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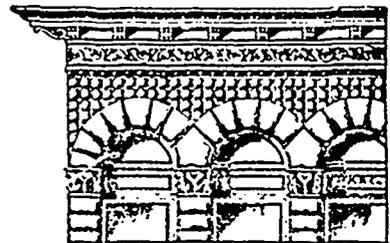
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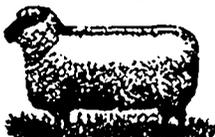
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FARMING

VOL. XVII.

DECEMBER 5th, 1899.

No. 14

Farm Implement Department Commended

Mr. R. D. Cowan, Gould P.O., Compton Co., Que., writes: "I think your Farm Implement Department will be a great boon to farmers. I am in hopes of getting you some new subscribers."

Notice to Subscribers

The year that is just about closing has been the most successful one in the history of FARMING. The advertising patronage has largely increased, as has the subscription list, each mail bringing numbers of new names, and that without any undue effort on our part, thus showing that the paper is growing in favor and popularity in its constituency. We publish each week a reliable and useful paper, and so far have dealt in a most liberal manner with farmers, live stock men, live stock organizations, and everyone and everything connected with the great agricultural interests of this Dominion, and we are prepared to do so even to a greater degree than we have done in the past.

In order that more farmers may become acquainted with FARMING, and interested in extending its circulation, we have decided to send two or three copies of each issue to a number of influential and reliable farmers in various sections of the country with the hope that they will take the trouble to hand the extra copies to probable subscribers. We make this request believing that every farmer is interested in bettering the condition of his neighbor by having him receive each week practical, useful and up-to-date matter connected with his calling. FARMING is essentially the farmers' paper. Its usefulness is just what the farmers make it. As our patronage increases, so will the value of FARMING increase.

Dishonest Apple Packing Unprecedented Frauds Practised by Packers

It would seem that the good name which has come to Canada and Canadians, by honest and upright methods associated with the development of our export cheese and butter trade, is likely to be entirely lost through the despicable actions of dishonest apple-packers. The deserving castigations heaped upon these unprincipled individuals last spring, by both the press and every honest Canadian citizen, appear to have been without avail, if reports regarding this season's shipments are correct. In fact, these individuals, unworthy of the name of Canadians, seem to have gone several steps farther in their nefarious practices, and to have perpetrated frauds on a par with those practised by one of the New England States half a century ago in shipping basswood hams and wooden nutmegs across the Atlantic. Ever since, the word Connecticut in many places has been a by-word for dishonesty among honest people. And so the good name of Canada will suffer, and our export trade in fruit will be ruined, unless these dishonest practices are put a stop to immediately.

A few examples will be sufficient to show how far these dishonest parties will go in their nefarious practices. Mr. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, has received evidence to show that these iniquities are little else than downright robbery. Old, dirty top boots and bundles of kindling wood in the centre of apple barrels would be bad enough, but Mr. Parmelee announces that these things and things worse than these have been done by some Canadian apple-packers. One reliable firm of apple importers in Edinburgh complain of paying good apple prices for old clothes, hay, old boots and other articles that should have no place in a barrel of apples. Another fraud practised is that of labelling barrels of inferior apples with the names of the best varieties.

These instances are fully borne out by the Lcadon, England, correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, who, writing last week, says:

"It is most discouraging to learn that the packing of apples so far received this season from Canada is again in many cases dishonest. Two or three layers of very fine fruit are put at each end of the barrel and the remainder is trash. As has been often enough pointed out before, every person who buys a barrel of such fruit is a good customer spoiled. It cannot be too strongly stated, and should be brought home by every possible means to those interested in Canadian produce business, that the one thing above all others which the Englishman never forgives is being cheated in this way by fair appearances, and the shortest and sharpest road to the ruin of Canadian trade with this country is to allow such dishonest practices to flourish unchecked."

The time for definite action has come. Moral suasion, exposure, warning or threatening seem to be without avail, and nothing will put a stop to these dishonest practices other than the strong arm of the law. Let that be brought into requisition at once, and if there is any possibility of finding out who these fraudulent individuals are let punishment in keeping with the offence be meted out. We cannot afford to adopt any half-way measures at this stage of the game. The reputation and the very existence of our export trade is at stake. But in addition to this there is a grave danger of this reacting on Canadian trade with Great Britain in other lines to its lasting injury.

We are quite aware of the difficulties that will have to be encountered in enforcing the law and in locating the guilty parties. But the nature of the offences and their far-reaching consequences are such as to merit immediate action no matter what the cost may be. We have stringent laws in this country to prevent the manufacturing of "filled" cheese or "bogus" butter, which are enforced without any difficulty, and it is our proud boast that not a pound of spurious dairy products is made in this whole broad Dominion. Let the same effective measures be adopted in connection with our apple trade and we will soon hear very little of these fraudulent practices.

A few years ago, on the recommendation of the Dairy Commissioner, a scheme was put into effect whereby every cheese factory or creamery in Canada could register and receive a number to be placed on every box of cheese or package of butter shipped from that factory. Some similar arrangement might be carried out in connection with the apple trade, only make the legislation compulsory. Either this or allow no apples to be sent out of the country without the packer's name and address arc stamped in plain letters

upon every barrel. A method of registration by which the packer could register his name and address and receive a number to be stamped on the barrel might be simpler. But it makes little difference what is the nature of the measures adopted so long as they are effective in putting a stop to this dishonest apple packing. Unless it is put a stop to or in a large measure curtailed it would be better not to ship any apples at all out of the country. Honesty in Canadian trade is too valuable a commodity to be allowed to be tampered with by a few unscrupulous apple-packers.

Information Wanted

A subscriber at Gould, Que., wishes to hear from some of the readers of FARMING who have had experience in running water into stables for cows. This is a good practical topic, and we would be glad to have information regarding it for publication in these columns. We would also be pleased to have, in this connection, diagrams of water systems in stables that we could reproduce. Send along full particulars, and help your brother farmer who may not be so happily situated as you are.

Prices for Bacon Hogs

The improvement in the live hog market during the week, though slight, will come as a relief to farmers who have turned their attention largely to raising hogs for the export bacon trade. Some think the improvement should have come a week or so sooner, and if the market here is governed by the condition of the current English bacon market it certainly should have come earlier. Those who followed at all closely the market review published every week in FARMING will have noted that two weeks ago we quoted a cable report showing an advance of 2s. per cwt. in the English bacon market. This was followed last week by a report showing another advance of 2s., making a total advance of 4s. during the past three weeks. This, coupled with the statement that stocks were low and that holders were not pushing sales, would indicate that if the live hog market here were influenced by the fluctuations in the English bacon market we should have had an improvement in prices at least two weeks ago.

In an excellent article on the bacon trade published in the Gazette Department of FARMING last week, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, manager of the Wm. Davies Packing Co., Toronto, is represented as stating that the Canadian packer has to regulate the prices paid for his hogs by the probable condition of the English bacon market six weeks later. If this be true, then the advance of last week is due to an expectancy of higher prices for bacon about the middle of January. Mr. Flavelle emphasized the fact that there was no secret understanding between packers in regard to the buying prices for hogs. His statement that the bacon landed in England the last two weeks in September which represented hogs marketed during the first and third weeks of August, cost 47s. 6d. and realized 46s. 5d. would seem to show that our packers are losing money very fast.

However this may be, it is not likely that such a condition continues for any length of time. At the prices that have been paid for choice bacon hogs during the past month or two we are inclined to believe that there is more money in the business for the packer than for the farmer.

In the article referred to appears a statement that better prices have been paid for hogs at Buffalo and Chicago than were paid by our packers. This is something that is really hard to understand, in face of the quotations for Canadian and American bacon in the English market. Hodgson Bros., Liverpool, in their bacon market report of November 18th, quote as follows. "Singed Wiltshire, Canadian, 45/55 lbs., 40 to 42s; American, 40/50 lbs., 35 to 37s." Here we have a difference of 5s. in the price of Canadian and American, and yet choice Canadian bacon hogs have been bringing lower prices than the best Ameri-

can hogs. If the American packer can afford to pay \$4 to \$4.25 for hogs and make money out of the transaction, Canadian packers could afford to pay at least 10 per cent. more for live hogs, and still have a good profit. This is how the situation strikes us in making this comparison of values. There may be other conditions affecting the Canadian hog market that we know not of.

Mr. Flavelle's remarks in regard to the large percentage of fat and soft bacon are worthy of note. That during four months of the year faulty stock should average one-third of the whole is a serious matter, indeed. From this it would seem that we are not making much advancement in breeding and feeding the bacon hog. The losses given of \$1.65 on soft bacon and \$1.25 on fat bacon for each pig are large, indeed, and that these could be saved by proper feeding is something that our farmers should remember. It will be interesting to compare the losses on fat hogs with the prices paid for choice bacon hogs and fat hogs. Last week the quotations on the Toronto market were: Select bacon hogs, \$4.25; thick fats, \$4, and light fats, \$3.75 per cwt. Here we have a difference of only 25 cents per cwt. in the prices for bacon and thick, fat hogs, while there is a difference of \$1.25 per 95 lbs. in the prices for choice and fat bacon. Of course, it must be remembered that the figures Mr. Flavelle gives were based upon the prices for hogs a few months back, when the difference between the prices for bacon and fat hogs was much greater. But even so, we hardly think that the average difference in the prices for the hogs in the time referred to would equal the average difference between select and fat bacon in the English market for the same time.

We draw attention to this matter because we are still convinced that our packers do not make the difference they should in the prices paid for select bacon and fat hogs. There has been an improvement this year over last, however, but taking one season with another the premium paid for select bacon hogs of the right stamp is not large enough. If our packers desire to secure the best quality of bacon hogs they must be prepared to pay a good premium for them. There is no doubt something in the statement that the packer cannot tell the hog that will make soft bacon from the good one when buying. This is a condition that our farmers can remedy by proper feeding. Though much has been said and written about breeding and feeding the bacon hog it is evident that we are yet far from having solved all the problems connected with the business. The industry is an important one and everyone connected with it should put forth his best efforts to get at the bottom of the matter.

Canadian Machinery for Paris

We had the privilege a few days ago of viewing an exhibit of agricultural implements now being prepared by the Massey-Harris Co., of this city, for the Paris Exposition. This is without doubt the finest display of its kind that has ever been seen in Canada, and we question if it has an equal in any exhibit turned out by any agricultural implement establishment on this continent. It is a credit not only to the manufacturer but also to Canada and we are sure that every Canadian, who is so fortunate as to visit Paris next summer and sees this exhibit will feel honored in that he lives in a country where such splendid workmanship is produced.

The Massey-Harris firm have been sparing in neither time nor money in their efforts to turn out a creditable exhibit. What is specially commendable about the preparation of this exhibit is the sturdy Canadianism connected with it. The management felt that in making a display at Paris, Canada must be kept to the front and, consequently, an extra effort was put forth to turn out an exhibit that would not be surpassed by any other country. In this we

think they have succeeded admirably, as it is difficult to see how the workmanship could possibly be improved upon.

The exhibit is not a large one, as the space allowed at the Exposition is not big enough to make a very large display. It is made up of self-binders, reapers, mowers, sulky rakes, hay tedders, seed drills, etc., on every one of which the enameling shines as doth the silver and gold. The woodwork on one binder is made of bird's-eye maple of the finest quality, polished and finished like glass. On another it is made of walnut with the table inlaid with maple. The nickeling, enameling, etc., are quite in keeping with the whole and show the highest type of workmanship. Every implement to be sent is finished off in the same way regardless of expense, and the whole will make an exceedingly attractive display. One point worthy of note is that every detail of the work, including enameling, nickeling, etc., was done at the firm's large establishment in this city.

The different exhibits are being sent forward to St. John or Halifax as fast as they are completed, for shipment to

To reproduce well a photograph must be clear, and the objects shown distinctly outlined. Unless they are clear and distinct it would be useless to reproduce them, as they would not show off to advantage on paper. We shall be glad, however, to receive good clear photos. No hazy or indistinct ones are wanted.

Export Live Stock Trade

The export live stock trade from Montreal, which closed last week, has on the whole been a fairly profitable one. The volume of business was not as large as in 1898 by 16,000 head. The reasons given for this are the large buying in Ontario by Americans in the early part of the season, in which it is estimated that they shipped fully 30,000 cattle by American ports. Canadian shippers also shipped a considerable number by American ports, and in addition to this there was a decrease of 62 in the number of stock vessels coming to Montreal during the season.



Home of J. H. Jull & Sons, Mount Vernon, Ont.

Paris. All the exhibits from Canada are being forwarded by the Dominion Government which bears all cost for transportation. Part of the agricultural machinery exhibit will be placed in the agricultural building and part in the Canadian building. Were more space available there is no doubt our manufacturers would make larger displays.

Canadian Farm Views

Elsewhere we reproduce a series of views showing the house, barns, etc., on the farm of Jno. H. Jull & Sons, Mt. Vernon, Ont. They give a good idea of a typical Canadian farm home, and were sent us in response to our request for illustrations, and are certainly very creditable to Messrs. Jull & Sons. The barn shown is 46 feet wide, by 142 feet long, with 20 foot posts, and as the plan shows is well laid out, both for stabling and barn purposes.

We have received a number of photographs in response to our request, some of them good and some of them bad.

The average cost of the cattle in the country is said to be fully \$5 per head more than a year ago. But this has been more than counterbalanced to exporters by the very low ocean freights during a greater part of the season and by cheaper feed, while prices in the British market were much better than a year ago. The sheep trade is also reported to have been very profitable. Prices in London, England, ruled one to three cents per pound higher. It is estimated that, taking the cost of cattle and sheep, the ocean rates, feed, insurance, etc., the expenditure for the trade would amount to \$7,000,000.

While this is all very gratifying, it is certain that our export trade in beef cattle could have been largely increased had our farmers had the right quality of cattle to dispose of. For some months back on the Toronto market at least there has been a dearth of really choice exporters suitable for shipment to the British market. The encouraging report from the past season's trade as given above may, however, serve to stimulate matters along this line, and induce our farmers to breed, feed, and finish their fat cattle better.

Good Roads

The good roads movement in this province is not a lagging one. Provincial Road Instructor Campbell is kept busy addressing meetings and giving practical information on the subject. There is an evident disposition on the part of municipalities to take a broader and a more comprehensive view of this whole question. Already several of them have taken over the control of the roadways, and will adopt measures for their improvement upon some definite plan. As we have pointed out more than once, the great drawback to the statute labor system is the lack of uniformity in the work. One section of a township may have comparatively good roads, due to the good management of its pathmaster, while in the next locality the roads may be almost impassable, because totally different and inferior methods have been adopted.

What is necessary to secure good, uniform roadways all over this country is uniform and systematic methods of keeping up and building the roads. As far as our experience goes, we do not think the statute labor plan admits of uniform, systematic and permanent work being done, and the sooner some more comprehensive method is adopted by the municipalities the better. Now is the time to dis-

condition for automobile travelling. If they are not we pity the poor horse who has to draw a heavy load over them. Nothing gives more pleasure to man and beast than a drive over a nice, smooth, dry, country road. For our part we are not inclined to go back on the horse for real pleasure in driving, and we would like to see him have a good road to travel on.

