

FARMING

STOCK PAGE

INCREASED COST OF MEAT.

Some good reasons for the increased cost of living are given by The Live Stock Review:

Breaking up of India reservations and throwing open to settlement millions of acres that were making plenty of beef and mutton at minimum cost. Closing of these lands to ranchmen compelled the sacrificing of herds and flocks.

To-day the big herd of cattle or large flock of sheep through a vast domain that formerly had almost boundless meat-producing possibilities is almost impossible to locate.

Settlers in the irrigated and dry-farming regions could, in time, produce more meat per acre than was formerly grown under range conditions, but will they?

Streams that made millions of acres available for grazing are only sufficient to irrigate hundreds, or at most, thousands of acres, the rest being shut off from water and therefore under present conditions practically waste.

Corn belt farmers by thousands, instead of developing their land properly, have bought claims for their sons in the west, moved to town and rented the land to "soil miners" who care only for immediate gain.

Not only has the government thrown open countless thousands of acres that could not be made fit for settlement in hundreds of years, but the hunger for land has enabled ranchmen, who owned vast tracts to see they would make much more money selling real estate than in raising stock.

The government's "open the lands to settlement" policy tended to bring about this condition by forcing to market cattle and sheep from the open ranges, making it so the ranchman in Texas, who owned his land, was in the same boat with the man in Montana, who was using government land.

While the big ranges were turning out so much cheap beef and mutton, the corn belt people found it more and more difficult to compete, and now that the ranges have been so largely staked out for real estate exploitation, it is any wonder there is a shortage of meat food animals? Isn't it a wonder rather than there is not a greater shortage? With hay and corn fodder as high and scarce on the Pacific coast and through the Rocky Mountain region as in the east, how is it possible for farmers and feeders to produce meat unless they get high, and still higher prices for their stock?

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE. According to a recent press dispatch from Washington, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, is proposing legislation to prohibit keeping staple food products in cold storage more than six months. In an interview Moore is reported to have said: "It is by reason of modern warehousing facilities that a corner in food-stuffs is possible with the resulting exaggerated state of prices such as is now in effect."

In the more or less crude popular imagination of the cause of high prices there is much misapprehension as to the real effect of modern warehousing. Cold storage undoubtedly raises the level of prices down during seasons of natural scarcity, and provides a more constant supply at all seasons, to the great benefit of consumers, and it increases largely the opportunity of profitable production of all perishable commodities whose production varies greatly with different seasons. It would be the height of folly to limit the holding of goods in cold storage to a period less than necessary to reach from one period of flush production to the next with a view of preventing high prices. During most of the season, and during all of the season of naturally light production, the effect would be directly to the contrary.—*Produce Review, N. Y.*

PERCY'S HORSES. Uriah Percy's sale at Green River will be a grand chance for farmers to get horses, milk cows, sheep and pigs at their own prices.

There are several regular Clyde mares, several horse colts; drivers and two or three ponies to be seen in a day's march. Besides there is a matchless team of black drivers over 165 pounds high, thoroughly broken and fit at the right age. They would make a good city horse team.

The cows are good ones, as are the other items of stock. The farm is easily reached from Locust Hill station where teams will meet visitors. The stock has to be cleared out, and it is well the time to get a horse before they all go.

HONEY'S SALE. Buyers of milk cows will do well to attend Honey's sale of milk cows at Cherrywood on Tuesday, Feb. 1 next. The Holsteins are all good ones, and will be good starters for any herd. The grade cows are all young, tried milkers and are freshen early in the season. Mr. Honey will meet trains to deal and you will find the cows to be just as he states.

SALE CALENDAR. Combined short-horn sales at the Union Stock Yards, Feb. 2 and 3. Honey's holstein sale at his farm near Cherrywood, Feb. 1.

Uriah Percy's sale of 16 horses, cattle, etc., at Green River, Feb. 3.

Arthur Johnston's sale of short-horns at Greenwood, March 9.

MUST THE FARMERS BE BUFFERS IN FOOD STRIKE?

The Cost of Producing Farm Animals Makes Farm Returns Relatively Too Low—A Cure For It.

The farmers are hearing upon all sides of the strike against high prices. They see also the worst effect likely to be produced by the general boycott of products. Rarely does the effect of such retaliation fall where it should. Upon this stability lies the force of the resulting shock. Therefore it is with feelings of keen interest that he looks upon the present boycott.

