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A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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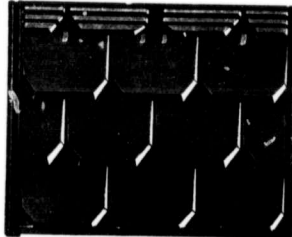
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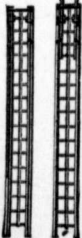
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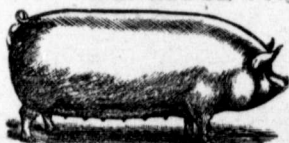
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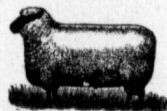
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XVIII.

NOVEMBER 20th, 1900.

No. 12

Large versus Small Farms



RESOLVED, that large farming is best adapted to the interests and circumstances of Ontario." This formed the subject of an interesting debate before the Political Science Club of Toronto University on Thursday of last week. The affirmative was led by Mr. Amos, who laid down the principle that as it was the tendency of the age in industrial life to carry on operations on a large scale by companies or capitalists, so it would be found more economical to have very large farms controlled by companies or individuals, who could carry on the farming operations on the most scientific plan. Such a plan would mean a large saving in machinery, fences, etc. The negative was upheld by Mr. Chapman, who contended that a population of farm owners, rather than laborers and tenants, meant a sturdy, independent people, who had a deep, abiding interest in the country. In France, Belgium and other European countries, small farming had proved a success. He instanced the fact that in Ontario to-day there are 224,000 land owners who are farmers, as against 60,000 tenants, a fact that means much for the welfare and stability of this, the banner province of the Dominion.

Previous to the opening of the debate, Dr. Coleman gave a valuable address, dealing with the geological conditions of the province in relation to agriculture. It contains a variety of soil well adapted for growing all kinds of crops common to a temperate climate. Mr. Kitchen, manager of the Massey farm, east of the city, spoke strongly in favor of more intensive farming. Better cultivation of the soil was needed. What is known as the soiling system enabled the farmer to greatly increase the number of animals he could keep on his land. By this system the man with a small farm need not necessarily be a small farmer. Where, according to the old plan, it would require five acres for one animal, instances were given where 14 animals could be kept on 11 acres by the soiling process. Another instance given by Mr. Kitchen showed that on a hundred-acre farm only 12 animals were kept by the old plan, requiring 60 acres of the 100 to do it, but by adopting the soiling system, 36 animals were kept on 30 acres, leaving 70 acres for other operations. At the Massey farm the soiling system had been adopted altogether with a herd of 60 cows during the past summer. The results so far have been most gratifying, resulting in increased fertility in the land and a much larger output per acre.

With proper methods and facilities there is no doubt that a large farm can be worked and made as profitable as a small farm, as many instances in this province will bear witness to. But with the average farmer and the means he has at his disposal we think the small farm well worked and well managed will pay better than a large one. Some ten

or fifteen years ago there was a desire on the part of many farmers in this province to increase the size of their farms. Many of them did so, having to go in debt for the land purchased and we venture to say that the majority of these are not as well off to-day as they were before enlarging their farms. With the average farmer an increase in his acreage means a spreading out of his effort, more help, and less time for thorough cultivation and preparation of the land for the crop. It is on the last point, perhaps, that the question of the wisdom of large or small farms hinges.

What this country needs more than any one thing to-day is better cultivation of the land and the maintaining and increasing of the fertility of the soil. In other words what is wanted is more intensive farming, making one acre produce what two acres formerly did. In many sections we believe this can be done, and the best way to do it is for farmers to cultivate less land and do it well. Why is it that Great Britain and the countries of Europe are so productive to-day as compared with newer and more favorably situated lands on this continent? It is because more attention is paid to maintaining the fertility of the land. True, in great Britain many of the farms are large. But even there it has been shown of late years that the smaller farms return a larger profit than the larger ones on the capital invested. It is a striking fact that the average production of wheat per acre in Great Britain is double of what it is on this continent, or about 28 bushels as against about 14 bushels. This was not the case when this country was new and our farmers reaped from virgin soil containing abundance of plant food. The fact of the matter is that for a number of years our soils have been gradually depleted of their plant food with not enough being put back in its place to supply that taken away. Some years ago many farmers realizing that their farms were not so productive concluded that the remedy was to secure more land. But this instead of helping matters only made things worse.

But a new era has dawned. Farmers to-day in the older parts of Canada at least are not looking for more land, but are realizing that to make their farms profitable they must restore and increase the plant food in the soil. If an acre of land that to-day produces 20 bushels of wheat which sell for 60c. per bushel, can be made to produce 40 bushels which sell at the same price, the farmer's profit can be more than doubled. This in our opinion is the solution of the difficulty that now confronts every farmer as to how he is going to make his farm more profitable. It cannot be done in a day. It may take years for many farms in this province, even by the most modern methods, to regain their former standard of fertility and to reach a point from which they can go forward to greater things in the way of crop and livestock production than this country has ever witnessed. This is the goal that our farmers should aim to reach, and the one who will arrive first will be the farmer who makes the maintaining and increasing of the soil fertility the chief aim in his farming operations.

Manitoba Cheese in Disrepute

A few years ago the opening up of the cheese industry in Manitoba attracted considerable attention in other parts of the Dominion. It was felt then, that though Manitoba would never become a very formidable competitor of the Eastern Provinces in the production of cheese she might in time become an important contributor to the sum total of the cheese products of the Dominion. But these aspirations and hopes seem to have been nipped in the bud. The cheese industry of Manitoba to-day appears to be in a far worse position than it was a few years ago when we had the pleasure of sampling some goods from that province that were of very fair quality.

What has been the cause of this degeneracy? The *Nor-West Farmer* in its issue of Nov. 5 deals with this question pretty fully. According to our contemporary there are a number of causes. The patron, the maker, the inspector or instructor, and the buyer are all to blame. In fact every one who possibly could be connected with the business comes in for a share of the responsibility for the failure to make the Manitoba cheese industry what it gave every promise of becoming a few years ago. The patron has not given that attention to the care and the feeding of his cows and the caring for the milk necessary to produce the first quality of product. The maker also has been negligent and has allowed matters to run along in a slipshod fashion feeling that any kind of quality would do for the local consumer, and the consumer on the Pacific coast, who was the chief buyer of Manitoba cheese. Quite a number of the makers are Ontario men who went to the prairie province a few years ago. The undesirable condition of the industry at the present time, therefore, does not speak volumes for their skill and early training. They must have degenerated as well as the cheese.

But the criticism of our contemporary is directed more pointedly perhaps to the provincial instructor and his work. It states that what is required in the way of instruction is an individual who will spend a week in each of the factories, take off his coat and go right to work, and show how good cheese should be made. We quite coincide with this view. Where conditions are so bad as they are pictured in Manitoba, mere written or word instruction will not go for much with the maker without a practical demonstration. Perhaps it is because the instruction of the past few years has not been of this practical kind that the western maker will not accept it.

However this may be we are not in a position to speak definitely. The Manitoba cheese industry at the present time is evidently in a bad way and only radical measures can bring improvement. Whether the dairymen of the West will be willing to adopt such is for them to say. We may tell them that unless they do they cannot hope to make a success of the business. The days for a poor, inferior quality of Canadian cheese have gone by. It makes little difference whether the product is made in the East or in the West the quality must be of the best if the industry is to progress. And in our opinion any province or portion of the Dominion that has not within itself the conditions for making first-class cheese, and whose makers, patrons and instructors are not willing to adopt the best ways and means for bringing about this result, had better drop out of the business altogether.

But are the natural conditions of the West suitable for making the best quality of cheese? We have no reason to believe they are not. To speak frankly, however, we are inclined to the view, that considering the short season and great distance from the market butter-making rather than cheese-making would be better suited to the Western province. In the Territories the creameries under Prof. Robertson's direction have done and are doing good work. The creameries in Manitoba have also demonstrated that good butter and lots of it can be made in the West. A system splendidly adapted for the West where farmers live far apart and distances to the factories are great is the farm separator system. This system involves the purchase by every patron of a small cream separator

and the separation at the farm of the cream from the milk, sending only the former to the creamery. We understand that several districts in the Canadian West have already adopted this system with marked success. It is something for Manitoba dairymen to consider.

Maintaining Soil Fertility

Some Valuable Information on Improving Sandy Soils

The following letter, received from a correspondent at Agassiz, B.C., asks for information on several important points connected with the maintenance of soil fertility that cannot but be of value to every farmer. We submitted copies of this letter to several authorities on the subject, asking for their views on the questions contained therein. So far, we have received replies from Prof. Shutt, Chief Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms, and Prof. Shuttleworth, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The replies of these gentlemen are given below. The letter itself reads thus:

"My soil is a sandy deposit with a vegetable mould on top, said to be a rich soil, but I want it very rich, so that I can grow the very best roots, grain, vegetables, corn, etc. I have not nearly enough barnyard fertilizer, but I can buy nitrate of soda here for about \$40 per ton; muriate of potash, \$55; sulphate of potash, \$57.50; Kainit, \$25; superphosphate of lime, \$28; Thomas-Phosphate powder, \$30; mixed fertilizer, \$20. Can you inform me what I had better procure of the above, and in what quantity per acre, and how and when to apply to secure the best results?"

Prof. Shuttleworth replies to the above as follows:

"Your soil, being of a sandy deposit and covered with a vegetable mould, should, in my opinion, receive surface rather than deep cultivation. It must be remembered that sandy soils do not retain plant food well, nor do they possess a large quantity of natural fertility. To keep such a soil in a high state of fertility, it is necessary to observe a suitable rotation, with regular and proper manuring. I would recommend that you plow under a crop of clover or a clover sod, providing you cannot obtain farm-yard manure. The following crops might be roots or corn. In either case, hardwood or elm ashes to the amount of several tons per acre scattered upon the surface, along with 200 to 250 pounds of super-phosphate, will make an excellent manure for either of the above crops. In the fall of that year, late fall plowing, followed in the spring with surface cultivation for the preparation of a seed bed, is necessary for a grain crop, such as wheat, barley, or oats. The land should be seeded down to clover along with this grain crop and left in hay one to two years, after which it may be again plowed shallow and followed the next season by roots or corn as before. It is, therefore, by a system of shallow cultivation, together with the above rotation, that a high state of fertility may be profitably maintained.

"It is quite a mistaken idea to suppose that any of these artificial fertilizers alone, even if applied in large quantities, will furnish a high state of fertility. I would not recommend that you apply extensive potash manures, such as muriate or sulphate, unless you cannot obtain ashes. Neither would I recommend you to use mixed fertilizers. The rotation above indicated, together with surface cultivation and the proper use of ashes and superphosphate, will, I think, secure for you a satisfactory condition of fertility at a profitable cost."

Prof. Shutt had already received a similar letter from the same correspondent, with the difference that sulphate of lime is mentioned in place of superphosphate of lime as it appears in the above. Prof. Shutt replied to the correspondent direct, but has kindly sent us a copy of his letter, which is as follows:

"In reply to your letter of the 31st ult., I would suggest the application per acre, 100 lbs. muriate of potash, 300

to 500 lbs. Thomas-Phosphate powder. I am of the opinion that, owing to the openness of your winter and the light character of the soil, it would be better to make the application early in the spring rather than in the autumn. The mixture may be broadcasted after plowing, and then thoroughly harrowed in.

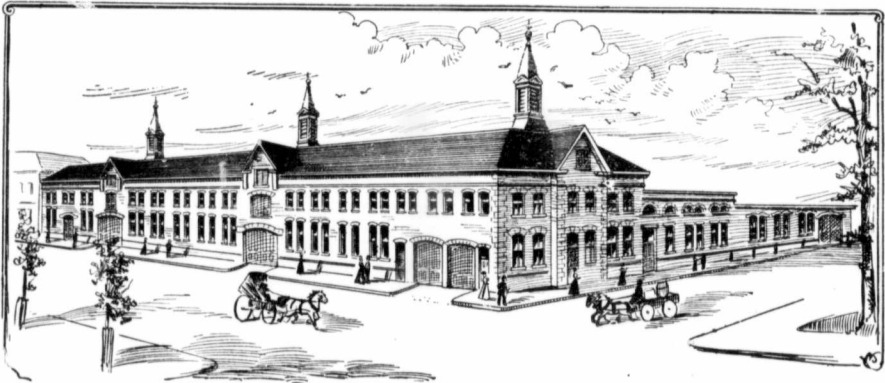
"With regard to nitrogen, I would advise 100 lbs. to 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre, given in two or three applications as a top dressing to the growing crop. Nitrate of soda, being extremely soluble (and, therefore, apt to leach away below the roots of the crop), and furnishing immediately available nitrogen, should never be applied save when there is a crop to at once utilize it. The first dressing—say of 50 lbs. per acre—may be given when the crop is a few inches above the ground; the second, say three to four weeks later. To facilitate distribution of the nitrate, it may be mixed with five to ten times its weight of dry sand or loam.

"I have not been able to say anything regarding the mixed fertilizer, as you did not give its composition. To compare it in price with the others, it would be necessary to know its percentage of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid."

of vital importance to every farmer in Ontario. Its great value lies in giving a practical object lesson as to the best animals to select for the different purposes we have outlined. The best animal for beef making purposes, the best type of bacon hog, will be here for public inspection. A series of block tests will be conducted for hogs so that visitors may first see the live animal and the carcass afterwards. Then the killing and dressing of poultry for market will be an object lesson in itself well worth a long journey to see.

We have enumerated a few of the special features to show the real educational character of the exhibition, and we would bespeak a large attendance of breeders, feeders, and farmers from all parts of the country. The exhibition has been extended this year to four days in order that every one may have an opportunity of seeing and studying thoroughly every feature of the show. On the evening of December 12 a large public meeting, to be addressed by a number of prominent speakers, will be held. A large number of local Institutes will take advantage of the cheap rates and run special excursions to Guelph during the show.

You cannot afford to miss it.



View of New Quarters for Provincial Winter Fair Provided by the Citizens of Guelph

The Provincial Winter Show

As announced elsewhere the Provincial Winter Fair, a combined exhibition of fat stock, dairy cattle and live and dressed poultry, will be held in the city of Guelph on Dec. 11-14 next. We have pleasure in presenting our readers this week with a view of the new building which will hereafter be the permanent quarters of the show. This new building is being erected by the citizens of Guelph and as the plan shows is admirably adapted for the purposes of a big winter fair. We have no need here to go into detail in regard to these splendid new quarters. They have been dealt with very fully in the GAZETTE Department of this journal during the past few weeks.

It may not be amiss, however, to say a word or two for the show itself. In our opinion and in the opinion of the numbers who have been privileged to visit this show in other years, it is one of the very best educational institutions we have in Canada and is certainly making for progress along lines that mean much for the welfare and progress of the Dominion. The breeding and feeding of fat cattle, sheep and swine, the production of the bacon hog, the selection of the dairy cow and the raising of fine poultry are topics intimately associated with the best interests of the country to day. Upon the success which our farmers are able to make of any or all of these various branches of husbandry will depend largely the progress this country will make during the next few years. For this reason the forthcoming show is

A Valuable Shorthorn Importation

Many importations of stock have been made into Canada during the present year, a condition of affairs that cannot but contribute largely to the welfare and progress of the country. Of these none have attracted more attention or are of a higher standard, both as to breeding and quality, than the importation made by Mr. Arthur Johnston, a detailed account of which is given in our stock notes column this week. This importation, which consists of thirty head of Shorthorns, selected from the best families in Scotland, arrived at Greenwood, Mr. Johnston's home, some days ago from quarantine. The selections were made from the most historic herds of the Old Land, and we have only to refer to the names of some of the breeders such as Capt. Barclay, of Ury; Shepherd & Hay, of Shethin; Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton; Campbell, of Kinellar; the Bruces, and the noted herds of Collynie and Upper Mill to show that every animal has the very best of breeding and quality behind it.

