

8/20/15

Read "Hickory," our new story—begins next issue

Toronto, Oct. 15th, 1903

\$1.00 a Year in advance

The Farming World



AND CANADIAN FARM & HOME

Office of Publication:

90 Wellington St. West

TORONTO

Phone Main 2530

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Nor'-West Farmer

Winnipeg

Twice a Month. \$1.00 a Year in advance

The Nor'-West Farmer is the only agricultural paper printed in Western Canada. Its columns are devoted especially to the interests of farmers and stockmen west of Lake Superior. It is edited and conducted by practical western farmers who know the West and are in closest possible touch with the many important phases of agriculture in various sections of the country. With its fine equipment of money and men, it stands firmly and fearlessly for the best interests of its special class of readers, for the agricultural development of the West, and for greater comfort in the home.

The Farming World

Toronto

Twice a Month. \$1.00 a Year in advance

The Farming World is essentially a paper of Dominion-wide circulation and influence. It has for many years been recognized as the champion of improved methods in dairying and stock raising, and of more scientific treatment of the soil. It has at all times strongly advocated liberal practical instruction for farmers and farmers' sons. Its influence has always been in favor of liberal expenditures by the Government in connection with Agricultural education. The market reports and forecasts; woman's work, betterment of home life, etc., are strong features of the paper.

A co-operative arrangement has just been entered into, whereby the editorial staffs of The Farming World and The Nor'-West Farmer will hereafter each contribute matter of special interest to the other. Each paper will consequently, be greatly strengthened in its own particular field, and along the lines of its own special policy. Subscribers and advertisers using both will, under the new arrangements, enjoy special rates and other direct benefits.

SPECIAL COMBINATION RATES

Subscriptions.—The subscription price of either The Farming World or The Nor'-West Farmer is \$1.00 a year in advance. Any reader may now send a yearly subscription, new or renewal, for both papers, for \$1.50. The papers may be sent to different addresses, but the order for both must be forwarded at the same time by the same person. New subscribers for 1904 will receive the remainder of this year free.

If your subscription to The Farming World is already paid in advance, send us \$1.50 and your subscription will be advanced another full year, and you will also receive The Nor'-West Farmer from the present date until January 1st, 1905.

Advertising.—Both The Farming World and The Nor'-West Farmer are recognized as the very best advertising mediums of their class in the Dominion. The former because of its large Dominion-wide circulation and the latter because it is the one paper that especially caters to the West.

We are now prepared to quote any advertiser who will use both papers a very special combination rate. No matter whether the space to be used is large or small, whether for one issue or every issue for a year, the special rate will apply. Write us, our proposition is a most attractive one.

Address **THE FARMING WORLD**

Eastern Agency of the Nor'-West Farmer

90 Wellington St. West, Toronto



Page Acme Poultry Netting

A bird cannot fly through so small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. No. 18 gauge wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fence and gates—they're best.

The Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Our New Ally

The important announcement made on the front cover of this issue will interest every reader of THE FARMING WORLD. The opening up and settlement of vast areas of new territory in the West, the rapid development of its immense grain and live stock enterprises are making unexpected demands upon Eastern manufacturers, merchants and stockmen. Transportation companies, banks, insurance men and many others, are directly affected, and are forced to give serious attention to agricultural problems. This news and somewhat unlooked for condition has created a demand for agricultural journals of the best type, and dealing specially with the many varied and perplexing questions which inevitably arise. To meet this demand THE FARMING WORLD with its wide outlook, and the **NOR-WEST FARMER**, devoting itself to its own great Western field, have joined hands. Every farmer in Canada, East of Lake Superior is vitally affected by the growing West, and if he hopes to keep at all posted must be a constant reader of a good Western paper. Similarly, every Western farmer needs a paper dealing with questions of more than mere local interest.

THE FARMING WORLD and the **NOR-WEST FARMER** supplement each other perfectly, and farmers of Canada, east and west, have now enlisted in their service, two papers excelled by none on the Continent.

Again we commend the advertisers whose announcements appear in this number. They are straight business men, every one, and pledged to fair, liberal dealing. If any misunderstandings arise, write us, we shall be glad to investigate in your behalf.

Complaints

Our subscription lists have increased so such an extent that, in order to mail every subscriber a copy of THE FARMING WORLD promptly, we have been forced to change our mailing system. We have just put in a new up-to-date mailing machine, with a capacity of 5,000 copies an hour. This change of system has necessitated our re-addressing every subscriber's name on our list, and it is almost certain that notwithstanding the utmost care, some mistakes will have been made. We ask our readers therefore, to examine carefully, the names, dates and addresses appearing upon their copies, and to report to us promptly, any errors.

The Handy Book

Since our last issue, we have made good progress with THE FARMER'S HANDY BOOK. The editors have the copy almost completed and there is certainly a big pile of it. It is being revised and re-revised, the aim being to make it perfect.

The book, in scope and general character, will be the first of its kind, and our readers we are sure, appreciate the enterprise of the publishers of this paper in giving them so important a work.

A handsome eight page prospectus, giving a synopsis of the contents is now ready, and will be mailed to anyone asking for it. Address THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto.

A free sample copy of either THE FARMING WORLD or the **NOR-WEST FARMER**, or both, will be sent to anyone upon request. New subscribers for 1904 get the remainder of this year free. The two, when ordered at one time by the same person, only \$1.50, and they may be sent to different addresses. If your own subscription is paid in advance, send us \$1.50

Extensive Auction Sale

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

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

Will be held at the

Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, Ont.,

On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1903.

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

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

Auctioneers: P. SPRAGGE, THOS. INGRAM, JAS. MILLS, President.

A Square Offer

The readers of this journal will not only be interested in, but will be greatly benefited by a magazine such as **CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING**. We have therefore concluded arrangements with its publishers whereby our readers can secure it in connection with THE FARMING WORLD at a very low price.

Send us \$1.50

and we will send you **CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING** and THE FARMING WORLD both for one year.

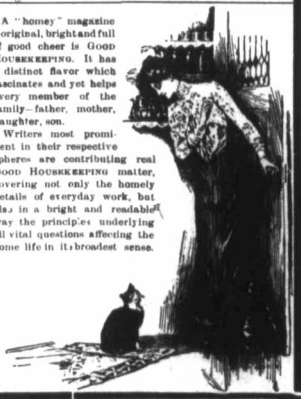
We will send **CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING** for one year free to anyone securing two new subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD.

The Farming World
90 Wellington Street West
TORONTO, ONT.

Canadian Good Housekeeping

A "homey" magazine—original, bright and full of good cheer is **GOOD HOUSEKEEPING**. It has a distinct flavor which fascinates and yet helps every member of the family—father, mother, daughter, son.

Writers most prominent in their respective spheres are contributing real **GOOD HOUSEKEEPING** matter, covering not only the homely details of everyday work, but also in a bright and readable way the principles underlying all vital questions affecting the home life in its broadest sense.



AN IDEAL FARMER'S WATCH

We will present this watch absolutely free to anyone sending six new subscriptions to The Farming World.

DON'T DELAY

Get to work at once and you will easily persuade six people to subscribe to The Farming World at our low rate of \$1.00 a year. As a special inducement when canvassing you may offer the remainder of his year free to new subscribers, and in addition we will give to each subscriber one of the Farming World Handy Books, described elsewhere in this issue.

THE FARMING WORLD
90 Wellington Street West, Toronto



The Razor Steel, Secret Temper Cross-cut Saw



Manufactured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

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

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

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 2 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

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

and we will advance your date another year and send the NOR-WEST FARMER to your own or any other address.

De Laval Cream Separators

There are possibly no more familiar words to a Dairyman than "The De Laval." Most certainly this world-wide known and used Cream Separator, has earned its right to all that it claims. There are actually 500,000 De Laval machines sold to dairymen who live in every country where the cow contributes to her owner's prosperity. That the De Laval leads the world, is not disputed by any who know Separator history. The Canadian Works of this Company at Montreal are ideal, and nothing is spared in time or expense, when the construction of this leader of Cream Separators is concerned. It is unnecessary to state that the sale of this machine in Ontario and Canada, is greater than any other, and the Company's excellent organization takes care to see that its patrons are not neglected. You take no chances when the De Laval is in your Dairy.

John Bright's Sale

Just as we go to press we learn that John Bright's big sale of Shorthorns, held at Whitby yesterday, was a success. The sale totalled nearly \$8,000 or an average per head of \$144. A full report will appear next issue.

A Chance For You

The American Grape Acid Association of California, will give \$25,000 to anyone who can solve the problem of the production of cream of tartar from California grapes. A great deal of tartaric acid is made in Europe, from the most expensive grapes, hence the growers of the California grape growers to devise some means of converting their surplus grape-products into this commodity. The above offer is bona fide and full particulars may be had at 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Preserving Potatoes from Rot

Reports as to the prevalence of potato rot are becoming so frequent that the probability is that a great deal of this year's splendid crop will be injured by this blight. Remedies for the trouble are not very numerous or effective. However, something may be done by digging early. A Michigan grower has tried a way of preserving his potatoes which he claims is proving effective. He describes his method as follows:

"Being very anxious to save at least enough for home use, I tried what to me was a new experiment with my garden potatoes when digging them about two weeks ago. Having heard of slacked lime being scattered over them with good results, I went in little by little and gave them a bath in lime water. As they were raised on heavy soil they came out very dirty; the clay adhering to them. I washed them clean and rinsed them in a tub holding three pails of water, with about a pint of slacked lime dissolved in it. Soft water is best for this. When digging I found a half bushel of rotten potatoes in every five bushels, or about one-tenth; others were covered with white specks which indicate rot. After washing they were spread on the barn floor to dry. I have looked them over several times since and have found some that seemed to have commenced to rot but have dried down and the white specks have entirely disappeared. This was considerable trouble, but I feel well repaid with the results so far, and if I can save some by this means it will be better than paying a dollar or more next spring."

THE FARMER'S HANDY BOOK

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND

THIS is an entirely new book, and is now in course of active preparation by a corps of able and experienced men. It is being prepared strictly in the interests of Canadian Farmers, and will apply equally to all portions of the Dominion.

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

The following synopsis of the contents of the book will show how wide its scope will be, and how useful it will prove in the hands of the readers of *The Farming World*. The book is ours, and can be secured from no other source.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Section 1 | Almanac—Progress of Agriculture—Canada. |
| " 2 | The Soil—Manures—Water—Drainage—Alkali Land. |
| " 3 | Farm Crops—How Plants Grow—Cereals—Pasture—Forage Crops—Minor Crops—Roots. |
| " 4 | Orchard. |
| " 5 | Live Stock. |
| " 6 | Dairying. |
| " 7 | Silo—Ensilage. |
| " 8 | Poultry. |
| " 9 | Woods. |
| " 10 | Insects and Fungi. |
| " 11 | Transportation. |
| " 12 | Household. |
| " 13 | Legal—Business Forms. |
| " 14 | Imports and Exports—Weights and Measures—Money Values—Institutions and Colleges having Courses of Agriculture—Officers of Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Societies—Secretaries of Live Stock, Dairying and other Associations—Officials having charge of Agricultural Affairs in the British Empire—Rural Life. |

AGENTS WANTED to take orders for this new and most important book, which will be offered in connection with subscriptions to *The Farming World*. Liberal terms. Apply at once and secure exclusive territory.

THE FARMING WORLD

90 WELLINGTON ST. WEST - - - TORONTO



De Laval Cream Separators

In every corner of the world where butter is made, you will find these machines, also an established agency for their sale.

Over 400,000 of them in daily use; more than ten times all other makes combined.

After twenty-four years of uninterrupted success, they remain to-day the world's leading dairy machine.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., 77 York St., Toronto.



The ironing of black goods requires particular care and particular starch—common starch gives a rusty appearance to the fabric and leaves it streaked with white.

Celluloid Starch gives a glossy stiffness and preserves the solid blackness. Use two table-spoonfuls to a quart of cold water and add a little boiling water to clear it. For mourning goods, skirts, delicate laces, etc., the results will be excellent.

Ask your Grocer for

Celluloid Starch

Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada

Tolton's No. 1 Double ROOT CUTTER



POINTS OF MERIT

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

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured.

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

TOLTON BROS. - - QUELPH, ONT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Peace, Plenty, Prosperity	715
"Hickory"	715
Very Good Indeed	715
The Preference and the Farmer	715
Labeling Exhibits at Fairs	716
The Foreigner as a Landowner	716
Supt. Kingston Dairy School	716
Dr. James Fletcher	717
Weeds and How to Destroy Them	717
Our Weeds Contend Appreciated	718
That Rainy Thursday	718
The Late Henry Cargill	719
The New Fall Fair	719
Manitoba and the West	720
The Horse the Farmer Should Raise	721
Getting in the Winter's Wood in the West	721
Nature About the Farm	722
British Columbia Fairs	722
New Patent Law	722
New Brunswick Exhibition	723
Prince Edward Island Exhibition	725
Canadian Live Stock for St. Louis	726
Sheep at St. Louis	726
Live Stock Judging at Ottawa	726
The Late John Phin	726
British Markets and Prospects	727
Grain Standard Fixed	727
Russians Want Only the Best	727

IN THE POULTRY YARD

Eggs Not Laid by Hens	728
The Dust Bath	728
Hens or Pullets as Layers	728
Preparing Bones	728
An Egg Record	728
Prince Edward Island	728
Farm Conveniences	729
Dignity in Farming	729

THE HOME WORLD

Thanksgiving Day	731
A Thanksgiving Cellar	731
Saving Time	731
Sunday at Home	732
The Boys and Girls	733
In the Kitchen	733
In the Sewing Room	733
Health in the Home	737

FRUITS AND FLOWERS

The Benefit of Spraying Apple Orchards	738
Western Fruit Trade	738
Making Cider and Vinegar	738
Only a Little Flower	738
Hollyhocks in the Fall	738
The Aster	738
Can You Beat This?	738

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Puffs and Curbs	739
Literary Clubs	739
Weak Ankles in Colts	739
Worms in Horses	739

ABOUT RURAL LAW

Duty of Elevator Companies	739
Constitution of a Will	740
Title to a Farm	740
Rights of Inheritance	740
Husband's Rights in Wife's Property	740
Jumping off Moving Train	740

SUGAR BEET WORLD

The Beets Flowed Over	740
What Growers Think of It	740
Sugar Bounties Suppressed	740
Select Your Beet Land Now	740
Sugar Beets for Farm Stock	740

Finance on the Farm	741
The Shire Sale	742
The Edwards' Sale of Horses	742
English Shortbarn Exports	742
The Autumn County Fair	743
The Farming World Man on the Wing	743
Market Review and Forecast	747
Maritime Markets	748

You may receive the Farming World from now till January 1, 1904, for \$1.00. This offer will only be open for a short while.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXII

TORONTO, OCTOBER 15, 1903

No. 18.

Peace, Plenty, Prosperity

TO-DAY is the one set apart for Canada's national thanksgiving. Never in the history of this Dominion have Canadians had greater reason to be thankful than during the closing months of 1903. Peace, plenty and prosperity reign within our borders, love and contentment within our homes, and hope and confidence in the future within the hearts of our citizens.

Canada has peace. For years she has lived at peace with her neighbors. No internal strife is seen within her borders. The anarchist and the lyncher do not find here a congenial spot for their nefarious practices. Her people are law-abiding, and, though occasionally the agitator may gain a slight foothold, his power is soon broken and his influence checked. May this sweet dove of peace long continue to hover over our beloved Canada.

Canada has plenty. Plenty of natural resources, plenty of room for the honest settler, plenty of opportunity for her citizens to make the most of themselves. But more than all this, perhaps, Canada has plenty of the good things that go to make a people contented and happy. The harvest of 1903 has been one of plenty—abundance for both man and beast. The honest toiler will have enough and to spare, while gaunt famine and death-dealing plagues can have no part with us. Truly this land is specially favored of all lands.

Canada has prosperity. Peace and plenty give prosperity. No other country, and we say it without boasting, enjoys a greater degree of prosperity than does Canada in this year of 1903. Some may have larger prosperity for the few, but Canada's prosperity is for the many. Manufacturers are busy, labor is at a premium, while the farmer has enough and to spare in this year of plenty. Truly Canadians are to be envied of all peoples.

These three—peace, plenty, and prosperity—form the trinity for which all Canadians should be devoutly grateful on this day of national thanksgiving. And who should be more grateful than the farmer? His barns are filled to the full and his granaries are not empty. The dairy is a large source of profit and live stock adds no small sum to the receipts of the farm. The orchards have yielded in abundance and plenty cometh from the vineyards.

Let the spirit of thanksgiving, therefore, reign in the hearts of all on this glad day. Let there be confidence in the future and hope for even better things to come, as Canada progresses and her resources are made to give forth in greater abundance of the products of the forests, the mine and the farm.

"Hickory"

The first instalment of our splendid new story will appear in the next issue of THE FARMING WORLD. It will be a distinct loss not to begin reading it from the beginning. Those who begin with the first chapter are not likely to miss a line, as it is a tale of love and adventure of the most fascinating interest, and one that appeals directly to every true Canadian farmer. A very real and perplexing problem in many a farm home is introduced by the author in such a way as to awaken the thoughtful interest of the reader.

Very Good Indeed

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, after reading the Exhibition number of THE FARMING WORLD, writes: "I found it a very good number indeed, and was very pleased to look it over."

We have a few copies of this number left. To any person interested in agriculture we shall be pleased to forward a copy on receipt of name and address.

The story will appear first in THE FARMING WORLD; afterwards in the more expensive book form. Take advantage, therefore, of this opportunity. The story will appear in no other Canadian paper.

The Preference and the Farmer

Chamberlain has spoken, and his scheme for a preferential tariff within the Empire is now before the public. That it is being subjected to a tirade of criticism by numerous British journals goes without saying. On the other hand, there is a large section of the English press as strongly opposed to it. There seem to be no half-way opinions. They are either strongly in favor of the proposals or most bitterly opposed to every part of it. In Canada, though

little is being said by those in authority, the general feeling is strongly in favor of a preferential tariff that will give Canadian products an advantage in the British markets.

The question that concerns us most is what it will do for the Canadian farmer. A duty of two shillings per quarter on foreign wheat is equivalent to nearly six cents a bushel. Great Britain imports annually wheat to the value of about \$115,000,000. In 1902 Canada sent to the United Kingdom wheat to the value of \$18,024,257. An advantage of six cents a bushel over the foreigner would undoubtedly enable the Canadian farmer to capture a very large proportion of Britain's wheat trade, if not the whole of it, in a very few years. It would stimulate the West and bring millions of acres under wheat cultivation. Then the corresponding tax on flour should help to develop our flour trade with the Motherland, the value of which for 1902 was only \$2,290,056. Of all Great Britain's imports of grain and grain products, valued at about \$300,000,000 annually, Canada at the present time supplies only about one-twelfth, while from the United States she imports annually \$160,000,000 worth, or over one-half of the total purchases. A preference in favor of Canada would in time change the relative positions of Canada and the United States in the British markets.

But the preference on grain is not all. A tax of five per cent. is proposed on all foreign meats and dairy products, excepting bacon. Of fresh beef and mutton Great Britain imports about \$75,000,000 worth annually, of which the United States contributes \$40,000,000, the Argentine \$16,000,000, and Canada less than \$400,000 worth. With this small advantage here is another opportunity for Canada to enlarge her markets. Why bacon should be excluded is hard to understand. It would seem to the outsider that beef and mutton are just as much a "food of the poorest" as bacon is. This is one of the disappointing parts of the scheme, so far as the Canadian producers are concerned. In 1902 Canada sent to Great Britain bacon products to the value of \$12,356,648. With a similar preference to that proposed for beef and mutton our bacon trade, which is more of a specialty with us than either of the other two, would be greatly stimulated.

The preference proposed on dairy

products cannot but be pleasing to Canadians, though in so far as cheese is concerned it may not help us to expand very much. We have already out-distanced all competitors in the British cheese market. A five per cent. advantage, however, would enable us at least to hold this splendid trade and put all others out of business. As to butter, the situation is different. Last year we sent to the Old Land butter to the value of \$5,459,100, while Denmark sent \$4,000,000, Russia \$8,000,000, and Holland about \$7,000,000 worth. Here is an opportunity for good work, should we obtain an advantage of even 5 per cent. But we must not expect this trade to boom even under these favorable conditions unless the quality is of the best. Canadian butter has come in for considerable criticism this season, and no matter what special advantage we may have in the market it will not offset the bad effects of an inferior article.

This is the story of the Chamberlain scheme as it will affect the Canadian farmer. It may seem a little like counting our chickens before they are hatched to dwell at length upon what it will do for the Canadian producer. The scheme has been launched, however, and the contest is on. What the result will be it is not for us to say, though from this distance it would seem as if the late Colonial Secretary had right on his side and that eventually his views would prevail. In the interests of the Empire and of the British people themselves we believe they should.

But the Canadian farmer is not selfish in the matter, as some of our citizens, notably the manufacturers, are inclined to be. While perfectly willing to take advantage of any and every preference that may come his way, he has always shown some consideration for the other fellow, and will continue to do so. If a tax on food products will mean sacrifice and hardship for the common people of the old land, the Canadian farmer is quite willing to have things remain as they are and fight for a share of Britain's trade, as he has done in the past, by sending forward only honest and high-class products. He has met in England's markets the products of the whole world, and in the majority of cases more than held his own, and is prepared to do so still. Such is the stuff of which the Canadian farmer is made.

Labelling Exhibits at Fairs

Our special correspondent in reporting the New Brunswick fairs in this issue refers to the neglect of exhibitors and the exhibition management to have exhibits properly labelled for identification by visitors. This is a failing of perhaps the

majority of our fairs, both large and small. Stall after stall of live stock will be shown without a ticket of any kind to show to what particular breed the animal belongs or to whom it belongs. The visitor saunters along and is little if any the wiser after passing through the stables than he was before he entered them. If it were possible, a perfect arrangement would be to have a ticket giving full particulars about the animal posted up on each stall. If this is not practicable, some information as to the owner and the breeding of the animal should be near at hand for the benefit of the visitor. For after all it is the visitor to the fair who should be catered to more than anyone else. If it were not for the visitor there would be no fair, and the more information you can give him about the various exhibits, whether live stock or not, the better pleased he will be with the fair and the greater likelihood there will be of his attending next year.

The exhibitors themselves are not unblamable in this respect. We frequently find them exhibiting cattle, sheep or swine, as the case may be, without a card of any kind to let the people know who they are and what they are showing. If your animals are good enough to show, you should not be ashamed to own them as your property in any company. Exhibition authorities will confer a favor upon the visiting public by insisting that every exhibitor, where it is required shall post up information telling about his exhibit.

The Foreigner as a Land Owner

Of the 4,903,853 white families living in the United States, 1,227,080, or twenty-seven per cent., are of foreign birth and parentage. The Germans comprise the largest proportion of the foreign farm popu-

lation. They number 522,222 families or thirty-nine per cent. of the 1,327,080 foreign families on farms in the United States. Of this number 75.4 per cent. of the German farmers own their farms as against 67.2 per cent. owned by native Americans. The Austria-Hungary farmer comes next, numbering 34,860 families on farms. Seventy-nine per cent. of these are land owners. Eighty per cent. of the Scandinavians on farms in the United States own their farms.

So far as owning their own farms goes the foreign farmers in the United States make a much better showing than the native American. This means that the native American farmer either prefers to rent a farm, or his farm management is not sufficiently successful to permit him to own his farm. Knowing the value to a country of the farmer owning his own farm, one can realize the great force the foreign farmers are in developing the agricultural resources of the United States.

Objection has been raised in some quarters to the large influx of foreign immigrants into Canada. But if they become farmers, who own their farms, the agricultural interests of this country will get suffer, whatever influence they may have upon our national existence. But of this there need be little fear. Experience has shown that as a rule people settled on their own farms make good citizens and are not hard to assimilate. It is the foreign element in large cities that does the most harm, and so far Canada has been free from the anarchy and socialism that accompany it. As to the future, no anxiety need be felt in this regard for some time to come. Our cities are not sufficiently large to afford room for undesirable foreigners to congregate in large numbers, and the only opportunity for them to make a good living in Canada is to engage in agriculture.



J. W. Mitchell, B.A.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B.A., the Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, is a native of Leeds County, one of the leading dairy districts in Canada. His early education and training was similar to that of many a farmer's boy—first the public school, then the high school with the holidays spent in hard work on

the farm. But Mr. Mitchell's ambitions did not allow him to stop here. He later took up the arts course at Queen's University from which institution he received the degree of B.A. in 1869. But this was not all. He spent the long holiday season between college terms in learning the art of cheesemaking, and has been engaged in some branch of dairying ever since. He managed successfully for two seasons one of the largest cheese factories in Eastern Ontario, after which he learned butter-making, which branch he pursued for several years. From 1869-99 he was employed by the Dairy Commissioner in dairy work in the North-West Territories during the summer and at the Guelph dairy school as an instructor during the winter. In 1899 he became superintendent of the eastern portion of the North-West Creameries, under the Government. In 1901 he was transferred to the Maritime Provinces as superintendent of dairying. In January last he resigned this position to accept the management of the "Clarified Milk Co." of Kingston. Mr. Mitchell therefore comes to his new position splendidly equipped for the responsible duties devolving upon him.



Dr. James Fletcher, F.R.S.C., LL.D.

One of Canada's most public spirited and active citizens is Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Ottawa. From one end of the country to the other his work is most favorably known and more especially that portion of it, which has to do with the eradication of injurious weeds and the extermination of insect pests. His services in these particulars are most valuable and if farmers would only give more heed to Dr. Fletcher's advice and teaching the injurious effects of weeds and insect pests would be greatly lessened. It is estimated that the ravages of twelve insects alone cost the United States an average annually of \$385,000,000. If we put the annual cost to Canada of all insect pests at one-tenth of this amount, we have the enormous sum of \$13,800,000 which our farmers are losing every year by not putting into practice the advice of Dr. Fletcher and others associated with him in the war against insect and other pests. However, it must not be inferred from this that Dr. Fletcher's influence is with-

out effect. Slowly but surely our people are being wakened up to the need of more strenuous and determined effort in order to combat the pernicious effects of all injurious weed and insect pests, and the next few years will witness marked progress in this direction.