Turkeys for the English Christmas Market

Trade in these Hampered by Lack of Ocean Vessel Space

There is a probability that the shipments of Canadian turkeys for the Englishman's Christmas dinner will be light this season. This is not due to any scarcity of supply, or that the demand in Great Britain has fallen off, but because the British war department has withdrawn many boats from the Canadian route, with the result that exporters are finding it difficult to get their birds over in time for the Christmas trade. Exporters have been busy lately buying up



Front View of Barn on Farm of J. H. Jull & Sons

cuss this matter. Let those in favor of road improvement see that this question is made prominent when the officers of the municipalities are elected for 1900. What is known as the commuted statute labor system has been adopted in several districts. By this plan the ratepayer, instead of having to do his road work, pays in a certain sum per day for the amount of work he has to do into a common fund, which is expended by the municipality in road improvement under up-to-date methods. It is claimed that by commuting the statute labor at 30 cents per day more and better work can be done than in following out the old plan. This subject is well worth considering at this juncture.

In conversation with a Toronto citizen recently he made the statement, after referring to a scheme to build a road suitable for automobiles from New York to San Francisco, that in this country we would soon have similar schemes projected and roads built specially for this kind of travel, running from point to point. While this is a probability, should automobile travelling develop in this country, as many people believe it will, yet we believe that such a scheme should not be necessary were our country roads what they should be. At least every leading roadway in the country should always and at all times be in a fit

turkeys, packing them and getting them ready for the Christmas steamers. Contracts for birds were made with farmers some months ago, and space on the vessels having cold storage secured, but the war has disarranged all the calculations of shippers. Some of the steamers that have been taken are the *Canada* and *Englishman*, running out of Boston, the *Manchester* liners out of St. John, the Allan liner *Bavarian* out of Portland, and several others, making available space on ocean vessels very scarce indeed.

The situation has been relieved somewhat by the Canadian Pacific Railway securing two steamers running out of St. John. One of them, the *Montrose*, which sailed last week, was to take 25,000 birds. The other, which sails on Dec. 6th, will have a cargo of from 46,000 to 47,000 turkeys. There are three other vessels sailing later that will take Christmas turkeys which have cold storage capacity for 40,000 to 45,000 birds, so that the total shipments will likely reach 110,000 to 120,000 birds. There is a steadily increasing demand in Great Britain for Canadian turkeys, and there is no doubt if the necessary ocean space could have been secured shipments this year would have reached a pretty large figure.

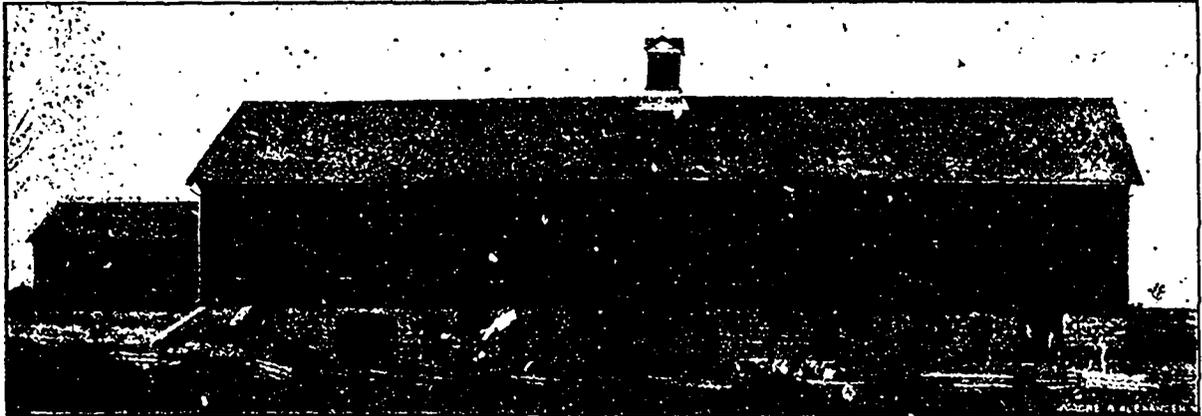
There are numerous complaints from dealers this year

that many of the birds received are not in fit condition for export. The Englishman wants a good, fat bird and will not buy any other. Dealers ship only the best birds and keep the poorer quality at home for the local trade. There is a good demand in England, as well as in France, for Canadian poultry. A Toronto dealer recently received a letter from a Paris firm asking for Canadian turkeys, but his order could not be filled, as no birds were available. One Paris restaurant uses annually about half a million pounds of Canadian chickens. Dealers here find it difficult to secure enough chickens to supply the local and outside markets, and, consequently, supplies are being secured from Buffalo and western points. Surely this condition of affairs should not exist. The farmers of Canada should be in a position not only to supply the needs of the local poultry market, but a sufficient amount of suitable birds to enable our dealers to do a big and satisfactory export trade. Here is a big opportunity that should be taken advantage of, and the profits of the farm largely increased by poultry keeping. Exporters are paying slightly more for turkeys this year, prices to farmers being from six and one-half to seven cents per pound, live weight.

Mr. A. J. King, of the King-Darrel Produce Company, of this city, in a recent interview published in the *Globe*, has this to say in regard to the requirements of the Canadian poultry trade: "Ontario farmers need to pay more attention to the raising of poultry if the development

sumption. Winter dairying was generally voted a nuisance and no money in it, but now this winter dairying business has changed in many places and has taken on a new aspect since the advent of the winter creamery. We are all looking to the people of Great Britain to consume our surplus butter as well as our surplus everything else which is eatable, and the rapacious maw of John Bull seems capable of consuming everything in sight. It has been said that the farmers of Great Britain can only provide a breakfast for their teeming millions of people and that they have to look elsewhere for their other 1,094 meals of the year.

When our butter goes into the British market it comes in competition with the best butter produced in the world, and it behoves every creamery patron in the province to see that there is nothing in his milk which will injure the quality of the butter turned out of his creamery. The flavor and quality of the butter is governed by the flavor and quality of the milk you send to the creamery, and you have more to do with that flavor and quality in the winter time than the cow has. In the summer time grass is the universal feed for cows, and, if they have a plentiful supply of pure water, the milk will usually be in perfect condition when it goes into the milk can, and, with proper aerating and cooling of the evening's milk (supposing the can is all right), it will usually arrive at the factory or creamery in prime condition, but in winter we have dirty stables, dirty cows, dirty milkers and improper food to contend with.



Rear View of Barn, showing Stables

which is taking place in the export business is to continue. In Ireland, Hungary, Normandy and Germany many farmers make a feature of poultry-raising, and some of them make their entire living out of it. Russia's poultry trade with England is enormous. Canadian farmers, however, seem to hate to throw grain to their fowls, and, therefore, do not fatten them sufficiently. One-third of the turkeys coming in now are not fit for export. Here are the proper weights for fowls for export: Turkeys, 12 to 15 pounds; geese, 10 to 14 pounds; ducks, 4 to 6 pounds; chickens, 3 to 4½ pounds."

Winter Dairying*

By James Stonehouse, Butter Instructor, Guelph Dairy School.

Winter dairying is a subject which is agitating the minds of farmers in many parts at present. The time was when a great majority of farmers never thought of keeping their cows milking longer than about the beginning of the New Year, with the exception of perhaps one, which had come in as a winter cow to provide milk for their own con-

* A synopsis of an address prepared for farmers' institutes in Ontario, condensed for publication by the Superintendent.

THE BREED OF COWS.

A good many ask what breed of cows is the best for a dairy farmer to keep. Keep the breed for which you have the greatest liking and can get the best returns from. Some fancy one breed and some another, and there are good and bad in all breeds, but no cow should be allowed to occupy a stall in any farmer's barn who will not pay a good profit over the cost of her feed and care. It takes a certain amount of food to keep the vital machinery of a cow in motion. This includes the keeping of the animal heat at the right point, the circulation of the blood, the digestion of the food, the elaboration of the milk, and all the other vital functions which go to make up the life of the animal, yet how many farmers there are who withhold from their cows the food that is necessary to keep up their flesh, and expect them to give a paying quantity of milk, for, no matter how good a cow such a man may have, she can never return her owner any profit simply because he will not give her the food necessary to do so. It has been estimated that it takes \$25 a year to keep a cow in Ontario, and there are thousands of cows which do not begin to return to their owners that amount, no matter how they are fed. These are the kind of cows which no farmer should keep who wants to make dairying pay. It is not a hard matter now to find out which cows pay and which do not. A Babcock milk-tester which would do half a dozen farmers can be bought for \$6 or \$8, and a splendid book on

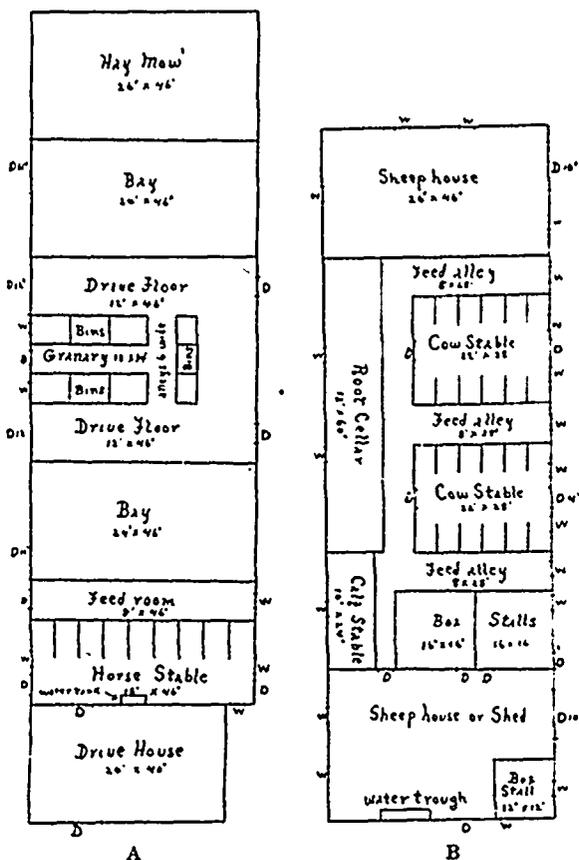
testing milk and its products can be bought for a dollar; what better educator could a man have than such a machine? If any farmer will act upon the knowledge which a Babcock tester will reveal to him, inside of three years he will increase the profits of his dairying an hundred fold.

It is no particular benefit for any one to take a single sample of cows' milk to the cheese factory or creamery to be tested, because that alone will be no criterion as to what a cow will do in the course of a year. To do it intelligently a sample of milk should be taken at each milking for three or four days or a week, and kept in a closed bottle into which a small quantity of bichromate of potash or some other milk preservative has been put, and then a sample of this composite milk should be tested so as to get at the average, because the percentage of fat in a cow's milk is continually varying, and no two milkings will test exactly alike. While the samples are being taken the cow's milk should be weighed at every milking so as to compute how much butter-fat a cow will produce in a given length of time, and this should be done three times a year. If the milk is not weighed, the test will give you nothing definite, for one cow may test 3 per cent. and another 5 per cent., and you will naturally think that the one cow which tests 5 per cent. would be the best cow. But supposing the one which tests 5 per cent. gives 100 pounds of milk per week and the 3 per cent. one gives 200 pounds in a week, the one which gives the richer milk would give five pounds of butter fat while the one giving the poor milk would give six pounds of fat or one pound of fat and 100 pounds of skim-milk more than the other, and that one pound of butter fat and 100 pounds of skim-milk might very easily represent the whole profit which you were getting from these two cows over the cost of their keep. Now, to sum up a good dairy cow you must have one that will consume large quantities of food and return the greater part of it to you in milk and butter fat, and one that will keep at it the greater part of the year.

CHEAP FEED.

Cheap food is what we want as well as good cows, and a cent per pound saved at this end by cheapening the feed is just as good as a cent per pound at the other end for our butter and cheese, yet how few look at it that way. We are looking at the other end for our profits, yet there is just as great a chance for profit or loss at the feeding end as there is at the selling end. Did you ever hear one farmer ask another how much it cost him to produce his hundred-pounds of butter or cheese? I'll venture to say you never did, yet that part of it is of greater importance to the farmers than the markets for our cow products, for it involves better methods of farming, increasing the fertility of the soil, making one acre produce as much as two have done heretofore and keeping cows that pay a good profit. Take, for instance, two farmers living side by side, each working 100 acres of land. One man reads but little, takes no agricultural paper, does not believe in growing corn, and cannot afford to seed down very much, but depends chiefly on grain-growing with a few acres of turnips; he puts most of his straw in a stack in the barnyard, has but little use for a straw cutter, turns his cows out in the winter time in all kinds of weather to drink ice cold water and feed at the strawstack during the day and get exercise, and takes them in at night chilled to the bone; although he may have a comfortable stable, and a fairly liberal supper for them, yet there is but little milk in their udders, simply because it has taken all their energy in trying to keep warm during the day, and what little hutter he gets from them in the winter time is of poor quality and so strong of turnips that nobody wants it. The other man is a model farmer. He takes the best papers he can get on farming and is a keen observer of what others are doing in his line. He grows 6 or 8 acres of corn, seeds down 15 or 20 acres every year, has a silo for his corn, grows mangolds for his cows instead of turnips, puts all his straw under cover, uses his cutting-box during the winter, buys bran and even oil cake for his cows, keeps

them in clean and comfortable stables seven days in the week, gives them appetizing food and keeps double the number of cows on his 100 acres besides as much other stock, and makes butter that every lover of good butter wants, and it costs him less per pound to make it than it does his neighbor because he grows and feeds food that will produce milk, and gives his cows the comfort necessary for them to use their food to the best advantage. The solution of the question of cheap milk lies in the silo, for good corn silage is undoubtedly the best and cheapest milk-producing food which has yet been grown, but it has to be made from well matured corn and judiciously fed in connection with other feeds in order to obtain the best results. A great many cling to the idea that dry corn fodder is as good for milk production as siloed corn, but careful experiments have been made to test the relative value of the two foods, and the results have always been largely in favor of the silage when it was made



Plans of barn and stables.

A.—Plan showing barn floors, granary, horse stable and drive house.
 B.—Plan showing stables under barn with sheep house and root cellar.
 NOTE.—In making drawing a mistake was made in the position of drive house which should extend 24 feet along the end of barn instead of 40 feet as shown in diagram.—EDITOR.

from well matured corn. Where winter dairying is paying the best in this province silos are coming more and more into favor every year, and they are now built so cheaply that there is but little excuse for any farmer being without one. Mangolds should take the place of turnips for milking cows, as they impart an unpleasant flavor to the milk or butter, but turnip butter is so objectionable to the British consumer that buyers are very careful now about buying butter with a flavor of turnips. In order to make a cow do her best at the pail she has got to have a certain proportion of different milk producing foods for winter dairying. There are patrons sending milk to creameries whose milk is worth from 10 to 20 cents per 100 lbs. more than the milk of some other patrons, through it may not make any more butter. It is in the difference in the quality of the butter, and this difference in the quality is made by the difference in the feed. If cows are fed on turnips

and straw the milk from these cows may produce just as much butter per 100 lbs. of milk, providing you can get it all out, yet it will be sorry looking stuff—white, hard and tallowy and you have got to have it almost at the melting point before it will spread, while the other butter is tough and waxy and at an ordinary temperature will spread like September butter. There are three kinds of fat in our butter: palmatin, stearin and oleine. The oleine is an oily fat while the other two are tallow fats and where cows get most of their winter living from the straw stack their butter contains very little, if any, of the oily fat and is white and tallowy, but if cows are fed liberally upon silage, clover, hay, mangolds, bran, oat and pea meal or oil cake their butter will have a good proportion of the oily fat which makes it worth several cents per pound more than the tallowy butter. We may get milk from different patrons testing just the same, yet one man's milk may be, and often is, worth a good deal more than his neighbors, all on account of the different methods of feeding, and if we are to send first-class butter out of our creameries we must have milk made from first-class feed.