It is also well to note that Mr. Johnston made his selection in person. He has made the breeding of Shorthorns a life-study, and there is no breeder in Canada to-day who has had a more successful record or who knows a good animal when he sees it better than Mr. Johnston. Consequently when he decided to add another importation this season to the many he has already made he was in a position not only to choose the best herds in the Old Land

from which to make his selections, but to pick out the best individual animals from the splendid lots presented for his consideration. In this way he has been enabled to bring to Canada a group of Shorthorns that must add greatly to the prestige and standard of Canadian pure-bred stock both at home and abroad.

There are one or two interesting facts connected with some of the herds from which Mr. Johnston's selections were made that are worth noting. At the annual combined sale of bull calves from the Collynie and Upper-Mill herds held last month all previous records for prices were broken, and the sale was of the most sensational character. And this in spite of the fact that shortly before the sale the Argentine had placed an embargo upon cattle from Great Britain while some further restrictions were placed upon the shipment of cattle into Ireland. The nineteen bull calves sold from Mr. Duthie's herd averaged nearly \$750 each, with a highest price of about \$1,800, while Mr. Marr's thirteen bull calves averaged nearly \$650 each with a highest price of about \$1,200. These figures speak volumes for the auction sale principle as adopted by these well-known breeders and also for the quality of the animals offered for public competition. Evidently breeders in the Old Land prefer the auction-sale plan as a means of securing new blood for their herds and flocks.

It is, however, very gratifying to know that we have so many animals from the first herds of Great Britain coming into Canada, and Mr. Johnston is deserving of the thanks of the live stock community because of the high quality of his recent importation. His efforts are deserving of success.

Selecting Cattle for Stall-Feeding

There are several factors necessary to success in stall-feeding cattle. There should be good, warm shelter, an abundance of good food, and careful and skilful handling of the animals generally. In addition to these first requisites is the selection of the animal itself. The other conditions we have outlined may be perfect, but if an inferior animal for the purpose is selected the best results cannot be obtained. It is, perhaps, on this very point that most feeders make a mistake. Any kind of animal is put up for feeding, and when the time for selling arrives any kind of a price has to be taken. With good shelter, good feed, good care and a good animal to begin with, feeding cattle should pay well, and bring the top price on the market.

In selecting an animal for feeding purposes there are a few essentials that should be considered by every feeder, and which may serve as a guide to the unskilled. There should be width and depth in the animal selected, and a fair amount of length. There should be medium-sized bone, not too large nor too small, with short legs. The back should be broad and level and deeply fleshed or deeply covered, so far as one is able to get it in this type. In addition to these essentials, a full, bright eye, indicative of good health, and a mossy coat and loose-handling skin, indicative of ability to make good use of the feed given, are requisites that should not be overlooked. With animals having these essentials largely predominating, fed well, cared for properly and finished in good shape, every feeder should be able to produce the highest quality of beef, and the kind required for our export cattle trade.

It is hard to know how to deal with the scrub animal successfully. There are, no doubt, numbers of them in the country, many farmers raising nothing else, very much to their own loss. The best plan is to feed well and get rid of them as quickly as possible, and make a new start by raising something better. No matter how well they are fed it is simply impossible to make a quality of beef out of nondescript scrubs, which are all too numerous in many parts of the country. Many who raise these kind of cattle and feed them for beef-making purposes are the first to complain that feeding cattle does not pay. And no

wonder. The market is always overloaded with this inferior kind of cattle, which have to be sold at a sacrifice. The demand for really first quality is always good, and purchasers are always to be found at good prices. This is so to-day in every beef raising country in the world. The fact is there is not enough first quality to supply the demand.

Western farmers sometimes complain that in stall-feeding cattle they cannot compete with range-fed cattle. They cannot, perhaps, with anything but first quality. It has been demonstrated that there is nothing like stall-feeding for getting the finest finish on cattle. And this is just where the range system is lacking. It cannot finish cattle in the way they ought to be finished. There is, therefore, a big field before the feeder of well-selected and well-finished cattle.

Breeding for Early Lambs

Breeding for early lambs for the butcher is an important part of the sheepbreeders' art in Great Britain and also in the United States.

This early breeding has not been given so much attention in Canada, where the general practice is to have lambs for the butcher ready for the late summer or fall when the supply is large and prices the lowest of the season. During the winter or early spring butchers' lambs bring their highest price across the line, and many sheepraisers cater to this trade as much as possible.

A farmer in Aberdeenshire, Scotland who has made a speciality of producing early butchers' lambs gives his experience and methods as follows:

"With my 19 years practical experience, I have tried various methods. Pure Shrops, Shrop tup and half-breed ewe, Leicester tup and Shrop ewe, Leicester tup and half-breed ewe, also Leicester tup and cross or greyfaced ewe. This last cross is distinctly my favorite.

"Reasons—The ewes are hardy, few die, good milkers, production one and three quarters to almost two lambs per head, selling fat (when broken mouthed) at almost their cost price as gimmers. Two-thirds of their produce can generally be sold within five months of birth, weighing an average of 120 lbs. live weight; the balance, a month or six weeks afterwards, over 100 lbs. live weight. Result—Eighty ewes: well attended to, on a three-pair farm, augment the income by £200"

Branding Ranch Cattle

The present methods of branding cattle on the large Western ranches cause cattle owners serious loss every year on the hides when sold. As a rule branded hides sell for one cent per pound less than hides not branded, which amounts to a very large sum every year where thousands of cattle are sold off the ranches.

To remedy matters is not so easy. Under ranching conditions some system of branding is necessary. The general practice is to brand cattle on the side or hip. The side brands render half the hide practically valueless, while hip brands spoil the hide for strap harness or belting leather, which must be cut straight through from clear strong hides. To overcome these losses it is recommended that only small brands be used, and that these be applied on or just above the hock. This would not damage the hide any, as the portion around the hock is usually cut off in the trimming.

Branding, to be effective, must be distinct and permanent, and should be placed where a man can see it on horseback. Hence the branding iron seems to furnish the only solution of the difficulty. In Australia and South America chemicals have been used with moderate success, but these injure the hide also. A modified form of branding with the iron so as to injure the hide as little as possible seems the only remedy.

Breeding Army Remounts and Hunters

Of late a great deal has been written about breeding remounts for the army not only in Canada but in Great Britain as well. The following from a writer in the *North British Agriculturist* throws some light on the methods advocated in Scotland for the production of remounts and hunters:

"It is an old saying that the first cross in the breeding of animals generally proves the best, be it for show, work or table. For many years we have noticed that the hardest and best class of ride and drive horses have been from the first cross between a well-bred, well-made, little agricultural mare and a thoroughbred horse. For instance, a nice—not too big—well-bred Clydesdale mare, from about 15 hands to 15½ hands high, with clean head, and neck well set on deep flat shoulders, short legs, and good flat shanks, sound formed feet, and a firm stepper, short back, and fine sprung ribs, with nice-moulded quarters, and good hind legs well set on; in fact, all the parts in proportion, and in unison—not made up in numbers, as it were. The thoroughbred sire—not to exceed 16 hands—15½ is better—to be well-bred, and built on somewhat similar lines as the mare. It is neither the biggest horses nor the biggest mares that are the means of throwing the largest and best-made animals. It is an every day occurrence that we see big sons and daughters from well-made little parents. Give me the well-proportioned little sire and dam, and nature will do the rest. Our observations and experience is that, when a pure Clydesdale mare, as already described, has been mated with a good thoroughbred sire, there is the chance of a variety in the offspring. The dam gives the substance and stepping, while the sire furnishes the style and fashion. We have seen the best cross-country horses spring from this cross, also fine 16 hands carriage horses, as well as grand, show, stepping hacks. Should the offspring take to the side of the dam, a good van or tram animal is the result, or a well-made, good-stepping, weight-carrying remount horse, with plenty of good endurance—commodities that are wanted. Of course, there are other breeds and crosses that may produce useful sorts; but, as quierist says, a good, strong, well-made Clydesdale is as easy, if not easier, brought up as a screw from a badly-mated sire and dam."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The British Columbia Live Stock Trade

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

With reference to your warning to Canadian breeders in your issue of Nov. 6, I would say that I should think if the animals being shipped into British Columbia were subjected to quarantine as the law requires, it would have the effect of keeping them out. Even having them subjected to the tuberculin test would prove a hindrance. I would not allow an animal of mine to be tested for \$50, that is, if I had to keep the animal. For if it did not have tuberculosis before testing, I am satisfied it would have it after a lapse of two months. If the tuberculin is once injected, and the animal again submitted to the test in a few days, there will be no reaction.

The testing of cattle for tuberculosis is the greatest humbug ever imposed upon the breeders of any country. It makes men fraudulent one with another.

This is said to be a free country, and we want no restrictions upon trade, and if the Americans can beat us on our own ground, let them do it. They are good customers of ours, and if they can get a share of our trade in some parts of the Dominion, it is all right. We can always afford to do what is right by them, and this putting up barriers by one country against another is all wrong.

Aurora, Ont., Nov. 10, 1900.

WM. LINTON.

Our Poultry and British Markets

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Our system of cold storage, and likewise the cold storage firms themselves and the cold storage cars for transportation, are making rapid strides toward perfection, and it will not be long before we have in Canada a cold storage system equal to anything in the world. At present there is nothing so much talked of or written about in the Canadian Press as the necessity for perfection of the means of placing our perishable goods on the foreign or English market. Canada is becoming a great country, this is recognized by all. That the greatest revenue of this country must come through its agricultural sources is a point undisputed. The live question before the farmers then is, which departments of their farms will yield them a quick and paying return? Undoubtedly, of all the comparatively undeveloped sources of agricultural wealth none will more surely fill the bill than poultry. The demand for the superior quality on the English market is unlimited. The home market is rapidly increasing. A help to this development is the cold storage system of the Department of Agriculture and the furnishing of reliable instructions as to poultry culture from the Experimental Farm system and the Commissioner of Agriculture. But the most direct aid is in the shape of such large firms as the Canadian Produce Co., Toronto, who buy the chickens from the farmers and do the fattening, packing, and shipping of the birds.

By means of private enterprise the expense of initiation and the risk of loss which inevitably attends the opening up of a new enterprise will not come out of the pockets of the farmers. It may be that when the superior quality of our product is known and appreciated on the British market, and the prices established so that we will know what it is possible to get, that the time will be opportune for the individual farmer or association of farmers to fatten and ship for themselves. By that time our farmers should be well acquainted with methods of shipment to an already established market with guaranteed prices.

This year the poultry trade with Great Britain has developed as it never has before. As early as the middle of last month one firm has sent to England a shipment of Canadian chickens which is five times larger than all shipments sent before from this country in any previous entire year. Next year there will be a demand for chickens unheard of before. The farmer for the present year, and probably for the next, should not try any direct shipment, but find out and send his chickens to the most reliable firms in the country. It may not pay the farmers to do the fattening, but it will certainly pay them to raise chickens to sell to the large firms who will do the fattening and shipping.

My services are at all times at the use of the farmers. It is my duty and pleasure to give full information as to the best breeds for the farmers to handle, how to rear and fatten the chickens, where and who best to sell them to, together with all such practical information as years of experimental work is calculated to make of value to farmers.

It is hoped by a series of letters, of which this is the first, to interest the farmers in a poultry department of their farm which will give them, surely and quickly in the near future, a revenue equal to any other branch of farming industry. All information as to breeds, care, feeding and fattening, etc., will be furnished free on application to my Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

A. G. GILBERT, Manager Poultry Dept.

Ottawa, Nov., 1900.

Our Studies in Nature department will appear in next week's issue. It will contain matter of interest and value to every farmer. Parties desirous of having insect pests identified or examined should send in their specimens early, directing them to C. W. Nash, care of this office.

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

List of Stock for Sale.

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Shorthorns.
Brodie, G. A., Bethesda—12 bulls; 6 yearling heifers; 14 heifer, 2 years; 4 young cows.
Chapman, J. C. & Son, St. Thomas—2 bull calves, 11 months; 2 bull calves, 2 months; 2 heifers.
Grainger, W. C. Son, Londesboro—Bull, 5 years; 8 bulls, 6 to 23 months.
Garnham, E. A., Straffordville—5 bull calves, 6 months; bull calf, 2 years.
Holdsworth, R. R. L. & Son, Port Hope—Bull, 25 months; 2 bull calves, 10 months.
Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head—9 bull calves; young cows; heifers and calves.
Milne, D., Ethel—9 bulls, 8 to 20 months; 8 cows; heifers.
Russell, D. H., S'ouffville—5 young bulls; 5 heifers, 2 years; young cows.

Ayrshires.
Clow, J., Harrowsmith—Cow, 6 years; heifer, 2 years; 2 yearling bull.
Guy, F. T., Bowmanville—2 yearling bulls; cows and heifers, all ages.
Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place—3 bulls, 2 years; 6 bulls, 1 year; 2 bull calves, females.

Jerseys.
Lee, Erland, Stony Creek—Bull, 4 years; bull, 10 months.

Hoistons.
Smith, S. E., Dundas—Bull, 6 months; 10 heifers, 7 to 12 months; 2 heifers, 2 years; cow, 5 years.

Galloways.
McCrae, D., Guelph—6 young bull calves and 2-year-olds; 20 heifers.

Polled Angus.
Marsh, C. H., Clarksburg—Yearling bull; 2 bull calves.

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
Cotswolds.
McCrae, D., Guelph—30 shearing ewes; 20 ram lambs.

Leicesters.
Armstrong, G. B., Teeswater—2 shearing rams; ram lambs.

Shropshires.
Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head—Aged ram; ram lambs; aged ewes; shearing ewes; ewe lambs.

Wrens, C., Uxbridge—Ram and ewe lambs.
Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place—2 Shearing rams; 4 ram lambs; ewes and ewe lambs.

Southdowns.
Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head—2 aged rams; 2 shearing rams; 10 ram lambs; aged and shearing ewes and ewe lambs.

Oxfords.
Jull, J. H., Mt. Vernon—30 ewe lambs.

Dorset Horns.
Hunter, J., Wyoming—Ewes and rams, all ages.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Berkshires.
Decker, C. R., Chesterfield—16 sows; boars and sows, 5 to 6 months.
Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head—Aged boar; boars and sows, various ages.
McCrae, A., Merrickville—40 head, all ages, both sexes.

McCrae, D., Guelph—4 young pigs.
Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.—5 boars, 4 months; sow, 6 months; 4 sows, 4 months.
Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place—Boar, 1 year; 2 boars, 7 months; sows, all ages.

Tamworths.
Colwell Bros., Newcastle—6 boars, 2½ months.

Chester Whites.
Holdsworth, R. L. & Son, Port Hope—Aged boar; sow, 13 months; sow, 7 months.

Regular and Supplementary Meetings for January and February, 1900, and Delegates Therefor.

Regular Meetings.

N. B.—The list of Meetings for December and the Speakers therefor were published in this Department in the issue of October 30.

DIVISION 1.