Dr. Fletcher will be best known to the younger readers of THE FARMING WORLD through his connection with our recent weed contest. When he kindly consented to make the awards we felt that the interests of every competitor would be well looked after, and in this there has been no disappointment. Only words of approval have come from those who lost, each one expressing a determination to do better next time. Both winners and losers alike will appreciate the kindly and genial face of Dr. Fletcher, a photographure of which we are privileged to present in this issue. His fondness for young people and his desire to help them adds greatly to Dr. Fletcher's usefulness as a public servant.

Dr. Fletcher was born in England, but

has lived in Canada for so many years that his attachments to his adopted country have become thoroughly established. No Canadian has greater faith in Canada or in her natural resources, which he is doing so much to develop, than has Dr. Fletcher. For some years after coming to Canada he was attached to the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa. At the same time he continued his studies of insects, and soon became one of the most active workers of the Ontario Entomological Society. In 1886, when the Dominion Experimental Farm system was established, Dr. Fletcher was selected as Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, a position he has ably and worthily filled.

While Dr. Fletcher is a first-class investigator, one of his strongest qualities is his ability to interest an audience and to arouse its enthusiasm in the subject upon which he is speaking. His geniality beams out in his talk and he soon gets the confidence and sympathy of his audience. His instruction is clear, inspiring and wholesome and is not prolonged to the wearying of his hearers.

Dr. Fletcher has not courted public favor excepting in so far as it would aid in making his work more effective. It, therefore, gives us the greater pleasure to tell of his good deeds and useful work and to present the splendid portrait of himself which appears on this page.

Weeds, and How to Destroy Them

The following are the essays submitted by the winners in THE FARMING WORLD Weed Competition. It does not follow because they were written by the successful ones that these are the best sent in. There were several essays out of the number submitted of equal merit with these which follow. But as only 25 points out of 100 were allowed for a perfect essay the winning of the prize depended very largely upon the collection, and rightly so, as upon that the skill and knowledge of the collector could best be brought out. These prize essays describe weed conditions in widely separated districts, from York County in Ontario to Carleton County in New Brunswick.

FIRST PRIZE - MISS ADA GARDHOUSE, York County, Ontario.

A weed has been defined as any plant out of place; for instance, a wheat plant in a corn field would be a weed in that sense.

The principal objections to these intruders are as follows: They shade, crowd and choke useful plants; increase the labor and expense of cleaning seed; interfere with a regular rotation of crops; use plant food and absorb soil moisture; harbor many of the rusts which attack grain crops; interfere with the use of mowers, binders, and other implements in taking off crops; and, lastly, but not least, they are very offensive to the eye of good farmers and people of good taste. Hence it can be plainly seen that, they are very injurious, also a source of great annoyance.

Weeds are introduced and spread in many ways, namely: By wind, water, birds, animals, railways, in seed grain,



Miss Ada Gardhouse, Winner of 1st Prize.



Master Wm. Brittain [Aged 13],
Winner of 4th Prize.

Miss Lizzie Taylor, Winner of 2nd Prize.

clover and grass seeds, by threshing machines and farm implements.

Weeds are classified by many according to the length of time they live. As annuals, for example—wild oats and mustard; as biennials such as annual flax and evening primrose, and as perennials such as bind weed and couch grass.

The most injurious weeds in my locality are wild tares, wild oats, mustard, false flax, ches, Canada thistle, bind weed, and couch grass. There are many others but they are of less importance.

To eradicate weeds it is important to know something of their nature and growth. Wild tares, wild oats, mustard, false flax and ches are either annuals or biennials and are all destroyed practically the same way. The seed of all these have great vitality and if down below the reach of air they will live for many years, but will germinate as soon as brought to the surface. The best way to destroy these is thorough and frequent shallow cultivation. Plow or disc the land immediately after harvest and work down fine; this will cause many of the seeds to germinate and by the introduction of a hoed crop the following season the majority of the weeds will be disposed of. By all means grow clover as much as possible. It is the best means of destroying weeds of this sort. Avoid growing fall wheat for the destruction of such weeds as wild flax, red root and ches, as these weeds grow principally in this crop.

The Canada thistle, sow thistle, bind weed and couch grass are perennials. They can be destroyed by the following method. In the middle of May gang-plow the land about three inches deep and harrow thoroughly. In two weeks when the weeds are nicely up cultivate with a broad-sheared cultivator so as to cut every plant two or three inches below the surface; then harrow to pull up the plants and leave them to die. In the middle of June repeat operations and you will find that the weeds which grow after this will be very few and a third trial in July will finish them.

SECOND PRIZE—MISS LIZZIE TAYLOR, Grenville, Ontario.

Weeds are one of the greatest hindrances to successful agriculture; they are a source of constant annoyance and destruction of capital.

Our first consideration relative to the destruction of weeds is the condition of our soil. It must be well fertilized and in a good healthy condition. The means adopted for the extermination of weeds depend largely on the variety of the pest and the foothold it has attained, but the main methods include (1) hand-pulling, (2) the use of the spud, (3) the growing of hoed crops, and (4) autumn cultivation.

Hand-pulling is specially applicable to the eradication of wild mustard where it exists in limited quantities in the crops. It can be best done in connection with spading when other weeds requiring this are present.

Spading when thoroughly done will destroy almost every form of weed life. Its utility is subject to the same restrictions as hand-pulling, depending largely on the numbers in which the weeds are present. When they are very numerous some other mode of eradication must be resorted to. It is found specially serviceable with the more troublesome forms of weed life which can be detected at the outset and so do not easily get a foothold. This method applies to ox-eye daisy, blueweed, tooth-flax, etc.

Our main reliance for the destruction of weeds here is the growing of hoed crops which include almost all the vegetables. In some cases the ground is plowed late in the fall and again late in June and turps then drilled in. The turning over of the soil in June and after cultivation during a dry period of summer is most efficacious in destroying weeds. Then the growth of the turp leaves so excludes the light after cultivation ceases that there is small chance for the growth of weeds.

The cheapest labor factor in the destruction of weeds is probably that of autumn cultivation. It consists in plowing the land lightly, immediately after harvest, with a gang plow where thistles or quack-grass are not plentiful, but where they are, the ordinary plow with a clean cutting share should be used and the plowing most thoroughly done. When fresh weeds appear plentifully on the upturned soil it is then harrowed, and finally, turned over just when freezing time is approaching.

Couch (quack) grass (one of our worst weeds), where it has gained a firm foothold, requires different treatment from the above methods. It is plowed shallow, then run over with the hay rake and the roots piled up. Plow it again and run a large-toothed cultivator through it, then sow wheat, and finally, turn over down and if not too late sow a crop of buckwheat or peas. Next year sow fodder corn and in course of time the couch-grass is subdued.

THIRD PRIZE—ERNEST GORDON, Carleton County, Ont.

There are three classes of weeds, annuals, biennials, and perennials. Annuals are those which seed themselves the first year and the seeds are ready to sprout the next season. The most common of these are wild mustard, lamb's quarter, shepherd's purse and wild oats. Of all these, farmers in this section of the country find wild mustard and wild oats the most injurious and troublesome. These weeds are extremely hard to get rid of, and various methods are employed for their eradication. In order to get rid of mustard the most effective way is to pull by hand and burn. Other methods are sometimes resorted to, such as summer fallowing, and then sowing the next year some crop that requires a great deal of hoeing. However, of these methods the first is the safest and easiest. The methods used to eradicate wild oats are numerous and some of them very effective. One instance is the piece of ground with barley and cut it green. This method is sometimes effective, but if it fails, try sowing a crop of rye and follow this by a crop of rape.

The next class of weeds, biennials are so called because they do not form seed until the second year. They are usually taprooted and in order that they may not spring up again, it is usually necessary to completely remove the root. However, some of them can be removed in other ways. The commonest of this class are wild carrots, wild parsnips, burdocks and blue-weed. The first two have generally to be removed by the root. Burdock can be removed in other ways, for instance, by summer fallowing and then sowing a hoed crop.

The third and last class of weeds called the perennials live from year to year. The weeds of this last class are the greatest nuisance, because most of them, such as wild vetches, couch grass, Canada thistle, sow thistle, etc., have all creeping roots and because of this are very difficult to remove. The weeds of this class are too numerous to deal separately with each, so we shall describe the means employed to destroy what we consider the most injurious. Take for instance the Canada thistle, several methods are employed for the removal of this weed. Some farmers summer fallow, and then sow a hoed crop, which they carefully cultivate. Another plan is to take off two soiling crops in a season and if this fails try seeding heavily with clover. Another very injurious perennial weed is couch grass. In order to eradicate this, plow deeply and sow a heavy crop of buckwheat. Plow this under when in blossom, and sow with buckwheat again. If this fails try sowing a heavy pea crop, followed by a hoed crop. Again, take the ox-eye daisy, another weed of this class, which is injurious and somewhat hard to get

rid of. Some farmers have succeeded in eradicating it by plowing down, and sowing a corn crop. Another method is to summer fallow the ground.

FOURTH PRIZE—WM. BRITTAIN, Carleton County, N. B.

Two of the worst weeds the farmer has to contend with here are the bind-weed and couch-grass on account of their underground stems. When the bind-weed first begins to grow it is well to kill it before it has time to spread. This is very hard to do, for a very small piece of the underground stalk will be the means of growing a vine. To kill it when it has not made much headway it would be good to cut the stem off even with the ground, then take your finger and scoop out a little earth all around it forming a cup. This cup should be filled with coarse salt and left there. If left to itself long enough it will kill the plant entirely.

When Indian corn is quite young and only a few inches high it can be killed by means of a harrow. The harrow is drawn over the field without much regard for the rows of corn. It kills the sprouting weeds, but does not destroy very much corn on account of their very deep roots. After the corn is too high for this, a cultivator can be used, and when it gets too big for the cultivator the plants are established and ahead of the weeds.

The cultivator is also used with all kinds of vegetables.

If you keep cultivating them it will kill the weeds and also loosen the soil around them. To make good manure you can rake the weeds together and pour boiler water on them. Then lay them in a pile to rot and put on the soil next year.

When weeds get too thick in a hay field the best thing to do is to plow it up, cultivate the soil well, and put something else in its place. As soon as a plant is called a weed most people lose all interest in it, but if they would only watch them many interesting things could be found out about each one.

Our Weed Contest

The following letter from Miss S. Levina Bayne, Welland Co., Ont., a competitor in our weed competition, who did not win a prize, shows how the work was appreciated by the young people on the farm. Many similar letters have been received from other unsuccessful ones:

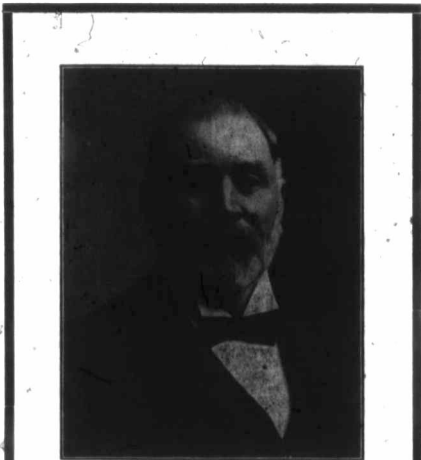
"I have received your letter of the 23th telling me of the weed contest. I thank you sincerely for the information sent, and although not a winner in the contest, I feel that I have not lost, as I had never taken a lesson in botany, or thought of doing so until I got interested in this collection. Since making the collection I have had the pleasure of looking at a '1st Prize' collection, and I know that mine must have been very poor indeed."

"Before closing I must tell you that we value THE FARMING WORLD, very highly in our home as it contains something that interests every member of the family."

That Rainy Thursday

Thursday has evidently gotten into dispute with the amount of fall fair business. On that particular day of the week it has rained at several of our large fairs this season, and rained so hard as to lessen the receipts very materially, and in many cases to turn the financial side of the exhibition into a loss instead of a profit. Our special correspondent in reporting the Charlottetown show, states that the heavy rain on Thursday meant a loss of over \$1,000 to the exhibition association. London, Ottawa, Whitty, and others that might be named, had similar experiences with wet Thursday's. The weather has been the bane of many a fall fair this season.

If this kind of thing is to continue it might be well to give shows a holiday in future on that day of the week.



Henry Cargill, M.P. Born, 1838. Died, Oct 1st., 1903

The Late Henry Cargill, M.P.

In the sudden death at Ottawa on Oct. 1st of Mr. Henry Cargill, M.P., Canada has lost one of her most enterprising and broad-minded citizens. He may be said to have died in harness. About 5 o'clock he took part in a discussion in the House of Commons. Shortly afterwards he had a fainting spell from which he seemed to rally, but the heart action gradually became weaker and at 10.50 p.m. the vital spark fled. Mrs. Cargill and one daughter, Mrs. Southam, were with him when he died. He was buried in Bruce county.

Mr. Cargill was in many respects a self-made man. He was the son of the late David Cargill, who came to Canada from Ireland in 1823 and settled in Halton County. Here the subject of this sketch was born in 1838. He was educated at the public schools and at Queen's University, Kingston. He early acquired a love for books and good reading, which remained with him during his active business and political career.

Mr. Cargill was brought up to the lumbering business in his native township of Nassagaweya. In 1854 Bruce County was opened up for settlement. In 1857 a settling up process a large tract of 30,000 acres, originally a flooded county known as the "Greenock" swamp, was left unalotted for want of applicants. In 1859 Mr. Cargill obtained control of about two-thirds of this area. He erected a saw-mill and other wood-working machinery farther down the river, where the village of Cargill soon grew up on the Grand Trunk Railway. He made roads and cut drains through the swamp; carefully culled the timber for manufacturing purposes, and sold for farming purposes the lots thus redeemed from the swampy area. Partly by the profits of business and partly also by the steady appreciation of his continuously developing estate, Mr. Cargill became very wealthy. His success, which was clearly the result of his own enterprise and wisely directed efforts, was, however, shared by no one.

But it will be with Mr. Cargill's efforts

as a farmer and live stock breeder that our readers will be most interested. Partly from his special liking for stock and partly also from a desire to improve the live stock of the district, Mr. Cargill established in 1883 a herd of Shorthorns. The animals selected for foundation stock were the best that money could buy, and numerous additions since of choice imported blood have made the Shorthorn herd of Henry Cargill & Son one of the best in the country. Mr. Cargill also had a liking for good horses, and had public life not demanded so much of his time he would no doubt have risen to eminence in this line also. Of late years he had given some attention to the breeding of Clydesdales.

Mr. Cargill was a Presbyterian in religion and a Conservative in politics. In 1887 he was elected to the House of Commons for East Bruce, a constituency he continued to represent up to the time of his death. He seldom spoke in the House, but in committee work his opinions had much weight. Of late years the active management of the firm's business has been left largely to his son, Mr. Wm. Cargill, who has shown special aptitude in this direction.

The New Fall Fair.

Under the Agriculture and Arts Act the object of District and Township Agricultural Societies shall be to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, manufactures and the useful arts:

- (1) By importing and otherwise procuring seeds, plants and animals of new and valuable kinds;
- (2) By offering prizes for essays on questions of scientific inquiry relating to agriculture, horticulture, manufactures and the useful arts;
- (3) By carrying on experiments in the growing of crops, the feeding of stock or any other branch of agriculture, or by testing any system of farming through arrangement with one or more of the

farmers of the municipality in which the society is organized.

(4) By awarding premiums for excellence in the raising or introduction of stock, for the invention or improvement of agricultural or horticultural implements and machinery, for the production of grain and of all kinds of vegetables, plants, flowers and fruits, and generally for excellence in any agricultural or horticultural production or operation, article of manufacture or work of art.

It will be seen by a careful perusal of these "objects" that the Act as a whole has not been carried out by the agricultural societies. Number one was neglected to such an extent that the graduates and undergraduates of the Ontario Agricultural College found it necessary to band themselves together and carry out this part of the Act through the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. The second part had been entirely neglected until the organization of the Farmers Institutes, independent of the local Agricultural Societies, which last year held 837 meetings with an aggregate attendance of 126,459. As to the third object, the Agricultural Societies have done nothing, but fortunately experimental farms have been established by both the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and they are carrying on this work for the benefit of the farmers at large.

The Agricultural Societies, then, have confined their work largely to "Object No. 4." The awarding of premiums for excellence in the raising or introduction of stock, etc., etc. Some Societies in the Province have carried out this part of the Act pretty well, some fairly well, but many have failed almost completely. There seems to be a very good reason for failure in many cases. There is no business in this country or in any other that could stand the expense of maintaining a plant as expensive as the average Agricultural Society grounds, buildings and equipment, and run that plant only one or two days in the year. Bad weather at the time of the fall fair means practical failure for the whole year's work.

Again, the farmers themselves have been very backward about spending money on their own fair grounds. Very few would buy membership tickets unless they expected to get prizes to more than pay for them. The consequence has been that the merchants, business men, professional men and hotel-keepers of the towns have been called upon to support the Agricultural Society. One result of this has been that many of the shows have degenerated from an agricultural exhibition into a vaudeville and fair show. The change has been a gradual one, first a few harmless features of entertainment were added to please the townspeople; then, as these side-shows became expensive it seemed necessary to put on sufficient of them to attract the great many people so that the gate receipts might be sufficient to pay for the increased attractions. This has grown to such an extent that some fairs are paying as high as one thousand dollars a year to outsiders who come upon the exhibition grounds merely for the purpose of amusing or otherwise taking up the time and attention of the people.

But a change has come. The educational idea has been taken up by a large number, and is slowly but surely working a revolution. This fall six societies have adopted the "Experimental Plot" idea. A half acre of land has been set apart, and small plots, each one rod wide and two rods long, have been planted to the most desirable varieties of grains and grasses and clovers. These were planted so they would be mature at the time of the fair, and were much appreciated by the farmers who visited the Walkerton, Owen Sound, Simcoe, Brantford, Why and Renfrew fairs this year. These fairs also adopted practical demonstrations in the feeding, killing, plucking and dressing of poultry; the growing of plants through appliers; the preparation of simple foods for

the table (the latter being held under the auspices of the local Women's Institute); collections by school children of grasses, grains, flowers, leaves, insects, vegetables and fruits.

But perhaps the most advanced step of all has been the employment of competent live stock judges. These judges have been supplied to 152 farms, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture this year, and in every case the men have been prepared to give their reasons at the ring-side for the awards made. This feature more than any other will have a tendency to improve the live stock of the country. The work of these men will lead to a breaking up of the petty jealousies of neighbors, and will help the young men at the ring-side to become themselves judges of live stock, besides those who are now producing the best animals will get full credit for the skill they employ in the selection and breeding of improved stock.

Much credit is due Live Stock Commissioner Hodson, Superintendent Creelman and others for the success which has attended their efforts in transforming the old into "The new fall fair."

MANITOBA AND THE WEST

(By our Regular Correspondent.)

The mind of the Manitoba farmer is just now torn by conflicting sentiments. He has cause for a certain amount of rejoicing in the freight reductions just announced by the C. P. R., amounting to an average of about 25 per hundred on wheat and proportionate reductions on other grains. This means an increase in price of that amount, and in proof of this the buyers of the various grain handling companies have received instructions to pay an increased figure, the increase being in each case equal to the reduction in freights. This will effect a saving, or rather will give an increased profit to the Manitoba farmer equal to nearly \$1,000,000 on wheat alone. The reductions extend to the Territories also.

On the other hand it has become apparent as threshing progresses that a great deal more damage has been done by the heavy rains of September than was anticipated at the time. A large proportion of the grain is somewhat tough and this will mean some added expense in handling, consequently a reduction in price. The farmer is therefore somewhat uncertain as to his exact situation. Fortunately the market prices continue high and even the unfortunate vagaries of the weather cannot rob the producer of a fair price for his wheat.

CATTLE EXPORTS

J. T. Gordon, M. P. P., thinks that cattle exports of the present year will be small compared with last year. He says the cattle are not in condition and that sellers are asking too much for them. This latter circumstance he attributes to misleading figures quoted by Montreal commission houses with the object of inducing ranchers to ship stock on commission. Mr. Gordon predicts disappointment for parties who have taken this bait, and believes that the tactics of the commission houses referred to will knock out their chances of doing business in future with western ranchers.

TWO BELATED REPORTS

Two somewhat belated documents have just been received from the Territorial Department of Agriculture. The first of these, in the form of a Report of that Department for the year 1902. This is a well written, well arranged and well printed document of over two hundred pages, every one of which is full of interest to those who are concerned in the development of the new lands in the West. It would seem, however, somewhat strange that this useful publication should not be issued to the public until the matters discussed therein have become more or less



NOW BOYS IT'S LIKE THIS

If you are not a wearer of our make of clothes, "What's the Reason?" Perhaps you haven't been reading our ads. and telling mother where to come for your clothes, or it may be that you are satisfied with any old kind of clothes. (we sincerely hope this is not the case) and haven't given the matter your earnest consideration. On the other hand, you may not be a wearer of our make of clothes, because you have never tried us for a suit or an overcoat. We want your trade, boys. We will do all we can to please you. Our styles are made specially for you and our prices are such that mother and father won't feel the amount, because you won't have to come too often, as our clothes are made to wear.

3-piece Suits in tweeds, serges, worsteds and chevats, at from \$3.50 to \$8.50.
2-piece Norfolk, blouses and double-breasted, in all the dependable clothes, at from \$1.50 to \$8.50.

We'll expect you to write, boys, if it's only to get a note book.

Orders by Mail filled same day as received.

OAK HALL

J. COOMBS, Manager

KING ST. EAST

Right opposite St. James' Cathedral

Canada's Best - - Clothiers	Neck and - - Shoulders above all Competitors
-----------------------------------	--

indistinctly remembered incidents of the dim and distant past. One year succeeds another here in the West with unusual decisiveness—that is to say, the present is so full that it almost completely blots out the past. It requires considerable effort to recall the conditions of weather, prices, etc. that obtained in past years. We have too much thinking to do about the crop of 1903 to employ our brain matter in ruminating over that of 1902.

The second of the two documents mentioned is the Crop Report No. 9, dated September 1 and received October 6, 1903. The Bulletin was prepared on the 11th September, the intervening three weeks being apparently employed in its publication and distribution. It contains twenty-four pages.

CROP STATISTICS

The crop statistics of the Territories for 1902 have already been published in these columns, but the following comparison of the present and past years is interesting enough for re-publication. The yield for the years 1898-1902 is taken from the Departmental Report and the expectation of the present year from Bulletin No. 9, above referred to.

WHEAT

Year	Bushels	Acreage	Average	5 year average
1898	5,542,478	307,580	18.01	19.51
1899	6,915,623	363,523	19.02	
1900	4,028,204	412,864	9.75	
1901	12,848,427	1,004,697	25.37	
1902	13,956,850	625,758	22.30	
1903	16,735,000	727,998		
OATS				
1898	3,048,379	105,077	28.93	35.30
1899	4,686,039	154,038	34.81	
1900	4,226,152	175,430	24.08	
1901	11,113,006	220,430	48.43	
1902	10,661,295	310,367	34.35	
1903	13,387,500	365,719		
BARLEY				
1898	449,512	17,092	26.20	25.60
1899	337,421	14,276	23.62	
1900	353,219	17,064	20.72	
1901	795,100	24,702	32.18	
1902	879,417	36,445	23.88	
1903	1,126,800	42,455		

For some unexplained reason the average yield expected for 1903 is not shown in the bulletin. The total yield and the acreage only are shown. This omission was also noticed in last year's report.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

The report of T. N. Wiling, Noxious Weeds Inspector, devotes considerable space to plants known or reputed injurious to stock. The list includes: *Crocus anemone*, spear grass, skunk or barley grass, horsetail, oatman, ergot, crowfoot, larkspur, baneberry, cockle, yellow flax, common flax, lupines, locoweed, water hemlock, or cowbane, sneezeweed, death camas and poison ivy. Interesting facts are quoted regarding the first named as follows: "Investigations by Professors Shutt and Fletcher, proved that numerous balls of felt composed of the fine hairs with which the plant (*Crocus anemone*) is covered formed in the stomach (of sheep) and impaired the digestion to such an extent as to frequently prove fatal." Similar reports have been made by U.S. Government officials regarding the crimson clover.

Ergot is stated to have been abundant both in native grass and in timothy and remedies for ergotism are suggested as follows: For cattle, a purge of one pound of Epsom salts for horses, one quart raw linseed oil, with sloppy nutritious food and plenty of drinking water. (Continued on page 740.)

The Horse Farmers Should Raise

After the judging of the Clydesdales had been done at the Fredericton, N. B., fair, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., delivered a most practical address on horse breeding and selection. His address is reported in part specially for THE FARMING WORLD as follows:

Judging from most of the horse stock he had seen in the province he thought the farmers of New Brunswick have been making a great mistake in breeding indiscriminately. Medium draught mares had been bred to Thoroughbred, Standard bred and Hackney sires and while the resulting foal might be a very nice one while it was young, it would almost invariably turn out an unbalanced horse, with weakness somewhere. But very rarely could a good carriage horse or roadster be got in this way.

While the farmer, if properly started, could undoubtedly breed good carriage horses, he should not try to do it with cold blooded mares. There were a number of good reasons why it was safer and more profitable for a farmer to breed his working mares to a draught stallion, such a horse as the Clydesdale he saw before him. (This was "Copyright" owned by Chas. Yone, Tobique River, and imported from Scotland by Robert Ness, Howick, Que., last year and brought to the province by the New Brunswick Government.) He pointed out a pair of yearling colts bred in this way owned by P. C. Powys, Fredericton (sired by the Shire Stallion "King of Trumps"), that promised to be just what the market wanted and for which the owner had been offered \$300 as they stood.

DRIVING HORSES NOT ADAPTED TO FARM WORK

Some men thought they could breed driving horses and use them for farm work until sold. His experience was that when driving horses were put at farm work they were pulled down in the neck and otherwise spoiled for fancy drivers and so their value was much lessened. A much safer business was the plan of breeding half-bred Clydes or Shire; they were easier to handle, freer from blemishes, useful for farm work and more sure to meet a ready sale at good prices than the lighter horses. As a general rule, in breeding he liked to top a rooney open made mare with a compactly built male. While large size was wanted in draught horses, mere weight must not be sacrificed to quality. Quality means conformation, a fine skin and hair, a good close grained bone and good action. Then the greatest possible weight is wanted with this quality.

