

don and north of this line 20%. When these cheese are exported the railways agree to give a rebate of 16.5¢ per cwt. The through rate to Liverpool via Montreal is 68.9¢ and via Portland 55.5¢; but no matter which way the exporter wishes to ship his cheese the railway company will only grant this rebate on the Montreal basis, which only lowers the final rate, after paying the full rate to the warehouse by 3.1¢ per cwt. This seems to be discrimination with vengeance and has little equity or justice to recommend it. It seems to be a case where the railway companies having the shipper in their power do not hesitate to take every advantage they can of him. Surely it is time that something were done to remedy matters. Let us have a railway commission to investigate the whole question of freight rates and adjust them on a fair and equitable basis.

### Export Poultry Trade.

TOO MANY POOR CHICKENS. FARMERS MUST FATTEN BETTER.

The most notable advance in this branch of agriculture during the past season has undoubtedly been along the line of the export trade. The experience of the past in the departments of beef, pork, cheese and dairy products as regards export is now being repeated in the poultry industry. In a large farming and producing country like our own, with a limited population of consumers, it is well known that if a good trade in any product is to be built up, the demand must be created in some other country differing from ours in general conditions. The country that English-speaking people naturally first look to is England with her crowded millions and enormous wealth. To her nearly all our overproduction finds its way, and a ready sale is always found for it. If the quality is good. After the demand is established a certain feature always crops up and that is the shipping of inferior grade of goods. The enormous demand leads to close scouring of the country and keen competition among buyers, causing prices to rise. In this way a forced supply is created and anything and everything is sold for and expected to do for export. At this point the poultry industry stands to-day.

In a recent conversation with Dr. Boulton, manager of the Canadian Produce Co., he gave us the following facts regarding last season's business:

The company did not begin to get anything like the quantity they wished this season, in fact there is no chance of the demand being filled or nearly so for years to come, even if the production is doubled every year. The keen demand and the inadequate supply made prices rise this season one or two cents per lb. over a year ago. The price therefore being very remunerative, everyone sent in everything he could, and the consequence was, the Canadian Produce Co. was flooded

for a time with wastrels, culls, skins and dying chickens that had to be given away or thrown out, as they were not even fit to sell in the local market, where almost anything goes; and these were sent in for export. It is here that the great mistake and danger to the export trade lies—poor quality. The fault does not lie with the exporting companies but with the farmers and the remedy is also in their hands.

The Canadian Produce Co. assert that 33 per cent. of Canadian farmers do not know what a fat chicken is, because they never owned nor saw one. It was a common occurrence with the company to receive a crate of chickens which the fond owners would describe as "extra fine birds," and when they arrived, lo and behold they were a lot of big fowl such as Cochins, Brahmas or Plymouth Rocks without an ounce of flesh on them more than sufficient to keep their bones from falling apart. The farmer must wake up to this matter. Fat chickens are wanted and every chicken must be fat, not ordinarily or in fair condition. And it should be no hardship to supply these as the matter of fattening has been gone thoroughly into by our Governments, and is now down to a fine point and easily within reach of every farmer. Besides, the additional weight gained easily pays the expense of putting it on. This point must be clearly understood, chickens for exportation must be as fat as possible, the farmers must keep pace in quality as well as quantity or Canadian poultry will lose the position that it holds in England to-day, namely, the first.

So anxious and in earnest are the Canadian Produce Co. to have this matter thoroughly understood that Dr. Boulton allows us to state that he will speak on the subject of export poultry before any Farmers' Institute meetings entirely at his own expense, and we also understand that Mr. Creelman fully sanctions and approves of his doing so. Any Institutes that desire to secure Dr. Boulton's services may address him in care of the Canadian Produce Co. in Toronto.

### The Points of the Clydesdale.

At the Farmers' Institute meeting at Brampton on January 15th, Col. D. McCrae of Guelph gave a talk on Clyde horses, and amongst other things gave some of the points looked for in the modern Clyde.

An old Scotch farmer said lately he wanted in his draught horses:

"Four good feet and legs, short coupled body, plenty of room for dinner, a 'crisp' mover."

This is very good as far as it goes, but we require to go into more minute details. The modern market calls for size and plenty of it, but we must have quality first, and size should be second. When you get plenty of quality in a gelding you rarely ever get too

much size, but in a stallion it is different. The best sire is a well made, evenly balanced horse of medium size not over grown. It will be found that this type will more frequently sire big geldings than will a horse of overweight. We want a Clyde to have a neat head, clean cut, not too big and no Roman nose. His jaw should be broad and tapering gradually to the muzzle. Capacity of chest is frequently associated with a broad lower jaw. Large open nostrils, eyes large, clear and vigorous, forehead broad and full between the eyes and tapering gradually upwards to the ears. Ears, long and mobile, well set and not heavy. Neck muscular, nicely arched, well set into body and clear at the throat. Shoulder strong and well thrown outwards to give good space for the collar, not too upright but with a nice oblique slope, giving a springy movement when trotting. Chest wide and deep, with plenty of room for the lungs. Well filled behind shoulder with good heart girth. Back short, fairly level and strongly coupled. Ribs well sprung and deep, giving a thick round body. Loins short and wide. Rump moderately straight, broad and muscular. Quarters long and powerful. Tail well set on and short, indicating a short, strong back. Thighs well filled and powerful. Legs short and strong. Good legs and feet are most important. Fore arm muscular and well filled. Knee broad and flat. Bone below the knee strong, short, flat and clean with well marked sinews and fringe of silken hair. Pasterns moderately long and nicely sloping. Feet large and sound, of fine quality, well shaped and wide round the top of the heels. Avoid thin feet and flat soles. Hoofs clean and flat on the inside. Hind legs well set and straight. Hind feet narrower and deeper than the front ones. Walking with a clean long step, hind legs well carried under the body and not far apart. Trotting with a long stride and with good knee and hock action.

### Of Value to the Home.

The Farming World has made arrangements with Miss Laura Rose, Instructor in the Home Dairy at the College Dairy School, Guelph, to report the ten lectures to be delivered at the school during the present term by Miss Jean Joy, Chief of the Domestic Science Department, Toronto Technical School. One lecture will be reported each week in the Farm Home Department until the series is complete. The concise and bright summary of these lectures which Miss Rose is so well qualified to give should be of very great value to the women of the farm who are not privileged to hear them. Lesson No. 1 appeared in last week's issue and No. 2 will be found in the Farm Home Department this issue. They are well worth careful reading.