A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; Jas Tolton, Walkerton.	
1. Clifford, Town Hall.....	Union..... Jan. 8h
2. Lakelet, Temperance Hall.....	Union..... " 9h
3. Mildmay, Township Hall.....	South Bruce..... " 10h
4. Paisley, Town Hall.....	Centre Bruce..... " 11h
5. Port Elgin, Town Hall.....	West Bruce..... " 12h
6. Tara, Council Chamber.....	West Bruce..... " 14h
7. Spry, School House.....	South Bruce..... " 15h
8. Lion's Head, Town Hall.....	North Bruce..... " 16h
9. Chesley, Town Hall.....	Centre Bruce..... " 18h
10. Durham, Town Hall.....	South Grey..... " 19h
11. Holstein, Agricultural Hall.....	South Grey..... " 21st
12. Teeswater, Township Hall.....	South Bruce..... " 22nd
13. Wroxeter, Town Hall.....	East Huron..... " 23rd
14. Prussels, Town Hall.....	East Huron..... " 24th
15. Auburn, I.O.G.T. Hall.....	West Huron..... " 25th
16. Danganon, Agricultural Hall.....	West Huron..... " 26h

DIVISION 2.

John I. Hobson, Guelph; W. N. Hutt, Southend.	
1. Atwood, Agricultural Hall.....	North Perth..... Jan. 8h
2. Millbank, Rutherford's Hall.....	North Perth..... " 9h
3. Mitchell, Town Hall.....	South Perth..... " 10h
4. Brucefield, Dixon's Hall.....	South Huron..... " 11h
5. Exeter, Town Hall.....	South Huron..... " 12h
6. St. Mary's, Town Hall.....	South Perth..... " 14h
7. Kintore, Foresters' Hall.....	North Oxford..... " 15h
8. Lambeth, Masonic Hall.....	East Middlesex..... " 16h
9. Ilderton, Foresters' Hall.....	East Middlesex..... " 17h
10. Coldstream, Town Hall.....	North Middlesex..... " 18h
11. Ailsa Craig, Town Hall.....	North Middlesex..... " 19h
12. Parkhill, Town Hall.....	North Middlesex..... " 21st
13. Thedford, Holwell Hall.....	East Lambton..... " 22nd
14. Wyoming, Temperance Hall.....	East Lambton..... " 23rd
15. Petrola, Council Chamber.....	West Lambton..... " 24th
16. Brigden, Hayne's Hall.....	West Lambton..... " 25th

DIVISION 3.

J. E. Orr, Fruitland; D. Drummond, Myrtle.	
1. Norwich, Town Hall.....	South Oxford..... Jan. 8h
2. Mt. Elgin, Foresters' Hall.....	South Oxford..... " 9h
3. Ayimer, Town Hall.....	East Elgin..... Jan. 10th and 11th
4. Shedden, Morrison's Hall.....	West Elgin..... Jan. 12th
5. Dutton, Town Hall.....	West Elgin..... " 14th
6. West Lorne, Township Hall.....	West Elgin..... " 15h
7. Ridgetown, Township Hall.....	East Kent..... " 16h
8. Harrow, Town Hall.....	South Essex..... Jan. 17th and 18h
9. Tecumseh, St. J. B. Hall.....	North Essex..... Jan. 19h
10. Woodlee, St. Laurence Hall.....	North Essex..... " 21st
11. Eberts, Township Hall.....	West Kent..... " 22nd
12. Dover, Township Hall.....	West Kent..... " 23rd
13. Thamesville, Town Hall.....	East Kent..... " 24th
14. Appin, Township Hall.....	West Middlesex..... " 25th
15. Mt. Brydges, Township Hall.....	West Middlesex..... " 26th

DIVISION 4.

A. McNeill, Walkerville; Mrs. A. Kinney, Grand View.	
1. Princeton, Duke's Hall.....	North Oxford..... Jan. 8h
2. Burford, Barne's Hall.....	South Brant..... " 9h

Entries for the Provincial Winter Fair.

We would remind intending exhibitors that entries in the cattle, dairy, sheep and swine departments at the Winter Fair close on November 24. Entries received at the Toronto post-office after that date will be charged double fees. No entries will be accepted which have been received at the Toronto postoffice after December 1. The dairy department the entries should be made as early as possible, as arrangements have to be made to secure the required amount of feed.

For live and dressed poultry, the last day on which entries will be received is December 3.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Help Wanted.

Wanted, immediately, single man, 18 to 24 years of age, for cutting and drawing wood in winter, and working a market garden in summer. Farm of 31 acres, is at Richmond, Que. Steady employment and good wages to suitable applicant. Apply or write to J. H. Taylor, Richmond, Que.

Single man wanted, as foreman on farm of 120 acres, on which general farming is practised and some stock kept. Tomatoes are grown for canning purposes in summer. Man must be a good plowman, quiet, and must furnish satisfactory references. Work to begin on Jan. 1, 1901. No. 614. a

Married man wanted. Must be a good milkier, and able to feed and care for stock and poultry, and willing to do well and cheerfully all kinds of farm work; also must be temperate and trusty, and plow well. House and garden furnished. Will engage by the year. State wages. No. 609. b

Steady, reliable man required by the year, who can milk and do all kinds of farm work. Good wages to a good man. Farm is near Morden, Man.; also domestic wanted who can milk and do general housework. Wages \$8 a month in winter, and \$10 in summer. No. 610. b

Good, reliable, competent man wanted on a farm, who can undertake the chief work and minor management of it. Married man with small family preferred. House, garden, etc., furnished. Good wages. Other things being equal, preference will be given

3. Obweken, Tecumseh House	South Brant	Jan 10th
4. Ancaster, Town Hall	South Wentworth	" 11th
5. Stoney Creek, Squire's Hall	South Wentworth	" 12th
6. Campden, Fry's Hall	Lincoln	" 14th
7. St. David's, Schoolhouse	Lincoln	" 15th
8. Port Robinson, Coulter's Hall	Welland	" 16th
9. Ridgeway, Town Hall	Welland	" 17th
10. Pelham Centre, Town Hall	Monck	" 18th
11. Attercliffe, Eagle's Hall	Monck	" 19th
12. Cayuga, Court House	Haldimand	" 21st
13. Jarvis, Champsers	Haldimand	" 22nd
14. Waterford, Town Hall	North Norfolk	" 23rd
15. Courtland, Town Hall	North Norfolk	" 24th
16. Delhi, Morga's Hall	North Norfolk	" 25th
17. Langton, Town Hall	South Norfolk	" 26th
18. Vittoria, Lecture Room	South Norfolk	" 28th

DIVISION 5.

John McMillan, Seaforth; F. M. Lewis, Burford.

1. St. George's, Public Library	North Brant	Jan. 8th and 9th
2. Rockton, Township Hall	North Wentworth	Jan. 10th
3. Freeton, Maccabee's Hall	North Wentworth	" 11th
4. Nelson, Town Hall	Halton	" 12th
5. Hornby, Temperance Hall	Halton	" 14th
6. Erin, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	" 15th
7. Alma, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	" 16th
8. Guelph, City Hall	South Wellington	Jan. 17th and 18th
9. Preston, Town Hall	South Waterloo	Jan. 19th
10. Ne. Dundee, Myer's Hall	South Waterloo	" 21st
11. Elmira, E. M. S. Hall	North Waterloo	" 22nd
12. Crosshill, Township Hall	North Waterloo	" 23rd
13. Glendale, Coot's Hall	West Wellington	" 24th
14. Drayton, Whyte's Hall	West Wellington	" 25th
15. Farewell, School House	East Wellington	" 26th
16. Conn, Orange Hall	East Wellington	" 28th

DIVISION 6.

A. W. Pratt, Burlington; Myron A. Gee, Fisherville.

1. Kemble, Schoolhouse	North Grey	Jan. 8th
2. Markdale, Marsh's Hall	Centre Grey	" 9th
3. Shelburne, Town Hall	Dufferin	" 10th
4. Orangeville, Town Hall	Dufferin	" 11th
5. Tottenham, Town Hall	South Simcoe	" 12th
6. Creemore, Leonard's Hall	West Simcoe	" 14th
7. Dunroon, Sons of Scotland Hall	West Simcoe	" 15th
8. Thornbury, Town Hall	Centre Grey	" 16th
9. Meaford, Town Hall	North Grey	" 17th
10. Burrie, Town Hall	Centre Simcoe	" 18th
11. Wyevale, Orange Hall	Centre Simcoe	" 19th
12. Moonstone	East Simcoe	" 21st
13. Coldwater, St. Mathias' Hall	East Simcoe	" 22nd
14. Orillia, Town Hall	East Simcoe	" 23rd
15. Severn Bridge	East Simcoe	" 24th
16. Edgar	East Simcoe	" 25th
17. Oro	East Simcoe	" 26th
18. Churchill, Orange Hall	South Simcoe	" 28th
19. Aurora, Town Hall	North York	Jan. 29th and 30th

DIVISION 11.

C. W. Nash, Toronto; Robt. Twiss, Woburn.

1. Powassan, Stewart's Hall	East Parry Sound	Jan. 8th
2. Trout Creek, Trusser's Hall	East Parry Sound	" 9th
3. South River, Library	East Parry Sound	" 10th
4. Sundridge, Orange Hall	East Parry Sound	" 11th
5. Burk's Falls, Wilson's Hall	East Parry Sound	" 12th
6. Emsdale, Agricultural Hall	East Parry Sound	" 14th
7. Sprucedale	East Parry Sound	" 15th
8. Sierritt's Corners	East Parry Sound	" 16th
9. Magnetawan, Orange Hall	East Parry Sound	" 17th
10. Dunchurch, Keley Hall	West Parry Sound (afternoon)	" 18th
11. McKellar, Armstrong Hall	West Parry Sound (evening)	" 18th
12. Broadbeet, Schoolhouse	West Parry Sound (afternoon)	" 19th
13. Orville, Schoolhouse	West Parry Sound (evening)	" 19th
14. Parry Sound, Town Hall	West Parry Sound	" 21st
15. Carling, Schoolhouse	West Parry Sound (afternoon)	" 22nd
16. McDougal, Schoolhouse	West Parry Sound (evening)	" 22nd
17. Falding, Rankin's Hall	West Parry Sound	" 23rd
18. Nowar, Atkin's Hall	North Muskoka	" 24th
19. Huntsville, Court House	North Muskoka	" 25th
20. Hillside, Schoolhouse	North Muskoka	" 26th
21. Ravenscliffe, Patron's Hall	North Muskoka	" 28th
22. Stisted, Township Hall	North Muskoka	" 29th
23. Cardwell, Schoolhouse	North Muskoka	" 30th
24. Utterson, Town Hall	Centre Muskoka	" 31st
25. Parkersville, Schoolhouse	Centre Muskoka (afternoon)	Feb. 1st
26. Allansville, Schoolhouse	Centre Muskoka (evening)	" 1st
27. Baysville, Orange Hall	South Muskoka	" 2nd
28. Bracebridge, Town Hall	South Muskoka	" 4th
29. Germania	South Muskoka	" 5th
30. Gravenhurst, Orange Hall	South Muskoka	" 6th
31. Port Carling, Victoria Hall	Port Carling and Bala	" 7th
32. Bala, Currie's Hall	Port Carling and Bala (evening)	" 8th

DIVISION 12.

Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

1. North Bay	West Nipissing	Jan. 9th
2. Sturgeon Falls	West Nipissing	" 10:h
3. Cache Bay	West Nipissing	" 11th
4. Warren	West Nipissing	" 12th
5. South Tarentarus, Schoolhouse	Centre Algoma	" 14:h
6. East Korah, Schoolhouse	Centre Algoma	" 15th
7. Base Line, Schoolhouse	Centre Algoma	" 16:h
8. McLennan's Temperance Hall	St. Joseph Island	" 17th
9. Richard's Landing, Town Hall	St. Joseph Island	" 18:h
10. Jocelyn, Kent's Hall	St. Joseph Island	" 19th
11. Markville, Town Hall	St. Joseph Island	" 21st
12. Otertail	East Algoma (afternoon)	" 22nd
13. Bruce Mines	East Algoma	" 22nd
14. Thessalon, Town Hall	East Algoma	" 23rd
15. Sowerby, Maccabee Hall	East Algoma	" 24th
16. Iron Bridge, Orange Hall	East Algoma (afternoon)	" 25th
17. Thompson, Schoolhouse No. 1	East Algoma (evening)	" 25th
18. Walford, Schoolhouse	East Algoma (afternoon)	" 26:h
19. Massey	East Algoma (evening)	" 26th
20. Webwood	East Algoma	" 28th
21. Mindemcya, Schoolhouse	East Manitoulin	" 29th
22. Tehkummah, Schoolhouse	East Manitoulin	" 30th
23. Manitowaning, Town Hall	East Manitoulin	" 31st
24. Green Bay, Schoolhouse	East Manitoulin	Feb. 1st
25. Sheguandah	East Manitoulin	" 2nd
26. Little Current	East Manitoulin	" 4th

Supplementary Meetings

DIVISION 1.

A. McNeill, Walkerville; Miss. B. Maddeck, Guelph.

1. Clifford, Town Hall	Union	Feb. 5th
2. Drew, Temperance Hall	Union	" 6:h
3. Aytton, Doernam's Hall	South Grey	" 7th
4. Hanover, Telford's Hall	South Grey	" 8th
5. Hepworth, Schoolhouse	North Bruce	" 9th
6. Mar, Schoolhouse	North Bruce	" 11th
7. Wiarton, Town Hall	North Bruce	" 12th
8. Allenford, Orange Hall	West Bruce	" 13th
9. Burgoyne, Hartley's Hall	West Bruce	" 14:h
10. McLennan's, Schoolhouse	West Bruce	" 15th
11. Underwood, Township Hall	West Bruce	" 16:h
12. Tiverton, Town Hall	West Bruce	" 18th
13. Kincardine, Town Hall	Centre Bruce	" 19th
14. Ripley, Township Hall	Centre Bruce	" 20:h
15. Bervie, Orange Hall	Centre Bruce	" 21st
16. Giammis, Methodist Hall	Centre Bruce	" 22nd
17. Chepstowe, Hartleb's Hall	Centre Bruce	" 23rd
18. Cargill, Foresters' Hall	South Bruce	" 25th
19. Walkerton, Town Hall	South Bruce	" 26:h
20. Belmore, Foresters' Hall	South Bruce	" 27h
21. Holyrood, Township Hall	South Bruce	" 28th
22. Kintail, Young's Hall	West Huron	Mar. 1st
23. St. Helen's, Village Hall	West Huron	" 2nd
24. Blythe, Temperance Hall	West Huron	" 4:h
25. Holmesville, Willson's Hill	West Huron	" 5th

DIVISION 2A.

H. Glendinning, Manilla; Jas. McEwing, Drayton.

1. Seaforth, Town Hall	South Huron	Feb. 5th
2. Varna, Township Hall	South Huron	" 6th
3. Hensall, Conwrib's Hall	South Huron	" 7th
4. Elmville, Township Hall	South Huron	" 8:h
5. Dashwood, Moser's Hall	South Huron	" 9th
6. Snipka, Hanna's Hall	South Huron	" 11th
7. Greenway, Wilson's Hall	North Middlesex	" 12th
8. West McGillivray, Town Hall	North Middlesex	" 13th
9. Clandeboye, Temperance Hall	North Middlesex	" 14th
10. Granton, Conen's Hall	North Middlesex	" 15th
11. Lobo, Foresters' Hall	North Middlesex	" 16th
12. Adelaide, Town Hall	North Middlesex	" 18th
13. Beechwood, Grange Hall	North Middlesex	" 19th
14. Sylvan, Maccabee's Hall	North Middlesex	" 20th
15. Warwick, Town Hall	East Lambton	" 21st
16. Camlachie, Masonic Hall	East Lambton	" 22nd
17. Sarnia, Council Chamber	West Lambton (afternoon)	" 23rd
18. Moore Line Schoolhouse	West Lambton (evening)	" 23rd
19. Courtright, Stewart Hall	West Lambton	" 25th
20. Wilkesport, Richmond Hall	West Lambton	" 26th
21. Oil City, Duncan Hall	West Lambton	" 27h
22. Rutherford, Township Hall	West Lambton	" 28th
23. Inwood, Foresters' Hall	East Lambton	Mar. 1st
24. Alvinston, Town Hall	East Lambton	" 2nd

DIVISION 2B.

