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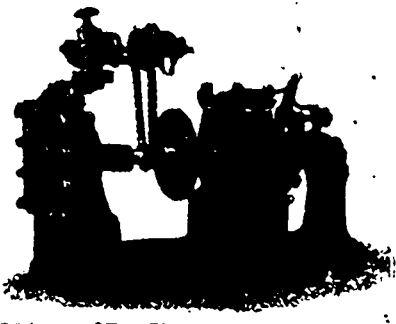
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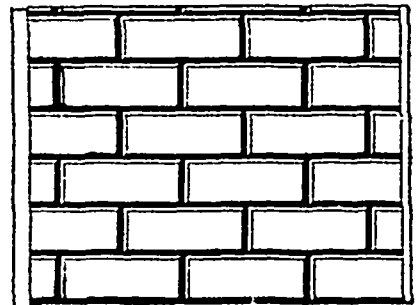
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Good Shearing Ram and some fine Rams and five Lambs; also some good young Yorkshire Sows and Boars. Some good young Heifers in Cr' for sale.

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LAMBS—Canadian bred yearling and ram lambs. Yearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale, reasonable.

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Breeder and Importer



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One mile north of Claremont, on C.P.R.

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Berkshire Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service. Twenty Plymouth Rock Cockerels, choice.

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**During OCTOBER and NOVEMBER we offer:**

Shropshire ram lambs of No. 1 style and breeding, weighing 100 lbs., at \$10. Yorkshire and Berkshire boars, fit for service, at from \$12 to \$15.

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**BRONZE TURKEYS**  
....FOR SALE....

In order to reduce my flock, will sell **FIRST-CLASS BRONZE TURKEYS** of this year's batch up to Nov. 15th at \$4.50 per pair, or Gobblers at \$2.50. Hens, \$2.00 each. Can furnish them not akin, if desired.

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**Large English Berkshires.**

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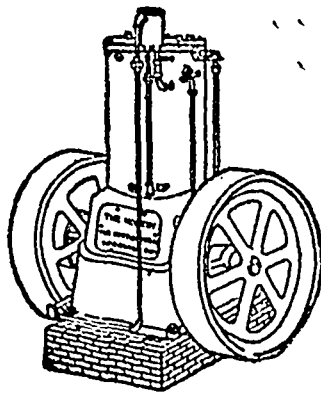
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My herd won 206 prizes, 11 diplomas, and 5 medals since 1888. Choice stock of all ages for sale.  
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I have on hand forty head of pigs from two weeks to four months, both sexes, pairs not akin, from imported and home-bred stock.  
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**Imported and Canadian RAMS and EWES**

Choice lots to select from for breeding purposes, also first-class fitted sheep of both sexes for showing.

JOHN CAMPBELL,  
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**Large English Berkshires**

I have a share of some of the best. I keep them for breeding more than for show.

Prices according to Quality.  
Also S. L. Wyandottes, S. G. Dorkings, P. Cochins, B. Minorcas, S. Hamburgs. Eggs in season, \$1 per setting.

Geo. Thomson, Bright, Ont.  
Sunnyside Farm, 1 miles from Bright Station, G.T.R.

**Parkhill Berkshire Herd and Poultry Yards.**—I have on hand a very choice lot of Young Boars ready for service; also a nice bunch of Young Sows 5 months old and up; the stock is AI, and the prices are right. Poultry—Cockerels and Pullets, of the following breeds, ready to ship. B.P. & W. Rocks, S.L. & W. Wyandotte, Black, Brown, and W. Leghorns, L. Brahmans, B.B. Red Games, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, and M.B. Turkeys. Write for prices. D. A. GRAHAM, Parkhill.

**Chester Whites and Berkshires**

For a boar or sow of any age, that is right in quality, right in breeding, right in price, and guaranteed to be all right. Address:

JAMES H. SHAW,  
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Anyone in want of a young boar fit for service, or a young sow for mating, should write to me before ordering elsewhere, as I have quite a few left at right prices.

**OAK LODGE HERD**

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**ONLY ONE BREED KEPT**

A splendid opportunity to secure choice stock at moderate prices. One hundred young pigs to select from.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

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Stock on hand for sale at all times of all ages, and at right prices.

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Choice stock of either sex and all sizes, from 2 months up. Bred from the best strains known to the breeder. Write for prices.

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Boars fit for service. Sows in pig; also bred to order. Large quantity of young pigs. Address, JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm, Amber P.O. Agincourt Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

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Poland Chinas, Duroc Jersey and Tamworth Swine, Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs, Pekin Ducks, White Holland and Bronze Turkeys. Eggs for sale.

W. SMITH, Columbus, Ont., Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, and Cotswold Sheep. Stock always for sale.

# FARMING

VOL. XVI.

OCTOBER 25th, 1898.

No. 8.

## The Best in America.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Hermanville, P. E. I., writes : "FARMING is a splendid paper, and since its enlargement to twenty pages compares favorably with any weekly agricultural paper published in the United States. In fact I do not think any in the United States can compare with it, and published as it is, weekly, has great advantages over semi-monthlies in the way of reports of meetings, fairs, etc.

## Agricultural News and Comments

The annual show of the Guelph Fat Stock Club will take place at Guelph on December 6th, 7th and 8th next, and promises to be one of the most successful shows ever held there. It is expected that there will be an exceedingly large exhibit of poultry. A number of special prizes have been donated, which should prove good drawing cards.

Before winter sets in the barnyard should be thoroughly cleaned of all manure. No old manure should be left around to be covered up by the new stuff during the winter. The fresher manure is put into the land the better. Rotting means decay, and the escape of gases from the manure pile when this process is going on means a loss in the fertilizing power of the manure.

For each one hundred inhabitants in Russia there are 25 horses, according to a recent official report. This greatly exceeds the proportion in Western Europe, where the relative number per 100 of the population varies from 2 to 17. There are very few purely local or foreign breeds in Russia. Percherons and Clydesdales are bred in the Imperial stables. The Orloff is one of the leading breeds.

Judge a farmer by the team he drives. If he drives scrub horses and mules his farming is done on the scrub plan and he will raise scrub colts, because he will breed his scrub mares to the cheapest stallion, with no regard to improvement; only the color must suit his taste, but he cares nothing for size and quality that go to make up the market requirements; he cares nothing for the market—he does not breed to suit the market, but to suit himself, and never has a good horse to sell.

The horse receipts for September at the Chicago Union Stock Yards show a healthy trade, 7,500 horses were received and 7,450 shipped, as compared with 8,250 for Sept., 1897. The receipts for the nine months of the year are 84,000 horses, a gain of 7,000 over the corresponding nine months last year. In connection with this report it is pointed out that the horse famine has not come, but that the best class of horses are getting scarcer, and the increasing demand draws more on the common horses.

Great Britain imports annually about six hundred million dollars' worth of the twelve main food products which Canada is able to supply. These are breadstuffs, animals, dressed meats, cheese, butter, eggs, fish, fruit, lard, milk, potatoes and poultry. Of these twelve main food commodities Canada exported to Great Britain forty million dollars' worth in 1895. In 1897 this trade had grown to sixty million dollars' worth. Farmers can keep this market only by superiority of quality, by regularity in supplying what it wants and by putting the goods up in the nicest form.

Last spring Mr. W. H. Orr, who had charge of the Government spraying outfit, conducted a series of spraying experiments on an orchard in Ontario County, in which some of the trees were sprayed and some left unsprayed. Recently Mr. Orr visited this same farm and found that the fruit on the sprayed trees gave from 70 to 80 per cent. of sound, clean fruit, while the unsprayed trees gave from none up to from 4 to 16 per cent. The scab and codling moth played havoc with the unsprayed trees. Mr. Orr reports that unsprayed orchards this year contain a very small percentage of sound, clean fruit.

The Arkansas Experiment Station gives the following wash for insects which gather on the bodies of animals. Infuse one and three quarter pounds of pyrethrum in one gallon of kerosene and after twenty-four hours pour off the fluid; then dissolve one pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water, remove the soap and water, add the kerosene extract at once and mix thoroughly by means of a large syringe or force pump. This makes a kerosene emulsion with the active principle of pyrethrum added. For use on live stock, one part of this emulsion is mixed with four parts of water, which ought to be sure death to flies and other insects.

The grading of potatoes according to quality is recommended. A writer says there is just as much difference between a mealy and a soggy potato as there is between tenderloin and rump steak. The difficulty is to sort out the good ones. The following potato test is given by an exchange: "Wash them and put them in a tub of water. They will all sink. Add salt and the poorer and lighter ones will rise. Add more salt and others will rise. Those which finally remain at the bottom you can warrant every time to be prime bakers. Not over 10 or 20 per cent. of potatoes will stand the test. For these your customers will gladly pay extra prices."

The following plan is recommended for keeping new cider sweet: "New cider should be filtered perfectly bright. The cider should then be drawn into clean stout bottles, which are filled to within 1½ inches below the cork. The bottles are then securely corked and wired. They are then placed corks downward in a kettle of sufficient size and the intervening space filled with cold or tepid water. The kettle and contents are then placed upon a stove to heat. When the temperature of the water has reached 150 degrees, at which it ought to remain some 15 or 20 minutes, the kettle and contents are removed and allowed to cool. The bottles are then stored on their side in a cool cellar.

In 1890 the hog products exported from Canada amounted to 7,813,415 pounds; in 1892 they were 12,316,650 pounds; in 1893, 20,116,933 pounds; in 1894, 30,067,654 pounds, in 1896, 55,252,593 pounds, and in 1897, 70,128,453 pounds. These figures show a wide expansion of this important trade. England imports the bulk of her bacon from Canada, the United States, and Denmark. In 1897 she imported 509,546,880 pounds of bacon, of which Canada contributed 51,152,976 pounds; the United States, 308,170,016 pounds, and Denmark 136,876,768 pounds, the balance coming chiefly from Russia, Sweden, and Holland.

At Chicago's western gateway, grazing in meadows less than fifty miles from the city, 2,500,000 sheep are annually

fed and fattened. The immense grazing grounds upon which these sheep are fattened are owned, for the most part, by the big western railroads. In every case the yardage is free. The grain consumed is supplied at market price. Grazing costs one-half of one cent a day per head. Dipping cost,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per head. Shearing is done at ten cents per head. Of this seven cents goes to the operator and three cents to maintain the plant. All shearing is done by machinery, and it is estimated that the excess wool secured by this method more than pays the cost of removing the coat.

### Water for Live Stock

We wonder if every one who keeps live stock knows exactly how much water a cow or a horse requires to keep it in a healthy condition. We question whether a large majority of them have ever considered what is the minimum or maximum amount of water a cow or a horse will take. Many take it for granted that a working horse should be watered in the morning, at noon, and at night, and that a cow only requires to quench her thirst once or twice a day, or whenever it is convenient for the person looking after her to provide her with the liquid.

The amount of water an animal will take is governed, in a large measure, by the condition of the weather, and a safe guide is to follow one's own inclinations in the matter. We all know that on a day when the air is dry we will drink more water than when it is moist. Besides, a very high temperature will induce more thirst than a low one. The same conditions of climate will affect the thirst of live stock, especially the bovine and equine stock. And owners of horses and cattle should be careful to provide each animal with a sufficient supply of water regularly.

There have not been very many experiments along this line. While the feeding of an animal has been the subject of very many experiments, the amount an animal will take has been given comparatively little attention. Horses, sheep and pigs are smaller drinkers relatively speaking than bovine animals, but even here there are differences in individual capacity. For instance sheep when on grass or when they have turnips or other succulent foods in good supply require very little water excepting in hot and dry weather or when only dry food is available. It is estimated that horses will drink from five to ten gallons of water per day and even more than this when conditions are such as to promote thirst. A horse on grass and with a plentiful supply of good pasturage will not drink as much water as when fed in the stable on dry feed. The nature of the food also affects the amount of water that a pig will drink. A hog fed on a food containing a high percentage of water will not require as much water as when fed on dry feed. With pigs, perhaps more than any other animals, the amount of water they require will be governed more by their age and size and so it is difficult to give an estimate.

