first for aged ram, ram lamb and best pen; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, who had the largest exhibit of Leicesters, consisting of 26 head and a very uniform lot they were and Whitelaw Bros., Guelph, who with a flock of 12 head carried off two firsts. Gardhouse was strong in ewes and ewe lambs winning first in two ewes, two shears and ram, and two ewe lambs. Orr & Lillico, Galt, had out a fair lot of 12 head among them being one very good pen of lambs.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; 2, Whitelaw Bros., Guelph; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield. Sec. 2—Shearling ram—1, Whitelaw Bros.; 2 and 3, A. W. Smith. Sec. 3—Ram-lamb—1, A. W. Smith; 2 and 4, Whitelaw Bros.; 3, J. M. Gardhouse. Sec. 4—Two ewes, 2 shears or over—1, J. M. Gardhouse; 2 and 3, A. W. Smith. Sec. 5—Two shearling ewes—1, Whitelaw Bros.; 2 and 3, A. W. Smith. Sec. 6—Two ewe-lambs—1, J. M. Gardhouse; 2, Whitelaw Bros.; 3, Orr & Lillico, Galt; 4, A. W. Smith. Sec. 7—Pen—1, A. W. Smith; 2, J. M. Gardhouse. Sec. 8—Pen (Canadian bred)—1, Whitelaw Bros.; 2, J. M. Gardhouse.

Judge—Wm. Parkinson, Eramosa.

#### LINCOLNS.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., the only exhibitor in this class had a very fine exhibit of 18 head. They were even and well brought out.

#### AWARDS.

All the prizes went to J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., who was the only exhibitor.

Judge—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

There was a very large entry in this class, perhaps the largest in years; there being one or two new exhibitors. On the whole they were a very good class, but it is only fair to state that there were more poor specimens shown than in recent years, neither of high quality nor well brought out. The new exhibitors were perhaps to blame largely for this, though we noticed more than one inferior animal among the old stagers who have been doing the shows for years. However, there were enough really fine specimens to make competition in all the classes most keen and honors were not easily won. The winners in this class were a very good lot. The chief exhibitors were D. G. & J. G. Hamner, Mt. Vernon, John Campbell, Woodville, and Robt. Miller, Stouffville with honors pretty evenly divided. Hammers showed a very fine lot of 22 head with no inferior ones among them. Campbell had some 28 head a very good lot all round. Though there were one or two that were not up to the usual standard of the Fairview flock, Miller showed 10 head all imported and a very fine lot they were. He had first for shearling and ram lambs, while Campbell had first for best ram and best ram lamb in the special classes.

#### AWARDS

Sec. 1—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, D. G. & J. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; 2 and 3, John Campbell, Woodville. Sec. 2—Shearling ram—1, Robt. Miller, Stouffville; 2 and 3, J. Campbell. Sec. 3—Ram-lamb—1, R. Miller; 2, Jno. Campbell; 3, D. G. & J. G. Hamner; 4, Geo. B. Phin, Hespeler. Sec. 4—Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Jno. Campbell; 2, Hamner Bros. Sec. 5—Two shearling ewes—1, Hamner Bros.; 2, Jno. Campbell; 3, R. Miller. Sec. 6—Two ewe-lambs—1 and 3—R. Miller; 2 Hamner Bros.; 4, G. B. Phin. Sec. 7—Pen—1, Hamner Bros.; 2, R. Miller. Sec. 8—Pen (Canadian bred)—1, Jno. Campbell; 2, Thos. Lloyd Jones & Sons, Burford. Sec. 9—Flock, one year or over—1 and 3, Jno. Campbell; 2, Hamner Bros. Sec. 10—Flock one ram and 3 ewe-lambs—1, Hamner Bros.; 2, Jno. Campbell; 3, G. B. Phin. Sec. 11—Best ram—1, Jno. Campbell; 2, Hamner Bros. Sec. 12—Best ram-lamb—1, Jno. Campbell; 2, Hamner Bros.

Judge—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.

#### OXFORD DOWNS.

There was not the usual display in this class, neither as regards quality nor quantity. While there were some excellent specimens of the breed among the winners there were not a few lots of inferior quality and as mano more not as well brought out, as a rule the quality was not as good as in recent years. The chief exhibitors and winners were, J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, and Smith Evans, Gourock, while

Geo. McKerrow, Wisconsin, was entered in a few classes, securing first place for two shearing ewes. Honors were pretty even as between Jull and Evans.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon; 2 and 3, Smith Evans, Gourock. Sec. 2—Shearing ram—1 and 3, Smith Evans, 2, J. H. Jull. Sec. 3—Ram-lamb—1, 2 and 4, Smith Evans; 3, J. H. Jull. Sec. 4—Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1, J. H. Jull, 2 and 3, Smith Evans. Sec. 5—Two shearing ewes—1, Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; 2, J. H. Jull; 3, Smith Evans. Sec. 6—Two ewe-lambs—1, 2 and 3, Smith Evans, 4, J. H. Jull. Sec. 7—Pen—1, J. H. Jull; 2, Smith Evans. Sec. 8—Pen (Canadian bred)—1, Smith Evans. Sec. 9—Yearling ram—1, Smith Evans; 2, J. H. Jull. Sec. 10—Yearling ewe—1, J. H. Jull; 2, Smith Evans. Sec. 11—Pen of four lambs—1 and 2, Smith Evans.

#### HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK DOWNS.

There was practically only one exhibitor in this section, that of the Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que., which made a very fine display indeed. Telfer Bros., Paris, entered in two sections, winning first for aged ram and for two ewes, 2 years and over.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Telfer Bros., Paris. Sec. 2—Shearing ram—1, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que. Sec. 3—Ram-lamb—Hillhurst Farm. Sec. 4—Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1, Telfer Bros. Sec. 5—Shearing ewes—1 and 2, Hillhurst Farm. Sec. 6—Two ewe-lambs—1 and 2, Hillhurst Farm. Sec. 7—Pen—1, Hillhurst Farm.

#### SOUTHDOWNS.

This was a very strong and good class, there being few inferior specimens shown. A very fine display was made by the Hon. G. A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., of some noted imported stock among them being three typical Southdown rams, two bred by the Duke of Richmond and one by His Majesty King Edward VII. This exhibit which consisted of 19 in all, and a very fine lot they were, was in charge of W. H. Gibson. One pen of lambs was especially noteworthy. Messrs. John Jackson & Son were out strong as usual, especially in rams winning first for aged and shearing rams and for pen. Their pen of shearlings were particularly good. Indeed there was good competition in all sections and honors were not lightly won. W. I. Martin, Binbrook, Ont., had a very good lot though a little on the coarse side. He was strong in ewes and secured first for aged and shearing ewes on four very fine Southdowns. He led also for pen of Canadian bred. Telfer Bros. and R. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, had some good sheep, but were forced to drop down in competition with the older breeders. The latter showed 15 in all a very fair lot.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Jno. Jackson & Sons, Abingdon; 2 and 3, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Bea-

consfield, One. Sec. 2 Shearing ram—1, Jackson & Sons; 2, W. I. Martin, Burbrook; 3, G. A. Drummond. Sec. 3—Ram-lamb—1 and 3, G. A. Drummond; 2 and 4, W. I. Martin. Sec. 4—Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1, W. I. Martin; 2, Jackson & Sons; 3, G. A. Drummond. Sec. 5—Two shearing ewes—1, W. I. Martin; 2, Jackson & Sons; 3, G. A. Drummond. Sec. 6—Two ewe-lambs—1 and 2, G. A. Drummond; 3, Jackson & Sons; 4, W. I. Martin. Sec. 7—Pen—1, Jackson & Sons; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Pen (Canadian bred)—1, 1, I. Martin; 2, Jackson & Sons.

#### DORSET HORNS

This is a breed that is steadily improving and this year's exhibit was no exception to the rule. The exhibit throughout was a good one with the exception of a few small lambs that should not have been brought out. Jno. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., showed in this class, having a number of Royal winners on hand that were hard to beat. He made a strong showing in all classes and carried off the principal honors. Henry Harding, Thorndale, had a flock of 16 head out and was strong in ewe lambs but failed to top the list over the Uxbridge flock. M. N. Empey, Napanee, had a very good lot out taking first for Canadian bred pen.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Jno. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; 3, R. N. Harding, Thorndale. Sec. 2—Shearing ram—1 and 3, Jno. A. McGillivray; 2, M. N. Empey, Napanee. Sec. 3—Ram-lamb—1 and 2, Jno. A. McGillivray; 3, M. N. Empey. Sec. 4—Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Jno. A. McGillivray; 3, R. H. Harding. Sec. 5—Two shearing ewes—1 and 2, Jno. A. McGillivray; 3, M. N. Empey. Sec. 6—Two ewe-lambs—1, Jno. A. McGillivray; 2, M. N. Empey; 3, R. H. Harding. Sec. 7—Pen—1 and 2, Jno. A. McGillivray. Sec. 8—Pen (Canadian bred)—1, M. N. Empey; 2, Jno. A. McGillivray. Judge—T. W. Heaton, Emdale.

#### MERINOS AND RAMBOUILLETS.

There was a large exhibit of these breeds which are somewhat new to Canada, especially the latter. In Merinos, were J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, R. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station and F. W. Clark, LaGrange, N. Y., with the last named having rather the best of it. Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., showed some very fine Ramboulllets, recently imported for them by R. Miller. These classes seem to be gradually growing in favor on this continent.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, F. W. Clark, LaGrange, N.Y.; 3, R. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station. Sec. 2—Shearing ram—1 and 2, F. W. Clark; 3, Shaw & Son. Sec. 3—Ram-lamb—1 and 3, F. W. Clark; 2, W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Sec. 4—Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1, F. W. Clark; 2, W. M. Smith; 3, Shaw & Son. Sec. 5—Two shearing ewes—1 and 2, F. W. Clark; 3, W. M. Smith. Sec. 6—Two ewe-lambs—1, F. W. Clark; 2, W. M. Smith; 3, Shaw & Son. Sec. 7—Pen—1 and 2, F. W. Clark. Sec. 8—Pen (Canadian bred)—1, W. M. Smith; 2, Shaw & Son.

The prizes for Ramboulllets went to Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. Judge—J. P. Everett, Mount Vernon.

#### FAT SHEEP.

There was a very good showing of fat sheep and competition was keen, especially in the short woolled classes, where Jno. Campbell and R. Miller, were to the front. In long wools, J. G. Gibson had 14 for Lincoln in wethers under 2 years and Orr & Lillico for wethers under 1 year for Leicesters.

#### AWARDS.

Sec. 1—Two wethers, under 2 years, long woolled hinds—1, J. G. Gibson; 2, J. M. Gardhouse; 3, Orr & Lillico. Sec. 2—Two wethers, under 1 year, long woolled—1, Orr & Lillico; 2, Park & Son. Sec. 3—Two wethers, under 2 years, short woolled—1, R. Miller; 2, Jno. Campbell; 3, Lloyd Jones & J. J. Jones. Sec. 4—Two wethers, under 1 year, short woolled—1, Jno. Campbell; 2, Lloyd Jones & Son; 3, Telfer Bros.

#### Swine.

The swine exhibit was not as large as last year. This was due largely to the fact that the Pan-American swine exhibit was going on at the same time and took away quite a number of Canadian exhibits which would otherwise have been here. Brethour & Saunders, Burford, who always make a large display here, were not out this year having decided to go to Buffalo instead. While several exhibitors including D. C. Flatt & T. A. Cox divided their herds, sending part to Buffalo and part to Toronto. However, quite a large number were out and some very good ones shown. Most exhibitors had their exhibits out in fine bloom.

#### BERKSHIRES.

The Berkshire class was the most strongly contested of any breed on the grounds, which would indicate that this old and popular breed still holds its own. The exhibitors were Durham & Cavan, East Toronto; G. Green, Fairview; P. W. Boynton & Sons Dollart; T. A. Cox, Brantford; R. F. Duck, Port Credit; W. F. Ruddick, Port Credit, and E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, all of whom made some grand entries.

Boars 2 years and over were a good class with five entries. First went to Geo. Green's Major, a long good hog, with a fine head. Second went to Durham & Cavan for a pig of extraordinary size and depth, with a fine head and remarkable smoothness.

Third went to T. A. Cox, for a shorter and more compact hog. Yearling boars were a class of five entries and G. Green had 1st and 2nd on a good pair of boars, while 3rd went to Durham & Cavan on a boar bred in New York, and brought out only in working order.

In boars under a year G. Green was in great shape and won 1st and 2nd on a big forward pair of young boars both of which should make good yearlings. Third went to T. A. Cox on a lengthy pig of Teasdale's breeding.

There was a large class of boars under six months, G. Green winning 1st and 2nd on two very fat handsome pigs. While third went to Durham & Cavan for a March pig of great size and length, enough to suit the bacon curers. Cox had in some nice young things of Snell & Lyons' breeding.

Sows over 2 years were a good class, T. A. Cox winning 1st on a good type of a sow, and second on a smaller sow, rather bare of flesh but a nice headed sow, while third went to G. Green for a rather short thick sow while Durham & Cavan had in an imported sow of size and great depth that many claimed should have been placed considerably higher.

Yearling sows were a ring of good rangy sows, T. A. Cox getting 1st and 2nd, and G. Green third, these being the only ones shown.

Sows over 6 months and under 12 months were a nice lot, G. Green getting 1st on a good sow of depth and quality, while 3rd went to another sow of his that had the misfortune to break her leg some time ago and was still lame, but in other ways was a hard sow to beat, while 2nd went to T. A. Cox; Durham & Cavan's sow, "York Matchless," being only 10 months old was rather young to show well.

Sows under 6 months were the largest class brought out, there being 18 entries. Durham & Cavan headed the class with an excellent young sow that ought to grow into a winner again. Her sister that some considered better did not happen to get a place this time, while second went to T. A. Cox and third to G. Green, on sows of good quality but not quite so large and well finished for their age.

For sow and four of her produce Cox secured 1st and Durham & Cavan 2nd, on imported Holy Rood and her litter of April sows.

For boar and get, 1st went to G. Green and 2nd to T. A. Cox, G. Green got 1st for boar and two sows and T. A. Cox 2nd.