Simpson Rennie Milliken, Robt. Harcourt, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph, Feb. 5th to 9th inclusive; D. C. Anderson, Rugby, Feb. 11th to March 5th inclusive.

1. Shakespeare, Temperance Hall	North Perth	Feb. 5th
2. Wartburg	North Perth	" 6th
3. Monkton, Town Hall	North Perth	" 7th
4. Milverton, Grosch's Hall	North Perth	" 8th
5. Listowel, Town Hall	North Perth	" 9th
6. Fordwich, Donagheys' Hall	East Huron	" 11th
7. Bluevale, Foresters' Hall	East Huron	" 12th
8. Ethel, Town Hall	East Huron	" 13th
9. Walton	East Huron	" 14th
10. Murdie's Schoolhouse	East Huron	" 15th
11. Bornholm, Public Hall	South Perth	" 16th

to one who uses neither tobacco nor any intoxicants. No. 611. b

Domestic Help Wanted.

Housekeeper wanted on a farm. Must have good references and be a Protestant. Middle aged woman preferred. Permanent position to satisfactory person. No. 612. b

Experienced domestic, of good moral and religious character, wanted at once. Must be qualified to do all kinds of household work, and also help to milk if required. Wages, \$10 a month to one who gives satisfaction. No. 613. b

Situation Wanted.

Unmarried man, Englishman, wants a position in State of Ohio. Is 34 years of age and has good references. Has been in Canada five years. No. 455. a

Graduate of O.A.C., with good, practical experience at buttermaking, wants employment at dairy or other work on a farm. No. 453. b

Man, 30 years of age, with 2 children, aged 3 and 6, who is steady, a total abstainer, and has no bad habits, wants a place on a dairy farm. Wages, \$200 a year. No. 454. b

Domestic Situation Wanted.

Wanted, a situation as housekeeper, by an elderly woman, who understands dairy and general housework. No. 456. a

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

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Institute Meetings.

In "Division 7a, Regular Meetings," Brampton was advertised as having a Farmers' Institute meeting on November 27. This should have been Cooksville. The Brampton meeting will be held as a supplementary meeting in January.

Speakers' Subjects.

ANDERSON, D.C., Rugby—See GAZETTE October 30th, 1900.

BATTLE, JAS., Thorold—"Cement Concrete, its Use on the Farm;" "The Advantages of Using Cement Concrete in Farm Structures." Evening Subjects: "The Historic Niagara District, Its Past and Present;" "Canada, Ocean to Ocean."

BRODIE, G. A. Bethesda—"Weeds and their Eradication;" "Clover Culture;" "How to Make Good Ensilage;" "Growing Roots;" "Hog Feeding;" "Tile Drainage;" "Agricultural Education;" "Successful Farming;" "Cultivation of the Soil and Rotation of Crops."

CASTON, G. C., Craighurst—See GAZETTE October 30th, 1900.

COTTRELL, G. C., Milton—"Poultry for Profit on the Ordinary Farm;" "How to Build a Poultry House and Keep the Poultry Healthy;" "The Different Breeds of Poultry and their Characteristics;" "The Preparation of Poultry for Home and British Market." Evening Subject: "Poultry Production for Boys and Girls."

DRUMMOND, D., Myrtle—"Summer Care of Dairy Cow;" "Cultivation of Manure;" "Conservation of Soil Moisture;" "Dairy Cow, How to Find Her;" "Raising Dairy Calves;" "Notes on Chicken Feeding."

ECHLIN, JNO, Carleton Place—"The Use of the Babcock Test on the Farm and in the Factory;" "The Care and Handling of Summer Milk;" "Creamery Work Connected with Cheese Factory Work." Evening Subject: "Butter Making in the Home Dairy, also Marketing the Same."

ELLIOTT, A., Galt—See GAZETTE October 30th, 1900.

FICHT, V., Oriel—"Cattle Breeding for beef;" "Sheep Breeding and Care of Sheep;" "Breeding Heavy Horses;" "Cultivation of Soil for Wheat, Corn and Roots;" "The Silo and Its Benefits."

FRASER, W. S., Bradford—"Raising Hogs for Market;" "Clover Growing and Curing;" "Care and Management of Sheep;" "Corn Growing and the Silo;" "Underdraining;" "Care of Farm Implements;" "Beef Rings Among Farmers." Evening Subjects: "Butter Making on the Farm;" "Farmers' Needs."

GEE, M. A., Fisherville—"Sheep Management;" "Farm Poultry;" "Pork Pointers;" "Soil Cultivation." Evening Subjects: "Farm Problems;" "Poultry Keeping;" "Agricultural Education."

GLENDINNING, H., Manila—See GAZETTE October 30th, 1900.

HALLMAN, A. C., New Dundee—"Breeding and Care of the Dairy Herd" (Illustrated); "Useful Hints on the Swine Industry" (Illustrated); "Cultivation of Fodder Corn and the Silo;" "Catch Crops;" "Cultivation of the Soil and Clover;" "Root Culture;" "Water Supply on the Farm and Value of Indoor System of Watering;" "The Farmer's Fruit Garden;" "The Cream Separator and Butter Making on the Farm;" "Farming as an Occupation."

HOBSON, J. L., Guelph—"The Advantages of a Partial System of Soiling;" "Management and Application of Farmyard Manure;" "How to Build Up and Maintain a Herd;" "Corn Growing and the Silo;" "The Bacon Hog." Evening Subjects: "The Importance of Developing a Healthy Growth of the Social and Intellectual

12. S.affa, Public Hall	South Perth	Feb 18th
13. Russeldale, Chosen Friends' Hall	South Perth	" 19th
14. Sebringville, Foresters' Hall	South Perth	" 20th
15. Tavistock, Public Hall	South Perth	" 21st
16. Bright, Town Hall	North Oxford	" 22nd
17. Braemar, Town Hall	North Oxford	" 23rd
18. Brookdale, Foresters' Hall	North Oxford	" 25th
19. Thamesford, Town Hall	North Oxford	" 26th
20. Thorndale, Harding Hall	East Middlesex	" 27th
21. Devizes, Schoolhouse	East Middlesex	" 28th
22. Ballymote, Schoolhouse	East Middlesex	Mar. 1st
23. Hubrey, Schoolhouse	East Middlesex	" 2nd
24. Belmont, Masonic Hall	East Middlesex	" 4th
25. Dorchester Station, Town Hall	East Middlesex	" 5th

DIVISION III.

W. C. Shearer, Bright; F. A. Sheppard, Queenstown.

1. Melbourne, Temperance Hall	West Middlesex	Feb. 5th
2. Napier, Township Hall	West Middlesex	" 6th
3. Glencoe, Thomson's Hall	West Middlesex	" 7th
4. Wardsville Town Hall	West Middlesex	" 8th
5. Northwood	East Kent	" 9th
6. Croton, Croton Hall	East Kent	" 11th
7. Tupperville, Keith's Schoolhouse	West Kent	" 12th
8. Dover Centre	West Kent	" 13th
9. Union	West Kent	" 14th
10. Valetta, Township Hall	West Kent	" 15th
11. St. Joachim's, Town Hall	North Essex	" 16th
12. Walkerville, Separate School	North Essex	" 17th
13. Old Castle, Town Hall	North Essex	" 19th
14. Canard River, St. J. B. Hall	North Essex	" 20th
15. Amherstburg, Town Hall	South Essex	" 21st
16. Essex, Town Hall	South Essex	" 22nd
17. Kingsville, Town Hall	South Essex	" 23rd
18. Leamington, Town Hall	South Essex	" 25th
19. Wheatley, Gibson's Hall	South Essex and West Kent	" 26th and 27th
20. Blenheim, Township Hall	East Kent	Feb. 28th
21. Highgate, Township Hall	East Kent	Mar. 1st
22. Rodney, Town Hall	West Elgin	" 2nd
23. Dutton, Town Hall	West Elgin	" 4th
24. Middlemarch, Grange Hall	West Elgin	" 5th

DIVISION 4A.

Andrew Elliott, Galt; W. N. Hutt, Southend.

1. Windham Centre, Town Hall	N. Norfolk	Feb. 5th
2. Kevin, Kelvin Hall	N. Norfolk	" 6th
3. Beaton, Beaton Hall	N. Norfolk	" 7th
4. Scotland, Foster's Hall	S. Brant	" 8th
5. Newport	S. Brant	" 9th
6. Cathcart, Cornish Hall	S. Brant	" 11th
7. Oxford Centre, Town Hall	S. Oxford	" 12th
8. Beachville, Town Hall	S. Oxford	" 13th
9. Springford, Town Hall	S. Oxford	" 14th
10. Brownsville, Town Hall	S. Oxford	" 15th
11. Yarmouth Centre, Township Hall	E. Elgin (afternoon)	" 16th
12. Sparta, Sparta Hall	E. Elgin (evening)	" 16th
13. Mount Salem, Royal Templars' Hall	E. Elgin (afternoon)	" 18th
14. Straffordville, Town Hall	E. Elgin (evening)	" 18th
15. Fair Grounds, Town Hall	S. Norfolk	" 19th
16. Walsingham Centre, Town Hall	S. Norfolk	" 20th
17. Port Dover, Town Hall	S. Norfolk	" 21st
18. Simcoe, Public Library Hall	S. and N. Norfolk	Feb. 22nd and 23rd
19. Selkirk, Town Hall	Haldimand	Feb. 25th
20. Kohler, Schoolhouse	Haldimand	" 26th
21. Hagersville, Opera House	Haldimand	" 27th
22. York, Town Hall	Haldimand	" 28th
23. Caistorville, Town Hall	Monck	Mar. 1st
24. Smithville, Agricultural Hall	Monck	" 2nd
25. Wellandport, Misener's Hall	Monck	" 4th
26. Marshville, Town Hall	Monck	" 5th
27. Dunnville, Town Hall	Monck	" 6th

DIVISION 4B.

J. E. Orr, Fruitland; T. H. Mason, Straffordville.

1. Nissagaweya, Township Hall	Halton	Feb. 5th
2. Kilbride, Town Hall	Halton	" 6th
3. Palermo, Town Hall	Halton	" 7th
4. Oakville, Town Hall	Halton	" 8th
5. Waterdown, Township Hall	North Wentworth	" 9th
6. Millgrove, Town Hall	North Wentworth	" 11th
7. Kirkwall, Schoolhouse	North Wentworth	" 12th
8. Jerseyville, Palmer Hall	South Wentworth	" 13th
9. Eustice's Hotel	South Wentworth	" 14th
10. Carluke, Schoolhouse	South Wentworth	" 15th
11. Glanford, Temperance Hall	South Wentworth	" 16th
12. Binbrook, Temperance Hall	South Wentworth	" 18th
13. Tapletown, Old Church	South Wentworth	" 19th
14. Beamsville, Town Hall	Lincoln	" 20th
15. Jordan, Zimmerman's Hall	Lincoln	" 21st
16. Orange Hall, Grantham Township	Lincoln	" 22nd
17. Virgil, Virgil Hall	Lincoln	" 23rd
18. Niagara Falls South, Town Hall	Welland	" 25th
19. Willoughby, Town Hall	Welland	" 26th
20. Welland, Court House	Welland	" 27th
21. Humberstone, Town Hall	Welland	" 28th

DIVISION 5.

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Rosehall.

1. Onocniaga, Town Hall	North Brant	Feb. 5th
2. Moyle's School	North Brant	" 6th
3. Glenmorris, Town Hall	North Brant	" 7th
4. Branchton, Foresters' Hall	South Waterloo	" 8th
5. Hespeler, Templars' Hall	South Waterloo	" 9 h
6. Roseville, Schoolhouse	South Waterloo	" 11th
7. Haysville, Haysville Hall	South Waterloo	" 12 h
8. Centreville, Township Hall	North Waterloo	" 13th
9. Bloomingdale, Hummel's Hall	North Waterloo	" 14th
10. Conestogo, Schweizer's Hall	North Waterloo	" 15th
11. Hawksville, Meyer's Hall	North Waterloo	" 16th
12. S.S. No. 6. Guelph Township	South Wellington	" 18 h
13. Elora, Armoury Hall	Centre Wellington	" 19th
14. Belwood, Township Hall	Centre Wellington	" 21st
15. Orton	Centre Wellington	" 21st
16. Grand Valley, Village Hall	East Wellington	" 22nd
17. Arthur, Town Hall	East Wellington	" 23rd
18. Kenilworth, Township Hall	East Wellington	" 25th
19. Mount Forest, Town Hall	East Wellington	" 26th
20. Palmerston, Town Hall	West Wellington	" 27th
21. Moorefield, Township Hall	West Wellington	" 28th
22. Kothsay, Temperance Hall	West Wellington	Mar. 1st

DIVISION 6

G. C. Caston, Craighurst; J. E. Meyer, Kossuth.

1. Desboro', Township Hall	N. Grey	Feb. 5th
2. Kilsyth, Township Hall	N. Grey	" 6th
3. Annan, Grange Hall	N. Grey (afternoon)	" 7th
4. Leith, Public Hall	N. Grey (evening)	" 7th
5. Bognot	N. Grey	" 8th
6. Walter's Falls, Oddfellow's Hall	C. Grey	" 9 h
7. Kimbriety, Union Hall	C. Grey	" 11th
8. Feversham, Orange Hall	C. Grey	" 12 h
9. Proton Station	C. Grey	" 13h
10. Relessey, Orange Hall	Dufferin	" 14th
11. Laurel, Town Hall	Duff-rin	" 15th
12. Horning's Mills, Workman's Hall	Dufferin	" 16th
13. Perm, Orange Hall	Dufferin	" 18th
14. Collingwood, Town Hall	W. Simcoe	" 19h
15. Stayner, Stewart's Hall	W. Simcoe	" 20h
16. New Lowell, Town Hall	W. Simcoe	" 21st
17. Edenvale, Temperance Hall	C. Simcoe	" 22nd
18. Elmvale, Drysdale's Hall	C. Simcoe	" 23rd
19. La Fontaine, Picquac's Hall	C. Simcoe	" 25th
20. Victoria Harbour	C. Simcoe	" 26 h
21. Cookstown, Temperance Hall	S. Simcoe	" 28th
22. Bond Head, Orange Hall	S. Simcoe	" 28th
23. Kettleby, Templars' Hall	N. York	Mar. 1st
24. Newmarket, Temperance Hall	N. York	" 2nd
25. Mount Albert, Town Hall	N. York	" 4th
26. S.ouffville, Spafford's Hall	N. York	" 5th

DIVISION 7A.

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Rosehill; C. A. Zivitz, B.S.A., Guelph, Jan. 18th to Feb. 1st, inclusive.

