

pup is to be a cattle dog, the place for him at night is a cosy corner in the cow stable where nothing can hurt him. In no case should whipping be allowed except for stealing eggs or killing fowl. (Feed them well and they won't do this.) I know nothing about the proper training required by a dog to handle sheep, but imagine the training would be quite similar to that given a dog to handle all other kinds of farm stock.

I would first teach him his name, and to come when called in a quiet tone of voice, and then to come by sign. It makes little difference what the word or sign is, but they should always be the same and as few as possible, and until well trained to any command or sign let no one else attempt to make him obey these or any other commands. Be careful to get him well trained in one command before commencing a second, as only one thing should be taught a dog at a time. After teaching to come, teach to stop where you wish. This is easily taught when shutting him up at night by using the words "stay there" or "watch." If the pup exhibits good courage it matters but little when his training on cattle begins, but I consider the pup should be at least 10 months old, as when too young if hurt by stock, he is likely to be spoiled as a heeler. When he is being taught to drive use gentle cattle which are easily handled. Let him keep back of the stock with you while you drive the cattle without undertaking to teach him, for as he learns by observation he must have the example made plain. Very quickly he will show a desire to help, and then you may take advantage of the act, encouraging him in it, and by following up this mode of management he will soon become a driver at the heel. Keeping to heels is an item that needs to be well taught, because this is a very necessary part of a dog's training. When he once becomes a good driver at the heel and silently nips up the laggards, always keeping him in control, so he will drop back at once when called. By this time he can be easily taught to turn the cattle to the right or left, to head them off, stop them, or go alone into the far fields and bring the cattle to the stable. A dog should not be allowed to drive fast, that is to hurry the cattle, as in this way he is likely to become careless or develop a disposition to chase for the spirit of the thing. Particular care should be taken to compel him to return promptly on command, and every time he is sent to heel a straggler, as this is just where very many cattle dogs are spoiled.

After being well taught how to keep the cattle moving the commands already learned can be easily applied in teaching the dog to help with other stock—the pigs, hens, turkeys, etc., for which a good dog is extremely useful in herding in at night. For years our dog regularly brought in the milk cows, and drove every cow to her own particular stall. This same dog was once left to watch a coat thrown on the ground beside a dinner pail. In an hour or two a heavy thunder shower came up, and the men hurried home forgetting the dog, and the faithful thing stayed there until he was commanded to come home the following day by his trainer. Never be too anxious for the dog to know it all at once, or be too hasty in scolding for some error in his work when he really did not understand what was wanted. Never scold the dog for your own mistakes or when he fails to understand your meaning. Many an otherwise good dog has become only partly trained by these very faults of the trainer.

We must believe the collie capable of great things, and then with careful persistence and clear, distinct methods guide him until he sees

and attains to the idea of the lesson, and when he does the work honest praise belongs to him, which if given, serves to heighten his desire to repeat the act for the master he loves. The collie has a wonderful memory, never forgetting the thing he has learned to do. We are well paid for the care and time in making his lessons plain.—"Dell Grattan," in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

### The Guelph Sale.

The eleven annual sale of Shorthorn cattle, held under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, Guelph, Ont., March 3, was well attended, and fair prices were realized. The entire lot of forty-eight head sold averaged over one hundred dollars each. Prices were not as high as have been registered at this sale. The following is a list of animals selling for \$100 or over, with their contributors and purchasers:

Badenoch Groom, P. J. McLean & Sons,	
Puslinch, Jno. Brown, Galt.....	\$100.00
Eramosa Victor, Jno. Currie, Rockwood,	
J. Black, Aberfoyle.....	122.50
Sunnyside Marquis, F. W. Smith & Son,	
Scotland, Jno Elliott, Paris.....	135.00
Gold Seal, S. Harrop, Milton, E. W. Web-	
ber.....	140.80
Victor Royal, W. A. Begg, Tiverton, S.	
H. Pugh, Milverton.....	110.00
Sambo Royal, W. A. Begg, Tiverton,	
Duncan McCallum, Stratford.....	102.50
Johnnie Royal, W. A. Begg, Tiverton, J.	
W. Henry, Thornton.....	100.00
Scottish Chief, Frank I. Bolton, Victor	
G. Bowes, Strathmore.....	132.50
Baron Stewart, John Currie, J. A. Hen-	
derson, Blair.....	147.50
Lancaster Groom, P. J. McLean, Albert	
Turner, Elmvale.....	100.00
Sir Edward, E. V. McKinnon, Guelph,	
Victor G. Bowles, Meaford.....	127.50
Mischief Maker 3rd, Geo. Lindsay & Sons,	
Thorndale, Duncan McCallum.....	130.00
Villager, H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Vic-	
tor Bowles.....	145.00
Dryden's Prize, W. R. Elliott & Sons,	
Guelph, Donald Fergusson, Harrison.....	115.00
Money-maker, Frank Bradley, Seagrave,	
Jno. Pierce, Winterbourne.....	195.00
Gold Dust, David Smith, Carlisle, Jacob	
Larch, Preston.....	100.00
Collynie Americo, A. F. & G. Auld, Eden	
Mills, Oscar Klopp, Zurich.....	260.00
Belchamber, R. & S. Nicholson, Park	
Hill, Thos. H. Taylor, Belgrade.....	105.00
Ventriquoist, R. & S. Nicholson, Park	
Hill, A. Smith, Hespeler.....	102.50
Norman, Ernest Parkinson, Guelph, Jno.	
J. Bell, Shafesneare.....	131.00
Fluffie, Chief, N. McKersie & Sons, Rock-	
wood, J. R. Lane, Kinlough.....	150.00
Premier, W. E. Robertson, W. A. Begg,	
Tiverton.....	200.00
Lustre's Bridgegroom, Wallace A. Lashy	
& Son, Rockwood, Geo. Mott, Wyevale,	
Mayflower, David Smith, G. J. Stock,	
Woodstock.....	120.00
Secret Champion A. F. & G. Auld, G. J.	
Stock, Woodstock.....	145.00
Red Wing, Firman McLaughlin, Paris,	
Albert House, Ariss.....	127.50