STICK TO ONE BREED

Do not, Mr. Anderson said, mix your breeds. Choose the breed which you fancy and grade up to that, always using a pure-bred sire. A pure-bred sire is more valuable than a grade on account of his prepotency, or the quality which his ancestry gives him of transmitting his qualities to his offspring. Do not be afraid to pay a decent service fee for a

desirable sire. Learn to be a judge of a desirable horse. Too many of our draught stallions are seneered. Thirty dollars worth of feed will put a veneer on a horse, flesh and fat in some people's eyes, and cover up a multitude of faults. It is bottom that is wanted, and the top will usually follow good feet and legs.

FIRST LOOK AT THE FOUNDATION

In judging a horse, always begin with his feet; look carefully up from each foot to the knee or hock before you look any higher. A horse without the best of feet and legs is unfitted for a sire, no matter how handsome his head and body. A tough, flinty hoof with fairly thick walls, an elastic, concave sole and well developed frog and with a healthy ring of growths round the coronet, is wanted. The height from the sole to the top of hoof at the quarter should be just about half the height at the toe in a well formed hoof. The pasterns should not be too perpendicular but should slope to the fetlock. A very straight pastern meant that there would be no spring in the horse's action and that the concussion from placing his feet on a hard roadway would be likely to cause ring bones, side bones, splints, and quickly destroy his usefulness, as well as prevent the action we like to see in a good draught horse. The fetlocks should be squarely placed and free from all gumminess. The cannon bone from fetlock to knee should be short and the tendons behind the bone so placed as to give the appearance of a razor blade with the back towards the front of the leg. Knees and hocks should be broad and squarely placed under the horse, and the forearm and gaskin should then be long, to give the horse a good stride.

A WELL-MADE TOP

The shoulder should not be straight up and down, nor yet as sloping as a running horse, but should have enough slope to give action. The back should be short and well muscled over the loin, showing no hollow there. The ribs should spring out round from back bone and give a depth to the body by their length. Great fullness back of the shoulder and also over the loin are essential points in a well built horse. The head of a good horse will always show intelligence. A large, clear, fearless eye, good width between the eyes and long from the eye to poll, but comparatively short from eye to muzzle, are desirable points. The nostrils should be large and full and the under jaw set wide apart and free from flesh, to give plenty of room for the windpipe. The neck may be full and heavy, but should join the head gracefully and then swell to a perfect blending with the shoulder.

QUALITY IN SKIN AND HAIR

Over this frame should be a soft skin covered with short, fine hair. While a heavy growth of hair on the legs of a Clydesdale is no objection, the hair should be fine and silky. Coarse hair indicates coarseness of bone and skin and a tendency to greasy legs and heels. After carefully going over "Copyright" point

by point, Mr. Anderson remarked, "there is a good, useful sire, considerably above the average in quality and fitted in every way to produce excellent draught colts." In reply to questions he said, in an ideal stallion the pastern might have a trifling more slant and the feather of the legs might be a little finer, but he was above the average even in these points, and he thought that New Brunswick horsemen were to be congratulated on having his services. In closing, he wished to emphasize the importance of looking to the horse's feet and legs before using him; that was a true old couplet which summed up the case, viz.,

"When selecting a horse, get feet, fetlock and feather;
The top may come but the foundation never."

FEED THE COLT

"Now," said Mr. Anderson, "just a word on feeding the colt. No matter how well he is bred, if he is not properly nourished he will never properly develop. Don't starve the colt the first winter. He should have at least 25 bushels of oats, 100 pounds of bran, some roots, and all the young cut hay he wants, with plenty of exercise. The second winter the same quantity of grain will do, and oat straw as well as hay may be fed. The hoofs of a colt should be kept pared so that the pressure on the joints above will be natural, and he should be educated as he grows." With care in breeding, feeding and training, there was no doubt, said a grand opening for the New Brunswick farmer in supplying the demand for draught horses.

Getting the Winter's Wood in the West

Now that the fall of the year is here, and the leaves off the trees and brush, the farmers and ranchers should attend to the cutting of their winter's supply of wood, as it is so much easier to get at it now than it is either earlier, when the trees and brush are in full leaf, or later when it is covered up with snow. Especially does this apply to those parts where windfalls or lying timber is used.

A few days' work cutting and piling in the bush, ready for hauling, when the first sleighing comes would save double the time and inconvenience of getting it afterwards.

In many parts of the North-west where poplar poles from two to six inches thick form the chief source of fuel, a good way to pile it up in the woodyard, is in the shape of a peepce stand, two or three poles on end in form of a tripod, and keep standing the others round them, thus always having your wood clear of snow.

Western Subscriber.

Full of Spicy Things "Boiled Down."

There has been a great change in our welcome visitor, PAPER AND HOME, but it is an agreeable change, for the paper as it is to-day is without doubt, the best farm journal coming here for the money. Its columns are full of spicy news "boiled down." The type is also much improved.—Clarence E. Wilson, Vernon, B. C.

Nature about the Farm

Last Birds of Summer—A Migratory Butterfly—Bird Notes

Edited by C. W. NASH

The last great wave of autumn migration is now passing over the Province and the woods are full of heralds, olive backed and grey checked thrushes, with flocks of various sparrows, warblers, kinglets and nuthatches, all busy searching every nook and corner for insects, or the ripened seeds of weeds which are only too abundant everywhere. It is very interesting to watch a mixed party of birds work through an orchard or shrubbery at this season, and note how the various species are each peculiarly adapted to certain methods of feeding, so that there is no part of the ground, or any form of plant life growing on it, which is not visited by one or more species of birds and carefully looked over for such food as it may supply. The thrushes move in a leisurely, dignified way over the ground, scanning it closely, nevertheless, for any sign of beetle or grub which may be hiding upon, or near the surface. The white throated, white crowned and fox sparrows are fussy, bustling, rustlers constantly scratching over the fallen leaves or scrambling about brush piles and tangled weed beds, picking up here an insect and there a seed constantly eating and chattering in sheer musical quiet way. Sometimes an ambitious young white throat will mount the top of a bush and try to sing, but his notes are not under control and do not much resemble the clear "Floor Tom Peabody, Peabody" so characteristic of spring. These two groups of birds, with perhaps a wren or two to help them, glean so closely over the ground and the low growing plants that it would seem as if nothing could escape them. In the trees the warblers are working over the branches or darting out into the air after some flying insect they have disturbed; quick as thought in their movements and apparently tireless, they are the embodiment of perpetual motion. Out on the ends of the twigs, too slender to support anything heavier than their tiny forms, are the little kinglets scrutinizing every cluster of buds for the eggs of Aphids or other insects so frequently deposited in such places. The kinglets and chickadees, which often work together, are not in the least particular as to the position they are in when feeding; there is no conceivable shape into which a bird's body may be twisted which they will not assume in their effort to see all over the twig to which they are hanging. They are certainly entitled to be considered the acrobats of the feathered tribe, though perhaps the nuthatches are entitled to share that honor with them, for they, too, seem to be quite indifferent as to which end is upwards. The nuthatches and woodpecker scramble all over the trunks and larger branches of the trees hunting for insects hidden away in the crevices of the bark, where so many pass the winter, or would do so if it were not for the birds which find and destroy them.

INSECTS—A MIGRATORY BUTTERFLY

That the great majority of our birds migrate southward in the autumn to escape the rigors of winter is now well known, the routes followed have been mapped out and the time taken by each species from point to point on its journey accurately noted, but that one of our most familiar butterflies is also a regular migrant is not so well known, nor are its movements as yet fully studied. This butterfly is the monarch (*Danaus Archippus*) a large insect with dark orange black and white wings, around the margins of which are many white spots. In our next issue I will give an illustration of it, which is better than detailed description. These butterflies usually appear here (at Toronto) early in June, the first

arrivals being very dull colored and much worn specimens. Their travel stained and ragged appearance being accounted for by the fact that they are individuals which have made two very long journeys, the first from here, southward, in the preceding fall and another from some point south where they wintered back to us in the spring. Soon after their arrival these old specimens resort to patches of asclepias plants (milkweed), upon which they deposit their eggs, this being the only food plant of the larvae. Egg laying seems to be protracted over a considerable time, all through the season, in fact, for larvae of all sizes may be found on the milkweeds from the beginning of July until late in August, and perhaps even after in some seasons, making it difficult to ascertain whether or not there is more than one brood. I am inclined to think there are two, that is to say, I believe the first comes lay eggs from which perfect insects mature in time to enable them to reproduce before the close of the season.

The time required from the hatching of the egg to the emergence of the perfect insect from the chrysalis is about thirty days. If then, the first eggs are laid in June, there would be ample time for the production of a second brood in August. In no other way can I account for the enormous increase in the number of these insects which is so noticeable at that season, when they are congregating prior to their flight. At this time, too, they are bright, high colored and quite perfect, showing that they have not been long on the wing.

The larvae which may be found on almost any patch of milkweed in the country seem to be obnoxious to birds, for though I have taken the butterfly from the stomachs of cuckoos, I have never yet found that a caterpillar had been eaten.

British Columbia Fairs

The New Westminster Fair held during the week ending Oct. 3rd was a fairly successful one. Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., judged the horses, sheep, and with Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, the Shorthorn Cattle. Mr. Wade and Dr. Hopkins, of the Dominion Veterinary Department, judged the swine and dairy cattle.

The show of horses was a very good one, especially of the heavy draught classes. Mr. Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wisconsin, was a large exhibitor. His sheep were also good and likewise the Shorthorn exhibit.

Mr. Gardhouse, as soon as he had finished judging, made a flying trip Eastward in order to attend the shire sale at Granton, on Oct. 10th. This he succeeded in doing and purchased a couple of the best Stallions.

Mr. Wade will spend a few days in the Pacific province before returning.

New Patent Law

The bill presented by the Honorable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and which received its first reading May 28th, 1903, became law on August 13th last. The new law makes the term of Canadian Patents heretofore granted, or to be granted, entirely independent of corresponding foreign patents. The condition of Canadian inventors is much improved by the new law, and it is expected that the number of patents applied for will greatly increase in the near future.

Our readers may obtain further information on the subject from Messrs Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal.

Music

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OUR SPECIALTIES:

"The Imperial"
Band Instruments
Drums, Violins
Guitars, Mandolins
Banjos, Harmonicas
Piccolos, Flutes

All Guaranteed
STRINGS FOR ALL
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS
Send for Catalogue mentioning
goods required



Whaley, Royce & Co., Limited

306 Main St.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

108 Yonge St.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Settlers' Low Rates West

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



The first requisite in a good fence is good wire. The LAMB fence has high carbon steel laterals and hard steel cross bars.

The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Limited,
London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

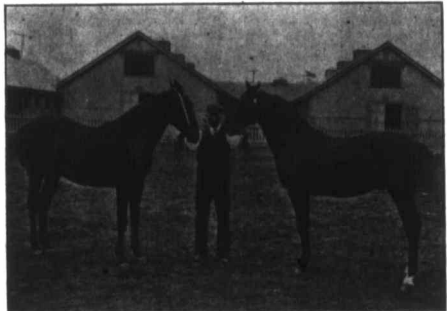
SAVE YOUR FRUIT

and dry it with
**CHAMPION FRUIT
EVAPORATOR**

Dries all kinds of fruit and vegetables, producing a superior quality of clean, white fruit. It is made of galvanized iron, is lined throughout with asbestos, is fire proof and portable. Made in five sizes.

Ask for Catalogue F.

The Grimm Mfg. Co.,
84 Wellington Street, Montreal



Willie McKinley and Miss McKinley, 1st prize yearling Roadster Stallion and first prize yearling Roadster Filly, Toronto Industrial Fair, 1903. Owned and exhibited by John A. McKenzie, Presque Isle, Ont. They were one of the best pairs of their class seen at any of our fairs for many a day.

New Brunswick Exhibitions

(Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD)

This year instead of centralizing their efforts on an International Exhibition at St. John, the farmers of Western New Brunswick divided their attention between the shows at Fredericton and Woodstock, and made a most creditable display at each place. Both shows were well managed, enjoyed splendid weather, and turned out a success financially.

WOODSTOCK

The Woodstock Exhibition was held September 15 to 18, and was an excellent representation of the resources of Carleton County in manufactures as well as in natural products. Messrs. Connell Bros. showed an excellent line of cultivating, harvesting and threshing machinery made in their Woodstock shops. The Woodstock Woolen Mills showed that home labor could make as good cloth and yarns from the wool grown along the St. John Valley as any that could be made elsewhere. In the buildings the display of dairy products, though not large, was of choice quality. The fruit was mostly of the fall variety, but the samples were all good, and such varieties as the Wealthy McIntosh Red, and F'Amesse, grown on the Upper St. John, partake more of the nature of winter apples than the same variety grown farther south. F'Amesse, as hard and firm as in November, can frequently be found in Carleton cellars in the month of March. The date was rather early for a display of roots, but some well grown samples were shown, and the exhibit of potatoes was very fine.

Although the live stock accommodation has been considerably increased since last year, every pen and stall was full. The swine was a splendid exhibit of choice stock brought out in fine shape, representing Yorkshires, Chesters, Berkshire, and Tamworths. The sheep were few in number and these hardly in show condition. Cotswolds, Shropshires, and Dorset Horn and grades were the varieties shown. The cattle exhibit was made up of Shorthorns, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guerneys, Ayrshires and their grades. The Shorthorns were the strongest class of pure-breds. N. F. Phillips and George Sharp, both of Pembroke, each showed herds. Frank Slipp, Jacksonville, and J. F. Harper, of the same place, had several fine individuals, and there were a number of single entries from men who are just starting with this breed. Mr. Phillips' stock is largely from the herd of A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge,

Ont., and Mr. Sharp's from that of the late Senator Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

A herd of Herefords was shown by Milton Green, of Debec. A. E. Plummer, Waterville, had a herd of deep milking Holsteins and there were a number of exhibitors showing a few Ayrshires and Grades each. The quality of much of the stock was good, with a few exceptions among the Shorthorns. No fitting for the Exhibition had been done and consequently the exhibitors lost a good opportunity of advertising their cattle. The visitor could not help wondering why in a district where there is such an abundance of fodder and grain the cattle had not had a more liberal feeding.

The show of horses was large in comparison with other classes, and as a rule all the animals were well brought out. Two excellent Clydesdale stallions were shown. Copyright, imported last year from Scotland by Robert Ness, of Howick, Que., and taken to New Brunswick by the Government of the province, took first place. He is now owned by two of the (Victoria Co. agricultural societies and managed by George Yone, of Arthurette. He is a grand horse of 1700 lbs. (and described in an address, published in this issue, given by Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont.). The second prize was taken by an upstanding horse of 1950 lbs. owned by Alex. Dunlop, of Hainesville, York Co.

The carriage classes were well filled with a lot of desirable horses, and the judge, Dr. Twitchell, of Augusta, Maine, especially commended the foals and yearlings.

ADDRESSES IN THE RING

One of the most interesting features of the show was the discussion in the ring led by Dr. Twitchell, the judge of the dairy classes, and T. G. Raynor, who played the awards in the beef classes. C. L. Smith, ex-M.P.P., President of Carleton County Agricultural Society first introduced Mr. Raynor to the assemblage, which had gathered to learn the expert opinions on their stock. He hoped the speakers would fully criticize the exhibition, as it was through frank criticism that we could most benefit.

T. G. Raynor, of Rose Hall, Ontario, was first called upon. He in part, said the object of agricultural societies has for 100 years been to stimulate the improvement of agriculture, of live stock and all features of the farm. Fairs were held for this object and for this object only. The amusement features of the fair were a late

innovation and he believed in many fairs it had gone too far. Object lesson work was the way in which the fair must teach.

He referred to the work for which the Winter Fairs were great, and announced that the next Winter Fair at Amherst would be held on December 14 to 17 next.

THE BEEF TYPE

Referring to the stock judging which he had just completed he pointed out the objects of stock improvement for meat production. A yearling Shorthorn heifer belonging to N. F. Phillips and a bull belonging to Frank R. Slipp were brought into the ring. Beginning at the head of the animal Mr. Raynor showed up the desirable qualities exhibited by these animals. The large full clear eye, fine cut head, the blending of the neck with the shoulder were all requisite features. He liked a comparatively short, broad face, eyes set wide apart and prominent and a wide muzzle with large nostrils and a wide, wide between the ears, a neck not too short but not long and gradually swelling to a smooth junction with the shoulder. The shoulders should be well covered, wide on top, then the back behind the shoulders should be full, slackness in the crops was a bad defect and if it continued, as it often did, down behind the elbow it indicated weak constitution. The ribs should spring out from the back; a broad loin, hip bones not rough but well apart with plenty of length from hip bone to hook bone were all desirable. He said the beef grower should realize that he must use cattle that will put their meat where it was most valuable, namely, on rib, loin, quarter and round. The animal he had just described and which they saw very well exemplified before them in Mr. Phillip's heifer would do this and be sought after by the butcher at a good price.

Turning to the other animal he said that every farmer should use a pure-bred sire. The bull was practically half the herd, and the man who introduced a pure-bred sire into his district was worthy of all commendation. He thought from the conformation of the bull before him that he would be especially useful as a sire of free-milking heifers.

THE DAIRY TYPE

Dr. G. M. Twitchell was next introduced. Man, he said, could not live by beef alone, he must have some milk and for this purpose he needed special dairy cows built for the purpose of milk production. (A Guerneys bull and a cow of the same breed from the herd of Mrs. Geo. Phillips, Jacksonville, had been brought into the ring.) Turning first to the bull he said he desired to emphasize the importance of what Mr. Raynor had said upon the necessity of using only pure-bred sires. The dairy bull is certainly half the future herd and upon his conformation and his ancestry depends his utility. A breeder should always know the female ancestry of his bull, his dam and his granddam noted for her milk production as also her granddam and her mother. Such breeding would stamp the bull with ability to beget large milking heifers and our object should be to constantly improve our herd else we would be left behind in the march of progress.

While, he said, we want a bull with the form of a dairy cow from the shoulder backwards, we want him to show masculinity in his head and neck, an effeminate looking bull is rarely a good stock-getter. A high degree of intelligence and nervous power is essential to large dairy production, so in the dairy animal lots of room for the brain is required, a broad forehead, long from the eye up, and broad between the ears and the ears far apart. To this should be added a slightly dished face, clear large prominent eyes, a full open nostril and broad muzzle, a clean cut jaw, a rather thin neck joining a sharp shoulder top. One of the most distinguishing points between the dairy and the beef types was that while in the latter

general compactness was wanted, in the dairy animal we wanted a loose open conformation. The ribs should show a strong prominent spring, the ribs should be broad, flat, wide apart and slope away from the back, the loin broad and hip bones rather prominent, a high pelvic arch and length from the hip bone to the setting on of the tail were also desirable. The paunch should be large and full and the general shape of the cow should be a wedge from front to back.

This did not imply that there should be too much heart girth for good constitution was wanted. A large umbilicus with strong abdominal wall were also indications of a good constitution. The udder, which was the milk-making machine of the cow should have a large surface of attachment to her body, with teats placed far apart in each direction. While not fleshy it should contain plenty of glandular structure.

He strongly recommended the man who had a taste for dairy work to use only the special dairy cow; she would yield him much more profit than if he tried to dairy with an animal of the beef type, but a man would not be a good money-maker, either unless he gave her special dairy conditions. It was the man behind the cow that was, after all, the potent factor.

THE DUAL PURPOSE TYPE

After the addresses were concluded a number of men gathered around Mr. Raynor, and an interesting discussion ensued upon the relative profits to be had from special dairy cows versus strong cows of the grade Shorthorn type by the man who was not prepared to handle 10 or 12 cows and wished to raise stock for them for feeding. A number of the farmers pronounced in favor of the dual purpose animal as the best money-maker on the farm, and Mr. Raynor said that while cattle of the extreme beef type would be the most economical feeders and best sellers to the butcher, he agreed that for the man who is keeping a dozen or so cows and could not conveniently care for more, while he could handle a considerable number of dry cattle, the grade Shorthorn cow would be the best type he could keep. Bred to a thick beef bull she would throw a satisfactory beefing calf and at the same time give a good flow of milk for dairy purposes.

FREDERICTON

This year the Fredericton Agricultural Society resolved upon holding an Exhibition which, while provincial in its character, should be open to competitors from all parts of the Maritime Provinces.

The results of effective advertising and wise administration was a splendid exhibit of live stock, fruit, and agricultural products, all three Maritime Provinces being represented. A creditable display of manufactures and food products, good attractions, fine weather and, as a result, an attendance of nearly 30,000 people made it a financial success.

LIVE STOCK

In this department all the stabling was full to overflowing and the grade cattle had to be content with temporary quarters in the open.

CATTLE

Ayrshires were the most numerous of any of the breeds, three herds coming out in splendid shape and the honors were pretty evenly divided between them. C. A. Archibald, Truro; M. H. Farlee, Sussex, and Fred. S. Black, Amherst, were the exhibitors. Archibald carried highest honors with his yearling imported bull and his old cow Myrnie. Farlee was a very close second with his old bull, Isidreigh Prince, and a splendid large Scotch-bred cow, which for Ayrshire type and form has few superiors on the continent, while Black came out very strong with young home-bred stock. In the opinion of many judges the latter's three-year-old bull is one of the best type of dairy cow produc-

ers in Canada, but he was outmatched somewhat in style by his competitors. John A. Humble, Stanley, N.B., showed a fine type of Ayrshire bull now five years old and bred by Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

The Shorthorns were ably championed by C. A. Archibald, Truro; Geo. A. Fawcett, Sackville; T. C. Everett, Kingsclear; Geo. Sharpe, Pembroke, and P. C. Powys, Fredericton. The latter also showed two grade Shorthorn cows that were somewhat of a surprise to men who thought there were no milkers in cows of that breeding. One of them has a season's record of 12,000 lbs. and the other one of 9,000 lbs. In aged Shorthorn bulls, Archibald brought out his old Robert the Bruce in splendid form, who, notwithstanding his six years of age was as active and stylish as ever. Geo. A. Fawcett's Harold, bred by H. Smith, of Hay, Ont., and a son of the noted Abbotsford was a close second. Archibald had most of the cows, but neither there was good competition, both Sharpe and Fawcett getting a share of the prizes.

J. Barber & Son, Westford, C. H. Giles, Fredericton, and G. A. & A. Treat, well, Mangerville, showed Holsteins, and there were some very fine cows among them. Each of the exhibitors got a share of the prizes.

Walter McMonagle, Sussex, and Fred. P. Robinson, Nashwaakiss, each brought out some very good Jerseys, and divided the prize money. In Guernseys, McMonagle had a full herd of fine individuals, his only competitor being F. de L. Clements, of Fredericton, who showed an excellent type of dairy bull in the aged class.

W. W. Black, of Amherst, brought out his Hereford herd in its usual magnificent form, and was the only exhibitor. These cattle were all perfect condition and excited much admiration.

An exhibit that attracted a great deal of attention was the herd of Dutch belted cattle sent up from his Minister's Island Farm at St. Andrews, N.B., by J. Van Horne. An aged bull of great length and considerable substance headed the herd. This breed, while it is not noted for its great production of either milk or beef, is certainly an ornament to a farm or an exhibition.

The grades were a good, useful lot of Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Holstein-bred females. P. C. Powys with his Ayrshire grades took the herd prize.

HORSES

There were very not many heavy horses shown, but in the medium draft and driving class there were lots of entries and a number of high-class animals brought out.

In addition to the Clyde stallion shown and described at the Woodstock show, Sir Wm. Van Horne showed a three-year-old stallion of good form and substance, and F. A. Hubbard, Burton, showed a fine stallion stall sired by King Cross, the splendid stallion imported last year by Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, and who unfortunately died before his season was over. Sir Wm. Van Horne also showed two magnificent three-year-old mares that were the admiration of all who saw them. Had these mares been for sale there would have been many willing purchasers at handsome prices. F. A. Hubbard showed a brood mare of high quality.

Donald Fraser & Sons, of Fredericton, showed a draught team of Clydes of great weight that were much admired.

Joe Thorburn, Stanley, exhibited a black Percheron of good weight and substance. French Coach Stallions were shown by Ora P. King, Sussex, J. E. Jewett, Fredericton, and John Macaulay, Apohaqui, all of them with a good deal of merit and sires of very fine colts. Macaulay's horse, Telamagne, now well up in the teens, is a horse of wonderful style and action, and when a young horse in France stood fifth place in a line of twenty-one stallions at a national horse

show at Paris. His comparatively small size and age told against him here, where King's horse took 1st and Jewett's horse 2nd.

STALLIONS

Hackneys were shown by the Hancock Horse and Sheep Company, St. Andrews, and A. W. Ebbitt, Gagetown, and a Thoroughbred Stallion by the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.

A few Hackney mares were also shown.

SHEEP

The show of sheep was very small but the quality was high. The Hancock Horse and Sheep Co. had some of the finest Southdown sheep ever exhibited in New Brunswick, and they also showed some good Cheviots and Hampshires.

Donald Innes, Tobique River, and H. B. Parlee, Sussex, showed Cotswolds; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, showed Leicesters; F. S. Black, Amherst, had Oxford Downs, and W. D. Smith, Hoyt Station, Horned Dorsets. No Shropshire Downs were shown, and except in Cotswolds there was no competition.

SWINE

The show of swine was large and choice. In Berkshire, M. H. Parlee, Sussex, and J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S., divided the honors. A. A. Treadwell, Mangerville, showed Tamworths. Chas. Moore, and Wm. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, and Graham Bros., MacTagnac, had Chesters, and Graham Bros. had Duroc-Jerseys.

While all the above were excellent individuals, it was in Yorkshires that the big show came. Here C. F. Rogers, Woodstock, Albert Nell, Gibson, T. Barton & Son, Westford, C. N. Goodspeed and B. Goodspeed, Peniac, M. H. Parlee, Sussex, W. A. Fawcett, Sackville, and F. W. Hatheway & Sons, Fredericton, gave each other keen competition. C. F. Rogers captured two firsts on boars and one on sows. T. Barton & Son, had a fine on aged sow and B. Goodspeed on sow pig, and C. N. Goodspeed first on a sow and litter.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

In this department the exhibit was not large, but the quality was choice and the samples well displayed.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES

The show of fruit was an eye-opener to many visitors as to the quality of apples which the St. John Valley would produce. Where varieties came into competition as between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the former almost invariably won out.

In garden vegetables, potatoes and field roots the show was equal to anything held this year in Canada. Lack of space here prevents dwelling on details.

There was a small but comprehensive honey exhibit and various educational and natural history displays worthy of a mention which lack of space prevents.

The management of the show with one exception was admirable and the various committees and indefatigable secretary, W. S. Hooper, deserve great praise.