1. Castlemore, Town Hall	Peel	Jan. 8th
2. Bolton, Town Hall	Peel	" 9th
3. Palgrave, Shore's Hall	Peel	" 10 h
4. Caledon East, Hanton's Hall	Peel	" 11th
5. Charleston, Township Hall	Peel	" 12 h
6. Alton, Science Hall	Peel	" 14th
7. Churchville, Templars' Hall	Peel	" 15th
8. Brampton, Concert Hall	Peel	" 16th
9. Elmbank, Temperance Hall	Peel	" 17th
10. Islington, Town Hall	West York	" 18h
11. Thisletown, Rountree's Hall	West York	" 19h
12. Kleinburg, Temperance Hall	West York	" 21st
13. Maple, Masonic Hall	West York	" 22nd
14. Thornhill, Hughes' Hall	East York	" 23rd
15. Ellesmere, Curler's Club Room	East York	" 24 h
16. Goodwood, Town Hall	North Ontario	" 25th
17. Zephyr, Public Hall	North Ontario	" 26 h
18. Udora, Orange Hall	North Ontario	" 28th
19. Cannington, Town Hall	North Ontario	" 29th
20. Brechin, McGrath's Hall	North Ontario	" 30th
21. Oakwood, Township Hall	West Victoria	" 31st
22. Valentia, Forester's Hall	West Victoria	Feb. 1st

DIVISION 7B.

W. C. Shever, Bright; W. S. Fraser, Bradford.

1. Pickering, Dale's Hall	South Ontario	Jan. 8 h
2. Harmony, Temperance Hall	South Ontario (afternoon)	" 9 h
3. Cedarvale, Temperance Hall	South Ontario (evening)	" 9h
4. Kinsale, Temperance Hall	South Ontario	" 10 h
5. Blackstock, Town Hall	West Durham	" 11th
6. S. Jina, Son's Hall	West Durham (afternoon)	" 12h
7. Tyrone, Son's Hall	West Durham (evening)	" 12h
8. Orono, Town Hall	West Durham (afternoon)	" 14th
9. Kenal, Orange Hall	West Durham (evening)	" 14 h
10. Welcome, Temperance Hall	East Durham	" 15h
11. Garden Hill, Orange Hall	East Durham	" 16h
12. South Monaghan, Town Hall	East Durham	" 17th
13. Lifford, Temperance Hall	East Durham	" 18h
14. Onemeo, Opera House	East Victoria	" 19h
15. Dunstord, Old Church	East Victoria	" 21st
16. Burnt River, Orange Hall	East Victoria	" 22nd
17. Kinmount, Scott's Hall	East Victoria	" 23rd

Life in the Farm Home;" "What Leads to Success or Failure in Farming."

HOLLINGWORTH, MISS A., Beatrice—See GAZETTE, October 30, 1900.

HUTT, W. N., Southend—"Pruning the Orchard;" "Spraying Mixtures and their Application;" "Insects Injurious and Beneficial;" "The Farmer's Garden;" "Management of the Farmer's Wood Lot;" "Crop Failures and how to Avoid Them." Evening Subjects: "Birds in Relation to Agriculture and Horticulture;" "Beautifying the Farm;" "The Ontario Agricultural College."

HONEY, R., Brickley—"Selection and Care of Stock Ram;" "Marketing Lambs;" "Selection and Care of a Brood Sow and Young Pigs;" "Selection and Care of Brood Mare and Young Colt." Evening Subjects: "Why Farmers Complain of Hard Times;" "Economic Feeding of Dairy Cows."

KINNEY, MRS. A., Grand View—"The Home Dairy and How to Manufacture a Superior Quality of Butter with the Everyday Appliances of a Well-Appointed Farmer's Home." Evening Subjects: "The Domestic and Social Side of Life on the Farm To-day;" "An Evening at the Homestead."

LEWIS, F. M., Burford—"The Importance of Soil Moisture and how to Retain It;" "The Cultivation of the Orchard;" "Essentials to Successful Corn Raising;" "The Farmer's Fruit and Vegetable Garden;" "Farming as a Profession;" "Weeds."

McCULLOCH, R., Snelgrove—"How to Increase Fertility with Least Outlay;" "Cow Foods and their Effect on Butter Flavor." Evening Subjects: "Milk and Cream for City Trade;" "Helps to Increase the Membership of the Farmers' Institute."

McEWING, JAS., Drayton—"Why and How to Underdrain;" "Maintaining Fertility in the Soil;" "Mistakes Made in Farming;" "Systematic Agriculture." Evening Subjects: "The Gospel of Home Influence;" "Some Things Boys Should be Taught;" "Coming Problems."

McLEAN, ALEX., Carleton Place—"Poultry on the Farm;" "Our Method of Dairying;" "Feed and Management of a Dairy Herd;" "Selection and Care of a Stock Bull;" "How to Obtain a Profitable Herd of Dairy Cows;" "Care and Management of a Flock of Sheep;" "Growing Corn;" "Storing and Feeding Ensilage;" "Poultry for Pleasure and Profit."

McMILLAN, JNO., S. S. at North—See GAZETTE, October 30, 1900.

MCNABB, MUNGO, Cowal—"Underdraining;" "Sheep Breeding and Management;" "Beef Production;" "Breeding Farm Stock with a Special View to Meat Production;" "Corn Growing;" "Clover Growing;" "Care and Management of Manure." Evening Subjects: "How Crops Grow;" "Boys on the Farm."

McNEILL, A., Walkerville—See GAZETTE, October 30, 1900

MADDOCK, MISS B., Guelph—See GAZETTE, October 30, 1900.

MASON, T. H., Straffordville — "Corn Growing and the Silo;" "Field Roots and Potatoes;" "Sheep Raising;" "Hog Raising for Profit;" "Food and Care of Dairy Cattle;" "Butter Making." Evening Subjects: "Some National Problems;" "Outlook of the Ontario Farmer."

MEYER, J. E., Kossuth—"The Different Breeds of Poultry; their Uses, Characteristics and Adaptability to the Farm;" "The Care and Management of Chickens, Young Turkeys, Ducklings, and Goslings;" "How to Build a Poultry House and How to Keep your Poultry Healthy and Free from Vermin;" "How to Make the Most Money out of the Poultry on the Farm, including Preparation for the British Market."

MONTEITH, NELSON, B.S.A., M.P. P., Stratford — "Underdraining;" "Growing and Saving Corn;" "Cultivation of the Soil;" "Feeding Cattle for Export." Evening subjects: "The Ontario Agricultural College;" "Farming as a Profession;" "Country Roads."

NASH, C. W., Toronto—See GAZETTE, October 30, 1900.

ORR, J. E., Fruitland—"The Common Insects Attacking Fruit and Foliage and How to Destroy Them;" "Fungi which Attack Fruit and Fruit Trees;" "Spraying an Apple Orchard;" "The San Jose Scale;" "Care of Fruit Trees;" "Plum Growing for Profit."

PEART, A. W., Burlington—"Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Currants, Blackberries, their Varieties, Cultivation, Marketing, etc.;" "Insects and Fungi Injurious to our Orchards and Methods of Combating Them;" "Underdraining;" "Growing Wheat;" "Management of Soils;" "The Application of Fertilizers;" "Leaks on the Farm;" "Agricultural Education."

PURVIS, A. P., Maxwell.—See GAZETTE, October 30, 1900.

RAYNOR, T. G., B.S.A., Rosehall—"Selection and Cross Breeding of Animals;" "Clover Culture;" "Soiling Crops;" "Soil Moisture;" "Cultivation of the Soil;" "The Use of Concrete;" "Composition of Foods" (Illustrated); "Pork Production;" "Dairy Farming;" "Planting and Care of an Orchard;" "Unprofitable Farming Made Profitable;" "Our Horse Market." Evening subjects: "Tillage;" "Farming as an Occupation;" "The History of Agriculture;" "Agricultural Education;" "The Ontario Agricultural College."

RENNIE, SIMPSON, Milliken—"Underdraining;" "Cultivation required for Corn, Field Roots and Potatoes;" "The Destruction of Weeds;" "Rotation of Crops and Fall Cultivation;" "Buying and Feeding Cattle for the British Market;" "Buying, Feeding and Marketing Hogs." Evening subject: "Our country, Past and Present."

RENNIE, WM., Toronto—"How to Restore and Maintain Soil Fertility;" "Economic Feeding of Live Stock;" "Beautifying the Farm."

(To be continued.)

DIVISION 8.

Andrew Elliott, Galt; Miss A. Hollingworth, Beatrice.

1. Lakehurst, Town Hall	West Peterboro' (afternoon)	Jan. 8th
2. Hall's Bridge, Schoolhouse	West Peterboro' (evening)	" 8th
3. Stewarts, Town Hall	West Peterboro'	" 9th
4. Stewart's Settlement, Union Hall	West Peterboro'	" 10th
5. Warsaw, Town Hall	West Peterboro'	" 10th
6. Havelock, Town Hall	East Peterboro'	" 11th
7. Westwood, Town Hall	East Peterboro'	" 12th
8. Hastings, Town Hall	East Peterboro'	" 14th
9. Menie, Lamb's Hall	East Northumberland	" 15th
10. Wooler, Town Hall	East Northumberland	" 16th
11. Castleton, Town Hall	East Northumberland	" 17th
12. Fenella	West Northumberland	" 18th
13. Bissell's Schoolhouse	West Northumberland	" 21st
14. Baltimore, Chapman's Hall	West Northumberland	" 22nd
15. Cressy, A.O.U.W. Hall	Prince Edward	" 23rd
16. Waupos, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 24th
17. Milford, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 25th
18. Cherry Valley, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 26th
19. Bloomfield, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 28th
20. Wellingon, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 29th
21. Consequon, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 30th

DIVISION 9A.

Henry Glendinning, Manilla; Miss B. Maddock, Guelph.

1. Harder's Schoolhouse	West Hastings	Jan. 8th
2. Gilbert's Schoolhouse	West Hastings	" 9th
3. Turner's Schoolhouse	West Hastings	" 10th
4. Foxboro', Schoolhouse	East Hastings	" 11th
5. Roslin, B'wer Hall	East Hastings	" 12th
6. Reads, Hanley Hall	East Hastings	" 14th
7. Shannonville, A.O.U.W. Hall	East Hastings	" 15th
8. Enterprise, Cox Hall	Addington	" 16th
9. Tamworth, Town Hall	Addington	" 17th
10. Sillsville, Town Hall	Lennox	" 18th
11. Adolphustown, Town Hall	Lennox	" 19th
12. Emerald, Cheese Factory	Amherst Island	" 21st
13. Stella, Town Hall	Amherst Island	" 22nd
14. Odessa, Town Hall	Lennox	" 23rd
15. Harrowsmith, Town Hall	Frontenac	" 24th
16. Sanbury, Town Hall	Frontenac	" 25th
17. Seely's Bay, Select Knights' Hall	South Leeds	" 26th
18. Westport, Wesley Hall	South Leeds	" 28th
19. Lansdowne, Town Hall	South Leeds	" 29th

DIVISION 9B.

Majr Jas. Sheppard, Queenston; T. H. Mason, Straffordville.

1. Springfield, Town Hall	Brockville (afternoon)	Jan. 8th
2. Millroydan, Oddfellow's Hall	Brockville (evening)	" 8th
3. Caintown, Presbyterian Church	Brockville	" 9th
4. Row's Corners, Schoolhouse	Brockville (afternoon)	" 10th
5. Fairfield East, Forester's Hall	Brockville (evening)	" 10th
6. Addison, Orange Hall	Br ckville	" 11th
7. North Augusta, Pardee Hall	South Grenville	" 12th
8. Pittson, Schoolhouse	South Grenville	" 14th
9. Brinston's Corners, Cooper's Hall	Dundas	" 15th
10. North Williamsburg, Lane's Hall	Dundas	" 16th
11. Lunenburg	Stormont	" 17th
12. Harrison's Corners, McDonald's Hall	Cornwall	" 18th
13. South Branch, Patron's Hall	Cornwall	" 19th
14. North Branch, Schoolhouse	Cornwall	" 21st
15. Awnmore	Stormont	" 22nd
16. Finch	Stormont	" 23rd
17. North Lancaater, Mrs. McDonald's Hall	Glengarry	" 24th
18. Quiclies, McCormack's Hall	Glengarry	" 25th
19. Riceville, Town Hall	Glengarry	" 26th
20. Pendelton, Township Hall	Prescott	" 28th
21. Leonard's Station, Town Hall	Russell	" 29th
22. Rockland, Town Hall	Russell	" 30th

DIVISION 10.

D. C. Anderson, Rugby.

1. Newington, McAvoy's Hall	Stormont	Jan. 8th
2. Monkland	Stormont	" 9th
3. North Gower, Town Hall	Carleton	" 10th
4. Richmond, Town Hall	Carleton	" 11th
5. White Lake	South Renfrew	" 12th
6. Calabogie, Town Hall	South Renfrew	" 14th
7. Northote, Temperance Hall	South Renfrew	" 15th
8. Eganville, George's Hall	South Renfrew	" 16th
9. Greenwood, Temperance Hall	North Renfrew	" 17th
10. Westmeath, Public Hall	North Renfrew	" 18th
11. Pakenham, Agricultural Hall	North Lanark	" 19th
12. Clayton, Schoolhouse	North Lanark	" 21st
13. Middleville, Town Hall	North Lanark	" 22nd
14. Lynark, Town Hall	North Lanark	" 23rd
15. Watson's Corners, Town Hall	North Lanark	" 24th
16. McDonald's Corners, Town Hall	North Lanark	" 25th
17. Balderson, Schoolhouse	South Lanark	" 26th
18. Drummond, Town Hall	South Lanark	" 28th
19. Franktown, Schoolhouse	South Lanark	" 29th
20. Toledo, Town Hall	North Leeds and North Grenville	" 30th
21. Easton's Corners, Warren's Hall	North Leeds and North Grenville	" 31st
22. Burritt's Rapids, Schoolhouse	North Leeds and North Grenville	Feb. 2nd
23. Oxford Mills, Town Hall	North Leeds and North Grenville	" 1st
24. Millard's Corners, Orange Hall	North Leeds and North Grenville	" 4th

Farm Implement Department

A Brobdingnagian Buggy.

At the Cincinnati fall festival quite a novelty was shown in the way of a very large buggy. It is called Brobdingnagian because it is supposed that Gullivar and the queen of that famed people might have gone riding in it without any trouble. The front wheels were eighty inches high and the rear wheels eighty-eight; tread one and one-half inches. The springs were five feet long, the body nine feet and the top proportionately high. The buggy measured eighteen feet from the ground to the top of the top, the body was ten feet long and the track eight feet. This curiosity was gotten up by a number of Cincinnati carriage manufacturers.

Up-to-Date Sleighs.

The lengthening shadows and shortening days proclaim to us that the harvest is past and the summer is ended, and that the long winter evenings, with the distant chime of the merry sleigh bells are all but upon us. Whether the farmer has had to purchase a new plow to turn the furrow, a new seeder to scatter the grain, or a new binder to gather in the golden harvest, he will have to have some means of transportation "when the snow lies deep upon the ground."

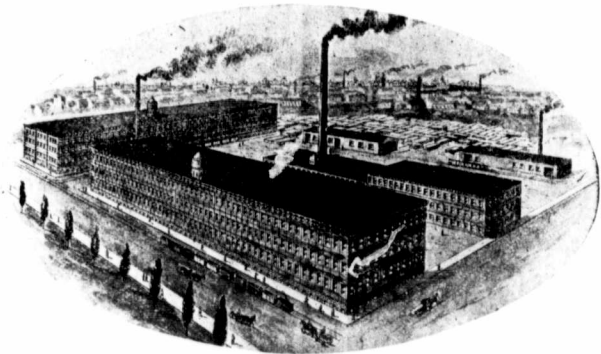
The aborigines of our country "didn't go visitin' in winter." They had no church to attend and little use for a market town. The Indian on his snowshoe had a doubtful means of transportation void of comfort or pleasure, his own physical endurance being a motive power of questionable quality. But owing to the advance of civilization and the progress of science

and manufacture, the tiller of the soil in our day may drive far or near in winter or summer with almost as much comfort as he would experience sitting by his own fireside.