CLEANLINESS AND CARE.

A cow is a clean animal and her surroundings ought to be kept reasonably clean. One of the regular things to be done every fall should be to sweep down the cobwebs laden with dust festooning the whole ceiling which are often left to accumulate from one year to another, and why should not a stable be whitewashed once in a couple of years at least? It is a comparatively easy matter where a farmer has a spray pump. When the cows are first taken in in the fall the hair should be carefully clipped from their thighs and udders and cut off the switch, then your cows are in a shape to keep clean if you give them half a chance, and when you go and sit down to milk them you have an opportunity of cleaning the udder pretty well before commencing to milk. No one should ever go to the stable to milk in the winter time without carrying some warm water and have an old pail and a good sized cloth at the stable for the purpose of washing and drying the cow's udder. Sometimes they are not so dirty but they should always be wiped with a damp cloth if not washed. But do not commence at one end of a row of cows and clean the udders of the whole row before commencing to milk because the moment you commence to handle the udders the cow begins to let down her milk and if you do not go on and milk her you do her an injury. Milkers should not milk a cow with dirty hands any more than they should milk a cow that has dirty teats and udder. A great many stables throughout the country are not fit places for cows to dwell in if we are to expect pure milk from them. They are dark and dirty with no attempt whatever at ventilation. I have seen 50 or 60 ft. stables with just one window in the whole length, just as if the owner was afraid that a little light was going to injure his stock. I was in a stable last winter in Western Ontario where the owner has changed his stalls from the old fashioned drop behind the cows and the ordinary feed box to an arrangement similar to the "Hoard" stall, and his cows were as sleek and clean on their thighs and udders as if they were running in clover. What would the farmers of our province think if our Government should appoint inspectors to visit the cow byres of patrons who supply milk to creameries in the winter time and condemn the milk as unfit for butter-making unless there was a reasonable amount of care and cleanliness bestowed upon its production? The authorities in our large cities have the power to send men to inspect the sources of their milk supply, and if they find unsanitary conditions around the premises they will prohibit the milkman from selling his milk in the city for human consumption, and why should not the consumers of butter be accorded the same protection?

Milk should be taken from the stable as soon as possible after milking and strained into the can. Always strain your milk summer and winter. Some actually do not think it necessary to strain it because it will be strained at the creamery. They would leave the hairs, bits of manure,

scales off the cow's udder and straw ends to make an infusion of stable odors and expect the factory strainer to take it all out, odor and all. Do not keep your can where the milk will absorb kitchen odors, for they are as fatal to good butter as stable odors. Do not put warm milk into the can and then shove the cover down and imprison the animal odor, for there is no surer way of spoiling milk and giving it that old half bitter flavor which we find in so much winter milk.

The proper aeration of milk, either by the use of the aerator or by dipping or pouring, is the great secret of keeping milk sweet and of good flavor, and we find in our creamery work that the better the milk is cared for the more uniform and satisfactory will the test be and as you are paid by the Babcock test it is to your interest to take the best possible care of your milk. A good many by neglect allow a thick coat of cream to rise on their milk which will not mix again with the milk, but floats around on top and is often churned on the road to the creamery which takes just that much butter fat out of the milk and the test is lowered accordingly, and if this occurs a few times during the month, then there is dissatisfaction and the Babcock tester is blamed for what is purely the patron's own fault.

Proper Way to Feed Lambs

Peter Jansen, the great Western sheep feeder, says:

From a very small beginning, some twenty years ago, the business of fattening sheep for the butchers has become a gigantic enterprise. The most important point in starting to feed sheep is to buy the right kind and at the right price. The three important things in feeding sheep are a dry feed lot, pure water and plenty of good feed; and, as a fourth essential I would add regularity and good common sense. With these anybody can make fat sheep. Whether he can make money in feeding them is not quite so sure. After getting the sheep they should be thoroughly dipped for scab, and where a long feed is contemplated they should by all means be dipped twice, from ten to twelve days apart. The operation of dipping is now so well known that it is not necessary for me to enter into the details, but it should be done thoroughly. Opinions differ as to the dip to be used.

I am careful to start my sheep very slowly on grain, giving them about a quarter of a pound at first, with all the roughness they want, gradually increasing the grain and decreasing the rough feed. It takes about thirty days to get them on full feed, and I believe it is a good plan never to overcrowd their appetites, especially when they are to be fed four or five months. When on full feed grown wethers will eat from one and one-half to two and one half pounds of grain a day; lambs somewhat less. If it is possible, a mixture of oats, shelled corn, bran or oil makes a splendid ration. But this is often not practicable on account of the high price of some of these ingredients. I have made very fat sheep on nothing but clear, shelled corn and wheat straw. It takes from three to four bushels of grain to fatten a sheep, and we figure on ten tons of roughness for 100 sheep during the average feeding season. I feed them grain three times a day, and roughness twice—morning and evening. Of course, they must have plenty of good, clear water. I keep salt before them always.

CORRESPONDENCE

Commercial Fertilizers

A Reply to "Veritas" in November 7th Issue.

To the Editor of FARMING:

In your issue of FARMING, November 7th, "Veritas" desires to know something of artificial fertilizers in their special value for applying to a grain crop in order to get a

good catch of clover. His soil is described as clay loam, having been timbered with pine and hardwood.

From this statement it may be inferred that he has a soil abundantly rich in potash matter. I should judge that he can raise plenty of straw, which the potash goes so much to form. The nitrogenous and humus matter he could get through the growing of clover, providing he gets a good catch, but this is no doubt the difficulty "Veritas" confronts, and he is in the common lot with the majority of Ontario farmers.

If "Veritas" has been reading FARMING for the past year, the remedy for clover failure ought not to be hard to find. The issues of July 18th and September 5th contain some extraordinary and interesting results in producing clover by the application of Thomas-Phosphate. Large quantities have been used in this locality, chiefly for its value in wheat and clover growing, and I might refer "Veritas" to Mr. Thomas W. Shaw, Bronte, who would be pleased to report on his results.

My own personal enquiries by letter to farmers in the Maritime Provinces, as well as in Ontario, brought to me some interesting and surprising reports.

Mr. J. M. Kinnear, Sussex, N.B., in his letter in response to my enquiry, says: "I have used a considerable amount of it, and consider it an excellent application for grass and buckwheat. It will insure an excellent catch of clover, and shows good effects as a top-dressing. I notice also that the cattle when grazing on the land in the fall particularly forage around those places where the Thomas-Phosphate has been applied." This bears out Prof. Robertson's observations on the four-fold improvement of the quality and feeding capacity of a three-acre grass plot on which sheep were being fattened.

In his reply Mr. E. E. McNutt, Truro, N.S., states: "I have used Thomas-Phosphate in grain and grass, but with the very best of satisfaction in every case. My soil is sandy loam, but I never saw the like of it for grass and grain on my soil."

In using this material it is important that it should be applied in the fall or during the winter, and, if in spring, at least before the frost leaves the ground. As it is a very fine powder, and quite dry, I have found it best to use the ordinary grain seed drill, putting on about half a bag at a time on the grain-box, as it is heavy for its bulk. If the average grain seed drill is opened up as wide as it will go it will sow about two bags, or 450 pounds, of the phosphate per acre. That makes a fair dressing, especially for a clay loam soil, sufficient to last for three or four years.

W. J. THOMPSON.

Bronte, Ont., Nov. 27th, 1899.

Improving Chickens

A Criticism of Mrs. Yuills' Plan

To the Editor of FARMING:

We have heard this argument advanced before, that hens which had laid all winter could not produce eggs that would hatch strong chicks the following spring or early summer. Theory is all right, but the practical side is the best stand to take and will be found to have the dollars and cents on its side at the end of the year. We all admit that some seasons are better for hatching than others. This has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt by breeders and fanciers in every country. The season of '97, which Mrs. Yuills mentions, was a very poor one with many of our oldest breeders. This seems strange, but when reliable (experienced) men from different parts of the province report poor or fair hatches in the same season then there must be something in it. Then there is nature to be considered in the hatching of chickens as much as in raising them after they are hatched. Eggs set in March, April and May will give better results than any other time. July is usually so hot that it is almost unreasonable to expect a good hatch (especially in this the case where hens are used).

We will give you a few figures, then you can decide for yourself which pays the best. Our hens began laying about the 1st week in November. The eggs are used at home or sold to private customers, or in some cases to store-keepers at from 35 to 40c. per dozen. We commence to hatch about the 1st March. We will not give the percentage we hatched ourselves, preferring to let some of our customers speak. G. J. Lovell, manufacturer of the Economic Incubators and Brooders, hatched 42 chicks out of 47 eggs. David Nichols, Phillipsville, hatched 11 chicks out of 12 eggs. Mr. Mowat, Deer Park, hatched 100 per cent., and Mr. Fred McLeod, Toronto, hatched 10 chicks out of 12 eggs. If this is not good evidence for other people it suits us all right.

But there is one thing always to be taken into consideration, that is the *strain* of birds you keep. Some strains lay for a short time and then go out of the business for a while. If you keep birds like these make pie of them, or sell them for what ever you can get for them.

Then purchase stock or eggs from some reliable breeder and with a little care things will be sure to come your way. Above all things place theory in a glass case and in some corner where it is no. likely to be disturbed, but always use a good share of common sense, then the very best results will surely come to you.

JAS. W. MCINTOSH, Toronto, Ont.

More About the Blower Elevator

To the Editor of FARMING:

In reply to your questions in regard to the blower elevator cutting-box for elevating ensilage into the silo, I have this to say: Our blower elevator has given good satisfaction. We use an eight-horse power in running it, and have not found the least difficulty in getting sufficient power to operate the blower and cutting-box satisfactorily. Our blower will elevate the ensilage at least thirty feet. As far as my experience goes I would say that the blower surpasses the ordinary carrier in a very large degree.

I believe our machine can be run easily by three teams of horses, and can keep three teams going drawing corn from the field. I may say that the corn when cut in this way makes very good feed for cows if it is kept in the silo air tight, and the top well covered with straw.

HUGH ROSS.

Meyersburg, Ont.

The Apple Epidemic

A Shipper Gives an Explanation

To the Editor of FARMING:

In certain sections of Ontario the fruit was affected by the long drought, which caused it to ripen prematurely before it had attained its normal size; but after the rain came it made a second growth, and this is alleged by dealers as the cause of the non-keeping quality of a considerable quantity of this year's fruit, and hence the heavy losses in the English and Continental markets that have recently been sustained by shippers of Canadian apples, together with the indiscriminate packing of some lots with the run of the orchards regardless of selections.

Again it is supposed that the heat wave and rainy weather at time of shipment was the cause. In the States, three weeks of exceptionally hot weather in October, when the best of winter stock was shipped by Michigan, New York, and Indiana growers, "cooked" the majority of the consignments so badly that cold storage could not save them from decay. It is said the total loss in the States will exceed \$1,000,000.

R. H. ASHTON.

61 Front street east, Toronto, Ont.

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', \$2.
BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 F. W. Hodson, Secretary Live Stock Association. 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.

Situations Wanted.

A married man, with wife and one child, wants a position on a farm. Twelve years experience with cattle in the old country. Also handy about the garden. Been in this country one year and eight months. In the same situation all that time. No. 177. a

Am forty years of age, married, strictly temperate, and not afraid of work. Have always farmed, and understand farming in all its branches. Have worked rented farms, but will quit and take position if offered. No. 178. a

Have worked for two years on a 200-acre farm in East Elgin. Would like a position on a good farm. No. 179. a

Would like to get a position on farm and ranch. Three years' experience with sheep and cattle in Western Texas, besides my knowledge of Canadian agriculture. No. 180. a

Wanted position as farm manager. Came from Scotland five years ago, and has been used to farming all his life, and used to live stock. References supplied. No. 169. b

Position wanted on a farm to do general work. 22 years of age; 8 years' experience on a farm. Best of references as to character. Wages \$120, board, lodging and washing. Will start work at once. No. 170. b

Experienced live stock man and farmer wishes a situation as manager of a stock farm. Has had a large business experience. Salary \$50 per month with free house, garden, etc. 41 years of age. No. 171. b

Married man with family, 42 years of age, wishes a position as farm manager. He is thoroughly familiar with breeding, raising and feeding cattle, dairy work, raising and handling horses and fruit growing. A permanent engagement desired. In replying state terms and length of engagement. No. 172. b

Wanted—Situation on general farm by unmarried man. Accustomed to farm implements, including thresher. 24 years of age. Yearly engagement desired. Good experience in farm business. Wages with board and washing, \$14 per month. No. 176. b

Help Wanted.

A good, reliable housekeeper wanted by a single man on a hundred acre farm. Must be capable of taking full charge of dairy, etc. No. 181. a

Man wanted to work on general farm of 100 acres, 80 acres cleared, very little bush work in winter time. Yearly engagement for suitable and honest man. A good home and fair remuneration. No. 164. b

Farm hand wanted, must be honest and willing to work. No. 165. b

Married man wanted for farm work, must be experienced and willing. Send references. No. 166. b

Farm hand wanted, used to all kinds of farm work, and also capable

of caring for live stock. Give references, also state wages required. Yearly engagement. No. 167. b

Farm foreman wanted. To suitable man will pay \$250 per year to commence with. Will furnish good convenient house, convenient to work. An honest, sober and capable man required. No. 173. b

Wanted married man as farm hand, must be capable and willing to work. State wages and give references. No. 168. b

A good man to tend cattle and do chores; must be able to milk. Wages, \$10 per month until May 1st, together with board. No. 174. b

I am glad you have opened a Farm Help Exchange. It is a very good idea, exactly what is required. I want a strong boy about 14 years of age to learn farming, one having some experience with horses. I wish to engage some one for at least a year. Will pay \$50 per year, including board and washing. Girl also required. Perhaps a brother and sister could be engaged together. Farm is in Assiniboia, eight miles from the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway. No. 175. b

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement apply to F. W. Hodson, giving number of advertisement.

A. KIRK & COMPANY,

Direct Importers, Wholesale and Retail, General Merchants.

Antigonish, N.S., Nov. 20, 1899.
F. W. Hodson, Esq.
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in the AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE some advertisements from parties wanting positions as farm managers. I have a farm located three miles from Antigonish. There is a very good house on it containing nine or ten rooms, also fair barns. I have upwards of 100 tons of feed in the barns, consisting of hay and straw, and if I could get a reliable married man who understands stock, I would put some cattle, sheep and hogs on it. Perhaps you may have some applicant for such a place, and could put him in communication with me.