Judges—Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, R. Vance, Ida.

#### YORKSHIRES.

There was a fairly good showing of Yorkshires, considering that so many of our best specimens of this typical bacon breed were absent at Buffalo. Only three exhibitors were out: D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, and R. F. Duck, Port Credit. Messrs. Flatt & Sons, showed a number of their imported animals of this year which attracted considerable attention. For boar over 2 years 1st and sweepstakes went to Flatt, for Bottesford Wonder, imported. He was an easy winner though not in high flesh. Featherstone had second on Wheston Star, a boar that has twice been first prize winner at Toronto. He was only in moderate flesh this year. He also had third on another useful pig.

For yearling boar 1st went to Flatt, on Summerhill R. G., a big

smooth typical Yorkshire with a lot of quality; he should be heard from later. Second going to R. F. Duck, for a boar of good type and size and who is proving an excellent sire, as his pig won second in both the bacon classes. Third to Featherstone for a useful fellow.

For boar under one year, Flatt won on a very large quantity pig with quality and a likely fellow for a yearling next year. Featherstone coming second for a very lengthy bacon sort. Third went to Duck & Son, for a promising young hog.

For boar under 6 months, Flatt went to the top for a pig of most extraordinary size and promise of making something sensational in the future. He was right up on his toes and full of the right character. Second went to Featherstone for a tidy sort of a boar, Duck had third on a useful pig.

In sows over 2 years old, Flatt, on Dalmeny Empress went to the top, and she is certainly a true bacon type, with great length and very even; mounted on extra strong feet and legs. He also had second for Miss Hollingsworth 59. A sow of immense depth that has the honor of being a roval winner. Third went to Featherstone on a big thick sow.

In yearling sows, Flatt had first again on a grand sow bred by the Earl of Rosebery and lately imported. A sow of wonderful sweetness and finish with a very pleasant head and a beautifully laid shoulder and plenty of size. Second also went to Flatt for a sow of immense scale (recently imported) and with a finish not often seen in so massive a sow. Featherstone had third.

For sows under 12 months, first and second went to Flatt for a well turned pair of sows in good form, and a very sweet pair of sows likely to come well again as yearlings. Third going to Duck, for a very nice sort of sow also likely to be heard from again.

For sows under 6 months, Flatt again topped the class for 1st and 2nd on two sisters to his first-prize boar under 6 months. The sows like their brother have size to spare and are of an excellent type for the present day demand. Third went to Duck for a splendid type of sow that will come on well if given a chance.

Boar and four of his get was won by Flatt on his aged boar and his prize winning pigs under 6 months. Second went to R. F. Duck & Son on their yearling boar and his get.

For sow and her produce, first went to Flatt for his second prize aged sow and her litter that had done so well in the class rings under 6 months. Second going to Featherstone.

The herd prize and also silver medal for boar as well as for sow, all went to Flatt who as the prize list shows was almost invincible this year.

The prize for bacon hog brought out some nice specimens. First going to Flatt on a pen of good

type, with the usual length characteristic of the Flatt herd.

Judges—Messrs. Deedles and Garbutt.

#### TAMWORTHS.

There was a very good showing of Tamworths with one or two new men in the ring. For boar over 2 years first went to Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., for a grand type of the breed which was good enough to win the silver medal for the best boar any age. N. M. Blain, St. George, had second for a big rangy fellow who has been second 3 years in succession here. D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell had third for Defiance, a rather fine type that would have done better had he not been lame. In boars over one year and under two years, N. M. Blain topped the class with a big useful fellow a son of his silver medal sow. Douglas & Son had second for a bright, thrifty fellow rather young for the class, being only 15 months. Third went to Wm. Aitchison, Emdale.

For boars under 12 months Douglas & Son went to the top on a straight, thrifty fellow with lots of bone, and excellent color. Blain had second for a rangy fellow, with Colwill Bros., third, for an eight months boar a nice pig but a little young for the class.

For boars under 6 months, Blain had first for a very promising pig, with Colwill Bros., second and Douglas & Son third, for a useful pig of good size.

For 2 year-old sows Blain topped the class with an excellent sow, which afterwards won the silver medal and also 1st for sow and 4 pigs. Second going to W. M. Smith, Scotland, for a useful sow, and third to N. T. Selby, Newcastle.

In sows under a year, Douglas & Sons topped the class with an excellent young thing of good type and color, being very smooth and tidy; second went to H. George & Sons for a useful deep sow, and third to Blain, for a remarkable sweet sow that will take a higher stand at some later date.

Blain topped the class under 6 months with a nice sow but had others in his pens just as popular for the honor; Colwill Bros., winning 2nd and 3rd on real good young sows.

For boar and sows, Blain had 1st, Colwill Bros., second there being a very close contest.

For boar and 4 of his gets Colwill Bros., were first and Douglas & Son, second.

For sow and four of her produce Blain was again 1st and Colwill Bros. 2nd.

Judges—Henry Deedles, Breslau, and P. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

#### POLAND CHINAS.

There was only one exhibitor in this class, Messrs. Wm. & J. S. Smith. They had a very nice exhibit, some of which would have done well at the Pan-American. The class was not as well filled as it used to be before the advent of the bacon hog when there were more interested in this breed.

## CHESTER WHITES.

There was a very useful lot of this breed shown, but like the Poland China and other fat types, they are fast being replaced by more typical bacon breeds. H. George & Son, Crampton, was the chief exhibitor and winner, with W. E. Wright, Glanworth, who had a few head on exhibition getting some seconds.

## DUROC JERSEYS.

The exhibitors in this class were W. N. Tape, Bentpath, Tape Bros., Ridgeway, and W. M. Smith, Scotland. The first named securing about all the prizes with W. M. Smith and Tape Bros., securing some seconds. Some good specimens of the breed were shown but like others of the heavy breeds they do not create the interest that the regular bacon classes do.

## EXPORT BACON HOGS

There was a large number of entries in the bacon classes. In these the Yorkshires rather had the best of it, winning 1st and 2nd places in both sections. For four pure bred hogs, D. C. Flatt had 1st, R. F. Duck 2nd, N. T. Selby 3rd, N. M. Blain 4th, and Colwill Bros., 5th. For pen of 4 hogs any breed, cross or grade, prizes went to the same exhibitors in the same order.

The judges in the bacon classes were Jas. Leach and C. T. Hodges, Toronto.

## Live Stock Judging.

The competition for the Massey-Harris specials in live stock judging this year was most keen, there being a largely increased number of entries over last year in all sections, especially for cattle and sheep. The young farmers of the country are taking an intense interest in these competitions and there was no more attractive event in the live stock rings than the judging by points. It is an educational factor of the greatest importance and is destined to wield a very great influence in training the young men and boys of the farm to know good stock. The competition was limited to farmers and farmers' sons resident in Canada not over 25 years of age.

The following are the winners in the different classes.

Horses—1, R. J. Waters, Guelph; 2, B. C. Gilpin, Maple Lodge; 3, R. H. Williams, Guelph; 4, M. S. Galbraith, Ellesmere.

Dairy Cattle—1, Jas. Ferguson, Guelph; 2, B. C. Gilpin; 3, R. H. Henderson, Rockton; 4, R. H. Williams.

Beef Cattle—1, A. H. Crearer Molesworth; 2, T. A. Russell, Toronto; 3, F. S. Jacobs, Guelph; 4, I. I. Devitt, Freeman.

Sheep—There was some difficulty in making the awards in this class. Mr. F. W. Broderick, St. Catharines had withdrawn his entry but afterwards entered the contest and won first place. The others were: 2, R. H. Williams; 3, Matthew Rudell, Hespeler; 4, W. J. Gardhouse, Highfield; 5, B. C. Gilpin.

Should it be decided not to allow Broderick to take first money the others will be moved up.

Bacon Hogs—1, M. S. Galbraith; 2, F. S. Jacobs; 3, R. H. Williams; 4, James Ferguson, Guelph.

## Agricultural Hall.

There was a most creditable display of grains, roots, etc., in the Agricultural hall, though the time for holding the Industrial is rather early for securing roots at their best stage of development. The vegetables were on the whole better than last year and the roots enough perhaps not quite so large in size were of better quality. There were some very fine collections and the grain exhibits were good. A rather interesting exhibit and one that gives another proof of the adaptability of this province to grow many products which are supposed to be peculiar to tropical countries was that of some well matured peanuts grown in Toronto. They looked just as tempting as those offered by the huckster at a nickel a bag. Another interesting display in this building was that made by Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, to illustrate the products of New Ontario. The display consisted largely of well matured grains, roots, etc., from the Port Arthur district and a number of photographs showing farm and other scenes in this new Eldorado of Canada—New Ontario. Mr. R. A. Burriss, Colonization Agent, Port Arthur, was in charge of this display. The colonization department also had a tent on the grounds where parties might acquire information regarding the country and the government lands for sale.

## Dairy Products.

A new order of things reigned in the dairy department this year. This most important department of the show has at its head as director in charge, Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M. P., Stratford, Ont., who as our readers are well aware has a practical knowledge of the whole business and in addition a keen appreciation of what is required in the making of a complete and up-to-date display of dairy products. As has been the case for several years back the dairy department has been seriously hampered by the lack of proper accommodation and the space allowed under the Grand Stand is neither suitable nor worthy of the cheese and butter interests of this country. However, it would seem as if our dairymen will have to put up with this sort of thing till a new up-to-date building is forthcoming. What is required, is a separate building large enough to accommodate the dairy products exhibits, the butter-making competition and the dairy supply displays. The Exhibition authorities have promised such a building as soon as sufficient funds are available for the purpose. Had not the by-law been defeated last spring the dairymen would have had a new building for their 1901 exhibit. As it was Mr. MacLaren is deserving of credit for his efforts in making the place and the exhibi-

bits look so well under such unfavorable conditions. Mr. Mark Sprague, Ameliasburg, was the superintendent in charge of the exhibits and also of the butter-making competition.

## CHEESE.

While there was a good showing of cheese, the entries in some sections, were not as numerous as might have been expected. The prize list at the Industrial is a liberal one and should bring out strong competition. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief dairy expert, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who judged the cheese, stated that the display was a very creditable one and that there was very keen competition in some sections. There was a marked improvement in the style and finish of the cheese compared with a few years ago, when he last had the opportunity of examining them. The most noticeable defect in the quality, was that it was too dry and stiff in body especially the June and July sections. The white cheese were superior in quality as a lot compared with the colored section. The chief interest was centered in the challenge trophy which was won by R. H. Green, Trowbridge, Ont.:

## AWARDS.

Cheese, best four factory, colored, two made during June and two during July—1, W. A. McLaren, Avonlea; 2, Geo. A. Boves, Putman; 3, M. Morrison, Harrison; 4, John Connolly, Malcoln; 5, J. W. Clarridge, Glen Huron; 6, J. S. Isard, Paisley.

Best four factory, white, two made during June and two during July—1, J. W. Clarridge; 2, R. W. Thompson, Springbrook; 3, J. S. Isard; 4, M. Morrison; 5, J. R. Burgess, Binevale; 6, Miss Mary Morrison, Newry.

Best three factory, colored, made during first two weeks in August—1, Miss Mary Morrison; 2, Geo. E. Goodhand, Milverton; 3, W. A. McLaren; 4, Geo. A. Boves; 5, J. S. Isard; 6, T. E. Whittam, Picton.

Best three factory, white, made during first two weeks in August—1, R. H. Green, Trowbridge; 2, Miss Mary Morrison; 3, R. E. Elliott, South March; 4, Geo. A. Boves; 5, T. E. Whittam; 6, Geo. E. Goodhand.

Best three truckle—1, Miss Mary Morrison; 2, W. F. Gerow, Niagara; 3, R. W. Thompson, Springbrook.

## BUTTER.

There was a very creditable display of butter of which Mr. Ruddick was also judge. The butter for the most part was well made, showing fair body and grain, and even color. Flavor was the weak point of the butter showing the need of more attention being paid to the ripening of the cream. The challenge trophy for the highest score was won by Isaac Wenger, Ayton.

## AWARDS.

Best three boxes creamery butter—1, I. Wenger, Ayton; 2, W. H. Perry, Compton, Que.; 3, J. C. Bell, Winchelsea; 4, F. J. Sleightholm, Strathroy; 5, W. H. Brubacher, Fergus; 6, J. S. Ireland, Beachville.

Best 75 lbs. creamery prints—1, Geo. Balkwell, Lafontaine; 2, F. J. Sleightholm; 3, John McQuaker, Owen Sound; 4, W. H. Brubacher; 5, W. H. Perry; 6, Henry Hicks, Palermo.

Best 10 lbs. creamery packages—1,



1, Wenger; 2, F. J. Sleightholm; 3, W. H. Brubacher; 4, Henry Hicks; 5, J. C. Bell.

Butter, best two firkins dairy butter, not less than 30 pounds each—1, Mary Hunter, Rockton; 2, Chas. E. Rogers, Dorchester; 3, A. Hutton, Brampton; 4, W. Parkinson, Jarvis; 5, James M. Dalson, Alton; 6, Mrs. N. Klein, Holstein.

Butter, best two firkins, crocks or tubs, dairy butter, not less than 20 pounds each, or four crocks or tubs of 20 pounds each—1, Mary Hunter; 2, James M. Dalson; 3, W. Parkinson; 4, D. Stewart, Hamstead; 5, Mrs. W. Willis, Newmarket; 6, W. Whitlaw, Meaford.

Butter, best basket dairy butter, one pound prints or rolls, not less than ten pounds—1, A. Hutton; 2, W. Parkinson; 3, Chas. E. Rogers; 4, W. Whitlaw; 5, Mary Hunter; 6, D. Stewart.

#### Butter-Making Competition.

As usual this was one of the most attractive features of the show and hundreds of visitors who crowded in beneath the grand stand, to witness the contest, were forced to go away because of insufficient seating capacity. The makers showed an increased interest in the contest, by entering in larger numbers than last year, there being nine making at the same time in the professional class for creamery men and graduates of the dairy schools. Three of these were ladies and strange to say they headed the list in the awards. In the dairy classes the competition was not so strong. If this competition were held in a properly equipped building with sufficient seating capacity, thousands instead of hundreds would watch the operation. May this new building soon come. A representative of the Columbia Air Churn Co. made butter during the contest to show what could be done with their new quick process churn. He did the churning in about one half the time the others took and as far as we were able to estimate with equally good results.