But it is with cattle more than any other animal kept on the farm that this water question takes on the greatest significance. A cow will drink more water than any other animal kept on the farm, and more frequently than any of the others does not get all she wants, and because of this fact her profit to her owner is very often smaller than what it should be if she had got all the water she required. For example, a cow in milk, if she is not able to get a sufficient supply of water, will shrink in her flow of milk and cause a direct loss to her owner. This applies in winter as well as in summer, but more frequently in the latter, when the pastures are dry and the weather is hot. In winter, however, it is often the practice on many dairy farms to turn the cows out to water only once a day, and then expect them to drink enough water to do till the next day. A cow may pull through on one good dose of water a day if she is fed largely on ensilage or other succulent foods, and even then she will do better if she can drink oftener and take a little less at a time. But if a cow is kept in a stable on dry feed it is simply absurd to expect her to drink a sufficient amount to last her all day when let out

in the morning while the stables are being cleaned out. She should have water before her manger so that she can take it whenever she wishes, and if this cannot be arranged she should get it at least twice or three times a day. If dairymen only knew how this question of water affects their pockets it would be given more attention by them.

An English authority gives somewhere in the vicinity of 20 gallons as the amount of water the average cow in milk requires. It is known, however, that some cows will drink considerably over 20 gallons per day if they have free access to it and the weather is warm. Dry cows and young cattle require, as a rule, about one-half the quantity required by cows in milk, but this will vary according to age. A few years ago Mr. Geo. Rice, of the firm of A. & G. Rice, Curries, made a few tests of the cows in his herd as to the amount of water they would drink. He found that, while a heifer not in milk, drank only two or three pails daily, his cows drank as high as ten pails daily; two cows fresh in milk drank from eight to ten pails daily, while others, longer in milk, and consequently not giving so much, only drank from four to six pails daily. He found also that one heifer, when dry in August, only drank from two to three pails daily, but, after she had calved in December, required from six to eight pails daily.

### The Ontario Agricultural College

This well-known and valuable institution is doing better work at the present time for the Ontario farmer than at any previous period in its history. The present college term, which opened on Sept. 26th last, promises to be one of the best the college has ever experienced. Nearly all the students who have registered this year are from Ontario farms. This is as it should be. The college is maintained for the Ontario farmer, and it is the Ontario farmers' sons, and, we were going to say, daughters, who should patronize it and get the full benefit of its work. We do not mention the daughters in this connection in any frivolous sense, for we believe that a course in cooking and conducting the household operations on the farm might with great profit be added to the college curriculum. There is a partial course of this nature in the Home Dairy Department, where farmers' wives and daughters are instructed in the best methods of managing the dairy on the farm, and why should not the other subjects that we have mentioned be also included?

#### FARM DEPARTMENT.

No better work is being done in any of the departments than that of the farm proper, which is under the supervision of Mr. Rennie. By his methods of tillage and crop rotation he has brought the land up to a very high state of cultivation. It may be news to some to know that the farm itself, as distinct from the college proper, pays a good profit over and above all expenses. In the College Report for 1897, page 220, is given a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures. This shows that the total cash receipts for 1897 were \$4,295.55, and that the value of products supplied the college and work done for the other departments which should properly be credited to the farm proper was \$3,993.28, making the total receipts \$8,288.83. The total expenditure, including permanent improvements, for 1897 was \$7,125.82, leaving a net profit of \$1,163.01.

#### PIG FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. G. E. Day, agriculturist, for the past two years has been conducting a very valuable line of experiments in pig feeding. The object of these experiments is to ascertain the effect of exercise and non-exercise on the quality of the bacon produced; the effect of feeding corn and rape as compared with mixed grains; the effect of feeding whey and to ascertain the influences which are the most conducive to firmness in the quality of the bacon. In the 1898 series, which is about concluded, 36 purebred hogs, comprising six different breeds, and 24 grades are being treated. These hogs when the experiment began weighed about 100

pounds each, and were divided into lots containing four hogs each. When the experiment is concluded the hogs will be shipped to The Wm. Davies Co., of this city, and then killed, cooled and salted under Mr. Day's supervision and the quality of the products of the various lots carefully reported upon. The data to be gathered from this will be very valuable indeed, and we will give full details as soon as the results are known. The experiments conducted in 1897 seem to indicate that a certain amount of exercise has a tendency to produce a better quality of bacon than non-exercise.

#### HORTICULTURE.

Mr. H. L. Hutt, in charge of this department, reports that they have had the best crops of apples this year ever grown on the farm, and as good as has been produced anywhere. He attributes this success largely to spraying. The orchard was sprayed seven times. The new orchard of peaches, plums, pears, etc., is doing well and furnishes conclusive evidence that these fruits can be grown in the Guelph district without much difficulty. Two hundred and twenty-five strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, etc., are grown, and next season every variety grown in the province will be thoroughly tested. Mr. Hutt has a very valuable collection of bulbs, made up chiefly of tulips, narcissus and lilies. Bulbs are valuable as flowering plants because they come first in the spring.

#### DAIRY.

A large amount of experimental work has been conducted in this department during the past season under the direction of Professor Dean, some of which we have noted heretofore. At present some valuable experiments are being carried on to ascertain the effect of moisture and temperature on the curing of cheese. In the other departments good work is being done, and the college report for 1898 will likely be a most valuable one. Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist, reports good progress in the arrangements for the next annual meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union, which will take place at the college on December 7th, 8th and 9th next.

### Dairy Progress in Western Ontario

In an interview with a representative of FARMING last week, Mr. T. B. Millar, Instructor and Inspector for the Western Cheese and Butter Association, stated that as a rule the milk supplied to the cheese factories in Western Ontario the past season was of poorer quality than usual. He attributes this to the fact that the low price of cheese made patrons careless and neglectful in regard to caring for the milk properly. Many patrons do not think it pays to devote much attention to it when the price is low. This, Mr. Millar thinks, is the main cause of the quality of the cheese this year being somewhat inferior. This is to be regretted. Patrons are only standing in their own light by neglecting the milk whether the price is high or low. Even if the price is low the quality must be kept up or Canada will lose her hold upon the British market, a condition of affairs that would bring low prices every year.

In his work as inspector Mr. Millar has had eight parties summoned for tampering with milk supplied to the factories. All these parties pleaded guilty, and were fined from \$5 to \$20 each. A great many factories in the west are putting in butter-making plants, and will make butter the coming winter. As an example of the enthusiasm in this line Mr. Miller states that the Tiverton factory put in a butter-making plant last year, and, as a result, the farmers there have caught the silo fever. Five new silos were built the past summer on one concession line within a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This is as it should be. To make a success of winter dairying farmers must have a plentiful supply of good, succulent food for their cows.

Mr. Miller, who is President of the Western Cheese and Butter-Makers' Association, states that this organization is growing very rapidly. Already it has a member-

ship of 250 makers. The agreement for mutual protection among the makers is signed by them whenever presented. So far there has only been one maker who has refused to attach his signature. A large attendance of makers is looked for at the annual convention, which takes place at Listowel, Ont., on February 1st and 2nd next.

### Farm-Yard Manure

By T. C. Wallace

In casting my eye over the various articles on manuring the press have accepted from me, it occurs to me that I may from them be open to the charge of not giving sufficient prominence to farm-yard or stable manures. It is not in my mind to under-rate the value of it, nor in any way attempt to displace it from its evident important place in rendering soils fertile; on the contrary, I desire to lay special stress upon it.

The droppings of the animals, the straw litter, and the various refuse material of the farm should receive our most careful attention, as they represent dollars and cents. Through the use of them we are returning to the soil most of the alimentary substances removed by the crops, and not sold directly off the farm. An animal during its lifetime on the farm returns in its manure droppings most of the material absorbed by it, as it is consuming food daily and almost as rapidly wasting away. More than that, if we are buying any farinaceous foods to add to the rations of our farm animals, we are getting nearly two-thirds of it in manure. The value of the farm manure is generally reckoned by its content of the three principal elements of plant nutrition present, but I think this is often, if not always, a false premise. It is valuable for its mechanical action, rendering the soil friable yet spongy, and capable of holding more air and water. Its acids, as they develop, assist in rendering the mineral soils available plant food, or fertile. As it decomposes its parts combine with other soil affinities, and form combinations of plant food. It assists in the formation of humus in the soil, thus ensuring available plant food. It makes the soil loose so that the tender rootlets can easily penetrate it. Finally, it gives back to the soil about all the material fed on the farm, except the bone elements, and, in the case of the cow—the milk production.

But an immense part of the value of the manure is wasted, which, in plain English, means that a great sum of money is lost to the farmers. The mechanical action of the manure is lessened by decomposition in the heap, and this must be very evident from the results obtained by careful experimenting, which have shown that a manure heap (even when carefully protected from the weather) reduced in weight nearly half in two months, and only 35 per cent. remained in seven months, and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in nine months. We are told by such eminent authorities as Wagner, of Darmstadt, and Maercker, of Halle, that there are certain bacteria of farmyard manure which carry on a process of de-nitrification, whereby the valuable nitrogen of the manure is entirely lost to us. Their action is more active in fresh manure, as they cease to exist—or at least retire from business—after accomplishing their mission, but when their work is done there is little or no nitrogen to displace. Some people have been in the habit of adding things, such as nitrate of soda, to the manure, but it is quite clearly proven that in such case the total nitrogen of both the manure and the nitrate is dispersed.

A great deal has been written about the necessity of covering manure, but this is after all a questionable practice. If you are for some cause obliged to hold over your manure for some months before applying it to the land, you will do well to provide means to protect it from drainage at the bottom and from the sun's rays on top, but the roof over it will be the better not to exclude the rain as without sufficient water it will fire and great waste ensue.

All this, then, seems to argue in favor of the use of the manure as fresh as possible, and I think that I voice the opinion of most thoughtful men, who have studied the

question from a practical standpoint, when I say that as far as is at present known the greatest saving of nitrates is effected by applying the dung fresh. The straw in such manure will not become plant food immediately, but it will give valuable mechanical action, and will gradually be converted to the purposes of fertility in the soil. If, however, the land treated with fresh manure should remain uncovered in the summer season there will be a great loss of soil nitrogen, as these bacteria of the manure noted are very active brownies, and will transfer their energies to the soil. But we also have some friendly microbes assisting us in the soil, whose function is to convert the nitrogen of the atmospheric air into soil fertility, and to render them active we apply phosphate, which is a combination of phosphoric acid and lime. Experiments made very carefully resulted in the getting of one-fourth more crop from the land on which fresh manure was used, as against rotted manure, and the land on which the fresh manure was used gave considerable more than double the increase in yield over the unmanured portion than did the part having the rotted manure. Another point of undoubted importance is the bringing into action of the mineral elements of the manure, so that they may become available for plant nutrition and not be temporarily or permanently rendered inactive. Large quantities of the fertilizing material returned to the soil on farms is wasted in this way, and becomes an addition to what is termed locked-up fertility.

### Prince Edward Island Notes

The weather for the last week has been cold with north winds and showers of rain, and very little has been done in the digging of potatoes. In fact, the majority of farmers have not dug more than two or three days yet. While a few individual farmers have a good crop, the majority have a very poor crop. Taken as a whole, the crop of potatoes in Prince Edward Island is the worst for years, and the price is away down, only eighteen cents per bushel. I have never known the farmers of this province, and the maritime provinces generally, to be in such sore straits. There never, in the history of farming in this province, was such poor all round crops as in this year. In other years some one crop would be good, though all others would fail. If potatoes were poor, wheat and oats would be good, but this year all crops, without distinction, are comparative failures, and how our farmers are to meet their obligations this fall is, indeed, a problem. In this Island oats have always been the chief money crop. This year it takes, on an average, from three to four hundred stocks of twelve sheaves each to thresh one hundred bushels of grain, that will not weigh more than twenty-five pounds per measured bushel. True, the dairyman has not much reason to complain, neither have those engaged largely in the bacon trade. The milk flow has not perceptibly diminished, in fact, the cows give as much milk now as they did in July. There are now no flies nor heat to lessen the milk flow, and the pastures are fine and abundant. The price of cheese is good, nine and a half cents is now being offered for best quality. Bacon pigs are worth \$4.50 to \$4.75 and the chief packers say they will be worth \$5.00 by the end of the present month. But where is the feed to produce the bacon? Prince Edward Island pigs have always been fattened on boiled potatoes and grain and bran mixture. This year there is neither potatoes nor grain to fatten them, and the turnip crop, of which a large heath was sown this season, chiefly for hog feed, turns out a miserably poor crop. So thus, all in all, there is practically no avenue of escape for the farmer this fall. The result of this season, however, may be a blessing in disguise to our farmers, as it will teach them more strongly than ever the oft-repeated truth of the fallacy and the dangerous possible outcome of grain and root growing for sale—of selling the farm by the bushel to the produce speculators. The result of this season will teach the farmers of the Maritime Provinces that their only salvation is to keep their raw products at home, and manufacture them, themselves, into beef, butter, mutton, lamb, eggs,

bacon, etc., and the more skill they can put into the manufacture of these products, the better they shall be rewarded.