In this connection the McLaughlin Carriage Co., of Oshawa (a cut of whose immense new factory accompanies this article), have spent years of time and hundreds of dollars of money

and can be had for the asking. The company secured the silver medal at Paris in competition with all competitors in their class from Canada.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company have the reputation for doing only reliable work, "one grade only" and for this reason we have no hesitation in recommending their goods. Their handsome catalogue is worth having



View of the McLaughlin Carriage Company's New Factory at Oshawa

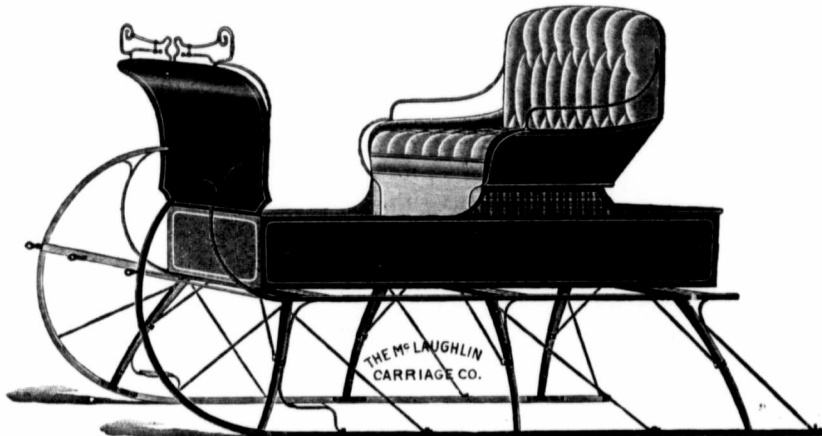
during the past quarter of a century in improving and perfecting various lines of cutters and sleighs. This company to day is the largest manufacturer of cutters, buggies, etc., under the British flag, and with their splendid new buildings and new equipment are in a position to do better work than ever before.

In addition to the view of the factory we are able to present our readers with a view of what may be called the farmer's general knockabout jumper, a most convenient and useful convey-

and can be had for the asking. The company secured the silver medal at Paris in competition with all competitors in their class from Canada.

Canadian Exports.

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company are now preparing a large order for shipment to the Imperial Government. This is for four irrigation outfits in connection with their well-known "Canadian Airmotor." They have supplied Her Majesty's



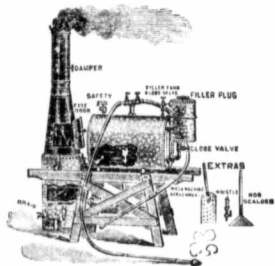
A Farmer's Handy Jumper. Made by the McLaughlin Carriage Co.

Government with numerous outfits in the past for Cyprus and India, and it must be gratifying to Canadians, as well as to the company to know that its goods are becoming known in distant parts of the Empire. That trade follows the flag is a fact now disputed by few.

Sprayers and Cookers.

We are very glad to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Ripple Hardware Company, of Grafton, Ill., U.S.A., who have now opened a branch office at London, Ont., with Ino. S. Pearce as manager. Mr. Pearce is well known in all parts of Ontario, and will have charge of the sale of their line of goods in Canada. The firm is now on a deal to have all their goods made in Canada.

Their reliable cookers are well known to our readers, and are used by some of the largest stock breeders



The Reliable Feed Cooker

and farmers in Canada. The firm writes us to the effect that they have yet their first complaint to receive from a party stating that the cooker failed to meet any of the claims made by the company. Their cooker was exhibited at Toronto and London fairs, where it received highest honors. The firm also received a special diploma for their sprayers. Their cooker is one of the finest machines on the market for cooking all kinds of grains, roots, vegetables, for heating water in stock tanks and for scalding hogs, for heating sheep-dip to a given temperature, and for heating hog and poultry houses.

The company is now pushing out and gives promise of winning new laurels for their sprayers, which are adapted to such a variety of uses.

Their leaders are their compressed air five gallon sprayers and continuous mist compressed air hand sprayer. Space will not permit of their extended description. Their hand sprayer differs from any sprayer on the market. It has a one-quart glass reservoir, so that powerful solutions cannot eat or corrode it. It makes a continuous mist, thereby saving half the labor over other sprayers.

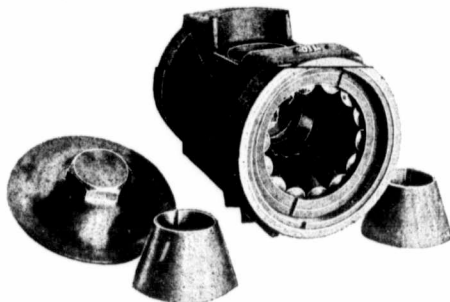
Their five-gallon sprayer is made to strap to the body, the same as a seed-

sewer, and the air is pumped in before you start to work, causing the solution to be forced out in the form of a fog or mist. By having an extension pipe or longer hose one can spray the highest fruit tree. It will throw a stream 35 feet. This sprayer is also used to spray all kinds of solutions.

A New English Roller Bearing.

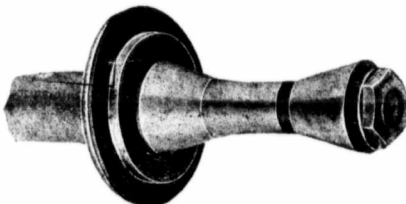
Bearings for journals have long been a source of trouble to those interested in the reduction of the power required to rotate shafting, etc., and many patents have been taken out having for their object the reduction of loss

manner simple and efficient in the working. Special axles are made with an enlarged collar in the usual place, the arm having a cage carrying the taper bearings fitted on it, against the collar, and in place of the collar and nuts, a cage is fixed which carries taper rollers similar to those at the back, and secured in place with nuts and cotter pin, the axle box being made to fit. At the back of the collar is a flange similar to the iron washer of a mail axle, having a threaded boss in its centre, which is hollowed out to receive the collar of the axle; this flange is screwed into the axle box and forms a dust-and-oil proof



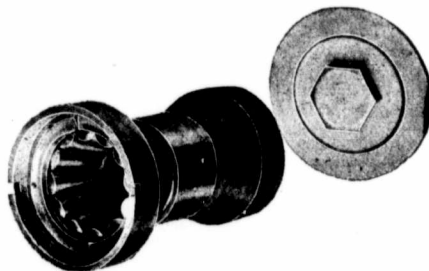
of power by friction. Some of the systems adopted have not, however, been found to work with complete satisfaction when applied to the axles of road vehicles, for the following, amongst

guard to the back of the wheels. The faces of the taper rollers are set at such an angle that they run on both sides in a direct line with a point in the centre of the arm opposite to the



other, reasons. The wheels of road vehicles do not run like machine pulleys, but are subjected to strains and jars which stationary machinery does not receive; and the constant liability to damage from the dirt and dust of

end on which they are fixed. This arrangement is claimed to overcome the effect of the jolting and side strains on the axle and bearings to which road vehicles are constantly subjected, as any side strain of the vehicle is



the road is an ever-present source of trouble. "Wright's Taper Roller Bearings" are claimed to have met and overcome these difficulties in a

taken by the broad face of the bearing on the box, and not by the end only, as in the case of a plain axle; and the instant response of the rollers to the

The Farm Home

Hullo.

When you see a man in woe,
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"
Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do?"
How's the world a-usin' you?
Slap the fellow on the b'ck;
Bring your hand down with a whack.
Walk right up, and don't go slow;
Grin an' shake an' say "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? Oh, sho!"
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"
Rags 's but a cotton roll,
Jest fer wrappin' up a soul;
An' a soul is worth a true,
Hale and hearty "How d'ye do?"
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"

When big vessels meet, they say,
They saloot an' sail away,
Jest the same are you an' me,
Lonesome ships upon a sea;
Each one sailin' his own log,
For a port behind the fog,
Let your speakin'-trumpet blow;
Lift your horn and cry "Hullo!"

Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do?"
Other folks are good as you
W'en you leave your house of clay,
Wanderin' in the far away;
W'en you travel through the strange
Country 'o'er side the range,
Then the souls you've cheered will know
Who you be, and say "Hullo!"
—S. W. Foss.

A Shredded Wheat Luncheon.

We had the pleasure last week of partaking of a shredded wheat luncheon provided by Mr. H. Hewitt, representative in Canada of the Shredded Wheat Co., of Worcester, Mass. It is needless to say that the luncheon was thoroughly enjoyed. Little did we think that so many delightful and palatable dishes could be made from this new wheat preparation.

The first course consisted of the plain biscuit which had previously been dipped in cold water and warmed in the oven. This was served with cream and sugar and was both wholesome and delicious. Next followed chicken shredded wheat sandwich. This was very appetizing indeed as well as satisfying. In making, the biscuit is split open, buttered, and a layer of jellied chicken placed between the two halves. It was eaten cold. After this came jellied apple sandwich, made from shredded wheat and apples. It was a rare delicacy indeed.

But this did not finish the repast. There followed other delicacies. We partook of charlotte russe and chocolate pudding, the chief ingredient of which was shredded wheat. Then followed what was perhaps appreciated best of all, a most refreshing and palatable drink made from shredded wheat and barley. Both substances had been thoroughly roasted and ground to a powder and then served like ordinary coffee with cream and sugar. This beverage contains 90 per cent. shredded

wheat and 10 per cent. barley. It makes a splendid substitute for coffee and tea and has the advantage of being most wholesome, soothing and nutritive.

It may be news to the average grower of wheat that not less than 265 different and distinct dishes can be made from shredded wheat. This gives variety and admits of this food being treated in such a way as to please the most fastidious. White wheats are best suited for making shredded wheat. The white clawson grown largely in the Genesee Valley, New York State, is used almost exclusively at the company's manufactory at Worcester. Every 24 hours 400 bushels of wheat is converted into this new and wonderful food product at this factory.

Hints by May Manton.

LADIES' MORNING JACKET, NO. 3,657.

A simple breakfast jacket makes an essential part of every wardrobe. There are days and hours when even a shirt waist is irksome, and nothing takes the place of a jacket that is perfectly comfortable and easy, yet does not degenerate into the negligee that can be worn in bed or dressing-room only.



The tasteful model shown is suited to flannel of various weights and qualities, from the fine French to the simple outing, and all washable stuffs. As illustrated, it is made of the Scotch sort that contains just enough cotton

to allow of washing without harm, in cream white, with stripes of blue, and is trimmed with fancy blue braid about the scallops.

The jacket is fitted loosely at the front, but is snug enough for neatness and style. The backs are cut in French style with a curved seam at the centre and are joined to the fronts by broad under-arm gorges that are shaped to give a graceful outline to the figure. At the neck is a deep turn-over collar that can be worn with a simple ribbon tie. The sleeves are two seamed, snug without being tight, and flare becomingly over the hands.

To make this jacket for a woman of medium size $3\frac{5}{8}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 32 inches wide, will be required.

The pattern No. 3,657 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

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

Take Care of Your Clothes.

The care of one's clothes has much to do with a well dressed appearance, and a woman whose means are limited may, with proper regard for the care of her costumes, appear an unlimited number of times in the same bonnet, gown, gloves and veil. Instead of stripping her gloves off roughly, rolling them in a ball and tossing them aside, where she cannot find them the next time she wishes to wear them, she carefully pulls them off, finger by finger, stretches them full length and lays them in her glove case, where they remain until worn again. Her veil, instead of remaining pinned to her bonnet, is lightly rolled, the edges being pulled out as it is done, and is laid in a box large enough not to crush it, thus avoiding the ugly wrinkles that throw shadows on the face resembling lines of age, care or neglect.

The bonnet is lightly brushed with a soft brush, its bows and flowers given a straightening touch, and is put away from the dust. Her shoes are wiped with a soft cloth to free them from dust. Her skirts are brushed before hanging or folding them away, and her bodice is turned wrong side out and hung over the back of a chair, near an open window, until it is thoroughly aired, and is afterwards folded and laid away in a drawer. This, of course, all takes time, but the next time you don these same articles of wearing apparel dressing is made easier by finding everything in perfect order, and the clothes remain fresh and stylish looking much longer than if treated in the ordinary way.

The Farming World

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Managing Director, . . . D. T. McAINISH
Editor, . . . J. W. WHEATON

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published weekly, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in Canada and the United States. For all other countries in the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Receipts are only sent upon request. The date opposite the name on the address label indicates the time up to which the subscription is paid, and the change of date is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this change is not made promptly notify us.

Discontinuance.—Following the general desire of our readers, no subscriber's copy of *The Farming World* is discontinued until notice to that effect is given. All arrears must be paid.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by cheque, draft, express order, postal note, or money order, payable to order of *The Farming World*. Cash should be sent in registered letter.

Advertising Rates on application.
Letters should be addressed:

THE FARMING WORLD,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING
TORONTO



Feeding Barley to a Mare in Foal.

J. W. F. writes: Please let me know, through your valuable paper, if boiled barley is a good food for a mare with foal (some horse men think that its use is a cause of weak foals), or would it be better to grind the barley, mix with an equal quantity of bran and then scald the mixture.

How much of either of the above could be fed daily with safety to a mare weighing about 1,200 lbs.?

There is nothing in barley, boiled or otherwise, that should cause injury to the mare or foal if fed judiciously. The Arabs, the producers of some of the very best horses in the world, use barley altogether as a grain ration for their horses. It is, however, a more concentrated food than oats, and should not be fed in such large quantities. There is, however, no better food than oats for mares in foal, though it may be an advantage to add a little wheat near foaling time. If the mare is young and has sound teeth there is no advantage in boiling all the food, though a mixture of boiled barley and oats, fed two or three times a week, is of advantage to brood mares. In the instance given above a daily ration of from 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. of ground barley and bran, or about 10 lbs. of the boiled barley, might be fed with safety. Foods of this description tend to make the animal laxative, so that care should be exercised lest the mare become too laxative. A great deal will depend upon the work and exercise given the mare.

Aberdeen Angus Association.

The annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association was held at Chicago on November 7 last. There has been an increase of 33 per cent. over the previous year in entries and transfers and over 50 per cent. increase in income. Vol. X. of the Herd Book has been published and Vol. XI. will be published early in 1901. During the meeting a very interesting letter was read from Mr. George Geary, of Innisfail, Alta, Canada, describing the settlement there and conveying greetings to his former "Doddie" friends. The application of the color rule was so modified that only white markings should be called for that occur above the underline of an animal or on legs and feet, and in the case of off-colored females only such markings shall be inserted in the Herd Book, the description to be in the form of an addenda, and to be referred to by a star attached to the entry, as made in the usual order in the Herd Book. The directors will meet at Chicago on the evening of December 5 next.

THOS. MCFARLANE, Chicago,
Secretary.

Maritime Stock Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association will take place at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Nov. 28 and 29 next. Among the speakers from a distance will be the Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; J. H. Gusdale, Central Experimental Farm, and T. C. Raynor,

Rose Hall, Ontario. Other speakers will include R. Robertson, Superintendent Government Farm, Nappan, N.S., and F. L. Fuller, Director Provincial Farm, Truro, N.S.

The important subjects to be discussed are the registration of live stock, exhibition management, and transportation thereto, besides a number of topics of an educational character. Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, N.B., is secretary of the association.

American Shorthorn Herd Book.