The awards are as follows:

Creamery men and ex-students—1, Miss Helen McAllister, Coventry; 2, Miss Ethel Hewson, Mayfield; 3, Miss S. M. Green, Loyal; 4, Robt. Ireland, Beachville.

The Farm Dairy class—1, Miss Mary Hunter, Rockton; 2, Marshall Stonehouse, Port Perry; 3, Chas. E. Rogers, Dorchester Station; 4, Duncan Stewart, Hamstead. There was one entry in this class from New York State.

#### Dairy Machinery

There was a very full line of dairy machinery and appliances shown this year and had this display been made in an up-to-date building along with the dairy products exhibit it would have shown off to better advantage. This exhibit, which under proper conditions can be made one of the most attractive on the grounds, was located in the machinery hall at the other side of the grounds from the butter making competition and the dairy products exhibit. As it was there was a large display and several large firms were represented. One of the most interesting displays was made by the Creamery Package Co., Cowansville, Que.,

consisting of the Farrington Cream Ripener, The Victor Combined Churn and Butter Worker, the Ideal Skim-milk weigher and the check pump for distributing whey at cheese factories. The last two are most interesting and valuable machines. They will deal out skim-milk and whey in exact proportion to the amount of milk supplied. Every patron consequently gets what is due him and no more. They are veritable peace-makers. The De Laval Separator Co., which has only lately established a branch of its business in Toronto had 9 different sized separators ranging in capacity from 250 lbs. to 3,500 lbs., and in price from \$65 to \$500 each. The Vermont Farm Machine Co., showed 4 of their United States cream separators of different sizes. A new hand separator, the Magnet, was shown by Petrie & Taylor, Guelph, while The National Creamery Separator Co., of the same place had several of their Nationals on exhibition. The latter firm showed a new Babcock milk tester run with a belt instead of gearing. This tester makes little or no noise. C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's Ont., had the only complete outfit for a dairy on the grounds. They also showed the American Cream Separator which they have been handling with much success for several years. R. A. Lister & Co., Montreal, showed several Melotte hand separators, while the Columbia Air Churn Co., had several of their churns on exhibition. They claim for this churn quickness in getting butter, clean churning and first-class quality of butter providing the cream is right.

#### Horticultural.

Considering the fact that this is not a bonanza year for fruit the display made in the Horticultural pavilion, was very creditable indeed and very much better than expected. An American visitor stated that as a general fruit exhibit, it was better than what he saw at the Pan-American last week. From the large display of apples one would think that that old standby of the growing boy was not so scarce in this province as we have been led to believe it would be this year. The early date of the Fair makes it hard to get late fall and winter specimens sufficiently matured to show good coloring and consequently this quality was lacking in many varieties but otherwise the display was a very good one. Most of the prizes for apples went to the Northern and Eastern counties as against the western counties and the Niagara peninsula. There was a fair display of pears, the Hamilton district leading in this class. There was a very fine display of plums in which the northern counties, including Simcoe, came out on top. As would be expected the peach display was somewhat meagre, though some very fine specimens were shown. The Essex and Niagara districts carried off most of the awards. There was a splendid display of grapes, which were more even in the size of bunches and fruit than usual, the large

specially nourished abnormal clusters not being so plentiful.

#### Fruit Experiment Station

The display made by the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations was more than usually attractive and of value as an educational feature of the show. It was in charge of Mr. L. Woolverton, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. There were more varieties shown and more complete collections from the different stations, Mr. J. G. Mitchell Clarksburg, Ont., who has charge of the station in that district had a most excellent display of plums, 50 varieties all labelled in consecutive order so that the visitor could easily identify and study the specimens. Mr. Mitchell is making a specialty of testing plums and has had good success. He has this year matured several varieties of Japanese plums. Mr. G. C. Caston who has charge of the Simcoe County Station is making a specialty of Russian cherries. He has successfully grown 12 varieties which are well adapted to this country. These cherries grow on bushes. At the St. Joseph Island Station very great success has been had in growing apples. There are 12 varieties that do well there. The St. Lawrence Station at Prescott is making a specialty of Russian apples. The Prince Edward Station showed 120 varieties of apples. One new variety a nice round, clean apple, known as the Madoc has been fruited this year for the first time. The Walkerton Station made a nice display. A new variety shown was the Bismarck, first year fruited. The Wentworth Station showed two new promising varieties of grapes which are likely to become good shippers. From the Essex Station was shown a fine lot of peaches. The Burlington Station in charge of Mr. A. W. Peart, had a varied display. Among currents the Wilders is a coming one. In plums, the Burbank Japan is a coming one and in pears the Bartlett and Duchess are the most profitable. Fungi have been very active this year on some varieties. Mr. Peart believes thoroughly in the use of bands for keeping down the Codling moth. This is a simple contrivance made of coarse sacking wound three times around the tree trunk 3 or 4 feet from the ground. It should be applied about July 1st and examined every two weeks till about Oct. 1st and the moths destroyed. As many as 75 to 150 have been caught in one band on a single tree. This is a very effective way of getting rid of wormy apples. In Burlington section the plum crop is heavy, the pear crop an average one, apples are light and grapes good. This district is sending exhibits to the Pan-American every two weeks and have a special commission appointed to make selections. The Burlington district has taken the 1st prize at Toronto for ten years past including 1901 for the best collection of fruit.

Report of Poultry and Honey Exhibits will appear next week.

## Studies in Nature

### A Review of Insect and Bird Life on the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash.

The editor of this department will be glad to identify for subscribers any specimens of natural history sent to this office for that purpose, and will answer any questions on the subject that may be asked through *The Farming World*.

Except for a call note now and then the birds are silent now, but for all that they are very busy. A few days ago I watched a flock of warblers as they worked along through the tree tops. From one tree to the other they drifted, searching every twig, leaf and crevice in the bark for their insect food. Not an inch of those trees could have been neglected, and it seemed impossible that any insect could escape the scrutiny of that flock of birds. Some must do so or the species would cease to be represented, and nature always provides against that. As these warblers and other tree frequenters work their way southward, gleaning amongst the foliage as they go, so other forms scour the fields, brush heaps and fence rows, cleaning out from these places both insects and weed seeds, and so helping to keep down our expensive enemies.

#### INSECT NOTES.

Early last winter I received a number of letters from farmers in the southern and south-western counties, stating that the Hessian fly had attacked their wheat and asking me to suggest some method by which the grain could be saved. It was then too late for preservative measures, so far as that crop was concerned. Nothing could be done at that stage except by plowing it under and sowing something else. What proportion of the wheat crop has been lost by reason of the attack I have not yet been able to ascertain, but I know that it is very large, and I feel satisfied that unless proper precautions are taken this autumn with regard to the sowing of fall wheat, that the loss next year will be much greater.

In the issue of *The Farming World* of January 1st, 1901, I gave the life history and best methods of dealing with the Hessian fly in full; so that it will not be necessary for me to go all over that ground again. As, however, the seeding time for fall wheat will soon be here, I wish to urge upon my readers the necessity there is for adopting a general plan of seeding which will have the effect of checking this very injurious fly. The wheat, barley and rye stubble if not seeded down, should be plowed under, as soon as possible after the crop is removed. A few strips of land should be sown with

wheat about the middle of August or as soon after as possible. All the flies in the vicinity will be attracted to them and there retained. These strips should be allowed to remain until the time comes for sowing the main crop, when the trap strips should be plowed under and the eggs and maggots buried. All self-sown wheat, barley or rye should be destroyed so that the flies shall have no food plants but those in the trap strips upon which to deposit their eggs.

While these preliminary steps are of great service in assisting to keep the fly in check the most reliable and effective method of destroying it, is the adoption of a uniform safe period for sowing wheat in each section of the country; this is of the greatest importance, for if a part of the fields in any locality are sown for wheat before the date of disappearance of the fly, and suffer from the fall brood, the swarms emerging from such fields the following spring, will be carried by the wind or migrate to the late sown fields and do serious mischief. It is in this way that wheat sown during the safe period is sometimes injured in the spring. It is therefore necessary that all the wheat in each section should be sown sufficiently late to prevent the flies during the period of their flight in the fall from finding any wheat upon which to deposit their eggs.

The proper time to sow wheat to ensure safety for the crop is about six or seven days after the usual date for the disappearance of the fly. This must be determined by observations made in each locality, as the date of the insects' disappearance differs with the latitude, being later in the south than in the north, in the proportion of about one day for each quarter of a degree of latitude.

In ordinary seasons (that is in seasons in which we have the usual amount of rainfall), it is generally safe to sow wheat in southern Ontario after the twentieth of September, but in exceptionally dry and hot seasons, such as are unfavorable for the germination of seed it is necessary to defer sowing until a later period, because in seasons of drouth the development of the fly will be retarded until after a heavy rainfall. It is these exceptional cases that require the exercise of good judgment combined with careful observation. As a dry and warm season will cause a late appearance and disappearance of the fly, so a wet and cool season will have the contrary effect and cause the flies to pass through the perfect stage and disappear earlier than usual.

When a rainfall occurs at or

about seeding time after a very dry season, and the presence of the fly is suspected it is not safe to sow immediately after the rain. At least ten days should be allowed to elapse before seeding so that the danger period may pass before the plants shoot above the ground.

It is sometimes urged as an objection to late sowing that the plants have not time to make sufficient growth to enable them to stand the winter. This objection is very seldom good. As a rule, just as good crops can be obtained from wheat sown on the first of October as on the first of September, but even if the yield of the late sown crop should be rather smaller it is much better to take this for a few years and so get rid of the Hessian fly, than to keep on trying for a larger crop by early sowing and continue to lose everything.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

W. J. T., Manitowaning.—The chrysalids sent are those of a mud-dauber wasp probably *Sceliphron cementarius*; can you not catch me one of the wasps at work on its cells.

C. McK. C., Sylvester, N. S.—The birds you saw feeding on the rowan berries are Cedar Waxwings, they are generally distributed throughout Canada and are common in most places.

W. J. T., Manitowaning.—The moth sent is a specimen of the Tomato Hawk Moth (*Protoparce Celeus*). It is this moth which produces the large horn tailed caterpillar often found on tomatoes and allied plants. They are more abundant than usual this summer.

I. H. N.—The Ruby throated humming bird is the only one of the family which occurs in Ontario, Manitoba or any of the Eastern Provinces. In British Columbia four species are found, and I have records of two species from the Banff district. I have no record of the Ruby throat west of Manitoba.

B. B. R., Port Alma.—The peach twigs sent are thickly covered with the fungus known as peach mildew. It is probably prevalent this year as the excessive humidity of the atmosphere would be favorable to its production. This is not generally considered a very serious disease as it is superficial in habit of growth and not likely to be permanent. Spray with a mixture of three pounds each of sulphate of copper and quick-lime; dissolve these separately in wooden vessels and then mix them together with sufficient water to make fifty gallons. Prune closely this winter and you will probably stamp out the trouble.

# The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

## Sugar Beetlets.

One acre of beets will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of refined sugar.

The land for raising the beets will easily be worth \$125 per acre.

It takes about fifteen days' labor to take care of an acre of beets from the time of plowing to delivery to factory, or shipping station, which labor is worth about \$1.25 per day.

The beet is capable of healthy and profitable culture over a wider latitude of the earth's surface than sugar cane, and hence is more valuable to the masses.

The beet not only does not deplete the soil, as does grain crops and many other products, but adds fertility to the soil.

The beet is almost wholly immune to the attacks of insects, disease or elemental disturbances.

The beet possess the enormous advantage over cane of yielding by-products of great value, especially as a food for dairy cattle.

The beet sugar industry in the United States last year produced 83,000 tons, or 166,000,000 pounds of sugar, as compared with 174,000 tons yielded by the sugar-cane in this country.

The beet is one of the most prolific crops known.

The beet affords an occupation agreeable to old and young.

The beet will yield a bigger cash reward than any other general field crop grown.

The beet, as a substantial vegetable food, will in time largely if not wholly supplant the now universal Irish potato, being more nutritious and free from certain objectionable elements mainly composing the latter.

## A Million Dollar Factory.

The Ontario Sugar Company of Toronto, Limited, has been incorporated with the following well known men as directors: Hugh Blain, M. J. Haney, Robert Jaffray, Michael McLaughlin, Henry M. Pellatt, Arch. Campbell, James Fowler, W. J. Gage, John Flett, S. F. McKinnon, N. B. Gash, and S. H. James, of Toronto; William Hendrie, Hamilton; F. J. Ramsay and John Brown. The combination of capital and business experience of these gentlemen makes this one of the strongest companies incorporated in the Province of Ontario. The company has employed experts to examine the soil and conditions of different parts of the province before deciding upon a

location, and are starting without the usual promotion or bonus stock principal of so many companies, every man connected with it putting up his money. Success is assured, because they start right.

## Dresden.

A by-law to bonus a sugar factory to the extent of \$40,000, was voted upon at Dresden on the 2nd inst., and carried by a vote of 305 to 14 against. The by-law will have to be ratified by the Legislature before it becomes valid, but it is expected the promoters will take their chances upon that passing, and proceed with the factory at once.

## At the Exhibition

Amongst the many interested in the sugar beet exhibit at the fair we noticed Jno. Parry, Dunnville, President Ontario Beet Sugar Association, J. A. Siemon, Warkton, Pres't. Warkton Sugar Co., J. A. Bundy, Secty. Walkerton Beet Sugar Co., W. K. Snider, Pres't. Crystal Sugar Co., Sombra, Hugh Blain, of Ontario Sugar Co., Toronto, Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Simpson Rennie, Toronto.