It will perhaps be pardonable to point out the exception to the general good management, and it was that there were no marks of identification on the exhibits and who owned and produced them. Such arrangement is surely a great mistake for any standpoint. If the idea is to prevent the judges from knowing who owns the animal or exhibit it is ineffective. The judge soon catches on to the herd to which the animal belongs, and at any rate the class of judges that are now employed at exhibitions are not the disreputable men which this blind system of displaying exhibits infers them to be.

It is sincerely to be hoped that in the future all exhibits should give more real information to their visitors than they have in the past.

MACADAM.



The Princess de Montgylon's Collic Champion "Barwell Masterpiece," a splendid type of the breed.

Prince Edward Island Exhibition

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The weather on the opening day was all that could be desired, but the attendance as usual on that day was small. At three o'clock President Hassard called on the Lieutenant-Governor to declare the Exhibition open, which he did in a short address, in which he complimented the managers and public on the excellent show which was before him in the building and also on the large classes of excellent animals that were in the sheds. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Smith and Ness, horse judges, and James Tolton, judge of beef cattle, sheep and swine. On the second day the attendance was large, but on the third day, which is always the big day in this show, the rain began to come down at noon and put a stop to everything till the evening. This was greatly against the financial success of the show, as the people left on the trains that night, and made the attendance very slim on the closing day.

In the exhibition building the show of field and garden produce was excellent. Dairy produce was there in quantity, and of excellent quality, but the fruit show was almost a failure.

The cold, backward season here kept the fruit from maturing, except the very earliest varieties. The artistically displayed exhibits of the Charlottetown merchants gave the interior of the building an attractive appearance.

HORSES

The show of stock on the grounds was the largest yet. The show of horses was much larger than previous years and the quality of them superior to anything seen here before. There were two thoroughbred stallions, June Day and Woodburn, in their class both excellent specimens. The judges gave first to June Day, which stood second last year when Woodburn got the red ribbon. This award seemed to satisfy most of the horsemen. There were some fine colts shown from the above sires. The carriage horse class was quite large and contained many fine specimens. There was a fine show in the saddle class, but most of the horses showed a lack of training. An outstanding winner in the ladies' saddle class was a chestnut of good form and action owned by Blanchard Dodge, of Charlottetown.

The draft classes were the strongest feature of the horse show. In the aged stallion class the red ribbons went to Charming Lad, a massive Clyde, bred by O. Sorby, of Guelph, and owned by A. Ferguson. Stanley & Horne got second for Crown Rights, bred on the late Queen

Victoria's farm at Windsor—a horse of good quality but not nearly so large as the first prize one. Other good specimens in the pure-bred Clyde class were shown by McKinly Bros., David Reid and D. McMillan.

CATTLE

The cattle sheds were all full and more than full of, for the most part, excellent specimens of the different breeds, but it was altogether an Island show. We missed the splendid herds of Messrs. Archibald, W. W. and F. Black and M. H. Parlee, that added so much to the interest of the show last year.

The Shorthorns made a very strong class, both in aged and young stock. The winner of the red ticket and sweepstakes in the aged bull class was a well-fleshed roan inbred "Challenge" four-year-old bull, showing lots of quality, owned by F. G. Boyer, Georgetown. The second prize went to Percy Mutchers for a massive six-year-old, while old Silver Chief, who has been the winner in many a hard-fought battle, had to take third place. In the two-year-old class D. C. McKinley took first place with a very promising young bull. First prize for a cow in milk went

to F. C. Boyer as well as sweepstakes for the best female and also sweepstakes for bull under two years old. D. C. McKinley, North River, took both the aged and young herd prizes for one bull and three females, given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. S. C. Lane, James Howard and other exhibitors were also successful in this class.

In Ayrshires, Easton Bros., Charlottetown, showed a fine herd of fourteen pure-bred animals. Their aged bull, Dainty Lad of Elmshade, got first in his class. They took a number of other firsts and the third prize. Another successful winner in this class was George H. Simmons, who took first on bull calf and heifer one-year-old.

In the Guernsey class Roper Bros. and McMillan & Dawson each showed herds, and divided the prizes; most of the red tickets going to the former herd as well as the herd prize.

In the Jersey class, James Essory, "Devon Farm," and F. Guard, Southport, were the principal exhibitors, Essory getting first for aged bull, two-year-old bull and aged cow, while the latter took a good share of the prizes as well as the herd prize. Holsteins were not a large class, but there were one or two good specimens, notably the aged bull shown by W. M. Lea, Victoria.

John Tweedy and B. Heartz were also winners. John Richards, of Bideford, showed his grand herd of Polled Angus cattle, and got all the prizes without any competition. They were one of the strong features of this show, and would be hard to beat anywhere in Canada.

Senator Ferguson showed a herd of Galloways that were not in good show condition, but contained some fine animals. There was a large show of sheep and the quality was good in all classes. A flock of Suffolk sheep were shown here for the first time this year by Isaac Lane.

There was a strong show of hogs, especially in the Yorkshire class, G. W. Gabbeck being the principal exhibitor in this class. F. C. Connolly and George Crockett were his principal competitors. The Berkshire and Tamworth show was small.

There was quite an extensive show of poultry. Most all known breeds were represented.

NOTES

T. D. McCallum, who judged the dairy cattle, James Tolton, who judged the beef animals, sheep and swine, said there was great improvement in these lines since they had performed the same duties here five years ago.

The parade of the prize animals on Fri-



Southdown Ram, Jackson "61" 14337, bred and owned by John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ont., winner of 1st prize, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

day, the last day of the show, was a magnificent spectacle, and the comments of strangers from the other provinces were very complimentary of our stock raisers.

Had it not been for the heavy down-pour of rain on Thursday this show would have exceeded all others in attendance and receipts. Over \$1,000 was lost to the Exhibition by the wet afternoon.

Canadian Live Stock for St. Louis

An important gathering of stockmen was held at the Farmers' Institute tent during the recent Toronto Fair. The meeting was addressed by Col. C. F. Mills, Secretary of the Live Stock Department, St. Louis Exposition, who urged Canadian breeders to make a strong showing in the live stock sections. In the course of his remarks he referred to what Canadian breeders did at Chicago in 1893, as follows:

"It was my privilege and pleasure at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 to assist in the distribution of prizes to the live stock exhibitors and not the least of the gratification attending this duty was the honor of placing such a great number of meritorious awards on the Canadian exhibits, viz.:

"To Canadian cattle, 123 prizes and 7 sweepstakes; to Canadian horses, 53 prizes and 3 sweepstakes; to Canadian sheep, 183 prizes and 9 sweepstakes; to Canadian swine, 61 prizes and 6 sweepstakes—a grand total of 420 prizes and 25 sweepstakes.

"Canada in the remarkable show at the World's Fair in 1893 was surpassed in her prize record by only one State, and far distanced every foreign exhibit. The cash prizes awarded at the Columbian Exposition in the Live Stock Department to Canadian exhibitors and not including poultry were distributed to the several classes as follows:

"To Canadian cattle, \$3,080; to Canadian horses, \$1,305; to Canadian sheep, \$5,200; to Canadian swine, \$1,390. Total \$11,875."

"These figures do not include the additional sums paid by the various Herd Book Associations. More than 10 per cent. of the cash prizes awarded live stock at Chicago was paid to Canadian exhibitors. Should Canadian breeders obtain an equal percentage next year at St. Louis, they will receive in cash as follows:

"Cattle prizes, \$9,304; horse prizes, \$6,403; sheep prizes, \$4,280; swine prizes, \$1,218; poultry prizes, \$1,517; dog prizes, \$750; other prizes, \$406. Total, \$25,038."

"After several very complimentary remarks in reference to the good being done by our live stock organizations and the officers who manage them, Col. Mills dealt more definitely with what the St. Louis people are expected to do for the live stock men. He spoke as follows:—

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has provided more than a quarter-of-a-million-dollar prize fund for live stock exhibit at St. Louis. The exhibitors from Canada will not be limited to their competition to the Exposition Fund, but will doubtless in the not distant future be advised of large additions thereto by the Herd Book Association and interested individuals.

"The liberal provisions made by the Exposition for the encouragement of the breeder of pure-bred live stock, as well as the farmer who uses pure-bred sires and desires to show grade geldings or mares, fat steers, wethers, and fat barrows, will prove a pleasant surprise to the men who breed and feed the stock that supplies the home and foreign market. It is possible for a single specimen of the leading breeds of live stock to win in the several shows provided by the Exposition prizes in amounts as follows: Stallions, \$300; jack, \$500; mule, \$150; bull, \$375; boar, \$410; ram, \$420.

"The leading breeds will each receive cash prizes as follows: Horses, \$6,205;

SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

A dozen bucket bowls but only one

Tubular.

We alone make the Tubular, all competitors make the old style bucket bowls. They cannot make tubular bowls because of our patents. The Tubular is worth fifty per cent. more than any of the old style bucket bowl separators, as thousands of dairymen will testify. Write for Catalogue No. 192



THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Illinois. West Chester, Pa.

U. S. SEPARATORS MAKE MORE MONEY By Skimming Cleaner



SAVE MORE MONEY

By wearing longer with less expense, as their users all over the Country are daily proving, therefore are the MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY

We have the following transfer points: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Chicago, LaCrosse, Minneapolis, Omaha, Sioux City. Address all letters to Burlington Falls, Vt.

Vermont Farm Machine Co. 100 Bolton Falls, Vt.

MEOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

are guaranteed to do all we claim for them.

They are sold on their merits.

Free Trial Offered

See our local agent, or write us for

Illustrated Booklet.

R. ALISTER & CO. LTD

379 & 381 ST. PAUL STREET. MONTREAL.

cattle, \$5,975; sheep, \$3,910; swine, \$5,120; poultry, \$100.

During the live stock exhibits a series of public sales will be held. A larger sum will be given in prizes than has been paid at all exhibitions of a like character.

At the conclusion of the address a strong resolution was passed unanimously by the breeders present, thanking the management of the St. Louis Exposition for the liberal prizes offered and the cordial invitation to exhibit extended to them, and urging that an exhibit in keeping with the high character and value of their investments in pure-bred stock be made at St. Louis. It was further resolved that the chairman of the meeting be requested to appoint a committee to represent each breed of stock, and co-operate with the Dominion officials having charge of the assembling and displaying of the Canadian exhibit of live stock at St. Louis in 1904, to the end that the best obtainable specimens of the respective breeds may be shown at the Universal Exposition next year, that the secretary of the meeting send a copy of these resolutions to the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, with assurance of the desire of the breeders of Canada to heartily co-operate with the Government in the endeavor to have the live stock of Canada most creditably represented at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and that the breeders here assembled desire strongly to impress upon the Dominion Government their earnest desire to be aided towards making a creditable exhibit, and hereby pledge themselves to present their best animals for exhibition.

Sheep at St. Louis

The American Shropshire Association is arranging for a public sale of Shropshires at St. Louis during the sheep exhibit.

The World's Fair Prize List divides the different breeds of sheep into three groups in accordance with statistics furnished by authorities as to numbers and values. Shropshires, Cotswolds, Angoras, Shetlands, Delaine Merinos and Ramboulets are in the first class. Hampshires, Lincolns, Leicester, Cheviots and the wrinkly and the smooth American Merinos are placed in the second class. The third class consists of Dorset, Suffolk and Tunis sheep. Angora goats are given a classification equal to Shropshires. Cashmere and milch goats also receive attention.

Live Stock Judging at Ottawa

The following is the result of the live stock judging contests at the Ottawa Fair. The competition was in charge of J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturalist Central Experimental Farm:—

Horses.—1st, W. McGee, North Gower; 2nd, H. Barton, Vankleek Hill; 3rd, H. S. Arkell, Teeswater; 4th, J. H. Stark, Lang, Ont.

Beef Cattle.—1st, F. W. Barnett, Rockland; 2nd, J. H. Stark; 3rd, J. Ferguson; 4th, W. C. McKillican, Vankleek Hill.

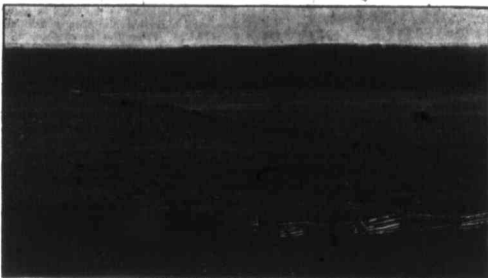
Dairy Cattle.—1st, J. Ferguson; 2nd, H. S. Arkell; 3rd, H. Barton; 4th, G. B. Rothwell.

Sheep.—1st, John Kelly; 2nd, H. Barton; 3rd, W. C. McKillican; 4th, J. Ferguson.

Swine.—1st, J. Ferguson; 2nd, G. B. Rothwell; 3rd, H. S. Arkell; 4th, H. Barton.

The Late John Phin

There passed away on October 1st, at his home on the Guelph Road, near Hespeler, Ont., Mr. John Phin, one of the best known agriculturists in that part of the country. Mr. Phin had a wide reputation as a breeder of Shropshire Sheep and Short-horn cattle, and was for many years an active member of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, &c., and president for a time. He was a trustee of the Hespeler Methodist Church, and highly respected in the community.



Harvesting in the Sasatchewan Valley—18 miles north-east of Edmonton, N.W.T.

British Markets and Prospects

The Fruit Outlook—Grass in Orchards—Provisions—The Wheat Situation

(By Our Regular Correspondent)

London, Eng., Oct. 1st, 1903.

The summer, according to the calendar at any rate, ended a week ago but as a matter of fact summer weather to use a hackneyed phrase has been conspicuous by its absence. In England and Scotland much corn is yet in the fields but the better weather of the past week or ten days has enabled farmers to do a great deal of harvesting. The quality of the corn (wheat) crops is fairly good, the cold weather which accompanied the wet having had the effect of preventing the grains sprouting. Most of the samples are somewhat stunted, however, as well as out of condition and they will want blending liberally with hard American sorts before being turned into flour.

THE APPLE CROP

In my last article I alluded to the failure of the English apple crop and that we should be to a greater extent than usual dependent upon foreign supplies for our markets during the coming winter. Supplies of really good English apples are scarce. Only in a few cases is it possible to find a sample that has been put up with common sense, and it is about time that the home grower look the question of grading seriously in hand. There are some fine apples coming from Jersey just now and although packed in a way that buyers do not care about are readily disposed of. Large consignments of Lisbon apples now keep the market steady. American apples are now coming forward in large quantities and some of the samples are very fine and realize extra high prices. So great are the quantities on offer that it is just possible that prices may drop a bit, for salesmen do not anticipate a scarcity at present. They argue in this way. The crop in the United States is reported to be a good one while we may anticipate a record export from Nova Scotia, amounting to 40,000 barrels hence prices are sure to be confined to within reasonable limits.

GRASS IN ORCHARDS

Fruit-growers have long been in doubt as to the effect of growing grass in their orchards. A number of experiments have lately been carried out at Woburn, in Bedfordshire, to ascertain whether the plan of growing grass in orchards was inimical to the trees. The third report, which has just been issued, by the Duke of Bedford and Mr. S. U. Pickering on the Woburn Experimental Farm gives particulars of the trials. The experiments were planned with a view to making the test as reliable and searching as possible and the result

so far is as emphatic as it well could be. In previous reports the authors stated that in their experience grass in orchards had a distinctly prejudicial effect upon the health and growth of apple trees, and they preface their remarks in the present pamphlet with the declaration that "as to the general effect produced by grass on young apple trees the results of the past few years have brought forward nothing which can in any way modify our previous conclusions as to the intensely deleterious nature of its effect."

The extent of this influence they further indicate when they say "no ordinary form of ill-treatment—including even the combination of bad-planting, growth of weeds, and total neglect—is so harmful to the trees as growing grass around them. The fact that numerous apple orchards exist where the trees are flourishing in spite of being grass grown naturally causes the authors to exercise caution, drawing deductions from their own experiences, clear and uncompromising as these are. They frankly recognize the necessity of admitting that grass is not equally harmful in all circumstances. At first they were inclined to believe that immunity came with age, but special investigations have dispelled this idea, for on the Woburn and similar soils grass is as deleterious to old as to young trees. The circumstances of trees flourishing in grassy orchards therefore must be attributed to the character and depth of the soil."

PROVISIONS

The provision markets taken in bulk have been dull and business hardly worth noting. Butter is firmer all round and holders of Canadian are inclined to hold for further advances. Bacon is a better outlook and there appears to be every likelihood of considerable expansion in the immediate future. Already the London market from other causes presents a dull appearance more directly attributable to the departure of the townsfolk from the seaside and consequent falling off in the country demand for bacon. Until now the orders from that source have been a remarkable feature of the holiday season, but this business is diminishing. As a consequence there have been larger quantities left unsold and carried over in the various depots than for weeks past. Buyers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation and holders making timely concessions more business has been done. The quantity of Canadian on offer is only moderate and business has been transacted at 75 per cent. lower than previous figures.

The price of Canadian cheese keeps far above the views of buyers here, who resist to the utmost any upward movement and holders are consequently desirous to dispose of larger quantities than hitherto. At present current values the retailers very reasonably state that they cannot profitably cut up cheese at 6d. per lb. (12 cents) the popular figure and either that they must raise the "ficketed" prices or importers must come down to their level before a really satisfactory business can be done. Cheeses of first makers are 25 cents dearer than they were a week ago and stocks being low in this country it does not seem likely that there will be any substantial fall in value in the immediate future.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

The English wheat crop both as regards quality and quantity is a poor one owing to the indifferent weather experienced through the summer. In France 100 farmers have only an unsatisfactory yield; in Germany, however, the reverse is the case and already owing to larger amounts reaching the exchange prices are falling. I may mention that the high tariff on wheat entering Germany makes that country practically self-reliant in that respect. In Russia there is said to be a good crop and the grain is coming down to the seaports satisfactorily. The situation in North America is somewhat uncertain, but over here we are inclined to discount the rumors of extensive damage to the crop and anticipate that there is not likely to be any great variation in the price of our most important cereal.

Grain Standard Fixed

The commission appointed by the Dominion Government to fix the grain standard east of Port Arthur met last week. Generally speaking, the standards for most grains graded higher than last, although there were not a little inferior grain submitted that had to be rejected altogether. For some lines standards were not made, owing to the lack of samples, these including No. 1 spring wheat, No. 1 goose wheat, extra white winter wheat, No. 3 and No. 4 barley, and No. 1 and No. 3 peas. In other varieties of wheat the standards were higher than the act calls for and standards were made for No. 2 spring, No. 2 goose, No. 1 white winter, No. 2 white, No. 1 and No. 2 red winter.

Peas are not as high in quality as they should be owing to the pea weevil. A very slight improvement is shown this year, owing to efforts being made to check the weevil by special treatment of the seed. The commission decided that the weight should be the same for white/black and mixed oats. The standards for corn were left to the Montreal Board to decide upon and those for buckwheat to the Toronto Board.

The weights per bushel in the other standards were arranged as follows:—Oats, No. 1 white, 34 lbs.; No. 2 white, 32 lbs.; No. 1 white, not less than 30 lbs.; rye, No. 1, 57 lbs.; No. 2, 56 lbs.; barley, No. 1, 49 lbs.; No. 2, 48 lbs.; No. 3, extra, 47 lbs.

Russians Want Only the Best

The Russian Department of Agriculture has instituted a competition for the best cream separator, which must be able to separate from 40 to 50 gallons per hour. The competition is open to both Russian and foreign manufacturers and will take place in St. Petersburg. Two prizes of \$75 and \$25, respectively, will be offered. Entries must be made before February 15, 1904.

This should prove a novel contest, and if conducted on fair and proper lines should prove instructive.



Domirion Poultry Fattening Station, Holmesville, Ont. View of the yards. Superintendent in charge, F. C. Elford.

In the Poultry Yard

Eggs not Laid by Hens

According to the New York Press there is further innovation on the hen's preserves. It says: Science, prompted and urged by the commercial instinct, has demonstrated that casein, from ordinary cows' milk, is quite as good for baking as the finest hen eggs, and a company with \$6,500,000 capital has been formed to manufacture out of it a substitute for the "fresh" and "strictly fresh" product of the poultry yard. One pound of casein is equal to six dozen eggs. August Belmont is a large stockholder in this corporation which already, though an infant, puts out about 1,200 pounds a day, the equivalent of 86,400 eggs. The hen's only remaining advantage lies in the unhatchability of the rival product and its incasement in a box instead of a shell. She alone can be the mother of broods and flocks of chickens. Casein cannot deprive her of that cherished privilege. The artificial egg has arrived, but not the artificial broiler, fowl, capon, roaster, etc.

The Dust Bath

The fowls will enjoy a dust bath in winter, and it is really a necessity. Take a box of convenient size, fill with road dust, sulphur and flour and place it where the sun will shine upon it.

Hens or Pullets as Layers

The question whether hens are profitable as egg producers can be very easily decided after reading the following paragraph from "Stock Breeding," by Miles.

"It has been ascertained that the ovarium of fowls is composed of 600 ovaules; therefore, during her life she cannot possibly lay more eggs than 600, which in the natural course distribute themselves over nine years, as follows:

First year, 15 to 20; second year, 100 to 120; third year, 120 to 135; fourth year, 100 to 115; fifth year, 60 to 80; sixth year, 50 to 60; seventh year, 35 to 40; eighth year, 15 to 20; ninth year, 1 to 10.

Preparing Bones

Fowls always prefer bones that are broken or cut (not ground) into small pieces, with meat either raw or cooked adhering to them. The hens do not care for commercial bones unless such are free from the odor of ammonia or decayed matter. Dry bones either broken or ground will be eaten, but not so readily as those that are fresh. Fresh bones are not so readily ground in any kind of mill. They are usually steamed in order to render them brittle, or placed in the oven and burned. Of course, when subjected to heat, they lose more or less of the nitrogenous matter, such as meat or gelatin. With a bone cutter, all kinds of bones can be prepared for the fowls. If ground bone is fed, it is best mixed with the cooked feed.

An Egg Record

A series of experiments in egg production, have been conducted under the direction of the New York Experiment Station. A number of flocks were put under the experiment and an accurate account kept of all the food consumed.

The flocks consisted largely of White Leghorns. The experiment lasted one year.

The average number of eggs produced per hen in this twelve months' experiment did not come up to the number that has been claimed for individuals or strains, but it was at least satisfactory. Records of 200 egg-hens have been frequently published. The number of eggs laid per hen was 129.7 and the average daily production of 100 hens was 34.7 eggs. The maximum of production was found to be in the months of April and May. The cost of food for one hen was not far from one dollar, the exact figure being .999 cents and the profit per hen was \$1.31 which should include labor of caring for fowls. The average food cost per dozen of eggs was 9.2 cents.

Thus it will be seen that it cost about one dollar each for feed for 1,200 fowls

under this experiment for one year's duration and the value of the eggs at market rates exceeded the cost of food by \$1.31 each. From this must come the cost of labor, interest on investment and equipment, and profit for the owner.

Prince Edward Island

Fine, cool, weather. Our farmers have their plowing well advanced and are preparing to commence potato digging. Some threshing has been done, and the grain has turned out well. The market was well attended on Oct. 2. A great deal of food was offered. Plums and greenages sold for 10c. per qt., cranberries 7c., crab apples 4c. per qt., corn 12c. per doz., eggs 16 to 17c., butter, fresh, 24 to 25c., beef 6 to 8c. per lb. by qr., lamb 50 to 60c. per qr., chickens 40 to 50c., pork 7 to 8c., cattle dressed 5 to 7c., potatoes 20 to 22c., oats 34c., hay \$1 per ton, apples 12 to 16c. per doz., tomatoes, ripe, 5c. per lb. No fresh fish were offered, reported very scarce. Boned mackerel sold at 12c. each. Partridge sold at 45 to 50c. per pair, rabbit 25 to 30c. per pair. Our exhibition has been pronounced a grand success.

Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Georgetown, sold his handsome filly that took the first prize, to the Rev. Allan MacDonald, Fort Augustus.

Mr. L. A. Haysard, of St. Peter's Road, won \$45.00 in prizes for thoroughbred chickens at the exhibition.

Mr. W. Auld sold a two-year-old cart gelding by Lord Aberdeen, and a general purpose filly for the exhibition for \$150 each. The filly won second prize. Mr. S. Auld, of Kingston, sold a two-year-old cart filly sired by Lord Aberdeen for \$150. Mr. W. Cross, of Kingston, sold a three-year-old gelding for \$180. The animal weighed 1600 and is said to be the heaviest colt of his age ever raised on the Island. Daniel Doherty sold a one-year-old stallion (Aberdeen) for \$100. William Livingstone sold a six-year-old gelding, same stock, for \$160. The stallion, Lord Aberdeen, is dark bay in color, and weighs 1800 lbs.

The total attendance at the exhibition in paid admission was 9,397.

A cannery factory is about to be established on the Parkside farm, Summerside. Beef and mutton will be canned. We are informed that about 80 hands will be employed.

A considerable quantity of P. E. I. cheese has been sold recently at 12c. per lb.

Oysters are reported very scarce. Few have been caught on account of windy weather since the season opened. They have been selling from \$4.20 to \$6.00 per barrel. A. R.

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

BEFORE going to the North-West in search of a Farm, it will pay to investigate the advantages offered by the free and cheap lands of

NEW ONTARIO

For Terms, Descriptions, etc., apply or write to

HON. E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner of Crown Lands - TORONTO, ONT.

**Rich Soil
Pure Water
Best Climate
Good Markets
Easy Terms**

And a crop of timber already grown and ready for harvest that will, in most cases, more than pay for clearing the land.

Farm Conveniences

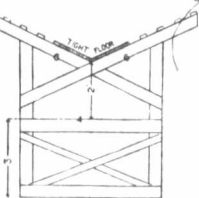
Hand Contrivances—Useful Hints—New Inventions

Send Them Along

Owing to a large run of fair reports this department has not appeared in recent issues. From this on, during the winter months, it is our intention to make this one of the features of each issue. Under this heading will appear descriptions and diagrams of new inventions in farm machinery, contrivances of value and interest, etc. Our readers can help very much in making this department of value. If you have any useful contrivance send in a description and drawing of same and we will have it reproduced here. For descriptions and plans that we consider worthy we shall be pleased to allow something for your trouble.

A Feed Trough

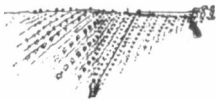
The accompanying sketch is that of a convenient and substantial feed trough.



Some prefer a roofed self-feeder for hay and for feeding corn in separate troughs.