Hermanville, P.E.I., Oct. 14th.

J. A. M.

### Economy in Feeding and Caring for Poultry

Written for "Farming" by J. E. H., Mt. Albert, Ont.

We read very little about economy in feeding poultry. I do not mean by economy, however, to stint the fowls. Not at all. But a dollar saved is a dollar earned, and I have seen so much extravagance in feeding poultry that it leads me to mention this subject.

As long as one variety of food gives satisfaction it pays to use it. But when it does not give satisfaction something else must be done. Economy does not mean to go without food or to stint the fowls, but it means to get the best for the best results. If your hens are over fat, and don't lay because they have had too much corn, or other strong food, it is economy then to change their ration. Oats are, perhaps, the cheapest food that can be bought at present, but they are not cheap at any price if they don't bring good results. Meat is cheap at most any price when eggs are scarce, for it is one of the very best egg-producers, especially when fowls are confined and cannot get worms and insects, for which their system craves.

Hens, like men, like a variety of food, and they will not do well very long on one variety of grain. Variety is the spice of life, but they cannot live on spice alone; there are other items in the bill of fare, such as industry, application, perseverance, and good common sense. The months for high-priced eggs are slowly drawing on, so we must begin to use some of that common sense in feeding for the best results.

If your aim is eggs, feed for eggs; if it is fat, feed such feed as will produce fat; know just what you want, and feed for it. I have seen people feed all, and even more, oats than the fowls would eat up clean three times a day, and then condemn their hens for not laying, or, on the other hand, expect their fowls to be ready for market when fed only on a fair egg ration. This is an important question, and one that needs a great deal more attention paid to it.

But why not economize a little and raise a variety of food for your poultry? Of course, farmer poultrymen raise all their feed, but they fail to raise variety enough, and fanciers, with only small lots, could raise quite a variety of feed if they only thought so. Buckwheat can be easily raised, and produces a fair quantity of fine feed for laying stock. It can be sown on hilly or rough lands, and if the farmers would only take a little time to prepare the ground it would more than pay them in the end.

When the fowls are confined during the winter months we should try to imitate summer conditions as near as possible, in so far as the poultry are concerned. The floor of the poultry house should be kept covered with a litter of cut straw or chaff, and the grain ration thrown in the litter, in order to make the hens scratch for their feed. In feeding poultry we must remember that plenty of exercise is one of the most important points, and a point, too, that is quite frequently neglected. How often do we go into a poultry house and see the floors bare except for dirt and the grain the fowls have left. Often too the roosts are made by putting two rails up against the wall and the cross pieces fastened to them one above the other, and every crack or crevice filled with lice, which, under such circumstances, must be on the fowls. How, then, can we expect to get good results from the fowls when thus treated. It is economy, then, to fit up a poultry house in a way that will be comfortable for the fowls and free from lice. No man can get the best results from his fowls when they are infested with lice.

When the fowls have plenty of exercise, and their quarters kept clean and free from lice, and fed properly, not

over fed on the cheapest foods, but fed on the kind of food from which the best results can be obtained. Of course they should be supplied with plenty of grit and pure water, and I see no reason why fowls should not lay during the winter months.

If the farmers to-day would pay more attention to their fowls, using economy in feeding, and keeping only the breeds best adapted to their different conditions, I believe the better bred the stock is the better will be the results obtainable. If our farmers would give the poultry business a fair trial they would find that no other stock kept on the farm will bring them such satisfactory results for the amount of money invested.



### Storing Potatoes

The common advice is to dig potatoes as soon as they are ripe. It is considered by some good practice, however, to dig them as soon as the leaves turn yellow, instead of waiting until the vines die. When the vines die the roots leading from them to the potatoes decay, and tend to give the potatoes a bad flavor. In digging, precautions should be taken not to bruise or cut the potatoes. The field is a good place to sort potatoes, unless time is more valuable than it would be later on. If sorted when being gathered, once handling over is saved. A very good plan, if potatoes are to be put into a cellar, is to have a rack made about eighteen inches wide and about ten feet long with sides six or eight inches high. Have the slats in the rack about one and a half inch apart, so that the small potatoes and dirt will fall through. By placing this rack from the wagon into the cellar window, and allowing the potatoes to pass over it, the smaller ones will be separated from the larger ones without much difficulty. Potatoes should not be allowed to be exposed to the sun long after they are dry, as the sun-burning effect injures the quality of the crop.

Potatoes will keep best at a low temperature, a little above freezing. Many potatoes are spoiled by being kept in too warm a place during the early fall and late spring. They should be kept in a dry place. If it will keep dry, a deep cellar is preferable for the reason that it is more likely to have a low uniform temperature, and will not be reduced to freezing temperature so readily as more shallow ones. The bins in a potato cellar should not be too large. A 300-bushel bin should be the largest size used. Smaller ones would suit better. Slatted floors for the bins and slatted walls between the bins, which allow the air to pass around them, are better than close walls or floors. The circulation of air which they allow keeps the potatoes dry and prevents heating.

It is not a good plan to put potatoes in the cellar as soon as they are dug. It is better to put them in pits in the field until the weather gets cold enough to freeze the ground a few inches deep. In pitting them temporarily, if the ground is wet, put the potatoes in a conical pile on the surface, but, if the ground is dry, dig a shallow pit for them and use the dirt out of it for covering. After the potatoes have been placed in an even conical pile cover them with a layer of pea or other straw about four inches thick and then cover with from three to five inches of dirt. In such a pit potatoes will keep well through a pretty severe frost.



### Sore Shoulders on Horses

With many sore shoulders seem to be a necessary evil when working horses. In nine cases out of ten, however, they come from the carelessness of the man working the team. Sometimes the collar does not fit, or it has been allowed to get rough with dirt, or the line of draught is not properly adjusted, and bruises are formed or the skin worn off, and painful sores that are hard to heal while working the animal result. Galled or bruised shoulders on horses are therefore almost entirely needless, except in cases of

emergency where hard work is necessary after a period of idleness.

The collar of each horse should be fitted to his neck by some capable person such as a competent harnessmaker, and no other horse should wear it. The collar should be kept clean by rubbing it smooth every time it is used and prevent the packing from forming in lumps inside the collar with a light stick until it is elastic and smooth to the touch. The skin on the shoulder of the horse should be kept free from dirt, and the hames should be so adjusted that the draught pulls the collar square against the whole length of the shoulder. When a team is being severely worked it is a good plan to lift the collar away from the shoulder each time there is a stop so as to let the shoulders cool off a little. After a hard day's work it is a good plan to bathe the shoulders with cold water, as it will prevent bruising and soreness. Sometimes a very little bruise will cause a horse to flinch in such a way as to cause a sore spot at some other place on the shoulder. Attention to all these little things will prevent a great deal of the misery which many working horses are in because of sore shoulders. There is no need whatever for half the sore shoulders on horses there are.



### Veterinary Inspection of Horses

There is some agitation in the United States in reference to the establishment of a system of veterinary inspection of horses, and especially of stallions, used for breeding purposes. One of the objections to the plan put forward is that the veterinary surgeons appointed by the Government for this purpose might be incompetent. In this connection it is pointed out by a writer in the *Western Agriculturist* that such officers might be selected because of their political leanings and not because of their ability to perform the work satisfactorily. There is a possibility of this being done under the political system existing in the United States. But there would be no ground for this objection under Canadian laws should such a system be adopted here.

Regarding the merits of the plan, there are many things in its favor. Especially would it be beneficial in preventing the use of unsound or diseased animals for breeding purposes. One of the chief reasons for so many unsound and blemished young colts in the country is because of the unsoundness of the stallions used for breeding purposes, and, therefore, some system of inspection that would serve to weed out all inferior and unsound animals should serve to remedy this evil to a large extent. Such a system might be extended to the examination of brood mares also with advantage. France to-day has the largest percentage of sound horses in the world, and her position in this regard has been attained by a system of veterinary inspection somewhat similar to that being discussed on the other side of the line.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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### The Ten Days' Milking Competition.

To the Editor of FARMING :

In reply to yours of the 11th inst. I would say that a ten days' milking competition is the very thing that is required, but I would make it a five days' instead of a ten days' test, so that competitors could take their cows with them and get them home along with the rest of their show stock. The cow making the most money for feed consumed should be given the prize. Allow nothing for weight or time calved; make it a straight business, money for money. All cows should be kept in one stable, and fed under the supervision of men appointed by each of the breeds represented, and all feed should be kept in stables along with the cattle. If this is done I think that it would be satisfactory to all concerned. Hoping this will meet with your favor,

I am yours truly,

JAMES BODEN,

Mgr. Tredinnock Stock Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.



## Professor Dean's Opinion.

To the Editor of FARMING:

It is quite possible to have "A ten days' milking competition," such as you suggest, in connection with the Industrial Fair of 1899, but it would mean a great deal of extra work to do it properly as compared with the present method of conducting tests. It means that either a chemical laboratory would have to be set up on the grounds, or else the samples of food and milk would have to be sent to an established laboratory, such as those in Guelph or in Toronto.

The greatest difficulty would be to get the feeders to agree on the foods which shall be used, and the values which shall be placed on these different foods. We have such a diversity of opinion and practice in reference to feeding that it would be no small matter to harmonize these.

If all those interested were to meet, possibly an agreement could be reached in less time than anticipated. If at all possible let us have such a test, but it would require much care, and considerable expense.

Yours,

H. H. DEAN.

Ontario Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Oct. 15th, 1898.

## A Food Test is What is Wanted.

To the Editor of FARMING:

I intended writing you early concerning a ten days' milk test as seen in your issue of Oct. 4th. I think that such a test would be a proper one as the amount of milk received from a cow is not what we are after but the profit, or in other words, the largest return for food consumed. Such tests are a fine thing if carried on properly.

I think it would be a good idea to have the competing cows in a stable by themselves. There should also be hurdles behind them so as to keep people from disturbing the cows. It takes very little to disturb a nervous cow, and our best are of that character. A seven days' test would perhaps suit better as it would give a chance to have the test over so that visitors would have an opportunity of seeing the cows and hearing the results before the fair was over. Trusting that such a test will be conducted next year. I am respectfully yours, etc.,

N. DYMENT.

Clappison, Ont., Oct. 18th, 1898.

## A Milk Test is the Only Proper Method of Judging Milch Cows

To the Editor of FARMING:

In regard to the article in Oct. 4th issue, "A ten days' test for dairy cows," to which your letter invites our attention. If such a test should be held I agree with you that Toronto is the proper show at which to hold it as it is first on the list. I do not think the promoters of the Omaha test were alive to the conditions under which that test was held, it being so late, at the end of the circuit of shows. Anyone who gives the matter any thought will readily understand that a cow that has been showing for a month or more will not be in the best of condition to make a test, and if a cow is brought in fresh from home, and in the pink of condition, she would have a great advantage, and doubly so when the cost of production is considered. A dairy cow can and will take a lot out of herself if allowed to do so. As cows vary greatly in per cent. of fat from day to day, and especially so in a show ground test, it is fairer to have the test more than one day and take the average. But two or three days is sufficient for this. The only object in having a ten days' test then is to get at the cost of production.

It would be necessary if value of food is to be considered to have men watch the cows night and day during the

whole period of ten days. Then there is a great deal of other work, and those of us who have had to do with testing can well imagine that there would be some tired people around before such a test is finished. And what would all this work prove: not, perhaps, which cow was the most profitable producer, but which cow was in the best condition at that particular time and able to take the most out of herself. As we know a cow in the pink of condition could go through a ten day test on a very limited ration at the expense, of course, of her yearly production. I find it best to feed liberally when a cow is fresh, not but what she would give about as much or less, but knowing full well that a cow liberally fed when fresh will give a great deal more six or eight months after—but that is another story.