As you are of course aware, farming is not a very profitable business, and I could not promise large remuneration, at least at the start, but if I got a man who suited me, I would treat him as well as possible, and I would like that his wife would

be a good housekeeper as I might wish to live with them during part of the year. The farm is conveniently located on one of the most public roads in the county. There is a schoolhouse on the adjoining farm, and a railway half a mile distant. If I succeed in getting such a man as I want, I would like him to look me up a few Shropshire ewes and a few Shorthorn heifers, and perhaps a few hogs.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. D. KIRK.

The above letter was received a few days ago. Any person wishing to apply for the position had better communicate direct with Mr. Kirk. As Mr. Kirk may require a few Shropshire ewes and a few Shorthorn heifers, it might be worth while for some of the breeders to communicate with him. Everything possible will be done to make the GAZETTE of service to the live stock breeders and agriculturists.

Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Dressed Poultry Show, London, Dec. 11th to 15th.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

At a meeting of the sub-executive of the Provincial Winter Fair, held in the Tecumseh House, London, on Saturday, November 25th, it was decided, if possible, to commence judging in the sheep, swine and poultry classes at 3 o'clock, December 12th, instead of at 10.30 on Wednesday, December 13th, as previously announced in the prize list and elsewhere. This change was thought desirable in order to complete the judging as early on the 13th as possible. It is expected that a large number of officers, directors and members of the various Farmers' Institutes throughout the province will attend the exhibition, and it will be better for all concerned that the judging be completed at as early a date as possible.

EXHIBITORS IN DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

The Forest City Business College, of London, Ont., is giving as a special prize in the Dairy Department the fine silver cup which was by error advertised in the prize list to be given by Mr. John S. Pearce. This cup is offered as a sweepstake prize for best cow or heifer.

Prize, before becoming the final property of any exhibitor, must be won twice in succession, or on three separate occasions by him.

An Opportunity not to be Neglected.

There are the best of reasons why every one interested in Live Stock of various kinds should make it a point to spend at least a couple of days at the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, which will be held in London, Ont., from December 11th to the 15th.

This exhibition has steadily pushed its way onward from small beginnings, until now it stands unexcelled, not only as an exhibition of fat stock but also as an educator, inasmuch as the block test, which, it is needless to say, is the only satisfactory method of determining which carcass is the most deserving of the prize from a consumer's point of view, has this year been extended to the sheep department, and will, next year, include cattle as well. It will thus be possible now for those interested to see sheep and swine judged alive and then to compare the order in which the experts will place the carcasses when dressed. This will be not only interesting but most instructive. In fact no one who feeds animals can afford to neglect the opportunity thus provided of acquiring information so vital to their business. The judging in every class will be done by competent, selected men, the first animals to appear in the ring being sheep and swine, which will be judged during the afternoon of December 12th, and on the two following days. The cattle will be in the ring at 10 a.m., December 13th. Sheep and swine entered in the block tests will be slaughtered during the first and second days of the show.

ILLUSTRATED ADDRESSES.

In order to utilize the dressed carcasses to the best advantage, the judges and other experts in the sheep, swine and poultry classes will deliver addresses, using the carcasses to illustrate these, and will point out desirable and undesirable points and explain the reasons why they are so. In connection with the export trade in bacon these addresses will be especially valuable. In the poultry department the selection, feeding, killing, dressing and packing poultry, both for home markets and the export trade, will be extensively demonstrated, and a cramping machine will be on hand, besides many other machines so generally useful to the poultry keeper. The dressed poultry will be judged by Mrs. Gilbert, wife of Prof. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, one of the best and most critical lady judges of dressed poultry in Canada.

DAIRY.

A novel feature in this department will be the working of a gasoline engine, by means of which a cream separator will be run, on December 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th at 9 a.m. In order to properly carry out the dairy test, all cows must be in their stalls by 2 p.m. on the 11th.

VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED.

The prize list is a most generous one, totalling over \$5,300. There are sweepstakes prizes offered for every variety of cattle, sheep and swine, for which regular prizes are given, while in the dairy classes there are two

sweepstakes and several specials, and there are also sweepstakes for fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks, besides a number of specials. In addition to all these, every exhibitor of cattle, sheep and swine, who wins prizes, has it in his power to receive an additional ten per cent. if he furnishes the secretary, within fourteen days after the close of the exhibition, with a detailed statement showing how his animal or animals were bred, fed and looked after from birth to the time of the show; while, as a further inducement, the exhibitor of cattle who furnishes the most valuable information will receive an extra prize of \$5. By this means it is expected that most valuable information will be elicited on the question of breeding and feeding cattle from birth to the block.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

During the evenings while the show is in progress the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will hold their annual meetings. The cattle breeders meet on Monday the 11th at 7.30 p.m.; the swine breeders on Tuesday evening and the sheep breeders on Thursday. At these meetings special experts will give suitable addresses. J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N.Y. will give an illustrated talk to the cattle breeders on "An Ideal Dairy Cow." Prof. Day will speak to the swine breeders on the requirements of the home and foreign markets for pork products, while the subject of Prof. Craig's lecture to the sheep men will be an "Ideal Mutton Sheep" with illustrations. The judges in the block tests will also address the meetings. On Wednesday there will be a joint public meeting at night when Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. John Dryden, Prof. Robertson, Dr. Mills and others will speak on suitable topics.

There will also be a very large meeting of members of Farmers' Institutes on Friday, December 15th in the City Hall, at which all speakers, who are to attend Institute meetings during the winter, are expected to be present to hear an address from Mr. A. W. Campbell, Provincial Instructor in Road-making on the subject of "Road Improvement." All delegates who attend this and all the other meetings will have their expenses paid until they return home.

CHEAP RATES.

Any one who wishes to attend the Show can do so at a low cost, as all railroads have arranged to give a single fare rate from December 11th to the 15th, good to return until the 16th. Judges and exhibitors can by securing a certificate from F. W. Hodson, secretary, get a single fare rate from December 7th to 15th inclusive. These tickets are good until the 19th. The freight rates for exhibition stock are also on a single fare basis, and men in charge

of a carload are passed free both ways. Any exhibitor who brings his stock over 100 miles from any point in Ontario will be entitled to a rebate equal to the freight charges on his shipment for the distance it was carried over 100 miles, provided he has notified the secretary at least three weeks previous to the show.

Dressed Poultry at London.

Time and again it has been demonstrated that there is a greater profit in poultry keeping than in any other branch of farm life. The farmers of Ontario, or rather their wives, are paying particular attention to egg production with satisfactory results, even under the slipshod methods frequently adopted, and it remains for them to turn their attention to fattening the surplus stock and placing it on the market. A first-class object lesson will be the exhibit of dressed poultry in connection with the Fat Stock Show to be held at London on the 11th to 15th of Dec. The fact that there is money in eggs should not induce farmers to overlook the truth that there is also money in properly fattened and dressed poultry. Every fall there are thousands of surplus cockerels slaughtered and hustled on the market regardless of quality or appearance. It appears to be simply a question of getting away with the birds, because their retention would mean some extra trouble during the winter, and it does not occur to the owner that there should be as large profit on the birds as there is on egg production.

The quicker farmers realize this, the sooner will their incomes be increased. It is quality, not quantity, that is desired by the consumer. The farmer should make a test. Take half a dozen well-fattened cockerels, and half a dozen ordinary stock to market, and make a note of the speed with which the first mentioned lot will be sold, and how long it takes to dispose of the latter; note also the difference in price.

To obtain the higher price and the more rapid sale needs some experience, and the best educator is a first-class show as that at London will be.

Don't miss the poultry exhibit; don't fail to hear the experienced lecturer tell how it is done; and don't fail to go home and practice it, and your wives will be happy.

F. W. Hodson, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, will furnish all information on the show mentioned, and will, if you desire it, supply you with prize lists.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario, has just received from Scotland a very fine importation of Border Leicesters. Mr. Smith is one of America's most successful Leicester breeders.

Farmers' Institutes.

Women's Institutes of South Ontario.

On November 7th we published in this department an account of the first meeting of the South Ontario Women's Institute. It was such a marked success that the ladies decided then and there to adopt an aggressive policy, and carry the war into the territory adjacent.

On November 9th, as previously advertised, the second meeting was held at Pickering. Here, as might be expected, the attendance was not as large as the Whitby meeting, but the programme was quite up to the mark, and the secretary writes that some ladies drove as far as nine miles for the express purpose of being present at the institute.

In her opening address the president briefly outlined the work that institute hoped to accomplish. Mrs. J. L. Smith followed with her splendid address on "Women's Institutes, What They Are and Why They Are." So much thought and careful study has been put on this paper that it ought to have a much wider circulation. (The superintendent has made arrangements whereby Mrs. Smith can deliver this address before women's institutes anywhere in the province.)

A very practical paper on "The Care of Poultry in Winter" was read by Mrs. Isaac Huggins, of Oshawa. A paper prepared by Miss Nash was also read by Mrs. Austin. The subject was "Domestic Economy," and the matter was well arranged, and, judging from the interest manifested by the audience, it was much appreciated. By special request Miss Meen favored those present with the following address on

"WINTER WINDOW GARDENING."

Having been asked to give some advice on the above-named subject, I will give some experience I have had in growing bulbs and other plants. Those of us who have an evenly-heated house, with plenty of nice, sunny windows, will have no trouble at all to have them full of beautiful flowers, and not have them crowded, as all plants look and do much better when given plenty of room. Many will say their house is too small and they cannot have a good assortment. That can easily be overcome by putting in shelves or brackets. If it is to be shelves, do not have them so near the window that the leaves will touch the window pane, for they often get chilled by being too near. Brackets are much nicer, as they can be swung back in the evening or on extremely cold days.

It is said "a person fond of flowers has a touch of refinement." No matter how nicely a house is furnished it is not complete without a pretty plant here and there. When all is covered

with snow, it is then we take delight in our house plants. We need all kinds to make a perfect harmony. The trailing kinds, the plants with their beautiful foliage, the stately lilies, the many pretty climbers which are grown, the ever blooming geraniums, etc., all lend their beauty to a room and help us to feel all is not dead that was bright and pretty.

I will mention bulbs first, as this is the time of year to order and plant them. They can be planted as late as December, but will not bloom until spring, and then we have so many other plants in bloom that we do not appreciate them so much. There are a great many kinds to select from, but some do not pay for the time and trouble spent on them. We all admire the tulips, hyacinths, freezias, daffodils, narcissus and Chinese sacred lilies. They are indispensable when choosing bulbs, as they are among the easiest grown. I must not forget to mention the amaryllis and calla lily, but they are better if planted earlier in the season, as they take some time to grow before bloom makes its appearance. The calla must have good, rich soil and requires feeding. Liquid manure and castor oil are good for feeding purposes. Also give the calla plenty of warm water and sun. I often pour nearly boiling water in the saucer. The amaryllis needs sand added to soil, with bulb placed so that it will be half out of the earth and given plenty of hot water, not so hot as to injure the bulb. The first named bulbs, with the exception of the Chinese sacred lily, all do well in good, well-rotted, leaf loam, with a part sand added. The base of bulb should be placed on sand and filled up with leaf mould and sand mixed. Cover it nicely, not too deep, say half an inch.

When purchasing bulbs it is better to select the largest and healthiest in the market, as they give better bloom. If one has plenty of small pots it is better to put hyacinths and tulips out singly. Daffodils, narcissus and freezias do well with a number in a pot. The freezias will stay in the same pot and send out as large flowers each successive year as at first, not like the hyacinths and tulips, which are exhausted, and only fit for outdoor culture after the first year. Narcissus are really beautiful in the house and last a long time if properly taken care of, they are so fragrant. There is a little fable taken from "Grecian Mythology" that there once lived a youth called Narcissus, so wondrously beautiful as to excite the admiration of all who beheld him, that his fame went abroad through the known world and people flocked from far and near to see him. But, alas! One day as he wandered along the banks of a clear, running stream he caught a glimpse of his lovely face and fell completely in love with himself. Indeed he became so fascinated that he could not be induced to leave the spot even to get

something to eat, but laid himself down and gazed at his own image until he starved to death. The compassionate little birds covered his body with leaves, and it is said that after a little while from the ashes of this vain youth, the lovely, sweet flower, the narcissus, sprung up, thus erecting a lasting monument to man's—not woman's—vanity. All bulbs when planted should be placed in a dark cellar and left for six weeks or more, as they need not all be brought to the light at once. For if by gradually bringing them up from the cellar we have a continuation of bloom. After being brought from the cellar place them in a cupboard or closet where a little light and heat can reach them, and water them once in a while. Then place them in a window. It is not necessary to have them in a sunny window. A cool room is better for them when in flower, as they will last longer, but of course they can be brought in a warm room to decorate if wanted.

A great many of us have tried the Chinese sacred lily in earth, but I think it does much better in water. For those who have not tried, get a nice-shaped, glass dish, and place it half full of nice-looking, little pebbles, and cover with water, and place bulbs on the stones—five or six bulbs will not be too many—and set away in a moderately warm place for a few days, then bring gradually to the light, and in a short time you will be repaid by a profusion of flowers. A good many of us make a mistake in the care of plants. All do not like the hot sun and do better in an east window or set a little to one side. Pale-colored geraniums, for instance, are not so nice in the hot sun; they get a reddish tinge which makes them ugly. And several other plants when, in bloom, are just the same. All plants, or nearly all, require a good light to make them strong and healthy.

I have had great success in potting stocks for winter blooming. They send out a continuous bloom and are quite as nice as the wall flower. Perhaps some of you may have a few plants in your gardens now that have not had much bloom on them and which you know to be double. They are just the ones to take up for blooming this winter, and will grow fairly well in a cool room, but must have the sun. *Dielytra*, or bleeding heart, as it is commonly called, flowers beautifully in the winter, and it is not too late now to take up a piece of root and plant in a pot. The pretty leaves and waxy flowers blend nicely with our other varieties. I might mention many others but will conclude by giving an article on watering flowers.

One great cause of failure to secure bloom is injudicious watering—deluging at one time and withholding at another, and paying no attention to the needs of different varieties. The appetites and needs of plants are as

various as those of people, and their temperaments differ too; there are the sanguine, the sensitive, the phlegmatic, each requiring to be dealt with differently. While one plant will thrive, notwithstanding the utmost neglect and subsist on almost nothing, another must have nourishing food and warm drink. It is a good plan to adapt the water to the temperature of the room, never using cold water, and always being sure the drainage is good. A plant may droop and look sickly without any apparent cause, when if the matter is looked into, it will be found that water stands in the bottom of the jar. A bent wire is always useful in this case for, by penetrating the holes at the base of the pot, and stirring the earth, passages will be made for the gas and water to escape. Then water freely, be sure the water runs through quickly, drain all off, loosen the soil at the top of the jar, and withhold moisture until the plant is again healthy. The calla and fuschias are thirsty plants, the latter especially when in flower. Moisture is also very necessary to the Chinese primrose. The majority of plants require a weekly bath, in fact, nothing invigorated them as a shower bath of tepid water. Those that cannot be removed readily for showering may have their leaves sponged. The ivies should be sponged frequently, while primroses and ornamental leaf begonias should not have their foliage wet, but water well at the roots."

At a meeting of the Executive held at the close of the meeting it was decided to hold the next meeting at Columbus on December 5th, in conjunction with the Farmers' Institute, who hold their regular meeting at that time.

A Money-Making Concern.