Cultivating Steep Hillsides

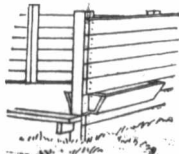
They have an ingenious plan in some of the mountainous countries of Europe for cultivating steep hillsides. The accompanying sketch shows how it is done. The anchoring machine is placed on the top of the hill, and the horse goes back



and forth along the ridge and cut the man at the cultivator has only to guide the cultivator without the bother of driving. Two men are needed, or one man and a boy, the latter to drive the horse. Almost inaccessible slopes can be utilized in this way.

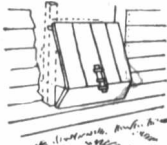
Modern Pig Troughs

Where the hogs are confined in pens, a trough is set in the pen as shown in Fig. 1. This is a fixture, must be strongly made, and be set at the bottom on a level with the floor of the pen. A pig of toob weight cannot stand in the trough, the latter can be cleaned out and the feed can be put into it from the outside. A good form of trough is shown in Fig. 2. Here



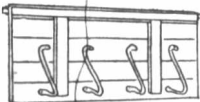
1.—TROUGH INSIDE OF PEN

the swinging shutter keeps the pigs away from the trough, or admits them to it at the will of the attendant, and the trough may be conveniently cleaned out or filled without any interference by the ravenous herd. Fig. 3 shows an improved shutter



2.—GOOD FORM OF PIG TROUGH

for the trough last described. The improvement consists of strong bent iron securely screwed or bolted to the swinging shutter on the inside above the trough, so that a strong pig can neither get into the trough nor push others away, and get the lion's share. Assuming that ground, soaked, or cooked food can only be fed out of troughs with advantage, that pigs will eat and digest well a great deal more cooked food than they will raw, and that the more food they eat and digest the more profit there is in feeding him, it is easy to see the importance of good pig troughs.



3.—IMPROVED TROUGH WITH SHUTTER

The engraving (Fig. 4) represents a good trough for pigs. The sides of the trough are firmly nailed to the end boards. An upright board, which runs lengthwise of the trough, divides it into two parts, and keeps the pigs from getting into the trough. Strips 4 in. wide nailed to the edges of the trough, divide the length into spaces for each pig to feed in, and prevent one pig from crowding the next one. There must always be more space provided than there are pigs to feed, in order to prevent fighting among the animals. The troughs may be of various lengths, according to the number of pigs to be fed. —Farm Conveniences.

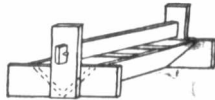
Modern Harvesting Machinery

The grower who raises a square mile or more of wheat is constantly looking for machinery that will lessen the expense of

harvesting and threshing the crop. For this reason the machine known as the header has come into favor within a few years. The header clips the stocks of wheat a few inches below the head of the grain and no binding is necessary. It cuts a swath twelve feet wide. The four horses which furnish the power are hitched behind, and they push the mowing over the field. A self-binder is drawn by three or four horses and cuts a swath six or seven feet wide.

A header will harvest forty acres a day, while the capacity of a binder is fifteen acres a day. The cuttings are carried from the header by an endless belt to a header barge, which is driven beside the machine. When one barge is full it is driven to the stack and another takes its place. The advantage of a binder is that the wheat can be cut before it is thoroughly ripe, as the ripening process will continue in the shock. Harvesting is often begun with a binder and finished with a header.

A new machine which is being tested by the farmers is a combination binder and header. A header is indispensable when wheat is short. It lessens the expense of



4.—DOUBLE FEEDING TROUGH FOR PIGS harvesting, as the wheat goes at once into the stack instead of being shocked and then stacked. —Review of Reviews.

Cutting an Iron Pipe

While putting a pump in my last summer I received a hint from a neighbor which helped me out of a difficulty and may perhaps be useful to others in the same trouble.

The well in question was eighteen feet deep with too much water in it to think of sinking it any deeper. The pump was an iron stock pump with two-inch pipe and was eight feet from platform to cylinder. The balance of my piping was in sixteen foot lengths, so it became necessary to cut a ten foot length from one of these. But here was the difficulty, being far from a blacksmith and, as I thought, no means at hand of cutting it.

On mentioning my trouble to a neighbor he told me to take an old hand saw and saw gently round and round a few times when I would be able to break it easily. I did this and after having it cut in a little more than an eighth of an inch, I laid one end on a log, and jumping on the pipe, was surprised to see it break off straight and clean.

The same man told me he had seen a two inch solid shaft cut the same way. Any ordinary old hand saw will do, of course the finer the teeth the better.

Chas. Grayson, Assa., N.W.T.

Dignity in Farming

It is generally admitted, and rightly so, that he who writes on any subject should have a complete and thorough knowledge of the object of his criticisms. This is certainly true when the criticism concerns details, or attacks the very principles of a subject, but it is sometimes interesting and even useful to hear the opinions of one, who is not, and who does not pretend to be, thoroughly conversant with all the details of the subject, but is able to give us, so to speak, the outside opinion.

For instance, during these latter days we have heard a great deal concerning military matters and reform, and while the actual details of such reformations must of necessity be left in the hands of those who thoroughly understand the subject, still a civilian's opinion on the army in general and on certain reforms in par-

ticular might be not only interesting but of some value to the army itself.

This, therefore, is the reason, that I, who am no farmer, have undertaken to write on a certain side of a farmer's life. It may be of interest to farmers in general to hear the opinions of those who are not engaged in agriculture, on one side at least of their life.

I take it that there are three main essentials of dignity; firstly, Strength, secondly, Independence, and lastly, Knowledge. Strength.—Dignity is always associated with strength, either physical or mental. Independence.—I think we all realize how difficult it is to maintain dignity if we are entirely dependent either on individuals or on fluctuating circumstances.

Knowledge.—It is impossible, surely, to imagine a foolish person as dignified. We

must see, therefore, that a farmer's profession is likely to bring forth strength, independence and knowledge.

It would be interesting and helpful to turn to history in reviewing the subject of strength.

The English-speaking race have arisen from the Angles and Saxons who conquered the land of Britain and started to till and cultivate the country. Let us hastily trace the subsequent history of this race. We find that in a few years they in their turn were overcome by the Danes. They paid tribute to them, the Danegelt tax they were oppressed by though in every way, they even introduced into their churches a prayer that they might be delivered from the "fury of the Danes." But, and this is the important fact, they still held the land. Finally, under Alfred they conquered the Danes and we find the two races afterwards blending into one, with the Anglo-Saxons vastly predominating.

The same story is told again during the Norman conquest. Oppressed in every direction the Anglo-Saxons still held the land and finally in John's reign the Magna Charta was signed.

The English speaking race to-day are the Anglo-Saxons, the Northans are but the small class of aristocrats.

Why to-day are we English, we Anglo-Saxons, so all-powerful? Because, we have stretched into all lands and farmed these new possessions. The farmer is indeed a power which no man can estimate.


We have now to consider the point of Independence, and there is no reason here to turn to history. That the farmer's life is an independent one is apparent to all. He is his own master, as much as a man in this world may be. We are an independent race. Why do we emigrate in such large quantities every year? What is the height of each man's ambition? Independence. The farmer certainly gains this independence for which we are all striving.

And finally, we turn to our last essential of dignity. This thought of knowledge being an important factor to a farmer is, comparatively speaking, a modern one. I do not think that the farmers of the last century paid any great attention to learning or scientific knowledge. They plowed, they sowed, they reaped, and Nature did the rest. Nature helps our farmers to-day, but they have learned that she may be encouraged and assisted. They are learning more about her inflexible laws that they may rule their lives accordingly. Farmers are realizing the necessity of scientific research as applied to their profession. Agricultural colleges have been founded, and it is safe to say, that they are as yet only in their infancy. We know to-day that it is the farmer who knows most who succeeds best, and that they will not learn most of necessity be left behind in the race. Thus it is true that the farmer of today must have knowledge.

We have seen how the farmer is a strength to the land, which is hard to estimate; we have seen how thoroughly independent he is, and lastly we have determined that if a farmer to-day wishes to be successful he must have knowledge. Is it not true, therefore, that the farmer's profession is a dignified one?

I believe if farmers, and more especially farmer's sons, would look upon their work in this light, they would find less reason for discontent. If they would only believe that there is one of the strongest and most dignified of professions they would take more pride in their calling, and that the younger generation would not be so anxious to leave the farm and embark on other occupations.

This Dominion of Canada requires strong, independent and intellectual men and she is looking to the farming community to supply them. — J. GILBERT JACKSON, B.A., Canadian Correspondent College, Toronto.



**THROUGH THE
COLUMNS OF
THE FARMING WORLD**

Advertisers reach every
portion of Canada from
Ocean to Ocean

**The Best Farmers and
Stockmen read it
regularly**

**WE GUARANTEE
The Largest Agricul-
tural Circulation in
Canada**

**The Farming World
TORONTO**

Twice a Month, \$1.00 a Year

Regular \$15.00 Field Glasses for only \$3.95



This illustration is merely like the real glasses.

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICE. Only 75 per cent. These are exceptionally fine High Grade Hunter's Favorite Pocket Field Glasses and are fitted with a finest quality specially ground Adjustable Lenses giving enormous power at long range. The tubes are covered with the finest Aligator. The cross bars and mountings are of nickel and the sliding tubes of gilt so that when in use a perfect dark vision is formed around the eye, greatly aiding distinct vision. Between these mounts is placed a small and accurate compass. We don't want you to pay us one cent until you have satisfied yourself that Hunter's Favorite Glasses is all we claim it to be. Just send us your name and address and we will send you a thorough examination free of charge. Then, after a thorough examination you are perfectly satisfied that they are exactly as represented, worth at least double our price, pay the Express Agent 50c and Express charges of whatever not one cent. If you do not like our Express Office or wish to save Express charges send \$3.95 with order and 25c for postage and we will ship the Glasses, carefully packed by mail and guarantee perfect satisfaction. If you are a farmer, and find Hunter's Favorite you can't afford to be without this powerful instrument, especially at the terms we offer only \$3.95, which is actually less than the wholesale price. They will prove invaluable in a hundred ways and will last you a lifetime of travel every year.

Order now. If you wish to be one of the 75. This advertisement may not appear again. JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 285, Toronto.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD COOK BOOK?

We will give you one, FREE.



Send us one subscription to THE FARMING WORLD and we will mail this book to you. If you are already a subscriber, send us \$1.00 and we will mark up your subscription for a year and send you THE IDEAL COOK BOOK.

THE IDEAL COOK BOOK is the best thing of its kind ever published. It contains over 1,000 recipes, which have been most carefully compiled with the help of friends all over the world. Perhaps the most notable feature is the latter portion of the book, which is devoted exclusively to Sick Room Cookery, and the treatment before the doctor arrives of persons suddenly taken ill or meeting with an accident. It is bound in substantial oil cloth cover for the kitchen.

Remember you can secure this Splendid Book Free by sending one subscription to THE FARMING WORLD.

"THE FARMING WORLD,"

90 Wellington Street West, Toronto.



THE HOME WORLD



Thanksgiving Day should mean much to Canadians. A nation favored above others, with more of good and less of rampant evil, we have abundant reason for a thankful and cheerful spirit and may well pause for a day, in the midst of our getting and storing, to recount past blessings and present comforts. Let us be thankful, too, not only for what we have received, but for this—that our lot has been cast in so good a land, with so great a future before it.

Thanksgiving Day

Carrots of pumpkins as yellow as gold,
Onions in silvery strings,
Shining red apples and clusters of grapes,
Nuts and a host of good things,
Chickens, and turkeys, and fat little pigs—
These are what Thanksgiving brings.

Work is forgotten and playtime begins;
From office and schoolroom and hall,
Fathers, and mothers, and uncles, and aunts,

Nieces, and nephews and all
Speed away home, as they hear from afar
The dear old Thanksgiving call.

Now is the time to forget all your cares,
Cast every trouble away—
Think of the gone blessings, remember
your joys,
Don't be afraid to be gay?
None are too old, and none are too young
To frolic on Thanksgiving Day.

A Thanksgiving Cellar

Let's go down cellar.
Mother doesn't relish the idea of any one going down there with a kerosene lamp; she says that the first thing we know someone will trapse down there and stub their toe and burn the house up. Out on the butty shelf there is a stub of a candle. Though it smells when you light it, but it's a good, healthy smell, as mother says.

Dark in the cellar way, even though the candle is held before us. Look out for the stone jar on the second step. Doughnuts in there. Hoist the cover. Sugar on 'em. Mother always sprinkles sugar on her doughnuts. They don't need sugar on the outside. But mother's doughnuts characterize everything else around the house. No skinning any where. Cuts pie four pieces to the pie—that's mother, and it's a blame big pie at that. Say, did you smell those doughnuts? Sort of make your nose laugh, they do. You can tell when you get to the bottom of the stairs. Piece of carpeting there. The cellar floor is as clean as it can be, but if you don't make pretence of wiping your feet on that bit of carpeting ere you come up stairs, you will have mother to reckon with.

Cricky! Doesn't that celery smell good. It's being bleached out for the Thanksgiving dinner. We don't raise cranberries, but we've got some there. Those are about the only features of the Thanksgiving that we don't raise right here. You noticed that big turkey out there sitting on the thill of that old sled, didn't you? Well, it will "be up to him" in about a week.

Yes, we got a good crop of potatoes this season. Here, hoist up the candle and look into the bin. Ever see a

smoother lot? We don't raise potatoes to throw at hens on this farm.

I remember once when I wasn't as large as I am now one of the neighbor's boys was helping me sprout potatoes. Mother came down and took away the old broken-stemmed goblet that was canted over the bung hole of the cider barrel. Said she didn't want us to be drinking any of that sculch. But sprouting potatoes is thirsty work. We raised terrible big potatoes that year. The boy that was with me was an ingenious critter. He cut one of the potatoes in half, and out of the halves he scooped two of the neatest drinking cups you ever saw. But mother was right. Cider isn't good for folks to drink.

There. Swan, if it didn't stick me to know where to put all the apples this year. Look-a-there! Every one of those barrels tiered up there is filled with number one apples. For eating, give me a Gravenstein. When you bite into one the meat clicks off with a sort of metallic sound, it is so crisp. But they are tender. Too

Tolman sweets there, the way mother bakes those apples would make you willing to live here on the farm and do the chores for your board.

But the most cheerful place in the cellar is the corner near the swinging shelves. Mother has 127 cans of preserves up there. She took the fruit just as it came along—strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, plums, peaches and currants and all the rest, you know! They help out a supper. I tell you that, when chores are all done. They'll make you satisfied with cream o'tartar biscuit when other folks growl and dawdle over pate de foie gras.

And under those shelves see those stone jars? Well, they are filled to the brim with sweet pickles, long strips of cucumber and sliced tomatoes and all such. Ginger! Don't they help the Saturday night beans, though?

Well, hold the light while I draw a pitcher of cider, and we'll go upstairs again. You carry the apple dish. Pile 'em up high. Mother says if there's any-



What One Ontario Farmer has to be Thankful for. Weight of squash, 120 lbs., age of girl, 5 years

bad the snow apples don't keep any better. The every time you gnaw into one of these you have to go scold! to keep your mouth from running over. But those juicy apples are like those too salvy people—they don't last well. Those Northern Spys aren't so sort of spicy and all that, but they stay by you just as long as you use them well, and if you don't use them well, what can you expect? Frost doesn't work any better on fruit than it does on friendship.

Go over there under the brick arch where all those apples are piled loose. Isn't that a poem for the nose, a ballad of bounty translated for the benefit of the smeller? When I want to feel at peace with things I come down here and smell of that pile of apples. There are a lot of

thing that frets her it is to see some one trailing upstairs from the cellar with a dish half full of something. That isn't the way she runs our house.

And when it comes to Thanksgiving dinner—well, you wait and cultivate your appetite.

Put the candle back there in the butty r. There, what is there better for a man's feelings than going down cellar at this time of year?

Saving Time

The time saved in looking for things when wanted would pay compound interest on that saved by not putting them away immediately after use.

SUNDAY AT HOME

Give Thanks Always

Thanksgiving for each glad new day,
Coming like sunshine from above,
With all its laden treasures rich,
From our Father's Hand of Love.

For every blessed day that dawns
Let special thanks be freely given,
For breath and fragrance in the air,
For gold of sunlight poured from heaven.

For subtle essence of delight
That wafts itself across our sky;
For tender human love that fills
Our souls with its sweet sympathy.

A great, grand thing it is to be
In God's own world so wondrous fair,
To live, be happy, His rich gift
With others freely, gladly share.

Unfinished

Judge not Christianity, even by its most perfect embodiment in the life of its disciples here. The best are imperfect, and Christianity teaches this, and points to perfection as yonder. Do not judge the science of that organbuilder by that half-finished instrument in his workshop; there is but little in that to please the eye, and from it scarce a note can be evolved to charm the ear.

Judge not the artistic character of that painter by the first rough outline which you discover on the canvas in his studio; there is scarcely a touch of life in it, or any perceptible resemblance to the original. Judge the organ-builder by the instrument as it stands in the great cathedral, pouring forth by the touch of a master-musician, pealing strains of music, electrifying the congregated thousands. Judge the artist by the picture as hung up in the Academy of Art, looking, throbbing and blushing at you as a thing of life, gathering around it a crowd of admiring spectators.

Even so judge Christianity. Its organ—the Christian life, is not finished here in its workshop. Yonder in the great cathedral of eternity, you will see it in perfection, and feel the inspiration of its harmonies. The painting is not half finished here in its studio; its figure is half formed and blotched and scarcely a feature is accurate. See it in the great gallery of the heavens, finished, and an exact copy of the Son of God Himself,—"Who is the image of the Father's glory."—Dr. Thomas.

Faith Subdues Fear

I knew a youth, near forty years ago, who was staying with relations, when a thunderstorm of unusual violence came on at nightfall. A stack was struck by lightning and set on fire within sight of the door. The grown-up people in the house, both men and women, were utterly overcome with fright. The strong men seemed even more afraid than the women. All the inmates of the house sat huddled together. Only this youth was quietly happy. There was a little child upstairs in bed, and the mother was anxious about it, but even her love could not give her courage enough to pass the staircase windows to bring that child down. The babe cried and this youth, whom I knew right well, who was then but newly converted, went upstairs alone, took the child and, without hurry or alarm, brought it down to its mother. He needed no candle, for the lightning was so continuous that he could see his way right well.

He felt that the Lord was wonderfully near that night and so no fear was possible to his heart. He sat down and read a psalm aloud to his trembling relatives, who looked on the lad with loving wonder. That night he was master of the situation and those in the house believed there was something in the religion which he had so lately professed. I believe that if all of us can, by God's grace, get such a sense of God's nearness to us in times of danger and trouble that we remain calm, we shall bring much honor to the cause of God and the name of Jesus.—C. H. Spurgeon.

The True Idea

A pious shoemaker being asked what was his business, replied: "My business is to serve the Lord, but I make shoes to meet expenses." This is the true idea of Christian life and character, and it is a pity that it is not more fully realized. Our great business in this world is to serve the Lord, to do His will, and to glorify His name; and everything should be made subservient to this end. "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." So teaches an inspired apostle. But this is not the idea of the great majority even of professing Christians. Their great business is to make money, and, so far as they can, secure the comforts and luxuries of this life for themselves and their children—to amass, as far as possible, a fortune. The service of the Lord is a subordinate thing—an incidental matter, which, if it can be attended to, is very desirable. When professing Christians make the service of the Lord their "business," and their worldly pursuits contribute to this end, we will have such a practical illustration of Christianity as will convince gain-sayers and convert the world to Christ.

Thanksgiving Sunshine

Cheery hearts and smiling faces,
Gentle speech and ways
Make a cloudy, dull Thanksgiving
Sunniest of days.

Bear Ye One Another's Burdens

In order to be satisfied even with the best people, we need to be content with little and bear a great deal. Even the most perfect people have many imperfections; we ourselves have as great defects. Our faults combined with theirs make mutual toleration a difficult matter; but we can only "fulfill the law of Christ" by "bearing one another's burdens."

There must be a mutual, loving forbearance. Frequent silence, habitual recollection, prayer, self-attachment, faithfulness in putting aside all the idle imaginations of a jealous, fastidious self-love, all these will go far to maintain peace and union.

How many troubles would be avoided by this simplicity! Happy is he who neither listens to himself nor to the idle talk of others.

Be content to lead a simple life where God has placed you. Be obedient; bear your little daily crosses—you need them, and God gives them to you only out of pure mercy.—Fenelon.

One's self is a companion from whom one is never parted, therefore it behooves one to be careful in regard to the welfare of this companion. Death seizes one's possessions.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

\$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 213



Are Favorite Instruments because they give satisfaction and are Built to Last a Lifetime by the largest makers in Canada.

The Bell Organ & Piano Co.

Limited

QUELPH - - - ONT.

Send for Catalogue No. 41.

We Want

Farmers' Sons and Daughters

to attend our Splendid School and obtain that practical education which will be helpful to them in every walk of life.

FARMING has a business end to it nowadays, for which preparation must be made.

Our special course in Business for Farmers exactly fills the bill. Can be completed nicely in three months. Write for particulars.

Central Business College

Limited TORONTO

W. H. SHAW, President

THREE MONTHS FREE

New subscribers to THE FARMING WORLD sending us \$1.00 at once will receive the paper regularly from the present date until January 1st, 1904. Do it to-day. Address

The Farming World

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

LINDA'S RESPONSIBILITY A Thanksgiving Story Founded on Fact

By F. B. Hallowell

"Now, Linda, remember, I trust those turkeys entirely to you, and you're responsible for 'em," said Nathan Holway, as he stood at the barn-yard gate one morning, his gun at his shoulder, and a rough canvas game-bag hanging at his side.

Linda was milking the old red cow, and she paused as Nathan spoke, and glanced up at him, a weary look on her youthful face.

"Goodness, Nat, how you do go on about those turkeys! You really scare me, givin' me so many directions about 'em. You'll be gone only three days. What can happen to 'em in that time."

"Well, I don't know," and Nathan looked reflectively at his smiling sister. "You might get careless 'bout fastenin' 'em up, or forget to feed 'em."

"I hope I'm old enough to know how to take care of a few turkeys," and Linda tossed her head. "You needn't fret. Everyone of the nineteen will be waiting for you when you get back Tuesday night. Mr. Barlow is comin' for 'em Wednesday, isn't he?"

"Yes, he said he'd be along by seven o'clock so as to get 'em to market early. I'll have to get up by daybreak to kill 'em. I do hope you'll take good care of 'em, Linda."

"Oh, go long, Nathan; you're real foolish about those turkeys. One would think they were your own flesh 'n' blood."

"You won't say I'm foolish when you see me gettin' ten cents a pound for 'em, feathers 'n' all," rejoined Nathan. "It's because so much depends upon those turkeys that I tell you so often not to forget to take care of 'em while I'm gone."

"Well, I am going to take care of 'em," said Linda. "You needn't worry one bit. And now don't say 'turkey' to me again, or I'll throw something at you," and she bent her head against the cow's side and resumed her milking with redoubled energy.

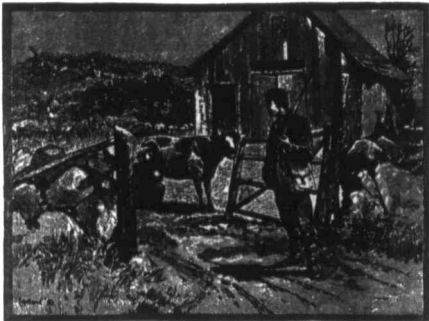
Nathan laughed, and went off whistling, but not entirely easy concerning his cherished turkeys. Linda was always ready enough to do a favor, but she was proverbially careless, and it was giving her a great responsibility to put her in charge of that coop-full of turkeys.

But Nathan could see no help for it, for he could not miss his hunting expedition to Bald Mountain. For several years he had made a practice of going to the mountain every November just before Thanksgiving (this was all before our Thanksgiving Day was changed to October, a month earlier than it used to be) to spend three or four days with an old hunter who lived there, and who put him in the way of killing all the game he could care to handle. Nathan was an enthusiastic sportsman and looked forward all the year to his annual visit to old Joe. They often found deer, and once they had actually come within an ace of killing a black bear, and were resolved that sooner or later Bruin should fall a victim to their keen marksmanship, for that he still haunted the mountain, they were well convinced.

"We may come across the old black rascal this time," mused Nathan as he trudged along over the snow-covered fields after leaving Linda. "We'll have a hunt for him anyway. And if Linda only takes good care of my turkeys I'm sure of making more money this Thanksgiving

than ever before, and I'll have that horse, sure."

The house which the Holway family called home was a rough, unpainted building of six rooms and a "lean-to." It stood in a large ill-kept yard, and was enclosed by a rail fence, a pair of bars in front doing duty as a gate. Back of the house was a dilapidated barn, several sheds, a farm-yard, and a pump; and on one side was an orchard, scantily stocked with apple and pear trees. Back of the house was a garden, and back of that were fields of stubble, over which Nathan plodded all through the spring and summer. Beyond this was a pasture, full of rocks and bushes, in which some lean cattle grazed; and then came a belt of woods, where beech and birch, oak and maple trees grew thick and close.



"I hope I'm old enough to take care of a few turkeys," said Linda.

Nathan was a boy "with a head on his shoulders," as his mother often remarked proudly, and he had a great ambition to "live like other folks." But he found it hard work to get along, weighted with the support of a mother and three sisters; and they were all very familiar with the howling of the wolf at the door.

Linda was the only one of the girls old enough to help much, and she and Nathan had long talks about the best way to make the farm pay. It was not mortgaged. There was solid comfort in that. And whatever they made off of it was their own.

"What we need is a horse," said Nathan. "It's awfully expensive hiring all the time."

And a horse he determined to have. He looked upon it as the first step toward respectability. With a horse of his own, he felt sure he could make the farm pay, and then would come other things that were wanted. He had proposed to sell the six cows in order to buy a horse; but his mother and Linda opposed this so strenuously that he gave it up. The milk was taken to town regularly every morning by Mr. Barlow, and gave them an income of a dollar and half a day, and naturally they were loth to agree to a proposition that would take this sum from them.

