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\$1.00 a Year in advance

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# The Farming World



## AND CANADIAN FARM & HOME

Office of Publication:

90 Wellington St. West

TORONTO

Phone Main 2330

## ONE TELLS THE OTHER



WE use the newspapers to tell about our clothing. We don't think we could get along very well in this progressive age without the help of newspapers. But there is another channel through which we get a lot of trade, and one that we always try to keep open—and that is through PLEASSED CUSTOMERS. One tells the other if they have been well treated at our store and if the values are right (and there are no better judges than the public). If Mr. John Blank buys a good \$10, \$12, or \$15 suit from us that he knows from comparison with others is the best value he knows for the money, he's going to tell his friends about it. That's it. One tells the other. See the point?

Send for Self-Measurement Slips.—Orders by mail filled same day as received. We prepay Express charges one way. Cash must accompany order, which we cheerfully send you back if the goods are not satisfactory.

CANADA'S  
BEST  
CLOTHIERS

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J. COOMBS, Manager

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Right opposite St. James' Cathedral

Neck and  
Shoulders above  
All Competitors

## Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Telephone Number: "PENTON," LONDON. Telephone No. 895 BRISTOL.

13, HARVEY SQUARE,

LONDON, W. *June 30<sup>th</sup> 1903*

DEAR SIR,

I take pleasure in handing to you the enclosed Cheque, <sup>220/6</sup> ~~220/0~~, value £50 1 6, for First Prize awarded and return of Deposit on Grand Engine Trials and shall feel obliged if you will kindly present it through a Banker at the earliest possible date.

The receipt at the foot of the Cheque must be signed by you and dated before presentation to the Bankers, as the Cheque without the receipt is of no value.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST CLARKE,

Secretary.

*Miss Gold Chaply 1 Muir Co. Ltd*

No acknowledgment to the Society is required.

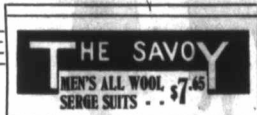
P.S.—Cheques outstanding more than six months after date will not be paid by the Bankers until certified by the Secretary.

Brantford Steel Windmills are in a class by themselves. Catalogue for the asking.

**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,**

LIMITED

Brantford - - Canada



Express prepaid to any address in Canada.

**WHY** continue paying \$12.00 or more for a Serge Suit? We agree to satisfy you for \$7.65, and besides we deliver the suit free of express charges. Further we stand ready to refund money cheerfully—that lets you see the suit, and if it does not come up to your expectation you return the suit and we return your money. If you like the suit, which you are sure to do, we will ask you to tell one or two of your friends about the bargain. We have contracted for a limited quantity, when these are sold prices will go up several notches. The suits are strictly and finely tailored, made of solid pure wool worsted serge, black or navy. Lining and trimming are of a very high order. You can have single breasted, or double breasted—both styles were illustrated in the last issue of THE FARMING WORLD. Send your order at once. Address:—

**THE SAVOY CLOTHING EXCLUSIVELY FOR MEN AND BOYS,**

387 Yonge Street, Toronto.

The Publishers of The Farming World have pleasure in introducing to its readers a number of new advertisers in this issue and in commending not only their announcements but those of older and more familiar patrons as thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

## PUBLISHERS' DESK

### An Attractive Display

In the dairy building at the Ottawa Fair, the G. H. Grimm Co., of Montreal, had on exhibition, one of the best displays of maple sugar and maple products it has been our privilege to look upon. It was so fine that it won a gold medal for the best exhibit of maple products on the ground, given by a competing firm. The Grimm Co. won first for the best display, first on sugar, and second for best 100 lbs. of maple sugar and third for best five gallons of syrup. A miniature sugar bush was shown, which attracted much attention. In addition, to being ornamental it served a most useful purpose in showing farmers how to equip a modern sugar bush and to build sugar houses. This enterprising firm is to be commended for their attractive display at the Ottawa Fair.

### Buying Goods by Mail

To bring country buyers into closest touch with city sellers has ever been the aim of THE FARMING WORLD. We have thus encouraged in every legitimate way the advertisements of the best class of merchants and manufacturers. By means of these, the most remote country dweller is enabled to purchase by mail whatever he or she may require, on precisely the same basis as city people—and so, in this respect, the drawback of country life disappears.

Henceforth, the term "Mail Order," has seemed to imply transactions of a petty and even undignified character. A species of reproach has clung to the term, for it seemed to indicate the business of third class dealers in fibrous rubbish. In fact, in the public mind, the term was associated with nothing particularly desirable—and not without reason. How different it now is! Business by mail is no longer a petty, doubtful or undignified matter, but precisely the reverse. Such is the outcome of the times. Our agricultural community has become the Dominion's most important purchasing section; and to a very large extent, this community's medium of purchase is now the mail order system—not merely for the low priced bargain, but for all manner of high class, up-to-date goods—everything from a yard of cloth to a grand piano. The columns of THE FARMING WORLD are not open to advertisers of the unknown, shady type. There is no reason for doing business with such, for the highest class, most reputable firms in Canada are at our disposal. These firms have long been fully alive to the importance of what may, without exaggeration, be termed a vast mail order, country business. They possess thoroughly organized departments whereby it may be transacted with the greatest ease and convenience to customers. Those who think that city buyers still get a preference, labor under a distinct misapprehension. The reverse is actually the case; for our large mail order houses, recognizing the importance of country business, do their utmost to encourage it by striving to give every possible satisfaction.

Although we insert nothing but the advertisements of reputable houses—in the interests of our readers, we go still further. For instance, we personally inspected the guns advertised by Messrs. T. Eaton Co., on the back cover page of this issue, and found them, each and all, very desirable weapons, in every way fulfilling the claims of this firm. Now, a gun is peculiarly a thing for the country; THE FARMING WORLD claims no city circulation—and every farmer wants a gun. The present is an opportunity of securing a good article at a low price. These friends tell us they are now selling a large number of guns to farmers throughout Canada.

# Oh! FARMER

**Animals Fed CARNEFAC take  
the prizes at the fall fairs. We  
could mention many instances**

You are afraid of Hog Cholera. You needn't be, if you used CARNEFAC. We know of no case where Cholera has become epidemic among CARNEFAC-fed swine.

Fatten hogs with CARNEFAC as this gentleman does. He makes profits that you lose.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 26th, 1903.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

I have fed, during the season of 1903, CARNEFAC STOCK and found it satisfactory, the hogs it was fed to being the First Prize Bacon Hogs at the Brandon Fair. Yours truly,

(Signed) A. B. POTTER.

Try it. It's money in your pocket. Discontinue at any time; your animal will not go back. At all Dealers.

A CANADIAN FOOD TONIC FOR CANADIAN STOCK.

**CARNEFAC Stock Food Co., Winnipeg.**

65 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.



## Read This!

THE readers of this journal will not only be interested in, but will be greatly benefited by a magazine such as

### CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

We have therefore concluded arrangements with its publishers whereby our readers can secure it in connection with

### THE FARMING WORLD

at a very low price. We will send both magazines for one year for only

**\$1.50**

Original, bright and full of good cheer is **Canadian Good Housekeeping**. It has a distinct flavor which fascinates and helps every member of the family—father, mother, daughter, son.

We want all our subscribers to take advantage of this splendid offer, which is good for both new subscribers and renewals.

**The Farming World**

TORONTO, ONT.

Then again, we carefully inspected the Electric Seal Jackets advertised by W. A. Murray & Co., and, as we remarked last issue, were surprised at their value and their beauty. And, yesterday, Chas. Rogers & Sons asked our representative's opinion as to what articles of furniture they should advertise in this issue, and the result was the selection of a Hall Mirror and a Hall Settee. Out of a show room filled with fine furniture these two articles, for utility, attractiveness and low price, seemed likeliest to interest our readers. And still another instance. We went to The Savoy, and procured a sample of the English Serge from which the \$7.65 suits advertised, are manufactured. It lies on this desk now. The remarkable value of these suits can only be realized by sending for one. The proposition is simple, and without risk—for if the suit is not satisfactory, you have merely to return it and receive your money back.

We cite the foregoing instances not as empty puffs to advertisers, but so that we may demonstrate our painstaking efforts in the interests of our readers. We want to place our readers on the best possible buying basis with the best houses, and this, because the Mail Order business is an economical method of purchase. The agricultural end of our paper strives to make and to save money for the farmer. May not our business department strive also in the same direction? Mail Order business is economical.

Professor Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has just issued a useful little book on "Canadian Dairying." This is probably the most complete and thorough condensation of the subject yet presented. It speaks with that authority which is alone the outcome of patient, thoughtful experience, and is eminently practical throughout. Note the publisher's ad.

Comment on the advantages of Life Insurance is almost superfluous; it is a duty devolving upon every responsible individual. There is no necessity for insuring in any but an absolutely reliable company. Such a company is the Confederation Life, whose advt. appears on another page.

The Oak Hall Company's ad on our front cover is the result of encouragement received from their previous FARMING WORLD ads. These friends tell us that they never lose a country customer who once gives the material, a statement we readily believe.

While introducing new advertisers to our readers from time to time, we take this opportunity of reminding them of the old and trusty houses, whose announcements have appeared in our columns regularly. So confident are we that the Mail Order business is now conducted on a reliable and economical basis that we have no hesitation in fully guaranteeing honest and fair dealing on the part of any advertisers whose business is admitted into THE FARMING WORLD.

### Patent Report

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments through the agency of Messrs. Marton & Marton, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

### CANADA

No. 81,959—Wm. Jas. Cummings, Dexter, Ont., Bag Fastener.

No. 82,675—Fred. Cords, Elmwood Ont., Cattle Guard.

No. 82,676—Charles F. Cox, Winnipeg, Man., Locomotive driving mechanism.

No. 82,700—Wm. Rath, Conjuring Creek, N.W.T., Smut Mills.

No. 82,750—Jules Ernest Fortin, Montreal, Thermostatic Alarm.

# DE LAVAL

It is impossible that DE LAVAL Cream Separators have attained by accident the position they hold throughout the dairy world—the accepted standard by which all other separators are measured and judged.

Superior in principles of construction, superior in materials used, superior in workmanship, for twenty-five years the name DE LAVAL has been synonymous with supreme excellence in cream separators.

**There are no others "just as good."**

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,  
77 YORK STREET, TORONTO

## READY SHORTLY

### *The Farmer's Annual*

## A HANDY BOOK

OF

## USEFUL INFORMATION

THE various branches of the science of agriculture have occupied the foremost minds of the world in all ages. The discoveries made have been preserved and handed down to us through numberless books and papers. Many of them containing most valuable information are quite inaccessible to men engaged in the active practice of farming, while others again are so voluminous that a long search through their pages is necessary in order to obtain some desired information. To avoid this difficulty many encyclopedias, etc., have been published, none of them, however, applying solely to our Canadian conditions. The time has come when a concise, up-to-date work of ready reference is absolutely essential to every farmer in our land, if only to enable him to recall to mind important facts which may have escaped his memory.

In preparing this book the object has been to give FARMING WORLD readers all the information possible in the most concise and accessible form. With this end in view, the various facts and principles dealt with have been carefully classified and indexed.

## *The Farming World*

TORONTO

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You may receive the Farming World from now till January 1, 1906, for \$1.00. This offer will only be open for a short while.

# The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXII

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1, 1903

No. 17

## Bright Outlook for Prime Beef Cattle

We have had occasion recently, to refer to the outlook for the beef cattle trade. What we said on this subject in Sept. 1st issue, is well borne out by the *Breeders' Gazette*, in its last number. Prices at Chicago just now range from \$4.25 at the bottom to \$6.10 per cwt. for prime steer feed beef. On this point the *Gazette* says:

"For thick fat beefs competition is very keen and each week orders are unfilled. The buyers of such cattle are eager to get supplies and their best information is that not only is the visible supply short, but that such fat cattle as are in country yards, are for the most part in the hands of men who can neither be spared nor be 'shaken out,' and for these reasons it is not thought likely that there will, within the next few months, be anything like a glut of prime beef in any one of the important markets."

On Sept. 21st 41,903 head of cattle were received in Chicago, breaking all records, and still prime beefs sold at \$6.10. The bulk of the run were half fat cattle, which will have to compete with cattle from the ranges. The market outlook is bright, therefore, for prime fed stock but not for the medium kind, though the latter are selling as high now as they did a year ago. It is worth noting, that at this time last year the best beef sold at Chicago at \$8.50 per cwt., or \$2.40 in advance of the present time, and the poorer grades at from \$4 to \$4.50, or about the same as they are doing now.

In the United States the holdings of good fattening steers that will grade choice to fancy when sold are believed to be comparatively small. The supply of those that will grade "good" when finished is also small, while the supply of inferior sorts seems to be limitless. The *Gazette* advises all who have the feed in sight, to buy their feeders, when they are cheap. Good steers, shapely and well-bred, can be bought at Chicago for \$3.50 to \$3.90 per cwt. At these prices the American feeder is advised to get in his supply. At the opening of the new Pittsburg stock yards, a few days

ago, some prime steers sold at \$7.75 per cwt. This is taken as a harbinger of what prices for prime beef cattle will be about Christmas time. At any rate it looks as if prime beefs will not sell any lower than they are now doing for several months to come.

In Canada while the range of prices is not so wide, there is the same demand for, and scarcity of, really choice beef cattle. The medium and poorer grades are always with us. Feeders are not so high as a year ago, and it looks as if it would be good business to convert the large roughage and coarse grain products of this province, of which there is an abundance, into

ranges the year round from 50° to 80° many farmers have taken up dairy farming. Milk and fresh butter are produced for supplying the large cities which are located on this high ground. Butter sells retail in the cities at about 30c. per lb., or about \$4.00 in the currency of Guatemala. Holstein cattle have been introduced from the United States for building up the dairy herds, and are giving good satisfaction. Some attempt has been made to improve the native type of beef animal, but with little success. Very few sheep and pigs are kept, though of late years many farmers are going more into swine raising in conjunction with the dairy. Corn is the chief fodder crop, and because of the even temperature all the year round two and three crops a year can be grown.

## AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

A continued story—new, bright and interesting—will be one of the special features of *The Farming World* during the coming winter.

The publishers have secured the serial rights of a short novel entitled "*Hickory; a Tale of the Lakes,*" by Eric Bohn, a Canadian writer of much ability. It is a tale of Ontario and the Great Lakes, with interesting pictures of farm life as it was some fifty years ago. The heart of the story, however, centres in the three lakes—Superior, Huron and Erie—and has to do with some lively phases of the coasting trade. The story is one of fascinating interest and will, we are sure, prove popular with all our readers.

The opening chapters of this splendid serial will appear in *The Farming World* of November 1st, and instalments of the story will follow in each regular issue during the winter. Keep an open eye for this new feature. It will be worth looking for and can be had only in *The Farming World*.

choice beef. If undertaken, however, the cattle to be fed must be of the right sort, and must be fattened to a finish and not put upon the market when half fat.

## From Central America

We had a pleasant call this week from Mr. S. Lazo Arriaga, Guatemala, Central America, one of the leading agriculturists of that country. The agriculture of Guatemala is of a tropical nature, coffee and cane sugar being the chief products. On the highlands in from the coast, where the temperature

would not be wise to go still farther north, right into the Peace River country. Edmonton is at the most southerly point of this country, from which the grain-growing area extends fully 300 miles farther north. An experimental or pioneer farm in the centre of the Peace River country, or, say, a couple of hundred miles north of Edmonton, could do good work in showing what crops would be most profitable for settlers to grow entering that new country. With the coming of the G.T.P.R. the Peace River country is bound to grow.

## Edmonton wants an Experimental Farm

The people at Edmonton, N.W.T., are agitating for a branch Experimental Farm to be established at that point. The Dominion Government have a branch farm at Indian Head, which is intended to do duty for the Territories. The great distance between Indian Head and Edmonton, and the different climatic conditions which prevail, however, afford good ground for believing that an experimental farm would serve a good purpose in the far north country. Should the Government decide to establish one in that district, it might be well to consider whether it

## Manitoba and the West

### Western Canada's Interest in Preferential Trade; Live Stock Trade; Winter Fair for Manitoba

(BY OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENT.)

Winnipeg, Sept. 26th, 1903.

The "Preferential Trade" Crusade has been definitely launched in the Old Country and we are now in possession of the main points of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's proposals, by means of which he hopes to unite the colonies and the Motherland more closely through a commercial "community of interest." We expect that this "community of interest" is to arise from a sort of bargain between us and the Motherland by which we secure a "preference" for our grain and other food products in exchange for reduction or abrogation of the present duties on British manufactured products. This all sounds very nice, and there is no doubt whatever that Western Canada would welcome such an arrangement. Our farmers would be equally as glad to secure British woollens, cottons, cutlery, crockery, etc., without the necessity of paying duty on same as they would be to secure a preference for their grain the face of American and Argentine competition. It is equally certain that the farmers of Eastern Canada would welcome any arrangement that would lessen the competition from Danish and other producers of dairy produce, fruit, bacon, etc. All things considered, there can be no doubt whatever that the agricultural community would be highly pleased by the consummation of a preferential trade arrangement on the lines proposed by Mr. Chamberlain.

Who, then, is likely to raise any objection and where is opposition to be expected? In the first place the industrial classes of Great Britain, that is to say, the wage earners in the manufacturing centres, will fight tooth and nail against any such proposal since they are convinced it would increase the cost of living. The employers also in a great many lines will object on the ground that increased cost of food stuffs would mean increased wages. Again the Canadian manufacturer will certainly oppose any reduction of the present duties, which he claims are already too low on British products. This last named class has always held a predominant influence in Canadian politics, and this influence will certainly be employed against any such proposal as that outlined above. The chances are, therefore, very slight of any such arrangement being reached between this country or other so-called colonies of the British Empire and the United Kingdom.

The utter dependence of humanity, and especially that portion of the human race engaged in grain growing, upon the higher powers, has been most fittingly illustrated by the events of the past month. It has been said that Western Canadian weather is always of a decided character—that it is either very good or very bad—but this, like all popular beliefs, sometimes receives a rude shock. The weather during September has been good and bad by turns—and very short turns, too. Windy, cloudy weather has been the rule with an occasional dash of rain, and there was more than a dash of snow in the western part of the province, about the middle of the month. The weather has been even more unkind to the Territories than to Manitoba. As a result farmers, threshermen, dealers and all who have any interest in producing and marketing grain, are kept in a constant state of anxiety. Threshing has been finished in a few localities in Manitoba, and the returns have been much better than was anticipated before harvest.

The past season has been a good one for the Western breeders of pure bred stock, according to Mr. G. H. Greig, Secretary of the Live Stock Associations. The demand has been active and prices have consequently been good. Manitoba breeders have been little more than able to keep pace with the demand from the home market, which has increased to a remarkable extent during the past few years, and during the present season has absorbed the greater portion of the offerings. There has, however, been a considerable shipment to the Territories.

The Live Stock Associations are planning several new departures for their next convention. The stock-judging institute will be continued, though much further advance along that line cannot be hoped for until the inauguration of either an Agricultural College or a Winter fair affords better quarters and a greater variety of subjects for judging, than the Associations can secure under present conditions.

Asked as to the prospect for a winter fair or fat stock show, Mr. Greig stated that the Associations were working on the proposition, but that he had no announcement to make at present. They are determined not to undertake anything of this kind until they have sufficient financial backing to ensure success. It is to be hoped that the Government will come to the rescue at an early date and give a substantial

grant towards initial expenditure, as well as the promise of annual financial support to the undertaking.

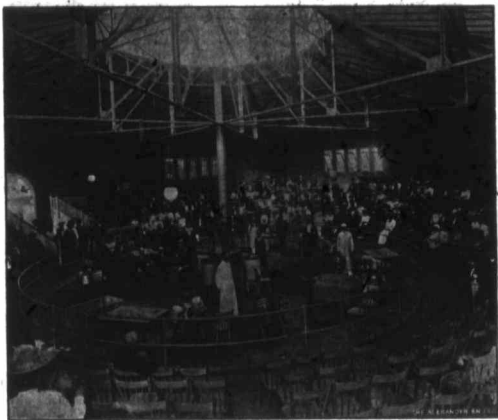
A winter fair in Manitoba will encounter at least one serious obstacle that the Ontario show escapes. The latter part of the month of February seems to be the time best suited to the event, but that is unfortunately the time when we are likely to have severe cold weather. For the past two years the annual conventions held at that time have been favored with fine warm weather, and there is usually a week or ten days of such weather during February. There is, however, no means of ensuring that such weather will come when wanted, hence all buildings must be constructed in a much more substantial manner than for an ordinary summer show or for a winter show in the east. This means, of course, a large outlay and the Associations can only be commended for their prudence in not rushing matters. The necessity for the show is increasing and it is certainly only a matter of time until this fact receives Government recognition.

### Reading Matter in the Home

The long evenings of the fall and winter months, afford ample opportunity for reading and study. The farmer is in a position to take advantage of this opportunity better than any other citizen. He has not so much to detract his attention, and can in the quiet of his home, devote two or three hours every evening to careful reading and study.

But are our farmers making the most of these opportunities? We doubt it. In the average farm home, comparatively few books are to be seen and the young folks grow up without having touched the fringe of the great realm of literature. This should not be. There should be in every farm home, a well ordered library, judiciously selected. Such a library, would create a taste for good reading and become a tie that would bind the young people closer to the farm and its surroundings. To confine one's reading solely to the local weekly paper, is to dwarf one's intellect, and blight all hopes of future success and pleasure. A few dollars every year invested in good books and good periodicals, for use in the farm home, is money well spent. A few additions every year will soon build up a library to respectable proportions.

Farmers see to it, that the minds of your boys and girls, are not starved for the want of good wholesome reading. We shall have more to say on this subject in a later issue, and in the meantime would be glad to have the views of our readers, as to the library needs of the farm home.



Interior of New Dairy Demonstration and Lecture Room, Industrial Fair, Toronto. Of the three gentlemen seated, the one to left of group is Premier Ross, and to the right President McNaught of the Industrial Fair.

## Plowing in the Fall

During October most of the fall plowing will be done. It should be carefully and well done. To plow a lot of ground merely for the sake of turning it over is not good farming. One of the reasons why there are so many weeds in many sections is because the plowing, whether done in spring or fall, is performed in a careless way. The boys and men on the farm should take pride in doing all the plowing neatly and so as to get the best return in the crop which follows. A return to some of the old time plowing matches would prove an incentive to better and more careful work.

