

Cotswolds.—The movement in Cotswolds for the fall trade has already begun. Mr. Harding, of Waukesha, has taken a car load of lambs from breeders east of Toronto, as well as one from Guelph and Brampton. Other buyers have also made purchases, and several small lots of good animals have crossed the border the past fortnight.

Quarantine.—There are a large number of cattle and sheep at present in quarantine at Lewis, opposite Quebec. All the recent boats have brought consignments and the officials have not been as busy for many years. The revival in the importing trade is a good sign of returning prosperity to the stock breeders.

The Dominion Live Stock Associations

Their Work Attracting Attention in the United States

The excellent work which our live stock associations are doing is beginning to attract attention outside of Canada. The following very complimentary reference to their work appeared in a recent issue of the *Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal*, Chicago:

"The Dominion Live Stock Associations of Canada are the most useful and practical associations we know of for the improvement of live stock."

After mentioning the work done in connection with the fat stock show, the purchasing and shipping of pure-bred stock in car lots to the west, and the publication of reports, etc., the *Journal* says:

"One of the practical things this association has done is to get half rates for all pure bred pedigree stock, which is a great saving to the members, and is greatly encouraging the introduction of pure bred stock. When the secretary first advocated this, many said it could not be done, but by united effort it was accomplished, and both farmers and breeders are benefited. We have urged this matter of reduced rates upon our stock breeders' associations, but there is so little organized effort, such small memberships—not one-half of our breeders are members of any association, and farmers are even more disinterested although live stock associations would be beneficial and profitable to breeders and farmers in many ways. This saving of freight alone would pay any breeder for life membership. If breeders would unite in a general request for half rates to encourage a more general introduction of the improved breeds of stock, the railroad officials would grant the request and give every encouragement. There are many other things that stock breeders' associations could do if the great mass of breeders were organized into a national association, or were even members of their breed association."

The Hired Man

The following treatise on the sometimes much abused hired man, taken from one of our American exchanges, gives an idea of how some farmers across the line deal with this important problem:

A good hired man is a jewel if he is not of great price, and should be kept as long as possible. The great trouble in this country is that the good hired man soon starts out for himself and has hired men of his own, and farmers, as a rule, must be content with much inefficient help.

The selection of a hired man should not always depend on great physical strength or capacity for endurance. It is common to make him one of the family, and in that case his character should count for much and his morals should be a matter of strict investigation. The hired man is as good as anybody as long as he behaves himself, and one who is polite, good tempered, intelligent and cheerful should be made to feel that all these things are appreciated.

I have found in the course of my experience that the

man who is willing to work for low wages is the one whose services cost most in the end. It is better to pay an intelligent, handy and capable man \$25 a month than to get one who cannot use tools and team intelligently for \$15 a month.

I always found it a good plan to make the hired man feel I was interested in him by giving him little privileges of one kind or another. I tried to arrange the work so as to have things in good shape for the week sometime in the afternoon of Saturday. If he wanted to go to the circus or to a convention or picnic, I tried to get ahead of him by asking him if he wanted to go before he mentioned the matter to me, and offering to give him the time.

I talked to him as if he were a human being and tried to get him to take an interest in the work of the farm by consulting with him about it, and accepting his suggestions whenever they were good, or telling him why I did not, if I did not take his advice. If he was doing the work in hand in a satisfactory way I did not undertake to make him do it my way. I had him in my service to perform certain work, and as long as it was done thoroughly and well I did not insist that he should begin in a certain way and continue as I should have done if I had been doing the work myself.

It doesn't do a bit of good to fume and fret when things go wrong, even if the hired man is to blame. If anything goes amiss through his fault I believe from personal experience he feels as badly about it as you can. If the hired man does his work neatly and quickly tell him so and show that you appreciate the fact.

A good master usually makes a good man, and this is particularly true of the American farm hand, for there is not a more intelligent class of employes, nor a class that needs more intelligence to make a success than they. Try to give the hired man a chance to show what is in him, and you may be able to sell your farm to him about the time you get ready to retire.

Pig Feeding in Ireland

A great deal has been said and written of late regarding the feeding of pigs. In this country, at least, there are several important points to be settled in connection with the feeding problem. One of the most important is to decide whether soft pork is caused by feeding certain foods or by some other practice followed in this country in raising hogs. Some definite information along these lines will likely be forthcoming before the end of the year. In the meantime the following instructions on pig feeding, given by a well-known packing establishment at Limerick, Ireland, and published in the *Farmer's Gazette*, of Dublin, will be of interest in showing the methods followed elsewhere.

"Pigs should be well fed, but not over fed. A good bacon pig of 12 stone (168 lbs.) ought to be produced in seven months from its birth. It should not be crammed, neither should it be half-starved, but fed steadily and regularly. Pigs fed steadily and regularly will give the most satisfactory results to the feeder when weighed in the factories. A hog which has been half starved at any period of its life, even though well fed afterwards, will not do so. Feed three times a day at fixed hours; never leave food in the troughs after the pigs have finished. The flesh of hogs is soft and flabby if fed on brewery or distillery stuff, or on turnips or mangels, and in comparison to their size their weight in the scale is miserable. They may deceive (we doubt it) the buyer who buys by "guess," but they will not deceive the scale-weight.

"The best classes of food for pig feeding are: Potatoes (cooked), milk, barley meal, oatmeal, crushed oats, pollard, bran, ground wheat, rye meal, Indian corn. The latter should only be used sparingly, and in conjunction with other foods, such as pollard, bran, or milk; and should always be ground as fine as the mill can make it, and thoroughly cooked, otherwise the Indian corn passes through the animal undigested, and to the loss of the feeder. Barley meal need not necessarily be cooked—scalding it will