So Nathan concluded to go into turkeys. He bought half a dozen full-grown turkeys to start with in the early spring, and fully expected to reap a rich reward. But he did not make any calculation as to pro-

bable losses, and instead of having forty or fifty young turkeys by Thanksgiving, he had only nineteen, all told. Of these he expected to sell thirteen, which would give him about fifteen dollars, which, added to the thirty dollars he had on hand, and the proceeds of the sale of the venison and birds he would bring from Bald Mountain, would make enough to pay the first instalment on a stout horse which farmer Hildred had offered to let him have for one hundred dollars.

"And with that horse in the barn we're sure of a good living," he said to Linda, when they talked the matter over.

So it was not strange that he was anxious about the turkeys, and that he thought he had invested Linda with a great responsibility in putting her in charge of them.

But Linda regarded the responsibility very lightly.

"As if anything could happen to those turkeys!" she thought, as her brother left her, and she finished milking. "Nat's got turkey on the brain."

The turkey coop was a large, rough affair, which Nathan had built himself, and stood on a little knoll at the edge of the belt of woods back of the barn.

"I don't see what possessed Nat to build that coop so far from the house," grumbled Linda when she came in from feeding the turkeys, in the evening of the day her brother left. "It's a real journey to that wood, and how I'm going to get to it if a heavy fall of snow comes I'm sure I don't know."

The snow came that night, and layed a foot deep on the ground when Linda looked from the window the next morning.

"You'd better put on Nat's high rubber boots when you go to feed the turkeys, Linda," said her mother. "You'll get your feet wet wearing only those old shoes."

"Bother the turkeys! rejoined Linda. "I wish Nat would come home 'n' take care of 'em himself. It's no fun going out in this snow."

But she mixed up a pan of corn meal, put on the big boots, tied a shawl about her head and shoulders, and went out to attend to her troublesome charges at once.

She fed them again at night; but Monday morning she forgot all about them. It was wazy day, and she was very busy, and so was every one else. No one thought of the turkeys until late in the afternoon, when it began to snow again. Then little Hester suddenly reminded Linda of her charges.

"If it snows much more you can't go to the turkey coop, Linda," she said. "The turkeys will have to starve."

"Oh, those turkeys!" cried Linda, catching her shawl from a peg, and running in to the pantry for some corn. "If Nat finds

out I forgot me, he'll never forgive me," and out she went into the fast-falling snow, and the pan of corn under her arm, and her shawl streaming in the wind.

Little Hester climbed upon a chair by the kitchen window to watch her sister's return.

"There she comes!" she announced presently, "and she's bringin' back the corn."

"Something must have happened," said Mrs. Holway, hurrying to open the door.

Something had happened. Linda came in with wild, anxious eyes, and very pale cheeks. "The turkeys are gone!" she cried. "Yes the whole lot 'em!" Somehow or other they got the door open, and they're gone. Oh, what will Nat say? and the tears rose to her eyes, and stood there thickly.

"You couldn't have fastened the door after you fed them last night," said Mrs. Holway.

"I suppose not," answered Linda, dejectedly. "And yet I meant to be so careful! O, mother, what shall I do?"

"Go look for them," said her mother. "Perhaps you can track them. They've taken to the woods, of course."

"If they've met any wild turkeys you'll never get 'em back," said Maggie, who was a year younger than Linda. "Don't you remember what Mr. Barlow told us about losing his turkeys? The wild turkeys keep 'em, he said."

"I must get them back," said Linda. "Nat would never get over it if he should come home and find that coop empty."

Maggie offered to help her in the hunt, and they started out at once. But the fresh snow had covered up the turkeys' tracks, and after spending two hours roaming about in the woods, the girls returned, wet, tired, and utterly discouraged.

A more wretched girl than Linda, it would have been hard to find. The thought of her brother's return on the morrow, made her faint with grief. She did not dare hope for a moment that the turkeys would come back, but nevertheless went to the coop half a dozen times before night-fall to see if they had come. But though she found some rabbit tracks, there were no signs that the turkeys had been there.

She slept very little that night, and when she came down stairs Tuesday morning she was pale and haggard.

"You mustn't stop eating just because those turkeys are gone, Linda," said her mother, when at breakfast the girl sat with her plate empty before her. "Take some hot cakes, now; they're real good this mornin'."

Linda shook her head dismally, and two tears rose to her eyes and plashed down on the empty plate.

"I can't eat," she said. "I'm almost sick. Oh, if I'd only never taken the responsibility of those turkeys! What will Nat say to me?"

"He's sure to feel awful bad," said Maggie. "I wouldn't be in your shoes for any thing."

"Come, now, don't talk like that," said Mrs. Holway. "Linda feels bad 'nough as 'tis."

That was a long day to Linda the longest, most unhappy day she could remember. She went out to the turkey coop at noon, and scattered some corn there, but with no hope that anything but the rabbits would eat it.

Nat was expected home before dark, but at six o'clock he had not come, and supper was eaten without him.

"He'll be along soon, I guess," said Mrs. Holway. "I'll keep something hot for him."

Linda sat by the window looking out on the snow-covered ground, her face pressed against the cool pane, and let her mother and Maggie clear the table and put away the dishes. She didn't feel able to help.

All at once she started up, and took the lantern from the shelf over the sink.

"I'm going out to that coop just once more," she said. "It's no use, I know—of course, the turkeys won't be there. But it will be some satisfaction, and I can't sit here. My head aches as if it would split."

She lighted the lantern, but the wind was blowing a gale, and as the glass of the lantern was cracked the light flickered a moment and went out, almost before she had closed the kitchen door behind her. But she did not go back, for the stars were shining, and she could see her way very clearly.

She tried to think as she went along in what words she would tell Nathan of his loss, but finding none, could only hope she would have time to get back to the house and go to bed before he came. Then her mother could tell him, and she need not meet him until the next morning.

As she neared the turkey coop she heard a rustling sound inside, and stopped short, her heart beating almost to suffocation. Then a distinct gobble sounded on the air.

For a moment her joy was so great that she could not move. Then with one bound she was at the door of the coop, and had shut it at once and fastened it, in less time than it takes to tell it.

"They've come back!" she gasped, as she dashed into the kitchen. And then she threw herself down on the old patchwork-covered lounge, and cried as she had seldom cried before.

"You've got something to be thankful for now, Linda," said little Hester.

"Thankful! that's no word for it," cried Linda, when she could trust herself to speak.

Nathan had not come at eight o'clock, and the whole family retired, leaving the kitchen door unlocked that he might be able to get in if he came late. But Linda was hardly in bed when she heard him creeping up the stairs, and the next moment he rapped softly at her door.

"Are you awake, Linda?" he asked in a loud whisper. "How are my turkeys? All right?"

And how glad Linda was to be able to say "Yes" and then sink to sleep with an easy conscience.

She was awakened at daylight next morning, however, by the sound of her brother's voice in the kitchen below, raised in tones of the most intense excitement.

Those turkeys! There was something wrong with them, after all. Cautious and trembling with vague apprehensions of evil, Linda sprang up and hurried on her clothes. She was so weak when she went down stairs, that she had to cling to the balusters for support, and she looked pale and frightened as she pushed open the kitchen door.

She expected to find Nathan looking the picture of woe, and when he turned toward her a face fairly radiant with joy, she looked at him wonderingly.

"There's nothing wrong, I hope, Nat," she said, in a voice that faltered a little.

"Wrong!" shouted Nat, in a state of wild exultation. "No, everything's all right. How glad I was to shoot a wild turkey up on the mountain! And then to come home and find my own sister had caged over twenty! Packed in like sardines they are! How did you manage it, Linda? Mother declares you never told her a word about it."

"I—I don't understand," stammered Linda.

"You don't mean to say you don't know that there are more than twenty wild turkeys in the coop?" cried Nat, amazed.

And then gradually poor, bewildered Linda was made to understand that when the nineteen hungry turkeys had returned the previous evening they had brought with them about the same number of wild geese as hungry as themselves, and that she had closed the door on the whole tribe, just in the nick of time.

They were all very now, large and fat and round, and an hour later they were being in a heap in Mr. Barlow's wagon on their way to the market town.

"I'll leave you in charge of my turkeys

again next year, Lindy," said Nat, as he stood by his sister's side, and watched the wagon roll away.

"Never," said Linda, emphatically. "I've had enough of taking care of turkeys to last me a life time."

Let the Children Wash.



They can do it easily and quickly too with the

New Century

Ball Bearing

Washing Machine.

Five minutes work will thoroughly clean a tubful of clothes—no handing of the garments or rubbing on the board necessary.

Your dealer can get it for you or we will send you a booklet fully describing it.

THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO., Ltd.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

In the Kitchen

The purity, whiteness and dryness of Windsor Salt makes it an ideal Salt for the dairy and kitchen.

It does not cake—it dissolves easily—it is nothing but pure Salt.

Windsor Salt

Best Grocers Sell It



GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED
EYE

Ready for Use in Any Quantity.

For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disintegrating stumps, closets and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY
LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

IN THE KITCHEN

Thanksgiving Day in the Kitchen

Hurrah! the house begins to smell
Of everything that is nice—
Of puddings boiled and puddings baked,
Of fruit and powdered spice.

A merry clatter is kept up
With chopping-knife and tray;
And everybody, great and small,
Helps for Thanksgiving Day!

By mother's magic pumpkins change
To sweet and luscious pies;
While cranberry tarts at her command
From nowhere seem to rise.

From out the oven comes a whiff
So warm and fragrant, too—
It may be our mince turpovers—
Oh, dear, I wish I knew!

The Value of Apples

There is scarcely any article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked than the apple. Let every family in autumn lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinary supplies. The most healthful of fruits can be placed on the table in baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast, with coarse bread, and without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system. If found deficient in quantity to substitute the apple—soured, ripe and luscious—for the pies, cakes, candies and other sweetmeats, with which children are too often stuffed, there would be a diminution of doctor's bills sufficient in a single year to lay up a stock of this delicious fruit for a season's use.

Some Timely Recipes

Thanksgiving Cake.—One pound of sifted flour, one pound of white sugar, one pound of butter, nine eggs, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, mace, cloves, allspice, one ounce extract of rose, one-half cup of molasses, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two pounds of currants, one pound of stoned raisins, one-half pound sliced citron. This makes one loaf and must be baked an hour or an hour and a quarter, in a slow oven. Line the mould with buttered paper and place the citron in evenly as the dough is dropped in by spoonfuls. This should have a thick white frosting flavored with lemon or vanilla.

Cranberry Jelly.—Wash one quart of cranberries and put them to cook in a granite kettle with one cupful of boiling water. Cook ten minutes, then add one pound of sugar and cook five minutes longer, after which rub through a sieve. Wet in cold water small cups or moulds, then fill them and serve one to each person. This recipe never fails to make a firm, bright jelly. It is very attractive in individual moulds.

Chicken Pie.—Two chickens dressed, disjointed, and boiled till tender. Season with pepper and salt; remove the larger bones and place the remainder in a nappy, the sides of which have been lined with a thin crust. Thicken the gravy and put in what is needed reserving the rest to send on with the pie. Put on a top crust in which you have cut holes for the escape of the steam. This will bake in an hour or an hour and a quarter.

A pie of this sort must of course be served in the dish in which it is baked, and to do this properly set it on a similar dish, inverted, to carry it up a little from

the table, and cover both dishes with a long plain towel folded into an angling bandage wide enough to reach from the table to the top of the pie.

Raisin Smash.—Cream well together one-third of a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar; add three well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla, three cupfuls of flour, one cupful of milk and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers in a hot oven and cool. Beat together one cupful and a half of sugar and one-half of a cupful of flour. When the syrup will spin a fine thread from the tines of a fork, take quickly from the fire and pour slowly over the whites of two eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Continue to beat until the mixture begins to thicken, add one cupful of seeded and chopped raisins, one-half of a cupful of blanched and chopped almonds and one-half of a teaspoonful of vanilla and spread at once between the layers of cake.

How to Cook Pumpkin

To secure the toothsome Thanksgiving viand the notion is prevalent that an abundance of cream and eggs is indispensable. The fact is, a good pumpkin properly cooked requires neither. Sweet milk is quite sufficient to complement the richness of the fruit.

If an ordinary field pumpkin is used, select one of rather more than medium size and rich hue; those having an orange skin slightly mottled with green usually yield the solid flesh.

Put a little water in the kettle to prevent scorching before the juices are extracted, and add the pumpkin, cut in small pieces. Cook slowly to avoid possibility of scorching—just maintaining the boiling point. As it becomes soft, stir occasionally to prevent adherence to sides of kettle. Later it will need almost constant stirring to keep it from sticking, but should not be removed until quite dry. Just before taking from the fire, season with sugar, salt and ginger.

For pies moisten the pumpkin with sweet milk. This may be done a half-hour or so before needed, as if cooked dry it does not soak up at once. Sweeten further if necessary, and add nutmeg and other spices to taste, allowing also a tablespoonful of flour to each pie. Use enough milk to reduce it to such consistency that it will just level itself when placed in the crust. Bake slowly. This method is pronounced by the best who have tested it as one of the very best ways to prepare pumpkin for pies.

Housekeeping on a Big Scale

In the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, there are fourteen chefs. There are eleven more just to make sauces, and in that big kitchen, of whom seven do twenty-eight men to make soups and cook the vegetables, and twenty more for ice creams and pastry. All told, there are one hundred and eighty-one men down in that big kitchen, of whom seven do nothing but cook meals for the other one hundred and seventy-four.

This big kitchen where they work covers 30,000 square feet of space. In it are two immense ranges, each containing eighteen separate fires. Five men constantly tend them, doing nothing else. These ranges take up 200 square feet.

Then there are six big game broilers, a big stepl oven with four compartments, three bake ovens and a pastry oven, six giant copper cauldrons for the vegetables, six steel doilers for meats, fifteen coffee urns and dozens of tables, heaters and chopping blocks.

A LIBRARY IN EVERY HOME

A working library placed in the home of every intellectual agriculturist. The cost is merely nominal. The library answers, *readily liberal*—No cash in advance required.

To avail yourself of this wonderful chance, address a card to the Farming World Publishing Co., Limited, 90 Wellington St. W., Toronto, and we will send you a list of the books in our library and a free trial book offer, as illustrated in *The Farming World*. This sign your name, postoffice box free.

SALESMEN WANTED

We are prepared to engage five travelling Salesmen in different parts of the Dominion. Good incomes and permanent positions for the right men. References required. Address, Box 999, THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto, Ont.

FREE LAGION

Just send me your own address on a Post Card and we will send you a beautiful illustrated picture of the 25 Ladies named "The Ladies' Whisker," "The Family Record," and "Book of Ages." These pictures are beautiful full bodied in all different colors, and are well worth \$50. You will stand for only \$150.

Don't forget to send me your own address on a Post Card and we will send you a beautiful illustrated picture of the 25 Ladies named "The Ladies' Whisker," "The Family Record," and "Book of Ages." These pictures are beautiful full bodied in all different colors, and are well worth \$50. You will stand for only \$150.



Send. With the Ladies we also send 12 beautiful colored slides illustrating about 17 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Cleopatra's dress, etc., etc., and a 25 Ladies. Address, The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 34, Toronto.

LADY'S ENAMELED WATCH FREE

For selling only \$50
large, beautiful Col-
ored Pictures, 100 to
\$50 Ladies named
"The Ladies' Whisker,"
"The Family Record,"
and "Book of Ages." These
pictures are beautiful
full bodied in all different
colors, and are well worth
\$50. You will stand for
only \$150.

Send me your own address on a Post Card and we will send you a beautiful illustrated picture of the 25 Ladies named "The Ladies' Whisker," "The Family Record," and "Book of Ages." These pictures are beautiful full bodied in all different colors, and are well worth \$50. You will stand for only \$150.



HANDSOME FREE WATCH

For selling at \$150, such only \$50
large, beautiful Col-
ored Pictures, 100 to
\$50 Ladies named
"The Ladies' Whisker,"
"The Family Record,"
and "Book of Ages." These
pictures are beautiful
full bodied in all different
colors, and are well worth
\$50. You will stand for
only \$150.

Send me your own address on a Post Card and we will send you a beautiful illustrated picture of the 25 Ladies named "The Ladies' Whisker," "The Family Record," and "Book of Ages." These pictures are beautiful full bodied in all different colors, and are well worth \$50. You will stand for only \$150.



IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST 4545

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

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are tucked at the shoulders and at the centre to give the



4628 Woman's
Shirt Waist,
32 to 42 bust.

4626 Woman's
Shirt Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

box plaited effect. The sleeves are the latest ones that form full puffs at the wrists where they are finished with pointed cuffs which match the stock collar.

WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST 4546

Shirt waists closed in double-breasted style are among the notable features of autumn and are admirable both for the separate waist and the gown. This one is adapted to both uses and to the entire range of seasonable materials, but is shown in Nile green French flannel stitched with corticelli silk and held by buttons of dull gold.

The waist consists of a fitted lining, which can be omitted when washable fabrics are used, the fronts and the back sleeves, cuffs and collar. The fronts are tucked at the shoulders and are lapped one over the other, but the back is plain, simply drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The sleeves are the new ones that are full at the wrists but smaller above the elbows and are gathered into straight cuffs.



1621 Woman's Tucked
Coat, 32 to 40 bust.

4624 Child's Dress,
2, 4, 6, years.

WOMAN'S TUCKED COAT 4541

Long coats that are tucked at both front and back are among the features of autumn style and give just the long slender lines demanded by fashion. This one is made of black satin faced cloth

with trimmings of Oriental embroidery, in dull colors suited with black velvet, but the design suits all cloak and suiting materials. The sleeves are specially noteworthy and smart and, in addition to being among the latest shown, are ideally comfortable.

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

CHILD'S DRESS 4544

Franks that are cut with waist and skirt in one are much in demand for the little folk and are both charmingly attractive and simple. This one is adapted to the girls as well as the boys and to a variety of materials, but is shown in a light weight wool mixture, in shades of blue, and is finished with machine stitching in corticelli silk. With the dress are worn a silk tie and a patent leather belt, but a belt of the material can be substituted when preferred.

The dress is made with fronts and back and is laid in a wide box plait, with outward turning plaits at each side, at the centre of front and back, the plaits being stitched to the waist line but pressed to position only below that point. The closing is effected beneath the left edge of the front plait for boys, the right for girls. At the neck is a wide collar and a belt connects the fulness at the waist. The sleeves are full with roll-over cuffs.

Sewing-Room Hints

In buying ready-made wrappers, it is a wise economy to buy two alike so that the one most worn may be used to patch the other one, or the better parts taken to make new sleeves. The same is applicable to men's negligé shirts. The sleeves always wear out first, and new cloth would be so unlike the shirt body—which always fades more or less, no matter how careful one is in washing—that a patched appearance is unavoidable. When two are bought alike, the body of one shirt may be converted into sleeves for the other, and the garment look all alike. Light-weight denim makes good, durable and able work aprons, easy to wash and ironed, and always clean-looking. Light-weight art denim also makes a very serviceable crumb cloth under the dining table, to save the carpet or matting from the stains of the men's feet. Tack the corners down with brass-headed tacks, which may be bought for 5 cents a box, four dozen in a box. When badly soiled, the cloth may be taken up and washed. Many use heavy art denim, of which there is now a variety of pleasing shades, for floor covering and chambers, sewing or dining room. It wears about as well as carpet and costs about 15 cents a yard.

The Seven Ages of Hair

At first the baby's fuzzy crown, Protected by its cap of down, And then the youngster's curly mop That's never known the barbershop. The schoolboy, next, his head must strip To have a summer "fighting clip"—No shears the football age profane— The hair-back wears a shaggy mane, The first white hairs evoke a sigh; The beau's convinced that he must dye. Still vain, though older, he's appalled To note that he is nearly bald. Hence, yet sprightly as a girl, He dons the undeciphering wig.

\$2.69 Rain Coat WORTH \$5.00
SEND NO MONEY. Simply write us giving your name, address, preferred size and color of the overcoat and we will send you one free from the manufacturer. When it arrives, try it on, and examine it carefully. If you do not exactly represent us, you may return it at once and we will send you another. If you are satisfied, we will send you \$2.69 and you will have a beautiful overcoat for the price of a hat. This is a genuine English overcoat. Tailored, single breasted and made of quality pebble grain steel lined waterproof cloth. It is in fact our best, and our most popular style. It is made of the finest materials, and is guaranteed to last. It is a real bargain. An early fitting out will insure you a warm and comfortable winter. Like Irish, a pair of well protected English made shoes will do you better than any other shoes. Write to us for a list of our shoes. We are sure there will be no more at this price. Look well, wear well, and get your money's worth. When each is used with our forward stock program, **JOHNSON & CO. DEPT. 310, TORONTO.**

LADIES' GOLD WATCH FREE
Send us your name and address on a Post Card and we will send you a beautiful Gold Watch. The watch is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last. It is a real bargain. An early fitting out will insure you a warm and comfortable winter. Like Irish, a pair of well protected English made shoes will do you better than any other shoes. Write to us for a list of our shoes. We are sure there will be no more at this price. Look well, wear well, and get your money's worth. When each is used with our forward stock program, **JOHNSON & CO. DEPT. 310, TORONTO.**

\$2.98 Gold Inlaid Watch
AT WHOLESALE ONLY \$1.00 PER DOZEN. This watch is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last. It is a real bargain. An early fitting out will insure you a warm and comfortable winter. Like Irish, a pair of well protected English made shoes will do you better than any other shoes. Write to us for a list of our shoes. We are sure there will be no more at this price. Look well, wear well, and get your money's worth. When each is used with our forward stock program, **JOHNSON & CO. DEPT. 310, TORONTO.**

14K GOLD WATCH FREE
For selling only \$2.98 have been... This watch is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last. It is a real bargain. An early fitting out will insure you a warm and comfortable winter. Like Irish, a pair of well protected English made shoes will do you better than any other shoes. Write to us for a list of our shoes. We are sure there will be no more at this price. Look well, wear well, and get your money's worth. When each is used with our forward stock program, **JOHNSON & CO. DEPT. 310, TORONTO.**

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Diet and Disposition

To say that food has been successfully used in our household for many years, and is one which has proved of the greatest value to us and to our friends. Take a large teacup of linseed, five cents worth of pure stick-honore, and one fourth of a pound of Valencia raisins. Put these into two quarts of cold water, place on the stove, and let simmer over a slow fire until it is reduced to about half. Take off, and strain through cheese-cloth or fine muslin, place it on the stove again, adding one fourth of a pound of sugar-candy (or rock candy). Pound the candy until it is quite fine, and when it is dissolved pour the whole into a jar or sealer, cover, and place in the cool. Take half a pint of this mixture on going to bed, adding the juice of half a good-sized lemon and a tablespoonful of old rum to the

A Positive Remedy for a Cold

The following recipe has been successfully used in our household for many years, and is one which has proved of the greatest value to us and to our friends. Take a large teacup of linseed, five cents worth of pure stick-honore, and one fourth of a pound of Valencia raisins. Put these into two quarts of cold water, place on the stove, and let simmer over a slow fire until it is reduced to about half. Take off, and strain through cheese-cloth or fine muslin, place it on the stove again, adding one fourth of a pound of sugar-candy (or rock candy). Pound the candy until it is quite fine, and when it is dissolved pour the whole into a jar or sealer, cover, and place in the cool. Take half a pint of this mixture on going to bed, adding the juice of half a good-sized lemon and a tablespoonful of old rum to the

quantity you are about to take. The two latter ingredients are best added only to the quantity about to be taken, as if added to the whole it is apt to grow flat. Rip the raisins slightly with a sharp knife, so that all the goodness may be obtained. White-wine vinegar may be used in place of lemon-juice, but the latter is much to be preferred. Some may find a little difficulty in obtaining the rock candy, but a little perseverance will be amply repaid.

Woman's Home Companion.

If Baby is Fat

"Of course fat babies are not necessarily healthy babies," said one of the physicians in a children's hospital. "You might almost as well award the prize of healthy men contests to the fat," he went on. "We have fat babies in both my hospitals and lots of 'em. As a matter of fact, whenever I see a fat man I say: 'Alcoholic,' and in the same way when I see a fat baby I say 'patent-baby-food.'" The havoc wrought by rum in adult life is hardly a bit greater than that wrought among infants by the different lactated atrocities forced upon their unprotected stomachs.

Is it any wonder, then, that some men and women are snappish, snarling and quarrelsome? We give much less attention to what we feed the human animal than we do to what we feed the lower animals. What does the growing, garrulous, grumpy old scold, who makes life a burden to his family, eat anyway? On what does the nagging woman feed? Why not look into these matters?

Getting Out of Bed

Don't jump up the first thing your eyes are open. Remember that while you sleep the vital organs are at rest. The vitality is lowered and the circulation not so strong. A sudden spring out of bed is a shock to these organs, especially to the heart, as it starts in pumping the blood suddenly.

Take your time in getting up. Yawn and stretch. Wake up slowly. Give the vital organs a chance to resume their work gradually.

Notice how a baby wakes up. It stretches its arms and legs, rubs its eyes and wakes up slowly. Watch a kitten wake up. First it stretches out one leg then another, rubs its face, rolls over and stretches the whole body. The birds do not wake up and fly as soon as their eyes are open; they shake out their wings and stretch their legs, waking up slowly. This is the natural way to wake up. Don't jump up suddenly, don't be in such a hurry, but stretch and yawn and stretch. Stretch the arms and the legs; stretch the whole body. A good yawn and stretch is better even than a cold bath. It will get you thoroughly awake, and then you will enjoy the bath all the more.

The Mother at Home

The mother is the heart of the home. She it is who determines its characteristics and diffuses through it that subtle atmosphere which every sensitive person can feel when introduced into the home circle, and from which can quickly be inferred the ruling spirit of the home. There can be no doubt that the most effective training for children is the training of example, and this truth the mother needs constantly to bear in mind. How can the impatient, querulous, fault-finding mother teach patience and kindness and good temper? How can the vain mother teach humility? How can the mother, greatly absorbed in keeping up with the fashions and vanities of life, eager for place and show, teach her children the true principles of a happy life? How can the selfish mother teach generosity or kindness, or the discontented mother teach contentment?

THE WORLD'S BEST BOOKS

WE stand ready at all times to favor our readers. Just now we have a chance that does not often come our way, and we give you the full benefit.

Each book in the following list is a classic—a standard for all time. We secured from a well known publisher the end of a line and can therefore supply a limited number only.

Each Volume is printed in clear and legible type, upon paper of excellent quality, illustrated with frontispieces in photogravure, and strongly and tastefully bound with flexible back, so that the pages open and turn easily. The mechanical execution of these volumes cannot fail to please the most exacting reader, while the easy terms we offer places these splendid books within reach of all.