The report of the seventh annual meeting of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company, Limited, which was held at Brantford on Nov. 3, and a copy of which has just been received by us, is a very interesting one. There was a large representation of agriculturists and the utmost good feeling prevailed. Of course only harmony could be expected after a declaration of 100 per cent. dividend. Though the profits have been very large the company has supplied the farmer with twine cheaper than he could secure it in any other country in the world. The old directorate was re-elected and no change was made in the officers of the company. The able and energetic general manager, Mr. Joseph Stratford, was substantially considered by the directors, as a large measure of the success of the concern is due to his skill and foresight.

The Farmers' Co-operative Pork Packing Company, of Brantford, seems to be making good headway. A charter has been secured as well as the

grounds and buildings, etc., will be put under way at once.

Manitoba's Dairy Commissioner.

Mr. C. C. Macdonald, who has filled the position of dairy commissioner for the Province of Manitoba during the past four and a-half years, and who has done much to build up the dairy industry of that province, has resigned to undertake the duties of inspector of agencies in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for R. A. Lister & Co., makers of "The Alexandra" and "Melotte" cream separators. Mr. C. A. Murray, son of Assistant Superintendent Murray, of the C. P. R., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Murray has had a somewhat wide experience in dairy matters in the United States, and has attended several of the dairy schools, including Guelph. His work will be followed closely, as, except in the early days of Canadian dairying, he is the first teacher we have in Canada who has received the most of his training in the United States. Manitoba dairying is not running as smoothly as it might, and Mr. Murray has no light task before him. The dairy school will open at Winnipeg early in January next.

Seed Potatoes.

To save potatoes for seed one should store them where they will be kept as cool as possible without freezing. One who has only a cellar in which they wilt, grow soft and flabby, and sprout long before planting, will do better to store them in a pit out of doors, if he needs many, and if he plants but few, buy them of some one who can keep them in better condition. We have thought that a part of the advantages of sending north for seed every year was due to the potatoes being kept cooler there until shipped in the spring than they are kept in the ordinary house cellar, rather than to the necessity for a change of soil or any running out of the potato when planted many years on the same soil.

An Attachment.

A Mississippi editor tells the story of a young bachelor sheriff who was called upon to serve an attachment on a handsome young widow. He called and said: "Madam, I have an attachment for you." She blushed and said the attachment was reciprocated. "You must proceed to court." She told him she knew it was leap year, but she had rather he would do the courting. "Madam," he continued, "this is no time for trifling, the justice is waiting." "O, I prefer a minister!" she said. "I 'square married me the first time and I had bad luck."

The Farm Home

Women at Institute Meetings.

By Megyra.

The Farmers' Institute has become a necessity, and has proved of very great benefit, but there is yet room for improvement.

The Women's Institute holding separate meetings at the same hours as the general meetings is scarcely likely to prove what we require.

The word "farmers" can scarcely be called a masculine noun, for it includes all members of the farm home, whether male or female, whether engaged in indoor or outdoor work. We often hear of man's work and woman's work, but it is impossible to divide farm work into such classes. For though certain work is more suited to the strength of man than to that of women, yet from the nature of farm life all work, both indoor and out, must interest all workers, for each line of work has some bearing on every other line of work on the farm. In the same way we cannot take any subject and say this is for men only, women have no interest in it, nor should we have a meeting for women from which men are excluded. 'Tis true there are some subjects of greater importance to some men than to some women, just as some topics are of vital importance to one man and of no interest whatever to his next neighbor.

But besides the interest we take in the subjects, we get broader views on all questions when we learn to understand the many phases of farm work which Institute speakers so forcibly explain, and farmers (female) owing to their constant attendance to indoor duties, need the contact with other minds even more than farmers (male) who so often meet in town and at the numerous bees.

Then each Institute should endeavor to have on the programme some subjects that are likely to attract both men and women, and if possible there should be speakers of both sexes. This is especially needed for the afternoon meetings, when it is oftener convenient for the mothers to leave home.

Last year we had the pleasure of listening to Miss Rose, but owing to the prevalent idea that afternoon Farmers' Institute meetings are for men only there were fewer than a dozen women present. Though the subject was such that women are supposed to be specially interested in, I noticed that the men were quite as much interested, and from the many questions asked I judge that men are capable of giving attention to subjects relating to indoor work, just as women should learn as much as possible of outdoor work.

In talking with the delegates I find that the presence of women at the afternoon meetings is the exception

rather than the rule, but their presence is considered a stimulus rather than otherwise.

Let us then consider it a duty as well as a privilege to attend all the meetings within our reach. Let us take note books along and let us not fail to ask for further light on all obscure points in the addresses.

This is not the whole duty of the farmer women.

If there is one subject with which we are fairly familiar or one line of work with which we have been fairly successful, let us prepare a paper or address on this subject. We can thus help to make the meetings more interesting and more beneficial.

There are many people who contribute only their presence and a criticizing spirit. They say nothing until they leave the house, then they say, "It was no good!" "Them fellows think they know it all." "They don't do all they say." "There's no use in talking, they can't do it," etc.

If we know a better plan then let us tell it right out so that others may profit by our experience.

It is reasonable to suppose that we may have more suitable methods for our soil, climate and surroundings than speakers from a distance can have. Yet they can explain what is going on in other districts and we can always get some practical ideas. But our neighbors may not all know our ways and may be glad to hear our plans and even the other speakers may be glad of the chance to add to their knowledge. Farming methods have changed, are changing and must continue to change, and if we do not wish to go down we must be up-to-date in our methods.

Even ten years has worked wonders and will work greater wonders in Canadian farming both outdoor and indoor. Let us go where we can learn.

A Convenient Table.

When the housewife has no scales the following table will be found very convenient:

One fluid ounce contains two table-spoonfuls.

One dram or 60 drops makes a teaspoonful.

One rounded tablespoonful of granulated sugar, or two of flour, or powdered sugar, weigh one ounce.

One liquid gill equals four fluid ounces.

One fluid ounce ($\frac{1}{4}$ of a gill, equals eight drams.

A piece of butter as large as a small egg weighs two ounces.

Nine large or twelve small eggs weigh one pound with their shells off.

One level teacupful of butter or granulated sugar weighs half a pound.

"Me an' 'Liza Jane."

It's fifty year an' more ago since me
an' 'Liza Jane,
A walkin' home from meetin', through
a sweet an' shady lane,
Agreed it was the best fer us to join
our hands fer life;
An' hain't I allers blessed the day she
said she'd be my wife!
We've had our little fallin's out, the
same as all the rest,
But all the while I've knowed 'at she's
the kindest an' the best,
The truest an' fergivenest, fer I begin
to see
She's had ter be an angel fer ter git
along with me.

Fer since I'm gettin' on in years, I
sort o' set around,
An' kind o' specellate about the things
'at's more profound;
An' as my mind goes strayin' back
along the path o' life,
I jest begin to see how much I owe
that good old wife.
You wouldn't think her handsome,
'cause your eyes'll never see
The many lovin' deeds she's done to
make her dear to me.
My God! the things 'at she's gone
through fer love o' me an' mine
Is 'uff to make a feller think her
beauty most divine!

I s'pose I done the best I could to
make her burdens light,
Yit, lookin' back, I seem to see so
much 'at wasn't right—
So much 'at brought her sorrow—yit,
through all the changin' years,
I've seen her keep her faith in me,
a-smilin' through her tears.
An' now we're old together, but to me
she's young and fair
As when the rose was in her cheek,
the sunshine in her hair;
An' while I hold her hand in mine, 'an
journey down the hill,
I'll make life's sunset good an' sweet—
God helpin' me, I will.

—Nixon Waterman, in "L.A.W. Bulletin."

A Girl's Sleeping-room on the Farm.

"I know a dear little girl who is sure that her room is everything to be desired. It is 15 feet square and has two wardrobes. There is a north and south window. The walls are covered with paper in a delicate shade of gray, with pink clover blossoms scattered over it; the window curtains are of silkoline in the same shades; a matting in subdued colors covers the floor. The bedroom suit, however, did not please the little miss. It was old enough to be in fashion again, but it was of walnut, heavy and dark. Then

her mother came to the rescue, and when a woman, a pair of brushes, and two cans of ready-mixed paint get together, success is sure to follow, and so it proved in this case. That bedroom furniture changed its color as quickly and as effectively as the world-famed chameleon of our school-days. The rule for doing such work always began with 'scrape the wood thoroughly with glass and then sandpaper it,' and it always discouraged me. In this case, however, this rule was found quite easy to break, and it was broken quickly. The solid wood was painted a very pale grey, almost silver white; the scroll work was picked out in old rose. A cane-bottomed chair was painted to match; a camp chair was covered with cretonne which harmonized. The washstand was fitted out in white. A shelf for choice books, a small home-made stand for the keepsakes and the deli candlestick, a few dainty pictures on the walls, and the little maid was satisfied."—*Mrs. John B. Sims in Ladies' Home Journal.*

Some Hints on Carving

The carver should never stand, but should have, if possible, a chair a little higher than an ordinary dining-room chair, or have a cushion on the seat, as it is much less tiring to carve when well above the joint.

There should be as little gravy as possible in the dish, all skewers and string used in cooking should be carefully removed, and the knife be as sharp as it is possible to get it in these days of degenerate steel.

The carver should never alter the position of the dish.

Large birds, like geese and turkeys, have their heads on the carver's left. Small ones in brace or couples should be placed across the dish, heads away from the carver. A leg of mutton the thickest part away from the carver, a saddle of mutton the tail end towards him; and a rib or sirloin of beef the backbone end to the right.

In carving a leg of mutton put the fork firmly in at the top and cut rather thick slices through to the bone. With a sirloin of beef cut the under meat across in rather thick slices, and the upper in long thin slices, being careful to cut well to the bone. A fillet of veal or beef, piece of round or silver-side is sliced across with the guard of fork up. Be sure loin of either veal or mutton is jointed before cutting.

In carving a chicken find joints and remove legs and wings first, cutting a little breast meat off with each wing. Then separate the breast on either side, and putting your knife under the "merry thought" bone, raise it and divide from breast. The breast is considered the best part, and should be given to the most distinguished guest. If there be stuffing or seasoning to serve, remember to put a little on plate of each person served, and also a little fat. Steak is cut across in slices about an inch wide.—*Rural World.*

Where Kitty Cats Hang in a Row.

There are trees, where the Kitty cats grow,
They hang by their tails in a row,
If they happen to fall
They don't mind it at all
For they land on their feet as you know.

The fish swim around in the sky
With pollywogs wogging by,
While frogs hop around
On the clouds to the sound
Of the lobsters devouring mince pie.

The birdies all swim in the sea
And the wasp and the bungling bee,
If you dangle a worm
With a wiggly squirm
You might catch a chickadee-dec.

It's strange, but the apples and pears
Live in houses with carpets and chairs,
They go rolling around
With a rollicking sound
And come bumping and thumping downstairs.
—*Albert W. Smith, in the Ladies' Home Journal.*

TO MAKE GRAVY.

A school inspector in an English rural district received some very original answers to the questions which he propounded at an examination. One question, says a writer in Cornhill, was: "Why did Elijah pour water on the sacrifice?" to which a girl answered: "To make the gravy, sir."

Neighbor—"What beautiful hens you have, Mrs. Stuckup!" Mrs. Stuckup—"Yes, they are all imported fowls." Neighbor—"You don't tell me so. I suppose they lay eggs every day?" Mrs. Stuckup (proudly)—"They could do so if they saw proper, but our circumstances are such that my hens are not required to lay eggs every day."

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, dear, no! My husband don't have to be in business no more. He's just a gentleman now.

Mrs. Blugore—That must be a pleasant change for him.—*Philadelphia Record.*

VIRGINIA FARMS for SALE—Good land, good neighbors, schools and churches convenient. Mild, healthy climate, free from extremes of both heat and cold. Low prices and easy terms. Write for free catalogue R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. (Inc.), Richmond, Va.

Beyond Doubt.

"Who was the scientist that made the discovery that baldness is a sign of intellect?"

"I don't know his name. All I know is that he was bald."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

AGENTS WANTED



The "Clean Cut" Cake
Tin cuts cakes from pan.
Fast seller. Big profits
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new goods free.
U.S. SPECIALTY CO.,

Adelaide street east, Toronto.



110 for 10 cents This book contains one hundred and ten of the best humorous recitations, embracing the Negro, Yaukie, Irish, and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Sent postpaid for 10c. *Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St. Toronto.*

Madame Roy's IRON-ARSENIC TABLETS (With Tansy and Pennyroyal)

Prepared from the original French formula, Nature's Sure Tonic for Women. The only infallible tonic and monthly medicine. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00.

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156 POPULAR SONGS

with WORDS and MUSIC complete, neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of musical gems, sentimental, patriotic, comic; a veritable treasury of the world's popular and beautiful songs. Price, 10 cents, postpaid. *JOHNSTON & MCFARLANE, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.*



Farmers, their

Your spare time can be very profitably used in a genteel money-making diversion right at home.

Sons and

We want your services, and will pay you liberally for the time you spend in the interest of our work.

Daughters

If you are interested in making money, write

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ADDRESS: **GREELMAN BROS.** FREE CATALOGUE
GEORGETOWN ONT. CANADA.

Quaint Folklore.

Never walk in the middle of the road; the dead walk there.

If a cat crosses your path start over again.

A snake's tail never dies until the sun goes down.

If a horse's mane gets tangled at night, it's because the witches have tangled it.

A horse chestnut or potato carried in the pocket will cure rheumatism.

A leather shoestring knotted five or nine times and worn around the neck will cure the whooping cough.

If your fence is not erected in the right time of the moon it will fall down.

Things that grow above the ground like peas must be planted in the light of the moon.

If the first butterfly you see in the year is white then you'll have white head (meaning prosperity) that year; if the butterfly is brown you will have brown head.

Bees will not stand habitual profane swearing among the members of a family.

Bees must always be told if there is a death in the family.

It brings very bad luck to count your lambs in the spring.

If your horse is hurt by a nail, if you find the nail and keep it well greased, the horse will recover.

Eggs laid on Good Friday never get stale; butter made on Good Friday has medicinal quality.

When cows become restive and cannot be quieted, it is a sign that bad luck will come to their master.

If it thunders on All-Fools' Day, good crops will be gathered that year.

A carping old woman once said to her pastor, "Dear me, ministers mak' muckle adoo about their hard work; but what's twa bits of sermons in the week tae mak' up? I could do't myself."

"Weel, Janet," said the minister, good-humouredly, "let's hear you try't."

"Come awa' wi' a text then," quoth she.

He repeated, with emphasis, "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman and in a wide house."

Janet fired up instantly.

"What's that ye say, sir? Dae ye intend onything personal?"

"Stop! stop!" broke in her pastor; "you would never do for a minister."

"And what for no?" said she.

"Because, Janet, you come ower soon to the application."

A barrister came into court one day with his wig all awry, which caused a titter among his brother lawyers, on which he turned to Curran and said, "Do you see anything ridiculous in my wig?" Curran dryly answered, "Nothing but your head."