We have received from J. H. Pickrell, Springfield, Ill., a copy of Vol. 45 American Shorthorn Herd Book, which contains, including indexes, 1,391 pages; 5,137 pedigrees of bulls and 8,105 pedigrees of cows, making a total of 13,242 pedigrees. These pedigrees were received in the office between the 1st day of April, 1899, and the 31st day of Oct., 1899, and the volume is sold at \$3 at his office or \$3.30 prepaid.

Vol. 45 contains pedigrees received from the 1st day of Nov., 1899, to the 31st day of January, 1900. It is now in press, being printed in two parts, and the work is being done by two different establishments at the rate of from 32 to 36 pages a day. Pedigrees for Vol. 47 have been checked. They run from the 1st day of January, 1900, to the 31st day of August, 1900, and it will also be printed in two parts, which will enable them to have two establishments work upon it at the same time. The work of the office being almost up to date, by this arrangement the printers will be able to catch up before a great while.

Provincial Winter Fair

A Combined Exhibition of Fat Stock,
Dairy Cattle, Live and Dressed Poultry

Will be held at

GUELPH, ONT.

December 11th to 14th, 1900

NEW BUILDINGS! NEW EQUIPMENT!

Every provision made for the convenience and comfort of Exhibitors and their Exhibits.

Entries should be made before Nov. 24th. After that date an extra fee will be charged. Positively no entries will be received after Dec. 1st.

Special R.R. rates from Kingston, Sharbot Lake and points West good going from 11th to 14th, returning until the 15th. Judges and exhibitors, on presentation of certificate, single fare, Dec. 7th to 14th, returning good until 18th.

All applications should be made to the Secretary,

A. P. WESTERVELT,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Prize List Now Ready.

Ontario Entomological Society.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society took place at the Society's headquarters at London last week. There was a large attendance and most interesting addresses were given by a number of authorities on entomological and biological subjects. Among those who addressed the meeting were Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa; Prof. Lochhead, Guelph; Prof. Webster, Ohio; Mr. Geo. Fisher, Burlington; C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; R. v. Dr. Fyles, Quebec; W. E. Saunders, and Arthur Gibson, Ottawa. We hope to be able to present our readers with some of the papers read in the near future.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. Dr. Thos. W. Fyles, Levis, Que.; vice president, Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; secretary, Wm. E. Saunders, London; treasurer, J. W. Balkwill, London. Directors—Division No. 1, C. H. Young, Ottawa; division No. 2, John D. Evans, Trenton; division No. 3, D. G. Cox, Toronto; division No. 4, James Johnston, Bartonville; division No. 5, Rupert W. Renault, London; librarian and curator, J. Alston Moffatt, London; auditors, Prof. J. H. Bowman and Mr. W. H. Hamilton, London; editor *Canadian Entomologist*, Rev. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, London; Editing Committee—John D. Evans, Trenton; Prof. Lochhead, Guelph; Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa; H. H. Lyman, Montreal; W. H. Hannington, Ottawa. Delegate to the Royal Society of Canada, Rev. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, London. Delegates to the Western Fair, Rev. Dr. Bethune and John Dearnass, London.

Peterborough Poultry Show.

Mr. Wm. Collins, secretary, Peterborough, writes in regard to this show, which will take place on Nov. 27-29, as follows:

Since issuing our prize list the association have decided to cancel section 7 of the rules and regulations.

Also, owing to the early date of the show, the Association have decided not to disqualify young birds that may not come up to the standard weight.

Seed Distribution in the Territories.

During the months of March, April and May, the following distribution of samples was made to applicants throughout the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The number of applicants was, as usual, largely in excess of the supply available for this purpose:

- Grain—Wheat, 238 3-pound bags.
- “ Oats, 349 3-pound bags.
- “ Barley, 183 3-pound bags.
- “ Pease, 235 3-pound bags.
- “ Flax, 16 3-pound bags.
- “ Rye, 15 3-pound bags.

Potatoes, 368 3-pound bags.
Tree Seeds, ash, 192 1-pound bags.
Tree Seeds, maple, 189 1-pound bags.

Small Seed, 225 packages.
Rhubarb Roots, 100 packages.
Asparagus Roots, 13 packages.

Tree-seedlings—Packages containing Box-Elder seedlings, Cottonwood seedlings, Caragana arborescens seedlings, Plum seedlings and Artemisia cuttings, 521.

Tree-seedlings—Packages containing Box-Elder seedlings, Caragana arborescens seedlings, Apple seedlings, Cottonwood cuttings and Artemisia cuttings, 276.

“No,” said the judge firmly, “I will not consent to your marriage with my daughter.”

“Sir,” returned the young lawyer haughtily, “I shall not take this decision as final.”

“You won't?”

“No, sir, I will not. I shall appeal to the court of last resort.”

“Oh, very well,” replied the judge. “Submit your case to her mother if you want to.”—*Chicago Post*

“No, sir, I cannot permit any man who drinks to be attentive to my daughter.”

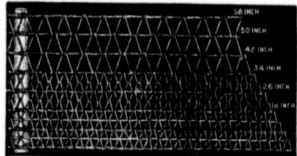
“Then why not let me marry her?”
—*Smart Set.*

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and storing, and a perfect automatic regulator, which secures rapid and shallow evaporation, and produces the best quality of syrup. The Champion is a perfect evaporator for



THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO.,
84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.



Ellwood Steel Wire Fences

Six styles—18 to 58 inches—best steel wires, heavily galvanized. Expansion and contraction provided for. Every rod guaranteed. Sold by local agents. If no agent in your town write to the makers.
American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago or New York.

Western Dairy School
Strathroy, Ont.

Will re-open Dec. 3rd, 1900, and close March 22nd, 1901. Special Creamery Course, Dec. 3rd to Dec. 22nd; Regular Course, Jan. 2nd to March 22nd.

5,000 lbs. of Milk

received daily to be manufactured into cheese and butter, also cream from a skimming station.

Butter made in both Separator and Cream Gathering Systems.

Home Dairy Department
For farmers' sons and daughters.

A competent staff of instructors have been engaged, and students will receive a thorough and practical training in the different branches of dairying.

Send for circular and application form to

ARCHIBALD SMITH,
Supt. Western Dairy School,
Strathroy, Ont.

LIFE OF CHRIST PREMIUM.

Only one subscription needed to secure a copy of that beautiful book, *Life of Christ for the Young*, by George L. Weed, 400 pages, 75 full-page half-tone illustrations. Or any present subscriber, not in arrears, can have a copy of this book, published at \$1.00, for 50c. Remainder of this year free to all new subscribers to **THE FARMING WORLD** for 1901.

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Mention this paper.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Horses.

At a special meeting of the St. John Agricultural Society a few weeks ago it was decided to purchase the thoroughbred stallion *Septic*. The horse is a good one and has been owned at Guelph, Ont.

When at Truro the other day Manager Fuller of the Provincial Farm kindly gave us, in the very few minutes at our disposal, an introduction to three of the recently imported stallions on the Farm. The first one to appear on the paddock was the Clydesdale stallion *Adjutant* (10427), three years old, bred by Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, Castle Douglas, Scotland. He is an upstanding horse with high withers and splendid action for a horse of his weight. Though only three and a half years old he now weighs 1710 lbs. He is well coupled and well limbed, bone and hair both showing quality. He should make a grand impression on the draught stock of Colchester county. The next stallion was a splendid type of Hackney in *Kyefale Fashion* (6887), bred by B. Wilson, Home Farm, Kirbymisperton, England, and just three years and a few months old. He is a very fine animal for his age, with one of the best backs, loins and quarters we have ever seen on a horse. His under line is lengthy, and with good length of stifle and forearm he is of a type to sire a serviceable and speedy road horse and one that will take all the style and finish that may be given him. The action of this stallion as he is shown on the long rein is well worth a trip to Truro to see. A third stallion is *Majestic* 2nd, 97, 391 C.H.H.S.S.B., bred by Hon. M. H. Cochran, Hillhurst, Que. He is sired by *Hayton Shales*, the horse since bought by F. E. Came, Esq., for his farm at Bays de Charlotte Co., N.B. *Majestic* is now two years old and a remarkable well grown and well put up colt. Lack of time prevented our seeing him in action. Horse breeders of Truro and vicinity are fortunate in having these stallions in their midst.—*Co-Operative Farmer*.

Cattle.

At an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle held at Kansas City on October 31, 34 females averaged \$265.44 each, and 15 bulls \$172.66 each. The 49 head averaged \$237 each.

According to Thornton's record of Short-horn transactions for the quarter ending June 30, 1900, 114 animals were sold to go to Canada, and 127 to go to South America. None were reported during the period April 1 to June 30 as being sold to go to the United States, or to any other country but Canada and the South America.

A thoroughbred Ayrshire calf, which had been purchased by the St. John, N.B., Agricultural Society at the Sussex Exhibition, was sold by tender afterwards for \$13.50.

Thos. S. Burns, Calgary, Alberta, writes: "Cattle upon the ranges have done well this year. The calf crop was a good one, and everyone is well provided with fodder for their calves and cows that require feeding this winter."

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Short-horn Association will be held on Dec. 5, at 7.30 p.m., at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. J. H. Pickrell, Springfield, Ill., is secretary.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., writes this office as follows: "My importation of 30 head of Shor horns arrived at home from quarantine some days ago, and they are now recovered from the effects of the long journey, and looking well. I think they are as good a lot as I have ever imported. They are not in

high condition, but they are in just very nice condition, and covered with splendid coats of good healthy hair. They represent many of the very foremost families in the north of Scotland to-day, and ninety five per cent. of the blood of the whole thirty head comes the old historic herds of Captain Barclay, of Ury, Shepherd & Hay, of Shethin, Amos Cruickshank, of Sittytton, Campbell, of Kinellar, and the Bruces, and the great modern herds of Collynie and Upper Mill, Aberdeen shire, and the remaining five per cent. come from great herds scarcely less famous. Among the families represented are Cruickshank Brawith Buds, Secrets and Orange Blossoms, Marr Goldies and Princess Royals, Campbell Nonpareils, Minas, Jealousies, Minas Fair Queens, etc., Bruce Mayflowers, Fairies, etc., together with other titles of equal fame and equally popular. They are all for sale, as is usual with me. I give my customers what they want, if I have it."

Jos. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, write: Our stock of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks are going into winter quarters in fine condition, with rather a light supply of milking cows and rather a heavy supply of bulls this winter. We bought the prize yearling bull, *Cock of the North*, from W.W. Wylie, Howick, Quebec. We had as good bulls of our own raising, but wanted a change. We also bought a shearing Shropshire ram from R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., and a Berkshire boar from R. Reid & Co., Hintonburgh, Ont. We have sold the following yearling bulls: *Hiram Meadowside*—10504—to E. B. Eddy, Hull, Quebec; *Randy Meadowside*—11911—to D. S. Ritchie, Darlington, Ont.; *King of Meadowside*—11902—to John Stea, Peedleton, Ont.; *Frank Meadowside*—12693—and *Bury Meadowside*—12692—to Wm. Feil, Bury's Green, Ont. Shropshire sheep: *Ram lamb* to W. G. Kendrick, Lyndhurst, Ont.; *ram lamb* to James McRoberts, Parry Sound, Ont.; *ram lamb* to Henry Chestersfield, Dundonald, Ont.; *ram lamb* to H. Hillard, Carleton Place, Ont. Berkshire boar pig to W. E. Halpenny, Bair Brook, Ont.; sow to Duncan McKeer, Avenmore, Ont.

Sheep.

Alfred Mansell & Co., live stock exporters, Shrewsbury, England, write: It will without doubt interest breeders of Shropshire sheep in all parts of the world to learn that at the recent public sales held in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, no less than nine rams have realized 100 guineas and upwards, and have made the splendid average of £136 10s. 0d., whilst several others have made between 40 and 90 guineas, and that several ewes have realized between 20 and 30 guineas each. North America, as usual, has largely helped the general run of prices, but Australasian breeders have done the most to enhance values, and have been spirited bidders at several of the sales, giving in one case 240 guineas for a ram, and in others 140, 120, and 90 guineas. The Australian demand has been greatly fostered by the wonderful results obtained by the Shropshire ram on cross-bred Merino ewes to produce fat lambs for export. Mr. G. S. Kemp, a well-known Australian authority, says Shropshire cross lambs are now to be seen in every farmer's paddock, and that the breed has secured a very strong foothold in Australia.

Swine.

Mr. J. W. Smith, Durham, N.S., recently purchased a trio of Yorkshires, a very fine boar and two splendid sows, from D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont. He has also purchased from J. W. Callbeck, Prince Edward Island, the two-year-old boar which took first prize at both Halifax and Charlottetown this fall.



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Wilson's Common Ear Drums
The only scientific sound conductors. Invisible, comfortable, efficient. They fit in the ear. Doctors recommend them. Thousands testify to their perfection and benefit derived.
Information and Book of Letters from many users Free.
WILSON EAR DRUM CO.,
402 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

WHY NOT HAVE ONE ?

If you are a paid-up subscriber to **THE FARMING WORLD** you may have a \$2.50 4-inch reading glass for \$1. This glass shows how clear small type appears when viewed through its lens. It is a great comfort to those whose eyesight is not strong and is valuable in examining seeds and insects.

CONSUMPTION!

Startling Statement by
Sir James Grant,
of Ottawa.

3,000 Die Annually

In Ontario Alone Through the Ravages of the Great White Plague.

Before the Canadian Medical Association held at Ottawa a few days since, Sir James Grant, the noted physician, made the startling statement that 3,000 persons die annually in Ontario from tuberculosis. Truly, consumption is the most terrible disease in the world. It is the result of germs attacking the weak spot.

For a quarter of a century Dr. T. A. Slocum, one of the most eminent scientists of the day, has made the cure of consumption a life study, and has succeeded in compounding a system of treatment which positively destroys the germ that produces the disease, at the same time building up the system and creating flesh and blood. There is no humbug about Dr. Slocum; he knows exactly what his treatment will do, and affirms emphatically that it cures in ninety per cent. of cases. The doctor has such confidence in the Slocum system that he offers treatment **Positively Free** to all who desire a cure. Here is the offer:

You or your sick friends can have a **FREE** course of Treatment. Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

When writing for them always mention this paper. Persons in Canada, seeking Slocum's free offer in American papers, will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of THE FARMING WORLD,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Nov. 19, 1900.

Though we are near the close of navigation the volume of general trade continues good. Merchants are satisfied with the business of the year. Money continues firm owing chiefly to the large requirements in the expansion of trade. Call loans are firm at 5 per cent. and discount rates rule at 6 to 7 per cent. for commercial paper.

Wheat.

There have been some fluctuations in the wheat markets during the week without any apparent advantage to buyers or sellers. Some in the trade are inclined to the view that we shall see higher prices though it is hard to find any good reason for believing so. The Chicago elevator ring is no doubt playing an important part in controlling the wheat market at the present time. It is down to the interests of this ring to keep prices down as low as possible till the wheat is out of the farmers' hands, when prices will be boomed. Why such an element should be allowed to control this trade is hard to say. The Russian wheat crop shows a shortage of 40,000,000 bushels, leaving about 52,000,000 to be exported, as against 100,000,000 for an average year. The world's supply of wheat in sight shows an increase of 7,661,000 bushels as compared with last year's figures.

No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted afloat Fort William at 82 to 82½c., and Ontario red winter wheat at 73 to 74c. afloat Montreal. Trade here is quiet at 63c. for red and white west, 62c. for goose west, and 65 to 66c. for No. 1 spring wheat east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68½ to 69c., spring fine 69½c., and goose wheat 65 to 65½c. per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

Oats are quiet though a slight advance is reported for export. Sales in a wholesale way are reported, west of Toronto at 23½c to 23¾c. Quotations here are 25c. for No. 1 white, east 24c. middle freights and 23½c. west. On farmers' market oats bring 28c to 29c. per bushel.