Not that the farmer is in any measure to blame. He is not getting too high prices. Very few farmers are making anything like returns commensurate with the labor, expense and risk involved in the production of live stock.

Does the city consumer stop to recall his old days on the farm, when he talks glibly of big prices? Do the townsman and laborer realize what it costs the farmer to produce a pound of beef, a pound of pork, a dozen of eggs or a pound of butter?

If these people who are sitting in judgment will reflect on this and upon the money the farmer receives, a very different opinion of the man behind the plow will obtain.

Who, then, is to blame for the appalling condition of the middle man. The cost to place the provisions at the consumer's table is out of all proportion to the original payments. Take a few isolated facts:

Article	Received	Price
Beef (dressed), lb.	7	15 to 25
Pork (dressed), lb.	12 1/2	18 to 24
Eggs, doz.	28 to 30	35 to 45
Butter, lb.	24	30
Potatoes, bush.	40	70

And so the whole output of the farm might be catalogued. Any right-thinking man is not going to cut down the farmer's returns. He has to sell at these prices when his production is speculative. He cannot hold it like the speculator.

THE FARMSTEAD. Farm prices are not too high yet, considering the cost. Gold being plentiful is the chief reason of high prices, says one.

Remember the short-horn sales next week. The agricultural college is going to the north through their representatives in the counties.

Wherever Miss Yates of the O.A.C. speaks there is a new enthusiasm in poultry raisers.

If you want a good horse, registered mare or hearse team go to Percy's sale next week.

Milk cows of merit are being sold by Mr. Honey of Cherrywood next week. Be there.

The folly of some legislators is seen in their bills against cold storage of meats and fowls.

South Ontario's agricultural society's meeting takes place at Oshawa to-day.

Punish the farmers for the dear prices and they will punish you. It is either give them a fair deal or starve.

"Farmers in many cases feed too much hay to their idle horses," Dr. Reed of Georgetown, writes a subscriber to "Toronto World." "Do not be afraid of feeding their manure empty between seasons."

The annual meetings of the breeders take place at Toronto next week. Every man should make it a point to attend his favorite breed societies.

An advertisement appears in this issue asking for a good farm for a farm. The hand under a year's contract. The place is a good one and near a nice village. Answer it now.

Ostriches, like poultry, will lay all very largely the opportunity of profitable production of all perishable commodities whose production varies greatly with different seasons. It would be the height of folly to limit the holding of goods in cold storage to a period less than necessary to reach from one period of flush production to the next with a view of preventing high prices.

Conviction does not necessarily follow. The farmer convicted of poor practice must judge himself before he practices more. His neighbors' judgment will improve. He is not the plant. It is not necessarily useful, even the right. He must not only see the error of his ways, but actively set about correction.

"I enjoy the Farm pages in The Toronto World," writes a subscriber. "The views and attention given to farm work on the part of the Toronto World is a real boon to the farming community of all shades of political opinion."

With the cold and dreary winter days and nearly all signs of green foliage having disappeared, does not the plant of evergreen trees and shrubbery appear to us? Just a little consideration for our home comforts and pleasures would suggest and induce us to attend to them without further delay. It is not how much we spend, but how we spend it to get the genuine pleasure, happiness and comfort that nature is willing to provide. If we but do our little share. Plant more evergreen trees on your Ontario farm this spring.

Legislative Press Gallery. The legislative press gallery held its annual meeting yesterday, electing the following officers: President, J. A. McNeill, M. A. and Empire; Vice-president, Nelson Wilkinson, M. A. and Empire; Executive, Harry Anderson, B. O. B. C. 'Creighton, World; Harvey Black, News; Chancellor Boylen, Telegram.

THIRTY DEATHS FROM RAZOR. A physician from Chicago states thirty deaths have resulted from paring cuts with a razor. Avoid blood poisoning by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Purely vegetable. Painless and sure is Putnam's.

KNOWLEDGE BROUGHT TO FARMERS AT HOME

By Limelight Views, Charts and Good Lectures—Work of Advanced Agriculture.

PICKERING, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The Farmers' Institute, together with the Pickering Institute, held public meetings here yesterday. The attendance was large and the gathering one of the most enthusiastic in the history of the place.

Dr. Reed of Georgetown, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. William Spitzer of Columbus, appeared. The subject of the heavy horse is a popular one. Turned out to listen to the proceedings, James Richards presiding.