Of course, some cows produce more cheaply than others. Two cows standing side by side, of the same breed, and fed on the same feed, one produces 60 lbs., the other 80 lbs. But stranger to some the same cow on the same feed, quality and quantity produces one year 60 lbs., or 2½ lbs. butter daily, and another year, on the same feed, produces 80 lbs. and 3½ lbs. butter daily. Why? Simply owing to being in better condition. As an extensive dairyman said to me at the Ottawa fair: "A cow is something like an apple tree, she produces more one year than another. And like the apple tree the year she produces most she does it at the least cost." The largest producer is invariably the cheapest producer if the two cows are in like good heart. And that brings us back to the question, Will a food test not be more likely to show which cow is in the best condition at that time than anything else? Or which cow has the best "jockey" to put her through? .

I am well aware that some who cannot take a test themselves give as an excuse that such tests are simply the results of heavy feeding. I would like to have an opportunity to demonstrate that it is more owing to a superior cow. But, "shake a monkey off one limb and he will soon be on another," so will the critics and "doubting Jacobs" ever be with us. Give me the large producer, and I will risk the cost of production. And the degree of cheapness will be largely in proportion to the niceness with which the wonderful machinery possessed by a dairy cow is kept in good running order. A cow that, for some reason (and there are many) gets out of sorts at calving time, is a good deal like an engine with steam down going uphill.

There are so many things to consider when we take in the cost of production that a ten day test will not settle the question, but, by all means, let us have some kind of a test. Ten years in a show-ring, before so-called expert judges, is enough to ruin any breed. Where form is set before performance the shine of the cow's horn may outweigh the depth and spring of a cow's ribs, although the latter is the most essential point about a cow. That is where her machinery lies, and without constitution and capacity a cow cannot work and wear. A cow don't make butter with her horn, not even country-store butter; but a goat may make (a) butt(h)er with his.

My idea is that cows should be judged by test rather than by score. If such a plan were adopted the best would have a chance to win, and some of the dairy breeders would not have to deplore the fact that their breeds were not so good as they formerly were.

Let cows giving milk be judged the same as in the Provincial Dairy Test: each class separate, with a grand sweepstakes to make it interesting. There could be another class for cows long in milk or dry. There should be two classes any way; as it is a hard matter to judge fresh and dry cows in the same class. Let the Great Industrial lead the way; progressive and up-to-date in this, as in other things. Each Breeders' Association should contribute liberally towards such a test. I know of nothing that would raise the standard of a dairy breed so much. Experience shows that with a test it is up, up, up, and that with the show ring it is down, down, down. Breeders have a great chance by means of the test of shaking off the leach that is sapping their life blood.

GEO. RICE.


Curries, Ont., Oct. 17th, 1898.

### AUCTION SALE OF PUREBRED STOCK AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The twentieth annual sale of purebred stock at the Ontario Agricultural College, took place on Oct. 18th and was up to the average of the sales held in previous years. For some lines of stock prices were lower than last year, while other lines were sold for higher prices. The number of animals offered was about the same as last year with the exception of sheep. The quality of the animals throughout, with a few exceptions, was good, and there is every reason to feel gratified at the results of the sale.

There was a good attendance of buyers, some of them from a distance. Mr. James Taylor, of Guelph, conducted the sale. The first lot disposed of was the poultry, about 100 birds were offered, which sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$2.50 apiece. Though there were some fine specimens in this lot, the selections were not up to the usual quality owing to the fact that 72 of the very best birds had been disposed of at the Toronto Fair. Rocks and Lanshans sold well but the small and fancy breeds were somewhat of a drug. This was due to the fact that the buyers present were all farmers with whom the large and utility breeds are more popular. There were not many poultry fanciers at the sale, and consequently the demand for the fancy breed was not keen. Under the circumstances, the results of the sale were satisfactory.

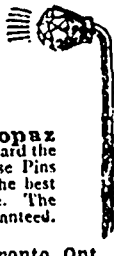
The first offered in the cattle classes was the Shorthorn bull calf, College Scott. Calved Dec. 27th, 1897. Bred by the O.A.C. Sire, Scottish Prince 2nd; dam, College Queen. This is a fine calf, good color, active, and well formed. The bidding was lively, and the price ran up to the good figure of \$108. Mr. Burt, of St. George, was the purchaser. The second offered was also a Shorthorn calf, College Duke. Calved Feb. 14th, 1898. Bred by O.A.C. Sire, Duke of Gloster; dam, College Matchless. Is a nice calf, but small, and sold for \$86 to D. N. McIntyre, Paisley. There was only one Hereford offered, a beautiful heifer calf, College Girl. Calved Dec. 27th, 1897. Bred by O.A.C. Sire, Barnam 56370; dam, Geranium's Girl 53118. Sold to A. Stone, Guelph. The Aberdeen Angus bull calf, College Roan 20290, is a beauty, and weighed at time of sale 525 lbs. He was calved April 18th, 1898. Bred by O.A.C. Sire, Lord Aberdeen 2nd 19810; dam, Blooming Rose 8057, and sold for \$80 to J. M. McFarlane, Clinton. The next offered was the Galloway bull calf College Guardian. Calved Oct. 11th, 1897. Sire, Bosworth 12805; dam, Bessie of Drumlaurig 9689. This calf, though a little rough, had good size, and is the makings of a large animal. He sold



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for \$90 to D. McCrae, Guelph. A full brother last year brought \$105. Another bull calf of this breed, by the same sire and out of Lizzie 7th of Drumlanrig, was also purchased by Mr. McCrae for \$37. He was calved April 10th last, and though poor and thin will likely develop into something good with good care. One Devon heifer calf, College May, calved Feb. 15th, 1898; sire, Tom 1031; dam, College Cherry 1045, sold for \$49 to F. Cook, Dunnville. A Sussex heifer less than a year old sold for \$35 to R. H. Barber. Though a little high in the back is the makings of a good cow.

The dairy cattle offered, like the beef breeds, were chiefly calves. Though the bidding for these was brisk, comparatively speaking, they did not bring as good prices as the latter. As a rule purchasers got good bargains in these. The Holstein bull calf, College Brave, calved July 2nd last, sire Netherland Cornelius 682, dam Bix Pride of Meadowbrook, was the first offered, and sold for \$41 to T. Somerville, Haysville. The calf, College Brutus, calved August 13th last, same sire and out of Kate Claxton 1100, and in some respects a better calf, only brought \$12. He was bought by J. Davitt, Burlington, who really got a bargain. Another bull calf of June 20th last, with same sire, dam, Margaret 4th 720, sold for \$45 to J. H. O'Neill, Harrietsville—a very good calf, but thin. The aged Ayrshire bull, Oshawa Prince 3129, sold for \$61 to D. Mulholland, Bedford Park. This bull was bred by the late Thos. Guy, and has been the stock bull at the college for several years. He is a noted stock-getter. A fine Ayrshire bull calf, calved June 16th, 1898, sire, Oshawa Prince, dam, Dolly of Oshawa, sold for \$17 to Wm. Goldthorpe, Ravenscliffe. Another one, lighter in color, and calved July 14th last, same sire and out of Oshawa Lass 3rd, sold to Wm. Gilmour, Valens, for \$13. Prince of Crofts, calved May 5th last, same sire and out of Patience 5th of Crofts (imp.), sold at the low price of \$20 to D. V. Harkness, Irena. Only two Jerseys were offered in the catalogue. The first offered, Brock Burnett, calved Dec. 29th, 1897, a rather small-sized bull calf, sold for \$18 to A. Hales, Guelph. The second one, same sire, dam, Lisgar's Rose, and calved August 23rd last, sold to W.

Gilmour, Valens, for \$11. Two purebred calves not catalogued sold for \$22 and \$11 respectively.

Upwards of seventy pigs were offered, some selling at good prices, especially the Yorkshires and Tamworths. The Berkshires sold first. The first lot, containing one boar and two sows, farrowed January 29th last, sire, Prince Lee, a good lengthy lot, sold the boar for \$16 and the sows at \$16 and \$15 respectively. Another lot of six boars, farrowed June 17th last, brought prices ranging from \$4 to \$17. The third lot of seven boars and one sow, farrowed July 27th, sold very cheap, the boars bringing from \$2 to \$7, averaging \$4.20 each. The sow brought \$10.50. The Berkshires sold much lower than last year. Yorkshires brought good prices. The improved Yorkshire boar, Guelph Ned, bred by G. B. Hood, Guelph, a good pig, but a little short, brought \$15. There were five different lots offered. The second, consisting of two boars and three sows, farrowed October 25th, 1897, brought the highest prices. These, with one exception, were of good length and depth. The two boars sold for \$7.50 and \$15.50. The sows, which were in pig, brought \$23, \$27, and \$22 each. The third lot, four sows, farrowed October 2nd, 1897, sire, Oak Lodge Favorite, of good length, brought \$18 each. The fourth lot, three boars and six sows, farrowed March 21st last, same sire, brought prices ranging from \$7.50 to \$18 each; and the fifth lot, five sows, farrowed March 25th, by the same sire, brought from \$6.50 to \$16 each. As a rule, the Tamworths sold were a very good lot. Most of the young pigs were thin and scant-looking, but were good types of the breed, and will make good breeders. The first one offered was the aged boar, Wolverton Chief, bred by A. Dunn, Ingersoll. A good stock-getter, but a little low set and short, but, withal, a good pig. He sold for the low price of \$8.50. A young sow, farrowed August 30th, 1897, small, but with a good strong back, sold for \$11.50. Two sows, farrowed April 14th last, brought \$13 and \$9 each. A lot of three boars and six sows, farrowed March 9th, sold well. The boars were thin, but brought from \$15 to \$16 each. The sows, a nice lot, brought from \$9 to \$16.50. Among the buyers of this lot were T. B. Millar, Kincardine, and A. Elliott, Galt. The

last lot of Tamworths, farrowed Aug. 18th last, sold so low that some of them were withdrawn. The few that were sold brought from \$4.50 to \$6.50 each. In Chester Whites a very nice lot was offered, but prices were not high. The stock boar, bred by H. George & Sons, Crampton, sold for \$6. A boar and a sow, farrowed May 22nd last, brought \$7 each. Four boars and three sows, farrowed July 16th last, sold from \$4.50 to \$9 each.

The prices for sheep were about the same as last year. Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., bought the four Oxford ram lambs offered at from \$7 to \$11.50 each. A Shropshire ram lamb sold for \$8.50, and a Southdown ram lamb for \$3 to W. M. & J. C. Smith, of Fairfield Plains. A rather fine Hampshire ram lamb was bought by Jno. Kelly Shakespeare for \$11.50. The Lincoln ram lambs brought \$5 each. All the sheep offered were registered in the American and Canadian flock books.

#### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AT THE NOVA SCOTIA EXHIBITION

A Nova Scotia subscriber draws our attention to some inaccuracies in the report of the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition published in the issue of Oct. 11th. This report was sent in to us by a special reporter engaged for the purpose, and we accordingly published it. We are, however, quite willing to correct any inaccuracies, and therefore give space to the essential portion of our correspondent's letter, as follows:

"Your reporter goes on to say that 'Shropshires were there in good force, and the prizes were awarded about equally between Senator Ferguson and Albert Boswell, P.E.I., as at St. John.

It would appear from this statement that these two exhibitors carried off all the prizes between them. I think the unfairness of such a statement will be seen when the actual awards which I give below are examined:

Aged Ram Class—1st, Logan & Harris, Pictou, N.S.; 2nd, Senator Ferguson, Charlottetown; 3rd, Albert Boswell, Pownal, P.E.I.

Ram, 1 shear—1st, Senator Ferguson, P.E.I.; 2nd and 3rd, Logan & Harris, Pictou, N.S.

Ram Lamb—1st and 2nd, A. Boswell, P.E.I.; 3rd, Logan & Harris.

Pair Ewes, two shears—1st, Logan & Harris, Pictou, N.S.; 2nd, A. Boswell, P.E.I.; 3rd, John McDonald, Shubenacadie, N.S.

Pair Ewes, 1 shear—1st, A. Boswell, P.E.I.; 2nd and 3rd, A. McPherson, Rocklin, N.S.

Pair Ewe Lambs—1st and 3rd, A. Boswell, P.E.I.; 2nd, Senator Ferguson, P.E.I.

Pen 1 Ram and 2 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs—1st, A. Boswell, P.E.I.; 2nd, Logan & Harris, Pictou, N.S.