### Progress and Profit in Organization.

The following report, from a Farmers' Club in Thunder Bay District, is illustrative of what can be accomplished through such organizations, even though they are small:

"We have held some seven or eight meetings with an average attendance of ten. We do not seem to be able to do very much, but what little we have done, has shown us the benefits of co-operation. For instance, we had no station on the C. N. R. at Hume; so the Farmers' Club went to the railway company, as an organization, and also got the council to take the matter up, and now we have a nice little station at Hume. We also asked the C. N. R. to fence their right of way, and have received their assurance that it will be done in the spring. We had petitioned the railroad for the same things before as individuals, but they took no notice of us, but they do take notice of an organized community. We have had a few social gatherings in conjunction with the Ladies' Institute, and at such combined meetings we get a good attendance. We held a social evening on Feb. 17th last, at which the Ladies' Institute were the guests of the Farmers' Club. Mr. Trewin, Secretary of the Farmers' Institute was there, and gave us an interesting talk on the experiences of a pioneer farmer, out of which we can derive a lot of useful information. A musical and vocal program was rendered by the Farmers' Club, and at the conclusion of the program the members of the Farmers' Club served refreshments to all present, which seemed rather a novel idea to the ladies. We have our annual meeting next month."

The order under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," has been further amended as follows:

"The importation of hay from the States of Washington and Idaho is permitted under the following condition: Each shipment is to be accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper that the said hay is the product of the State of Washington or Idaho, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot and mouth disease."

"The importation into the Province of British Columbia of sheep and lambs from the States of Washington and Idaho is permitted under the following conditions: The importer will furnish an affidavit that the sheep or lambs comprising the shipment he desires to import are from the said States of Washington or Idaho and not elsewhere, will be kept from contact with Canadian sheep, and will be slaughtered immediately after arrival."

So far March has been typical. After the unusually mild February, some were beginning to fear for the safety of winter wheat, but at present writing (March 9) the wheat is coming through all right. The greatest danger always comes later on, when the frost is coming out and it is freezing nights and thawing during the day. Good sap weather is poor weather for fall wheat and clover. This year there is little frost in the ground in most sections where the snowfall was heavy, and if the cold weather continues a while longer there should be little danger of spring loss.

## Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

### Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 8, 1915 numbered 101 cars, 2,200 cattle, 519 hogs, 154 sheep and lambs, 91 calves and 9 horses. Trade in cattle was barely steady with last week's prices. Choice heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75 and 4 extra choice steers at \$8.15; good butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.30; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.80; common, \$6.00 to \$6.50; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.40; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.50; milkers, \$5.50 to \$9.00; calves, \$4.50 to \$11. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$7; lambs, \$8.50 to \$10.40. Hogs were very firm at \$8.25 weighed off cars and \$7.90 to \$8.00 fed and watered.

### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were as follows:

	City	Union	Total
Cattle	41	350	391
Cattle	386	4,234	4,620
Hogs	817	2,354	3,171
Sheep	598	914	1,512
Calves	54	707	761
Horses	84	453	537

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were as follows:

	City	Union	Total
Cattle	6	284	290
Cattle	81	4,016	4,130
Hogs	107	5,099	5,206
Sheep	81	262	346
Calves	10	304	314
Horses		82	82

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 104 cars, 490 cattle, 5,595 hogs, 1,095 sheep and lambs, 415 calves, and 462 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were moderate but quite equal to the demand. The weather being more favorable for the butchers trade was a little more active and prices from 15 to 25 cents per cwt. higher, especially for the best cattle.

For stockers and feeders the demand was light but the supply was sufficient and prices remained steady at our last quotations.

The demand for milkers and springers remains steady. The supply being moderate, keeps prices steady, although there

are not enough of the better class of cows coming, and too many common, light, late springers that are not wanted.

Receipts of veal calves were more liberal but prices did not recede as much as might be expected.

Sheep and lambs were not so plentiful and prices were stronger.

Hogs also increased in value, although there was a fair delivery each, and every market day.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice butchers steers and heifers, sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75; and about one or two loads of extra choice steers in small lots during the week at \$8; choice butchers cattle, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good butchers, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.90; common, \$6 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.35; good cows, \$5.50 to \$6.00; medium, \$5.00 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand for stockers and feeders was light and prices were unchanged. Feeders 700 to 800 lbs. sold at \$5.80 to \$6; medium feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.75; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.

Milkers and Springers.—Values continued firm and choice cows sold at \$70

to \$90 each with an odd two or three that sold at an even hundred dollars. Medium and good at \$50 to \$65; common late springers at \$40 to \$50.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good at \$8 to \$9; medium at \$7 to \$8; common \$6 to \$7; rough eastern calves at \$4.50 to \$5.50.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.35 to \$1.40, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.56½; No. 2, \$1.54½; No. 3 northern, \$1.51 new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 60c. to 62c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2 new, 70½c.; No. 3 new, 69c.; track bay ports.

Barley.—Ontario, No. 2, 85c. to 88c., outside.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 78½c., Toronto.

Rye.—\$1.23 to \$1.28, outside.

Buckwheat.—85c. to 88c., outside.

Peas.—No. 2, \$2 to \$2.05, car lots, outside.

Roller Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.55 to \$3.75.