## Sugar Beets at the Exhibition.

The display of sugar beets from the different experimental plots conducted by the Government, has attracted a great deal of attention during the past week, and has been a revelation not only to the average man, but to the farmers themselves. The plan for the selection of the beets for the exhibit was as follows: Ten beets from each plot were pulled indiscriminately labeled with each man's number and sent to the Department of Agriculture. From these ten, one from each grower was selected for exhibit, and nine kept for analysis. One beet from each grower in each section, is grouped and constitutes the exhibit from that locality. Some twenty different points being represented, comprising all points from Belleville, in the east to Wallaceburg in the west, and Walkerton in the north, to Dunnville in the southern portion of the province. That the beets are of very fine quality is conceded by the most optimistic farmer, and the information gained puts the growing of sugar beets upon that farmer's list of a new crop well worth trying. The beets as shown vary in size, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pound up to three pounds each; the value of the sugar content in them can only be determined by analysis. Taken as a whole, it is demonstrated that in

every section, where these beets were grown, the right quality can be grown for a sugar factory, but the question remains to be solved, whether or not the proper quantity could be secured to operate a factory successfully; 5,000 acres of beets each year would have to be raised. With a four years' rotation this means that 20,000 acres of the very best land must be devoted to the culture of sugar beets. The experimental plot of beets grown upon the Grounds was an object lesson, showing beets sown in rows before spacing, thinning and bunching; when properly bunched, and, as they should be when the foliage was full grown and the beets coming to maturity and absorbing the sugar from the atmosphere. The whole display, while not very large has been of great value, not only to the farming community, but to others as well, and reflects great credit upon Prof. Shuttleworth, who had the matter in hand, and upon the Department of Agriculture. A display of implements used in sowing, cultivating and pulling of beets was in charge of Mr. W. K. Snider, of Sombra.

## Why It Failed.

The failure of the Wolverine Sugar Company, of Benton Harbor, Mich., is at last announced, and is only what was predicted before the factory was built. Experts who are familiar with the business, warned the promoters against the location, showing the beets could not be grown in the locality, and, even though the soil could grow them, the farmer would not, hence the inevitable was bound to come. Two years demonstrated that the experts were correct in their estimation, as the factory only ran three months in the two years. There was nothing wrong with the factory, it would make sugar, the very best sugar, too, and plenty of it, but the beets were not forthcoming, and without beets, and thousands of tons of them, no factory can exist. History will repeat itself in this country, if proper care is not exercised in the location of a factory. You must bear in mind that not only must there be 5,000 acres under contract in the vicinity of the factory, but there must be sufficient land to rotate your crop, say four years rotation, which would mean 20,000; in addition you must figure that not more than ten per cent. of each farm will be put into beets, so that at least it will require a good farming section of 200,000 acres to support a factory.

### Canadians to Receive Better Prices.

The American Beet Sugar Company has put out its new contracts for 1902 and beets are paid for as follows:

For beets containing 12 per cent. of sugar to the weight of the beet, and under 16 per cent., \$4 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For beets containing 16 per cent. to the weight of the beet, and under 17 per cent., \$4.33 1/3 per ton.

For beets containing 17 per cent. and under 18, \$4.66 2/3 per ton.

For beets containing 18 per cent. and under 19, \$5.00 per ton, and 33 1/3 cents additional per ton for every per cent. thereafter.

Should any of the beets contain less than 12 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, and 78 per cent. purity, the price per ton will be \$3 for all such beets accepted at the factory; but the said first party reserves the right to accept at its factory only such beets as it may deem fit for manufacturing purposes.

### Already Contracting.

Now is the Time to Prepare Your Land for 1902.

Already the sugar companies are preparing for next season's crop and contracts are already being sent out.

If you contemplate growing beets again for 1902, or if you will take up the crop for the first time, now is the time to plow the land intended for the crop. Wheat or oat stubble, clover sod or land that has no crop on it at the present time can be taken up and prepared for the crop. Plow the land now and if you have the time again in the fall as it will do no harm. If you contemplate plowing twice have the first plowing shallow and the later one deep. Or, if you can give it only one plowing plow deep the first time. It won't do any harm to turn up a couple of inches of new soil if it is then left and thoroughly worked into the old in the spring. Deep plowing has much to do with the retaining of moisture and this is an important point in beet culture. —Sugar Beet.

### Territorial Beet Sugar Production.

At the last session of the Territorial Assembly an ordinance was passed dealing with the exemption from municipal taxation of beet sugar factories for a certain number of years. It was stated that the signs were not wanting to show that the attention of capital had been attracted to the possibilities of the irrigated west in the way of beet sugar production and this exemption was only an additional inducement to prospective investors.

While it is an undisputed fact that, generally speaking, the farther north sugar beets can be grown the better the article pro-

duced, the result of experiments in Manitoba and Eastern Assinibolia have not at all been encouraging, and the same remarks may be made with respect to Montana, where systematic experiments covering a number of years, have conclusively shown the average coefficient of purity and percentage of sugar of beet to be below the requirements for successful manufacture.

The semi-arid area of the west would appear to possess the ideal conditions for beet growing. A soil specially fitted for this root, long cloudless days, absolute control of the moisture supply and a northern latitude sufficiently high and still well within the temperate belt. As a matter of fact, the farmer is in a position to state that the question is no longer in the problematic stage but has assumed definite business shape. Some time ago a shipment of beets grown in Southern Alberta was sent to one of the largest sugar refineries in the State of Utah for polarization. Although they arrived in a somewhat poor condition, being covered with a heavy mold, the test was particularly satisfactory. The purity coefficient was well above 80 per cent., which is the minimum for successful manufacture, and would have been higher had the beets not been dried out en route. The contents of "sugar in beet" was remarkably high, reaching in one case 22.3, and in several cases over 21 per cent. It may here be mentioned that the average per cent. of "sugar in beet" in connection with a series of analyses of Montana-grown beets in 1898 was only 11.2 while the average for Montana analyses for the years 1897-'98-'99 was 12.1. Even Utah, one of the best sugar beet producing states in the Union, could only show a percentage of 14.3 for the above mentioned period. It may, therefore, safely be concluded that there can be no serious difficulties in the way of raising beets of a satisfactory quality in the Territories.

The question of whether it will pay is quite another matter. Up to a few years ago there could have been no doubt that the industry would not have been a profitable one for our conditions. At that time a very considerable amount of hand labor was required in raising this crop, but the aspect of affairs has undergone a wonderful change in consequence of the invention of labor-saving machinery, which has led to an enormous development in the industry all over the world.

The industry in question is one essentially adapted to close settlement, and it would appear as if the production of sugar beets ought to be one of the chief occupations of the large community of settlements now in the Territories. The main bar to success has always been the inability of promoters of factories to obtain a sufficient quantity of roots to keep their establishments going at full capacity. During the year 1898 a

bounty law was passed in the State of Minnesota, which provided for a minimum value of \$4.25 per ton for beets testing 15 per cent. sugar. Factories were started and beets brought in by rail-way, in some cases from a distance of 25 miles. The results for the year 1899 were so favorable that a large number of farmers went into the business, and the company as a consequence had very little difficulty in securing contracts to continue its operation. This looks encouraging.

It cannot be denied that the whole question of sugar production is one of the greatest importance. We have only to consider that the average consumption of sugar in Canada for the last ten years is not very far below 150,000 tons per annum, while the United States in the year 1899 consumed considerably over 2,000,000 tons. In this connection it is interesting to note that the world's production of cane sugar is 2,850,000 per annum, while the manufacture of beet sugar reaches 5,950,000. The number of sugar factories now in operation in the United States have a total daily capacity of 22,000 tons of beets, and is being added to at a rapid rate. Once a few refineries go into active existence in the Territories, farms as will rapidly realize the great advantages of having such enterprises in their midst and will make a study of the problem of successful sugar beet growing and acquire the appliances for economical cultivation. With our favorable soil and climatic conditions and large deposits of lime stone, the Northwest Territories should have no difficulty in manufacturing all the sugar it requires and supplying other countries as well.

### Speaks Truly

What the Richfield Reaper Man Says of the Industry.

In booming his section of the country for a sugar factory, the Richfield, Utah, Reaper editor hits the nail on the head when he says:

This is too important a matter to be neglected. It is one which concerns directly every farmer, business and professional man in the county. Two thousand acres devoted to sugar beet raising

E. H. DYER & CO.

Builders of

SUGAR MACHINERY

Cleveland, Ohio

Will contract to build complete beet sugar plants, including all machinery and buildings; also furnish the necessary technical and skilled help to operate them.



means \$100,000 ready money to be distributed among our people for growing and delivering beets to a factory, and several thousands dollars additional in wages to factory employees.

The one great resource of this country is the agricultural industry. It is in its infancy. It can be developed to great proportions, and nothing promises a better or greater development of this resource than sugar beet growing and a beet sugar factory. We do not want to stand in the way of any other locality securing this great prize if it can offer superior advantages. A factory anywhere either in Sanpete or Sevier counties will be a boon to us all, but we are satisfied that the southern half of this county can offer the best inducements, and the people should take advantage of them.

The location of the factory is yet an undecided affair, awaiting the showing as to which locality will support it best. Let us unite and try and put it down here. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars annually distributed among us means \$20 to every man, woman and child. It is something worth making an effort for. The effort should begin at once.

#### Largest Plant in the World.

The great Spreckles sugar house, the largest in the world, will commence on its beet slicing campaign Wednesday morning, September 4th. It was understood by many that the beginning of the season would be about the middle of the month, but Superintendent Waters has given out the statement that there will not be a sufficient supply of beets on hand at that time to keep the factory running steadily, and the work of overhauling the machinery could not possibly be completed before the last of this month. The factory will run at its full capacity for the entire season, since there never has been as great a quantity or as fine a quality of beets raised in this part of the state.

This plant has a daily capacity of 3,000 tons, five times larger than any Michigan plant, and more than seven times as large as most of our plants.

#### New Factories in Michigan.

For 1901 factories are building as follows: Saginaw, Lansing and Salzborg, Mich.; Shelby, Ind.; Loveland, Colo.; Logan and Provo, Utah; Menominee, Wis. Factories are planned for 1902 crop at Sebewaing, Mt. Clemens, Port Austin and Lapeer, Mich. By the end of 1902 Michigan will have about 17 factories at work, with an aggregate capacity of nearly 9,000 tons a day.

Newspapers interested in the "Beet Sugar" industry are invited to copy our "Sugar Beetlets," on the usual conditions, that they give "The Farming World" credit for them.

#### An Expert's Opinion.

Mr. Henry Studniczka, of St. Louis, Mo., a sugar expert of over twenty years' experience expresses himself as follows:

##### INCREASE VALUE OF LAND

"Taking as a basis the factories that have been established in the last 10 years, it has been conclusively proved that the increase of the value of land surrounding a beet sugar factory is simply phenomenal on account of the money producing power of one acre of land that has a staple crop. When one acre produces from \$15 to \$20 worth of wheat, the beet crop of the same can be sold for \$40 to \$50, according to its locality and distance from the factory and the sugar content of the beets. Land that has not been worth more than \$10 per acre, cannot be purchased for less than \$100 per acre after the establishment of a sugar factory, and I am reliably informed that some of the beet sugar lands have been sold for \$200 per acre within the last two years.

##### DIVES EMPLOYMENT TO LABOR.

"The labor employed in the producing of beets and in the manufacture of sugar is not the only labor that is employed in this industry. A beet sugar farm and factory are the constant users of agricultural implements and sugar house machinery and all classes of mechanical supplies and appliances. The large amount of fuel used per day in the factories would give increased employment in the furnishing of fuel. The handling of all supplies of beets, beet pulp, fuel and sugar would bring a large increase of freight business to the railroads. The manufacturers of all classes of goods consumed by the laborers of the beet sugar industry would be benefitted and success of the industry or indirectly benefit almost all branches of business.

##### QUANTITY OF BEETS.

A factory costing from \$250,000 to \$500,000 should not be built before each county considers itself capable of raising a sufficient quantity of sugar beets to keep a factory running for 100 working days. It should at least for three years preceding the establishment

of such a factory, experiment on a large scale with say 50 acres annually, one acre on each of 50 different farms, and thus establish the fact that sugar beets can be raised that will yield sugar in paying quantities.

##### FOOD FOR CATTLE.

The beet sugar factory must be considered from an agricultural and manufacturing point of view. The feeding question must be carefully considered from a meat, milk and fertilizing standpoint. The German experiments would lead one to believe that the beet pulp is not adapted for feeding to hogs as their intestinal canals do not appear to be adapted to its assimilation. This drawback is not found in the feeding of cattle.

"When the industry is fully established on the present basis of consumption in the United States, the refuse of the factories would keep 4,000,000 head of cattle during the three hardest months of winter when other fodders are obtainable only at a high price. If the weight of each beef in 90 days is increased only 200 pounds we have produced in the 4,000,000 head of cattle 800,000,000 pounds of meat at the nominal cost of this refuse from the sugar beet at the factories.

Every farmer can reduce this calculation to the number of cattle he may be able to feed. Almost as much live stock can be kept on the refuse of the beet as by the beets themselves. The factory extracts only from 12 to 16 per cent of sugar from 100 pounds of beets, and the factory cutters put the refuse in such finely cut up shape that it becomes a palatable and most delicious food, which can be readily digested and assimilated by the cattle, while the power of reproduction from needed fertilization by the enormous quantity of manure obtained by this system of feeding can be better imagined than calculated.

#### Beet vs. Cane Sugar

Much discussion has been indulged in concerning the comparative sweetening quality of beet and cane sugar. A critical writer in a prominent paper maintains that the two sugars are practically one as to their sweetening capacity. It is true, doubtless, that raw

# The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

## Founders and Machinists

Corner Lake and Kirtland Streets, CLEVELAND, OHIO New York Office: 220 Broadway.

Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.



cane sugar is sweeter than raw beet sugar, owing, it is said, to the former containing a smaller percentage of salts than the latter, but when it comes to the refined, granulated product the difference is only detectable by an expert. So nearly identical are they that the "Louisiana Planters and Sugar Manufacturers' Association" proposed what they call the "blind-fold test," to settle the matter.