Special by American Shropshire Association: Breeding Pen (1 Ram and 3 Ewes)—1st, Logan & Harris. Pen Lambs (ram and 3 Ewes)—1st, A. Boswell."

First Hen: "What are those young bantams fighting about?" Second Hen: "Oh, they are disputing about the question which is the mother of the chick—the hen that lays the egg, or the incubator."

If a cat catches chickens, tie one of her victims about her neck. Fasten it securely, for she will make incredible efforts to get rid of it. Be firm, and the cat is cured, and will never again desire to touch a chicken or bird.

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12 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 17, 1897.

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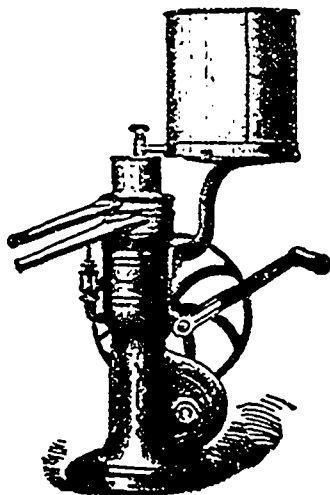


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**Stock Notes.**

ONE of the most successful winners at the Toronto Fair this year was Mr. J. H. Jull, Vernon, Ont., breeder of Oxford Down sheep. He has made a large number of sales in the West this fall, including four to Ohio and two to Michigan.

We have received notice from the Secretary, Mr. John Parr, that hereafter the registered address of the National Pig Breeders' Association will be Wistow Grange, near Leicester, England, instead of 105 Forest Road, West Nottingham.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont., report their Ayrshires as doing well. They have twenty-five head in their herd, each one of good merit. They are well pleased with their work at the fall fairs, where they succeeded in carrying off a number of important prizes. Their Poland-China hogs are doing well. They have about thirty on hand, for which the demand is good. They report good business in Merinos and Southdown sheep.

MR. JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare, Ont., reports business in Lincoln, Leicesters and Hampshire sheep as being exceedingly brisk. He has made a number of important sales recently to Americans, among them being a sale of five Hampshires and ten Leicesters to one buyer. The demand in Canada for good sheep has been growing during the past year or two. Mr. Kelly recently made a sale of six high-priced sheep to one Canadian, which is a pretty good indication as to how things are going. His herd usually runs from 90 to 100 head. He purchased three fine Leicesters recently from Whitely Bros., one of which won the sweepstakes at London this fall. Though not as well prepared for the shows this year as formerly, owing to having sold some of his best sheep before the shows began, Mr. Kelly won some valuable prizes and on the whole made an excellent showing. He won the sweepstakes for a ram lamb of his own breeding in addition to first, third and fourth prizes at London in competition with some of the Toronto prize winners. He secured second for aged ram after his best one had been sold. Mr. Kelly is a thorough believer in the motto "Keep more sheep." They do not cost much to keep, and, with some care during the winter, sheep will look after themselves pretty much. Many farmers neglect their sheep during the winter and then wonder why they are not more successful sheep raisers.

N. DYMENT, of Clappison, Ont., writes: "My stock is doing well. Drummond 2036 has been shown seven times this season, winning five 1st prizes and two 2nds. The bull which beat him was afterwards beaten by him, the other one only taking 3rd. His stock are the best I have ever raised. Nellie Gray 2057, the cow which competed in the milk test at the Industrial, calved last May, and was allowed to run in the sun and flies right up to show time. There was nothing allowed for time in milk—something that should be considered, as there are some cows which do well for a short time, but will fail in a long test, and the persistent milker is the one for profit. Nellie Gray was second at Brantford, Briery Banks Cora winning 1st in every competition since December, 1896. I have entered only four cows in milk tests, and have won three 1st and one 2nd prize. I have three young bulls bred from these cows, and Drummond, Dandy, Nellie Gray, Cora, and others that are first-class, and will prove winners as well as the rest of my calves, which have won prizes this fall at Toronto, and other leading fairs. I might mention that Nellie Gray has won the medal for the best Ayrshire cow, diploma for the best female, any age, and 1st for best dairy cow, any age or breed, in a competition against thirteen entries of first-class stock. Any one wanting a good dairy bull would do well to write soon, as I keep nothing but workers. I cannot afford to keep them to look at. They are good ones, and will, no doubt, be heard from again before long.

A. & G. RICE write: The demand for first-class Holsteins continues good. We sold

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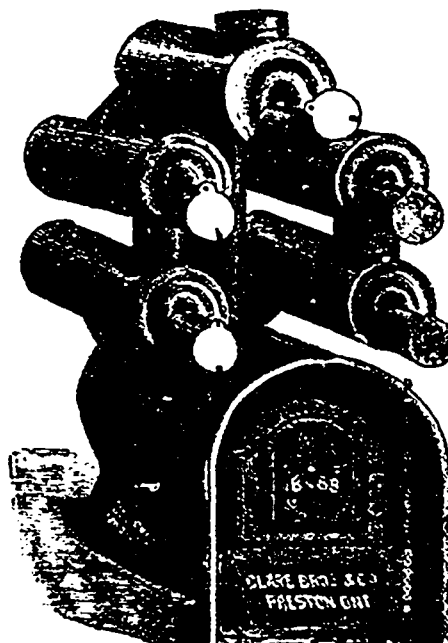
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to Mr. Fred Fritton, Toronto, the prize-winning yearling heifer, Marie, and a heifer calf six months old. Mr. Jas. McCullough, Deseronto, has taken the yearling bull, Pontiac Uranus, and Mr. Chas. Baird has Prince De Kolnicold. One of our prize-winning yearling bulls we still retain for our own use: the first prize winner, Homestead Albino De Kol. We have refused many good offers for him; also for "Calamity Jane's Pard." But we want just such great bulls as these to use on our big milkers. Mr. D. O'Mahony, Renton, gets the handsome heifer, Ayde Wayne, winner of first prize at our county fair. We have had ten calves since August and expect nearly as many more in less than a month. Mr. Jas. Carmichael, Arva P.O., and proprietor of the butter factory at that place, purchased the 6 months old bull, Daisy Texals' Pard, a son of the great producer, Daisy Texals, and he is well qualified to improve the dairy stock in that section. All of her descendants for three or four generations have been first-class. We have some more of equal quality. The demand is great, and it begins to look again as if there would not be enough Holstein bulls to go around; several of ours are gone already. "Come early and avoid the rush" is our advice. We had half a dozen orders last spring we could not fill for Holstein bulls.

A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, reports Tamworths and Holsteins as doing exceptionally well this fall. A few years ago Mr. Hallman gave special attention to developing his Holstein herd, and having raised it up to a very high standard has, for the past year or two, been devoting special attention to his Tamworths. In this work he is meeting with splendid success, and has, to-day, as fine a herd of Tamworths as is to be found anywhere. During the past summer he made three importations of purebred Tamworths. One of these is the imported sow Whittaker Countess and, a champion winner in England. This sow farrowed twelve pigs when in quarantine, and is raising nine of them. Another importation was the boar Whittaker Crystal. This pig was considered to be the best at the Royal last June, where he won some of the best prizes. He is doing well, and is a good stock-getter. The third importation was the boar, British King. This pig is fully equal to the Royal winner, cannot be beaten for length, and has all the qualities of a Tamworth. Mr. Hallman has twelve brood sows that will bear inspection. His herd of Tamworths usually runs from sixty to 100. He was a large winner at the Toronto exhibition, the only one at which he exhibited this year. There is no person in the country who understands the Tamworth and what is required to make it the ideal bacon hog better than Mr. Hallman. He makes a special study of the kind of hogs the packers want, and breeds accordingly. Though he has devoted special attention to Tamworths for the past year or two, he has by no means neglected his Holsteins. He has merely been pushing hogs more than cattle. He has a good business herd of Holsteins, consisting of twenty-five head, each one of good individual merit. He only exhibited two yearling bulls at Toronto this year, and for these won third and fourth prizes in a class of eight.

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Write at once and we will start you on the road to success.

TORONTO

## BOOKS AND BULLETINS RECEIVED

*Bulletin 100*, published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto. It is an exhaustive and valuable treatise on farmyard manure, prepared by G. E. Day, B.S.A., agriculturist at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. It shows how this valuable fertilizer may be preserved and made to give the very best results. Every farmer should have one.

*Volume VIII*, Herd book of the Maine State Jersey Cattle Association, compiled

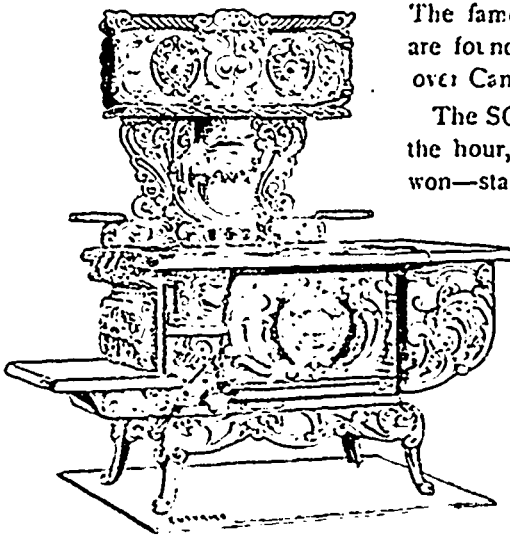
from the official returns, and arranged and edited by N. R. Pike, Winthrop, Maine.

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

This well-known institution commenced its session Wednesday, Oct. 12th, with the opening lecture, which was delivered by the Principal, Prof. Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., at 11 o'clock. Prof. Smith's address was listened to with much interest by an intelligent class of students collected from our fair Dominion, the United States and the British Isles.

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PEACH YELLOWS.

The following from a bulletin issued by the Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station will be of value to fruit growers:

"This destructive, contagious disease of peach trees has shown greater virulence the current season than during any other year since the station began to study it. Such is the number of diseased trees, however, in the affected portions of the state, as to call for prompt and urgent measures to limit the spread of the disease. This can be done, so far as is known, only by prompt removal of affected trees, root and branch, and burning them as near as possible to the point of removal. Dragging the affected trees through the orchard is not advisable.

The symptoms of 'yellows' are:

- (1) Premature ripening, by from one to six weeks, of fruit which is high colored and spotted and has the flesh marked with red.
- (2) Premature development of winter buds in the formation of short shoots or clusters of narrow elongated leaves. This growth is often very conspicuous where the old leaves have fallen from the present year's growth.
- (3) Growth of shoots from adventitious buds on the trunk and larger branches of the affected trees.
- (4) For the present season, general yellow color of the trees with peculiar backward folding of the leaves and general premature dropping of the foliage."

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WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER.