INCUBATORS THE CYPHERS.
 One Style Only. **OUR BEST.**
 Warranted to last Ten Years without repairs and to out-hatch during three trials any other incubator—**BAR NONE!** **THIS OR YOUR MONEY BACK.** Built for business—sold on honor. 16-page illustrated circular and price list FREE. Poultry Manual and Catalogue No. 69 (100-pages, full-size) entitled, "How to make money with Poultry and Incubators" sent postpaid for 15 cts. in stamps—worth dollars. Address nearest office.
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,
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40 White Holland and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for sale at \$4 per pair. Grand birds, shipped in light coops. Also a fine lot of young Berkshire Pigs for sale cheap to make room.

WADE & SON,
 Sarnia Poultry Yards. **SARNIA, ONT.**

FOR SALE

Four Jersey Cows, three fresh, fourth due Dec. 1st. One Jersey Bull, 5 years old. Two heifer calves, one bull. All registered or eligible in A.J.C.C. herd book. Must be sold before Xmas. Price right. Address—

J. F. HOLMES,
 Whitechurch, Ont.

HATCH with the perfect self-regulating, low cost printed first class hatcher—the **EXCELSIOR Incubator**
 Hatches the largest per cent. of fertile eggs at the lowest cost.
 Circulars free. Send 6c. for illus. Catalogue.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Winter Term opens Jan. 2.

Central Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

A large advertisement is not necessary to tell you that we have the best commercial school. Get our catalogue. It gives you full particulars. In one month 24 of our recent students notified us that they had taken good situations. We have a staff of nine male teachers.

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SCHOOLS.

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Situations

In the business field are constantly opening to those who are qualified to fill them.

THE Central Business College
TORONTO

received these calls for help within three days from Oct. 30th.—Bradstreet's Agency, lady, stenographer; H. H. Williams, Real Estate, young man, clerk and stenographer; J. D. King & Co., lady, stenographer; Gowans, Kent & Co., lady, bookkeeper; King, Darrrell Produce Co., young man, bookkeeping and stenography. Our students secure such places as soon as they become qualified for them. It will pay to prepare for them. Correspondence invited.

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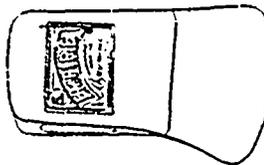
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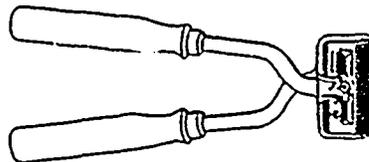
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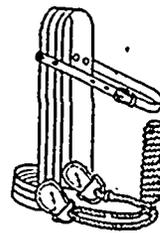
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A splendid variety of the best makes and styles, at 10c each and upwards

Mail Orders receive prompt attention at . . .

RUSSILL'S AT THE MARKET

159 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

Scientific.

Light travels fully 6,000,000,000,000 miles in a year, and even the most modest guesses as to the parallax of Polaris make it thirty-five light years. Pritchard's estimate in 1887 was ninety light years, but he has since modified his figures. Hence, if one will write two hundred and ten and add twelve ciphers thereto, he will have the number of miles which the most conservative authorities believe intervene between the earth and the pole star.

Some highly interesting experiments upon the absorption of X rays and cathode rays by various kinds of matter have recently been described by Signor Guglielmo. They were undertaken, says the *Electrical Review*, with a view to deducing the dimensions, absolute weights and densities of atoms. The discussion is too long to be abstracted here, but the result reached is that the density of atoms is . . . eighty million times that of water, or that atoms weigh about twenty eight million pounds per cubic inch.

The codfish are feeding on the young lobsters to such an extent that it will not take long to exterminate them. Through the efforts of the United States Fish Commission codfish seem to have increased greatly in numbers. The fishermen around Block Island and Watch Hill say that cod are growing more plentiful every year, and they say further that when dressing codfish they frequently find young lobsters whole inside of the larger fish. Evidently young lobsters are becoming a delicate morsel for some of their companions of the sea.

As to the distance of the present pole star from the earth, it may be mentioned that its light requires about 44.6 years to reach the earth, notwithstanding the fact that light dashes along with such inconceivable speed that it will cover 185,000 miles per second. The light from Vega, the next pole star, requires eighteen years to traverse the distance between it and the earth. As a consequence, we do not see the present pole star as it is at the present time, but as it was 44.6 years ago. Indeed, if the pole star were blotted out from existence to-day, it would still continue to shine out as vividly as ever for 44.6 years. So it is with all other stars according to their distances.

The Learned Sergeant:

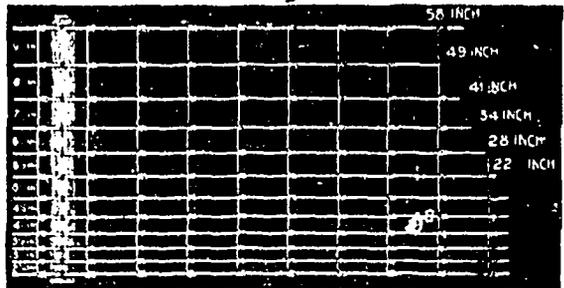
"Sergeant Skinner is a student of Dante."

"What makes you think so?"

"He tacked a card over the door of the last opium joint the police raided that bore this line: 'Abandon dope all ye that enter here.'"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

A man was flogging his son on his knee when the young one bit him. The father said: "What are you biting me for?" The son replied: "Who began this war?"

American Field & Hog Fencing



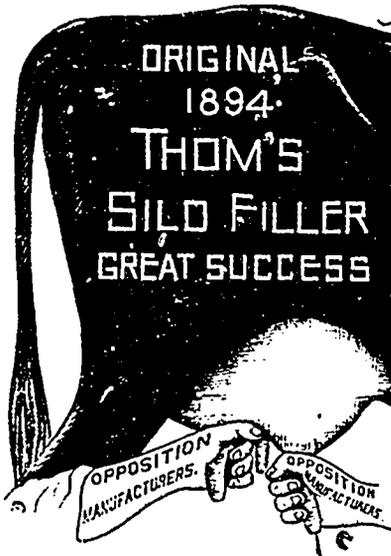
Top and bottom wires No. 9. Intermediate main wires No. 11. Up and down wires No. 12. With heaviest galvanizing this is

THE FENCE THAT FENCES.

More of our fences sold and put up in 1899 than of all other woven wire fences combined. Sold by our agents everywhere. If no agent in your town write to

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.

This Cut will illustrate a truism regarding our now famous



Blower Propellor Elevator Feed Cutter

NOW A WORLD-BEATER

At first despised, now everywhere a recognized SUCCESS. But see those hands! We are the originators and patentees and have invested our thousand in bringing this machine to the front. **WE SAY, HANDS OFF!** They had no faith in Blower Machines. Now our success has turned the tables and chain carrier machines are **BACK NUMBERS**. We can get them by the dozens in exchange for our machines at almost any price. Agents write us: "We can sell any number of your machines if we can take other machines in exchange. Talk about

Slow Speed and Big Results and Power Required

Our machines are suitable for any kind of farm power. Capacity 4 to 20 tons per hour. It is not only a Silo filler but the commonsense barn machine. Feed delivered 5 or 50 feet from machine as desired.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND TESTIMONIALS

We are also sole manufacturers of the famous **RIPPER FEED CUTTERS**. Tears corstocks into a pulp. We certainly lead in all that is latest and best in Feed Cutters.

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**Machines Patented in Canada and United States
also Tread Powers and Corn Shellers**

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Thom's Implement Works

WATFORD, CANADA

Extended Credit.

A minister in one of the Scotch villages, being in want of a horse, bought one at a local fair, and, not being a judge of horseflesh, he sent for a farmer belonging to his congregation to give his opinion of the bargain.

"What paid ye for him?" the farmer asked, as he critically surveyed the nag.

The minister named the price.

"Man, it's ower muckle," said the farmer, "the billie's cheatit ye."

"Well, if he has done so," said the minister, in righteous indignation, "he'll have to account for it at the last day."

"O, aye," says the farmer, reflectively, "but it's gey lang tick (credit), man—gey lang tick."—*Spare Moments.*

NEW USE FOR DISINFECTANTS.

An English clergyman was walking through the outskirts of his parish one evening, when he saw one of his parishioners very busy whitewashing his cottage. The parson, pleased at these somewhat novel signs of cleanliness, called out:

"Well, Jones, I see you're making your house nice and smart."

With a mysterious air, Jones, who had recently taken the cottage, descended from the ladder and slowly walked to the edge of the hedge which separated the garden from the road.

"That's not 'xactly the reason why I'm a-doing of this 'ere job," he whispered, "but the last two couples as lived in this 'ere cottage 'ad twins; so I says to Missus, 'I'll tak' an' white-wash the place, so as there mayn't be no infection.' Ye see, sir, as 'ow we got ten of 'em already."—*Current Literature.*

NOT LIKE HOME.

"Well," said the Kansas farmer, jovially, "I hear that you paid off your mortgage yesterday. I tell you, you are to be congratulated!" "Oh! I don't know," replied the other Kansas farmer, with a sigh; "the old place'll never seem like home any more."—*Puck.*

"Have you a sister?" asked Miss Willing of her brother's college chum.

"Alas! no," he replied. "But I've often longed for the soothing influence of a sister's love."

"How sad!" she said. "But, fortunately, you may be able to secure a substitute."

"And what is that?" asked the young man.

"The love of some other fellow's sister," replied the artful maid.—*Chicago News.*

The Grocer—"Yes, sir, this granogino is the best breakfast-food on the market. It is predigested—"

Mr. Fadsby (shuddering)—"Bless my soul! By whom?"—*Exchange.*

**AMERICAN
Leicester Breeders' Association**

A. J. TEMPLE, Secretary.

CAMERON, Ill., U.S.A.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Parlors of "The Tecumseh" Hotel, London, Ont., on **Tuesday, Dec. 12th, 1899, at 2 o'clock, p.m.**

(The Secretary's headquarters will be at The Tecumseh during the Fat Stock Show).

Buyer and Shipper
of
Apples
Produce
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Wool

R. H. ASHTON 61 Front St. E.
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Consignments of fruits solicited for the Manchester Fruit Brokers, Limited, Manchester, England. Also Butter, Cheese, Eggs, and Poultry for Liverpool and Manchester houses. Please mention **FARMING** when corresponding.

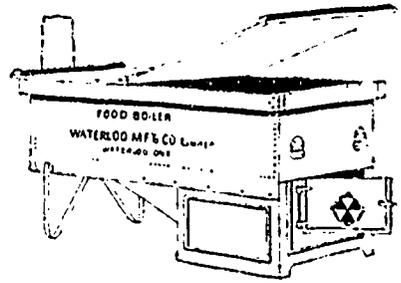
**Western
Dairy School,**

STRATHROY, ONT.

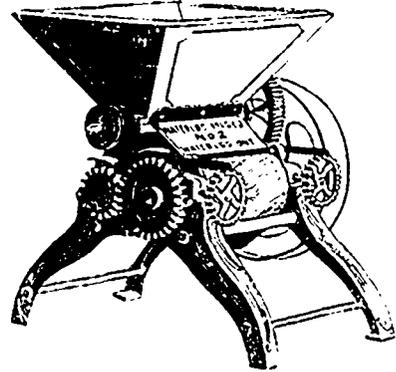
School will re-open for Factory Courses Jan. 4th to March 31st. Special Creamery Course, Dec. 4th to 22nd. Instructors: Chas. O. Luton, cheese-making; G. R. Johnson, separators and butter-making; Arch. Smith, milk-testing and home dairy. The best of attention will be given to makers and others who want instruction. Send at once for circular and forms of application to Strathroy, Ont. **ARCH'D SMITH,** Superintendent Dairy School

When writing to advertisers please mention **FARMING.**

Food Boiler



**Grain
Crusher**



Easy-Running, Durable, and of Great Grinding Capacity.

Rollers, 16 x 8 1/2 inches.

Will grind from 50 to 100 bushels of grain per hour.

Surpasses all other grinders.

Write for circulars.

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LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
IS THE STANDARD
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TOLTON

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

do not require any higher than 60 degrees if that high. The temperature of a poultry house will depend upon what is expected of the hens. If hens are expected to lay during the winter, then summer conditions should be maintained as near as possible. Many successful poultrymen have artificial heat in their poultry houses and keep them warm all winter. All poultry houses should be well ventilated and the air within pure. Poultry for fattening purposes should be kept warm.

Diseased Turkeys.

To the Editor of FARMING:

I received an enquiry a few days ago which I am asked to answer in your paper. I will therefore be much obliged if you will spare room in your columns for it.

Farmer's Daughter. The turkey sent to the Bacteriological Department was affected with a disease known as entero-hepatitis. This is a rare disease in Canada. It may easily be recognized by the yellow spots on the liver and the ulcers in the coeca (portion of the intestine). No cure for this disease is known. The organism causing it gains access to the bird in the early summer, and will live in it for months; large numbers of them are excreted in the droppings. The only way in which the disease can be got rid of is by getting rid of *all* the turkeys, and not keeping any on the same ground for some length of time, at any rate not till the next summer.

The bird was also badly affected with roup, for which disease I have not yet found any reliable cure.

As this department is making a special study of poultry diseases, I would be much obliged if you would send one of the sick or dead hens for examination.

MALCOLM ROSS.

Bacteriological Dept., O.A.C.,
Guelph, Ont., Nov. 24th, 1899.

Side Hill Plows.

Mr. Jas. A. Werry, Soline, Ont., writes: "I beg leave to enquire, through the columns of FARMING, as to the advisability of buying a side-hill plow or a plow with a reversible mould board. Reversible mould board plows are in general use in England. Why are they not used with us? Who manufacture such implements?"

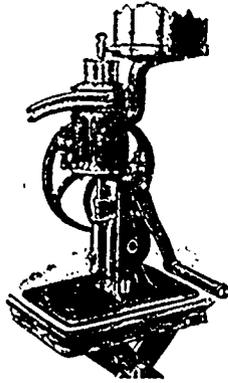
We referred this matter to the Wilkinson Plow Co., Limited, of Toronto, who furnish us with the following reply, which we are glad to publish:

"Side hill plows are used very generally in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but not in this part of the Dominion. They are unsuited for any kind of plowing except where it is absolutely necessary to use them, that is, in very hilly land. They draw heavy, and turn a very poor furrow, thus making a very rough class of plowing.

"The reversible plow used in Eng-

Greatest of 'Alpha' Disc Years

1899



THE recognized supremacy of the "Alpha" Disc System is now so great that the purchase of DeLaval machines this year has been almost universal exceeding 95% of the total sales in the West and 85% in the East.

Testimonial letters, numbering over 25,000, have long since outgrown the possibility of catalogue printing. Great as has been the universally conceded superiority of the DeLaval machines heretofore, the standard is raised still higher, until to-day it is difficult to perceive the possibility of further improvement.

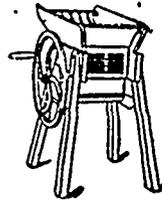
For complete details of the differences in principle and construction between the Alpha and other separators, together with all information of the Improved New Century Baby Separators, see our catalogue, a copy of which may be had for the asking.

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co.

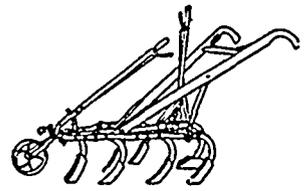
327 COMMISSIONERS STREET
MONTREAL, QUE.