It is always a question with many, how deep plowing should be done to get the best results. This will depend largely upon the exact condition of the soil. In the early days the belief existed that most plants obtained their entire food supply above what was known as the plow line. Consequently it was natural that men should plow as deeply as possible so as to get more plant food above this line. It was not uncommon to turn up soil to the depth of two furrows instead of one. The surface furrow would be turned in the usual way and in the bottom of this furrow a second plow was used to invert the soil to a greater depth. With the knowledge that most roots of plants extend two, three or four feet into the soil has come more shallow plowing.

On ordinary soils, fairly well drained, there is little need of plowing to a greater depth than five or six inches, as these soils freely admit of being penetrated by plant roots. Soils containing much sand, such as loams or light loams, are less in need of deep plowing than some of the stiffer soils. Indeed on this class of soils good results have been obtained by cultivating only the surface and plowing as little as possible. It is claimed for this method, that by keeping the fertility near the surface prevents its escape entirely or to a point beyond the reach of plant roots. With stiff soils it may be of advantage to gradually increase the depth of plowing, but a half-inch or one inch at a time is sufficient. To increase the depth more than this may bring up a lot of inert material to the surface containing little plant food. Often when there is loose

matter on the surface it is necessary to plow a little deeper in order to get it up.

If it is the intention to manure the land in the fall, it is better to plow the manure under to the depth of four or five inches. If well rotted manure is put on plowed land, in the fall, there is more loss of fertility than if plowed under, in the fall. If this has to be done, it will pay to run over the surface with a harrow or cultivator so as to have the manure more or less mixed with the surface soil.

## Weaning Colts

An important part of horse breeding is weaning the colt and farmers should give some attention to how it is done. The following on the subject from one of our American exchanges is just to the point:

"The best way to wean a colt is to prevent his knowing he is being weaned. This can be done with a little care and attention. When the colt is about ten days or two weeks old, he will begin to nibble at the oats and hay fed his dam, and this must be encouraged by having

the feed-box low enough for the colt to reach easily. He will soon begin to eat a little. It will then be time to turn the colt and dam to pasture. Then fence off a place and in turning out take the halter off to prevent accidents. Then fence up a place just as you would for lambs or pigs, where the colts can go but the dams cannot, and in this place some nice clean oats and bright fresh clover hay. Give a very little at a time, but increase the feed as they show they can eat more. They should be led into this place several times with their dams so as to get accustomed to it, then shut out the dams and let the colts run out and graze as they please. They will soon learn to do this, and if the feed is appetizing they will run in often enough each day and consequently take less milk from their dams. Perhaps for a few days it would be best to put a few oats or a little salt just outside for the dams to keep them near, and prevent them or the colts fretting. By the time they are old enough to be completely weaned they will have become so habituated to the feed that there will be little difficulty in carrying them through this period without loss of weight or condition. Keep everything about their feeding place clean and neat.

## Teaching a Colt to Back

To teach and train a colt properly is a science, which too few understand. Learn to understand your animal, his peculiarities and train him accordingly. Many experience difficulty in training a colt to back. There should be no serious difficulty in this if proper methods are followed. The following from "Horse Sense," one of the many champions of the horse, will help:

"After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back—an important and necessary duty in its after life of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law again—by pressing the extended fingers of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap to simply keep the colt straight in line, to back in any desired direction. Don't try to force the colt backwards by 'yanking' at the halter or bit, but simply press in this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers, and the colt will naturally go backwards, provided there is nothing of any obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at the front and the colt has moved backward (if it is only one step) it should be rewarded for this action; then try it again. About the third time this pressure has been made it is a good time to associate the word 'back' with the pressure, and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted, and how willingly the young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted."



Pair of prize-winning Hereford calves at Toronto and London, owned by W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Orangeville, Ont.







## BEEF CATTLE

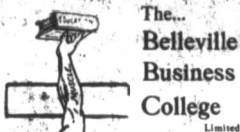
The exhibits in the beef cattle classes were very good so far as they went. But with a little more liberality on the part of the management a little awakening to the importance of the live stock departments, and the interest at present being taken in this most important branch of the agriculturist, a great advance could be made. Nothing but a lack of regard for these little items prevents the Western Fair being equal to anything on the continent in its live stock exhibit. Their refusal to accept the challenge of the Short-horn Association to increase the prize list dollar for dollar is an annual occurrence, and not likely to increase the interest of Short-horn exhibitors.

C. M. Simmons placed the ribbons in the Short-horn class with his usual promptness, and with not many errors. Jas. Crerar's roan bull was easily first in aged bulls, carrying his age well and showing even covering of flesh. Jas. Fleming, London, was second with a good roan, not in very high fit, nor was A. J. Watson's red bull, which got third place. In two-year-olds, Capt. Robson's handsome roan had the ring to himself, and it would take a very good one to take first honors from him; a back such as he carries is not often seen. In yearlings, Goodfellows had a strong first, while Attril's bull has improved very much in his hands and made a close second, with H. Thomson's roan in third place. Bull calves were placed same as in Toronto, Robson first and third and Sons of Wanderer's last, and Goodfellow second, the first prize calf being a very thick, up-to-date young bull.

A grand ring of aged cows faced the judge, and this was one of the sections in which we could not follow his decisions although he did not get far away from the order at Toronto. If he had reversed the order and got the first and third places transposed we could have agreed with him, and some would then have changed the first and second placing. The placing was, Crerar's red cow, that certainly showed inclination to bunch, first; Goodfellow's good roan second, and Crerar's thick roan third. In three-year-olds, Crerar had a very strong first. Crerar was second also, with Goodfellow third, but think the judge with a little more deliberation would have changed the latter two. Robson was first with the massive daughter of Topsman, and rightly second with a hand-appe roan, that showed in junior class in Toronto, with Goodfellow third. The yearling section had Robson first and Goodfellow second and third. Robson came 1st, 2nd, and 4th with three nice heifers not very highly fitted, and Jas. Rennie had a strong thick heifer in third place. Robson took the championship in bulls with his two-year-old, and Crerar carried the honor for females. Crerar was first in the older herd, with Robson second and in the junior herd Robson was first and Goodfellow second. The four calves' prizes went to Goodfellow, Rennie, and McDonald Bros. A. J. Watson won the prize for bull and four of his get.

Thos. Russell, Exeter, made the awards in the Hereford, Polled Angus and Galloway classes. The Herefords made a strong show in numbers, fresh material coming to do battle with those from the Toronto show; O'Neill's fresh and Gowand's leading the honors with Hunter's and winners from the Industrial, the lion's share going to Hunter. The Polled Angus made a very nice show, Watt Hall's last imported bull being exceptionally good and likely to increase the reputation of Mr. Hall's herd. Shaw & Marsden, of Bradford, had a good exhibit of Galloways, taking most of the prizes.

Jas. Leask was 1st and 2nd for grade cows with E. Lawrence 3rd. Rennie came 1st with his beautiful roan heifer in two-year-olds. Leask and Lewis was 1st in yearling heifers, with Rennie 2nd. Leask was alone and 1st with heifer calf, and also won sweepstakes.



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THE FARMING WORLD,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Rennie was particularly strong in the class for fat cattle, winning first with his very thick handsome white steer, in section for steer two years and under three, with Leask and Featherstone 3rd. In steers one year old, Leask was 1st and 3rd with two excellent steers, Rennie 2nd and with a very promising fellow if he gets on flesh. Leask was 1st with a nice steer calf, Rennie and with a royally herd one, 3rd going to Rennie also, on his white.

## DAIRY CATTLE

The show of dairy cattle while not so strong in numbers as last year, was as good in quality. About thirty head of Ayrshire cattle were on the grounds, several of the large herds that would have visited London had the dates of this and the Ottawa Fairs not clashed were absent in the east. In aged bulls the herd of Alex. Hume, of Menie, carried off first honors with their bull, Prince of Barcheachie. Second went to W. Stewart's Hover & Bink. These animals occupied exactly reverse positions to those in the two-year-olds the prize was won by W. Smith, of Scotland, and in year-olds by W. Stewart & Son's Rob Roy, and second by Hume & Royal Sir of Leansessock. These are both fine animals of good dairy type, strong individuality, and good handlers. In aged cows Stewart's famous cow, Jean Armour, took first place and sweepstakes. This cow has a record of 66 lbs. of milk; the second from the Hume herd was also a fine cow. There were six entries in this class, which in quality was easily the strongest among the Ayrshires. There was very little competition among the three and two-year old, but the younger animals were a nice lot and the herd competition was interesting and close. In the herd of bull and four of his got over one year, W. Stewart took first place, as also in the herd of bull and four under one year. Mr. D. Drummond, of Petite Co., P.Q., was presiding judge and performed his duties satisfactorily.

The same conditions affected the Jersey herds as the Ayrshires. Nevertheless they were considered a little above the past average though not up to last year. Winner of first in the aged class was the bull, Monarch Duke, from the herd of B. H. Bull & Son; second went to J. C. Trebilcock, and third to E. Edmunds. In two-year-olds Bull & Son again scored with a fine two-year-old of very dark color and fine quality. In the year-olds the sweepstakes bull scored for B. H. Bull & Son once more. Their herd also captured the sweepstakes, with Minetta Brampton, a cow something better than a half sister to Adelaide of St. Lambert, who held the world's record for one day and one month, having a record of 82 lbs. for one day, and better than one ton in the month. In the two-year heifers Ben Lawson, of London, won first place and again in the one-year-old. These animals are good-looking, well-matured young cows. All herd prizes went to B. H. Bull & Son.

There was fully a average number of Holsteins on the grounds, though the number of exhibitors was less than usual. Some strong classes of young stock came out and the animals shown in every class were of the finest quality. In aged bulls the competition was between the herd bulls of Jas. Rennie and A. C. Hallman, the Rennie animal taking first place. This was a reversal of the order at Toronto, Hallman's Judge Akerman De Kol taking first in class and sweepstakes there, beating the Rennie bull in class. This may have been in part due to the fact that Hallman's bull had been doing badly, apparently indisposed and not in as good condition as when at Toronto. The only entry in the two-year-old class was from the stable of Rennie, a fine promising young animal who competed with Judge Akerman De Kol for championship at Toronto and was very favorably commented upon there. The bulls under one year were a very strong class, honors first and second going to the Rennie herd, and



A group of heavy horses in the judging ring, Industrial Fair, 1903

third to Hallman. This order was repeated in the aged cow class, the finest animal in the Hallman herd, Hagerville De Kol, with a record of 82 lbs. for one day, not being in show condition. The heifers were a fine lot all round. In the herd competition Rettle won for bull and four over one year, and Hallman for bull and four under one year. Mr. H. Bollert, of Cassel, officiated as judge. The Guernseys were not represented.

#### SHEEP.

The exhibit in Shropshires was narrowed down from Toronto and only one flock came in, that of Pullen & Clarkson from Swearburg, who showed some good things. J. G. Hanmer and Lloyd-Jones Bros. were the strongest exhibitors. The latter, having purchased some of the imported Toronto winners, made a better showing than at the show the week previous. Rams, two years and over, went 1st to Lloyd-Jones Bros., and to Hanmer. Shearing rams: 1st to Lloyd-Jones, 2nd and 3rd to Hanmer. Both 1st and 2nd were imported. Hanmer was first in ram lambs with a very nice one of good type, Pullen & Clarkson 2nd, Lloyd-Jones 3rd. Hanmer 1st and 2nd on aged ewes, Lloyd-Jones Bros. 3rd. In shearing ewes Lloyd-Jones came 1st with a well-finished imported ewe, Pullen & Clarkson 2nd, and Hanmer 3rd. Hanmer 1st and 2nd in ewe lambs, Lloyd-Jones Bros. 3rd. Hanmer got 1st for pen of five shewings, also for pen of lambs and ewe any age, and for flock—ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs; Lloyd-Jones Bros. getting sweepstakes for rams.

A. W. Smith and Haistings Bros. showed Leicester. Both flocks had been in Toronto. The splendid uniformity of type shown by Smith's flock would be very strongly for them in any competition. This, we think, is one of the strongest points in any flock—to see one section after another come out all of the same type—and when the type is good and up-to-date, and the individual excellence high, as in the case of Smith's flock, they are very hard to overcome. His flock were nearly all prizes sired by his great stock ram "Stanley." Haistings Bros. also had a good showing with some very strong ewe lambs. Awards were: Aged rams, A. W. Smith 1st and 2nd, Haistings 3rd. Shearing rams, Smith 1st and 2nd, Haistings 3rd. Ram lambs, Smith 1st and 2nd, Haistings 3rd. Aged ewe, A. W. Smith 1st and 2nd, Haistings 3rd. Shearing ewe, Smith 1st and 3rd, Haistings 2nd. Ewe lambs, Haistings 1st and 2nd, Smith 3rd. Pen of five shewings, Smith. Pen of four lambs, Haistings Bros. Ram, any age, Smith. Ewe, any

age, Smith. Pen or two ewes, two ewe lambs and one ram, any age, Smith.

Ross came on with his Cotswold winners from Toronto and was met by the good flock of T. H. Shore, fresh from the fields, and the honors were very equally divided. Aged rams, 1st Shore, and Ross, 3rd Geo. Green. Shearing rams: Shore was placed 1st, Ross 2nd, but we think the grand quality of Ross's ram might have placed him ahead. Ram lambs, 1st to Shore, 2nd and 3rd to Ross. Aged ewe, Shore 1st and 3rd, Ross 2nd. Shearing ewe, Ross 1st and 2nd, Shore 3rd. Ewe lambs, Ross 1st and 2nd, Shore 3rd. Pen of shewings, Ross. Pen of lambs, Shore. Ram any age, Shore. Ewe any age, Ross. Flock, two ewes, two ewe lambs, ram any age, Ross. Cotswold special for four lambs, Shore.

Telfer Bros. had a beautiful flock of Southdowns out, largely imported and winners in England, while Col. McEwen made a nice exhibit, mostly home bred. Telfer Bros. got all the first prizes, except on ram lambs, which went to McEwen. Telfers also got all the pen prizes and championships.

Telfer Bros. showed a nice pen of Hampshires, one ram and four ewes, the only exhibit in the class.

J. T. Gibson's exhibit of Lincolns would be a credit to any breed in any competition, and were splendidly brought out. The lot included a shearing ram, ram lamb, and two ewe lambs imported this year. He won all the prizes except a few thirds, one of which was awarded to a nice lamb belonging to John Lee & Sons, Highgate.

Henry Arkell, Arkell, and Lee, of Jarvis, showed a good lot of Oxford. Lee came on from Toronto, and Arkell's flock from Syracuse. Arkell won all firsts except that for aged ewe which went to Lee for a very nicely brought out ewe of good type. Lee also won first for pen of lambs—1 ram and three ewe lambs.

Telfer Bros. won first and second in the Fat Wether class with two Southdowns, J. Gibson third with Lincoln. In the section for Fat Ewes, Telfer Bros. won again with Southdowns, 1st and 2nd, A. W. Smith 3rd, on a nice Leicester. The order would probably be changed if shown in carcass class.

#### SWINE

The exhibits in swine were about an average in numbers, many old visitors to the Fair expressing their satisfaction at the general improvement in the quality. In Yorkshires, the pens of all classes exhibited by Messrs. D. C. Platt & Son, H. J. Davies, of Woodstock, and J. Featherston, of Streetsville, were points of particular

interest. This was almost equally the case with the Berkshire pens of W. H. Durham, of Toronto, J. McEwen, Kerch, and Geo. Hill, of Delaware, and all these exhibitors report a large number of sales. Among the Yorkshires D. C. Platt & Son carried off a good share of the honors, but the competition in the Berks was keener and honors were a little more evenly divided.

A large number of Tamworths were exhibited by D. Douglass, Mitchell, and a fair pen by H. C. Begg, of Glanworth, helped materially to divide the honors. A fine boar, the only exhibit in the aged class, took the honors home to the Douglass pen. In the class for six months H. C. Begg took a third place and a second from good company, and in the class for under six. He also took the first place from two excellent competitors with a splendid young sow. All herd prizes went to Douglass & Sons.

Chester Whites were fairly well represented, three herds contending for the honors, and it was seldom that more than one prize went to any one herd in a single class. The prize for aged boar went to the DeCoursey herd, with second to W. E. Wright, of Glanworth. W. E. Wright took first place for year-old boar with an exceptionally fine animal and repeated this in the six month class. R. H. Harding was a winner in the aged sows, and also in the herds of boar and two sows, the other two herds being taken by DeCoursey. A rather indifferent exhibit of Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs was brought out by Smith Bros., no one else exhibiting anything in these classes.

#### THE DAIRY

Judging of the cheese was done by Mr. I. W. Steinhoff, of Stratford. The competition was quite keen, some 65 entries being made, and the liveliest interest was evidenced. Crowds attended the daily lectures on dairying by Prof. Stewart and the buttermaking competitions were eagerly watched every day. In the colored factory class, there were 21 entries, first place, going to W. D. Angus, Atwood; J. M. Morrison, of Newry, taking second place; W. A. Bell, Pine River, third place and Geo. A. Boyce, Putnam, fourth place. In the white factory class, G. W. McKenzie, Ingersoll, was first place; Miss M. Morrison, Newry, second place; W. D. Angus, Atwood, third place; J. T. Griene, Fond Mills, fourth place. In the section for four factory colored, G. Boyce was first; J. S. Isard, Paisley, second; R. Cudde, Woodstock, third and J. W. Claridge, fourth.

For four factory white—J. W. Clarke, Glen Huron, was first; R. Cudde, second; P. Christie, Woodstock, third, and J. S. Isard, fourth.

Creamery, package 50 lbs.—First, W. Wadell, Kerwood; second, W. H. Brubaker; third, James Burton, St. Thomas; fourth, Sleighthorn & Rankin, Stratroy. Rolls or prints, 50 lbs.—First, W. Wadell; second, W. H. Brubaker; third, Sleighthorn & Rankin; fourth, A. C. Resor, Locust Hill. Dairy package, 20 lbs.—First, Miss M. Hunter, Rockton; second, Mrs. W. A. Armstrong, Brussels; third, D. Stewart; fourth, Miss M. L. Green. Farm Dairy, rolls of prints, 20 lbs.—First, Miss M. Hunter; second, Mrs. W. Armstrong; third, D. Stewart, Hampstead; fourth, Mrs. A. Begg, Glasworth.

There were six contestants in the butter making competition, but one of them withdrawing, left only five to finish. These were Miss Mary Green of Loyal, Ont., student of the O. A. C.; Miss MacGill, O.A.C.; Miss Jeanette Stewart, Hampstead; Miss Martha Hunter, Rockton, student O. A. C., and Mr. W. Coburn, Hamilton, Ont. The competition was under the supervision of Mr. G. Stewart, Pond Mills, Ont., and Miss Miller, Guelph, Ontario, as judge.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

In the Horticultural Department the exhibits were far better than the usual average. Careful selection with an eye to quality, as well as size, tasteful arrangement and preparation, characterized the entire exhibit. These were appropriately displayed on tables, permitted of a careful and close examination of the whole, no prohibitive rail keeping the public at a distance. Fruits came from the Niagara and St. Catharines districts, flowers by local growers and fanciers, and roots and cereals from all over. In the potatoes a large number of the honors in the leading varieties were carried off by W. Naismith, of Falkenburg. Other winners were R. Nichol & Son, of Aubrey, and D. R. Palmer & Son, of Thorndale. Some fine exhibits, winning a few prizes in good company, were carried off by W. H. K. Talbot, the Gore, and W. R. Trott, of London.

#### POULTRY

The Poultry Department was perhaps better than it has been for years. Particularly fine exhibits were made in Barred Rocks and Wyandottes. The different varieties of the Mediterraneans were very well represented, Spanish, Andalusians and Minorcas being breeds that always find many warm champions, and the show of Leghorns, Polands and Hamburgs was the best for years. A number of excellent Orpingtons, both buff and black, were shown, and some very nice Rhode Island Reds. The turkeys, geese and ducks were not in so strong numbers as has been in the past, but the quality was fully up to the standard. The ornamental varieties of fowl were strong, and the poultry building was very nicely decorated, giving a very attractive appearance to the place.

#### Horses at Toronto

By some oversight the following, dealing specially with draught horses at Toronto, was left out of the regular report, which appeared in last week's issue. As some of the important sections are referred to we give it in this issue:

This class is restricted to animals foaled in Canada, and must be sired by registered animals of either Clyde or Shire breeding. There were only three aged stallions shown. First went to Graham Bros. for Gray MacGregor [2922] by Erskine MacGregor [2255], a very good type of a draught horse; [2922] by G. Clark, Ottawa, had second for Woodruff Ploughboy [2266] by Invar [2921] the winner at the Spring Show in the class, tracing on the dam side to a Canadian mare. He is a massive horse and looks to weigh over a ton. Third went to James Callender, North Gore, for the black, Dandie Drumont. For three-year-olds a son of Bold Boy [1149] was first. He is owned by P. H. Petrie, Stratford. For second place a Westfield Stamp [9467] bred and owned by Wm. Foster & Son, Humber, got the ticket.

He is a light bay named Reliance [3553]. There was a large class of two-year-olds. Royal Prince [3802] by the Royal Standard [2220] was first. He is owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, and is a promising bay, with white hind markings; second to Geo. Davidson & Son, Cherrywood, for MacCarrs [3565] by MacQueen [5200]; third to Robt. Fleming, Pool, for a son of Bold Boy [1149], with the dam's breeding unknown. Ten yearlings were entered, Smith & Richardson coming first, with Cairnton's Best [3667] by Royal Cairnton [2730], a nice bay with white feet; second to John Vipone, Brooklin, for his half brother, also with four white feet; and third to Geo. Crawford, Oro, for a black by Macarie [2464] named Mirthful Mac. For best mare or gelding four years or over, King Rose, the big draught gelding shown by Levin & Coe, was first; D. A. Murray, Bennington, second and third with a plain powerful pair. Gray MacGregor was the winner of the silver medal for the best stallion any age. There was a good show of fillies in this heavy draught class. Hodgkinson & Tisdale were quite successful in winning prizes, they had second for three-year-olds, with a three-year-old by Cravchmore [2391], first for a two-year-old and second for a yearling, both by MacQueen [5200], first for a broodmare by Sir Erskine [2119], and second for her foal, Colin Cameron, Etobicoke, had first for a three-year-old filly by Fitz James [806], and second for a two-year-old by MacQueen [5200]. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, had first for his yearling filly by Lord Lynedoch [3000], and third for a brood mare by Lord Derby [37]. John Laurie Malvern, had a nice brood mare with white markings. She is owned by Prince of Bantres [2393], and her foal by Lyon MacGregor [4787] was awarded first. Geo. Davidson & Son, Cherrywood, had first for his mare with two of her produce. There was a close contest for four draught colts, which went to Graham Bros. for first; Smith & Richardson second, and Robert Davies third. For heavy draught teams geldings or mares any breed Levin & Co., Brantford, were first, with the massive pair that were winners at the spring show, King Rose and Moss Rose; second went to D. A. Murray, Bennington, for a brown and a black. Some very good teams of first rate quality

were passed over. For the best span of heavy draught horses, geldings or mares, any breed, bred by the exhibitor, O. Sorby, Guelph, was first; James A. Miller second, and D. A. Murray third. These three teams came again together in the class for heavy draught teams any breed. D. A. Murray gets second, and the others nothing. Truly the ways of judges are sometimes strange, and this was rather evident in the heavy draught class. There was a great contest for the best colt less than ten horses, any breed or breeds, owned by the exhibitor. Never before had as much value been shown in a single ring. First went to Graham Bros. for a splendid display of Clydes; second to Geo. Pepper & Co., Toronto, for hunters and jumpers, and third to Morris & Wellington for Shires. The other exhibitors were Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Standard Red and Roadsters; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Clydes; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, heavy draughts; O. Sorby, Guelph, Clydes and Hackneys; Robert Davies, Toronto, Clydes and Thoroughbreds; A. Geager, Simcoe, high-steppers and harness horses. The class was a difficult one to judge and left many of the exhibitors not well pleased with the placing of the awards.