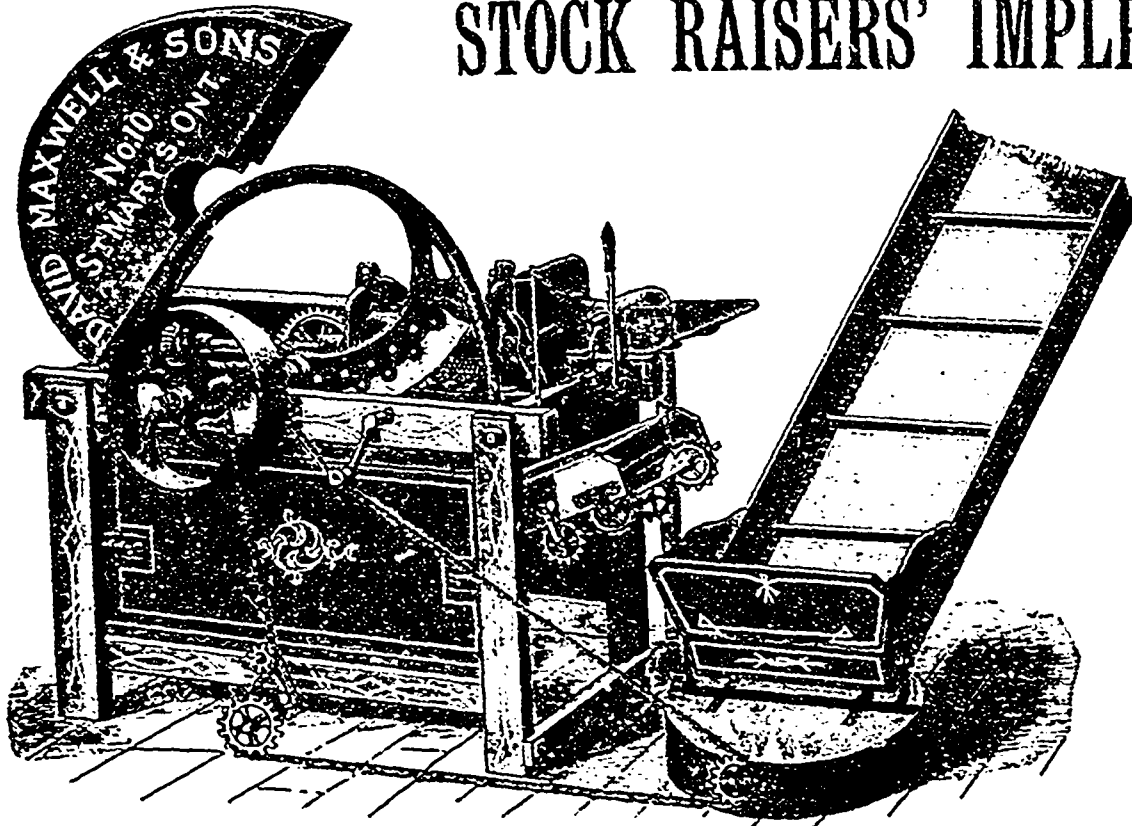
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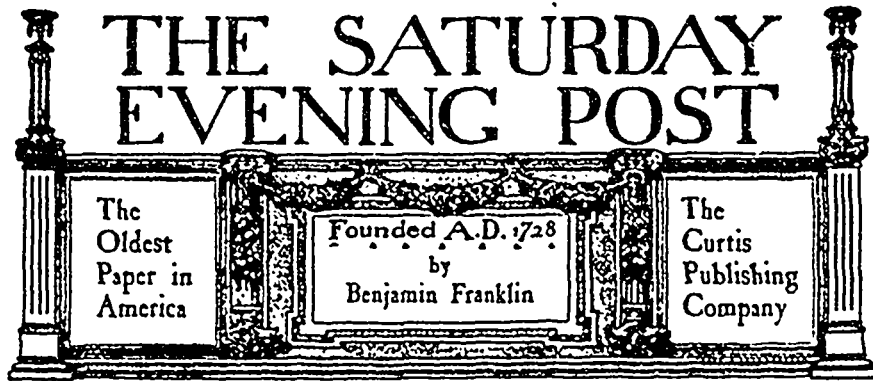
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*III—With the Life-Savers Along the Coast* will tell of the everyday lives of those brave men who dare death and darkness in their angriest forms—showing the workings of a system that saves thousands of lives yearly.

*IV—The Men Who Wreck Ships.* It is popularly supposed that wreckers no longer exist; this article will tell of well-organized bands of wreckers who lure on to rocks, by means of false signals, rich vessels for the sake of their treasures. . . .

*V—Perils of the Smuggler's Life.* The risks that are taken nightly to circumvent the Customs officials—a business that is much larger to-day than it is supposed to be. . . .

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**MEN & WOMEN OF THE HOUR**



Is the title of a weekly page that displays at a glance the panorama of people prominently before the public—portraits and paragraphs that tell the week's history among the notables. . . .

**POPULAR BIOGRAPHIES** The *Post* will give, in the course of the year, thousands of brief biographies, and sketches of its writers and authors, illustrated wherever possible with photographic portraits.

**THE BEST  
POEMS IN  
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The poems in this series will be admirably illustrated, and, wherever possible, there will be given a sketch of the life of the poet, with a portrait, and the story of how each poem came to be written. The poems will be selected, not from the standpoint of the ultra-literary man or woman, but for their appeal to lovers of sentiment. They will be poems of the emotions—those that appeal to the heart, poems that tell a story—those that are filled with human interest. They belong to what may be called the "pocketbook school of poetry"—those poems that one cuts from a newspaper and carries in the pocketbook till they are worn through at the creases. . . .

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CEIPT OF ONLY TEN CENTS . . . .

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

# The Ontario 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' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 50,000 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.

## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The large quantities of "soft pork" placed upon the market are having an injurious effect upon Canadian trade in export bacon, and it is therefore important that the causes of softness should be thoroughly understood. The Ontario Agricultural College has conducted several experiments in this connection, and at present has a number of interesting experiments nearly completed. Notes on the work up to date will be published in the near future.

## LIVE STOCK FOR MANITOBA.

A car load of purebred live stock will leave Ontario for Manitoba and the West early in November. For all information apply to F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK AND DAIRY SHOW.

To be Held at Brantford, Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st and 2nd.

SPECIAL TO EXHIBITORS COMING A DISTANCE OF OVER 100 MILES.

Any exhibitor requiring to bring his stock over one hundred 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 one hundred miles. In order to avail himself of this privilege an exhibitor must write the secretary at least three weeks before the show is held, giving full particulars as to the point of shipment, the distance from the show, and the carrying line. The exhibitor must also, at the time of the show, furnish a receipt showing the amount paid, the point of shipment,

and the number and kind of animals included in the car. No rebate will be allowed unless the above conditions are complied with.

### SYNOPSIS OF PRIZE LIST.

In the fat cattle classes the prizes are as follows: Shorthorns, \$210; specials, \$120. Total, \$330. Herefords and Polled Angus, and Galloways and Devons, \$165 in each class. Grades, \$285, besides specials by H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.

### Sheep.

\$147 are offered in each of the following purebred classes: Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters, Oxfords, Shropshires and Southdowns—\$882. \$176 are offered for Dorset Horns and Merinos, and Hampshires and Suffolks—\$88 in each class. Specials in the Shropshire class, \$125. Grades and crosses, \$118.

### Swine.

\$129 are offered in each of the following classes: Improved Berkshires, Improved Yorkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Suffolks and Essex, Tamworths and Duroc-Jerseys. Total, \$903. For Grades and Crosses, \$88. For export Bacon Hogs, \$575.

### Dairy.

Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, Guernseys, Grades, \$100 each—\$600. In addition there are special prizes for Shorthorns, \$100; Ayrshires, \$50; Holstein-Friesians, \$65; and \$25 open to purebreds. For the most valuable exhibit in the dairy department, a grain-grinder, value \$50.

In addition to these there are over \$250 offered as special prizes in the various departments.

It is expected that the show will surpass all previous exhibits of this nature, either in Canada or the United States, and the meetings in connection will be of great interest to everyone. At the public meeting to be held November 30th prominent speakers of continental fame will be present. During the course of the show the following annual meetings will be held: The American Oxford Down Record Association, the American Leicester Breeders' Association and the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association. The programmes of these meetings will be published later.

This year a special feature is being made of prizes for bacon hogs suitable for export trade. The prizes in the bacon classes will be awarded by pork packers who are catering to the demand of the British market. If the farmers and breeders will produce the right type of hog and feed him properly, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the highest prices and procuring and holding the British market, for this commodity.

Along the same line, prizes will be awarded for dressed pork (bacon hogs) to be killed the second day of the exhibition. This will also serve as an object lesson. The judges will designate the good points of each carcass and also show in what it is deficient. A synopsis of the method of feeding followed will be prepared and attached to each carcass, showing the effect of the various kind of feed and treatment upon the finished product. This, together with the prizes awarded and the report of the judges attached, should be the means of showing interested parties in what direction to breed and feed.

### Entries.

Entries should be made before November 20th; entries received between the 20th and 25th will be charged double fees. No entry will be received after November 25th. These rules will be strictly adhered to.

For information, prize lists, entry forms, etc., apply to the secretary, F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

English Tourist to Scottish Shepherd: "Very quiet place this, my man!" Shepherd: "Ou, ay!" Tourist: "Does a newspaper ever find its way here?" Shepherd: "Whiles!" Tourist: "You'll never hear anything, I suppose, of what is going on in London?" Shepherd: "Naething! But then, you see, they hear naething in London about what's goin' on here!"



### A GREAT STREAK OF LUCK.

It is said the publishers of *The Family Herald and Weekly Star*, Montreal, have secured for the subscribers to *The Family Herald* that wonderful picture, "The Thin Red Line." This is Great Britain's most celebrated battle picture. If *The Family Herald and Weekly Star* have secured this picture it is a wonderful piece of good luck, for the picture is a gem unequalled in point of merit in the world to-day.

### Publishers' Desk.

**Thomas-Phosphate Powder in Demand.**—*The Mark Lane Express* quotes Thomas-Phosphate Powder as in brisk request, and some of the producers have sold so extensively that they have withdrawn from the market.

**Gasoline Engines** are being now recognized amongst the most economical and convenient forms of motive power for farm use. The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., of Waterloo, Ont., are advertising the engines made by them in this issue, and attention is called to their announcement in another column.

**Maple Syrup Making.**—It may seem a little out of season to talk of maple sugar making, but it is surprising how quickly time passes, and those who intend to go into the business on either a large or small scale should begin to prepare the sugar camp for next spring's work. To secure a good foundation for a furnace or arch, it should be set before the frost enters the ground. The G. H. Grimm Mfg. Co., of Montreal, offer their Champion evaporators and arches on such easy terms of payment that the purchaser is enabled to order now and receive the goods this fall; payment being deferred until next May. If you have a maple sugar bush and neglect to use it you are annually losing the benefit of one of the most profitable departments of your farm. There is a sure profit in maple sugar making, and it is a business easily handled with the proper equipments.

**Furs for Farmers.**—In this issue the firm of Cummings & Sellers, 244 Yonge street, announce some special prices for robes and coon coats. A representative of FARMING has seen the goods referred to in their advertisement, and can state candidly that the goods are even better than represented. The robes are exceedingly good value for \$6, and the coats are about the finest lot we have seen for many a day. Any farmer or stockman who requires goods of this kind should have no hesitation in sending to the firm for what they require. The reliability of the firm is unquestionable, and they guarantee to give satisfaction or money will be returned. Farmers' wives and daughters can deal profitably with them as well, as they manufacture everything in furs, also repairing of fur garments a specialty. In his connection we notice a number of handsome fur garments in jackets and capes, both in Astrachan, Persian lamb and other furs, also muffs, boas, caps, etc. Write them for prices on anything you want.

**Beware of Imitations.**—Robert Evans & Co., the long-established and celebrated seedsmen of Hamilton, have secured the Canadian patent for Evans' Electric Sprayer and Bug Exterminator, which was introduced last season by this firm and created a sensation. The patent covers the whole of Canada, and Robert Evans & Co. have the sole right to make and sell sprayers made on the principle of the Evans' sprayer and bug exterminator—the "atomizer" principle. It has come to the knowledge of Mr. Evans that his patent is being infringed, and that sprayers covered by his patent are being made and sold in Canada. He has determined to defend his property, and will prosecute every man who makes, sells or uses any sprayer constructed on the principle of Evans' Electric Sprayer and Bug Exterminator. Farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers will do well to see that they get the Evans sprayer and bug exterminator and no other, that they may be safe from legal prosecution. A hint to the wise ought to be sufficient.

## CO-OPERATION

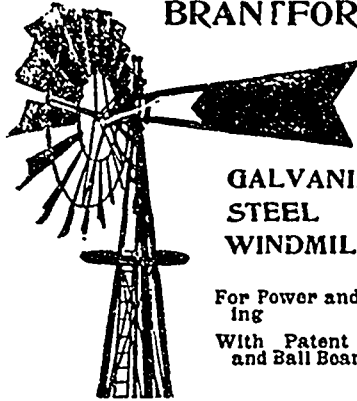
**SEND** us Good Butter, in small or large rolls, tubs or crocks, Fresh Eggs, and Fat Poultry, any quantities, at any time, and we will return you the highest market price in cash or goods as you may direct. For Prices of Goods send for our Catalogue.

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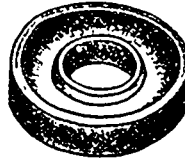
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For Power and Pumping

With Patent Roller and Ball Bearings

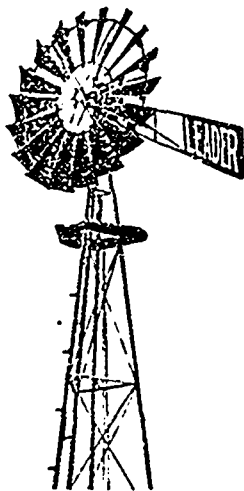


Makers of the lightest running and best constructed Galvanized Steel Windmills and Towers made.