#### Pulp Feeding.

The Alma Sugar Co., of Alma, Michigan, are erecting a pulp drying plant, the success of which will be watched with keen interest by beet sugar men in Michigan. This plant is that of Buettner & Meyer of Urdigen, Germany, for whom the American Construction and Supply Company, 71 Broadway, New York, and 401 Atwood building, Chicago, are the American agents, and through whom the contract for building the plant was made. Two hundred and sixty such plants are said to be in successful operation in Europe. The plant will dry the pulp and grind it into meal. The prepared pulp is considered an excellent stock food. The cost of the plant is \$40,000.

#### German Methods of Feeding.

Only about one-quarter of beet leaves secured annually on Germany's beet fields are now fed green to their cattle. Even in using these limited quantities, the cattle are often overfed on them, and much of the amount handled is lost by tramping under foot, by frost, and rotting of the leaves. These toppings contain much Oxal acid, and too much fed in green is therefore injurious. Cattle should not be fed more than 50 or 60 pounds, and then only in mixture with straw or like food. The quantity should be less, if the topping be small and the leaves luxurious. It will always be right to top the beets as deep as the leaf roots go. For the tops of beets are not worth much in sugar contents, compared to the beet root, while they are worth a good deal as cattle food. All of this simply goes to show that feeding beet leaves as they come from the beet field, is a very incomplete and unsatisfactory method of putting these toppings to good use. Hence the efforts of many inventors to get something tangible to solve this problem of utilizing beet toppings.

All the experiments made show, however, that beet leaves allowed to wither on the field, are more satisfactory for cattle feed, than when fresh topped. All inventors used this accepted fact in their compositions. The inventions now before Germany's beet growers are varied and manifold. All of them require as yet considerable expense and work in production and until the method of preparing the toppings for dried cattle feed are made more simple and inex-

pensive, no general adoption of these ideas seems likely. It is, of course, significant, that the need of this work is being felt, and that the subject is becoming generally understood and appreciated. It is not at all unlikely, that within the year, these varied methods may be condensed into some central idea, that will meet all requirements. For the sake of the beet growers and the cattle raisers of Germany, we also hope to see these things realized, at an early date. The most practical method at present is that of Wustenbagen, which provides for drying the beet toppings on the beet fields, by piling them in small heaps, and by repeated stirring of these piles to get rid of the worst dirt. Then to get rid of the undesirable acids by condensation, without lessening the sugar contents.

The toppings are then cut up and dried to preserve the feed so produced for an indefinite period. Cattle feed so produced is still claimed to retain 15 per cent. of the toppings' original water contents, thus making an ideal cattle feed. The process is however, rather tedious and expensive, and unless followed on a very large scale, rather impracticable. But one thing is certain, the beet growers and manufacturers will continue to investigate every available method of securing additional value from their beet crop and its refuse. Every time that additional use is found for such refuse, just so often does the value of our beet crop go up. No efforts along this line are therefore in vain. For just so sure as many obstacles of the past in cultivating our beets have been successfully mastered after years of research and study, even so will these problems of utilizing every particle of our beet crop, be some day practically solved and used. Meanwhile our sugar centres are enjoying the usual calm of mid-summer. Rumors of a war by America's cane sugar interests against the infant beet sugar industry across the Atlantic are not taken seriously here. It is taken for granted by those in a position to know, that the beet sugar industry is too well entrenched behind tariff protection to fear Havemeyer's trust.

H. A. Resnag.

#### Benton Harbor, Mich.

Reports have been circulated to the effect that the factory of the Wolverine Sugar Company would be sold and moved to Canada or California, because of the lack of a sufficient supply of beets in that part of the state to keep the plant in operation. The press and the people in that section, however, realizing the benefits to be derived from a successful campaign, and feeling the necessity of prompt action if they desire to keep the plant there, are rallying to the support of the company, which is composed of honorable and prominent business men of Berrien

County. Farmers are urged to grow beets, and because of the failure of the fruit crop this year, there is a good prospect that a large acreage can be contracted for before the season of 1902. The farmers are beginning to realize the folly of confining themselves exclusively to the old crops, and they are being made acquainted with the large profits made by sugar beet growers in other sections of the state. If the press and business men of Berrien County will work together to lay the facts before the farmers, and an energetic canvass is made, there can be no doubt that a sufficient acreage can be obtained, and the factory kept in successful operation. Local pride is stirring the people to action, and the citizens have been assured that the factory will remain in Benton Harbor if 3,000 acres of beets are guaranteed to the company.

The fields of beets now growing in that vicinity have not been affected by the drouth and are doing well, while fruit is nearly destroyed. The country around Benton Harbor is undoubtedly adapted to beet culture, and the farmers about there are an intelligent class who can successfully grow beets, if they are properly instructed as to the fields to be selected, and taught the best methods of cultivation. It has been demonstrated that the factory is one of the best and that it can extract the sugar if it is given a sufficient supply of beets. Parties in another state who are cultivating a large acreage of beets desire to rent the factory for the next campaign to slice up these beets, while the company wishes to buy the beets and operate its own plant. Negotiations are in progress, the result of which will be announced in a future issue.—Sugar Beet Gazette.

This is the plant which at one time was to have been removed to Wallaceburg. Negotiations are now under way to start this plant to work up the beets under contract for a factory at Shelby, Indiana, which will not be completed in time for this season's crop. The location of the Benton Harbor plant was a mistake, showing conclusively that unless a factory can secure the proper supply of beets it can not be made a success. There is nothing wrong with the plant but the mistake was in the location.

"John," said Mrs. Stubb, "you snored so loud that I touched you."

"Is that so, Maria?" said Mr. Stubb, and she wondered why he examined his vest that had been hanging on the chair.—Daily News.

A Larimer County farmer lost a cow in a queer manner last week. The animal in rummaging through a summer kitchen found and swallowed an old umbrella and a cake of yeast. The yeast, fermenting in the poor beast's stomach, raised the umbrella and she died in great agony.—Golden (Col.) Transcript.

# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 20th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

### FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

### Help Wanted.

Boy wanted to work on a farm; must be smart and willing. Apply to William J. Stoneman, Maple Lake Station, Ont., stating age and salary expected, at once. a.

Hired man wanted, young and willing to learn; not necessarily experienced. No. 851. a.

Man wanted to work on a farm near Goderich. Must thoroughly understand farming, raising and care of horses, cattle and pigs. A man from 45 to 55 preferred, with wife and either grown or half grown family, who would be willing to work under their father and mother. Must be willing, capable and trustworthy in every respect. No. 842. a.

Wanted by September 1st.—Competent farm hand, to work by the year on a farm in Brant County. Must be able to milk and tend to stock; must be thoroughly trustworthy and capable of taking temporary management. Young man with some education preferred; also one who neither uses tobacco nor any alcoholic liquors. Good wages and permanent employment for the right sort of man. Correspondence solicited. No. 843. a.

Man wanted to look after bees, poultry garden, and to help on a

farm. Married man preferred. State wages expected. No. 844. a.

Man wanted to work on a 300 acre farm near Toronto. Everything very convenient. Good wages paid to suitable person. No. 845. a.

Single man wanted to work on a farm. Must be steady and willing to do his best. Farm consists of 250 acres and all kinds of live stock is kept. Man must be a good milker and kind to stock. Wages \$200.00 per year to right man, with board. No. 846. a.

Farm hand wanted by the year to attend to stock in winter and work on the farm in summer, must have some experience in feeding stock or willing to learn. Married or single, if married a convenient house with wood provided. May commence work in October. Permanent situation for suitable man. No. 847. a.

Comfortable house for man and wife on a fruit farm, would not object to one child. No. 848. a.

Man wanted for year to work on farm. Must be good ploughman and milker and willing to do all kinds of farm work. Married man preferred. House and wood furnished, also garden. No. 849. a.

### Domestic Help Wanted.

A housekeeper wanted for man and one child on a farm five miles from St. Mary's. First-class references required. Address Geo. H. Ridley, Wildwood, Ont. b.

### Situations Wanted.

Man wants a position on a farm. Has been on a farm all his life. Can do all kinds of work; aged 24. Family consists of self, wife and child. Does not drink or use tobacco in any way. Wages asked, \$25 a month. House, wood and garden furnished. No. 946. a.

Position wanted by a single man 32 years of age, who has been on a farm all his life, and had large ca-

perence in feeding and attending all kinds of stock. Good milker, teamster and ploughman. Steady, good health, no bad habits. Wages expected \$25 a month. No. 947. a.

Position wanted on a farm by a married man, three of a family. Able to do all sorts of farm work. Fuel and house required. Apply John Kittle, Powle's Corners, Ont. a.

Position wanted on a farm by an Englishman, 22 years of age. Good references furnished. No. 945. b.

Position wanted on a farm by an Englishman, 23 years of age. Good references furnished. No. 945. a.

Experienced stockman, Scotchman, wants a position as stockman on a dairy farm. Age, 28 years. Recommendations from last employer. Salary \$25 a month, with board and washing. No. 943. a.

Position wanted by young man 23 years of age. Englishman with three years training at an Agricultural College, and six years practical farming. Thoroughly understands butter making also breaking young horses and horse breeding. Strong and not afraid of work. No. 944. a.

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

### Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

### Success, Honesty and Sobriety

By W. J. Gray, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Some people are possessed of the idea that choosing a business is of the utmost importance to the young man, but this notion has been greatly overrated. The most important features of every business are energy, tact and honesty; and no matter what business a young man may see fit to enter, let it be that of a mechanic, merchant or farmer, without these three important features failure is

sure to follow, with them success is certain to crown his efforts. Of course, there are exceptions. Influence and circumstances occasionally outdo the other qualities, but generally speaking, a young man's success depends on his honesty, ability and application. The man who has a clear commission, an honest purpose, a bright mind and a healthy body, with industry and frugality is bound to rise. Where the occupation is decided by nature, it is the duty of the parents not to thwart but to assist him. For instance, a young man possessed of extraordinary mechanical ingenuity has no business in an office. He will make a poor merchant and the world has lost his skill as a mechanic.

#### HONESTY.

A thoroughly honest clerk is indeed a treasure to any establishment, and he will very soon gain the confidence of his employer, when that is the case, he is on the road to fortune, and pretty well advanced at that. He cannot only control a certain amount of capital, but he will also have the confidence of others, who will always have a place for a man they can trust. Dishonesty never pays, either in a clerk or employer; and

though at times he may be successful, yet in the end it is sure to be fatal. One of the reasons why so many clerks are dishonest is that numbers of employers fail to pay an equivalent for the clerks' time; this he is aware of, and, as a consequence, he occasionally pays himself, entirely forgetting that he is cultivating a trait of character that will, sooner or later, result in life-long disgrace and dishonor.

#### SOCIABILITY.

A boy who grows up in a home in which he is used to refinement, absorbs that quality from the atmosphere owing to the period when impressions are most readily taken and when character is moulded and the style of the future man is formed, which can never be erased. A young man should try to make companions of the best people that he can become acquainted with. In order to do this you must have something in yourself that may be a return to them for what they give you. A man is known by the company he keeps. I cannot sum up my advice to young people better than to say the greatest pleasure in life comes from doing good to others. Do good constantly, patiently and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that life was not worth living.

#### VALUE OF HEN MANURE.

"And the eggs and chickens are not all that the hen gives you. There are the droppings as well. An experiment with a view of determining the value of these, was conducted at the Raleigh (S. C.) experiment station. This experiment showed that the commercial value of the droppings of the hen was equal to at least half the cost of maintenance. This experiment showed that the amount of nitrates in hen manure was 67 to 11 in the same bulk of barnyard manure; that the proportion of phosphoric acid in hen droppings was 48, as compared with six in barnyard manure, and that the proportion of potash stood at 41 in the former case, as against 10 in the latter.

#### DANGER OF OVERDOING IT.

"The danger in these things is that the returns look so tempting, people are apt to overdo it at the start. Nothing is more important than a consideration of the question of how many hens a farmer should keep. The answer is simple—not more than he can properly attend to without infringing on other departments. The moment he does that he goes beyond the limits of the one who maintains poultry as a side line to his general operations, and becomes a specialist, and a specialist requires special knowledge and special equipment.

#### ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES IN THE HEN.

"Even as a side line poultry is important. Have you ever thought how important? Prof. Robertson has told us there are 600,000 farmers in this country. If all those farmers keep an average of 100 hens each, and make an average profit of \$1.06 per hen, how much does it all amount to in a year? Sixty-five million dollars. Even if the average profit was only 50 cents per hen, the total would amount to \$32,500,000. This return would be largely a new creation—it would not supplant something else, but would be in addition to present production in other lines.

#### PROFITS PER ACRE.

"Farmers usually calculate their profits by the acre. Well, take it on that basis. In the case of ordinary crops, farmers think they are doing very well if they make a profit of \$20 or \$30 to the acre; if they make \$50 they are more than satisfied. Well, now, suppose you have 50 hens to the acre, this is a very moderate estimate, because we keep 100 to the acre. But with 50 hens and a profit of \$1.06 per hen, the total per acre would be \$53, even if the profit goes down to 50 cents per hen, there is a return of \$25, or above the returns the great majority of farmers get from their grain crops. In any case allowing the number of hens to the acre, that may be easily maintained on that area, and, putting the profit per hen at the lowest figure, the returns from a poultry farm of 10 to 20 acres would give a very nice income for a family.

#### ALL DEPENDS ON THE EGG CROP.

"But the whole thing depends on the egg production. The hen was originally a wild fowl, and in its

## Poultry Production

By Professor A. G. Gilbert, Experimental Farm, Ottawa

#### A CROWDED HOUSE.

The meeting at Uxbridge held under the joint auspices of the Farmers' and Women's Institute, was one of the best farmers' meetings ever held in a section noted for successful meetings of this nature. The market hall was so crowded that a number were compelled to stand, and, at the close of Mr. Gilbert's lecture, many of those present crowded to the platform for the purpose of obtaining in an informal way, additional information upon points raised during the address.

#### POULTRY GIVE QUICK RETURNS.

"One of the principal advantages in poultry production," said Mr. Gilbert, in commencing his Uxbridge lecture, "is that returns come quickly. With the exception of strawberries there is practically no line of small fruits which you can begin to realize inside of three years; a milk cow does not approach her full power of production short of three and a half years; apple trees do not begin to bear freely short of seven or eight years; and if you go in for forest reproduction, a realization upon the investment does not come inside the life of half or even a whole generation.