THE PRICE HERETOFORE HAS BEEN ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME, NET.

Toronto Globe—Hitherto a cheap book usually meant a book badly printed and bound, but the publishers of this series have combined mechanical excellence with a marvelously modest price.

Toronto Mail and Empire—A series of fifty volumes—each a great classic—selected from the storerooms of the world's literature. Good paper, clear-cut type, substantial binding. There is nothing about it to suggest the cheap book, and the price is a marvel.

EXAMINE THE LIST

Les Miserables, 5 vols	Victor Hugo	Three Musketeers	Alexandre Dumas
Notre Dame	Victor Hugo	Twenty Years After	Alexandre Dumas
Toilers of the Sea	Victor Hugo	Hypatia	Charles Kingsley
Ninety Three	Victor Hugo	Ivan o' -	Sir Walter Scott
The Last Days of Pompeii	Edward Bulwer-Lytton	Vanity Fair	W. M. Thackeray
Rienzi	Edward Bulwer-Lytton	Jane Eyre	Charlotte Brontë
Ernest Maltravers	Edward Bulwer-Lytton	John Halifax	Miss Mulock
Alice	Edward Bulwer-Lytton	Maurpat	George Sand
Harry Lorrequer	Charles Lever	File No. 113	Emile Zola
Jack Hinton, the Guardsman	Charles Lever	Que Zada!	Henry Sienkiewicz
Confessions of Con Cregan	Charles Lever	The Intellectual Life	Philip Gilbert Hamerton
Sir Jasper Carew	Charles Lever	Charles Lamb's Essays, Introduction by George E. Woodberry	
Adam Bede	George Eliot	The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, translated by George Long	
Romola	George Eliot	The Discourses and Enrichment of Epictetus.	
David Copperfield	Charles Dickens	Bacon's Essays and Wisdom of the Ancients, with Biographical Sketch by A. Spens' preface by B. Monague, and Notes.	
Pickwick Papers	Charles Dickens	The Pilgrim's Progress	John Bunyan
A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens	The Oregon Trail	Francis Parkman
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	Kratz' Poetical Works	
Manfield Park	Jane Austen		
Emma	Jane Austen		
The Count of Monte Cristo, 3 vols.	Alexandre Dumas		

A VOLUME FREE We will send you free post paid one volume from the above list for two yearly subscriptions to this journal. Two years to one address counts as two subscriptions. If your own subscription is paid up, advance it another year and send a new name. An additional volume will be mailed for each two names sent. Renewals count. Cash must accompany each order. Do it to day. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Name first, second and third choice in case any volume may be sold out. Address

THE FARMING WORLD

90 Wellington St. West,

TORONTO

Fruits and Flowers

The Benefit of Spraying Apple Orchards

The experimental spraying operations carried on during the spring and summer by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, in the Woodstock and Ingersoll districts have been satisfactory beyond expectations. Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, says that they furnish the best illustration of the necessity of spraying that he has ever seen. Aside from the opportunities for comparison between sprayed and unsprayed orchards, chance has provided some remarkable proofs of the value of the operations. In every case where a single tree or part of a tree in one of the sprayed orchards was neglected the fruit on such tree or part of tree is to-day hardly worth the trouble of picking, while on all sprayed portions scab is hardly to be found.

Western Fruit Trade

British Columbia fruit growers are making a strong bid for the fruit trade of Manitoba and the Territories. Already several carloads of the finest fruit put up in the most up-to-date way have been sent East and more are to follow. In the face of this competition it is the height of folly for Eastern growers to send west anything but the finest quality neatly packed and labelled. Only the best quality of fruit put up in proper packages is wanted, and it is only a waste of time and money to send to Western Canada any other brand.

Making Cider and Vinegar

We find early apples do not make the best cider. October is the best time to make cider for vinegar. Some say use only the sound apples for this purpose, but we find the small, bruised and defective apples are all right, if they are free from rot. The vinegar will make itself more rapidly if some sweet apples are used. The barrels used should be sound, and made clean and sweet by thorough scalding. A neighbor keeps cider sweet for a year by making it the latter part of November and adding a little more than a pound of fresh mustard seed and three quarts of milk to a barrel of vinegar. This is not an intoxicating drink, and it will not make good vinegar. It is claimed horse-radish root will keep cider sweet, but it gives the cider an unpleasant flavor, we think. There is a preparation in the form of a powder that will keep cider for a long time without change in taste, but we have never used it for fear it contained some acid not wholesome. The old way of putting the fresh cider on the stove, and when it comes to a boil seal air-tight in bottles, jars and jugs, is the best way we have found to keep cider sweet and wholesome.

One may have strong vinegar at all times by never allowing the vinegar barrel to get more than two-thirds empty, and keep filling it up with the oldest cider and add no water at any time. There is a rapid method of making vinegar by running the fermented cider slowly through a box of beechwood shavings wet with old vinegar, allowing it to drip in another barrel. The quickest and easiest way we have tried is to add a little old vinegar, with some of the "mother of vinegar," to the fermented cider, and, last but not least, brown sugar or molasses about one gallon of either to an ordinary barrel of cider. The sugar or molasses is a valuable aid when one wishes to make vinegar in a hurry. To make vinegar quickly a warm temperature is required. A small keg or cask may be kept in the kitchen, as near the cook stove as possible, where it will make good, strong vinegar in a little while, if treated according to above directions.—Prize Article in Indiana Farmer.

Only Little Flower

By Glen I. Keeney

I am only a little flower,
Growing along the way,
Yet I gladden the hearts of the men of joy
As they pass at the close of day.

I am only a little flower—
A daisy, growing wild,
Yet I may teach a beautiful thought
To some little wondering child.

I am only a little flower,
Giving all the joy I can;
Thus I fill a place in this beautiful world,
As a part of God's great plan.

Hollyhocks in Fall

As a general thing, we do not get a great many flowers from these plants after the present month, but we may have a profuse bloom, late in the season, if we are careful to prevent the formation of seed during the summer and early fall months. I make a practice of going over my plants every day, and removing every flower as soon as it fades. This prevents the exhaustion of the plant, for one thing, and gives it a neat, tidy look, for another. Old stocks to which dried-up flowers still cling are not particularly attractive. Treated in this manner, the plants will often throw up new flower-stalks from the base of the plant, and give flowers until the coming of winter. These stalks are seldom as tall as those produced in summer, but their flowers are nearly as large and quite as attractive. A hollyhock which is allowed to develop seed is not worth much after September.—Homes and Flowers.

The Aster

At this season the merit of the annual aster as a late flowering will be readily apparent to all who grow it. We have no flower that excels it in profusion, except the chrysanthemum, and for garden-use it is far superior to that. Some of the latest varieties are likely to be in their prime when cold weather comes. A severe frost would put an end to their usefulness in the garden. But such plants can be potted and removed to the house, where they will last for weeks. I speak of this now, that those who have late asters may take proper care of them before they have suffered any injury from cold weather. A good-sized plant will nearly fill a window of ordinary size. We have few flowers that last longer after cutting. If the water in which you place them is changed frequently, it is possible to keep them for a fortnight without their showing any sign of fading, or dropping their petals. Another peculiarity of theirs is that of developing the small flowers along the lower part of the stalk quite as perfectly as those above. These are often more desirable than the upper flowers, because of their smallness. They are better adapted to the requirements of personal decoration, and for small vases they are almost equal to roses.—Home and Flowers.

Can You Beat This?

Miss Mattie Fairbairn, of O'Connor, in the Thunder Bay District of Ontario, one of the competitors in our weed competition, has sent us four heads of timothy from her father's farm that are worth noting. These heads all measure over seven inches, and one goes nearly eight inches. They appear to be well filled with seed to the very top. If they are a sample of what that new country can produce, farming should prove a paying business. Can any other section of our new territory show similar evidences of large powers of production.

FRUIT

Harvesting, a Storing, a Marketing

By F. A. WAUGH

A Practical Guide to the Picking, Storing, Shipping, and Marketing of Fruit.

While there are many books on the growing of fruit, this is the first one on the equally important work of handling and selling it. The principal subjects covered are the fruit market, fruit picking, sorting and packing, the fruit storage, evaporating, canning, statistics of the fruit trade, fruit package laws, commission dealers and dealing, etc., etc. The important subjects of the fruit package and cold storage are especially well and comprehensively treated. No progressive fruit grower, whether raising fruit on a large or small scale, can afford to be without this most valuable book.

Illustrated, 5 1/2 inches, pp 250. Cloth, price postpaid, \$1.00.

THE FARMING WORLD,

Toronto, Ontario.



Windmills!

THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

Has been tested for 10 years by storms, time and opposition.

We made a Good Thing at the start.

New-fangled mills made to sell (you) are being pushed.

Do not be experimented upon.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
LIMITED, TORONTO.

Woodstock Wind Mills

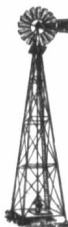
Write for particulars of our

Marvel
Wind
Motor

Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR COMPANY
Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONT.



CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.

Q. A died leaving a will by which he left his sister-in-law for her natural life the interest of a sum of \$500, and provided that at her death the \$500 was to be given to her eldest son, and that he should use this "sum for his benefit during his natural life." On the death of the sister-in-law can the son claim to be absolutely entitled to the \$500, or will it revert after his death to the heirs of A?—A. E. J.

A. 1. The son will be absolutely entitled on the sister-in-law's death.

TITLE TO A FARM.

I am at present negotiating for the purchase of a farm. The farm became the property of the woman who now claims to be the owner in the following manner. It was devised to her by her husband absolutely, but the will providing that the farm was given on the express condition that she made a will providing for two of the testator's children, "and if she should fail or neglect to make a will, it is my will that instead of the farm being and being disposed of as devised and bequeathed to her, that the same shall be equally divided between my two children," etc. 1. Does this will give the widow a good title to the farm, and should she revert it?—S. E. A.

A. 1. If the widow has complied with the condition by making a will in favor of the two children she would have a good title to the farm, but she might afterwards revoke the will, and so you would not be safe in accepting the title till you obtained an order of the court providing that her will so made should be irrevocable.

RIGHTS OF INHERITANCE.

Q. 1. If a man dies leaving a widow and children, what share of his property is the widow entitled to, there being no will? 2. Can she take \$1,000 and one-third of what is left? 3. A and B are first cousins. What relation would A be to B's children? Ontario Subscriber.

A. 1. The widow will be entitled to one-third and the remainder will be divided among the children. That is if she elects to take her share under the will of dower. It might be to her advantage to take her dower instead, as it is hers absolutely and not liable for her husband's debts, whereas her distributive share is only one-third of the whole estate after payment of debts, etc. 2. No, the provisions of the Act with reference to the \$1,000 only apply in cases where there are no children. 3. He would be what is called a first cousin once removed. The children of A and B would be second cousins.

HUSBAND'S RIGHTS IN WIFE'S PROPERTY.

Q. 1. As a wife has money in her own name in the bank, if she were to die what share of this money would her husband get? 2. Could she will the whole of it away from her husband?—A. G., Ontario.

A. 1. Her husband would get one-third if there were children, and one-half if there were none. 2. Yes.

JUMPED OFF MOVING TRAIN.

Q. I was traveling on A's railway. I had purchased a ticket for station B, at which station A's train was timed to stop. The train did not stop at that station, however, long enough for me to get out, as I can prove. When I reached the steps the train was moving out of the station. Not wishing to be carried past the station, as it had important business there, I jumped off and was injured. 1. Am I entitled to damages?—A. E. W.

A. 1. That would depend entirely upon the findings of the jury as to the facts. If as you say you could prove that the train started before you had time to alight, that would constitute negligence on the part of the railway. You are questioning the fact that it would be negligence on your part to alight while the train was in motion. If the jury found that you acted as a reasonable man would in doing so, you should succeed.

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada

The Beets Flowed Over

That story in September 1901 issue about beets with husks on is not to be allowed to go unchallenged. Here is another one; the Warton Echo is sponsor for it.

"It has been reported that a chemist at the Warton sugar factory tested some of the water from Mr. Armour's spring and found it contained 3 per cent. of sugar. The great query is: What is the cause of this strange coincidence? An investigation was made and the following is the result of their deliberations: That Overholt Bros. and S. F. Foster have thirty-six acres of beets just above the rock and over the land from whence the spring takes its rise, and as the cells in the beets that store the saccharine matter had been filled they overflowed and seeped into the soil, and the soil became so sweetened that it affected the water in the spring. The company owning the beets expect a very high sugar percentage, and consequently are very jubilant over the prospect of receiving a handsome pile of money this fall. The man who owns the farm now asks \$7,000 for it.

What Growers Think of It

The following are some replies to a circular sent out by the Ontario Sugar Company, of Berlin, Ont., to a number of sugar beet growers:

"Last year I had sugar beets, mangels and corn in one field. This year I put barley into the field. The barley on the sugar beet land was as good, if not better, than on the mangel land, but better than that on the corn land. For cleaning and improving land sugar beets are equal to mangels, but corn is better than both."—C. R. GIES, Heidelberg.

"I have turpins on the land that I grew beets on last year, and a fine crop. Used no manure. I had 1½ acres of beets last year, shipped 20 tons and had 5,000 over. This year I have 1¼ acres beets. They are good. I believe if we could get help at reasonable wages we can raise 10 to 20 tons per acre. I would like to know what crop a farmer could make as much money out of as sugar beets."—W. KERR, New Hamburg.

"Where I had sugar beets last year, I had a very good crop of barley. The beets are the things to clear the land out. The field is pretty clean toward what it was last year."—OUR BEETS, this year look excellent.—ANDREW MILLER, Hayville.

"Last year I had 2 acres in sugar beets, 2 acres in mangels, 2 acres in turpins, nearly 1 acre in potatoes, through the center of a large field. On one side of these roots I had mixed grain, oats and barley; on the other side I had peas which were rather a poor crop. This spring I sowed the whole field crossways with mixed grain, oats and barley, and I took special attention if I could notice any difference in the crop. But I could not notice the slightest difference where we had the beets, mangels or turpins. We had a good crop over the whole field, but where we had the potatoes I could notice a little difference. The crop was rather a little heavier."—C. S. WEBER, Heidelberg.

Sugar Bounties Suppressed

Under article 10 of the Brussels sugar bounties congress convention, adopted March 5, 1902, the agreement went into effect (Lanz, September 2), the important features being the suppression of all direct and indirect bounties on beet sugar produced or exported. To this agreement Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden adhere, while Russia has kept out, preferring to continue the encouragement of indirect bounties by internal legislation. This agreement is

binding for 5 years and was entered upon to minimize beet sugar production, which, under the bounty systems, especially of Germany and France, had been stimulated excessively, resulting in the cutting down of the price of beet sugar. The agreement, if faithfully carried out, ought to help the sugar market, including cane and beet sugar everywhere.—Minneapolis Journal.

Select your Beet Land Now

This is the time to make the selection of land for next season's crop if it has not already been done.

To get the best results it is necessary for the land to be plowed in the fall and farmers in this section should select their land now and see that it is well prepared. The experience they have had this year will show them what parts of their land is best adapted to the growing of the best crop and they can go into the business next year with a certainty of increased success.

It is true that the great majority of the acreage this year was spring plowed, and although the crop is large and will pay well still it would in every instance have been much better had the land been plowed last fall. The beet crop pays best when the tillage of the land is as nearly perfect as possible, and farmers who intend to grow the crop should get into the business with a determination to get all there is out of it.

Sugar Beets for Farm Stock

George H. Murphy, consular clerk at Frankfurt, Germany, sends from that city an article taken from the Frankfurter Zeitung on the subject of drying sugar beets so as to preserve them for use in stock feeding. He said that the process of drying has been found profitable under all conditions, and that German agriculturists, by this means have found a method to preserve the reproduction of and using it in feeding operations, the sugar. By drying part of the crop and value of that part used in manufacture of sugar can be increased at will to a certain point, so that losses from a surplus of sugar can be prevented. According to one German paper, the Dingelde sugar factory near Hildesheim, in the province of Hanover, dried 3,200,000 pounds of beets in March, 1901, and from the crop of 1902 the frozen beets from 38 acres of land by means of a Petry & Hecking drum apparatus. One hundred and ten pounds of dried beets were produced from 295 pounds of chopped raw beets. The dried beets were sold at a fixed price of \$1.10 per 100 pounds, and cost of drying was other fees so that at \$1.10 per 100 pounds of dried beets each 100 pounds of raw material brought 10 cents. Other experimenters have received \$1.43 which means 21 cents for each 100 pounds of raw beets. That would be at the rate of about \$4.30 per ton. That price, however, could not be realized in the United States where dried beets are sold for lower in price than in Germany. However, Professor Lehmann, in Goettingen, claims that in comparison with wheat bran and maize the nutritive value of dried beets is 1.74 or 21 cents per 100 pounds of raw beets used, equal to \$5.50 per ton. Although 31 cents has not yet been obtained for the article, those farmers who, instead of selling their dried beets, use them for feed practically obtain this price in full through not using the equivalent amount of dearer material. To this price 31 cents moreover, must be added 10 pounds of the leaves and heads, which, when used as green fodder, are estimated to be worth \$0.52 per mow (0.63 acre). The surplus of leaves and heads not used as green feed may also be dried.

FINANCE ON THE FARM

Joint Deposit Accounts

Another convenience in Banking in use in the Savings Department of the Bank of Toronto is the "Joint Deposit" Account, arrangements being made where desired, that money may be deposited or withdrawn by either of the two members of a household. This system has proven to be a very great convenience to many residing in town or city, and more particularly so to farmers living at a distance from the Bank, as in the latter case whether man or wife goes to town, either can attend to the banking. Another feature of the system is that in the case of the death of either party the money at once becomes the property of the survivor without the need of obtaining Probate or other process of law.

The Benefits of Life Insurance

Life insurance is the wisest and most practicable system of relieving the suffering and distress caused by Death-remorseless destruction of human life, that has ever been devised. A few years ago it was not an uncommon thing to meet with men who doubted the efficacy of life insurance to afford the necessary protection to a man's family. To-day it would be hard to find any man of ordinary sound common sense who doubts the matter at all. The example of the kings of finance and great moneyed men all over the world who have placed and are still placing immense amounts of money in life insurance, has not doubt had its effect.

Every year people are realizing more and more the immense advantages which can be secured, both as protection for dependent ones and as an investment. Rider Haggard, the great English writer, has called life insurance "The one doctrine which in days to come will universally prevail and work a cure for many a human ill." Rev. J. DeWitt Talmage, in a sermon on life insurance, said: "How a man with no surplus of estate, but still enough money to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, can refuse to do it and then look his children in the face, and say his prayers at night on going to bed, expecting them to be answered, is a mystery, I have never been able to fathom."

There is another aspect of life insurance, however, and that is the investment side of it. If you make an investment you want to be sure that you will not lose your money. If you are not sure of this you have not made a good investment. Money invested in endowment insurance is absolutely safely invested and will bring in a good return as well as providing insurance protection for your family. If it is an investment that causes you no trouble or worry. You do not have to keep a set of books in order to find out and keep track of what you own. If you pay the premium the investment is guaranteed.

To those of our readers who are thinking of putting on more insurance we would earnestly say, "insure in a Canadian company." There may be larger companies, but there are certainly no better ones. In fact, Canadian companies, as a rule, have a low expense ratio and give better profit returns than foreign companies. If you insure in a Canadian company your money is invested in your own country and you are in touch with the company itself, whereas a foreign company's business is transacted through an agency, its head office is in a foreign country, and you are not in as good a position to know about its affairs and standing.

Most companies issue booklets and other literature which they send out freely on request. These booklets give explanations, etc. regarding the various plans of insurance offered and are generally well worth reading. Write to a sound Canadian company and get a set of these and study them up whether you insure or not. A little knowledge about insurance is a good thing to have and may come in useful some day.

Want Canadian Produce

Mr. A. G. Turner, representing Peter Garton, Grain and Produce Merchant, and Commission Agent, of Liverpool and Manchester is in Toronto. He is desirous of securing Canadian produce, such as hay, grain, etc., for the English Market. Peter Garton through a number of agencies, in all parts of the United Kingdom, is in a position to handle these special lines of Canadian products, to the very best advantage. Consignors would do well to consult here, before sending their goods elsewhere.

THE FARMING WORLD for a year makes a fine Xmas present, so does the NEW WEST FARMER better still, send both only \$1.50.

MAKE YOUR WILL NOW

It is a duty that you owe your family.

Moreover the satisfaction of knowing that your affairs will be properly administered, and your family provided for after your death, will prevent many anxieties of mind.

Appoint a Competent Executor

No less important than the preparation of your will is the selection of a capable, trustworthy and experienced Executor and Trustee.

The Most Efficient Executor

It is the TRUST CORPORATION, which offers the security of an ample capital stock, a trained staff of officers, and twenty-one years' record of successful management of estates.

The Toronto
General Trusts Corporation
59 Yonge St., Toronto

THE
BANK OF TORONTO
TORONTO, ONT.

THE OLDEST BANK HAVING
HEAD OFFICE IN ONTARIO

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital and Reserve, \$6,000,000

SMALL SUMS may be deposited in our Savings Department. Interest is added every six months.
SEND BY MAIL if more convenient than calling. Our free booklet "Banking by Mail" will explain how.
PERFECT SAFETY for your Money with us, whether much or little.

Mail Us Your Watch Order

We carry the largest stock of Watches and Clocks in Canada and can fill orders promptly by mail—just as well as though you shopped in person—giving you the best values on this continent. Here are a few items:

4311 Ladies' Solid Silver Case Watch, American Movement,	\$5 00
4349 Ladies' Gold Filled Watch, Waltham Movement, guaranteed to wear for 25 years,	13 00
4312 Gent's 14 k. Gold Filled Extra Case Watch, A. Kent & Sons Jewelled Movement,	25 00
4380 Ladies' 14 k. Gold Case Watch, Richly Engraved, Full Jewelled Movement,	35 00

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

156 AMBROSE KENT & SONS LIMITED
YONGE ST. MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
TORONTO.

Remainder of the Year Free!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

(Cut this out.)

THE FARMING WORLD,
90 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Dear Sirs—Please send THE FARMING WORLD regularly from the present date to 1st JANUARY, 1905, for which I enclose \$1.00.

NAME

POST OFFICE

PROV.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

The Farming World Man on the Wing

The Farming World Man on the Wing paid a visit to the poultry establishment of Mr. A. Newlands, of Galt, Ont., and was very favorably impressed with the system of conducting the poultry raising business. It is perhaps the largest establishment of the kind in Canada, has the most modern and up-to-date appliances and system, and under the able management of Mr. A. D. Stewart, is proving a very profitable and successful venture as well. The poultry buildings are two long, well-lighted structures, 150 feet in length, with cement walls and perfect ventilation, so constructed as to admit of the most possible cleaning out of coops or pens, adjustment of temperature and the varying of all conditions to the best possible advantage for poultry of all ages, from the youngest chicks to the finished broiler, or the no less important winter layer. Screens of wire separate the different apartments and the whole is lighted with electricity, supplied from a motor used to grind the grains, bones, shells, etc., that form a large proportion of the food. The manager is now trying the recent idea of sprouted foods, and so far is highly pleased with it, especially for young chicks. An apron of a capacity of four bushels has been installed, and the sprouts fed in a green or at most only in a partly dried state. These take the place of tender green vegetable food, so advantageously used by the farmer, furnishing a much less starchy food than the matured and unsprouted grain itself.

The breeds kept are mostly the different colors of Orpingtons, Rocks, and Leghorns, a few light Brahmas and Black Cochins, though there are a few of several other varieties to be seen there as well. Just about this time preparations are being made to hatch out chicks for young broilers, and the incubators, of which there are some seven in the place, with a total capacity of about 1500 chicks, are being got ready. The chicks are hatched out in the temperature regulated by the incubator, at about 102 deg., and as soon as hatched are placed in the brooder, whence they are taken to a coop, the first in a series, running the length of the 150 foot building. Some of the apartments run the length of one side, the first, where the young chicks are placed from the brooder having a temperature little less than that of the brooder itself, and graduated all the way down to the last stands at a temperature of about sixty-five or seventy. The young chicks are allowed to remain in the first coop but four days when they are moved up to the next apartment, duly cleaned and prepared to receive them. In this way they are moved up every four days, until at the end of the 22 apartments they are taken out for shipment, finished birds at about half the age that a bird is usually ready for broiling. Separate pens at a much lower temperature are kept for the winter layers. A number of fancy breeds are also kept, several bantams and a few varieties of pigeons add attractiveness to the place.

The Lloyd-Jones Bros. of Burford, Ont. are rapidly coming to the front rank of the Shropshire division of the great army of Canada's breeders. This fall they have gone the round of the fairs and have had it pretty much their own way throughout. Their aged ram commenced with second place at Toronto, took the first place and

championship at London. A fine one-shear ram from their pen got the silver medal at Toronto and has never lost place since. At Galt perhaps the competition was about as keen as it has been anywhere, the recent importations by Mr. L. Wilks from the best sheep farms in England, making strong competition, but here they also managed to capture first on aged ram, first and second on one-shear ram and two herd prizes as well, the Wilks flock winning in ram lambs and a number of other classes. The Burford flock consists of over two hundred Shropshires of choice breeding, and is now offering for sale exceptionally fine young stock.

At one of the recent fairs, a number of ladies were going through the cattle stable and with a thirst for knowledge somewhat resembling curiosity in its outward indications, asked a young attendant busily grooming a select disciple of a beef-maker type what kind of cattle they were. "There's Shorthorns," replied the youth. "Oh, yes," said the lady now thoroughly enlightened as to the whole situation, "they're Shorthorns, look where the cruel things have cut their horns off close, to make Shorthorns of them."

J. W. Sutton, Rockwood, Ont., is a coming breeder of Shorthorns. His stock include Cranson Ribbon, sire Blue Ribbon, and dam Crimson Fuschia is a daughter of Clan Campbell, Imp., is one of the best young animals in the country. He was bred by Mr. David Birrell, of Champlain, Ont. and is bred on similar lines to the young bull recently sold from his herd to a breeder in Texas for the sum of \$1,000. This animal won first place at several of the late local fairs, and at Rockwood Fair was very favorably commented on by Prof. Day, as an animal of great promise. Crossed on the herd of exceptionally fine animals already in the herd of Mr. Sutton, consisting as they do of representatives of the best strains, this animal should appearances not fail, should prove the sire of a goodly number of prizewinners in the future.