"There are general laws governing the breeding of farm stock," said the speaker, "as an art, it is subject to many laws beyond our control, yet there are certain laws, about the violation of which observation has taught us many things."

The common mistakes on the farm are: 1. Overcrowding. 2. Housing. 3. Ventilation and draughts. 4. Varieties.

"How many of you ladies go out and sit down for half an hour in the hen house and watch the birds?" This brought out a shrill of disagreement through the audience which the speaker quickly seized the opportunity to remark: "If you will not stand the impure and damp and dirty air, how about the fowls?"

The mistakes in housing are in damp floors, poor ventilation and draughts. The speaker advocated strongly the colony system of raising hens. This house could be moved to different parts of the farm, and the fowls would not destroy many baneful farm insects.

"The farmer's fowl is expected to do a little of everything, and do it well. But you must be satisfied with one thing. Take up your special class and sacrifice all others to it. If you want winter eggs, keep one of the utility breeds, such as Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons or Rhode Island Reds. If you want eggs exclusively, keep Leghorns, Andalusians or Minors."

There are few Cuckoo-hens. In speaking of the law of specialization, the lecturer told how the specialist produces a special beef animal or a special dairy animal. "You cannot have one thing to an abnormal degree, and sacrificing something else for the animal. Breed for beef and you must lose in milk and vice versa."

"There is no calling in the right things, that requires much intuition in the right things to be done, as the live stock breeder. The farmer who breeds for profit, type and quality, who can not possess a discriminating eye. No one in the world's history do we find the wilder nations who have been civilized by knowledge, skill and genius."

Some questions were asked at this stage by Messrs. Robt. J. Stork, Gormley, J. N. Kline, James P. Pond, and Mr. Morombe and others. This brought out a discussion on telephony of much benefit to all.

A Fruit Institute made the announcement that a fruit institute would be held by the department of agriculture on March 1 and 2, which was met with gratification by the orchardists here.

Chicken Trussing Demonstration. The Women's Institute held their gathering at the home of Mrs. A. N. Ridley, where some 50 members of the O.A.C. were present. The O.A.C. lecturer on her popular subject of preparing chickens for the table. This she did well. A bird had in detail prepared for her, and the work in detail why and why were well received. Some popular notions about this were dispelled and ladies who formerly singed the chicken with paper will now use a split lamp. Others will not wash the fowl out after cleaning the bird.

Several members present wanted a farmers' club formed, and Mr. Hare spoke a few minutes along this line. Several musical selections were rendered by local talent.

ONTARIO TO SHARE Benefits of the Strathcona Trust.

The minister of education has concluded an agreement with the executive council of the Strathcona Trust by means of which the schools of Ontario shall be benefited by the income of the trust. The trust is to be formed for the engagement of physical and military training in the schools. Hon. Dr. Pynes held a conference later with General Sir James Macleod, in which the conditions under which Ontario schools could comply with the requirements of the trust so as to share in the benefits of the Strathcona Trust are to be determined. The original terms proposed were found to be too onerous for adoption here.

The modifications as now agreed to, were proposed by and entirely preclude the idea that the schools were to have a system of compulsory military training thrust upon them. This, however, is not Lord Strathcona's intention. The new arrangement does not make the formation of cadet corps compulsory. Physical training is to be the basis of the course in the schools, and teachers are not to be prevented from becoming officers, if they so desire it, of any school cadet corps that may be formed. The system is to be that now in force in the elementary schools of Great Britain, and such modifications as local conditions in Ontario warrant are to be permitted. Dr. Pynes has received from the Strathcona Trust authorities expression of their satisfaction at his action in enabling Ontario to share in the grants made.

Que's Railway for Damages. A legal tangle, which Justice Latchford is endeavoring to straighten out, is the case of the Ontario Railway and Electric Commission. The case, however, is being heard without a jury owing to the many technical points involved.

Who is Eldest? A farmer of Whitby, who has a wife, Eliza, are suing the C. N. R. and Thos. Lloyd of Aurora, for unstated damages. The railway is charged with having struck the farm owned by Lloyd, of which Fitchett was a tenant. The plaintiff claims that the company was responsible for considerable damage to his orchard and crops. He also claims that Lloyd bought some of his stock and is trying to force him off the farm before he could get any damages. The case is not finished.