"How is it with the hen? Three weeks from the setting of a hen you have a batch of chickens, from four to four and a half months from hatching the cockerels are ready for the market, and in five to five and a half months the pullets will begin to lay.

#### BIG RETURNS FROM SMALL INVESTMENTS.

"Now, what about the returns from these articles when produced? I am disposed to under, rather than over-estimate in this matter. A very moderate estimate is 100 eggs per hen per year for sale or use. These eggs at one cent each are worth \$1.00 all told. In addition to this you should have a setting of eggs that would give you eight chickens, which, at 10 cents each, would be worth 80 cents. This makes a total return of \$1.80.

"What does it cost to produce these returns? This is just where one marked advantage of poultry raising comes in. A great deal of the feed used to produce poultry on the farm is made up of what are, comparatively speaking, waste products—small grain, table scraps, green bone, etc.

"But we have made experiments at Ottawa with a view of learning just what the cost of production is where foods have to be purchased—the cost of the grain used, being placed at one cent a pound. Even on this basis, the cost of feeding a hen, as shown by actual experiment, was not beyond 75 cents per year. This left a profit of at least \$1.00 per fowl. And this was allowing only a cent each for eggs. How much greater would the profits be if eggs were produced in winter, when 25, 30 and 35 cents per dozen can be obtained in the Toronto or local markets? In that case the net profits would run up to \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year.

wild state it produced just enough eggs for the propagation of the species. The domesticated hen, under favorable conditions will produce 120 to 140 eggs per year. Between the number of eggs required to propagate the species and the yield of 120 to 140 eggs, is a great gulf. And the bridge that spans that gulf is 'Know How.'

#### BUILDING A HEN HOUSE

"In beginning the work of poultry production, we must consider the house. There is no cast-iron rule in house-building, but there are a few general principals to be borne in mind. A dairyman will tell you that a milking cow should be disturbed as little as possible, that every time you needlessly annoy a milker, you reduce the volume of your milk product. Precisely the same rule applies in the case of the hen, unnecessary disturbances mean fewer eggs in the basket.

"There is another principle to be remembered, fowls in their natural state do not breed large flocks. We must approach nature's conditions. To this end our domestic hens should be kept in compartments with 15 to 20, and certainly not more than 25 hens of each compartment. You will get more eggs from a few hens in a small compartment than you will from a large number. Each hen should have a space of at least six square feet. With sufficient room, properly equipped, and with proper feeding, the return in eggs is sure.

#### STUDY CONVENIENCE

"In constructing a house, arrange for a passage along one side. Next to this passage have your nests projecting into the passage, and about two and one-quarter feet from the floor level, with a lid on top. Above the nests, inside the compartments, have a platform, with roosts above, allowing the droppings to fall on this platform. Below the nests have a slat-work next to the passage with water tins and feeding troughs in front. The hens will then be able to go under the nest boxes, put their heads through the slats, and eat the mash or take the drink put for them to the troughs placed on the compartment side of the passage. On the floor of the compartment, where the hens are, have a litter six or eight inches deep, into which the grain ration is thrown. By the adoption of this plan you can feed and water the hens, collect the eggs, and scrape away the droppings, without leaving the passage. Thus disturbance of the fowls will be reduced to the minimum.

#### WINDOWS TO THE SOUTH

"This passage should be at the north end of the building. On the south side have large square windows, that will let the sunlight directly into the compartments where the hens are, and have your dust boxes—containing soft wood ashes, dry earth, or earth and ashes, with about a quarter of a pound of sulphur added—where the sun will fall full upon them.

"The best material for flooring is wood. Cement is cold, and with an earth floor the heat from the bodies

of the fowls will form a vapor on the floor. Where this occurs you have dampness, and with dampness you will have dying fowls, and an end to the egg production.

"In addition to the dust box you should have another box, about 8x4 inches, divided in two, and containing bits of plaster, broken delf and grit. This provides the means of enabling the fowls to digest their food and furnishes the lime that assists in shell production. Scum mes you will find eggs coming with soft shells, or almost without shells at all. This shows that the hens are short of shell-forming material, and if you do not make good that shortage you will very soon find the hens forming the egg-eating habit, and then you are done for."

#### FEEDING EGGSHELLS

"How would it be?" asked Mr. Gould, "to preserve the eggshells and feed these back to the fowls?"

"If you could get them in large quantities, it would be all right," answered Mr. Gilbert, "but unless you can do so, I would not advise you to adopt that plan."

#### ROCKS OR WYANDOTTES

"The question of breed comes in, too," Mr. Gilbert went on. "And on that point we are, as a result of experiments at Ottawa, extending over twelve or fifteen years, enabled to speak with considerable authority—that is, as regards the fowl for the farmer. The farmer wishes to kill two birds with one stone. He wants a good winter layer and a rapid flesh former. Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes—the former particularly—fill the bill.

"Let me tell you what we learned by our experiments. We put three pens—White Leghorns, Silver-Laced Wyandottes and Barred Rocks—in competition as layers, and we found that the Rocks fully held their own. We tried another experiment with six hens—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Brown Leghorns—in competition, and in this case the Barred Rocks came out ahead. When I left Ottawa twenty-two Barred Rock pullets were giving twelve eggs one day, and nine or ten the next. Another advantage in favor of the Rock is that you can get fowls of this variety cheaper and more easily than any other breed, because there are more Rocks than any other kind in the country.

#### GAIN OF ONE POUND PER MONTH

"We have experimented in the matter of flesh-production also. These experiments have extended over a period of fifteen years, and show that a pound of flesh per month can be added to the weight of young Wyandottes or Rocks. The birds may not do this for the early part of the period, but will make up for it later on. We have had birds of these breeds making eight and eight and a half pounds per pair at the end of four months.

"Wouldn't it be a great improvement in present conditions if such fowls were found on all farms? Wouldn't it be better to have such fowls for your own eating, for the

local market, or for the Toronto market? Well, you may have such chickens, and it will not cost you any more for their production than it costs to produce a mongrel of half the weight. It is true that this means care, industry and intelligence. But in what line is success attained without all this?

#### A MEANS OF UTILIZING WASTE PRODUCTS

"Now about feeding. One of the great advantages in poultry raising is, as I have said, that so much of the waste production of the farm can be utilized in feeding. Small grains, which cannot be sold in the ordinary way, can be made use of. Potatoe peelings and household scraps generally can also be utilized. An excellent mash can be made by steeping clover, cut in quarter inch lengths, over night, in the morning this, potatoe peelings, scrap and small grains can all be boiled together. A little bran, a dusting of black pepper and a pinch of salt may also be added, this whole mass should not be like dough, but crumbly. A mash of this kind may easily be fed thrice a week—although no cast-iron rule can be laid down in this case either—and in the proportion of a quart to ten hens. Pullets, if laying well, will stand more of it than old hens; if there is a tendency to lay on fat rather than lay eggs, the feed should be given moderately. There is more danger of putting too much fat on pullets before they begin laying than there is afterwards. If you see a hen go into a corner and begin to meditate on what a kind mistress she has, meanly die forgetting to lay eggs, it is an indication that you are overdoing the fattening part of it. After the mash has been fed in the morning, throw a handful or two of grain among the litter to keep the hens scratching, because exercise means eggs.

#### MEAT ON ODD DAYS

"On the days that meat is not fed, boiled cow head or a boiled sheep's head or liver should be substituted. Keep this up regularly, however, as otherwise the hens will be apt to eat the eggs in order to satisfy their craving for meat. The afternoon feed should be a generous allowance of whole grain, thrown into the litter. A little grain may also be fed at noon if the hens are laying well. Vegetables should be before the fowls all the time and green cut bone—you can buy the bone at half a cent a pound—should be fed occasionally to furnish phosphate of lime for shell, and meat for egg production.

#### THE GOOD DIE YOUNG

"Do not keep any hen beyond two years, particularly of the Asiatic, Wyandotte or Rock variety. They develop the sitting habit, and take a long period for moulting. A hen should be through moulting by the end of August or the beginning of September. By putting a ring on one leg of the year olds, and rings on both legs of the two year olds, you can tell at a glance those who have reached the age limit.

(To be continued.)



# The Farm Home

## The Remorseful Cakes

A little boy named Thomas ate  
Hot buckwheat cakes for tea—  
A very rash proceeding, as  
We presently shall see.

He went to bed at eight o'clock,  
As all good children do,  
And scarce had closed his little eyes,  
When he most restless grew.

He wrapped one leg around his waist  
And t'other round his ear,  
While mamma wondered what on earth  
Could ail her little dear.

But sound he slept, and as he slept  
He dreamt an awful dream  
Of being spanked with hickory slabs  
Without the power to scream.

He dreamt a great big lion came  
And ripped and raved and roared—  
While on his breast two furious bulls  
In mortal combat gored.

He dreamt he heard the flop of wings  
Within the chimney-flue—  
And down there crawled, to gnaw his  
ears,  
An awful bugaboo!

When Thomas rose next morn, his face  
Was pallid as a sheet:  
"I never more," he firmly said,  
"Will cakes for supper eat!"  
—Eugene Field.

## By Horse Through Cape Breton.

Laura Rose.

North Sydney, C. B.,

August 26th, 1901.

Travelling by rail has its attractions, but one has to be at the beck and call of a time-table and govern ones self accordingly. It is a totally different feeling—a feeling of independence and self reliance that one has when a faithful, strong horse takes her from place to place.

On July the 4th, I arrived by train at Point Tupper, C. B., just across the Straits of Canso from Nova Scotia. There I was joined by Mr. William Macdougall, my assistant, and the horse and wagon, with a complete dairy outfit—churns, butter workers, separator, milk tester, scales, etc., and tinware enough to set up a small shop. On the sides of our covered wagon in large lettering is "Nova Scotia Government Travelling Dairy School"—otherwise, passers by might take us for vendors of patent medicines, or a fancy gipsy turnout, and to tell the truth, I do occasionally feel as if I were a roving gipsy—I am almost brown enough for one anyway. We follow a route arranged by the Secretary of Agriculture, spending two days at a place and having three-day meetings and one evening meeting.

I not only demonstrate butter making, but I have as many ladies as possible, and frequently gentlemen, to assist in churning, washing, salting, working, printing and

wrapping the butter. In the most of cases, those helping are accustomed only to the old dash churn, and working the butter with their hands, so you can judge of their surprise and delight at seeing and using the barrel churn, lever butter worker, etc. Sometimes it is almost amusing to see their look of admiration and approval—especially of the butter worker. Then when the butter is all neatly done up in pound prints, they will say: "I do call that handsome!"

So far in our travels we have only heard of one cream separator on the island. The men are particularly interested in hearing of the general construction of the separator, and how and why the cream is separated from the milk. After the explanation a quantity of milk is put through the machine.

Another interesting feature of our work is the milk testing. I have the farmers bring samples of whole and skim milk, which we test, and as I am keeping a record of the tests, I'll have some valuable data regarding the quality of milk the cows of Cape Breton give and also the thoroughness of the method of creaming the milk.

Our meetings have been well attended and a great deal of interest shown in the work. I find the people eager to pick up new ideas and it is a pleasure to teach them. They are people with simple tastes, warm hearts and honest as the day is long. The majority of the school-houses had never had a lock on them and our things were perfectly safe there.

In the most of places Gaelic is much spoken—in fact, many of the real old people (I have met several nearly one hundred years old), cannot speak English. I often laugh and tell the people it isn't fair for them to be chattering away in an unknown tongue for they might be saying all manner of things about me.

The country is beautiful to look at. I call it the land of the spruce and the fern. We travel for miles and miles together through young spruce forests, the ground beneath being carpeted with ferns of all kinds. I never in all my life saw them grow so abundantly by the roadside, on mountains and in valleys; it doesn't seem to make any difference, they spring up anywhere.

We have met nothing more formidable in our journeyings than a startled hare, the shy partridge seeking a hiding place, or the slippery snake gliding noisily out of danger of our wagon wheels.

There is water everywhere, fresh lakes, large rivers and the boundless sea. We have seldom been out of sight or sound of salt water. The weather has been delightful, a little warm some days, but never hot.

From an agricultural standpoint, the part of Cape Breton we have gone over is not adapted for farming, being too hard to clear, and not enough fertility in the soil to ensure heavy crops for any length of time. Haying is about over, and the yield is light, owing to the dry season. Very little grain is grown, but everyone seems to have a good patch of potatoes.

I will tell you again something of what I have seen of the leading industries of the island. I was in Sydney the other day when the Ontario Press Association visited that city, and was so glad to see some familiar faces, for I feel I'm quite a distance from home, and after all there is no place quite like it.

## Hints by May Manton.

Woman's Fancy Blouse. No. 3891.

To be made with plain or fancy sleeves and with or without the fitted lining.

The white silk blouse trimmed with lace in bolero effect, is a marked and deserved favorite of the season and is becoming to by far the greater number of figures. The very pretty model shown includes a big fancy



3891 Fancy Blouse,  
32 to 40 Bust.

collar and is made of white India silk, with trimmings of lace applique, shield and collar of lace, and is worn with a big white ribbon bow and narrow black velvet necktie, but all soft pliable materials are appropriate whether wool, silk or cotton, and the trimming can be varied in many ways.

The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. To it is attached the shield and over it are arranged the smooth back and softly full front. At the throat is a regulation stock that is unlined, and the open neck is finished with the sailor collar that is shaped in points. The lower line of the lace that gives the bolero effect, is simply



applied over the outline given in the pattern. The original includes mousquetaire upper sleeves that puff over the elbows, but this portion can be omitted in favor of plain ones trimmed as shown in back view. When the lining is omitted the shield is attached to the right front, beneath the collar, and worked onto the left.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards, material 21 inches wide,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 32 inches wide, or  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide will be required, with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards of applique and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of all-over lace to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 3891 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

### Fruit Canning.

By Edith Ryan Faville.