#### Cattle Exports

The Canadian export cattle trade has made wonderful strides this season. The official report of the Government inspector at Montreal shows that up to Sept. 21st the shipments of cattle this season were 110,356 or more than twice as many as were received up to this date last year. The sheep number 32,502 an increase of nearly 3,000. The increase in cattle is largely due to the embargo at Portland and Boston against the foot and mouth disease. But the records show that only 40,456 head came from the United States, so that the increase in the shipments of Canadian cattle has been quite marked. Last year the total shipments were 77,156. If the present rate keeps up this year's trade should reach 150,000. The record of mortality so far has been very low, and if it continues the low rate of one twentieth of 1 per cent., established last year will be easily beaten. Canadian cattle may now be shipped to Manchester on the same terms of insurance as to Liverpool.

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Ardennais Stallion, imported by Baron de L'Epine from Belgium. He was exhibited at the Ottawa Fair and attracted much attention.

## Canada Central Fair

### Good Attendance; Fine Exhibits; an Attractive Show

(Specially reported for The Farming World.)

For a clean, tidy, well-appointed exhibition the Central Canada, held annually at Ottawa, takes a high rank. The grounds, though small, are well arranged for the purposes of an exhibition, and with two or three additional buildings would be greatly improved. Were the Ottawa people to do as the Toronto management have, and put all the side shows in some part of the grounds where they could be visited only by those who so desired, it would add much to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The attendance this year was good up to the second last day, when an all-day rain thinned out the crowd very much. Up to that time the receipts were \$4,000 ahead of the previous year for the same period, so that the balance, when everything is closed up, is likely to be on the right side.

The various departments of the show were well filled. There was the best fruit display in the horticultural hall seen there for years. It was fully five times as large as that of last year. The vegetables were good, and the flowers, especially the cut flowers, exceptionally good. An interesting building was that devoted to the Experimental Farm and Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit. This building was most elaborately decorated under the supervision of W. H. Hay, of the Department of Exhibitions. Grain, roots, fruit, corn, etc., were tastefully arranged, and information given as to the best varieties to grow in the various sections. In the centre of this exhibit one of THE FARMING WORLD'S weed collection was neatly arranged and labelled by Mr. Hay, and attracted no little attention. But the most attractive of all was the miniature Japanese garden erected in the centre of the building. It was designed by Mr. Hay, and was an exact model in miniature of what a Japanese garden would be like. Favorite rural spots and views served as models for its composition and arrangement, artificial hills, rocks, lakes, torrent beds, cascades, etc., were copied from striking features in the varied landscape of the country. It was a most attractive exhibit, and aroused more interest than any other exhibit on the grounds.

The live stock exhibit was, on the whole, a good one, though in many sections there was not enough competition to make it interesting. There was a splendid showing of Ayreshires, as the detailed report which follows shows. Horses made a good show, especially in the heavier classes.

#### HORSES

The Ottawa exhibit of horses was a very good one. Following Toronto and held the same week as the Western Fair at London, it got but a part of the Toronto winners, but that part was enough to make with the local breeders a first class display of stock. Horses were well represented. The Clydesdale exhibit had about a score of fine animals belonging to Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., many of them prize winners at Toronto, and these met at Ottawa the best of the winners of Quebec province. Then there was a large entry of horses from the Ottawa Valley. Some of these were of good quality and well brought out, but others were more of the country fair type and had not been fitted for such a show, having neither the schooling nor the grooming for first class company. In the classes for light horses the Ottawa district has for many years had a good class of light drivers, half bred, or from good trotting stock. Geo. Pepper & Co. had a lot of good ones fresh from Toronto show, and together they made a fine display of harness horses. The weather, unfortunately, was very unfavorable, and the closing days were so wet that it was a difficult matter for the judges to get through before the close of the show.

#### LIGHT HORSES

There was a small class of thoroughbreds. E. W. Clarke, Ottawa, got first for rather a good type of racing sire, with C. N. Montgomery, Cookshire, Que., second. These two were the only ones shown in the class. Carriage horses had a lot of entries, both in the breeding and harness sections. R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., had a couple of three-year-olds especially improved. They are good ones, well limbed and good at the ground. One of them, a fine bay, won the

diploma as best in the class. For aged stallions, Frank Brunet, Moose Creek, was first; with A. Smiley, Shawville, second; and S. Elliott, North Osgoode, third.

The first for two-year-old stallion went to Joseph Legault, Chartrand, Que., and first for yearling to A. Armstrong, Aylmer Road. Dr. I. Watson, Howick, Que., had a nice bay yearling and foal, each of which won first prize in their class. A. Kernahan, Kemptville, R. W. McLatchie, Gatineau Point, and John McEwan, Hawthorne, had each some good stock, and won prizes for two and three-year-old fillies. There were a lot of good carriage teams shown by Geo. Pepper & Co., Toronto, W. I. Pearson, Montreal, and some of the local exhibitors. The class for high steppers was a good one and some excellent teams were shown. The four-in-hand and tandem made a good display. For standard bred trotters and roadster horses, there was a good many entries, and many well made and servicable road horses shown. R. Stewart, Aylmer Road, won for standard bred aged horse, or dark brown, by Ambrose. Second prize went to Redmond Tompkins, with a record of 2.20 1/4. J. H. Skuse, Carsonby, won for aged stallion in the Roadster class, with R. Stewart, second; but the diploma went to Alex. McLaren, Buckingham, for a fine three-year-old, and this stable won several prizes for young trotting stock. Hackneys were a small show, but were good ones. In the aged class, first went to Dr. Jno. Watson, Howick, Que., for Bell Boy, by Courier (1751), bred by Dr. W. Seward Webb, Shelburne, Vt., U.S. He also won the gold medal for best hackney stallion, any age. There were two three-year-olds shown. First went to Dr. Watson for Duke of Blackpool, a chestnut with white markings on near fetlocks. He was sired by Gar-ton, Duke of Connaught (3009), a very celebrated English sire, and had good action and a good style of going. Second went to R. Ness & Son, for Rydale Revival (7576), by Revival (7236), a bay with good hackney action. For saddle horses and hunters, Geo. Pepper & Co., Toronto, had his best from his stables, but was close pressed by several good local exhibitors. For single run-about horse, Geo. Pepper & Co. won first; with Halton & Learmont, Montreal, second, and W. I. Pearson, Montreal, third.

#### HEAVY HORSES

There was a good local class of agricultural horses confined to exhibitors from the extreme eastern counties of Ontario. Fred W. Allen, Aylmer, won several prizes in this class; Graham Bros., Mosgrove, had the winning two-year-old filly; Adam Scarf, Billings, Aylmer, won with his matched team; C. E. H. Houghton, Carleton Place, had a heavy draught, Canadian bred, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, was first with Woodruff Ploughboy, his big bay by Invader; second went to James Callender, North Grenville, with a pair of heavy horses, bred by W. McLatchie, Gatineau Point. The latter had also the winning three-year-old. There was but one heavy draught team and that was owned by Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Dentonia Farm, Toronto; they are a good team sired by Lord Lynedoch and Westfield Stamp, the off one especially a capital draught type. In the class for French Canadian horses James C. Mooney, Laggan, Ont., won with a good chunky fellow. This horse was also awarded the gold medal as best French-Canadian carriage.

In the class for Clydesdales or shires all the winners were of the former—in aged stallions R. Ness & Co. won with Senator's Heir, a big brown horse with good feet and legs; second went to Smith & Richardson, Columbus, for Ruler (1063), a stately bay by Baron's Pride (9122). They had the winning three-year-old in Lavender (11939) by Glensier, a fine big brown. He was awarded the gold medal as the best heavy stallion any age. Second went to R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg,

for Cecil by Macara [9992], bred by Lords & L. Cecil, Orchardsmans, England. He is a bay with white markings and a capital horse. Third to R. Ness for Prince Fauntleroy [10180], a brown of good quality. The two-year-olds were an excellent class, big well grown fellows for their age. First and second went to Smith & Richardson for Campaigner [10649], by Lord Roberts [11103], and Ardethan Premier, by Prince Thomas [10262]. Third to Robert Ness for Black Guide [10265], by Baron's Pride [9122]. They were a good lot and the winner was the biggest and best high at the shoulder, otherwise it was hard to see how he was put before the other two.

Smith & Richardson had the only yearling stallion shown, a good growthy bay by Royal Garrison. In the class for brood mares R. W. McLatchie, Gateau Point, had the winner, a neat well made mare, not very large but with good legs and nice pasterns. McGerrigle Bros., Ormstown, Que., had second with a big roomy mare, plainer and bigger than her rival. They had second for a foal and had a nice chunky, short-legged three-year-old imported stallion named Fife of Gold, by Goldmine, a good thick horse and he was just outside the money in a strong class. They won second for three-year-old filly. Smith & Richardson had a lot of good fillies just imported and they won first in all the classes. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, won first for his team of matched Clydes, and Smith & Richardson for mare any age.

## CATTLE

The show of beef cattle was not large but was a very good one. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., and Hon. G. A. Drummond, Point Claire, Que., were the exhibitors and both have excellent herds. John Campbell, Woodville, was judge of the beef cattle. W. C. Edwards Marquis of Zenda was first in his class, but in the two-year-old class Drummond's Cicely's Pride [2894], bred by His Majesty King Edward VII was put first, beating Village Champion, bred at Collynie. The latter stood second in Toronto and the former fourth, and when it came to the championship Cicely's Pride again won and beat the other bull. It will be remembered that his dam Cicely, bred by the late Queen Victoria, made a great record a few years ago when imported by W. D. Flatt, W. C. Edwards won all the firsts in the female classes, with G. A. Drummond second and third for cows with a pair from the King's herd at Sandringham, Norfolk. Herefords had the herd of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., and a good show they made, hardly as prime fat as Mr. Smith has been in the habit of showing but in fine bloom and good breeding condition. The sweepstakes female was Amy III, of Ingleade, a two-year-old heifer, with a good shoulder and well-curved back. The blacks were stabled together. On one side W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, with Aberdeen Angus, big smooth stock. On the other the herd of black shaggy Galloways, shown by D.

McCrae, Guelph, Ont. At the head of this herd stand Cedric IV, a fine type of an animal, best of the heels.

## DAIRY CATTLE

There was a good show of all the dairy breeds, but the Ayrshires excelled. The herd prizes went much as at Toronto. R. Reford & Co., Ste. Anne's de Bellevue, Que., had first and fourth for herds, while they had first and third at Toronto. Robt. Hunter & Son, Maxville, was second, and J. G. Clark, Ottawa, third. The latter showed a fine lot of cows that as producers would probably beat any of the others. There were several new exhibitors here and very strong competition throughout. In Holsteins there were four herds shown, G. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Brown Bros., Lyn, John A. Richardson, South March, and Geo. W. Dowler, Billings Bridge. They had out a lot of big useful animals, some of the cows having great milk records. Jerseys were represented by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, and F. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que. The former had much the best of the awards. Guernseys were represented by the Dentonia Herd, owned by Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Toronto. There were three herds in the little dark colored French-Canadian cattle, and some of these were of good quality and moderate appearance. There was a good class of grade dairy cattle. The cattle parades were well managed, and but for the very wet weather the show would have been a great success.

## SWINE

The swine exhibit was a fair one, the Berkshires and Yorkshires being out in strongest force. Wm Wilson, Snelgrove, Ont., was there with his Toronto Berkshire winners. In R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, he had strong opposition in some of the sections. Wilson, however, won nearly all the firsts, his winners at Toronto taking as high and in many cases a higher place. He won the diploma for the best herd. Reid & Co. had it nearly all their own way in Tamworths, winning all the firsts but the last. In the yearling sows, which went to John A. Richardson, South March, Ont., for a very good sow of his own breeding. He had second for yearling boar, and third for sow under 12 months. All the other prizes went to Reid & Co., who made a good display. In Yorkshires there was a fair showing. David Barr, Jr., Renfrew, Ont., had a nice even lot out, mostly of Oak Lodge breeding. He had 1 and 2 for boar under one year, and 1, 2 and 3 for boar under six months. The 1st prize boar under one year was got by Oak Lodge Champion, a boar never beaten in the show ring. For aged boar J. G. Slack had 1st and 2nd, and 1st for yearling boar, while J. G. Clark, Ottawa, had 2nd. In aged sows Slack was again 1st with Clark 2nd and Barr 3rd. For yearling sow, and sow under six months, Barr had 1st. He also had 1st for best sow and litter, with Clark 2nd, securing the 2nd diploma for the best herd. There were

two exhibitors of Chester Whites, Robt. Clarke, Ottawa, and J. D. Deeks, North Williamsburg, who put up a very good show, the former showing stock imported from Illinois, and the latter from Ohio. Clarke secured five 1sts, six 2nds, one 3rd and diploma for best sow and litter, 1st for sow and litter, 1st for sow under six months and under one year.

## SHEEP.

While there were few sections unrepresented in the sheep classes, there was little, if any, strong competition in any one. John Kelly, Shikshopee, won about everything in the Hampshire and Leicester classes, having some very good pens on exhibition. In Shropshires, John Campbell, Woodville, won nearly everything, his only competitor, A. R. Yull, Carleton Place, hardly getting a place. In Cotswolds, Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, had things all his own way, with a very good lot. That veteran Oxford breeder, Henry Arckell, Arckell, Ont., was there with some of his best sheep, and was therefore hard to beat. J. A. Richardson, South March, had some not well fitted ones in the ring, but did not get anything. With the exception of 1st and 3rd for aged ram, and 2nd for ram lamb, which went to Mr. Whitaker, Arckell had everything. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Point Claire, Que., had much the best of it in South-downs, there being no opposition excepting a few shows by Arckell. Col. McGillivray won everything in Dorsets. While competition was not strong, the show of sheep was by no means an inferior one. All the leading breeders mentioned had some of their best specimens there fresh from Toronto.

## POULTRY.

The poultry show was the best of its kind ever seen at Ottawa. The utility breeds were out in strong force, including Rocks, Orpingtons, Rhode Island, Reds, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns and Wyandottes. The White Wyandottes were the biggest class in the show, with the Leghorns next, and White Rocks third. There was a grand show of turkeys and geese. Belgian hares, which are largely bred around Ottawa, made a good show. Mr. F. J. Janz won the silver cup for the best four Plymouth Rocks, and the Ottawa challenge cup for the best cock, cockerel and pullet in the same class. D. Cummings, Russell, won the cup for the best Buff Rock, and the open cup for the best bird in all the Rock classes.

## THE DAIRY.

The dairy building was an interesting one. There was an exhibition one of the best lots of cheese and butter ever shown in the Ottawa valley. A. F. MacLaren, M. P., judged the cheese, and J. A. Rudlick the butter. In this building was also shown a splendid exhibit of maple sugar and maple products, the best of its kind ever shown in Canada. The exhibits were neatly arranged and attracted the attention of all visitors.

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His Majesty King Edward VII's Shorthorn Heifer "Syth," Champion Royal Show, 1903.

## The Nova Scotia Provincial Fair

(Specially reported for FARMING WORLD.)

"Bigger and better than ever" was the way the posters had it, and in many respects results have proved the truth of this assertion. Everything was propitious for a successful show. The weather (that all-important element) for the first time in seven years since the fair was inaugurated was ideal. Bright sunny days with air like wine, succeeded by nights that banished thoughts of bed, prevailed from the start, on September 9th, right through to the finish, on the 17th. A bountiful harvest succeeding a spring where drought threatened to blast all hopes of anything like a satisfactory return for the husbandman, had engendered the feeling of prosperity which seemed to warrant the taking of an outing, which resulted in a record attendance of visitors to the Fair. This, coupled with almost frictionless management, combined to make the show an unequalled success from a financial point of view. Looked at, however, from an educative standpoint, it is an open question if the Fair is attaining its avowed object of instructing and stimulating the agricultural and industrial industries of the Province. More than ever, these departments seem to be becoming side-tracked by the amusement and vaudeville features. If the agricultural element, in particular, is to be preserved, radical changes and improvements must be instituted at no distant date. There is no class under the sun who better deserve an annual time of recreation and change from the toil incident to farm life, than the farmers and their families. But judging from a life-long experience and from extended opportunities of conversing with farmers on the subject, we seriously question if the efforts of fair managers to provide a circus is appreciated by the farming community at least. A little fun is all right, and he is a narrow man who cannot appreciate it, but the right thinking and progressive farmer who goes to the fair wants to bring back with him something which will elevate his ideals, and stimulate him to stronger and better efforts to be successful in his chosen calling. The facilities for seeing and studying the live stock, the products of field, orchard and dairy should be such that visitors will be attracted in these directions, and encouraged to come again. As far as the Halifax Fair is concerned, the housing of the roots, fruits, grains and dairy products leave little to be desired, the buildings containing these exhibits being up-to-date, spacious and attractive. But, when one comes to the live stock, with the exception of the poultry which are accommodated in light, airy and roomy quarters, "that," in the words of Kipling,

"is another story." The cattle and horse stables, which, ten years ago, would have probably been considered fairly good, are entirely inadequate for the purpose for which they were intended. They afford comfortable enough quarters for the animals themselves, perhaps, but when it comes to giving the visitors a chance to inspect them, they are totally unfitted. Conditions in the sheep and swine buildings are even worse. They are close, stuffy and cut up with narrow alleys, through which it is impossible for more than two persons to walk abreast. As they are now, if a visitor chances to go through when there is anything like a crowd, which is seldom, about the greatest improvement he can think of, is that the floor of these passages ought to be in the nature of a moving side-walk, so that they might be emptied the quicker. The show rings are simply small circular enclosures surrounded by wire fences, that for judging the horses being on sloping land, making it almost impossible to show the animals in action. No provision is made for protection against the weather, and the rings are guiltless of seats, either inside or out. As a consequence the attendance at the ring side is pitifully small, and if there happens to be any sort of an attendance while the judging is going on, a single ring of "rail birds" (generally the biggest men) hanging over the wire fence, is all that can see what is going on inside the ring.

### LIVE STOCK.

Horses show an improvement over previous years, particularly in the lighter

classes as Thoroughbreds, Roadsters and Hackneys. The exhibit of Carriage Horses was mediocre, many of the entries being of the roadster type. General Purpose were a mixed lot, with some really good animals, however. Clydes were not out in great numbers, but on the whole were strong in quality. Among the noticeable entries in thoroughbreds were "Houffleur," a grand type, owned by the N. S. Government, and "Cyclist," a strong, compact horse shown by John Duran, of Windsor. In the standard breeds, "Warren Guy," a rare good one in great condition, shown by F. C. Bell, Northville, was a striking exhibit. Other prominent prize winners were "Ruberval," owned by A. B. Etter, Amherst, and "Corncracker," shown by T. D. Wilson, Belmont. Roadsters were a good class, particularly in the younger sections. Hackneys contained some notable entries, chief among which were "Sensation," an aptly named two-year-old stallion shown by Glassey & Co., Truro; "Hayton Shales," an aged stallion of more than ordinary merit, owned by The Chamcock Farm Co., St. Andrews, N.B.; "Sea Gull," another fine type, shown in the stallion class and owned by G. R. Nicholls, Berwick; "Miss Lynn," a mare of rare conformation and fine action, the property of T. R. Black, Amherst; and "Madam Dales," a clean chestnut filly, owned by The Chamcock Farm Co. Among the Clydes were noticeable "Adjutant," a stallion with good quarters and grand substance. He is owned by Glassey & Co., Truro. Another fair type was W. W. Black's (Amherst) "Prince of Anwick," Among the mares were Black's "Effie," a fine big mare with lots of quality, and "Lady Flashwood," owned by Wm. O'Brien, Windsor. This also a good mare with strong quality and good action.

### THE CATTLE.

The beef breeds were represented by Shorthorns, shown by C. A. Archibald, Truro; C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, and others, these two breeders bringing out most of the winners. The latter are new comers to the show ring, and while finding Archibald's entries a pretty stiff proposition to meet, did fairly well, getting upsetakes with their bull, "Oscar D.," a worthy son of "Knuckle Duster." Herefords had only one herd to represent them, but that was a good one, unquestionably the best cattle on the grounds. They were shown by W. W. Black, of Amherst, whose herd, headed by the great "Sir Horace," has won at the Pan American and Toronto Industrial. Holled Angus and Galloways were weak both in numbers and quality. Devons made a good showing, being represented by a small but high-class herd owned by Moses & Cann, of Yarmouth.

The dairy breeds were out in force. The Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins being shown in large and strong classes. The principal Jersey breeders were Walter McMonagle, Sussex; J.



The Holsteins in the Judging Ring, Toronto Industrial Fair, 1903.

Rufus Starr, Church St.; and H. S. Piper & Son, Amherst. McMonagle taking most of the firsts. Guerneys were well shown by Roper Bros., Charlotetown; Walter McMonagle, Sussex; and others, these two taking the principal awards. Roper Bros. leading in most classes. Ayrshires were shown by C. A. Archibald, Truro; F. S. Black, Amherst; and M. H. Parlee, who divided the honors pretty equally. Holsteins were principally exhibited by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, who got most of the top places, and by Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow, who showed some fairly good ones.