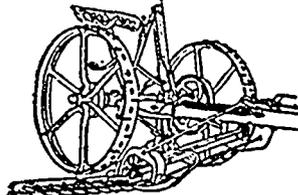
THE MAXWELL BINDER.



ROOT CUTTER.



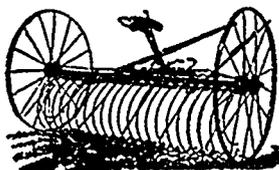
SCUFFLER.



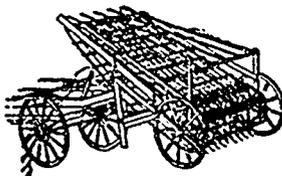
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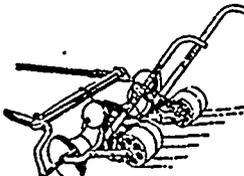
TEDDER.



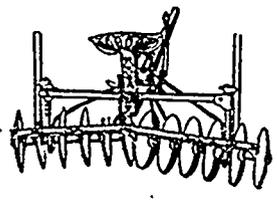
STEEL HORSE RAKE.



LOADER.



TURNIP SOWER.



DISK HARROW.

David Maxwell & Sons

ST. MARYS, ONTARIO, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS OF BINDERS, MOWERS,
REAPERS, HAY RAKES, HAY TEDDERS,
HAY LOADERS, SCUFFLERS,
DISK HARROWS, TURNIP SOWERS, ROOT
CUTTERS, WHEELBARROWS, ETC.
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED IN ALL
UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

land is actually two plows, set at right angles with one another, back to back. One plow is always sticking up in the air. These plows are only suitable for small patches of land, where short furrows only are possible, and where, consequently, the constant turning at the end of the furrows would be a great inconvenience.

"The reason they have not been introduced into this part of Canada is that there would be little or no advantage in them, as far as the size of our fields is concerned, as fields in this country are always large. Another disadvantage would be their cost, which, speaking roughly, would be about three times as much as the cost of the farming plow used here now."

American Aberdeen-Angus Association.

The regular annual meeting of this association was held on Nov. 22nd, when there was a large attendance of breeders and others. The secretary-treasurer's statement showed the total receipts to be \$10,449, and expenditures \$6,586. There was an increase of 25 per cent. in the business over the previous year. The number of entries during the year was 4,200, and as there were over 4,000 transfers the demand for Angus cattle must have been large. Volume IX. of the herd was issued during the year. The new members received number fifty-six. \$1,337 was expended in special premiums at fairs and fat stock shows. Branded high grade Aberdeen-Angus steers lately brought \$6.95 per cwt. in the Chicago market. Mr. Thos. McFarlane, Chicago, Ill., is secretary of the association.

Shetland Pony Club.

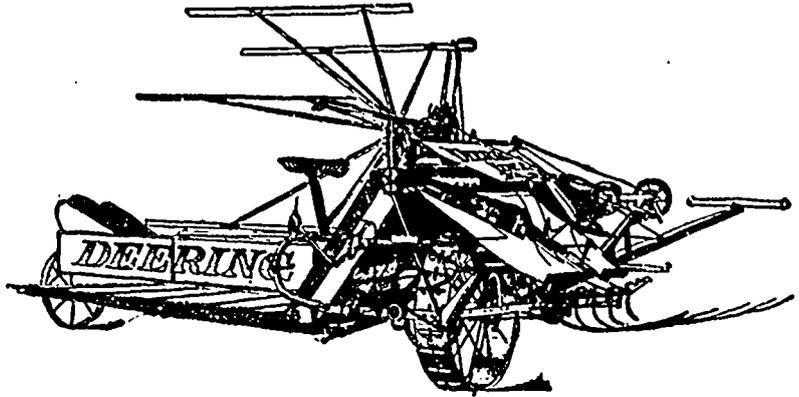
The annual meeting of the American Shetland Pony Club will be held at Chicago on December 12. Mr. Mortimer Severing, LaFayette, Ind., well-known to Canadian sheep breeders, is secretary.

Does it Pay to Feed Liberally?

At a Farmers' Institute, Tonganoxie, Kansas, a dairyman gave in his report on producing milk for the Kansas City market from common cows, picked up through the country. So far as possible these cows were fresh in the fall. During the winter they receive a ration consisting of a mixture of 14 to 16 pounds of bran and cornmeal and what clover hay and sugar cane they will eat. In summer they receive in addition to pasture and soiling crops, four to five pounds of bran. By this system of liberal feeding, a two years' record shows an annual income per cow of \$70.99, the milk being sold at an average of 8c. per gallon.

Last year at the Agricultural College our best cow cost us \$32.80 for feed the highest of any cow in the herd and about \$3.50 above the average of the herd, and yet the profit from that

The Machines that made America Famous



DEERING LIGHT DRAFT IDEALS

Are Made in the Largest Factory in America. The Largest Harvester Plant in the World.

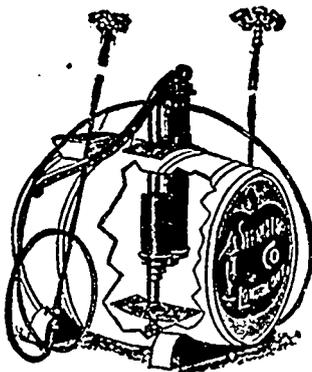
It will pay you to investigate the merits of Deering Machines.

THE DEERING HARVESTER CO.

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THE SPRAMOTOR FIRST



A TRIAL of Appliances when conducted by a BRITISH GOVERNMENT is sure to prove a valuable asset to the WINNER.

Rival manufacturers would gladly have us at the result of the Contest of Spraying Apparatus die, but how would this suit the purchasers of this kind of apparatus, who have been buying apparatus that has not been satisfactory in use and has caused more people to delay the practice of spraying than all other causes combined.

Send for full particulars in our copyrighted catalogue on the diseases affecting fruit trees, vegetables, etc., and their remedies. Over 100 GOLD MEDALS AND THE HIGHEST AWARDS have been granted the Spramotor in three years.

Sixty eight outfits are in use by the Ontario and Dominion Governments for experimental work. Adopted by six American and European Governments.

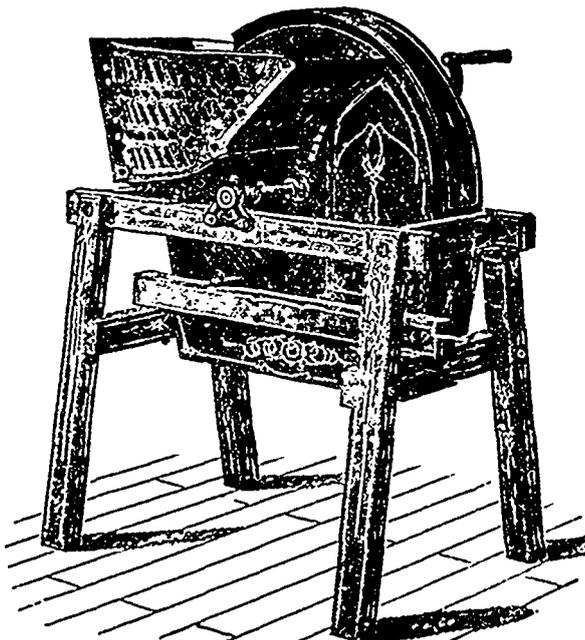
Certificate of Judges' Award.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at the Contest of Spraying Apparatus held at Grimsby, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the fruit experimental stations of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor, made by the Spramotor Co. of London, Ont., was awarded First Place.

Agents Wanted.

H. L. HURT, H. PERRY, Judges.

SPRAMOTOR CO., 357 Richmond St. LONDON, ONT.



New Root Cutter (Pulper and Slicer combined)

THE NOXON CO.

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HIGH-CLASS FARM IMPLEMENTS

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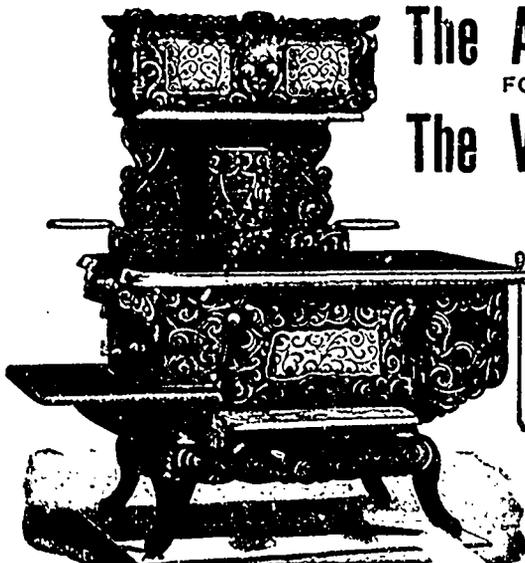
cow over the cost of feed was \$24.12 above the average of the herd. Does it pay to feed liberally? With a good dairy cow it surely does. Had the herd referred to above or the best cow at the Agricultural College been stinted in feed it would have been an extravagant piece of economy that would have resulted in a diseased pocket book. The dairy cow is a hard working animal and should be fed accordingly.

D. H. OTIS.

A Good Story.

The rector of a Somersetshire village, chiefly inhabited by small farmers and their laborers, was being helped one Sunday by a visitor in his house, who had once before preached for him a very learned sermon, utterly over the heads of the congregation. The rector begged him this time to use the very simplest language, and was answered: "Yes, certainly. You shall tell me afterward if I have used one sentence that your people will not have understood." The sermon was preached, and in the evening the preacher was rather hurt at being told that there was more than one sentence which could not have been understood. "Tell me one, pray." "Well, you told them to 'draw their own inference' from certain facts." "But, my dear fellow, everyone knows what it is to draw an inference." "Well," said the rector, "we'll ask my groom-gardener. He is one of the most intelligent men in the village, and you shall hear what he says." Accordingly, on Monday, they sought Robert in the garden, and after a little talk about strawberries and netting and so on, the rector said: "You heard my friend, Mr. H., preach yesterday, Robert?" "Oh, yes, sir; very nice, very nice." "You understood all he said?" "Oh, yes, surely; very nice, very nice!" "Did you hear him tell you to draw your own inference? What do you think he meant?" "Oh, yes, sir. I heard him say it, and—why—well—I don't know as I zackly understood; but I were certing o' this, that if it were anythin' in reason, our mare 'ud draw it!"

The Arctic sparrow, among all animals, has the biggest brain in proportion to its size. Relatively to bulk, the canary bird possesses a brain bigger than a man's, and the same is true of the squirrel monkey of South America, which is not an exceptionally intelligent simian. Bulk, however, counts for little; the quality is the thing of importance, and, therefore, it is a mistake to attribute inferiority to woman's brain, as compared to man's, merely on the ground that it weighs eight ounces less. She is a smaller creature, and hence the lesser weight of her cerebral equipment. It should be remembered, furthermore, that the brain is not the sole organ of mind; much of our thinking is done with the spinal cord and with the ganglia, which are distributed all through the body.



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The VICTORIAN
FOR WOOD ONLY

THESE RANGES, with Remarkable Draughts ensuring perfect operation—with beautiful appearance, giving joy to all—with rapid baking ovens, delightful to every housekeeper—with great reputation for economy, making you very happy—are

THE VERY BEST RANGES IN CANADA

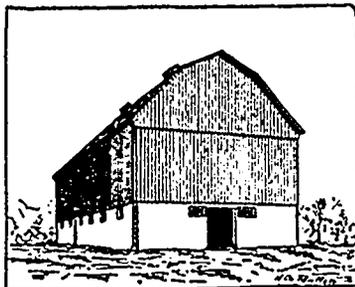
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Do you intend building Barn Basements, or Stable Walls, or Walls of any kind? if so, use "Battle's Thorold Cement," which can truly be called the

Farmer's Favorite Cement

Mr. J. V. Cooper, of Cedarville Stock Farm, Picton, Ont., the well-known breeder of Shorthorn Durhams and Oxford Down Sheep, who used a large carload, says: "Your cement is a credit to you, and I am more than pleased with my concrete walls."

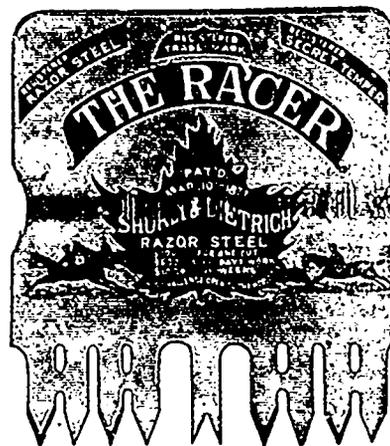
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This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.

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GALT ONT.**

What are the most difficult ships to conquer? Hard-ships.

What is the color of a grass plot covered with snow? Invisible green.

What is the difference between a cow and an old chair? One gives milk, the other gives way (whey).

"Sally," said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, "keep away from me or you'll set me on fire." "No danger of that," said she; "you are too green to burn."

An Irish girl at play on Sunday, being accosted by the priest with "Good morning, daughter of the evil one," meekly replied, "Good morning, father."

"My dear," said a father, "you must marry a man of mature age; what think you of a husband of fifty?" "I think two of twenty-five would be better, papa."

Said a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous." "Excuse me," said the wife, "I didn't know it was you."

Stock Notes

FINE YORKSHIRES.—A. B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont., writes: My Yorkshire sow, Oak Lodge White Rose 5th, is due to farrow Nov. 14th. She is a grand young sow of the approved bacon type, and is with pig by Oak Lodge Conquest 7th, which boar has never been beaten in the show ring and is considered the best boar in Eastern Ontario. He weighed 428 lbs. at eight months old, and has any amount of quality. My young sow, Summehill Queen, gives promise of something extra. Her dam is Royal Duchess, Imp, her sire, "Look Me Over." I shall breed her for an April litter, and expect something pretty nice as she is hard to beat. She weighs 300 lbs. at 6½ months old, and is far from being fat.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND.—John Campbell, of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., reports as follows: On the 24th of November two Michigan orders cleaned out the last of my surplus stock of home-bred and imported Shropshires. It is the earliest clearance in my flock's history. The fact of nearly every customer being a buyer in past years adds greatly to the satisfaction of having such good brisk sales. Orders for 1900 show lots were placed last month by parties in Iowa and Wisconsin, the stock to be Canadian-bred and fitted at Fairview. Same parties had show lots last August, which were successful winners in their branch. A party from Wisconsin, coming for a carload in early December, had to be notified of so much of the stock quoted him being sold as to quash all prospects of his getting the lot. I can furnish a few young ewes for our customers' flock in the vicinity bred to rams of best of breeding, one a son of "Newton Lord," and dam a first premium ewe at Madison Square Garden Show, New York City; the other a first prize ram at the Shropshire Show, England.

The following is report of live stock shipments for week ending Wednesday, November 29th, as prepared by R. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal:

- Nov. 25. *Cervona*, London, 169 cattle, \$38 sheep.
- Nov. 25. *Lake Ontario*, Liverpool, 31 cattle.
- Nov. 24. *Laurentian*, Liverpool, 469 cattle, 750 sheep.
- Nov. 26. *Assyrian*, Glasgow, 134 cattle, 555 sheep.
- Nov. 29. *Andoni*, Bristol, 162 cattle.

Total, 965 cattle; 2143 sheep.

P.S. This closes the shipments from the port of Montreal for the season of 1899.