Write for Illustrated Circulars.



## The Leader



We will guarantee this mill to be more durable and run with less wind than any manufactured. It runs on two bearings which gives it a great advantage over other makes. Its lifting is directly over the pump, by an eccentric and friction, thus doing away with the pulley shaft, making it a great deal more powerful. Those who have used "The Leader" bear us out in this particular, and what is better than reliable local testimony?

Exeter, April 6th, 1893.

The Leader Windmill, Ridgeway, Ont. The Steel Windmill purchased from you last fall has given good satisfaction. It does its work easy and well as any mill could do. Yours,

COATES BROS.

"The Leader" has won for itself a famous reputation, and is now being placed in Goderich, Huron Co., Calgary, N.W.T., and throughout the entire Dominion, which speaks for its reputation.

### WHITMAN BROS.

RIDGETOWN - ONTARIO

A VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED

## FARM FOR SALE

BEING parts of Lots 125 and 126 South Talbot Road, Township of Bayham, County of Elgin. 180 acres—about 115 cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Good orchard and small fruits. Frame barn, 40 x 100. Good stabling and accommodation for cattle and horses, sheep and swine. A 150-ton silo. Vegetable and milk cellars. Outbuildings and fences in first-class condition. Good water, and all conditions requisite for success in farming or cattle raising. Price moderate and terms to suit.

E. A. GARNHAM,  
STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.

### THAT WONDERFUL CHURN.

H. T. Marshall writes us as follows: "I want to add my testimony to the list of those who have used the lightning churn. It does all that they claim for it. You can churn easily in one minute, and get a larger percentage of butter than with ordinary churns. I never took the agency for anything before, but so many of my neighbors wanted churns that I ordered thirty and they are all sold." Other farmers can do as well as Mr. Marshall. No farmer can afford to be without one of our churns. By using it he can make 25 per cent. more butter than with his old churn. Any intelligent farmer can easily sell four or five churns every week in his own township. Every one who sees his churn will want one like it. We will mail circulars and full particulars on demand. Mound City Churn Co., Ozark Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

BUY

**Coleman's Salt**

THE BEST

## For Dairy or Table Use

IT IS UNEQUALLED.

### Salt on the Farm

for wire worm, joint worm, army worm and all insects that destroy crops. Salt is the best insecticide. It is also a fertilizer.

TRY IT.

**R. & J. Ransford,**

CLINTON, ONT

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

Office of FARMING,

44 and 46 Richmond street W., Toronto.

Oct. 24th, 1898.

There is a healthy feeling in general trade circles, though the wet weather and the fact that farmers are not marketing their grain very fast is having a disappointing effect in some lines. The general feeling, however, is better than it has been for some time. The large export movement in grain and the tendency to advance prices will have a wholesome effect on nearly every line of trade.

**Wheat.**

The wheat situation continues to improve. The wheat markets were more excited during the week than they have been at any time since the great Lieter deal. There are several causes for this. Farmers have been holding their wheat longer than usual and as spot supplies were low when the new wheat arrived this holding back has prevented wheat centres from becoming overloaded. The European markets have a kind of a war scare on and the greatest excitement prevails, which has caused an advance on both sides of the line. Not since Lieter's time has there been such an urgent demand for grain for European account at the leading markets on this continent as last week. Prices have advanced and the demand has largely increased. As to the permanency of this advance it is hard to say. There is undoubtedly a surplus of wheat, and if it begins to come forward a little more freely the advance may receive a check.

The London market is excited both on spot and futures, and the provincial markets are up 6d per quarter. No. 1 Manitoba hard is reported to be scarce and higher. Sales have been made all the way from 29s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. c. i. f., for future shipment, and much higher prices rule for spot supplies. Chicago market has been excited all week, and in two days advanced 2c. per bushel. At Montreal a big export business is being done, and as long as it continues prices are likely to remain firm. Red winter wheat has advanced 5 to 6c. at Ontario points, with sales on the G. T. K. and C. P. R. reported at 70 to 71c. f. o. b. Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted at Fort William at 76 to 77c. afloat, and No. 1 Northern at 68c. afloat. If the injury to the Manitoba crop by the recent rains proves as bad as is reported, it will have considerable effect in strengthening prices. It is estimated that fully one-half the outstanding crop will be injured. The Toronto market is active, but very little offering. Prices are higher at 67 to 68c. for red and white west, and 70c. is reported to have been paid for odd cars. Wheat on the local market is quoted from 74 to 75½c.

**Oats and Barley.**

These also come in for a share of the excitement of the week. The London oat market is stronger and higher with Russian shipments reported small. The Montreal market is firmer and higher and sales have been made at 30 to 30½c. afloat. The Toronto market is also higher at 25 to 26c. west and 26½c. east; on the local market they bring 29½ to 30c.

Feed barley is scarce at Montreal and quotations are 50 to 52c. for malting grades. Barley here is quoted at 46 to 47c. middle freights for No. 1. The local market is quoted at 46 to 51c.

**Rye and Buckwheat.**

There is a good demand for rye at Montreal for export and sales have been made at 52½ to 53c. It is quoted here at 46 to 47c. north and west, and on the local market at 48c.

Buckwheat is also advancing and Montreal quotations are 43 to 45c. Prices here are nominal at 34c. and 45c. on the local market.

**Peas and Corn.**

The London market for peas is firm and advancing. At Montreal the market is excited and unsettled and exact quotations are hard to get. Prices during the week ran all the way from 65 to 70c. afloat. Peas here are quoted at 57 to 59c. north and west, with from 55 to 57c. being paid on the local farmers' market.

**ROBES and COON GOATS**

We are Manufacturing Furriers, and can do better for you than the country dealer or retailer in any city in Canada. In order to convince you of this fact, we offer for this week:

**GREY ROBES.**

Size 60x72 inches, plush lined, edged with heavy felt, long haired, and made from select skins, for ONLY \$6 These robes are positively good value at \$8.50 to \$9. Your money refunded if not satisfied.

**COON COATS.**

We are offering a handsome Coon Coat, no flanks, prime skins, 9-inch collar, quilted linings, edges turned with fur four inches deep; natural dark color; not a flaw, but perfect in every way. Price... and would be good value at \$15. THIS WEEK ONLY. \$35

**Cummings & Sellers** = 244 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF RAW FURSKIN

No. 2 Chicago corn is higher at Montreal and 39½ to 40c. are quoted. American corn is quoted here at 40 to 41c. and Canadian yellow west at 35c.

**Bran and Shorta.**

The demand for bran is good at Montreal and in the west where Americans are buying it. Ontario bran in car lots is quoted at \$11.50 to \$12. Shorts at \$13.50 to \$14.50 and moulie at \$15 to \$17 as to quality. The market here is firmer at \$13 to \$14 for shorts and \$8.50 to \$9 for bran west.

**Clover and Timothy Seed.**

Red clover is selling on the local market here at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per bushel; white clover at \$6 to \$9; alsike, \$4 to \$4.50, and Timothy at \$1.25 to \$1.35.

**Eggs and Poultry.**

The London and Liverpool markets continue firm at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per 120. Canadian fresh egg are wanted. At Glasgow there is an active demand for Canadian large size fresh eggs, with sales at 7s. 6d. to 8s. The Montreal market continues steady under a good local and export demand. New-laid are quoted at 17½ to 18½c., and choice fresh candled at 14½ to 15c. P. E. I. stock is quoted at 12½ to 13c. Eggs here are in good demand and the market is reported firm at 17c. for strictly fresh gathered, and 14 to 15c. for ordinary stock. On the local market new-laid eggs are quoted at 18 to 20c.

Shippers are getting ready for a big export trade in dressed poultry. If it is only dressed and packed to suit the market a very large business can be done. The offerings here have been fair and the market is steady at 40 to 50c. for dressed chickens, and 30 to 40c. alive; 50 to 60c. for ducks; 5 to 6c. per lb. for geese, and 9 to 11c. for turkeys. Quotations are a little higher on the local retail market.

**Potatoes.**

Receipts at Montreal have been more liberal, but the market is 5c. per bag easier at 45c. in large lots, and 55c. in a jobbing way. The market here is quiet at 60c. to 65c. for cars on track, and at 70c. to 75c. out of store. On the local market they bring from 65c. to 75c. per bag.

**Hay and Straw.**

Supplies of hay at Montreal have been liberal, yet the demand has been fairly good. Quotations are as follows: Clover, \$4 to \$5; No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 1 straight timothy, \$6.50 to \$7. The market here for baled hay is dull at \$7 to \$7.50 for cars on track. Timothy hay on the local market sells at \$8 to \$9.50 per ton, and clover at from \$5 to \$7. Baled straw is quoted at \$4 to \$4.50 in car lots.

**Fruit.**

The cold and wet weather has had some effect in curtailing sales of apples. These are arriving in Montreal a little more liberally, especially winter apples, and are in better demand at \$2.75 to \$3 per barrel, while fall varieties bring \$2 to \$2.50. Apples on the local market here are quoted at 75c. to \$1.25 per barrel. Reports from Glasgow indicate a good market there for good quality, but there is no demand for inferior quality. At Liver-

pool apples are quoted all the way from 6s. 3d. per barrel to 20s. 6d. according to quality and variety.

**Cheese.**

The cheese situation shows an easier tendency and prices, as a rule, have decreased ¼ of a cent. The easier feeling seems to be due to the sending forward of large quantities of store goods which cost from 8 to 8½c. in Montreal. This would undoubtedly create an easier feeling on the other side, but, at the same time, should relieve the situation here. It is estimated that the fall make will be 20 per cent. less than a year ago and that the make of the whole season will be 10 to 15 per cent. less than last year. Some are figuring on the Australian and New Zealand make having considerable influence upon the market a month or two later, but as cheese has been low and butter high it is likely that those countries will make more of the latter. The total shrinkage of shipments from Montreal up to Oct. 15th, as compared with the same period last year is 166,814 boxes and the combined decrease from Montreal and New York for the same period, 400,514 boxes.

The upward movement on the London market reported last week has been checked and easier values prevail. Cool Augusts are quoted at 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. and Septembers at 45s. to 45s. 6d. There has been no business done on the local markets here during the week and factorymen are holding for higher prices. From 8½ to 8¾c. have been the general run of offers made.

**Butter.**

The butter market is still in a good healthy condition, though how long it will remain so is hard to say. We are likely to have the largest October make of creamery butter on record. Cheese factories are getting ready to make butter, and it is likely that the make of winter creamery will be larger than ever. Reports from the Western States indicate a big make there, while it is reported that more milk is being converted into butter in England than usual. This with the make from the Antipodes may have a depressing effect upon the market later. However, the feeling now is that the make will be wanted, and we hope this prediction will be correct. Shipments of creamery butter from Montreal up to October 15th are 2,903 packages more than for the same time last year. But the combined shipments from Montreal and New York show a falling off of 118,699 packages.

The London market, at the recent advance in prices, is reported to be unsettled. The Montreal market is rather quiet, though a steadier feeling is noticeable. Sales of choice October creamery have been made at 18½ to 19c., and seconds at 17½ to 18½c. There have been sales of Western dairy at 15 to 15½c., but this kind is not very plentiful. Receipts of good dairy tub are small here, and the market is firm at 15 to 16c., and 11 to 13c. for less desirable goods. Creamery is steady at 20c. for prints and 17½ to 18½c. for packed. On the local farmers' market pound rolls sell for 18 to 22c., and large rolls at 14 to 16c.

**Cattle.**

A feeling of quietness bordering on dulness seems to have been characteristic of the West-

ern cattle markets last week. Holders do not seem anxious to market their good stuff and are evidently holding for higher prices. There has been a big run of Canadian cattle at Buffalo lately, and the export demand there has been light. Stockers and feeders still continue to be in good demand in the west which is an indication that dealers have confidence in the future. Receipts here have been large, and though trade has been fair prices were a little lower on Friday than they were on Tuesday's market.