There was a large exhibit of grades, both in the beef and dairy classes. In the former, W. W. Black, Amherst, showed some cracking good Hereford-Angus crosses which would be hard to beat anywhere.

## SHEEP.

Sheep made up a very creditable exhibit embracing all the principal breeds. Leicester were shown by Messrs. Roswell, Pownall, F. E. I., and M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N.B. They were not in real good fit. Cotswolds were a strong class shown chiefly by H. W. Corning, Yarmouth (who had much the best of the argument in most of the classes); Roper Bros., Charlotetown; and H. B. Parlee. Dorsets were highly well shown by Jas. W. McDonald, Hopewell, Lincoln, not a strong class, were represented by entries owned by A. Roswell, Jr., Pownall, P. E. I., and R. G. McLeod, Lansdowne Stn. Shropshires were much the strongest class in the show, and some good types were brought out. Logan Bros., Amherst; A. Roswell, Jr., Pownall, P. E. I.; Alex. McPherson, Rocklin; and Wm. Sharp, Windsor, were the chief exhibitors, and came out in the order named. There was a nice exhibit of Southdowns from the Chamcook Farm Sheep Co., St. Andrews, N.B. These were worthy of special mention as they were of excellent type and extra well shown. Jas. E. Baker, Barrington, showed some grand good Oxford, with an aged ram of especial merit. The Chamcook Farm Sheep Co. also showed some excellent Hampshire. Cheviots were an ordinary lot, shown by Henry Leithead, Logan's Tannery, who took most of the firsts; the Chamcook Co., St. Andrews; David Baintline, Woodbourne; and Peter Adams, Plainfield, the last named showing some exceedingly plain sheep.

## SWINE.

The swine were not strong either in numbers or quality, with a notable exception of Yorkshires which contained some right good specimens, shown chiefly by Holmes Bros., Amherst; M. H. Parlee, Sussex; and C. J. Keillor, Dartmouth, who were placed in the order named. Berkshires ranked next in importance, they being generally of good quality. J. R. Sempole, Beule, was the chief exhibitor. Others were M. H. Parlee, Sussex, and H. W. Corning, Cheggoggin. A fair showing of Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Tamworths, and Duroc Jerseys, with a small class of Export Bacon Hogs, made up the exhibit.

P. C. BLACK.

## No Tuberculosis from Well-Cured Cheese

Prof. F. C. Harrison has published a bulletin of much value to dairymen. It deals with the duration of the life of the tubercle bacillus in cheese, and is based upon work conducted by Prof. Harrison, when studying in Germany a couple of years ago, and repeated by him at Guelph in connection with our regular Cheddar cheese. The work is summarized in the introductory to the bulletin, as follows:

"Virulent disease germs of the kind to be studied were separated, identified, and cultivated by themselves. Cheese was especially made into which these living germs of disease were introduced. Particles of the infected material were taken at different dates, as the cheese

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## STOLEN

From the Dairy Building, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on Saturday evening, September 12th, 30 bundles of Calendar pictures, "Can't You Guess," advertising the famous

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increased in age and maturity, and injected into the blood or tissues of small animals. Guinea pigs were used in these experiments. The animals were then watched, tested and examined, to note the results and determine when and to what extent the disease of tuberculosis was thus transmitted to them through the medium of the cheese.

"Evidence is thus presented which appears to demonstrate that if milk containing germs of the much-dreaded disease of bovine tuberculosis, is made into cheese by the methods most common in this country, and the living bacillus thus lodged in the cheese, these germs will all die and become harmless by the time the cheese is properly ripened and ready for use as food. In other words, this investigation shows that there is no danger of taking the living germs of consumption into the human system by eating well-cured cheese of the common kind. It is important to note that the cheese should be at least three months old and preferably four. The same degree of safety does not apply in case of younger and immature cheese."

## Dairy Conventions

The Eastern Dairymen's Association will hold its annual convention at Belleville, on January 8th, and the Western Association at St. Thomas on January 12 to 14, 1904. At these points there should be a large attendance of dairymen. It is the intention to understand, to secure one or more speakers from the United States for these conventions.

## Superintendent at Kingston

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B.A., has been appointed superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, to succeed J. W. Hart, resigned. Mr. Mitchell comes to his new duties well equipped for the work. He is a graduate of the Guelph Dairy School, where for several years he acted as instructor. He is well known to his commissioners' staff for several years during which time he superintended work in the Northwest Territories, and in Nova Scotia. His education and training will fit him for his new duties.

## Dairy Conference

A conference of dairy instructors and teachers will be held at Ottawa, on November 4th to 6th, next. The conference is being called by Mr. J. A. Rudick, chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, to discuss matters of vital importance to cheese and butter-makers. Among the important subjects to be discussed are cool curing, pasteurization, transportation, etc. There should be a large attendance.

## Canadian Dairying

While for years Canada has held a pre-eminent place in dairying on this continent, it has been left to Prof. H. H. Deap, of the Ontario Agricultural College, to publish the first book on Canadian Dairying. That it has been so long coming, however, does not make it any the less valuable. In fact it is all the more valuable for the delay, because in it is compiled the cream of the experience of the past thirty-five years. The work is a valuable one and worthy of the great industry with which it deals. Prof. Deap has gathered within its pages a fund of information that cannot but be of value to everyone engaged in dairying. This information is arranged under two main headings - farm dairying and co-operative dairying. The breeding, feeding and caring for the dairy cows, and the caring for the milk and cream are explicitly dealt with, while all the details of butter and cheese making, and the latest methods of handling the finished product are given in concise and convenient form. The book is illustrated and should serve a good purpose in promoting better dairying methods in Canada.





First prize pen of Lincoln "Hoggets" in the wool, Royal Show, 1903.  
Exhibited by S. E. Dean & Sons.

## Poultry at the Dominion Fair

The exhibit of poultry and pet stock at the Dominion Exhibition this year numbered in entries about 2,500 fine specimens, the classes being for the most part ahead of any previous year, both in quantity and quality.

The pigeons, canaries, pheasants, etc., were in a new apartment this year, where they were shown off to much better advantage. This branch throughout was well filled with best of quality. The rabbits and hares were enjoyed by the boys, while the bantam was very much in evidence. Never before was there such a fine lot of birds in all these classes.

In the turkey and water-fowl department were to be seen birds of superior quality. Mr. Geo. Colwell, of Paris, again making a large exhibit of geese and ducks which did him credit. The geese were very large and in good condition. Among the ducks could be seen many specimens almost as large as ordinary geese, many spectators remarking that they must be geese from their enormous size.

In the third department was a grand display of all the different classes of fowl. First in numbers among the utility birds came the White Wyandotte, with 88 entries. Among the chief exhibitors were John S. Martin, of Port Dover, who captured most of the ribbons. L. H. Baldwin, of Deer Park, also had out some very fine specimens from his noted Hill Side Farm, where he has nearly 1,000 White Wyandottes to select from. His stock did credit to him at the Fair, winning several good prizes. The Golden, Silver and Buff Wyandottes, though in smaller numbers, were of good quality.

The next largest class was the White Leghorn numbering 84 entries, with the Brown next with 74 entries. The Leghorn seems to be a great favorite among many people who keep hens for egg production, especially in the towns and villages.

The Barred Rocks numbered 76 entries and the Whites 70. J. K. Millard, of Dundas, and Newton, Cosh & Co. winning the best prizes in Barred Rocks, Mr. Cosh capturing the silver cup donated by the Barred Rock Club.

The Buff Orpingtons were out in large numbers, there being 70 fine specimens. This new comer ranks close to the older breeds of Rocks and Wyandottes, which speaks volumes of its merit as a dual purpose fowl. The Orpingtons filled one side of the second wing and certainly made a fine display with their golden buff color. Newton, Cosh & Co., C. J. Daniels, J. W. Clark and W. R. Keer winning the ribbons, the prizes being pretty evenly divided among them. The Cochins were out in strong force, there being 60 birds. This class was certainly of extra

quality, there being some almost perfect specimens in the Buff and Partridge classes, the birds being in excellent feather for the time of year.

There were 54 entries of Brahmans. This favorite breed with many seems to be holding its own as a general purpose fowl. The breeders by careful selection have to a large extent bred the broodiness out of them. Had they clean legs the breeders could claim many more points for them in the dressed poultry markets.

The Houdans made a nice exhibit. Though not as common a fowl as many others they possess many good points. The Minorcas though not large in entries were for the most part fine specimens. J. H. Minchall, as usual carrying off the best prizes with his blacks. The Games were out in fair numbers, nearly filling the coops on the north side. Though many of the birds were in bad moult for this time of the year, they made a fine showing. The Dorkins, Langshans, Javas, Hamburgs, though smaller in numbers, made a creditable showing.

The weather being extremely hot nearly all the time the birds were on exhibition caused a heavy death rate among them. Many fine specimens died from the heat the last few days of the show.

The exhibitors signed a petition asking the management to confine the exhibit in future to one week instead of two. They think it hardly fair to keep poultry ten days while dogs are displayed nine.

The poultry supply people made a good showing. A. J. Morgan, London, made a fine display with his incubators and brooders. He made his exhibit very attractive by covering in the whole and with colored cuts of nearly all the breeds of poultry. J. A. Simmers had a very fine display of supplies. He was represented by one of the Cyphers people, who explained the merits of the Cyphers incubator and brooder to the crowds present.

The Peep O' Day Incubator and Brooder Co., of Ithaca, N.Y., had on exhibition several very attractive machines. Mr. C. J. Daniels, of Toronto, the worthy superintendent of the Poultry Building, had his display of incubators and brooders in full operation, hatching and rearing all the time and which interested many visitors.

The dressed poultry and egg exhibit in the refrigerator in the New Dairy Building was very instructive. It was quite equal to that of last year, both in quality and quantity. Armstrong Bros., Ferguson, were the largest exhibitors, carrying off most of the ribbons. The judge, Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, remarked that the eggs were of better quality than last year. He found only one bad one in the lot, which is certainly an improvement over last year.

## Canadian Poultry Raising

A BRITISHER'S OPINION OF WHAT WE ARE DOING

I have just returned from a tour through the United States and Canada, and I have had defined the past few months, an excellent opportunity of investigating the poultry industry of these two countries. I was greatly interested in all I saw, especially in Canada, for one reason because we are importing so many eggs and so much poultry, and another because the two countries are so closely bound together. Needless to say many of the Canadian methods vary greatly from our own, but the majority of cases this is only in minor details, and not in principles. One thing struck me, of which I must speak, and that was the extreme kindness of the people to me as a whole. It would be ridiculous to mention names, but one and all with whom I came in contact did everything possible to make my trip pleasant, interesting and profitable.

The Plymouth Rock seems to be the national breed, if a name of this description can be applied to a breed of fowls, and there is no denying the fact that it is one of the best utility breeds we have. At the same time it must be remembered that it has one drawback, and when much exportation is done to this country. The flesh is yellow in color, and whilst this does not materially matter for the home market it is a great handicap in England. For some reason or another English people will not buy yellow flesh, if they can possibly avoid doing so, and the poulters tell us that they have always difficulty in disposing of the birds with a tinge of this color. The poultry keepers of Canada decide to keep this breed as the national one, then I should strongly advise breeding the birds with very pale yellow legs, as white as possible, and to avoid the color as far as the brilliant orange hue of the true typical Rock. The prejudice against yellow flesh in this country is purely a question of fancy, as of course really the taste is quite equal to that of the fowls of any other, so some cases vastly superior. Otherwise the Plymouth Rock is an excellent utility bird and has the distinct advantage of being a good winter layer.

Whilst discussing the question of yellow flesh another point is suggested, namely that of the extensive use of corn for feeding purposes. I knew, of course, it was largely used in the States, but I had no idea that it entered so largely into the diet of the ordinary utility fowl in Canada. We, in this country, have the greatest objection to its use, and look upon it as a somewhat dangerous food, to be used only in small quantities, and then only during cold weather. Being so strong in carbohydrates it produces much animal heat, and thus whilst it may be perfectly safe during the winter months, as they consider it positively dangerous when the weather is warm. However, it seems to be extensively used with excellent results, and it may be owing to the climate or soil that it does not prove so injurious to the birds. With us it has another fatal objection, which would not, however, apply to the Canadian markets, and that is it imparts a slight yellow tinge to the flesh, and with us this would immediately reduce the value of the birds for marketing purposes. It has moreover the tendency of forming fat rather than flesh, and in fattening this fat is visible at all costs.

In one direction we are decidedly in advance of Canada, and that is as far as technical education is concerned. The good that has been accomplished by this means in the past few years, and that is a little doubt but that the present success in this industry is largely due to these lectures and practical demonstrations that have been given all over England. The government even sends out lecturers at the million dollars to lectures upon all domestic and agricultural topics, and besides poultry keeping, which is the most important, there are lectures and demonstrations on

bee keeping, all the various branches of farming, as manures, soils, etc., and upon what is termed with us domestic economy. It would of course be a much more difficult matter to organize such a system in Canada owing to the enormity of the country, but could such a system be arranged the good that would quickly follow would be great.

As far as the actual methods of poultry culture go the differences are not so great. There are many methods, such as having double walls to the houses, a thing almost unknown in this country, and having the incubator cellars half way under ground. With us this is unnecessary, as we do not have the extremes of heat and cold that are experienced in Canada. Heat and cold are atmospheric, and not of the earth, and thus it is very wise to get below the surface of the ground, as here the temperature is bound to be considerably more even, cooler in the summer, and warmer in the winter.

Perhaps at some future date I may have an opportunity of offering advice to the readers of this journal or the English markets, and also telling them a little of what we are doing in this country.

E. BROWN,  
University College, Reading, Eng.

**NOTE.**—While we do not think nearly as much is being done in Canada as in England in the way of education in poultry raising, still in Ontario at least the subject has not been neglected. Poultry raising is one of the important topics discussed at Farmers' Institute meetings, several hundred of which are held annually in this province. Thus the educational work being done by the Poultry Division, Ottawa, the Central Experimental Farm and the Ontario Agricultural College is far-reaching and effective. However, much more must be done before our farmers have learned all there is to know and practice in poultry raising. [EDITOR]

#### Another Canadian Honored

Prof. Jno. A. Craig has been elected Director of The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, at College Station, Texas. Prof. Craig begins his duties well equipped for this new field of work. He has spent the past two years in that State and is therefore familiar with the agricultural and other conditions of the country. For several years he was on the staff of the Wisconsin and Iowa stations, leaving the latter a couple of years ago owing to ill health. Prof. Craig is an expert on live stock, and should be able to render valuable aid to the live stock interests of Texas. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and a Canadian who has won distinction in his chosen calling to the south of the line.

#### From New Zealand to Pretoria

Mr. J. A. Kinsella, who succeeded Mr. J. A. Ruddick, now chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, as Dairy Commissioner in New Zealand, has resigned that position, to accept that of Dairy Commissioner for the Transvaal with headquarters at Pretoria. Mr. Kinsella is a Canadian who went to New Zealand a few years ago. He was formerly an instructor in the Eastern Ontario, afterwards serving on the Dairy Commissioner's staff in the west. His many friends in Canada will wish him success in building up a great dairy country on the battlefields of the Boer War.

#### Canadian Butter for Japan.

The Dairy Division, Ottawa, reports that as a direct result of the Canadian exhibit at the Osaka Exposition, three new customers have recently been secured in Japan for the butter made at the Government Creameries in the West. In this connection it is encouraging to find that the amount of butter exported to Japan by the Dairy Division is more than three times as great this year as during the corresponding period last year.

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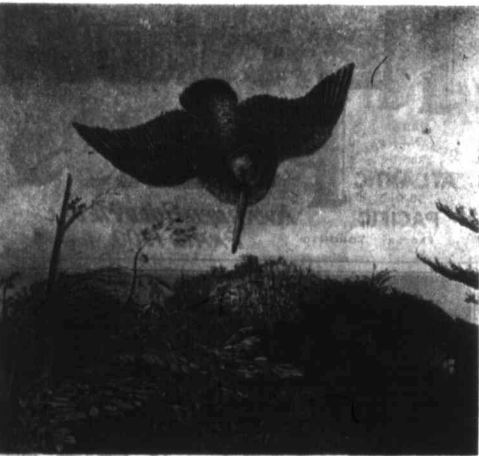
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## THE FARMING WORLD

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Evening Flight.

## Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. NASH.

### The Woodcock

In appearance the woodcock and all the members of the family of shore birds differ very widely from the birds we generally consider songsters; yet woodcock and some others of its connections, have claims to be considered musicians. At any rate the male woodcock in the spring does produce a song which is quite equal to that of many of our birds which are classed as warblers.

As soon as the frost is quite out of the ground and earthworms become plentiful the male woodcock goes courting, and it is then that his love-song comes, trembling and vibrating to our ears through the misty atmosphere of a spring evening. No accurate idea of any bird's song can be given by any form of words, and the woodcock's song is no exception. The bird commences his serenade on the ground, by uttering a loud call several times. This note is very much like that of the night hawk. After a few minutes of this he rises producing as he does so the whistle of the wings so familiar to sportsmen. Up he goes in wide circles, until having attained a sufficient height (about fifty feet) the whistling of the wings stops and the song commences. This he continues as he descends in an erratic zig zag course until he is close to the ground, when his song ceases and the bird flies rapidly but silently in a straight line to near the spot he rose from where no doubt the female, for whose pleasure the proceedings were taken, is awaiting him. This concert is kept up for early twilight until after dark every evening during the mating and laying season. For the remainder of the year the only sound we hear produced by the bird is the peculiar whistle of his wings as they are flushed.

After having mated, a loose nest is put together on the ground, generally in a dry place near the edge of the woods, often at a considerable distance from any swamps and in it are deposited four eggs of a yellowish clay color covered with dark brown blotches. As soon as the young are hatched they leave the nest and follow their mother to the nearest swamp or stream where food is abundant. If disturbed with her brood the female flutters off counterfeiting injury like a quail, while the young hide under the weeds and

leaves where it is impossible to discover them. In such places they remain together until the young are well able to fly, which generally happens about the first of June, after which they scatter and for some time disappear from their usual haunts—where they go to has so far escaped observation, many theories having been advanced but none seem entirely satisfactory and the fact remains unexplained. Certain it is that early in July you may go over ground which in June held several broods and you will rarely find a bird. If during this time of their seclusion they are (as some people think) moulting and unable to fly surely some could be found by dogs and their condition observed, but though I have at this season gone over all sorts of ground with as good a woodcock dog as a man need have, yet I have never obtained a specimen which was full grown and unable to fly well. There are other birds, notably theorioles, and Wilson's thrush, which have this same trick of disappearing for a time immediately after their young are able to fly and while undergoing their moult.

In August woodcock return, or re-appear which ever it is, and may then be found in the swamps and along the creeks where the cover is dense enough to keep out the rays of the sun. Here they do away the hot days and feed at night, flying out in the twilight across the open country from one feeding place to another. In this way they pass their time until the beginning of September, when they desert the low grounds for the cornfield and dry hillsides, where they remain for a short time and then retire to more open bush lands, where they obtain feed by turning over dead leaves, etc. In these resorts they remain until the frosts of November drive them to the south for the winter.

At times woodcock turn up in rather unexpected places. On one occasion I found several in some short rushes a hundred yards or more from any cover; many times I have found them in gardens about old manure piles, and I have shot them from among standing grain and from a field of potatoes.

The telegraph wires seem to be particularly fatal to this bird; instances almost without number have come to my knowledge of woodcock having been found dead

under them. The great majority of these casualties occur during the spring migration when the birds are hurrying to their summer homes. Why they do not see and avoid the cluster of wires is stranger; certainly the night flight of a woodcock when crossing the open country is usually about the same height as the wires, but the birds when they usually come are accustomed to twisting through and around obstacles much more difficult to pass than the wires.

During the month of October, when the nights are frosty woodcock begin to move towards the south dropping into certain favorite resting grounds on their way. These are not the swales but usually tracts of upland partially covered with second growth trees. If at this season one is lucky enough to discover one of these favorite spots he may be sure of good shooting for a week or so, for no matter how often a covert is shot out clean whilst the flight is on, in a day or two more birds will be found in it until a hard frost sets in, when the visitors will call no more.

Woodcock vary a good deal in size, the females being rather the largest. A fair average bird will weigh about six and one half ounces. I have shot them weighing from five ounces to seven ounces and three quarters, the latter weight being rarely exceeded.

### Chess in Wheat

In reference to recent correspondence in these columns in regard to chess in wheat the following from one of our American exchanges written in reply to an inquirer on the subject may be timely. It describes chess as follows: "It is an annual weed commonly found in winter wheat fields. The seed seems to be somewhat persistent, remaining in the ground several years until the conditions are favorable for germination. The killing out of winter wheat affords a splendid opportunity for the growth of chess, this resulting in an apt to believe they killed out wheat turned to chess. We have in mind one instance where a field was sown to winter oats. The crop was entirely winter killed, but there appeared practically a full crop of chess. There had evidently been some chess sown in the oats or the seed was present in the soil. It is important to examine wheat seed somewhat closely and reject it if it contains chess, or separate this through from the wheat by the use of the fanning mill."

### Harvesting Clover for Seed

Owing to the high prices prevailing for clover seed, many farmers are growing their own seed. This can be done quite readily where there is a good stand of clover and the land is fertile, and especially if the first crop has been cut early in the season. It is necessary, however, that the plants be thick, that there be few weeds and that the heads be fairly well filled. Even though the second crop seems fairly good, before allowing the mowing period to pass a thorough examination should be made to determine the amount of seed set. Unless heads that are turning brown show a dozen or twenty seeds the chances are that it will hardly pay to save the crop for seed, there being more money in it in the form of hay.

There are a number of ways of harvesting the clove crop for seed. It can, perhaps, be done with a binder as cheaply as any. The binder is set as low as possible and the clover elevated, passed through the binder and dumped without tying. These loose sheaves may be afterwards turned over and drying hastened with very little labor. Sometimes the binder may be used and the sheaves raked off so as to be in windrows. In case the clover is light the mower may have to be used. It saves labor, however, if the clover can be thrown off in bunches.

While cutting should not be done before the heads are well turned, yet there is

danger in having it too late, as there may be a loss of seed by heads dropping off. The advantage of growing one's own clover seed is that more will be sown on the land than if one has to buy at present high prices. Nothing is better for land than a free and frequent distribution of clover seed in grain fields.

#### About Farm Help

I read in Sept. 1st issue the article entitled "An Appeal for the Ontario Farmer." While, as Mr. Elliott says, this farm help problem is a very serious one, it really seems a little far fetched to say that the income from agriculture is being lessened, etc. However, would it not be a good thing if a lot of farmers grew more grass for pasture as well as for clover hay, which, by the way, comes in at a time when labor is not so scarce as in harvest. For my part I believe it would be a good thing to grow more grass as a great many farmers are today growing more grain than their farms will carry.