HURSLEY STOCK FARM



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

...FOR SALE...

8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

From 10 to 18 months old. 1 BULL 2 years old, bred by O. & W. B. Watt, Salem. Also a number of

COWS AND HEIFERS

DAVID MILNE, - - - Ethel, Ont

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE

I have stock Boar Hero, No. 771, and Young Boars fit for service, bred by Advance, 610, and M's Perfection, 1021. They took first prizes wherever shown this fall. Also Young Pigs 2 months old, bred by Hero and Miss Perfection. Prices away down, as I am overstocked. Address HERBERT DOOLITTLE, Hamlet, Ont.

Large English Berkshires For Sale

Two large service boars, six sows in farrow. Young stock, all ages, both sex, at a bargain for October and November. Call and see stock or write for prices.
O. R. DEOKER, Chesterfield, Ont.
Mention FARMING.

NORTH BRUCE HERD.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

Boars fit for service. Sows in farrow and ready to breed. Sired by Oak Lodge Clarence 2nd (23-35) and Oak Lodge Royal King (imported) (3011) for sale.



WM. HOWE, - - - North Bruce, Ont.
Port E'gin Station and Express Office

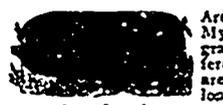
Coldspring Herd Tamworths-



Seven select young sows, about 200 lbs. The choice of March and April farrow. One boar, dam Della, first at Toronto, a herd header. Young stock from four months down. Write or prices. Feed scarce. We mean business.

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

Large English Berkshires



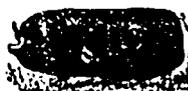
Are of the long bacon type. My herd is headed by three grand young boars of different strains. My sows are all a grand lot of the long English type. Have twenty-four first-class young sows from four to six months old. Have a few young boars left for sale. Also the First Prize Boar under a year at London, and five other shows. One Yorkshire Boar, six months old, never beaten in his class. Price \$33.00. Degree furnished. Write for prices. Address, or come and see stock.

T. A. COX, Brantford, Ont.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

Thirteen young Boars and Sows, from Oak Lodge White Rose 5th, and sired by that grand boar, Oak Lodge Conquest 7th. Quality A1. Ready to ship Christ mas week.
A. B. ARMSTRONG, Farmer and Breeder, Codrington, Ont.

Berkshires



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

GEORGE N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont.

NITHSIDE FARM HERD OF

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

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

Oxford Herd of Poland Chinas

Choice stock of either sex and all sizes, from two months up. Bred from the best strains known to the breeder. Write for prices.
W. & H. JONES, Mt. Eglin, Ont.

The Home of the Winner

FOR SALE —AT— **Maitland Stock Farm**

Large English Yorkshire Pigs of the best types. Young stock on hand from one month to ten months old. Prices to suit the times.



Francis Rusnell, Cedarville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES...



Noted prize-winners. Choice quality and heavy milking families. Extra fine young animals for sale. Also

Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine

DAVID BENNING

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HERMANVILLE ..TAMWORTHS.. WHO WANTS ANY?

YOUNG STOCK, 1 to 3 months old, generally in house, FOR SALE at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 each. Stock delivered at all chief Canadian centres if necessary. Address

HERMANVILLE FARM

Hermanville, P.E.I., Can.

Oak Lodge Herd of Large Yorkshires

The Oldest Established and Largest in America.



J. E. RETHOUR,

Look up the record of this herd at the larger exhibitions—more prizes won than all others combined. Sweepstakes over all breeds in class for bacon hogs, two years in succession. Winner of Championship and Gold Medal at the Royal, also several prize winning boars and sows personally selected from noted English breeders. Oak Lodge Conqueror and Oak Lodge Challenge, two of the best boars in Canada, are in this herd. Stock from these boars are winners. Improve the quality of your stock by securing some of the Oak Lodge Blood.

BURFORD, Ontario

Market Review and Forecast

Office of FARMING,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1899.

The mild weather has been a drawback to trade in many lines. At Toronto stock-taking returns are good, money active with increased activity in the lumber camps. There has been an absence of price-cutting this year which has greatly contributed to the increase of profits. In the leading Canadian centres there is an active demand for funds and money seems to be in demand by all classes of business men. Money continues firm. There has been an advance of one per cent. in the Bank of England rate during the week which is causing excitement in financial circles here.

Wheat.

The wheat markets continue dull and inactive. Wheat futures have ruled weaker both at Liverpool and Chicago and the present outlook is not a hopeful one for better prices. Prices have declined during the week. The depressing features on this side are caused by the large increase in the visible supply and lower cables. Farmers in the Western States are not offering wheat freely and the limited demand with nothing attractive in the price continues to hold the trade in the waiting situation it has been in for some weeks past. There is no particular change in the export movement.

The market here is dull and prices are easy at 65c. for red and white west. Spring wheat is quoted at 65c. east, while goose is steady at 67c. to 69c. west. On the Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68c. to 69½c., spring 68c. to 69c., and goose 68c. to 69c. per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

English markets for oats are reported quiet but steady with stocks light. There is a fair inquiry at Montreal for export, but trade is limited by the shortage in ocean vessel space. The market here is easier at 26c. to 27c. for white west and east. On Toronto farmers' market oats bring 28½c. to 29½c. per bushel.

Some little business is doing in barley for export. The market here is dull at 38c. for No. 2 west and 35c. to 36c. per bushel for feed barley. On the farmers' market barley brings 42c. to 43½c. per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

Cable reports for peas are weaker. The Montreal market is steady at 57½c. high and 58½c. low freights at country points. Here the demand is fair at 58c. east and 57c. west. On the Toronto farmers' market peas fetch 60c. to 60½c. per bushel.

The general disposition in the west is to hold or market corn sparingly at present prices. Feeders are more urgent in their demands than speculators. American is quoted at 40c. on track, Toronto.

Bran and Shorts.

Ontario winter wheat bran is in demand at Montreal at \$15 to \$15.50 per cwt. Shorts are quoted there at \$16.25 to \$17.50 per cwt. City mills here sell bran at \$14 and shorts at \$16 in car lots, f.o.b., Toronto.

Eggs and Poultry.

There is an excellent demand in Britain for Canadian fresh eggs and prices are higher. At Montreal prices are firm under small and gradually reduced stocks. New-laid eggs bring 21 to 23c. in cases, and choice fresh candled stock, 17 to 19c. per dozen in large lots. The demand is good here for fresh eggs at 18 to 19c. and 20c. for new-laid in large lots. On the farmers' market new-laid eggs bring 30c. to 35c. per dozen.

There are complaints that chickens shipped to England in a chilled condition are arriving in bad condition. Some authorities recommend that the chickens should be frozen

instead of chilled. Though the weather has been mild there is a good demand at Montreal for choice dry picked turkeys which bring 8½ to 9c. per lb. in large lots. Choice dry-picked chickens bring 7 to 7½c., ducks, 8 to 8½c., and geese 6 to 6½c. per lb. Other than choice quality bring lower prices. There is not much change in the market here. Receipts are arriving in better condition. Turkeys bring 8 to 9c., and geese 5 to 6c. per lb., and chickens, 25 to 50c., and ducks 40 to 60c. per pair in large lots. On Toronto farmers' market quotations are: chickens, 40 to 70c., and ducks, 50 to 80c. per pair; turkeys, 9 to 10c., and geese, 6 to 7c. per lb.

Potatoes.

On account of low prices shippers are holding back. Cars on track are quoted at Montreal at 45c. per bag. Farmers in that section are selling potatoes at 40c. per bag of 90 lbs. The market here is dull at 37½ to 40c. per bag in car lots, and 40 to 50c. per bag on farmers' market.

Apples.

A great change for the better has come over the English apple market, and really good sound fruit is in demand. The demoralized state of the market during the past few weeks has been more due to bad fruit than anything else. The shipments from Canada and the United States so far this season show an increase of 35,365 bbls. as compared with the same period last year. Last week's reports of sales of sound fruit net from \$2 to \$2.50 at Ontario points. One lot of Kings is reported to have netted the shipper \$3.50 per barrel. These reports will offset somewhat the losses of the past few weeks. No. 1 quality of apples bring \$2.75 to \$3.50 at Montreal, and No. 2 \$1.60 to \$2 per barrel. Apples on the Toronto farmers' market bring \$1 to \$2 per barrel.

Hay and Straw.

The Montreal hay market keeps firm and active, there being a good demand, with sales of choice No. 2 reported at \$8 to \$8.50 f.o.b. at country points. No. 1 baled hay is quoted there at \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2 \$8.50 to \$9, and clover at \$8 per ton. No. 1 timothy is quoted here at \$8.50 to \$9.75 for cars on track, and baled straw at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. On the Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$10 to \$11; mixed, \$9 to \$9.50; sheaf straw, \$7 to \$7.50; and loose straw, \$4 to \$5 per ton.

Seeds.

Seeds are quiet at Montreal, but steady at 8 to 9c. per lb. for red clover, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel for flax seed, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for timothy. On the Toronto farmers' market red clover brings \$4.25 to \$5; alsike, \$5 to \$7.30, and white clover \$7 to \$8 per bushel.

Cheese.

The cheese situation continues to grow stronger as the season advances, and stocks are shown to be light. It is now conceded that there is less cheese in Canada than there was at this time a year ago, and the English make is showing signs of a shortage so that everything favors even higher prices than are being paid now. The market is pretty well cleared of underpriced goods, and those holding good stock are not anxious to sell. The total exports of cheese for the season of navigation just closed at Montreal were 1,844,358 boxes as against 1,878,809 boxes for last year, a decrease of 34,451 boxes. Stocks in Canada are estimated to be about 250,000 boxes less than last year at this time. Finest Eastern Septembers are worth from 11½ to 11¾c. at Montreal, and finest Westerns from 11½ to 11¾c., with 12c. asked in some places. The local markets are about all over for this season. At Woodstock on Wednesday all cheese offered sold at 11¾c.

Butter.

There is a decided improvement in the butter situation on both sides of the Atlantic. This is welcome news after the big falling off in prices during the past few weeks. Export creamery sold as high as 24 to 24½c., then dropped to 19 and 19½c., and last week advanced to 20½ to 21c. at Montreal for export. The slump was caused by heavy shipments from Australia and New Zealand. Stocks in Canada just now are light, and the supply of milk in the United States and Canada is reported to be 33 to 40 per cent. less than last year at this time. Prices during the week have run up to 27 and 27½c. at New York, and butter has been re-shipped from England to that market. At present values here it will pay to send butter there and pay duty. The total exports of butter for the season were 457,456 pkgs. as compared with 283,910 pkgs. last season an increase of 173,546 pkgs. The outlook is bright and the prospects for good prices for winter creamery assured. Dairy butter is scarce at Montreal where western is quoted at 17 to 18c. Creamery butter at Toronto brings 21 to 22c. for tubs and 22 to 23c. for prints. Choice dairy tubs bring 17c. and dairy lb. rolls in large lots 18 to 19c. each. On the farmers' market lb. rolls bring 21 to 25c. each.

Wool.

Americans are picking up Canadian fleece at Montreal. Large sales are reported here of Canadian fleece to Americans at 18 to 20c. per lb. This means considerable advance in the market here.

Cattle.

Some of the American cattle markets have shown some activity during the week, but the demand has been chiefly for good butchers' cattle rather than for heavy exporters. At Buffalo on Friday trade was dull and the demand slow. At Toronto receipts were light with trade firm, particularly for the better classes of which there were not enough to supply the demand and in consequence prices for these were firmer. The quality of the fat cattle offered was only medium with very few exceptions and there was not enough of the best butchers' to supply the demand. The few good cattle that are offering in the

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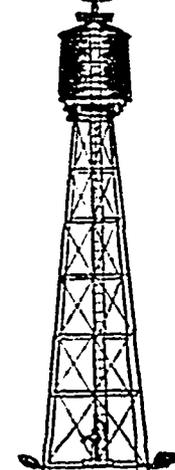
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Ont. Wind Engines and Pump Co., Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

export classes find ready sale. A better class of export cattle would command better prices than those quoted below.

Export Cattle.—Choice lots of these sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. and light ones at \$4 to \$4.25. Heavy export bulls brought \$3.80 to \$4.35 and light ones \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters and weighing 1000 to 1100 lbs. each sold at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt. Good butcher's cattle sold at \$3.70 to \$3.85; medium, \$3.35 to \$3.50; common, \$3 to \$3.20 and inferior at \$2.60 to \$2.80 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy feeders were in good demand, that is the better classes of steers which are hard to get. Choice well-bred steers weighing 1050 to 1200 lbs. were scarce with prices firm at \$3.75 to \$3.85 and \$4 per cwt. for short keepers. Rough steers of the same weights sold at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. and light feeders weighing 800 to 900 lbs. each at \$3 to \$3.30. Feeding bulls bring \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers 500 lb. to 600 lbs. in weight are easy at \$2.60 to \$2.75 per cwt. while heifers and white and black steers of the same weight bring \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Milk Cows.—The cows and springers offered on Friday were generally of good quality. Prices were firm at \$30 to \$50 each as to quality.

Calves.—These are in fair demand at Buffalo. On Toronto market on Friday calves brought \$4 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep were a little easier at Buffalo on Friday and Canadians sold at 10c. per cwt. lower. On this market prices were firm at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 for bucks. Butchers' sheep sold at \$2 to \$3 each. Prices for lambs were firm at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. with a few choice lots of ewes and wethers for export bringing \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Hogs.

As noted elsewhere, there has been an improvement in the hog market. The deliveries were heavy on Friday, with prices firmer. Best select bacon hogs, weighing not less than 160 nor more than 200 lbs each, unfed and unmatured off cars, sold at \$4.25, thick fats at \$4, and light fats at \$3.75 per cwt. Unculled car lots brought \$4 to \$4.12½ per cwt., and Essex and Kent corn-fed hogs \$4 per cwt. There is little change at Montreal, where packers are paying \$4.12½ to \$4.25 per cwt. The *Trade Bulletin's* cable re Canadian bacon reads thus: "London, Nov. 30th.—At the advance quoted by me last week there is a good demand for Canadian bacon."

Horses.

The market is dull except for good quality in heavy draft carriage and roadsters. Fine carriage for export will average \$225 each. It is expected that horses for omnibus purposes will be in demand in the U. S. Country later, as the British Government is purchasing large numbers of those now in use for South Africa. Lack of ocean space is interfering with the export trade. Lumber men are reported to be buying quite a number of horses in the country, draft horses for export being from \$100 to \$225 each.

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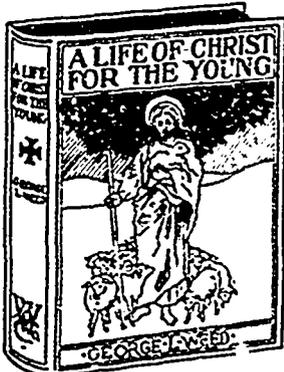
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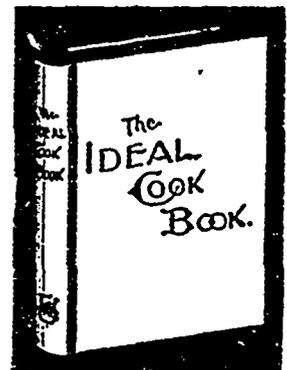
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