G. Amos, Moffat, is the owner of a small but very choice herd of Shorthorns. His exhibits in heifer calves stood one, two, three, at the show at Galt and he also took first and second for year-old heifers as well. These winners were five splendid young animals of Campbell-Rosebud strain. His herd also took first place for herd bull with imp. Ben Lomond a fine smooth, thick fleshed animal, red in color, with good head, fine crest, good limbs and a deep round, well-covered body. He was imported by W. D. Platt.

GALT SHOW

The Galt show was fairly well attended, and the exhibits, though creditable, were not as good as might be expected from the number of breeders bringing in that vicinity. Other and possibly more attractive offerings elsewhere may have had something to do with this, but at all events the number of exhibits was, if not very large, still of very good quality, and the centre of considerable interest. The heavy draught classes brought out a few good individuals, though not filling nearly so well as the light harness classes, among which were to be seen some very choice individuals. In cattle, the showings were not numerous, but some very good

(Continued on page 745.)

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.



SUPERSEDES ALL CANTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or blennitis. The safest horse medicine ever used. Shows the places of all ailments for mild or severe action. Removes all Corns or Blisters from Hooves or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one bottle of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any other medicine or ointment ever made. A very little of Caustic Balsam will cure any ailment. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Buy by express, or by the post, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: THE LAVERGNE-WILLIAMS CO. LTD., Toronto, Ont. 31 Front Street West, Toronto

A GOOD LINIMENT

For 50 cents a gallon can be made as follows:
Absorbine, 4 ounces
Vinegar, 1 quart
Water, 1 quart
Saltpetre (powdered), 1 ounce

This combination will prove antiseptic and successful for curing Rheumatism, Sprains, Colic, Cuts, to loosen the shoulders of horses, to cure all colds, all colds, swollen Ankles, Wad Tendons, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

ABSORBINE

at the store or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Lyman Ross & Co., Montreal, Agents who will send it prepaid upon receipt of 25c for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above form use. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.

J. L. JONES & Co.
ENGRAVING & Co.
Wood & Photo Engraving
and Electrotyping
168 Bay Street
Toronto

WAGGONER Extension Ladder

Lightest, Strongest, Handiest and Safest.

THOUSANDS IN DAILY USE. Has no equal where a ladder is required for work of Farmers, Painters, Builders and others.

Write for catalogue—it's free. WAGGONER LADDER CO., Ltd. London, Canada.



The Farming World stands firm for the improvement of every class of Live Stock in Canada, and for the financial betterment of every breeder. As such, it appeals to all thoughtful, progressive stockmen throughout the Dominion, and its advertising columns become a valuable directory of the best herds in Canada.

GRAHAM BROS., OLAREMONT, ONT.

Canada's leading Horse Importers

Clydesdales and Hackneys
Stallions and Mares.

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

Write for Catalogue.

Dentonia Park Farm,

COLEMAN, P. O., - ONT

For Sale During the next six weeks, young animals of both sexes—
JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS
and **AYRSHIRES**

Our prizes won at Toronto and Ottawa this year give only a fair idea of the quality of the stock. Our prizes are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

The Clayfield Stock Farm

J. C. ROSS, Prop.

Importer and Breeder
OF HIGH CLASS STOCK

Clydesdale Horses
Shorthorn Cattle
Cotswold Sheep

JARVIS, - ONT.

IMPORTED
Clydesdales and Shorthorns
MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON
Columbus, Ont.

—Importers of—
Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle
Stations: Oshawa and Brooklyn,
G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.
40 miles east of Toronto.
Long-distance telephone at Residence,
near Columbus. Telegraph,
Brooklyn

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.
The most successful Veterinary Institution.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,
Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

WORDS IN SEASON

Your horses are not in good shape, are they?
Their coats are rough and legs stocking.
What's wrong?

Perhaps they are fresh from grass or have
just been changed from old to new oats.
In short, they are out of condition. Now,

WHY NOT FEED A FEW CENTS WORTH OF

CARNEFAC

It will put a glossy coat on them. They'll
digest their feed. Don't you think this man
knows something of horses? Read:

Rosedale Riding and Training School,
Toronto, Ontario,
Sept. 21st, 1903.
Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Sir:—After using your Food, I think it only fair to
say that I think it the best I have ever used to con-
dition and keep horses looking well; also find less
calls for veterinaries. (Signed) H. R. WHITE.

CARNEFAC Stock Food Co.,
65 Front Street East, TORONTO.



Send for a

"SAFETY" FRUIT PICKER

Price complete, \$1.50

The most complete labor-saving inven-
tion. It will pick all large fruits. No
bruising, no climbing, no ladder. People
who have used them are surprised at the
speed and ease. Unscolled for picking
fruits for shipment. Price so small no one
can afford to be without it. Send for one
and you will want another.
Splendid opportunity for agents.

Safety Fruit Picker Co.
65 John Street
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

(Continued from page 743.)

Shortorns were on the grounds. In Shortorns the exhibits of Kyle Bros. and G. Amos were leading, however, few also being shown by Fried S. Son, and R. Rensselaer. Mr. G. Amos, of Moffat, showed the fine imported bull Ben Lomond, to which reference is made in another part of this issue. In heifer calves he showed also some very fine, thick-fleshed heifer calves and also a few very good aged cows, imported animals, among them May Coulter, the dam of the highest priced cow sold last summer. He also captured first and second place for herds. Kyle Bros., of Ayr, had also some very fine animals, among them a promising seven-months bull calf, Pride of Spring Valley, sire Pride of Tavistock, and from a lates dam. This fellow favors his Scotch ancestry to the full, being a typical thick, blocky chunk of beef. In this herd was also a fine young roan heifer, of the thick low set kind, very solid and breezy looking. Some good big well-fitted fat cattle were also shown by J. Brown, of Galt.

A herd of Jerseys of fair quality were shown by Mr. G. Latch, of Thedford. The showing in sheep was fairly strong, especially in shrops, the Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Barford, Ont., capturing a number of the prizes and meeting strong competition from the flock of Mr. L. Wilks, of Blair. Mr. Wilks had some very choice animals, recently imported from leading sheep farms in England, and "The Wizard" "Man on the Wing" thought them good enough to get a photo of two of them which will appear in a later issue. In Cotswolds, the pen of Elgin F. Park had a splendid company of prize winners at the big show, and in the Leicesters, Telford Bros. had an exhibition some of their best.

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., who has just returned from his trip to New Westminster, B.C., where he officiated as judge at the Provincial Exhibition, reports a very enjoyable trip and a pleasant time in the Royal City of the Pacific, among the breeders of live stock at the coast. The farmers of the Delta, the rich alluvial district at the mouth of the Fraser River, have suffered recently from the unusual amount of rain-fall which has flattened the grain. Mr. Gardhouse was compelled to cut his stay in the west rather short, on account of pressing business matters at home, but stopped off a couple of days at Calgary, where he found the country equally as bad off with snow. Since his return home the heavy draught filley purchased by him from J. Smiley, of Inwood, winner in her class at London Fair, has also captured the championship over all classes at Alvinston Exhibition. This filley is a splendid daughter of the well-known Belknap, owned by Messrs. Bawdin & McDonald, of Exeter, Ont. Several of the get of this horse figured at London and other shows this year, it being one of them, Nellie, which won the sweepstakes at London for Messrs. Bawdin & McDonald.

John F. Galt, Ont., is preparing a fine lot of fat fetters for the Guelph Fat Stock Show and the International at Chicago, and setting his sails for St. Louis with a lot of young stuff. Though Mr. Orr did not figure in any of the fall fairs he is still in the business, and his large flock of Leicesters, which won the honors at the International last year, look very liable to do the same again.

In another part of this issue we reproduce a photo, of an excellent pair of prize winners at the Industrial Exhibition, Will & McKinley and Miss McKinley, by the Arc McKinley who promises to become one of the leading sires of roasters and trotters of Canada. These two colts are both of an age of about thirteen months, and as a pair are probably evenly matched animals, of a splendid roaster type and grand action, and though both were shown in large classes of choice animals many of them good deal older than themselves, they were easy winners.



Live Stock Labels
Send for price and order
must be paid for
R. W. JAMES
Newmarket, Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Ontario, Canada.
Importer and Breeder of (Gait) and (Clydesdale) Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

LLOYD-JONES BROS.

Proprietors **BURFORD, Ont.**
The "Burford" flock of Shropshires, two-hundred now on hand. A few choice yearling rams and extra good lot of ram lambs ready for sale.

Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm.

Young stock for sale. (Jyrdale) horses. Arshire cattle, improved Yorkshire swine.
J. G. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

CHAMPION BERSHIRE HERD OF CANADA

(Headed by the 1000 lb.)

SILVER MEDAL AND OTHER NOTED PRIZE BOARS

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

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm CANADIAN AND IMPORTED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Ben Lomond (imp.), a grand individual of the famous Shortorn family heads the herd. A few choice young bulls, one imported in dam, also a number of imported and home bred cows and heifers, all good for sale. Write or visit the farm, one half mile from Moffat Sta., C.T.R. GEO. AMOS, Prop., Moffat, and P.O., Ont.

TAMWORTH SWINE THE IDEAL BACON HOG

A large number of Lifford young sows and boars of the most approved strains, the produce of well known prize winning sires and boars. Address, **ANDREW ELLIOTT & SON, Galt P.O. and Sta.**

Langdon Sheep Hill SHROPSHIRE

My Breeding Flock consists of Imported Stock Only : : : :

We have this year imported more Ewes from leading English breeders.

Now for sale: 8 Ram Lambs by Mansel prize winners out of Imported Ewes.

—Apply—

E. LANGDON WILKS

Blair, Ontario

Farmers' Sons Wanted.—Ith know of a number of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$60 per month with all expenses, steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch Offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Canada.



ROBEK BAIT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Bait Works, Toronto

Poultry Raising Free

- 1.—Poultry Raising is a money-making business for the man, woman, boy or girl who is an expert.
- 2.—Do you know that a small flock of hens should give you a clear profit of \$100 to \$200 a year!
- 3.—Have you a properly constructed, warm and well-ventilated poultry house?
- 4.—Do you know the best breeds of fowls, the principles of breeding and mating?
- 5.—Can you produce eggs in winter in paying quantities?
- 6.—Do you wish to know how to make eggs keep?
- 7.—Can you fatten, kill and dress poultry for home and foreign markets so that you will make money by it?

All this and more you are taught by mail in the **Poultry Raising Course** given by

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited

This is a first-class Canadian Educational Institution, whose teachers are experts.

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

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

**THOSE WHO REPLY IMMEDIATELY
WILL OAIN AN ADVANTAGE.**

Send This Coupon to Write a Letter.
Name.....
P.O.....
Prov.....
THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto.
DEAR SIR:—Please send me particulars of the Canadian Correspondence College's course in Poultry Raising, and your offer of free instruction to readers of The Farming World.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Oct. 14, 1903.
General trade in wholesale lines is reported to be in a very healthy condition and all the large business houses seem to have every confidence in the future. The general prosperity of farmers renders the trade situation in Canada peculiarly encouraging at the present time. Though grain shipments have been falling off, Maritime trade is brisk owing to the rush forward of apples and other produce. The demand for money keeps good and call loans are firm at about 5 1-2 per cent.

WHEAT

Though wheat prices vary little from what they were a fortnight ago, the situation is not so strong. Cables are lower, in fact too low to permit of profitable business at present prices on this side. The lull in shipments from this side has been taken advantage of by Russia and other European countries to unload a lot of their holdings. During the last ten days the world's supply in sight has increased to 46,200,000 bushels or 1,225,000 bushels in excess of what it was at this time a year ago. It is expected that Russian exports will drop off shortly and holders are not anxious to sell. Still there is a draggy feeling and the market is not nearly as buoyant as it was a month ago. The U.S. crop report for October gives a total winter and spring wheat yield for that country of 658,500,000 as compared with an estimate of 620,000,000 bushels as suggested by the August condition. Locally, conditions have not changed much. Grain dealers here quote 76 for red and white, goose 66 and spring 72 to 73c at outside points. On the farmers' market red and white bring 81 to 81 1-2c, goose 74 and spring five 80 cents per bushel. At time of writing there was a little firmer feeling.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is quiet and steady. Lower values are reported in England and the United States yield is likely to go higher than was expected a week or two ago. This may affect values here; grain dealers quotations here are about 30c for new white. Barley rules quiet, and peas are easier at quotations. Corn is easier. The American crop, according to U.S. crop report is estimated at 2,101,300,000 as compared with 2,085,000,000 in the Sept. report. This is giving an easier tone to the market. The Essex crop is likely to turn out better than was expected a month ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Canadian hay exports are falling off somewhat. At Montreal things are quiet. The best Timothy rules steady at from \$9.50 to \$10 and clover at \$7 to \$7.50, for car lots on track. At Quebec points clover hay is offered freely at \$6 1-2. Here prices are a little stiffer at \$9.00 to \$9.50 for car lots of timothy on track. Toronto receipts here continue steady.

There is not much doing in straw.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Signs of rot in the potato crop are increasing. A few lots have been delivered at Montreal showing signs of rot, but this is not considered serious. Quotations there are about 57c. for 90 lb. bags in car lots on track. There is a lot of poor quality offering here and prices rule at from 48 to 55c. per bag for car lots on track.

The excitement in beans seems to have quieted down a bit. Reports from the Chatham district indicate that the crop will not be damaged as much as was expected. At Montreal things are quiet at quotations.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs have taken another step upwards and any hope for lower values till next season is abandoned. There is a good local and export demand. At Montreal 17 1-2 to 18c is easily obtainable for straight lots in a wholesale way. There is a better demand for export. Here the market is firmer and eggs sell readily at 19c. in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market, new laid bring 23 to 25c per doz.

Poultry receipts are increasing, especially of chickens. The market, however, rules active and good prices are obtainable. There is some stir among shippers, who are reported to be buying in large quantities at country points.

FRUIT

The market now is practically over excepting for apples and grapes. The latter are in good demand here just now at 15 to 20c for small baskets, and 30 to 40c. for large. Fall apples are quoted here at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl, and winter fruit at \$2.25 to \$2.60. There has been a great rush forward of apples to Britain and advices from there seem to indicate that it would be better to regulate the supply a little and not send forward too many at once. There will be a good demand there for all our stock, but it must not be rushed forward all at once or there will be a glut that will mean big losses for somebody. So far the market has held up wonderfully considering the heavy shipments. The exports from Canada and the United States up to Oct. 3rd were 663,000 bbls. as compared with 340,000 bbls. for the same period of last year. On Oct. 6 43,000 bbls. of apples were sold by auction at Liverpool, as follows: Baldwins, \$2.10 to \$3.75; Greenings, \$2.40 to \$3.10; and Newton Pippins, \$3.75 to \$4.20. Pears in bbls, Duchess, \$3.10 to \$5.10; Keefers, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Prices for cheese have been dropping since our last writing. But it is believed now they have reached their level and that present values will hold. A month ago there was a boom on which run values up one cent above what the

market could stand, and consequently something had to give. At present prices the demand has increased and stocks are going off readily. A healthy feature of the situation is the comparatively small amount of stocks on hand either on this side or the other. At the local markets to 3 to 11c are the ruling figures, which are good values for fall goods.

The export butter trade has experienced similar conditions to that of cheese. Prices were boomed a little and therefore had to drop. Stocks are light and are not believed to be as large as at this time last year. Eastern Township's creamery, which sets the prices, is quoted at about 21 1-4 for the finest demand for the choicest brands, though creamery is a little easier on the whole. Creamery prints are quoted here at 21c and solids at 18 to 19c, in a jobbing way, and dairy at 16 to 18c for the best.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock situation with the exception perhaps that hogs are lower. Receipts have been pretty heavy of late and the quality especially of butchers' cattle is improving somewhat. At Toronto cattle market on Tuesday the choicest exporters sold at \$4.60, while the medium to common grades sold down as low as \$4.00 per cwt. Butchers' cattle of the best quality are in demand and picked lots equal in quality to the best exporters sold at \$4.50, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4, and common to fair at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Choice well bred feeders are in good demand at from \$3.40 to \$4.00 per cwt. for steers, and \$2.25 to \$3 for bulls. Stockers sell all the way from \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt, as to quality. Milch cows sell at from \$30 to \$55 each. Good calves are wanted. Prices range from \$2 to \$10 each, or \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are fairly large. Sheep rule steady at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Lambs are firmer. Choice picked lots of ewes and wethers sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt, the bulk of the best selling at \$3.

The run of hogs was light on Tuesday. Prices have dropped to \$5.40 per cwt. for select and \$3.15 for lights and fats. The usual fall slump in prices has set in and there may be little change for a month or two.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	14	13	13	10	10	10	10	12	10	12
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 0 76 1/2	\$ 0 78	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0 83	\$
Oats, per bushel	30	33 1/2	44	41	41	32			32	
Barley, per bushel	45	51	51	51	51	36			36	
Peas, per bushel	72	72	72	72	72	60			60	
Corn, per bushel	55	57	57	58	58					
Flour, per barrel	3 05	3 60	5 50	5 30	4 70					
Bran, per ton	17 00	17 00	20 00	20 50	17 00					
Shorts, per ton	19 00	19 00	22 00	22 50	19 00					
Potatoes, per bag	46	58	1 05	25	60					
Beans, per bushel	1 85	1 80	1 95	2 00						
Hay, per ton	9 50	10 50	13 00	14 00	9 50					
Straw, per ton	5 00	6 00	8 00	8 00						
Eggs, per dozen	19	18	18	18	17					
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	10	10	10	10	10	11 1/2				
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	15	15	14	14	11					
Geese, per pound, d.w.	9	9	12	13	10					
Apples, per barrel	2 60	2 75	4 00	4 00	6 00					
Cheese, per pound	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2					
Butter, creamery, per pound	21	21	22	22	18					
Butter, dairy, per pound	18	16	18	18	16					
Cattle, per cwt.	4 60	4 50	4 75	4 75	3 50					
Sheep, per cwt.	3 50	3 37 1/2	4 25	4 25	4 00					
Hogs, per cwt.	5 40	5 75	5 95	5 95	6 15					
Veal Calves, per cwt.	5 50	3 50	5 50	5 60						

(Continued from page 720.)

The loco weed is not known in the East but on the ranges of the Northern U.S. and Western Canada it is a well-known plant. The habit of eating loco weed formed becomes chronic and the animal thus affected becomes emaciated, crazy, and unable to care for itself, finally dying of exhaustion and inadequate nutrition. Sheep and horse are chiefly affected. No remedy is suggested.

A plant to which numerous deaths among cattle in both Manitoba and the Territories are traceable is the cowbane or water hemlock (Crotalaria). It grows in moist locations, such as the edges of sloughs. The symptoms are quoted as frenzy, indicated by an erratic desire to run, involuntary muscular spasms suggestive of colic, labored respiration, intermittent pulse. In some cases cattle have died within fifteen minutes of first observation of symptoms. This plant seems to have caused greater loss than any other on the list. Permanganate of potash given internally and morphine given hypodermically are recommended, the dose of the latter being, for sheep one and a half grains; for cattle and horses, three grains.

The death camas (Zygadenus venenosus) has also been the cause of numerous fatalities.

THE STOCKER TRADE.

The portion of the report dealing with live stock matters is probably the most interesting and valuable. The number of young cattle (stockers) imported, is stated as follows:

From Ontario		From Manitoba	
1890	8,000	25,000	
1900	11,434	24,806	
1901	15,851	30,000	
1902	21,759	33,000	

The question of grain finishing of range cattle is discussed at some length and the opinion is expressed that with the enormous crops of oats and barley which can be produced in Saskatchewan and Alberta, there is no good reason why the finishing should not be profitably done before shipment.

The export of stock from the Territories for 1901 and 1902 were:

EXPORTS

DISTRICTS	East		West	
	Cattle	Horses	Cattle	Horses
E. Assn.	1901 6,611	73	82
	1902 9,417	201	395
W. Assn.	1901 9,322	577	227	8
	1902 17,158	868	286	15
N. Alta.	1901 36	21	1,254	8
	1902 495	77	1,473	11
S. Alta.	1901 13,931	3,518	6,627	207
	1902 21,557	3,270	7,505	418
Sask.	1901 1,073
	1902 2,193
Totals	1901 35,573	4,439	8,190	313
	1902 59,409	4,416	9,551	444

The efforts of the Live Stock Associations and the Government to improve the breeding stock of the Territories by the importation of first class animals from Ontario and Manitoba have already been referred to at length in these columns. The report contains nothing further on the subject except the announcement that these efforts are to be continued.

Co-operative field trials were conducted with fall wheat, corn, flax, maling barley, alfalfa, forage grasses. No results are published and the experiments are to be continued in 1903.

FREE HIGH GRADE TALKING MACHINE



Order today and we will send the \$5 package of **HARVEY BLISSING** records, free, to you when sold and we will send you \$20 and we will promptly ship you the speaking complete with 20 points including Uncle Josh's popular humorous songs. No charges for boxing, packing, etc. This is a rare opportunity to get a high grade Talking Machine for a very little work. Your friends will testify for **HARVEY BLISSING** for it is the best in the world, and you will have a Talking Machine with which you can entertain masses or concerts in any size hall or room. As it is loud and clear as a 50 man choir. It is as loud as a full orchestra. It is a complete second hand and it is in finished form. All we ask after you receive it is that you will show it to your friends. We do not give away the **GRAND HARVEY BLISSING** records, except as described, by sending you 20 packages of **HARVEY BLISSING** records. Write order. Address: **Harvey Blissling Co., Dept. 52 Toronto, Ont.**

THE GRAND TALKING MACHINE reproduces music as loud and clear as a 50 man choir. It is as loud as a full orchestra. It is a complete second hand and it is in finished form. All we ask after you receive it is that you will show it to your friends. We do not give away the **GRAND HARVEY BLISSING** records, except as described, by sending you 20 packages of **HARVEY BLISSING** records. Write order. Address: **Harvey Blissling Co., Dept. 52 Toronto, Ont.**

FREE!

Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid a large beautifully colored Enlargement 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a special certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 10 colors, and could just as well be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one who offers them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you...

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six four-fall black and the very latest style. We know you will be most pleased with it. Miss J. Boyer, Rosensberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$5.00." The regular price at all stores is \$5.00, and they fully equal in appearance any fur scarf. We could think of giving them for a little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furbers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 541 Toronto.**

HANDSOME WATCH FREE



A Solid Gold Ladies' or Gent's Watch costs from \$25 to \$50. Don't throw your money away. If you want a WATCH that will equal for time any Solid Gold Watch, send us your name and address at once, and agree to sell only 10 boxes of our Famous Vegetable New Life Pills at 25c. a box. We will send you blood and cure for all impure and weak conditions of the body, indigestion, stomach trouble, constipation, weakness, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and female troubles. grand tonic and life builder. These are our regular 50c. tins; they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of pills from you receives a Prize Ticket, which entitles them to a fine piece of silverware. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your order and we will send the 10 boxes and Prize Tickets by mail, postpaid, when sold you send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send you the Watch with...

A GUARANTEE FOR 20 YEARS the same day money is received. We are giving away these watches to quickly introduce our remedy, and when you receive your watch, we ask you to please send it to a few friends. Hundreds have received watches from us and are more than delighted with them. This is a glorious opportunity to get a fine Watch without paying a cent for it, and you should write at once.

Address Plainly: **THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. B., Toronto, Ont.**

You may receive **THE FARMING WORLD** from now till January 1st, 1905, for \$1.00. This offer will only be open for a short while.

Men's Watches

ORDERED BY MAIL FROM EATON'S.
GUARANTEED FOR WEAR AND
ACCURACY. A SAVING OF \$3.00.



The exact size of an open-face watch we're offering Mail Order buyers at a very special price. The cut also shows one of the many designs of fancy engraving on the back of cases. An accurate time-piece,—one we guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded.

The Case—14 gold filled, guaranteed for 20 years. Screw back and bezel, antique bow.

The Movement—a 15-jeweled nickel London movement, with compensation balance, Breguet hair-spring and exposed wind wheels. Stem wind and screw set.

The Guarantee—a double one: (1) The manufacturer who stands at the back of every case and movement. (2) The Eaton guarantee which says that the watch must give you perfect satisfaction or your money will be refunded. We give a written guarantee with each watch.

The usual retail price of such a watch, outside this store, is \$11.65, but until December 1st, we'll send it postpaid to any address in Canada for **\$8.65**

Remember our "MONEY BACK GUARANTEE" goes with every watch. That means that you are sure of a perfectly reliable time-keeper or your money refunded.

For ladies we have the same movement in a 25 year gold-filled, hunting style case. The price, postpaid to any address in Canada, is only **\$10.95**. I also guarantee our guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded.

MAIL ORDERS
FILLED PROMPTLY

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

LATEST IMPROVED
MEDICATED FOOD
PRICE—1 DOLLAR

PREPARED FROM ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS, SEEDS &c.&c.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT
ORIGINATED BY A PRACTICAL STOCKMAN.

MANFD BY
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

This is a facsimile of our Label on all packages and pails. When you purchase be sure and see that you get goods with this Label and take no other.

International Stock Food

Cause Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs to grow very rapidly, and makes them healthy and vigorous. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects, it cures or prevents disease. It is a safe, vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed in small feeds with regular grain ration.

It fattens stock in 30 to 60 days less time, because it aids digestion and enables the assimilation of the entire nutriment consumed. In this way it saves a large amount of grain. It is endorsed by thousands of farmers in Canada, who would not be without it for double the price. This is the only food on the market today which dealers are permitted to sell on a positive trial.

Your local dealer will tell you how you can secure this well known food on trial. If your dealer does not carry it or any of our other preparations, in stock, write us direct.

A \$3,000 STOCK BOOK FREE
To Every Reader of this Paper.

This Book contains 138 large engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc. It cost over \$3,000 to have our Artists and Engravers make the engravings. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Poultry. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of this finely illustrated book for reference. We will give you \$1.00 worth of "International Stock Food" if book is not exactly as represented.

This book **FREE** if you write us a postal card and answer three questions—

1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much Stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses or Cattle, or Sheep or Hogs, or Cattle or Calves, or Lambs or Pigs?

Answer the questions and write at once for Book.

We guarantee "International Stock Food" to fulfil every claim we make for it. Money refunded if not as represented.

International Stock Food Co., Limited
15 Elizabeth Street
TORONTO, CAN.