Fresh fruits are used on the breakfast table of almost every home where they can be afforded, and many people who have tried eating fruit daily say it saves medicine and doctors' bills. But during the winter season fresh fruits are expensive, and cannot be afforded by all, or used as freely as desired by others. The next best thing, then, is to substitute canned fruits.

There is an old idea that all fruit canned should be preserved, that is, heavily sweetened, but this is extravagant, and the surplus of the sugar required for preserving more than counteracts the good effects of the fruit. If canned fruit is to take the place of fresh fruit, why not prepare it so that it will be as nearly like the fresh fruit as possible?

There are too many who do not know how to care for fruit. The task of preparing fruit for the jar is a tedious one, and the weather is always hot during canning time, fortunate the woman who does not need to burden herself with all the details, but every housewife should thoroughly understand the care and preservation of fruits.

If depending upon the market for fruit to can, the best time to buy is when each fruit is at the height of its season, as then the price is lowest, and one has a better opportunity for selection. One should know how many quarts a bushel of each fruit will make, and buy accordingly.

All fruits should be carefully prepared, the important point being to remove all specks and bruised portions, as they tend to start fermentation. Some fruits cook to pieces easily, and with these it is best to make a syrup of sugar and water first, then add the fruit. But this method requires more sugar, as some is wasted in the skimming, so for ordinary purposes it is best to boil and skim the fruit first, then add the sugar. Let sugar be added with the idea of flavoring. Mild fruits lose their flavor if heavily sweetened, and if it were not for shape and color, one could scarcely be distinguished

from another. It is well to have some preserves and jellies, but they are to be used on special occasions or in small quantities, while canned fruits are to be used commonly and freely.

All fruits should be thoroughly heated before canning, to expel the air and destroy germ life, but it is not best to allow them to cook a long time unless a hard fruit is to be softened, or fruit butters or preserves are desired.

A good way to prepare raspberries, blackberries, or strawberries is to fill jars with the sorted fruit, place them in a steamer, and heat thoroughly; remove the jars, and from one jar fill others as full as possible without jamming the fruit, then cover with hot, sweetened water and seal.

After canning very juicy fruits there often remains considerable rich juice; if this is strained and sealed separately it makes an appetizing and wholesome drink for the winter.

Unfermented juice from the grape is especially desirable in cases of sickness. A fruit punch may be made by adding to this juice sugar, lemons, and other fresh fruit, and diluting with water.

Some are of the opinion that the fruit will not keep unless heavily sweetened, and it is true, that if not air-tight, preserves are more likely to keep than simply canned fruit; but if fruit is well prepared, thoroughly heated, and the jars completely filled, so as to leave no air space, then carefully sealed and stored in a cool, dark, well-ventilated place it will keep indefinitely.

Only vegetable oils—and  
no coarse animal fats—  
are used in making

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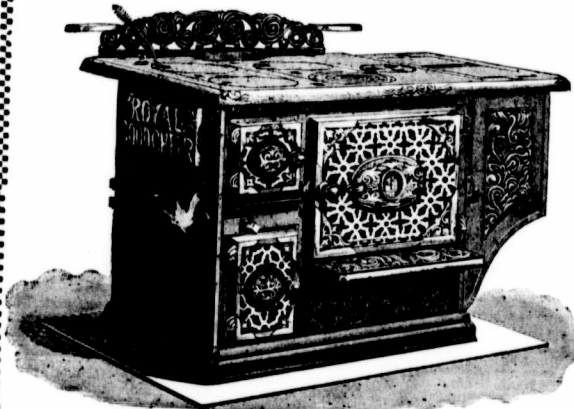
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PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Publisher . . . . . D. T. MEANS.  
Editor . . . . . J. W. WHEATON, B.A.

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THE FARMING WORLD,  
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,  
TORONTO.

## Pan American Notes

Eighty-seven exhibitors of cattle will congregate at the Pan-American Exposition with their respective herds and individual exhibits and inaugurate a composite cattle show, which will last from September 9th to September 21st.

No less than 1,500 head of cattle will be assembled for this auspicious occasion, and the territory represented reaches all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising representative cattle—the best of their kind—from each breed of importance in all this territory. A mammoth international live stock meeting will be held in sections on the 19th and 20th, when representative cattle men from many different Pan-American countries will be present. It is the intention of Mr. F. A. Converse, Superintendent of Agriculture and Livestock, to make this meeting the most memorable in the history of the great American cattle industry.

The largest judging arena in America, the Pan-American stadium, will be utilized for the judging of cattle, on Monday and Tuesday, September 16th and 17th

—a structure that has a seating capacity of 12,000 people, with standing room for as many more, and still leave room in the centre for a great congregation of stock.

## Clydesdales Sell Well

The auction sale of pure-bred Clydesdales, held at Grand's Repository on Wednesday, September 4th, passed off very successfully. There was a good attendance of farmers and breeders from all parts of the province. Eighteen horses in all were sold, two of which were grades, and three not registered. One of the unregistered lot was a Shire filly. All were two year olds, and though not in well fitted condition, sold very well, at an average of about \$134 each. The horses were consigned by Messrs. Edmonds & McGregor, Blenheim, Ont. The following is a list of the animals sold, with the purchasers' name:

Ned Bakerfield (26763), W. K. Harkness, Owen Sound, \$210.  
Belle McMaster (3068), John Stewart, Ailsa Craig, \$177.50.  
Beulah Belle (3047), Chas. Eaid, V. S., Simcoe, \$140.  
Blanche Atkinson (3036), R. M. Holtby, Manchester, \$120.  
Denfield Pride (3044), Wm. Brimston, Columbus, \$118.  
Granton Fancy (3040), John Milroy, Cedar Grove, \$127.50.  
Jean Little (3039), John Bright, Myrtle, \$100.

Jean McAndless (3048), William Hendrie, Hamilton, \$140.  
Lady Bice (3041), G. S. Henry, Don, \$145.  
Lady Smith (2738), W. K. Harkness, \$100.  
Maude Donley (3045), William Hendrie, \$145.  
Nora McMaster (3067), John Bright, \$137.50.  
Rachel R (3078), Chas. Eaid, V. S., \$200.

(Not Registered.)  
Evening Star (Shire Filly), J. S. Jackson, Lansing, \$125.  
Home Girl, David McEachern, Cotswold, \$92.50.  
Lady Lyndock, Henry Cannard, Little Current, \$120.

(Grades.)  
Honest Lad (Gelding), \$87.50.  
Kitchener (Gelding), \$97.50.  
Average for registered stock, \$139.80.

## The Ayrshire Sale.

The auction sale of Ayrshires, advertised to take place in the cattle ring of the Exhibition Grounds on Thursday last was not a large success. It would seem as if visitors to the show came there to see and be seen and not to buy. Mr. R. S. Brooks, Brantford, Ont., decided to test the sale business at the Fair, and offered a number of his fine Ayrshires at public auction. Only three

Rich and Poor Alike use Pain-Killer. Taken internally for cramps, colics and diarrhoea. Applied externally cures sprains, swollen muscles, etc. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

"EAGLE" in 100's and 200's. "VICTORIA"

## EDDY'S Parlor Matches

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

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

## Milk Tickets

EVERY PATRON OF EVERY FACTORY

Should insist on receiving a monthly statement of the milk delivered from his farm.

Our Ideal Milk Ticket is used by all the best factories. 25c. a hundred, \$2.00 a thousand.

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## How the Breeds Compare.

Report of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, giving totals of each herd complete from the commencement of the test, May 1st, up to and including the week ending August 27th, 1901.

NAME OF HERD.	Lbs. Milk.	Amount of Butter.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Value Hay fed.	Value Silage fed.	Value Grain fed.	Total Cost of Feed.	Profit.
Guernsey.....	19565.9	1019.25	254.80	23.88	14.20	55.74	90.82	163.98
Jersey.....	18945.7	983.14	245.77	18.58	13.27	56.85	88.70	157.07
Ayrshire.....	23223.1	984.38	246.09	21.27	13.75	56.61	91.63	154.46
Holstein.....	26765.3	990.71	247.67	21.98	16.16	66.27	104.50	143.17
Red Polls.....	20679.0	939.60	234.90	20.55	13.40	58.45	92.40	132.50
Brown Swiss.....	22127.6	917.64	229.40	27.77	12.50	58.89	99.16	130.24
French-Canadian.....	17680.3	792.35	199.09	16.90	13.82	46.18	76.90	121.19
Shorthorn.....	22478.8	903.63	225.90	22.30	16.05	66.96	105.81	120.09
Polled Jerseys.....	14468.8	772.12	193.02	22.28	9.72	39.99	71.99	121.03
Dutch Belted.....	17063.1	664.29	166.06	19.75	10.81	54.59	86.13	79.93

Sample copies of The Farming World will be sent to any address, free of charge, upon request. Send us the name of a friend who does not subscribe and we will send the paper for two weeks free on trial. Address, The Farming World, Toronto.

were sold, one at \$75 and two at \$80 each. Comrades' Heir of Glenoro (11996), a white bull with red spots on head, calved April 8th, 1903, sold to J. G. Clark, Ottawa, for \$80. The same buyer bought at the same figure White Floss, of South Brant, a two-year old heifer of fine breeding. The six-year old cow, Belle of Rosemond (2837), sold to Mr. Thorn, Lynden, Ont., for \$75.00. These were certainly good bargains.

**West Durham Fair.**

The West Durham Fall Exhibition will take place at Bowmanville, Ont., on September 12th and 13th next. The prospects at present are that it will beat last year in several respects. Competition is keen in all departments, including poultry. Prize lists may be had from M. A. James, secretary, Bowmanville, Ont.

**The Duke and Duchess and the Ottawa Fair.**

Visitors to Ottawa's exhibition this year—which from all accounts promises to be bigger and far superior to any show heretofore—will have the opportunity of seeing the Duke of Cornwall, the heir to the British throne, and his charming consort. Their Royal Highnesses are to arrive in Ottawa during Fair week. They have received a special invitation to attend the Ottawa exhibition, and as the Fair is superior to all others held in Canada, except Toronto, and fully equal to the show of that city, it is very likely that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will take advantage of the splendid opportunity thus afforded to see what they are greatly interested in, the products of the Dominion's forests and mines, the stock raised, the yields of the fields and orchards, and the manufactures of the brightest gem in the British Empire. True, the Duke and Duchess will be kept busy in the Capital, but as they will not have the privilege of seeing any other large fair in Canada and as it is an idea of the people, the resources and capabilities of the Dominion that they chiefly desire, it is almost certain that the exhibitors from this portion of the country will have their displays viewed by their Royal Highnesses. Secretary McMahon informs us that a special parade of the horses and cattle will be arranged, if necessary, for the benefit of the Duke and Duchess, to show the splendid quality of the stock raised in this glorious land of ours, than which (pardon the interjection) there is none better on the whole face of the earth! And we are sure it only remains for the Royal party to see the displays that will be made at the Ottawa Fair to be convinced, as we are, that Canadians do not take second place to any other people in anything they undertake.

There will be great doings at Ottawa Fair week—September 13 to 21—and as both old and young people are already eagerly discussing the matter, the attendance from this locality will likely be the record one. Certainly it cannot be gainsaid that the Ottawa Fair is worth going far to see and taken with the visit of the Royal party the occasion will be a memorable one.

**Pig Pen Pointers**

J. L. Van Arsdale, in the New York Farmer, draws a good picture of how many farmers don't care for their swine. He says:

Your pigs are always sick? Yes, and it is your fault that they are sick.

You don't believe that? Well, just look at the quarters in which you have your swine confined. Note that:

1. You have 30 swine in a space that is not really large enough to contain to animals in health and comfort.
2. One-half of the space is dust in dry weather, and the other half is mud and filth. In wet weather the whole space is mud and filth.
3. There is no tree or other shade for the animals on hot days, except the rickety shed over a part of what you call the sty. Sunlight and heat and flies have full sway over the animals.
4. The sty is the lowest part of the inclosure and is always damp, fetid, rotten, leaky in rains, draughty in winds, hot in summer, cold in winter and never cleaned or disinfected. Bugs, insects, grubs, worms, lice and all sorts of parasites lodge and flourish in the disgusting accumulations of filth.
5. Your supply of water for the herd is a running brook. You boast of this. Well, a running brook is a good thing under certain conditions. Your brook comes out of a swamp over there. The swamp is a mass of decaying vegetable matter, and that means that the water flowing out of it is liable to be filled with germs of disease. On the way from the swamp to your pig premises the brook flows through a barnyard, and close to a privy, and receives the waste and wash water from the kitchen and milk house. All along it sheep, cows, horses, ducks and geese drink from it, wade in it, swim in it, wallow in it, and drop urine and manure in it. Your pigs get the benefit (?) of all these possible contaminations of the water.
6. Your swine have never been washed, brushed or scrubbed. Their skins are covered by dead matter from the inside and foul matter from the outside.
7. Your troughs are models of filth, decay, putrefaction and general nastiness. Your swine eat filth, drink filth, walk in filth, sleep in filth, farrow in filth and sicken and die in filth.

Is it any wonder "they are always sick?" Would it not be a real wonder if they were ever really

**HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

None genuine without the signature of *The Saurer, Williams & Co.* Sole Agents for the Dominion of U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.  
The Safest, Best BLESTED ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Foals. **STRENGTHENS ALL CAUTERY or FILING.** Impossible to produce sore or lameness. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use sent for free descriptive circulars.  
**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.**

**DO YOU WANT More Cream and Less Work?**

Then Buy an **Improved U.S. Separator**

That is the kind that Gets all the Cream

It also saves much time and labor and makes dairyming more pleasant and profitable.

Illustrated catalogues are to be had for the asking.



**BRANTFORD STEEL WIND MILLS** 19TH CENTURY


**20TH CENTURY**

GUARANTEED ROLLER BEARINGS

CHAS. H. NEW FOREST, THREE ROYALS

MY! WHAT A COMFORT THAT BRANTFORD MILL IS

POWER AND PUMPING MILLS  
STEEL TOWERS AND FLAG  
SHAFTS, IRON AND WOOD  
PUMPS, MANURE LEAF GRAN  
GRINDERS, BEE SUPPLIES



**FITS** Liebig's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred ailments is the only successful remedy and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is unconditionally recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

**EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,** or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, they need for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. It has cured where every other has failed.