Of course it might be urged that the trouble is not the scarcity of help. It apparently needs a radical measure to let people see a better way, and get out of the old ruts, as it were, and travel in a better road. What benefits the farm benefits the owner. Why not, as I stated before, raise more stock, which means more pasture. When you have more stock, you have to have more winter feed, which eventually leads to more stock being put on the market, and as a natural consequence more hands are needed to care for it than in the growing of the various grain crops.

I have not the time, and I suppose it might occupy too much space in your valuable paper, to give the advantage of the stock over the grain farm. It is a well known fact, however, that the longer a property is stocked, the heavier are the crops while the longer grain is grown in succession, the poorer becomes the land, and of course less grain is grown. I think it would be in the interest of farmers generally if a number would let us know how they are managing this line of business, don't you, Mr. Editor, and to have the pros and cons of this matter threshed out.

S. H. W.,  
Lakelet, Ont.

#### In and about Quebec

Visitors from this Province at the Dominion Exhibition, express themselves highly pleased with what they saw at Toronto.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the excellent showing our butter made in the Creamery Department. Although the exhibit sent by last year's winner of the Challenge Trophy was unfortunately left out of the refrigerator over Sunday, and spoiled, through tardiness of delivery, the Trophy yet found its way back to another Quebec custodian for the ensuing year.

Shorthorn breeders around Compton were delighted to note the fullest honors awarded that fine bull "Joy of the Morning." Much gratification was expressed at Hillhurst at his success.

The "Ingleside Herefords, absent for the first time for years from Toronto, were seen in fine condition at Sherbrooke. What is one's loss often proves another's gain.

Local exhibitions are now in full swing and beautiful weather is general throughout the Province. Many districts however are suffering from lack of water, and this second serious drought in one season is resulting in the complete drying up of many springs never known to go dry before. Several large manufacturing concerns in the Townships have had to close for lack of water.

Frosts visited us during the first half of September and silage corn stands white in the fields where still uncut.

Sept. 22.

H. W. P.

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# THE HOME WORLD

*Do not thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of. Sloth, like the rust, consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright.*

*If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality.*

*Lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough.*

*Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure; and steal thou art not sure of a minute, thrown not away an hour.*

*A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets; keep his nose all his life to the grindstone and die not worth a groat at the last.*

## The Harvest Apple Tree

The old harvest apple tree—  
Haunt of boy, and bird and bee—  
With its arms held wide to welcome all the  
breeze's revelry!

You remember where it grew,  
And remember how we knew,  
All the goodness and the gladness that it  
held for me and you.

When the wind was soft and low  
How the leaves swayed to and fro  
With the sunshine sifting through them  
to the dappled grass below;  
And the shimmer and the shade  
Were an endless cavalcade  
Of the fairy troops of summer to attend us  
as we played!

In the branches, waving high,  
We were sailors, and we'd cry  
An ahoy! to all the argosies of clouds  
ascending by.

On the grass below we'd weave  
All the fancies that deceive  
And convince us of the truthness of the  
land of make-believe.

And the yellow apples, too—  
Sweetened by the dripping dew,  
Faintly blushing at the kisses that the  
teasing sunshine threw—  
O, the famed Hesperides  
Never yielded such as these,  
With a winy twang that coaxed us till we  
sipped it to the lees!

The old harvest apple tree—  
Haunt of boy, and bird and bee—  
With its arms that waved a welcome every  
day to you and me!

Clear in memory's dim haze,  
Happily it swings and sways,  
Wafting us a thousand echoes of the cher-  
ished yesterdays!

—W. D. Nesbitt, in *Chicago Tribune*.

## The Home of the Premier

By a Personal Friend

Every night when the House is in session at Ottawa, on the highest tower of the Parliament Buildings a great light shines, seen from every point in the City, and far over the surrounding country. Under the star, oftentimes into the early hours of the morning, the Premier sits. Members of the Cabinet or House drop out for rest or sleep, but listening to monotonous debates, alert and interested, with

the tact that has made him beloved even by political opponents, he sticks to his post. At last the Mace retires to oblivion, and Sir Wilfrid goes to his home.

Very domestic are the Premier and Lady Laurier, and a home-like restful place is their home on one of the Capital's most shaded streets. The house of yellow brick, surrounded by a lawn, is neither large nor pretentious. Paint and stone, however, are not the home, and inside the personality of the man and the domestic qualities of the woman make the visitor always feel comfortable and welcome.

The house is not furnished expensively, but gilding and richness of color in decoration and furniture, give an effect quiet Oriental. Lady Laurier dresses in the softest and most delicate shades of gray, blue and mauve, but she decorates her home in the richest and deepest colors. The drawing room contains a very beautiful piano, a gift from the women of Quebec City to Lady Laurier upon her return from her first trip abroad. Lady Laurier plays very well, her taste and



Lady Laurier

criticism in music being good. Many a struggling musician owes success to her help and patronage.

The home of the Premier contains many interesting gifts and souvenirs. As curious as any is a collection of babies' photos. These are namesakes—little Wilfrids—and they come from all over Canada and from every state in the Union, even from far California. They are sent by the admiring parents, usually accompanied by the request for a photo of the big Wilfrid in return, which is always sent. It is needless to say that Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier are also in great request as god-parents.

Both Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier are very fond of pets, and like all well-cared-for dumb animals theirs are very intelligent and dignified. Fritz, a long haired spaniel, takes a comfortable rug and will not move even though cabinet ministers and dignitaries of law and state must walk around him. "Pans" is a magnificent Angora cat, given to Sir Wilfrid by Lady Aberdeen. He refuses to notice or be petted by a stranger, but walks about in a stately manner, giving a supercilious look to everybody.

Frou Frou, a tiny terrier; Lady Laurier's especial pet, growls and looks very fierce at everyone who comes into the house. Not as intelligent, but very pretty, is a large cage of brilliant-colored California birds in a large window of the sitting room.

The servant question apparently never invades this house, for the servants are kept on for years without friction or trouble occurring.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier are thoroughly quiet in their tastes, not caring for the notoriety of society and public life, and they do not entertain largely. They are, however, very hospitable, having many real friends, and are seldom without house guests. Their dinner parties are few, and are usually given in honor of some distinguished guest. During the session Lady Laurier gives a reception every Thursday evening to which only official people are invited. Monday afternoon, her calling day, sees throngs of people in the gilded drawing room. All other days, and at all times, Lady Laurier is receiving people. Her well-known charity and kindness of heart make her besieged with requests of all kinds. To rich and poor, nobleman and beggar, Lady Laurier is kind and gracious, and in her own house a true home-maker. The details of her house, as well as the appreciation of all kinds of visitors, receive her personal attention, always given with words of sympathy and cheer.

When the session is over Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier leave Ottawa for Athabascaville, Que., where they send me up the home is always open and ready.

—From Canadian Good Housekeeping.

## Humor of the Farm

"A farmer who had engaged the services of a son of the Emerald Isle, sent him out one morning to harrow a piece of ground. He had not worked long before nearly all the teeth came out of the harrow. Presently the farmer went out into the field to take note of the man's progress, and asked him how he liked the work. "Oh," he replied, "it goes a bit smoothies since the pegs have come out."

"A farmer was hoeing hard on his patch of land when one of those town loafers approached the fence. "Hullo, Farmer B, what do you think of the outlook?" "What outlook? Didn't know there was one." "We're all talking about it down at the store, and they sent me up to hear what you had to say." "Oh, yes, I see. Well, you tell 'em if they will stop talking and go to hoeing that the country will prosper without any outlook. Do you hear me?"

"Well," said Farmer Briggs to the artist, "how much will 'ee paint my farm with me standing at the door for?"

"Oh, five dollars," said the artist.

"Done," said the farmer. "Come tomorrow.

In due course the painting was finished. But alas! the careless artist clean forgot to paint in the worthy farmer on the picture of his farm.

"Yes, I like it," said the farmer; "but where's me, lad—where's me?"

The error he had made flashed across the artist, but he tried to pass it off with a joke. "Oh," he said, "you've gone inside to get my five dollars."

"Oh, have I?" said the nettled old chap; "ye'll see in the week out soon, and if I dew I'll pay you in I' meantime we'll hang it up and wait."

## SUNDAY AT HOME

### Power of Purity

It is a marvelous thing to see how a pure and innocent heart purifies all that it approaches. The most ferocious natures are soothed and tamed by innocence. And so with human beings, there is a delicacy so pure that vicious men in its presence becomes almost pure; all of purity which is in them is brought out, like attracts itself to like. The pure heart becomes a centre of attraction, round which similar atoms gather, and from which dissimilar ones are repelled.

A corrupt heart elicits in an hour all that is bad in us; a spiritual one brings out and draws to itself all that is best and purest. Such was Christ. He stood in the world; the Light of the world, to which all sparks of light gradually gathered. He stood in the presence of impurity, and men became pure. Note this in the history of Zacharias.—F. W. Robertson.

### The Upward Look

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills." The vision of God unseals the lips of man. Herein lies strength for conflict with the common enemy of the praying world known as wandering thoughts. If the eye is fixed on God, thought may roam where it will without irreverence, for every thought is then converted into a prayer. Some have found it a useful thing when their minds have wandered off from devotion and been snared by some good, but irrelevant consideration, not to cast away the offending thought as the eyes are again lifted to the Divine Face, but to take it captive, carry it into the presence of God, and weave it into a prayer, before putting it aside and resuming the original topic. This is to lead captivity captive.

### God Knoweth Best

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,  
And sun and stars forever more have set,  
The things which our weak judgments  
here have spurned,  
The things y'er which we grieved with  
lashes wet,  
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,  
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;  
And we shall see how all God's plans were  
right,  
And how what seemed reproof was love  
most true.

And we shall see how while we frown and  
sigh,  
God's plans go on as best for you and me;  
How when we called He heeded not our  
cry,  
Because His wisdom to the end could see;  
And even as prudent parents disallow  
Too much of sweet to caring babyhood,  
So God perhaps is keeping from us now  
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth  
good.

And if sometimes coningled with life's  
wine  
We find the wormwood and rebel and  
shrink,  
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine  
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink  
And if some friend we love is lying low,  
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,  
O do not blame his loving Father so,  
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace.  
And you shall shortly know that lengthened  
breath  
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His  
friends;  
And that sometimes the sable pall of death

Conveys the fairest boon His love can  
send.

If we could push ajar the gates of life,  
And stand within and all God's workings  
see,

We could interpret all this doubt and strife,  
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor  
heart,

God's plans like lilies pure and white  
unfold,

We must not tear the close-shut leaves  
apart,

Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.  
And if through patient toil we reach the  
land,

Where tired feet with sandals loose may  
rest,

When we shall clearly know and under-  
stand,

I think that we will say God knew the  
best.

### A Shop Papered With the Bible

A Correspondent of the Friend of Mis-  
sions in Japan tells the following interest-  
ing story of a lady who went into a cake-  
shop to buy some cakes for her children.  
While waiting for the cakes she saw that  
the walls were papered with leaves from  
the Bible. This was so strange that she  
asked the old woman about it and she told  
the lady that one day, passing by a book-  
shop, she saw a pile of papers thrown  
away as useless. As her shop needed  
papering, she thought this was just the  
thing, and took some of it home, and  
pasted it over the walls.

One evening her grandson came in and  
began reading aloud from the paper on the  
wall. The old woman was so interested in  
what she heard that she listened eagerly,  
and got all who would to read it to her.  
One day a young man came who asked  
her if she understood it, and whether she  
was a Christian. She told him how much  
she enjoyed hearing it, but she did not  
understand it much; so he promised to  
take her to church next day. After this  
she attended regularly and became an  
earnest Christian. She now keeps a stock  
of tracts by her, and into every bag of  
little cakes drops one. Is not this en-  
couraging? All that good came out of  
leaves of the Bible thrown away, which  
were considered of no use.

### Thoughts

The smallest things become great when  
God requires them of us; they are  
small only in themselves; they are always  
great when they are done for God.

We are often poor, mean, low, but there  
is in the soul an ideal of something better  
than we. In the midst of our folly and  
fault there stands before us the pure image  
of serene goodness, and we cannot but  
revere it. This also is God.

What portion of God's life, of his sanctity,  
of his tenderness, of his benign activity,  
of his untroubled peace, of his supreme re-  
gard for holiness, lives also in us? That  
is the meaning and the measure of our  
devotion.—John Hamilton Thom.

All we want in Christ we shall find in  
Christ. If we want little, we shall find  
little; if we want much, we shall find much;  
and if, in utter helplessness, we cast our  
whole in Christ, He will be to us the whole  
treasury of God.—Bishop Whipple.

Human help in our need, human love  
in our loneliness, these are the sacraments  
through which, at their sweetest and  
purest, we feel a divine help and forgive-  
ness and love flowing into our souls.

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## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### A Boy's Mother

James Whitcomb Riley

My mother, she's so good to me,  
If I was good as I could be,  
I couldn't be as good—No, sir;  
Can't any boy be good as her!  
She loves me when I'm glad or mad,  
She loves me when I'm good or bad,  
Yet, what is the funnest thing, she says  
She loves me when she punishes.  
I don't like her to punish me,  
That don't hurt, but it hurts to see  
Her cry. Now I cry, an' men  
We both cry 'an' be good again.  
She loves me when she cuts an' sews  
My little coat an' Sunday clothes.  
An' when my pa comes home to tea  
She loves him more so much as me.  
She laughs and tells him all I said,  
An' grabs me up an' pats my head,  
An' I hug her, an' hug my pa,  
An' love him purt' nigh as much as ma.

### Kate's Pie

This is the Pie that Kate made!

This is the Cook, with the apron white,  
That heated the oven exactly right,  
To bake the pie that Kate made.

This is the Rat that left its hole,  
To taste the cream in the china bowl,  
And smelt the pie that Kate made.

This is the old but active Cat,  
That caught the meddlesome, nimble rat,  
That nibbled the pie that Kate made.

This is the Maid, so trim and tall,  
That waited at table, and swept the hall,  
And carried the pie that Kate made.

This is the Dame, so short and fat,  
That owned the old but active cat,  
And carved the pie that Kate made.  
And these are the hungry girls and boys,  
Full of merriment, fun and noise,  
Who ate the pie that Kate made.

### An October Day With Results

By M. E. Graham

How many people enjoy a drizzling rain?  
Very many think it utterly impossible  
find anything bright and cheerful on such  
a day. If one must stay indoors, the out-  
look certainly is depressing. But owing to  
the fact that I wanted to prepare a  
bouquet for the fair last year, I made such  
a day into one of exquisite pleasure.

Dressed in short skirts, strong boots,  
and an old thing in the way of clothes,  
three of us started for the woods, ferns  
being our object, a couple of baskets our  
only implements. My companions were  
of the lively kind of young girls, who can  
sing, whistle, laugh or shout on the slight-  
est provocation, and on whom a shower  
of rain acts as on the growing grain, only  
serving to make them look brighter. I  
nearly said greener, but it certainly  
brightens their eyes and makes more rosy  
their cheeks. We reached what is really  
a lovely patch of various kinds of ferns,  
but only to find them dead, probably from  
too much water. So we must travel far-  
ther into the thicker woods, among under-  
brush and dripping trees. Never were the  
woods prettier at this season. All  
manner of green things were more luxu-  
riant than before, while here and there  
vines and branches of maple were already  
tinged with autumn coloring. We found  
five or six different varieties of ferns, of  
which the maiden hair was the rarest and  
most delicate, and which we knew would  
look graceful on the most fashionable

dinner table; trailing sprays of tiny white  
flowers; great patches of white and  
lavender-colored flowers, which for want  
of a better name, we called wild asters,  
and many vines with rich scarlet berries,  
and though our baskets were full to over-  
flowing, we hated to start for home. My  
companions had quite lost their bearings,  
one wanting to go in one direction, and  
the other in another, and neither of them  
in the right direction.

One of the most beautiful of the revealed  
glories was the exquisite spider webs, like  
silver lace studded with pearls stretched  
between the bushes or from the stalks of  
grass or limbs of trees. I always pity the  
woman whose only idea of a spider web is  
something to be swept down and destroyed.  
Robins, blue jays, a flock of partridge and  
many small birds helped to beautify by  
adding life to the scene.

When we reached home, we emptied the  
baskets and I arranged my bouquets. I  
selected the most delicate of the maiden  
hair ferns with most beautiful white sprays  
and with the smallest white asters and  
white dahlias made at loose bunch that  
even a bride might not disdain to carry.  
I might have added purples and reds and

berries were combined with the more pro-  
nounced effect in ferns, while trailing  
sprays of tiny flowers, ferns and vines  
were placed to wander, as it were, at will  
over the white cloth. Some asters of a  
pinkish lavender shade and two or three  
opium dahlias were half-combined amid  
the ferns and just enough large white  
asters to give the design the required  
green and white tone.

### The Chipmunk at Home

The little chipmunk, which we see  
scampering along the stone walls every-  
where, is one of the very prettiest of our  
four-footed animals. By reason of his  
beautiful markings of black, buff and  
chestnut, he is sometimes called the  
painted squirrel, and because he seldom  
leaves the ground for the trees he is also  
known as the ground-squirrel. He is  
one of the most provident of animals,  
spending most of the autumn in storing  
away food to last him through the winter.  
First of all, though, he digs a long wind-  
ing tunnel in the earth, with several  
short branches, which he uses as store-  
rooms. Into these he carries nuts of all  
kinds, wheat, buckwheat, grass-seed and  
any other available food which will keep.  
He carries these things, a few at a time,  
in two pouches—one in each cheek—and  
when you see him homeward bound on an  
autumn morning, you will notice that his  
face looks very much swollen. Watch him  
a little while and you will see him  
enter his burrow by a small round hole,  
close to an old stump, perhaps. In a few



Family Fun in "The Good Old Summer Time."

yellow, but I had not the heart to do so.  
It is, perhaps, not necessary to add that it  
did not win the prize, it being given to a  
gorgeous mass of showy reds—flowers  
that were beautiful, as nearly all flowers  
are, but unrelieved by green or white.  
The strangest part of this to me was the  
fact that the judges were a group of min-  
isters to whom one would expect the purity  
and "spirituelle" would appeal, rather than  
the more showy colors, which are supposed  
to inflame the passions of even a savage  
animal.

My table bouquet was built on the same  
plan but larger, of course, being intended  
for a party dinner table. The vivid scarlet

moments he will have stored his load of  
provisions, and will reappear at the door-  
way with the swelling all gone from his  
face.

When the weather becomes cold in  
November, the chipmunk retires to his  
well-stocked burrow, and sleeps away a  
large part of the winter, waking up at in-  
tervals to stretch his limbs and to sample  
the good things he spent so much time in  
gathering. When the warm days toward  
the close of February herald the approach  
of spring, the little ground-squirrel comes  
to the door of his home to sniff the fresh air  
and to warm himself in the strengthening  
sunlight.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

## IN THE KITCHEN

### One Use for Ammonia

I have often read of the great aid rendered the housekeeper by ammonia, but, as happens in the case of much other good advice, it was absolutely thrown away on me until quite lately. I one day went to work to clean the silver, and as there was quite a little of it, I was prepared for a long job, and a most disagreeable one. An old aunt who was with me proposed a wash in strong soapsuds with a dash of ammonia; when to! at the expense of a good washing and wiping, it was restored to the sideboard with a luster I had never been able to obtain with polish, or whitening and unlimited elbow grease. More, the flitgee work was cleaned perfectly, without any of the white sediment left, that is so difficult, nay, almost impossible, to get out. The knives, forks and spoons had to have a little rubbing with whitening to remove the discoloration, but nothing to what was usually required.

### Housekeepers' Table

Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart; wheat-flour, one pound is one quart; leaf sugar, one pound is one quart; brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart; powdered sugar, one pound one ounce is one quart; butter (soft), one pound is one quart; ten eggs are one pound; sixteen tablespoonsfuls are one half-pint; eight large tablespoonsfuls are one gill; two gills are one half pint; a common tumbler holds one half pint; a wine-glass holds one half gill; a teaspoon holds one gill; a large wine-glass holds one gill; a large tablespoonful is one half ounce; forty drops are one teaspoonful; four teaspoonfuls are one tablespoonful.

### To Preserve Apples

Apples for preserving should be tart and mellow—pare them, and take out the cores with a small knife. Allow for each pound three-quarters of a pound of sugar, a teaspoonful of powdered ginger, tied in a bag, and sufficient water to cover the apples. Make the syrup, then take it from the fire and put in the apples, when it is just lukewarm. Boil them till transparent, take them up—when partly cooled put in a little essence of lemon. Turn the syrup from them in the course of a week, boil it, and turn it back on the apples while hot.

### Six Good Recipes

Ginger Sponge Cake.—Half a cup of milk, half a cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one third of a cup of butter, a cup and a half of flour, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda sifted together, then the flour, two eggs, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of cloves. Bake in a shallow pan.

Potato Pancake.—Pare, wash and grate twelve large raw potatoes. Mix with one tablespoonful of salt and the yolks of three eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth; add the potatoes slowly to the whites. Place a large frying-pan with one tablespoonful of fat over the fire. As soon as hot, put small portions from the mixture with a spoon into the hot fat to form cakes the size of a saucer. Bake light.

Honey and Beans.—This was an ancestral dish in my own family for years, religiously adhered to on Saturday nights during the cool months. It is made of a pint of coarse hominy, the same amount of

small white beans and a pound of salt pork. Put them into a porcelain-lined or granite pot, with fully three quarts of water and cook moderately nearly all day until done, adding water if needed. Season while cooking with salt, and pepper or paprika. When done, the consistency should be that of very thick soup. Standing an hour or so for late comers does not injure this dish in the least.

A nice way to cook turnips is to wash three new turnips, and put them into boiling water to which has been added a little salt. Let them boil for half an hour, or until they are nearly cooked enough. Take them out of the water, peel and cut them in thin slices, place them in a pie-dish, sprinkle a little pepper and salt over them, add a teaspoonful of milk and a handful of breadcrumbs on the top of the other ingredients. Put the pie-dish in front of the fire or in the oven till the vegetables are brown on top.

Pea Soup.—For pea soup shell a quart of peas. Boil them until soft in one and a half pints of water, adding a few of the pods to give flavor. Rub them through a sieve. Add one quart of beef stock, one teaspoonful of sugar and pepper and salt to taste. Let them come just to a boil, then add half a pint of good cream and serve. Some good cooks advise putting a bit of soda with old peas to make them tender and give them a good color, but this is not advisable. If they have reached that extremity they are only fit for soup. A little sugar is often added with advantage, to replace natural sweetness.