**Export Cattle.**—There has been a good supply of these and the quality of some was very fine. Choice heavy exporters bring \$4 to \$4.35; light, \$3.75 to \$3.82½, the bulk going at \$4 to \$4.20. Choice heavy export bulls sell from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Although the run of other stock was large on Friday good butchers' cattle were scarce, and prices were firm at the following quotations: Choice picked lots, equal to best exporters in quality, sold at \$4.15 to \$4.25; good butchers' cattle, \$3.60 to \$3.85; medium mixed, \$3.35 to \$3.45; and common, \$3 to \$3.12½.

**Stokers and Feeders.**—Choice feeding steers sell for from \$3.40 to \$3.70; bulls for \$2.50 to \$2.75, with \$3 paid for choice bred animals, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. The supply of stockers has been good and sell from \$3 to \$3.25, with \$3.40 for choice picked lots of steers; heifers, \$2.50 to \$2.75, and stock bulls, \$2 to \$2.50.

**Cattle.**—There has been a good supply of these at Buffalo lately, where they bring prices ranging from \$6.75 to \$7.50 as to quality. Good veals here are reported scarce. Prices are \$3 to \$7 each as to quality.

**Milk Cows.**—Good ones are in demand and fetch from \$30 to \$50 each.

**Sheep and Lambs.**

Sheep continue to hold their own at Buffalo, but lambs are somewhat easier. Top grade Canadian lambs being from \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. Good to extra sheep from \$4 to \$4.65 per cwt. Owing to the decline in prices in Britain export sheep are easier, ewes selling at \$3 to \$3.25 and bucks at \$2.75. Lambs were also easier on Friday at \$4 to \$4.10 for general run and with \$4.25 for choice lots.

**Hogs.**

These have been in plentiful supply of late both in the West and here. On Friday's market deliveries were heavy and prices were \$4.25 for best selections and \$4 for light fat hogs and \$4.10 for thick fat ones. The Montreal market is easier at from \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**Horses.**

It is reported that the large export movement from America has been in excess of the foreign demand and that large numbers of unsold horses have accumulated in European centres. Foreign buying in Chicago of late is not so brisk and there is a tendency to lower prices. The Buffalo market has also ruled slow and prices on nearly all kinds of horses were \$3 to \$5 per head lower early in the week.

**Why Do You Hesitate?**

If you have an animal that is afflicted with Lump Jaw, why do you hesitate? Why do you run the chances of it spreading to the entire herd?

**Mitchell's Anti Lump Jaw**

has never yet failed in a single instance after following our instructions carefully, and if it does not do what we claim it will, we will refund your money.

Price \$2.00, sent by mail postpaid Full Particulars and Treatise Free

ADDRESS **W. J. Mitchell & Co.,** Winnipeg, Man or Prince Albert, N.W.T.

**LEADING COLLEGES OF CANADA**

TORONTO

**Central Business College**

Yonge and Gerrard Sts., TORONTO.

Largely patronised by Farmers' Sons in the Business Department Special courses in telegraphy, Shorthand and Typewriting. 28 Eight regular Teachers Splendid Equipment. Reasonable Rates. Get particulars. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

HAMILTON

**SUCCESSFUL FARMERS**

Are those who best understand the science and practice of agriculture, and who transact farm business in a business-like manner. The agricultural college teaches the one, the business college the other.

Each winter intelligent young farmers attend this institution, and it pays them richly. Send for Catalogue to the Principal.

C. R. McCULLOUGH.

Hamilton Business College. HAMILTON, ONT

**CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE**

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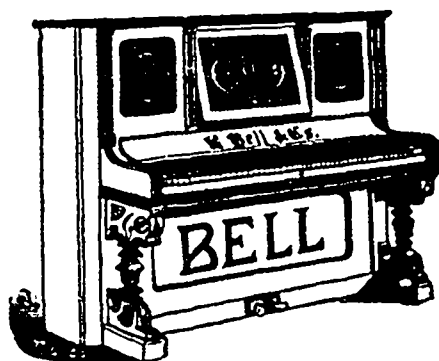
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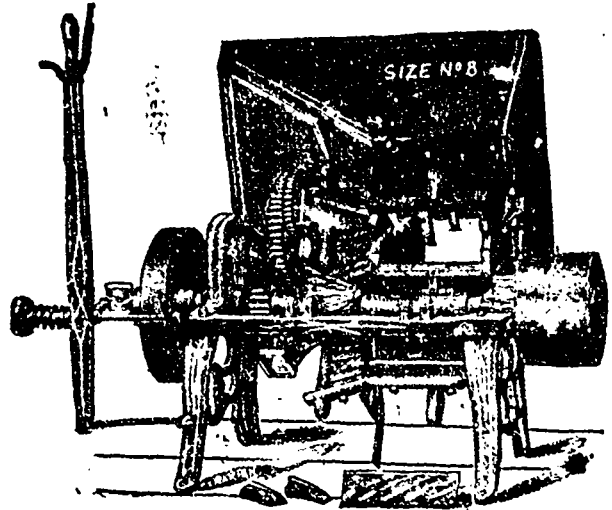
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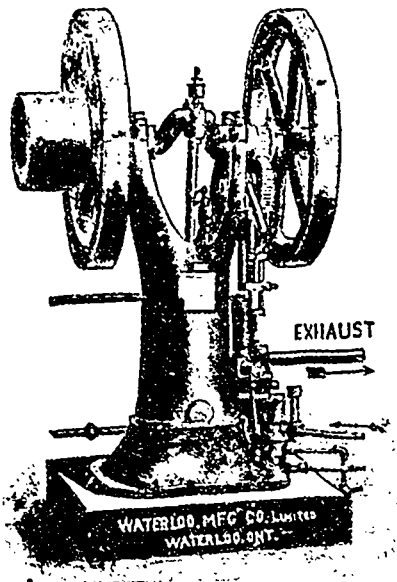


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The most suitable power for farm use, and for running small machinery. Requires very little floor space, practically no water, no engineer. No waiting for steam to rise or wind to blow.

Will only cost about fifteen cents in ten hours per horse power. No power can be cheaper. Write for prices.



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## Extract from Annual Report for 1897

of the Consulting Chemist of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, published in their Journal, 31st December, 1897, page 732:

"It has been necessary to call attention to the fact that under the name of 'slag,' and sometimes even under that of 'basic slag,' have been sold refuse materials of a very different character, and having little or no manurial value. These have not been the product of the now well-known 'Basic' or THOMAS process of iron or steel-making, and have contained little or no phosphoric acid such as basic phosphate has. In several instances the purchasers believed that they were buying the true basic slag. It behoves one, therefore, to be careful to stipulate for THOMAS-PHOSPHATE, and to have a guarantee of phosphoric acid contained, and of fineness of division."

We handle the only true . . . .

## Thomas-Phosphate Powder

sold in Canada; and to be sure of genuine material, see that the bags have our name and address.

### WALLACE & FRASER

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ST. JOHN, N.B.

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## LUMP ROCK SALT for Cattle

Domestic animals, to be kept healthy, should have salt within their reach at all times.

VERRET STEWART & CO., Montreal.

## ROCK SALT

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

70c. per 100 lbs.; 500 lbs. 101 \$3.00 here.  
CASH WITH THE ORDER.

TORONTO SALT WORKS, Toronto, Ont.

## Good Butter Making

Do you want to make your churning sure, safe, profitable? And easy, too? Do you want to find a quick market for your butter?

Then try WINDSOR SALT—the salt that is pure and dissolves so easily. It has no bitter taste—successful buttermakers recommend it, and they ought to know.

Progressive Grocers Sell

## Windsor Salt

The Windsor Salt Co.  
Limited,  
Windsor, Ont.



## Every Man His Own Cobbler

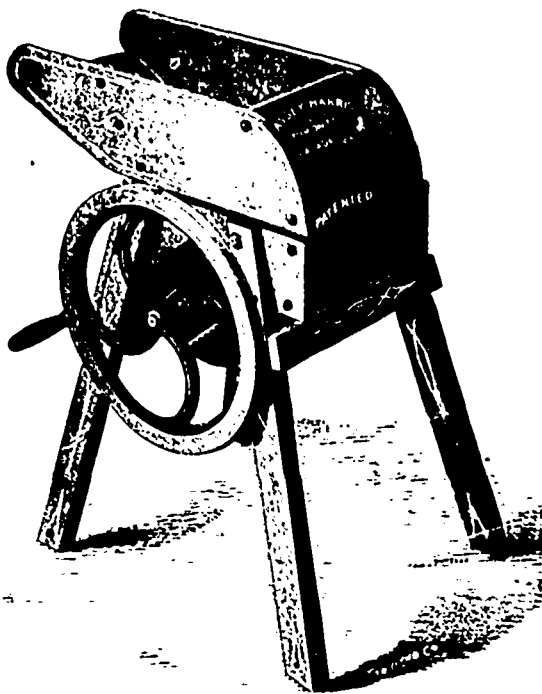
The Home Repairing Outfit. A complete set of tools for Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware Repairing. 44 articles packed in a neat strong box; weight, 18 lbs. Every family needs one. They sell like hot cakes. Price for the complete outfit, \$1.75.

The Bailey Donaldson Co.  
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# FEEDING ROOTS

... TO YOUR GATTLE

Your Cattle will relish them better if they are well-sliced and pulped



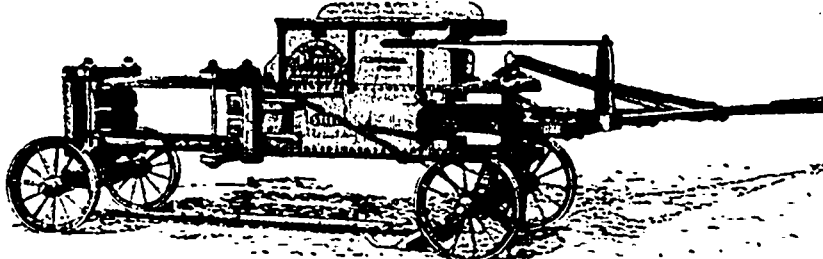
**MASSEY-HARRIS**  
Roller and Ball-Bearing PULPERS

are the best machines made for this purpose; they go so easily and will do the work so speedily!

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## Dederick's Patent Steel Case Hay Presses

This is the only Reversible Lever Horse Hay Press that dared appear when called out for competitive test at the Chicago Columbian World's Fair.



Made of Steel. Improved for this Season. Patent Retainers, Patent Folder Roller, Patent Tension Blocks, Patent Side Clamps.

These improvements make the Press lighter, stronger, easier on the horses, and more powerful. This is the leading Hay Press in Canada and the United States. Also PATENT ADJUSTABLE AND DIMENSION BALE-TIES. MANUFACTURED BY

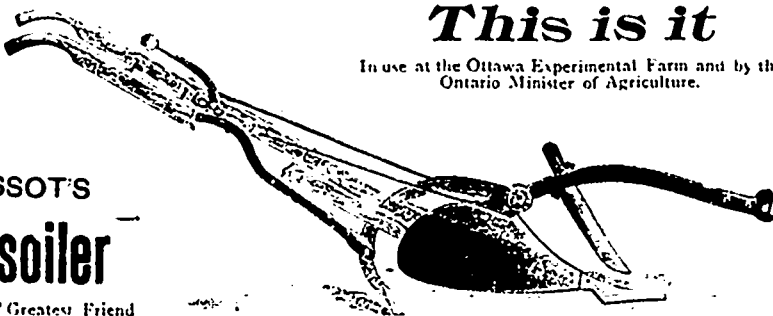
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the Farmers' Greatest Friend  
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They Run without Oil.

Steel Towers, Pumps, Tanks, Saw Tables and Watering Troughs, etc.

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Woodstock, Ont.

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Mrs. Partington would say. Many fruit-growers and farmers are induced to buy cheap sprayers, for one reason and another, and they always regret it.

Cheap sprayers are always in need of repairs, cheap sprayers are always made of iron or mostly iron, and iron sprayers are useless in copper mixtures. You would not use a cast-iron carving-knife, because it's unsuitable.

The only way to prevent this trouble is to put a stop to it before it happens, or at least before it happens again.

The SPRAMOTORS are the result of the best efforts of the brainiest manufacturers alive.

The SPRAMOTORS embody more good features than all others combined, and that is the reason of the great demand. It is not only necessary to have one good feature, but one to be in the front rank must have all the good features.

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The SPRAMOTOR will last longer than any other, and is therefore economical to buy.

The SPRAMOTOR is made of brass, is the result of THREE PATENTS and others pending, is carefully made and less liable to need repair.

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