When writing mention this paper and give full address to **THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King Street West, Toronto.**

**CURED**

well, sound, hearty and contended?

Is it the fault of the swine that they are thus situated? It is somebody's fault. Whose?

You do not treat your cows, horses, sheep, geese, ducks, turkeys and fowls so badly, although, to come to look over your premises, you do treat them pretty badly on the whole.

Can your swine better their condition? Must not you better their surroundings if they ever are bettered.

Think it over. Look it over. Study it over. Then do it all over in a correct way and sickness will vanish from your herd. They may be doing very badly, but they are, all the same, doing just as well as it is possible for them to do in the circumstances. They are doing badly because you compel them to do badly.

### Caught in the Act.

Mrs. Blank found herself in a rather embarrassing situation one day when she was dining for the first time at the home of a minister. Opposite her sat the minister's little boy, a sharp-eyed little fellow of four years. While his father was asking a somewhat lengthy blessing the lady elevated her eyelids slightly and caught the eye of the little fellow opposite her. The instant his father said "Amen" the boy pointed an accusing finger toward Mrs. Blank and cried out, shrilly, "She pecked, papa! She pecked!"—Harper's Bazar.

### The American King.

Russian Officer (politely)—Pardon me; I know you are a stranger, but it will save me much trouble and questioning if you will kindly raise your hat as others do. Here comes the Czar. American (defiantly)—I raise my hat to no potentate on earth. I am an American freeman, sir, born within the shadow of—Russian Officer (struck with a bright idea)—The Czar is very rich. American (humbly raising his hat)—Why didn't you say so before?—New York Weekly.

### A Soft Answer.

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark but she could discover some white spot to point out to those who could see only its blackness.

One day a gossiping neighbor lost patience with her, and said angrily: "Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the devil himself!"

Instantly came the reply. "Weel, he's a verra industrious body."—Short Stories.

"Say, pa" cried little Tommy, at dinner "gimme some butter."

"What do you say?" papa corrected. "If—if—"

"If you kin reach it."—Philadelphia Press.

## Sheep

### OXFORDS AT BRANT FARM



Some good yearling field rams. Limited number of ram and ewe lambs, splendid type and style. Some aged ewes cheap. Burford Station, Telephone & Phone.

J. H. JULL & SONS  
Mt. Vernon, Ont.

## OXFORDS

### AT FARNHAM FARM

50 Superior Yearling and Two Year Rams.  
2 Extra Fine Imported Lambs.  
100 Ram Lambs.  
And a number of good Yearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs.  
—PRICE REASONABLE.

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.

## WILSON'S HIGH-CLASS SCALES

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

On 2,000 lb.

Diamond Steel Bearing  
SCALES

Write To-day.

C. WILSON  
& SON



50 Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

## FOR SALE

Pure Bred Improved Yorkshire Pigs

ANNANDALE FARM,  
TILSONBURG, ONT.



LIVE STOCK  
LABELS

Send for circular and price list.  
R. W. JAMES,  
Bowmanville Ont.



## FATTENING AND CONDITION POWDER

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

Gustave LaBelle & Co. Montreal, Que.

## OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



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

BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,  
Burford, Ontario

CHICKENS  
DUCKS  
GEESE  
TURKEYS

# WANTED

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

Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited • Davisville P.O.  
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## Stock

### MAPLE LEAF HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES

...Young Stock for Sale

ROBERT NICHOL, • • • BRUSSELS, ONT.

### IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM

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

W. H. SIMMONS,  
New Durham, Ont.

### RETTIE BROS.

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS

A few choice young animals for sale. RETTIE BROS., NORWICH, ONT.

### Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxords.

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

J. W. WIDDIFIELD,  
Uxbridge, Ont.

### The Up-to-date Herd Tamworths

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

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78 and 80 King St. East

"RESTAURANT" TORONTO

Dinner for 20c.

6 Dinner Tickets \$1 Served from 11.30 to 3  
for : : : : and from 6 to 8  
Farmers and their wives visiting Toronto will find this to their taste.



# Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World,  
Comed. Life Bldg.,  
Toronto, Sept. 9, 1901.

Wholesale trade has shown some expansion during the week. Though the outlook is bright, there is a lot of conservatism shown by buyers in making purchases. Money is getting more plentiful and payments on September paper has been very satisfactory for this season of the year. Money is steady on call at about 4½ per cent. while discounts of mercantile paper range from 6 to 7 per cent. as to name and nature of the account.

## Wheat.

There is no material change in the wheat situation. The English market is reported dull and inactive, while some European crops, notably that of France, will be much larger than at first estimated. There are evidences of enlargement in the wheat movement in the United States, though there are signs that the farmers there are beginning to hold. In one or two states some farmers owing to the scarcity of corn are beginning to feed their wheat to live stock. On the whole the outlook is favorable. Price Current of last week says:

"During the past week the wheat market has declined about ¼c per bushel at Chicago and Minneapolis, has been about steady at western winter wheat markets and somewhat firmer in Liverpool. In fact, there has been no material price changes during the week. The demand from millers is good and the trade appears to be in a healthy condition. Some new spring wheat has been ground and reported to make a fine quality of flour. The moderate receipts of winter wheat at primary markets is due partly to a firm holding by farmers, but largely to the absorption of a large part of the offerings by interior mills, which are generally doing a fairly active business. The new wheat crop, while admittedly large, is moving without difficulty at the current level of prices."

Locally there is little change and the market is quiet. There is very little old wheat offering here, and holders are asking from 67c to 68c. New wheat is quoted at 64c to 65c middle freights, goose at 62c to 63c and spring at 69c east. No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at Fort William, at from 70c to 71c afloat, September delivery. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 61c to 63c for new and 73c to 74c for old, goose at 67½c to 68c and spring at 65c to 70c per bushel.

## Oats and Barley.

While the English oat market is firm, there is very little exporting done from this side, and general business is light. Oats are steady here at 34c for No. 2 white west,

and 33c middle freights. On the farmers' market they bring 41c for old and 37½c to 38½c for new.

The barley market continues quiet. Quotations here are 42c to 47c, as to quality. On Toronto farmers' market, barley brings 47c to 53½c per bushel.

## Peas and Corn.

This year's pea crop is said to be very buggy. The market is very firm at 70c for good sound lots of No. 1. On the farmers' market here peas bring 70c per bushel.

The American corn market has shown no material change during the week and the volume of business done has been only moderate. American corn is nominal at 62c., Toronto. Canadian is firm at 53c for mixed, and 54c for yellow west.

## Bran and Shorts.

The market for these is slightly easier. Bran is quoted at Montreal at \$15.50 to \$16 and shorts at \$17.50 to \$18 per ton in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$15 and shorts at \$16 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto.

## Potatoes.

Though there has been very large shipping of potatoes to the United States, prices have declined and were quoted at Montreal at from 60c to 75c per bag in car lots. There is a firmer demand here owing to a temporary scarcity. On the farmers' market they bring from 70c to 75c per bushel.

## Hay and Straw.

Canadian shippers are doing very well in exporting hay. Reports from England indicate very good profits on some recent shipments. Old hay is selling readily at Montreal at from \$8 to \$11 in car lots as to quality. New is rather quiet at \$8 to \$8.50 in car lots. The market here for baled hay is higher at \$9 to \$9.50 for cars on track, and baled straw at about \$5. On Toronto farmers' market, new hay brings \$10 to \$11, old \$13. Sheaf straw \$9 to \$10 and loose straw \$6 per ton.

## Eggs and Poultry.

The export trade in eggs has improved greatly of late and a good demand is being experienced from England for Canadian 15 lbs. stock. There has also been some enquiry for pickled stock. Exports

from May 1st to Sept. 4th show a falling off of 8,079 cases as compared with the same period of last year. Prices are advancing at country points and from 11c to 12c has been paid at Western Ontario points during the week for fresh candled stock in large lots. Eggs are selling here at 13c to 13½c for selected and 12c to 12½c for ordinary stock in a wholesale way. On Toronto farmers' market eggs new-laid bring 11c to 14c per dozen.

The poultry market here is steady at 40c to 50c per pair for live chickens and 12c per lb. for choice young, and 10c to 11c for old dressed turkeys.

The Canadian Produce Co., 36 and 38 Esplanade east, Toronto, will pay for week ending Sept. 19, for ducklings not under 4 lbs. each, 4c per lb., and spring chickens, not less than two lbs. each, 5½c per lb. For hens (including last year's birds) 4c per lb. These prices are for live weight on arrival.

## Fruit

The Quebec apple crop is likely to give a much larger return than at first estimated, and it is expected in some quarters that the Ontario crop is likely to pan out better than reported. However there is by no means a big crop and this fruit will be a scarce article this season. A great many buyers dropped out of the Ontario trade when it was reported that growers were asking \$2.50 per bbl. and over. On Toronto fruit market apples are selling at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.

## Cheese.

The cheese markets show little change, and the local markets during the week have ruled at from 9c. to 9½c. and 9¾c., while at one or two points, notably at London, on Saturday, the bidding dropped to 8½c., but there may have been some local cause. The market as a whole, is easy, though why it should be so is hard to decide. Last year at this time finest Westerns were selling at Montreal at 11½c. to 11¾c., and finest Easterns (Quebecs) at 10½c. to 11c., and the English buyers seemed as if they could not be satisfied; and this when the exports from Canada and the United States were 283,000 boxes in excess of the previous year for

MR. AND MRS. FARMER!

Every Chicken you can possibly spare we want you to be sure and send to us.

**WE PAY CASH AND BIG PRICES FOR LIVE CHICKENS**

For particulars write to

**THE CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., TORONTO**

the same period. This season so far there is a deficit in the exports from Canada and the United States of about 417,000 boxes, and values are down at Montreal to 9½c. to 9¼c. for finest Westerns, and 9¼c. to 9¼c. for Easterns. The English make is also short, and the English dealer is hanging back and only buying for present needs. To us the situation seems a strong one, for an advance sooner or later and it would not be surprising to see things rush upward at very short notice. It will all depend upon the Old Country trade, and should dealers there once wake up to the fact that there is a big deficit and nothing in store for the winter's trade, prices might go upward very quickly. At any rate there does not appear to be any ground for lower values.

**Butter**

The exports of butter have fallen off somewhat. The outlook is hopeful though the market is not very encouraging at the moment. The Trade Bulletin, of last week's trade, says: "The market is steady for choice fresh and fancy creamery; but the great bulk of the offerings are dull and hard to dispose of. Quite a number of factorymen have been in the city this week for the purpose of settling up on the poor quality of their shipments and making allowances therefor. A quantity of Manitoba creamery have been sold in this market recently at 17c. to 17½c. The body of this butter is solid boring, but somehow there is an off flavor to it that is against its sale. There has also been some Manitoba dairy butter offering which has sold at 14c. to 15c. here. This butter is going to compete with the Western product more keenly than ever, especially as its quality is improving each season. A large portion of the butter booked by steamer from this port to Bristol has been put on board the Liverpool steamer."

Creamery butter is steady here at 21c. to 21½c., for prints; 20c. to 20½c., for fresh tubs, and about 19c. for old stock. There have been large offerings of dairy, and the market is barely steady at 16c. to 16½c. for the best pails and tubs. On Toronto farmers' market pound rolls bring 17c. to 20c., and crocks, 16c. to 19c. per lb.

**Wool**

There is no material change in the wool situation. Locally prices continue at 8½c. for unwashed and 13½c. for washed fleece.

**Cattle.**

There is little change in the cattle situation. First quality is still in demand at good prices, while other grades are somewhat draggy. On Toronto cattle market on Friday, the run of live stock was light, composed of 493 cattle, 900 hogs, 1,003 sheep and lambs, and 30 calves. There were no chance lots of either butchers or exporters offered. The quality, generally speaking, was far from being good, with little change in prices from

those quoted earlier in the week.

**Export Cattle.**—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt., and light ones \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25, and light ones at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,075 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt., good cattle at \$4.00 to \$4.25, medium at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and inferior to common at \$2.50 to \$3.15 per cwt.

**Feeders.**—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00, and other quality at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

**Stockers.**—Yearling steers, 500 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$3 to \$3.25, off colors, and inferior quality at \$2.50 per cwt.

**Calves.**—These are lower, at Buffalo Fair veals bringing \$5.60 to \$6.35 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves bring \$2 to \$10.00 each.

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

**Sheep and Lambs.**

Prices for sheep keep steady at \$3.35 to \$3.50 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. for bucks. Spring lambs sell at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, and \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Erick Bros.' circular of Sept. 5, re the Buffalo market says: "Canada lambs are coming quite freely and the quality exceptionally good. The strictly good to choice kinds have sold this week around \$6.00 to \$6.10, and the market to-day was a shade easier and the best are not quotable at the finish at over \$5.75 to \$5.85, with culls and throw-outs \$4.50 to 5 cents."

**Hogs**

There is no change in the bacon hog market; best select bacon hogs 162 to 100 lbs. each, bring \$7.25, and lights and fats \$6.75 per cwt.

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, for the week ending Sept. 14, will pay \$7.25 per cwt. for select bacon hogs and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

**Horses**

A good demand for the best class of horses is reported at Montreal, which are getting scarce and dearer. The following are the quotations there last week:

Carriage horses ..... \$175—\$300  
Heavy draughts ..... 125— 225  
Light roadsters, drivers and saddles ..... 100— 250  
Remounts..... 110— 140

There is more activity in horses here as will be seen in the report of the Clydesdale sale at Grand's elsewhere in this issue. Business will likely pick up from this on.

Short—Suppose you were flat broke, where would you go for money?

Long—I'd go to work.—Daily News.



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Cash Income, 1900	1,171,944
Assets, December 31st, 1900	5,182,014
Reserve for Security of Policy-holders, 1900, 4 and 3½%	4,837,734
Surplus over all Liabilities, December 31st, 1900, Actuaries' 4 and 3½%	310,380
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Turn to pages 232 and 233 FARMING WORLD of September 3rd.