Pear Pudding.—Pare and quarter sufficient pears to fill a quart measure. To a cup of sugar add a cup of water. Let this boil, then add the pears and stew gently until tender. Soak half a five-cent loaf of white bread in tepid water until soft, then press dry and crumble fine. Melt half a cup of butter in a skillet over the fire, add the bread and stir continually until well dried, but not browned; then set aside to cool. Beat the yolks of three eggs and half a cup of sugar until light, then add in succession half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, the bread and the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Butter well a deep granite pudding form, put in half of the pears, then the bread mixture and the remaining pears on top. Cover closely and bake slowly about one and a half hours. Serve hot.

### Suggestions

Vinegar and sugar will make a good stove polish.

Boston baked beans can be greatly improved by adding a cupful of sweet cream the last hour of baking.

Three tablespoonfuls of freshly made Japan tea, with a bit of nutmeg, gives an indescribable flavor to an apple pie.

To give a gloss to linen, pour one pint of boiling water on two ounces of gum arabic. Cover till next day, then strain it carefully and put into a clean bottle.

Rather thick slices of Boston brown bread toasted on both sides and with a poached egg slipped upon each slice, make an appetizing luncheon, or breakfast dish.

Everyday glassware, such as tumblers, goblets, etc., may be greatly toughened and breakages often prevented by placing them in a large boiler or pan containing cold water; set on the front of a stove, letting them come to a boil, and boil for several hours, after which they may be removed back and remain in the same water until it is cool.

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# IN THE SEWING ROOM

## Two Economical Ideas

Half-worn woolen or flannelette bed blankets with stripes at the ends may be dyed a dark, rich shade of old gold, wine, olive green, or electric blue and made to do service a long time as portiers. Peanuts that have not been roasted may be dyed a lighter shade and sewed upon the ends of the blankets for fringe. If one desires deep fringe run a silk thread through two peanuts (one above the other lengthwise) and sew to the blankets. These are really very artistic.

Bed blankets of light weight also make good night robes. Two pairs will make three robes. Two undershirts may be made from one blanket if a yoke of other material is used, and this is advisable to prevent too much fullness over the hips. Often blankets that are washed frequently shrink and become too narrow for a wide bed or any bed which is occupied by two persons. In a house where there are no half or three-quarter width bedsteads, the shrunken blankets may be nicely utilized for gowns or petticoats.

## May Manton's Hints

### WOMAN'S TUCKED COAT 4521.

Long coats that are tucked at both front and back are among the features of autumn styles and give just the long slender lines demanded by fashion. This one is made of black satin faced cloth with trimmings of Oriental embroidery, in dull colors edged with black velvet, but the design suits all cloaks and suiting materials. The sleeves are specially noteworthy and smart and, in addition to being among the latest shown, are ideally comfortable.



4621 Woman's Tucked Coat, \$22 to 46 bust.



4622 Woman's Shirt Waist, \$2 to 42 bust.

The coat is made with a blouse portion, that is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, and the tunic which is joined to the blouse beneath the belt. Both portions are tucked and stitched with corticelli silk. The sleeves are made in two parts the under portion being exceptionally wide and plaited to form the full puffs.

### WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST 4525.

Shirt waists, both as parts of the ever useful dresses and worn with odd skirts are constantly adding to their variety, and with each season comes increased demand. This one shows the fashionable wide plait and new sleeves and is appropriate for all materials suited to shirt waist gowns and to separate waists, but, as illustrated, is made of mercerized white vesting and trimmed with pearl buttons.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back. The back is

plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are tucked at the shoulders and at the centre to give the box plaited effect. The sleeves are the latest ones that form full puffs at the wrists where they are finished with pointed cuffs which match the stock collar.

### MISSES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT 4518.

No skirt is more to be desired than the one cut in five gores. This excellent model is shaped to fit snugly about the hips and to flare freely below the knees.



4616 Girl's Apron, 4 to 10 years.



4618 Misses' Five Gored Skirt, 12 to 16 years.

As shown it is finished with a circular flounce that is arranged over the lower edge and which intensifies the flare but it can be left plain if preferred. The model is made of a wool mixture in wood brown with threads of red and is trimmed with mohair bread, but all skirt and dress materials are appropriate. The skirt is cut in five gores that are carefully shaped and can be laid in inverted plaits or gathered at the back as best suits the material. The flounce is circular and is arranged over the lower edge.

### GIRL'S APRON 4516.

Aprons that really protect the frocks are much in demand by careful mothers and are shown in a variety of attractive forms. This one is eminently practical and includes two useful pockets which are certain to appeal to the young wearers. The model is made of plaid muslin with trimming of embroidery, but all materials used for aprons are appropriate. The sash is a feature and is both graceful and becoming.

The apron is made with plain front and backs and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. Graduated frills are joining to the arms-eyes and form sleeves, and sash ends are attached at the under-arm seams that are bowed in the back.

## When "Making Over"

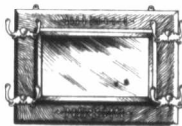
If a bodice is to be "let out" to make it larger, always baste the goods at each side of the under-arm seam and at the shoulder seams. The seams in the material and that in the lining may then be ripped, reworked, and pressed, and the bastings removed. In this way the material cannot slip out of shape on the lining. If a lined skirt is to be rebound it should be basted closely all around the edge before the old binding is ripped or cut off. If the skirt is newly faced, the facing should be basted into place securely before the old binding is ripped off. Do not remove the basting thread until the new binding is sewn into place.

In making your underclothes, avoid a mistake made by one bride. Too much time and money was spent on her underclothes. These were made by hand and of masses of tucks, insertion and laces. When making these, the laundry bills and poor washing were forgotten, and before she had been married a month many of the dainty clothes were ruined.

## Rogers' Fine Furniture

# Modern Hall Furniture

The cuts below illustrate two of our handsome and most taking designs in furniture for the hall. Both Settee and Mirror are built of selected quarter-cut oak, and we can supply them either in the dark weathered color, now so much in demand, or in the highly polished golden finish. At the low prices we quote they are decided bargains and we anticipate a large sale for them.



No. 308, Hall Mirror

27 in. high, 39 in. wide, with British beveled plate mirror 16 in. x 28 in. Only \$10.75.



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32 in. high, 46 in. long, with box under the seat, only \$9.50.

We pack carefully without charge and get lowest rates of freight or express for our customers. When ordering mention THE FARMING WORLD. Remittance may be made by Express Order, Post Office Order or by Cheque.

THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO.,  
Limited,  
97 Yonge Street

## Settlers' Low Rates West

via the Chicago and North Western Ry., every day from Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th, settlers' one-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland, and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent, or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### Homemade Cough Drops

**Hoarhound Drops.** Make a pint of strong hoarhound tea, from the fresh or dried herbs, and let it stand until cold, then strain. Add two pounds of granulated sugar to each pint of the tea, and boil until crisp when dropped into cold water. Pour into shallow buttered tins, and when nearly cold mark into small squares. If preferred, it can be pulled like taffy, and then cut into drops with a pair of scissors.

**Ice Moss Candy.**—This is very soothing for a cough. Take five cents worth of the moss and soak over night in cold water. In the morning pick it out carefully, and put into a double boiler with enough boiling water to just cover it. Let it simmer until it is like a thick glue, then add one pound of granulated sugar to each half pint of the glue, and cook until it will form a creamy ball when rolled between the thumb and finger. Pour into shallow buttered pans, and when nearly cold mark off into little squares.

**Licorice Drops.**—At a drug store, purchase one stick of pure licorice and break it into small pieces. Pour over it one pint of boiling water, and keep it warm until dissolved. Add to it two pounds of granulated sugar, and boil until it will get very hard in water. Pour into shallow buttered tins, and mark off into squares.

These candies, being pure, and containing no harmful drugs, may be safely given to children.

### About Cereal Foods

A subscriber writes: "Will you kindly give your opinion of the use of cereals for breakfast. Is the constant use of such food beneficial or injurious?"

I infer that you ask in regard to the numerous prepared breakfast foods that now flood the market. It is difficult to give a reliable estimate of the value of these foods without an exact knowledge of their composition and method of preparation. I believe that many of the so-called breakfast-cereals do not possess any more, if as much, nutritive value as the cereals from which they are made, and the cost to the consumer is four or five times greater. No doubt the manufacturers of these foods have placed much too high an estimate upon them in setting forth their claims to the public, in order to sell them, it being a purely commercial proposition with them. Some of these foods are properly cooked, and more or less saccharine matter added in their preparation, which increases their value in carbohydrates and fats, but not in proteins.

If carefully and scientifically made, no doubt they may be more digestible than the usual forms of cereal food, but I am not so sure about their augmented food value. Some of these foods are so hard and slowly insoluble if care is not taken in masticating them, or better, to soften them before eating, that they will produce mechanical irritation in the stomach before digestion takes place. Toasting bread, if properly done, makes it more digestible. Often only the surface of slices of bread is toasted, and the interior left soft. Such toasting does not increase the digestibility of bread. Zwieback is well-toasted bread. The readiness with which the cereal foods are digested depends greatly upon the care with which they are disintegrated and the fineness of their division during mastication and during their stay in the stomach.

Experience has taught athletes and their trainers that a generous mixed diet is the best one for them. At the training tables of the Yale and Harvard crews such foods as the following are eaten: Breakfast-cereals, dry toast, vegetables in reasonable variety, and fruits; beef, lamb, mutton, chicken, fish, bacon and eggs. Desserts of simple puddings or ice-cream are furnished, but no highly seasoned food is ever allowed to find its way to their tables.

The subject of dietetics is intensely interesting, and one that ought to be more thoroughly understood by all classes of people, both in regard to the value of foods as nutriment for persons in health as well as for those who are ill.

### A Simple Cosmetic

A woman who has touched middle age with a skin of cream and roses says of her complexion regimen:

"My recipe is the simplest and cheapest in the world. A little milk and water and ten minutes a day are all the secrets involved. All women know that to consult a skin specialist, or even the family physician, about their complexion mean the endless dosing and doctor bills; but my remedy will serve for the busiest as well as the most economical of women. I use nothing but milk and warm water, one part milk to two of water. With this I bathe my face and neck freely twice a day, five minutes night and morning."

### In Children's Ears

An emergency that a mother has sometimes to meet is that of a foreign body in the ear. Children are quite apt to push small articles, peas, beans or something of that sort, in the ear, or occasionally an insect will find it way there. If the latter, a bright light held to the ear will often make the creature crawl out; or the ear may be syringed with warm salt and water, or warm olive oil to drown him out. In case, however, of any vegetable body like a pea or bean being in the ear, a syringe should not be used, for the fluid will swell and soften it, making it difficult as well as dangerous and painful to extract.

### Mutton Suet as a Household Remedy

If every one could but know the healing properties of so simple a thing as a little mutton suet, no housekeeper would ever be without it. Get a little from your butcher, try it out yourself, run into small cakes, and put away ready for use. For cuts and bruises it is almost indispensable, and where there are children there are always plenty of cuts and bruises. Many a deep gash that would have frightened most women into sending for a physician at once, I have healed with no other remedies than a little mutton suet and plenty of good castile soap. A wound should always be kept clean and the bandages changed every other day. A drenching of warm soda from the pores, which can be obtained is not only cleansing but healing; then cover the surface of the wound with a bit of old white muslin dipped into melted suet. Remove the drenching and the suet every time the bandages are changed, and you will be astonished to see how rapidly the ugliest wound will heal.

Mutton suet is also a good remedy for parched lips and chapped hands. It should be applied at night in the liquid state, and be well rubbed in.



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

## CELLULOID



## STARCH

Never Sticks  
Requires no boiling

The Standard Starch Works, Limited, Bradford, Canada.

**WE WANT GOOD** reputable persons everywhere to sell our new sanitary Combs. Positively sell on sight and are absolutely guaranteed unbreakable; will remove dandruff, cure falling hair and headaches. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Sales large, and active agents are actually becoming rich. Work your own towns or travel. We tell you how. Write for terms without delay. 50c sample, 50c postage. Address: **FRID. LOHN, No. 8 Bay Street, St. Thomas, Ont.**

## MEN WANTED

Salary or commission, \$500 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men, representing us in their districts, introducing our goods, distributing tracts and small advertising matter, no experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. **Salus Medical Appliance Co., London, Ontario.**

## STAMMERS

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, Canada.** For the treatment of all forms of **SPEECH DEFECTS.** Dr. W. J. Arnott, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

**WANTED—RELIABLE MEN** to every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, knocking up show cards in trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for full particulars. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

**THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.**



## The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada

### Estimate of the American Sugar Beet Crop and Refined Sugar Yield

According to data received from fifty-seven sugar factories in twelve states, the total acreage of sugar beets in good condition is about 306,000 acres, and the probable beet crop will reach about 2,600,000 long tons. Judging from the recent analyses and taking into account the present weather conditions, the yield in sugar for the campaign 1903-4 will be about 200,000 tons of refined sugar. The beets are especially rich in sugar in California, Utah, Colorado and Idaho. The Michigan beet fields show a much better stand than during the previous year. Besides the factory staffs are now better trained and make few mistakes, and the farmers have benefited by the experience of the last years, and in general have taken better care of their crops.

The Beet Sugar Gazette.

### In the Northwest.

On my present trip through the Canadian Northwest I took the opportunity to pay—by way of Lethbridge—a visit to the new and first beet root sugar factory in the Northwest at Raymond, Alberta. Raymond is a thriving little town of about 2,000 population, all of which, except perhaps, 30 or 40 are Mormons, whom Mr. Knight induced to come over from Utah.

Through the kindness of the manager, Mr. Ellison and the constructor, Mr. Brodrick, of Dyer & Co., Cleveland, I was shown over the whole plant, which is now getting its finishing touches. The factory is built in every way in a first rate style, the newest invention and the best material only being used. Its capacity is now about 400 tons beets per day, but there is ample room left to increase it, when necessary, to 750 tons daily. I was told that the campaign may open about middle of October.

Now to the roots, to which I paid special attention, when driving through the big fields. It must be said, and the management of the factory readily admits it, that this first season will not come up to earlier expectations. Many of the fields were sown on lands which last year had wheat and oats. After the crop these fields were not carefully enough plowed under, and thus it happens that we see today "Volunteer" crops of wheat and oats, which have perfectly kept down the beet-roots, so that in these cases we can only expect wheat and oats but no beetroot-crops. Instead of 3,000 acres, thus only about 1,600 acres of beets will this year be available for manufacturing purposes. This is, of course, a drawback, but due care will be taken that it will not happen again next year. I took many samples of beetroots from the fields personally. They all look healthy and well developed, although in size they leave much to be wished for.

As everywhere, Raymond has her troubles about farm labor, as well; beets are no grain crop; they require working nearly every day from the beginning of sowing and scarcity of labor can in such cases only do harm.

Mr. Ellison told me that he tried everything and also took, or rather tried to take, refuge with the Indians; with poor results, for our braves are too proud (I think too lazy) to be employed as common laborers and they refused point blank, to do the work under any circumstances, although good wages were offered. Mr. Ellison is now intending to write to the Department of Indian Affairs and ask them to force those red obstinates to work on the beet-fields. I frankly told him that no result will come from such policy and that the

Government will most likely never agree to using force against the Indians in a case like this. So the labor question must be solved in another way and I hope it may soon be done.

Taking everything as a whole, I readily admit that the Raymond factory has every chance of *good success* in the near future; the buildings and machinery are splendid and all these Mormons are very well adapted for the cultivation of beet-roots, which they already know from their Home State, Utah. The present difficulties will, I believe, soon be overcome by the energy of the proprietor and his well trained staff.

R. BACH,  
451 D'Augustine St.  
Montreal.

### Beet Toppers

Many have been the attempts to invent a successful beet topper, but the bulk of them have failed. Recently however, two new harvesters have appeared that have in them the elements of success. Mr. F. L. Wilson, of Vassar, Mich., has devised a machine that is likely to prove successful. It was submitted to a thorough test, which is described as follows: "The topping attachment works automatically, gauging itself as the ground is covered and each individual beet is reached. The irregularity with which the beet is prone to lift itself above ground or otherwise in growth is a serious obstacle of course to perfect topping; some of the beets being sliced by the topper exactly right, while in other instances it perhaps cuts too deep. It can be said for it though that all marketable beets were topped and where one was left unstalked it was invariably a stunted beet too much underrized to be of market value. The beet culturist who saw the exhibition remarked that though the topper did cut too deep at times in certain isolated instances, there could not possibly be more waste than that sustained by a field of careless hands employed to top them, while what is lost in beets is more than made up in the saving in the price of harvesting to say nothing of the time saved."

### Instruction in Harvesting

The Ontario Sugar Co., Berlin Ont., is evidently doing its part towards aiding the farmer to make the most out of his beet crop. Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth, agricultural superintendent, arranged a series of practical demonstrations during the latter half of September, at different farms where instruction was given in harvesting the beet crop. In the circular announcing these demonstrations, Prof. Shuttleworth refutes the erroneous statement that beet sugar is an inferior sugar as follows:

"Redpath's granulated sugar is made from the raw sugar of sugar beets grown in Germany or Austria, which is imported into and refined in Canada. It is also beet sugar. How ridiculous that a name should change the properties of a chemical substance. 75 per cent. of the sugar consumed in Canada is beet sugar, called cane sugar, a commercial name used because the substance was first produced from cane, and still retained by refiners whose raw material is largely or wholly derived from the beet. Redpath's granulated is an example."

Mr. Shuttleworth further says: "I have had tests made this summer with canned and preserved fruits, using only Berlin beet sugar, and may say that the fruits have kept perfectly."

**A Boy's Fine Watch Free for a few hours' work. Send a postcard to the Farming World and learn how.**



### AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White Pine Timbers in the following townships, berths and areas, namely:—

In the District of Missisquoi—The Townships of HUTTON, CHELSEA, PARKIN, AYLESBURY, MACKENZIE, MCCARTHY, MERRICK, MULOCK (part of), FRENCH (part of), STEWART, LOCKHART (part of), GARDNER (part of), DeBORNE (part of), HAMMILL and PHILIPS (part of).

In the District of Algoma—Berths Nos. 190 and 201, the Township of STRATHMORE and Roberts and Block "W" near Onaping Lake.

In the Rainy River District—Berths (19, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25), and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarac, cedar and poplar: 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on **Wednesday, the ninth day of December, 1903**, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of Sale and information as to Area and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, or on receipt of letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at OTTAWA, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, RAT PORTAGE and FORT FRANK.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, July 22, 1903.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.



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New-fangled mills  
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# The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen.

J. W. WHEATON, B. A., Editor.

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Advertising Rates. Application.

Letters should be addressed:  
THE FARMING WORLD,  
90 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### SKIM-MILK CHEESE

A subscriber at Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., writes for information how to make cheese from skim milk or separated milk or if there is any book published on the subject.

Canada is a full cream cheese country, and consequently is a poor place to come to for information about making skim-milk cheese. In many European countries skim or partly skim cheese is made largely for domestic use. Cheese from separated milk is practically no use, it is more like leather belting than an article of food. Fairly good cheese for domestic use has been made from milk with about one per cent. of fat left in it, and we would not advise our West Indian friend, if he goes into the business to have less than one per cent. of fat. There may be a market for this class of cheese in Jamaica, but it would be better to stick to the full cream article if a permanent trade is to be built up.

The only book we know of giving information on the making of skim-milk cheese was published several years ago by J. H. Monrad at Winnetka, Ill., U. S. A. It was entitled, "A B C in Cheese Making". The price was 50 cents, but it may be out of print now. An enquiry to the above address might find out.

### SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

I am a little interested in Shorthorn cattle and would like to get some further information, especially about Scotch Shorthorns and Scotch-topped Shorthorns.—C. H. T., New Brunswick.

Scotch Shorthorns, as the name implies, are Shorthorns bred in Scotland. The founder of this strain was Mr. Amos Cruickshank, who, a number of years ago, selected some Shorthorns from English herds of various families, with Bates, Booth and other blood, took them to Scotland and bred them together. By inbreeding and selection, coupled with their environment, he built up a family with characteristics peculiarly their own. His ideal was a Shorthorn that would mature early, medium sized, short-legged,

beefy animals, with their milking qualities largely undeveloped. Other Scotch breeders followed in his footsteps, and so we have the Scotch Shorthorn. When cows of other families are bred to Scotch Shorthorns the produce is referred to as Scotch-baropped Shorthorns. Mr. Cruickshank did not, nor do Scotch breeders generally pay any attention to the dairy qualities of their Shorthorns, the aim being the production of a high class beef animal. In this they have succeeded so well that wherever beef-making is the object, whether on the farm, the ranch, or the open range, the Scotch Shorthorn is wanted. If Shorthorns are wanted that will make fairly good dairy animals, then some of the older families or those with Bates blood will be found best suited for the purpose.

### LAYING A CEMENT FLOOR

I have a cattle shed in which I wish to put a cement floor and would like to get some information. How much cement will it take for the square yard? What proportion of cement and sand shall I use? In laying the floor shall I put it down in strips?—W. E. L.

If Portland cement is used it will take about one barrel of cement to lay ten yds. of floor. A good preparation for the cement is about four inches of coal cinders well tramped down. The first or bottom layer of concrete should be composed of one part cement to seven parts of coarse gravel or broken stone. This should be thoroughly mixed while dry, and afterwards wetted and well stirred. It should then be evenly distributed inside of four inch scantling and well packed down, leaving the surface about half or three quarters of an inch from the upper edge of the scantling. The first coat should be made level by running a straight edge over it, the straight edge being notched three-quarters of an inch so as to leave the surface just this distance below the top of scantling. The second coat is made by mixing together one part of cement to three or four parts of sand. Some use two parts of sand to one of cement, but ordinarily this is a little too rich in cement. The surface coat is applied after the concrete layer has begun to set, but before it has dried. When the second coat has partially set and before it will sustain any great weight the surface should be kept well pressed down by a trowel. A strip of almost

any width may be laid at once, though one yard in width across a stable or barn is about all one can handle unless there is abundant help available. The scantlings should be spiked down so as to hold them firmly in place. Too much pains cannot be taken in thoroughly mixing the mortar before and after setting.