Barley is quiet. On Toronto farmers market it brings 42c to 46½c. per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

Peas are not very active. Quotations are 58c. middle freights. On Toronto farmers' market peas bring 60c per bushel.

The cold weather is improving the corn market in the west. American is quoted here at 46c for old and 44c. for new Toronto.

Bran and Shorts.

At Montreal Ontario bran in bulk in car lots is quoted at \$14.50 to \$15 and shorts at \$16 to \$16.50 per ton. City mills here sell bran at \$13.50 and shorts at \$16 in car lots, i.e., Toronto. Car lots of shorts are quoted at points west of here at \$12 and bran at \$11.

Eggs and Poultry.

The egg market keeps firm with heavy exports of both fresh and pickled stock to Great Britain. Gathered stock is quoted at Montreal at 16½c to 17c. in large lots. The cool weather has strengthened prices here and the best quality is now worth 17c to 18c. in case lots. The offerings are not large. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 18c to 22c. per dozen.

The market for dressed poultry is firmer owing to more favorable weather at Montreal, fresh killed poultry bringing 9½c. to 10c. and choice 10½c per lb. Chickens 7 to 8c., ducks 8c to 9c. and geese 5½c to 6½c. in a wholesale way. Offerings here are large but trade is active. Prices keep steady at 8c to 10c. for turkeys and 6 to 6½c per lb. for geese and 50c

to 75c. for ducks and 35c to 50c. for chickens in a wholesale way. On Toronto farmers market spring chickens bring 30c to 50c. and ducks 40c to 75c. per pair, and turkeys 9c to 10c. and geese 5½ to 6½c per lb. Live ducks bring 25c to 50c. a pair.

Potatoes.

Potatoes are quoted at Montreal at 40c. and here at 30c. for car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 30 to 35c. per bag.

Hay and Straw.

The hay market is firm with farmers holding their supplies. There is a scarcity of baled hay at Montreal and prices there have an upward tendency. No. 2 baled hay is quoted at \$9 to \$10 and clover at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton. Car lots here are quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75 for No. 1 quality and \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 2. Cars of baled straw are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$13 to \$14.50; sheaf straw, \$11 and loose straw \$6 per ton.

Seeds.

The seed market is quiet. Montreal prices are nominal at \$5.50 to \$6.50 for red clover and alsike and \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel for timothy. On Toronto farmers' market prices are \$5 to \$6.50 for alsike, \$5.75 to \$6 for red clover and \$1.40 to \$1.80 per bushel for timothy.

Fruit.

The apple season is pretty well over so far as the farmer is concerned. At Montreal prices are \$1.75 to \$2.25 for car lots and \$1.75 to \$2.75 per barrel in a jobbing way with a fair demand. On the Toronto farmers' market apples bring 75c. to \$1.50 per barrel.

Cheese.

Prices have advanced somewhat in Canada while in England there has been a decline so that dealers in both countries are far apart. Stocks have increased nearly 100,000 boxes in Great Britain during October and it is estimated that the stocks on this side after navigation closes will amount to 325,000 boxes. Shipments so far this season from Montreal and Portland total 2,070,000 as against 1,827,792 for the same period of 1899 an increase of 237,208 boxes. This coupled with the increase from New York makes a total of 383,348 boxes from this side of the Atlantic over the shipment's for the same period last year. The cold weather has checked production and the cheese season is practically over. Montreal prices are more or less normal. Finest western Septembers are quoted there at 11c., though holders would hardly sell less than 11¼c. which in the present condition of the market would be hard to get. Finest Easterns are quoted at 10¼c. and Octobers at 9½ to 10½c. as to quality. Cable reports are weak. From 10 to 10½c. have been the prices at local markets with very little business doing.

Butter.

Shipments of butter so far this season show a falling off of 190,546 pkgs. This with the decrease in New York shipments shows a falling off of 228,982 pkgs. as compared with the same period of last year. The *Trade Bulletin's* summary of the weekly situation is as follows:

"The export trade in butter is generally considered over for the season, and as producers will have to depend chiefly upon home requirements from this out, values have an easier trend already, and the average top price for choice creamery in this market is ¼ to ½c. lower than that of a week ago, sales of between 700 and 800 boxes and tubs being reported to us at 20½ to 20½c., although we hear that some holders want more money. One

or two cars of creamery have been shipped to British Columbia. Advices by cable from England are somewhat conflicting, London reporting a decline of 2s., and Manchester wires Danish 2 kroner up. We have just heard of the sale of two lots of creamery in this market at 20c., which the buyer says are really choice. Yesterday a firm called offers to England at 20½c. for fancy without getting any response. Western dairy is quiet at 17 to 18c. Now that the winter creameries are starting supplies are expected to increase."

Creamery keeps firm here at 23 to 24c. for prints and 21 to 22c. for tubs and boxes. The offerings of choice dairy continue light, and the demand is keen. Large rolls sell readily at 17 to 18c., prints at 18 to 26c., and tubs and pails at 17 to 19c in a jobber's way. There is too much poor stuff being offered and which is not wanted. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 20 to 25c. per lb.

Cattle.

Generally speaking, the cattle situation is about the same. Cable quotations on Friday for live cattle were slow. While New York market was higher at Buffalo cattle ruled slow and Chicago showed no advance. At Toronto to cattle market on Friday receipts were fair, consisting of 759 cattle, 1,653 hogs, 1,854 sheep and lambs and 20 calves. The quality offered showed little improvement, few well-finished animals being offered. The cold weather has brought a little better demand for butchers' cattle. Trade was fair with hogs about the only thing showing an advance. Several farmers were looking for choice heavy feeders but there were few offered.

Export Cattle.—Choice lots of these are worth from \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt. and light ones \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.25 and light ones at \$3.12½ to \$3.35 per cwt. Loads of good exporters' and butchers' cattle sold at \$3.90 to \$4.10 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots equal in quality to the best exporters' and weighing 1,000 to 1,100 sold for \$4.20 to \$4.40; good cattle \$3.75 to \$4; medium \$3.25 to \$3.50, and inferior to common \$2.40 to \$3 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy, well-bred steers, 1,000 to 1,150 in weight, sold at \$3.60 to \$3.90 and poorer quality at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. Short-keep feeders 1,100 to 1,200 each sold at \$4 to \$4.15 per cwt. Light steers 800 to 900 each sold at \$3 to \$3.25 and feeding bulls for the byres 1,100 to 1,600 each sold at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Stocks.—Yearling steers 500 to 700 lbs. each, suitable for the Buffalo trade, sold at \$2.25 to \$3 and other quality at \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt. Yearling bulls 600 to 900 each sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—These sold readily at \$30 to \$52 each.

Calves.—There is a good demand at Buffalo for calves at \$7.25 to \$8 per cwt. for choice to extra quality and \$7.25 to \$7.50 for good to choice. Calves sell here at from \$3 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

On Friday at Buffalo Canada lambs sold at \$5.35 to \$5.40 early in the day, but at the close the market was weak at \$5.25 to \$5.30 per cwt. with some unsold. At Toronto prices were steady for sheep at \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. for bucks. Spring lambs sold from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each and \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Hogs.

The hog market, as was indicated in last week's report, has advanced 25 per cent. On Friday choice select bacon hogs 160 to 200 lbs. in weight sold at \$5 per cwt., light fats at \$4.75, and thick fats at \$4.87½ per cwt. Unculled lots sold at \$4.80 to \$4.90 per cwt.

There has been a good demand at Montreal, the bulk of the markets bring \$5 per cwt., a few choice lots bringing \$5.12½ to \$5.25 per cwt. The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable of Nov. 15 re Canadian bacon reads thus: "The market is steady with a good demand at late decline."

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$5.25 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, an advance of 25c. over Friday's quotations.

Horses.

At Grand's Repository on Wednesday Walter Harland Smith sold about 60 head of trotting horses. The best prices realized were: Gretchen, record 2.15½, \$295; Sunrise, \$115; Cherry J., \$125; Raleigh, \$135; Teddy McGee, \$137½; San Diego, \$1-25; Jessie and Bessie, a nice pair of brown mares, \$510; Randy, \$145; Carmen, a stylish black mare and a nice saddle, \$180; Lovelight, a stylish chestnut mare, \$107½; Sapho, \$125; Boxer, a stylish cob gelding, \$107½; Director, a handsome bay gelding \$170; Bounce, \$120; Flash, \$122½; Pearl, a good saddler, \$135.

Rye Flavoring Milk

The degree of persistency of the rye flavor in the milk seems to vary with different seasons and it doubtless varies, also, with different cows; that is, some years the taint is worse than others, and different cows in a herd seem to show different degrees of taint in the milk. Again, there is a wide degree of variation in the ability of different people to detect taints and odd flavors in milk and other products. One person will detect a flavor or odor which another person declares not to be present. All of these facts combine to make the subject an extremely difficult one to discuss in a brief article, or to discuss at all, for that matter. Probably the best way to handle rye for pasture, is to turn the cows thereon immediately after milking in the morning and allow them to remain not longer than three hours, after which they can be kept in the yard or stable or turned to other pastures. The theory for this procedure is based upon the fact that the rye odors may largely or wholly disappear from the animal's body by the time of the evening milking.

The writer knows of one case where the milk dealer had numerous complaints from his customers, because of an unusual odor and flavor in the milk yielded by cows running on rye pastures. The cows were then pastured as above recommended and all the customers using the milk ceased their complaints excepting one person, who still persisted that there was something wrong with the milk. This one person, evidently, had a much keener sense of taste or smell, or both, than did the other patrons of this particular milk-man.

The reasonable feeding of rye should not prove in any way injurious to cows-carrying calf. Rye can be pastured for two or three weeks in the spring, and yield a fair crop of grain after such treatment, provided that the field be not eaten off too closely. A great deal depends upon the conditions of the crop. If there is a heavy luxuriant growth, reasonable pasturing will materially improve the crop of grain. If the land is poor, and the crop stunted,

then any considerable amount of pasturing will prove harmful.

W. A. HENRY.

Cows and Sheep.

An American farmer figures out that a cash account with 10 cows and 100 sheep would be something like this: Values, equal; pasturing, equal; hay consumed, equal; value of manure, nearly equal, as sheep manure is so much richer.

10 COWS.

2,500 lbs. butter at 20c.....	\$500 00
10 calves at \$7.....	70 00
Skim-milk.....	60 00

Less grain fed.....	\$630 00
	200 00

Total gain.....	\$430 00
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100 SHEEP.

90 lbsms at \$4.....	\$360 00
800 lbs. wool at 15c.....	120 00

Less grain fed.....	\$480 00
	40 00

Total gain.....	\$440 00
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KENDALL'S... SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blenheim because it does not blister.

North Pantagonet, Ont., Feb. 10, '98.

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sirs—Will you please give me a remedy for heaving a mare that is affected. It gave pleasure in stating that I have cured a curb of four years' standing with your Kendall's Blister, by using it only once and then applying without Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blister in my stable.

Very truly yours,
ADOLPHUS GAUTHIER.

Price \$1. Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter

POINTS OF MERIT:



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

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

TOLTON BROS., GUELPH, Ont.

Hoard's Creameries' Paris Exposition Butter

Among the prize-winning exhibits of American-made butter at the Paris Exposition, which were almost exclusively the product of the "Alpha-De Laval" Separators, was that of the Hoard Creameries, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Few Creameries are more widely known than those of the Hoard Concern, both by reason of the pre-eminence of "Hoard's Dairyman" as the leading dairy publication of America, if not the world, as well as of the magnitude, splendid equipment and superior merit of the output of the Hoard factories. Hence, while every big and successful creamery enterprise is to-day using De Laval Separators, what the Hoard Creameries may be doing in that regard is of interest to others with less experience.

The following letter speaks for itself:

HOARD'S CREAMERIES

(COPY)

The De Laval Separator Co.,

FORT ATKINSON, WIS., Oct. 23, 1900.

31 45 W. Randolph St., Chicago.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of October 20th in regard to our Paris medal received. In addition to the medal awarded our butter, our Superintendent, Mr. C. L. Fitch, received a silver medal for original processes in butter-making and apparatus and tests therefor.

The cream from which the prize butter was made came from two "Alpha" No. 1 Belt power machines, and from one 20th Century Turbine "Alpha" No. 1. We are running ten "Alpha" No. 1 Belt machines, one "Alpha" No. 1 Turbine, one "Alpha" No. 2 Belt, and own only one other separator—which we wish was an "Alpha" Turbine.

Respectfully Yours, HOARD'S CREAMERIES.

While the separator does not make the butter, practically all prize-winning butter is to-day made from De Laval separated cream, and there is no question in the mind of any well-informed person that under like circumstances and equal conditions any butter-maker will make better butter from an "Alpha-Disc" machine than is possible from the product of any other separator.

A De Laval catalogue will make plain the reasons for this to anyone who may not already understand them.

General Agents for Canada:

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.

327 Commissioners St., Montreal

The Farming World

Now for 1901

WE now enter the season when the best work can be done on subscriptions for THE FARMING WORLD. Winter is upon us—the long evenings are here—the heavy work of the farm is over, and all have less or more leisure. Can this be put to better use than in securing a club for THE FARMING WORLD, Canada's only farm weekly? Better farmers will be made as they become readers of THE FARMING WORLD, and for one's labor one can secure a handsome premium of one kind or another, as intimated in the lists that follow.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

A handsomely-bound copy of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress will be sent free to any subscriber sending two new subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD, or to any present subscriber, not in arrears, post-paid, on receipt of 50c.

HOME NURSING

This is a most valuable book by an experienced nurse. Copy sent to any subscriber sending two new subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD, or to any present subscriber, not in arrears, post-paid on receipt of 50c.

IDEAL COOK BOOK

Any subscriber sending one new subscription to THE FARMING WORLD will have this popular cook book, of 300 pages, sent free. Or any subscriber not in arrears can have one for 50c.

—Remainder of this
—year Free to all
—Subscribers for
—1901.

WATCH PREMIUMS

BOY'S WATCH

A good time-keeper, nickel-finished case, stem wind and set, to any subscriber sending five new subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD, and 10c. extra to cover postage. Any subscriber not in arrears may have one of these for \$1.10.

LADY'S BREAST WATCH

A handsome lady's gun metal watch to any subscriber sending us eight new subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD and 20c. extra to cover cost of packing and postage. Or any subscriber, not in arrears, may have one for \$2.50.

GOLD-FILLED WATCH

This is a lovely article for any lady. Any subscriber sending twenty new subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD, and 25c. extra to cover cost of packing and postage will have this watch sent to his or her address free; or send ten new subscriptions at \$1 a year, together with \$2.50 extra, and the watch is yours. A subscriber not in arrears may have one of these watches sent post-paid to his or her own address for \$5.50.

BAROMETER FREE

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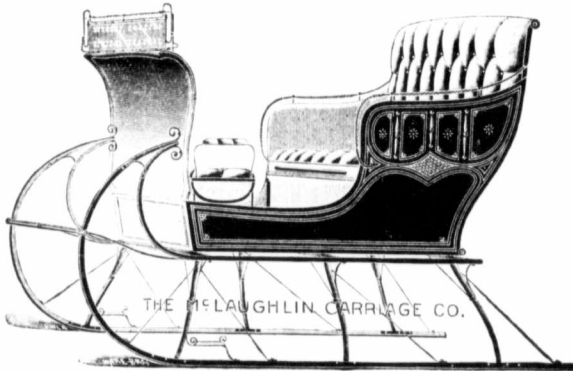
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