**A TIMELY BOOK**  
**Canadian Dairying**  
By Professor Henry H. Dean  
of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.  
A thoroughly up-to-date book that is full of practical information to the dairyman. No Canadian farmer, butter or cheese maker should be without it. Price \$1.00 net. A copy will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price by the publisher.  
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Now is the time to lay plans for securing a good list of subscribers for the Farming World. Write for terms. We have some splendid offers to make you.

## Poultry Raising Free

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**A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY** for every farmer's son and daughter to get a thorough and practical course in **Poultry Raising** free.

Would you like to know more about it? If you are at all interested in the matter, write to **THE FARMING WORLD**, and we will be pleased to send you full particulars about the course, and how you can get it free.

Send This Coupon or Write a Letter.

In a letter—Please send me free of charge the Canadian Correspondence College's Course in Poultry Raising, and your free of charge information of the Farming World.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
P.O. \_\_\_\_\_  
Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

**THE FARMING WORLD**  
Toronto.

**THESE WHO REPLY IMMEDIATELY WILL GAIN AN ADVANTAGE.**

## KNUCKLING

I have a mare ten years old that weighs 1,400 pounds and has good flesh. She has been driven a great deal on the roads the past two years, and she knuckles over on her hind ankles, or has what some call "cocked" ankles. Is there anything I can do for her?

If she stands "knuckled" all of the time an operation upon the back tendons would be the only chance of improvement, and it would have to be performed by a qualified veterinary surgeon. If she only knuckles over when driven far, and when tired, clip the hair from tendon and blister with one drachm each of powdered cantharides and biniodide of mercury in an ounce of lard and allow a month's rest.

## POURING CORN IN STOOK

I have a lot of corn in the stook and no silo. What is the best way of storing it so that I shall not have to go out in the field in the winter to gather it? I have plenty of barn room, but am told it will not keep in the barn.—T. M. E., Orillia, Ont.

If one grows a large area of corn every year it will pay to build a silo. Without a silo, the best way we know of to preserve corn in the stook is to set it up against horizontal poles near the barn or feeding stables. Near the feeding place set up two poles with a groove or crotch at the top of each in which a pole can be laid horizontally from one to the other, about five feet from the ground the distance, of course, depending upon the height of the corn stalks. On either side of this pole, place the corn stalks slanting a little towards the centre until they are three or four feet deep on each side. Then on each side place a pole a foot or so from the top of the corn, projecting a little at each end. Tie these two ends together and pull the tops of the corn together as much as possible over the centre pole. This might be done by a good strong cord going around the top with cross cords pulled tight at different points along the row of corn. The length of one of these rows of course would depend upon the length of the poles. Several of them could be put up alongside each other and they would be found of value in preserving the corn. The ground on which a row is placed should be dry and covered with straw or chaff to prevent the stalks from freezing to the ground. If the rows are placed with the ends towards the stable door it will be easier to get the stalks for feeding.

To preserve corn stalks in the barn is difficult. It can be done with a fair degree of success by setting the stooks upright on the barn floor or on the mow, and not putting a second lot on top of the first one. Another way of doing it is to bring the corn in when thoroughly dry, unite the stooks and spread them out flat in the mow alternately with layers of straw. But we question even with the straw if any large quantity could be placed together. A few layers might be tried with safety.

## BLACK JAVA POULTRY

Will you kindly give description of Black Java poultry, stating size, weight, size of eggs, also color of eggs, etc.?  
—L. M., Berlin, Ont.

This enquiry is answered by W. R. Graham, Manager of the Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph, as follows:—

"The weights of Black Java fowls are as follows: Cock bird, 9½ lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hens, 7½ lbs.; pullets, 6½ lbs. I am not quite sure as to the size of the eggs, but would imagine from what I have seen that they would weigh about eight to the pound. Their color is about the same as Plymouth Rocks."

In every hundred pounds of clean wheat there are sixty-two pounds of fine flour, five pounds of low grade flour, twenty pounds of bran, nine pounds of shorts or middlings and one pound of loss. How many pounds do you get for 100 pounds of good wheat?

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for subscribers, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

## IMPLIED INDEMNITY

Q. I sold land to a man for \$2,000, and he was to assume and pay off a mortgage of \$1,400 on the property. The deed recited this. The mortgagee threatens to sue me for the amount of the mortgage. Can he do so? If he can, what remedy have I against the purchaser?  
—A. E. G.

A. Yes, if he has not in any way agreed to accept the covenant of the purchaser in place of yours, or just as you stated. The purchaser is bound to indemnify you, and if you have to pay the amount you can recover it from him.

## LIABILITY FOR SHARES

Q. I was formerly carrying on business alone. I and my employees formed a joint stock company, which was incorporated and registered for the purpose of taking over and carrying on my business. The company paid me \$10,000 for my good will and bought the whole of my stock. It was I who told the directors to vote me \$10,000 for my good will, as I wanted \$6,000 net of it, and, as I gave them each \$1,000 of paid up shares out of the amount voted, it was not just as I wanted \$6,000 net (presumably there were four directors) [Ed.]. I gave them these shares to make eligible as shareholders (? directors), and to interest them more in the company so as to make a success of it. They were elected directors and I president. After the first year a dividend of 7% was declared by the board, and the directors drew their dividend on the 15th of each held by them in shares. The dividend was paid by a four months' note of the company signed by me as president and by the secretary. The note was paid at maturity in cash.

After a certain time, seeing that I could not make a success of the company, I told the directors that I was going to buy all the shares of the company back, but that I did not intend paying them anything for the shares which I had given them. There were no certificates issued for these shares, but it appeared in the books of the company that a dividend had been paid to them. That entry reads as follows: Paid the directors Mr. — the sum of \$700 in payment of dividend declared by the board on January 1st 1903 on \$1,000 of paid up shares in the company." As a matter of fact I bought all the shares back except these, which I refused to pay for since the owners of them had never invested any cash in the company. They have no writing from me stating that they are the owners of \$1,000 in paid up shares, but I told them verbally that I gave them that much.

At a special meeting we have formed a new board of directors (one of the old directors was not present), and the business was transferred to me in consideration of my holding myself responsible for all debts or claims that anyone might have against the company. One of the old directors has already brought an action against me for his \$1,000. Can he force me to pay the same?—(A Montreal Subscriber.)

A. It would be impossible to answer this question without seeing the charter and by-laws of the company, the minute book, etc., and scrutinizing all the proceedings of the company. Assuming that the company was legally formed with

power to acquire your business, and agreed with you on a price which it paid by \$10,000 in shares, and the shares were duly allotted to you, the transaction that far would be perfectly legal. Assuming that the directors whom we presume had power under the by-laws to allot shares were properly qualified under those by-laws to hold that position, you would then be at perfect liberty if you saw fit to transfer to one of those directors \$1,000 in shares, and that as between you and the director would be also perfectly legal, whatever would be its effect if a creditor of the company called it in question. But observe that you could not transfer these shares to the directors for the purpose of qualifying them for that position, since at least if the directors had power by the by-laws to allot shares, there would have to be duly qualified directors before the shares could have been allotted to you in the first place, and you could not transfer shares which had never been legally allotted to you, for the purpose as you say in your letter of qualifying directors.

Assuming however, that there is no such difficulty as that, and that you have legally transferred \$1,000 in shares to one of these men, and they do appear from what you say to be in the company's books as shareholders, they would then of course rank on the assets of the company as creditors to that extent, and would be entitled to sue whoever represented those assets, for that amount. If there never was any legal transfer, they might sue you for that many shares, or for the price of them or for damages, if they could show any consideration, for the offer by you. If it was a pure gift which had never been completed by transfer, *i.e.*, a promise to give that many shares which were never given they could not succeed. It is impossible however to advise you with confidence without being more fully acquainted with the facts.

## Winter Fair Prize List

The official premium list of the 20th Annual Provincial Winter Fair is out and being distributed. The Fair will be held at Guelph on Dec. 7th to 11th, next. The prizes are large, the accommodation good, and a splendid show is looked for. Copies of the prize list may be had on application to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Mr. Westervelt asks us to announce that Class 10, instead of "grade steer" as printed, should read "grade steer or heifer" instead of "grade steer" as printed. Prospective exhibitors in the Aberdeen-Angus section should make a note of this correction.

## Winter Fair Building at Ottawa

That the Eastern Winter Fair held last year at Ottawa, is to be a fixture, is now assured. The city of Ottawa has undertaken to declare by a resolution of the fair and to have them ready for this winter's show. A fair in the Eastern portion of the province can do a lot to advance the live stock interests.

## Jersey Cattle Tests

In the butter tests accepted by the American Jersey Cattle Club up to Sept. 10th, 1903, were four cows in the seven day class and two in the fourteen day class. The highest record for the seven days was: Butter, 18 lbs. 1 oz.; milk, 182 lbs. 4 oz. The cow was a twelve-year-old, weighing 975 lbs. She was fed 84 lbs. corn and 63 lbs. hay. The record for the fourteen day class was made by a seven-year-old cow, weight 920 lbs. 10 lbs. bran, 5 lbs. oatmeal and 3½ lbs. oilmeal, mixed daily—hay, *ad lib.*, good clover and orchard grass. She gave 34 lbs. 10 oz. of butter, and 64½ lbs. of milk.

## FINANCE ON THE FARM

## Banking by Mail

A new departure in banking methods has been introduced by The Bank of Toronto in the issue of their attractive booklet entitled "Banking by Mail." That large part of our population residing on farms or in villages distant from any office of a chartered bank, will find it a convenience to be able to mail their deposits to this strong institution, receiving by return mail a passbook from their savings department, showing the amount at credit.

## Farming by Earning rather than by Saving

In a recent article on "Farming as a Business," Director Bailey of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station used this sentence in regard to farming of the present day: "Farming by earning is being substituted for farming by saving."

There is much meat of meaning packed in the above words. The new farming is based on the principle impressed by the epigram—"Farming by earning rather than by saving." In what is the present generation superior to those which have gone before? Will anyone claim we are more industrious or more thrifty than our forefathers? On the contrary, are we not more wasteful and inferior to them in patient saving? If one of our "worthy forebears" were suddenly transported, and introduced to present conditions, he would throw up his hands in horror, galled at what to him would seem spendthrift and prodigal conduct. We are not the equals of those who have preceded us so far as saving is concerned—in never letting go—not the equals of that generation of Ontario which esteemed it a crime to draw out of a bank money once deposited. Yet in average incomes, in per capita wealth, in the diffusion of the comforts and luxuries of life, indeed, in all things which indicate material welfare, we have surpassed our ancestors. We not only spend more, but have more remaining than our scraping, money-squeezing, thrifty, industrious grandfathers.

What is the explanation of the paradox that we let more go and yet have more left? Have we found a Fortunatus purse which fills up as fast as emptied? Has the present century any miraculous touchstone of wealth that other centuries did not possess? The only Fortunatus purse we have found, the only touchstone we have employed, is the one of using more diligently the human intelligence to discover means of creating in greater profusion the objects of wealth. The thought of man, has been more addressed not as of yore to diminishing consumption, but to swelling production—to earning rather than to saving. Modern farming is in accordance with this great law of progress and hence the greater prosperity with the farming class. The old farmer, no matter what his industry, what his thrift, what his saving power, tended to become a peasant, his thought thick and stupid, his gaze lifeless, & more incapable of self-improvement. The new farmer devotes his energies primarily to the problem of how to make his acres produce the most, and while he venerates thrift and would give it due place in the economy of his household, realizes that the only way to raise the pyramid of his welfare is to get underneath and build it up by new layers of production at the bottom. The spirit of saving should be preserved, but added to it should be the spirit which leads to constant study of ways and means to make a farm earn more. The latter is the royal road to success, and unless one travels along it he cannot hope to arrive at the desired destination.

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\$1.00 and upwards received on deposit and interest added every six months.

Our Booklet "Banking by Mail" will be sent you upon request. It will explain how your money may be sent to us for deposit if you are not near to any of our Offices.

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COLUMNS OF  
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Ocean to Ocean—

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In all forms and Curbs, Splints, Spavin, Sprained Hoof, etc., all yield readily to and are permanently cured by

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A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

**TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR** cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. Elixir and Powders—Only 10¢ per bottle. "Veterinary Experience." FREE.

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Made of high carbon steel, which has more tensile strength and more spring than the common hard steel wire. Factory made complete.

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**THE BEST** because it is **THE STRONGEST**

The strongest, because in its regular styles No. 3 Hard Steel Wire is used for both Stays and Horizontal rails. There is no soft wire in the Ideal.

The lock cannot slip, and, being galvanized, cannot rust. Write for Catalogue C.

The McGregor, Bauwell Fence Co. Limited WALKERVILLE, ONT.

## Grade Dairy Cows at the Industrial

In making up last issue the report on grade dairy cows, which should have been included in our regular report, was left out. The following is what our reporter at Toronto said about this new class—

Owing to this being the first time that this prize has been offered for grade dairy cattle, the number of exhibitors was small, but many breeders have signified their intention to compete in this class in future.

In the class for aged grade dairy cows, the prizes went to the Dentonia Park Farm, the winner being a fine dairy animal, a cross of the Jersey and Ayrshire breeds. This with a record of 48 lbs. of milk, and showing the largest udder to be seen on the grounds. The winner of the second honors was a cow from the Brampton Jersey herd of Messrs. Bull & Son. This animal, a high-grade Jersey, while in quality a close second, was younger, lacking a little in size, and to admit, though still large, and of better "set" and conformation was not so large as that of her successful opponent. The prize for two-year-old heifer was won by Mr. Bull with a grand young, high-grade Jersey heifer that is now milking 40 lbs a day, and honors for heifer calf went to Dentonia Park Farm. The quality of the exhibits in this class was of very high order, and there was a general desire that other dairy breeds should also have been represented, as it is a point of considerable interest among the large number of farmers and dairymen to know, not only what is inherent to the pure breeds themselves, but also what their grade descendants look like and can do.

## Scotch Sheep Sales

The annual sheep sales in Scotland this year have, on the whole, been fairly successful. The sale of blackfaced rams and ram lambs, held at Lanark, on September 8th, was generally speaking a successful one. Though there were no record-breaking prices, and even fancy prices were not so numerous as usual, the averages were on the whole satisfactory to the owners. Good sheep brought good prices. One ram was sold for more than double the price paid for any other ram in the blackface breed this year. The highest individual price was £123, and the highest average £37 13s. 10d., for shearing rams. The same seller also realized an average of £6 15s. 6d. for a score of blackfaced ram lambs.

The ram sales of Border Leicesters have been fairly satisfactory, though there have been no sensational prices, and at Perth only one breeder—Mr. Ferguson, of Dalcapon—got into the double figures for his average. The top price for a single animal was £95 paid for one of the Mer-toun draft of thirty rams, which realized an average of £22 14s. The top average was £23 2s. 8d., realized by Mr. Hume, Barrowell, who has turned out four Border Leicester champions at the Highland shows of the last five years. His champion ram at Dumfries sold for £75.

The Oxford seem to be coming to the front in Scotland. They are reducing very much the demand for the secondary class of Border Leicesters. At the sales the Oxfords show a marked rise in averages over other years.

## The College Sale

The sale of pure bred live stock at the Agricultural College on October 31st will be a most important one. There will be offered a number of choice animals that will do good in any herd. The cattle, sheep and swine to be sold comprise the leading herds in each class. Write to Prof. Day, O.A.C., Guelph, for a catalogue.

## Explaining a Slang Phrase.

"What do the boys mean when they yell, 'Cheese it?'"  
"It means that something mischievous has a curd and they want to get a whey."



## HAS NO EQUAL

For Spavins, Ringbone Splints, Curbs,

and all forms of Lamenesses or Injury to any member.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for six years and have found it an equally remedy. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt I am now having trouble with, Yours truly, L. L. JAYNES, Dallas, Texas. As a testimonial for family use I have a copy. Price 25¢, 50¢ per box. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE also a T-traffic on the Horse; the book free on address Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width. Built of the strongest material, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our

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With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons.

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## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### Great Dispersion Sale

Mr. John Bright's big sale of shorthorn cattle to be held at Whitby, on Oct. 14, next affords an excellent opportunity to secure some splendid breeding stock at market values. Mr. Bright has rented his farm and is selling everything without reserve. Among the notable animals to be sold, may be mentioned Royal Archer (Imp.). He is by the Duthie bred bull, Prince of Archer (71240) by the celebrated Scottish Archer, the greatest stock bull ever in service at Gylest. He was bred by Mr. Cruickshank and purchased as a yearling by Deane Willis for \$1,500, and was afterwards acquired by Mr. Duthie in whose herd he was used with signal success and for several seasons sired most of the highest priced lots sold at his public sales. Royal Archer has been at the head of Mr. Bright's herd and is an unusually active and sure getter. He is a half brother of Prince Sunbeam (Imp.) winner of first place in the two year old class at the Toronto Industrial a couple of weeks ago, where he was shown by Captain T. E. Robson.

Mr. Bright is offering a number of animals of the well known Miss Ramsden family. Diamond—44695—the first prize yearling bull at Toronto, shown by W. D. Platt is of the Miss Ramsden family from which have come many winners. A number of those in the catalogue are of the noted Duchess of Gloster family from which have come many noted breeding bulls including Prince Gloster at the Dryden herd. Crimson Flowers are another noted family from which Mr. Bright is offering a number choice females.

There are 71 animals in the catalogue all of which will be offered and sold on October 14, the bulk tracing to the noted families mentioned and the balance to equally well known and favorite strains.

On October 15, at his farm at Myrie, Ont., Mr. Bright will sell sixteen Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies together with a number of grade cattle, Cotswold sheep, Yorkshire pigs, etc. Keep these dates in mind. October 15 is Thanksgiving Day and there will be return tickets for single fare on all railways, good going on Oct. 14, returning Oct. 16. This will aid those who wish to go from a distance.

#### The Champion Clyde at Toronto.

In our report of the Industrial Fair which appeared in last issue it was stated that Baron Primrose, shown by Graham Bros., won the championship for the best Clydesdale stallion. While the championship went to Graham Bros., it was for their splendid three-year-old, Cairnhill (Imp.). He is a black, stands up well, with good action and size. He was bred by Jno. Struthers, Longhouse, Hartford, Scotland; sire, Ethiopia (5750); dam, Bess of Longhouse (14858). He was clearly a winner and rightly entitled to the championship. He was first in his class at the Spring Station Show last February, when only a few hours off the train, standing next to Stately City for the championship. He was in splendid trim at Toronto and was doubtless heard from again at the International at Chicago in December.

#### "The Farming World Man on the Wing."

Mr. E. C. Atrill, of Goderich, has sold his newly imported hackney stallion, Langton's Danegelt, to W. C. Kidd, the veteran light horse breeder and trainer of Listowel, Ont., for a good figure. This animal is a flash show horse, chestnut in color, with white legs and feet, and fine trappy action. He is a son of the celebrated "Performer," and his dam is Lady Danegelt. He was strong competition for the winner at the London Exhibition, and it was a freely expressed opinion that the claim of Sorby's champion to the place was very slight, if valid at all. Mr. Kidd also took with him from the Atrill stables the three-year-old Clyde stallion Corsack Squire, a goodly son of King of Kyle.

J. and J. M. Gardhouse hung out the colored goods on the Clydesdale clothesline at London Fair to the tune of the "Irish Washwoman," and when they got through, though it was not generally necessary, they could in every case have told the reason why they placed it where they did. This would have bothered the judges of this class at Toronto, in several cases.

Bawdin & McDonald, of Exeter, Ont., have landed a good lot of horses, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at their stables from across the Atlantic. They are a good lot all round, and as a class are remarkably well adapted for Ontario and the west. Merry Mason, vol. 26, by Captain Alexander [10713] is a nice, smooth, dappled bay with fine feather, limbs and feet. Cannongate is an aged horse who has won considerable fame in the showings in Scotland, and stood at £8 service fee. He is a large sized solid horse, a bay roan in color, with the best of limbs and feet, good pasterns, with a strong well coupled body. He is a tall horse on short legs and of a very fine quality. Dewdrop, a four-year-old Hackney, by Moor, a fine chestnut in color and of the finest conformation, is a horse that should be a welcome addition to the number of Hackney sires, that are already proving the utility of the breed in Canada. Buller, another hackney stallion in the stables of Messrs. Bawdin & McDonald, is a horse of the thick sturdy type so popular in England. He is a rich brown in color, little or no white and looks the gentleman all over. Messrs. Bawdin & McDonald are veterans in the importing business and can be depended upon to select the right kinds of goods every time.

The Western Fair exhibition was made the occasion of a very appropriate act on the part of the livestock men attending there. It was the presentation to Miss Alice Harrison, the assistant secretary, of a purse and sixty dollars, "as a token of appreciation of her co-operation to them during this and past years."

The stockmen stand ready to do this over again, every time they can find an opportunity, that will do equal credit to their judgment in awarding the honor. But opportunities are rather scarce. Perhaps A. C. Trebilcock might stand a good chance after one or two more spirited campaigns like the last one. He's a jolly good fellow, anyway. There are some others there who do not stand half the chance and who need the lesson more.

Douglas Bros., of Strathroy, Ont., did not get out to the big fairs this year, but they have a pretty good aggregation of Scotch-topped Shorthorns that are of the

(Continued on page 705.)

## Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, via:

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Prevents the growth of Canine Warts and is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Druggists or sent by P. O. charge paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

THE LAFORGE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Montreal, Que.  
21 Front Street West, Toronto

## A GOOD LINIMENT

For 60 cents a gallon can be made as follows:—  
Absorbine, 4 ounces  
Vinegar, 1 quart  
Water, 3 quarts  
Malspeire (powdered), 1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing Bruises, Strains, Collar Sores, to soothe the shoulders for work horses, will relieve swollen Ankles, Head Swellings, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

### ABSORBINE


At the above, or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., Springfield, Mass. Lymen Ross & Co., Montreal, Agents who will send in prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.

**Cure Them All**

You can cure all these diseases and blemishes easily, thoroughly and permanently. You can also cure Curb, Splint, Swung and softening of the fetlocks and all other troubles. If you have any such cases to treat, write us. We will send you two big booklets giving you all the information you need. No matter how old the case or what animal it is, we will guarantee a cure by the methods the books will describe and stockmen like today.

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

**Live Stock Labels**  
 Send for prices and order early before the rush.  
 R. W. JAMES  
 Perthmanville, Ont.



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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, P.O., Ont.

#### Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Young stock for sale. Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle, improved Yorkshire swine.  
 J. G. CLARK, Proprietor. OTTAWA, ONT.

## Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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 COLUMBUS, ONT.,



Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported and the balance from imported stock, short horns, imported and home-bred, all ages.

STATIONS: Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

40 miles east of Toronto.

Long-distance Telephone at Residence, near Columbus.  
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## GRAND DISPERSION SALE OF Scotch-bred Shorthorns and Clydesdale Horses AT DRILL HALL, WHITBY, ONT.

—ON—  
**Wednesday,**  
**Oct. 14, 1903**

80 Head  
 High-class  
 Shorthorns



—ON—  
**Thursday,**  
**Oct. 15, 1903**

17 Head  
 Clydesdale  
 Stallions,  
 Mares,  
 Fillies

This sale affords an opportunity to secure animals of the choicest breeding, some being imported from Scotland at great expense. **The entire herd and stud will be sold without reserve.** Catalogues on application to John Bright, Myrtle, Ont. Luncheon provided at hotel at 11 o'clock, sale to commence at 12. Auctioneers—L. Fairbanks, Whitby; Geo. Jackson, Port Perry; Capt. T. E. Robson, Elderton. **As Oct. 15th is Thanksgiving Day, there will be return tickets for single fare on all railways, good from Oct. 14th to 16th.**

(Continued from page 703.)  
 best and most fashionable strains, and their showing stuff, will not meet with any serious objection from level-headed purchasers for not having been fitted to a fine grade showing shape. Their two-year-old herd bull, *Diamond Gold*, is from the herd of H. Cargill. He is by Golden Drop Victor, dam Golden Strawberry. Crossed on the young members of their herd, the get of their old and well-known herd bull, *Diamond Jubilee*, this animal should not fail to still further improve the style and breeding of the young stock from the Douglass Bros. stock farm. They have now for sale at their farm a fine young stock bull, a get of Vice-Aberdeen, dam Easter Lily. He is a vigorous and promising animal.

They have also at their farm a two-year Clydesdale stallion, *Royal Viscumit*, vol. 25. He is well-built, compact animal with fine clean limbs, well set pasterns and the best of feet.

John Morgan, the veteran breeder of Shorthorns at Kerwood, Ont., is going out of the business and retiring from active life. For many years the herd of Mr. Morgan has stood at the front, and his skill and experience, energetically put in practice, has made its impress on the pure bred stock of Canada. The entire herd will be offered for sale, and a number of choice animals, some thirty in all, will come under the hammer. The sale will be held at Kerwood on Oct. 15 and the number of fine individuals, fashionably bred, should not fail to attract a large crowd of buyers. R. Morgan, Kerwood, is still to the front in Cotswolds. His exhibits were about the only thing in it at Strathroy Fair. He will have a number for sale this fall.

To be sold at

MORGAN SALE

on Oct. 15th

W. Bryan, of Strathroy, in demonstrating the practical utility of the Holstein by keeping a herd of pure-breds on his farm for dairy purposes. Some of his animals can show that the exhibits seen about is not so very far beyond the average with the Holsteins, as his herd numbers several that can approach closer than ten pounds a day to the limit.

The Shorthorn Association have still some \$200,000 more than they seem to need. If the Management of the Western Fair have a similar amount they probably got it from people who paid it to them to see the best kind of a show that was possible.

As "THE FARMING WORLD MAN on the Wing" reclined peacefully against the corner of a stall and took in the good points of a choice pair of fluffy-coated Leicester, he was accosted with a sort of introductory "h'm'm" uttered in a basso profundo voice, and with a decidedly Anglo-Saxon accent. On looking up he perceived a loud-checked suit, evidently inhabited by a youth as yet unscathed by the ruralizing touch of country life. "Say, me friend, how much will you take for the skin of one of them crechaws?" was the eager inquiry of the inhabitant of the checked suit. The man with the "wings" ventured to remark that the "crechaws" in question was very "select," and usually came one in a bo', with the most opulent, and that the days when any kind of "crechaws" were hunted for their skins in the Bloomin' backwoods of Toronto were nearly a thing of the past anyway, but he was interrupted with the startling information that "Some day you will kill those animals for their meat, and when they are killed and cut into 'bacons,' you will sell the skins, won't you?" As it was a really intelligent pair of eyes that were gazing down at him, the World Man on the Wing lost his customary nerve for once, and was scarcely

(Continued on page 706.)



## LLOYD-JONES BROS.

Proprietors HURFORD, Ont.  
 The "Burford" stock of Shorthorns, two hundred now on hand. A few choice yearling rams and extra good lot of ram lambs ready for sale.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA  
 (Headed by the 1000 lb.)

## SILVER MEDAL AND OTHER NOTED PRIZE BOARS

I was awarded the above honors, besides 10 other prizes, at the late Toronto Exhibition. The great growth and size of my hogs, at the different ages, was freely complimented on by the best judges, many of whom assured me such size had never been seen before, and I think I had the HEAVIEST HOGS on the grounds of ANY BREED in almost every class, and at every age. I have a grand lot of young boars, ready for service, young sows bred to prize boars, and young pigs from my best prize sows and boars, all for sale very reasonable. Come and see them, or send for picture of my winners, showing part of the group that won at Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, York Lodge, East Toronto, P.O., Canada.

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## Clydesdales and Hackneys Stallions and Mares.

Farm one mile from station on C.P.R.

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## Pure Bred Stock

I have for sale 4 **Ayrshire Bulls**, 2 **pure bred Shorthorn Heifers** coming one year old, 1 **Shorthorn Bull** two years old, Choice **Yorkshire Boars** one year old, **Yorkshire Sows and Boars** from four weeks to six months old. These animals are of choicest breeding. Will be sold cheap to quick buyers.

## John H. Douglas,

WARKWORTH, ONT.

## Dentonia Park Farm, EAST TORONTO, COLEMAN, P. O.

PURE BRED JERSEYS  
 PURE BRED AYRSHIRES  
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Best Milking Strains. Young Bulls and Heifers to sell.  
 Special attention given to all visitors and inquirers.

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 OF HIGH CLASS STOCK

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 Shorthorn Cattle  
 Cotswold Sheep

JARVIS, - ONT.

## AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED SHORTHORNS



THE entire herd of **John Morgan & Sons** will be sold by Public Auction at their home near Kerwood, Ont., October 15th, 1903, **Thanksgiving Day**. Return tickets for single fare, good from October 14th to 16th. Kerwood Station, G. T. R.

## Extensive Auction Sale

Under instruction from the Minister of Agriculture  
 A Public Sale of Superior

## PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

Will be held at the

Ontario Agricultural College,  
 Guelph, Ont.,

On **WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1903.**

SHORTHORN, HOLSTEIN and JERSEY CATTLE.  
 SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD and LEICESTER SHEEP.  
 YORKSHIRE and TAMWORTH SWINE.

For catalogue and further particulars apply to G. E. DAY, Professor of Agriculture,  
 Guelph, Ont.

Auctioneers: P. SPRADGE, THOS. INGRAHAM, JAS. MILLS, President.

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Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Cattle, Harness, Saddles, Rugs, Whips, Blankets and every stable requisite. Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Private Sales every day, consignments solicited.

### Great Special Sale

of Imported Registered  
Prize Winning Shires  
including

Stallions and Fillies

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**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7th**  
AT 1.30 p.m.

This valuable acquisition is the property of Mr. B. George MacKinnon, Northampton England, and will be on view four days previous to sale.

**WALTER HARLAND SMITH,**  
CATALOGUES READY Auctioneer.

## T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

DEALER IN

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COACH AND  
STANDARD  
BRED  
STALLIONS**

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MAILED FREE

**T. EATON & CO. LIMITED**  
(1) TORONTO, CANADA

(Continued from page 705)  
able for the task of telling the inquirer that the skins were kept to be worn by younger rising members of the flock. There is a veridicality about such greenness as this that life in the country can never achieve.

The West Middlesex Fair, held last week, was somewhat spoiled by bad weather, but the attendance was good and the exhibits very creditable. The Short-horn herds of Douglas Bros. and Morgan & Son's were on the grounds, and were good to be seen anywhere. A fine herd of Holsteins were shown by W. Bryan. A few good pens of Leicesters were exhibited by D. Graham, of Thedford, who also had out a few first class Berkshire hogs. The draught horses were strong in numbers, and good in quality. A noticeable feature of the Fair was the fine exhibits of grain, roots and cereals, fruit and vegetables.

Mr. J. Brydon, of Milverton, Ont., is in the Shorthorn business, and in it to stay. He has to show the casual visitor to his place a fine herd of animals of splendid type and finest breeding. Mr. Brydon's herd uniformly show the deep, blocky conformation that is so highly approved of by the best breeders, and comprises animals of this type, with pedigrees showing the best strains of Strathallan, Symonds having for their grandire Barnpton Hero, Miss Ramsdens and Ludrest. They are a fine lot of deep-fleshed, approved beef type.

The Milverton Fair was held on Sept. 23rd-24th and for number and quality of live stock exhibits is certainly one that leads most of the local fairs in Ontario. A large number of pure bred cattle, sheep, and swine, were on the grounds, that would do credit to the large exhibitions of the province. The heavy draught horses were as fine as are to be seen anywhere and the competition here and in the lighter classes as well was very keen. Shorthorn cattle from the herds of Hastings Bros., Crosshill, W. Fleming, A. Hill, and others, were as fine as were to be seen at London or Toronto. The herd of A. Hill was the winner of the prize for aged bull and he was good enough to show anywhere. The winner of second place was the herd bull of W. Fleming. Matchless Wonder is also an animal of good proportion, and finest breeding, his dam being by the well-known pinnacple bull Royal Wonder and he has for sire the famous Village Archer. Hastings Bros.' exhibit, King Edward, also shown at Toronto, though not in first class show conditions, was an animal that attracted a great deal of attention, being of fine proportion and quality, and a good, deep, strong animal. In horses, strong classes were shown, especially among the heavy draughts. In draught mares with foal, Dickson Bros. imp. mare Beauty easily took first place, and their other exhibit in this class, a fine, blocky mare, with an excellent foal at her side, also captured second. Handsome driving horses filled the light-horse classes. Good pens of sheep were shown by Hastings Bros., Covan, and others. Fair representatives of the bacon hog, the Yorkshire, were to be seen, though the prize for aged boar in this class was given to an animal of a rather thick short type, rather favoring a Chester White conformation. The exhibit in poultry was also very creditable and the centre of a great deal of interest.

The "Short Man on the Wing" would like to meet all his friends at the big Shorthorn sale at Whitby on October 14th, where most of the lovers of the Scotch-topped beefmakers will find something that they would like to take home with them. There will be some pretty spirited fights for possession in a good many cases, but at a sale where so much is offered there is sure to come some times when the bidding even for choice animals will be slow. Anyway, a good lunch will be provided at the hotel by Mr. Bright, the Thanksgiving excursion rates will be on

and make the trip to Whitby cheap, and no one who pretends to be a Shorthorn breeder can afford to stay away, anyhow.

### Care of the Dairy Herd

Much has been said and written about the care of the dairy herd, but the following, by an American dairyman, gives in concise form the important points to be looked after in maintaining a dairy herd:

1. The bull is half the herd.
2. Raise the calves from your best cows.
3. Sell or fatten all your poor cows.
4. Keep your herds in a healthy condition.
5. Feed and milk regularly.
6. Feed only wholesome food and look carefully to the drinking water.
7. Poor food and dirty water give tainted milk and impair the health of the cow.
8. Keep your calves growing.
9. Don't feed warm milk one day and cold the next.
10. If you want a good dairy cow from your calf, get a good, long body with well-sprung ribs on your calf.
11. The coat of an animal is a good indication of its condition.
12. Try to have some of your cows "come in" in fall and winter.
13. Try to raise all the feed for your herd.
14. Make the most out of skim milk.
15. Dairying and hog raising are a good combination.

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**WE MANUFACTURE** thirteen styles of incubators and brooders, and keep all kinds of poultry supplies. Catalogue free. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London, Ont.

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## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, September 30th, 1903.

Conditions are most favorable for a good fall trade. The weather has been favorable for getting the fall work done, and profitable prices prevail for nearly all farm products. This is especially true of cheese, and in dairy sections farmers have plenty of money. Because of this and other reasons, general trade in the country is flourishing, and the outlook for business good. Money is in good demand for legitimate trade purposes and the banks find little difficulty in placing their surplus funds at fairly good rates. Call loans are firm at about 5½ per cent. Mercantile paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent.

#### WHEAT

During the past few weeks wheat prices have fluctuated considerably. It advanced to 82c. at Chicago, only to drop to 77½c. last week. Last week grain dealers here quoted wheat at as high as 78c., and today's quotation is only 76c. There has, however, on the whole, been a grain since our last writing, and we hope it will continue as hard at the moment to say. Some are predicting lower values when this year's crop begins to come out in larger quantities. In fact, the drop since last week has been due to the larger deliveries of wheat in the spring wheat sections of the United States. There have also been large shipments of wheat from Russia and the Danube, which have a material effect on the market. There are indications that the farmers of Canada and the United States are beginning to sell their wheat more readily, which will tend to keep up the increased supply. Prices have ruled a little above an export basis and are not likely to go below the export price. Prices for Manitoba, though not as high as some days ago, are still active. Last week's crop is not much doing. The offerings here are not large. There is a fair demand for milling and the market is steady at 75 to 75½c. for red and white, 68c. for goose and 73c. for spring at outside points, on Toronto farmers' market being 80c. to 81c. per bushel.

#### COARSE GRAINS

The oat market has not changed materially. Prices rule rather on the easy side, at quotations given elsewhere. Barley and peas rule steady at quotations. Considerable interest is centred in corn. The danger from frost is considered over in the United States and the market is settling down to a steadier tone. The Price Current of last week, referring to the corn crop, says: "The week's work in the corn market has been sustained through apprehension of frost damage before the maturity of the crop. A wave of low temperature with light frosts passed over the corn belt last week, but it was not heavy enough to seriously damage the corn, and now the trade generally feels that the fear of any extensive damage by frost is over, and as a consequence there was liberal selling at much lower prices. May corn at Chicago during the week reaching 46½c., which is within 1½c. of the lowest price made on this option this season. A steadier tone prevailed at the close, Wednesday. Oats declined from sympathy with other grains, though the feeling was not so weak as either corn or wheat."

#### BRAN AND SHORTS

The market for these is on the quiet side and it might be well for farmers who wish it, to lay in supplies for feeding. Later on, when the regular fall and winter feeding begins, prices may be higher.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

There is considerable apprehension in some sections as to the potato crop. In the London district the rot seems to be

getting in its work and a scarcity is reported, prices having advanced to \$1.00 a bag. In other sections, and especially east of here and Quebec, the crop is said to be good both in quantity and quality. Some excellent early Rose sold in Montreal recently at 60c. per bag of 90 lbs. in large lots. There has been a rather sudden increase in the demand here and supplies are scarce, running prices up to 65 to 70c. per bag in large lots.

The bean market is firmer and higher but somewhat irregular, though car lots are selling at Montreal at \$1.80 to \$1.95 per bushel, prices as low as \$1.75 to \$1.80 are reported. The general tendency, however, is firmer, as the crop is injured in the West.

#### HAY AND STRAW

Prices for hay keep up well, and it looks as if profitable prices would rule for a time. Whole car lots of No. 2 timothy are quoted at Montreal at \$9 to \$9.50, buyers state that they have been asked \$10 to \$10.25 for the same grade. Prices rule steady here at quotations. American and English markets for Canadian hay are reported to be on the quiet side. There is little doing in straw and the movement is light.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market maintains a firm tone and prices rule strong. Choice Canadian eggs find a steady market in England. The home demand keeps good and consequently there has been no large accumulation of supplies. Cooler weather should improve the demand so that prices are likely to rule higher rather than lower. In a wholesale way Montreal quotations range from 16c. to 16½c. Exports rule much lower than a year ago. Prices here are strong at 8½c. On Toronto farmers' market new laid being 20c. to 24c. a dozen. Though the buying of poultry for export has not yet begun, supplies go off readily to the local trade. The demand keeps good and the prices are well maintained at quotations.

#### FRUIT

The winter apple packing and shipping trade will soon be in full force. Growers with good clean honestly packed fruit will realize a good profit. There have been heavy shipments during the past ten days

and some are looking for lower values, but the shortage of the English crop makes this rather doubtful. At Montreal apples have been selling at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per barrel as to quality. The English market continues firm. On September 21st, at Liverpool, 12,000 barrels were offered at auction as follows: Baldwins, \$3.50 to \$4.85; Greenings, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Kings, \$4.45 to \$6.00, according to quality and condition of landing. Some good sales are reported in orchards where the fruit is clean. One grower with a small orchard sold at a lump sum of \$250, and a week later could have got \$50 more. At Toronto fruit market trade has been more or less quiet. Peaches are quoted at from 35c. to 40c. plums 30c. to 35c. a basket, and grapes 20c. to 30c. for small and 30c. to 40c. for large. Pears sell at from 20c. to 40c. per basket.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese is cheese these days. The surprise is that such a large make has been absorbed at such high values. Surely there is no grower to be envied that Canada's grip on the English cheese market is waning, as some recently are trying to make out. There is a larger consumption of Canadian cheese this summer than ever before, and if reports be correct, the English make is gradually decreasing before the growing demand for Canadian cheese. At Brockville last week the 12c. point was reached for September making. The local markets this week are easier at from 11½c. to 11½c. per pound. There has been an advance of 3c. per pound in seven weeks. From May 1st till Sept. 23rd our exports of cheese increased 292,101 boxes more than for the corresponding period of last year.

The butter market is taking on a firmer tone and is in more demand on the English market. Exporters are doing more active buying and a much better feeling prevails. Quotations rule at 20c. to 21c. for choice creamery. The exports so far this season show a decrease of 124,118 pkgs. The market is firmer here at quotations. Dairy rolls on Toronto farmers' market bring from 18c. to 20c. a pound.

#### LIVE STOCK

While the live stock trade on the whole shows little change from a fortnight ago, the outlook especially for prime beef cattle is bright. As is shown elsewhere in this issue, conditions in the cattle trade of the United States appear to be making for stronger prices for choice beef cattle. On

### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	30	26	26	26	26
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 75	\$ 0 78	\$ ..	\$ ..	\$ 0 87
Oats, per bushel.....	39½	35	42	43	33
Barley, per bushel.....	45	54	51	51	38
Peas, per bushel.....	66	74	74	75	.....
Corn, per bushel.....	50	57	58	58	.....
Flour, per barrel.....	3 00	3 62	5 15	5 10	4 70
Bran, per ton.....	17 00	16 00	20 00	21 50	16 00
Shorts, per ton.....	19 00	19 00	23 00	23 50	18 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	60	65	1 25	1 25	60
Beans, per bushel.....	1 85	1 85	2 00	2 00	.....
Hay, per ton.....	9 00	11 00	12 00	11 00	11 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	6 50	8 00	8 00	.....
Eggs, per dozen.....	18	16½	17	18	17
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	10	.....	per pair	55	60
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	10	.....	.....	65	.....
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	15	.....	14	.....	.....
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apples, per barrel.....	2 00	2 75	3 00	3 00	.....
Cheese, per pound.....	12	12	12	12	11½
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	20	21	22	23	18
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	17	16	18	10	14
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 80	4 50	4 75	4 75	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.....	3 50	3 50	4 50	4 50	4 50
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 70	5 75	5 50	5 65	6 25
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 50	4 50	5 50	5 50	.....

the other hand inferior stuff is all too plentiful. Trade this week has been just fair. At Toronto cattle market on Tuesday there was a large run of live stock, 94 cars in all. The quality of the fat cattle offered though somewhat improved was not sufficiently good to bring top prices. There were few choice shippers offered the bulk being of common to medium quality and the highest price quoted was \$4.60. Choice exporters will bring from \$4.75 to \$4.80 and medium to good \$4.35 to \$4.60 per cwt. Export bulls sell at from \$3.50 to \$4.25 and cows at from \$3.75 to \$4.124 per cwt. as to quality. Choice butchers cattle are in demand at from \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt. and there is not enough to supply the demand. There was a large supply of light inferior stuff which was slow of sale, prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.25 for good, \$3.65 to \$3.85 for fair to good, and \$2.25 to \$3.50 for rough to common. Feeders and stockers are more plentiful but are mostly of the ill-bred mongrel type which are not wanted. Good ones sell readily at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. The best stockers bring from \$3.25 to \$3.50 and other quality from \$2.25 to \$3.00 per cwt. Milch cows sell at from \$3.00 to \$54 each. Calves are not plentiful and good quality sells readily at \$2 to \$30 each or \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs are coming forward in large quantities. Sheep keep firm at \$3.40 to \$4.50 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Lambs are on the easy side at about \$3.80 per cwt.

Hogs have taken a drop and the usual fall slump in prices seems to have set in. On Thursday select bacon hogs sold at \$5.70 and lights and fats at \$5.50 per cwt. The English bacon market shows signs of lower prices in preparation for the fall trade in poultry and game.

#### HORSES

The horse market has been more active of late. There is an active demand for good horses of nearly all classes, especially heavy draught and combination carriage. At Grand's, on Tuesday, business was brisk for the good ones. Good, ser-

viciously sound draught horses sold at from \$115 to \$150 each. One extra good combination carriage horse sold for \$107.50 and another good one at \$115.

#### TORONTO JUNCTION MARKET

The receipts at the Union Stock Yards on Tuesday totalled 102 cars, mostly cattle. The quality of the fat cattle offered was on the whole good considering the large number offered. The bulk of the deliveries were shipping cattle though there was quite a sprinkling of feeders and butchers cattle. The highest price quoted for exporters was \$4.95, the bulk selling at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Other prices ruled about the same as at the city market. Calves were quoted there at \$5 to \$6 per cwt. and select bacon hogs at \$5.00 per cwt.

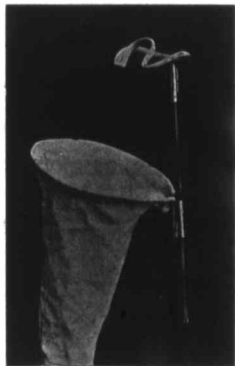
#### Potato Digging

The large amount of rainfall this year, makes it imperative that potatoes should be dug early, especially if planted in low ground. In some places it is reported that the rot has already set in. If so the sooner the potatoes are out of the ground the better. After digging, potatoes showing signs of rot spots should be carefully sorted.

#### Beet Harvesters

A beet harvester has been invented at Denver, Col. that is pronounced fairly successful. It has been tested and is said to harvest two acres of beets as easily as a

self binder reaps grain. It is built on the style of an enlarged road grader. It requires three men to operate. The harvested beets are delivered either into a wagon alongside or deposited in convenient heaps in the field.



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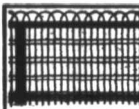
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