\$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Men—Free Send Name and Address To-day—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription of potent herbs, raising memory and lull back, brought on by excessive, unnatural drains of the system, and nervous men, give me your name and address, and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of the human mind, and is the result of a long and successful career in the medical profession. It is a simple, natural, and safe remedy, and will cure all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility. It is a true and reliable remedy, and will cure all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility. It is a true and reliable remedy, and will cure all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility.

DRESSED POULTRY IS OUR SPECIALTY. A lifetime has been spent by us specializing in Dressed Poultry. This valuable experience is at your service. Large quantities of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens and Hens. Personal attention to all shipments. A square deal for all. Payments daily. Phone Main 110.

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Credit Auction Sale VALUABLE HORSES, PONIES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS Belonging to Uriah Percy, Green River Lot 27, Con. 6, Pickering Township Thursday, February 3, 1910

HORSES—Registered Clyde Mare, 7 years, bred to Two-In-One; registered Mare, 4 years, bred to Two-In-One; Mare, 3 years, bred to Two-In-One; Spring Colts, eligible to register; one Spring Colt, H.D.; Driving Mare, 4 years (Rosary); Matched Team Blacks, 5 and 6 years, do for horse team; Grey Driver, 4 years (Anticipation); Chestnut Mare, 3 years (Rosary); Grey Driver, 4 years (Joe Rock); Pony Mare, 3 years.

Seven Milch Cows (Grades, Jersey, Holstein and Duram), due early; Short-horn Cow, 8 years, registered; 3 registered, 3 unregistered Cattle; 8 Ewes; 10 Pigs; Row, due March 10; 8 pigs, 2 months old. TERMS—Eight months' credit on bankable paper. Trains met at Locust Hill, C.P.R., morning of sale. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp. W. B. POWELL, Auctioneer.

TORONTO PACKING FIRM COURTS INVESTIGATION Has No Connection With Combine—Cold Storage Encourages Production.

The World has received the following communication from the president of Gunns, Limited, regarding the cost of food:

Editor World: In his speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature, the lieutenant-governor stated his opinion that the present high prices of food-stuffs warrant investigation by the Dominion Government. This is certainly within the functions of the government, and it is fitting that such an investigation be made and the public fully informed as to the true causes of the present situation, regarding which there appears to be a great deal of popular misconception.

In the correspondence and articles recently published by the papers of the city, reference has several times been made to a "combine" among those interested in the meat slaughtering and packing business. Some people seem to have the idea that "packers" and "combine" are inseparable, and a great injustice is done to an important and valuable industry when such statements are made.

No Combine. On behalf of our company, I wish to state that there is not, as it were, any connection whatever between our company and any other packing plant in Canada or the United States. We court the fullest possible investigation into the existing federal investigation, and we are entitled to know that the result will assure the public of the genuineness and severity of the measures which are being taken to protect the meat industry of Ontario which is carried on.

We are surprised and greatly disappointed that the Ontario Government, in its intention of bringing in, during the present session, a measure of provincial government inspection of all animals slaughtered in Ontario for food purposes. Such legislation, on the lines of the existing federal inspection of meats intended for export or inter-provincial trade, is to my mind a vastly greater improvement than any measure now proposed.

FARM HELP WANTED. TRAVEL MARRIED MAN WANTED TO TRAVEL FOR THE WORLD. General farm work on grain and stock farm. State references and wages wanted. Address F. M. Chapman, Pickering.

POULTRY AND EGGS. BARRIED ROCKS—OUR FEMALES are large with good shape and barring; are heavy layers and mated with grand cock; housed in the best of each; Cockerel and pullet mated; also a select pen of Houdans. Eggs \$1 per setting. Hatched and raised on the farm. W. F. Disney, Greenwood, Ont.

Cold Storage. I would like to say a word regarding cold storage coming in for its share of censure and misunderstanding. Nearly all farm and dairy products, particularly eggs, butter and cheese, are produced in large quantities during certain periods of the year, the production falling off to very small quantities, or ceasing entirely, during other periods of the year. This is an utter impossibility for more than a fraction of the quantity produced to be consumed by the population of Canada during the heavy producing season, and without the advantages afforded by cold storage, vast quantities would have to be exported or left in producers' hands to spoil. The result would be that in non-producing seasons, there would be no supplies from which to draw to supply the demand, and prices would rise, in comparison with which present prices would seem very cheap indeed.

The true function of cold storage is not to hoard up immense stocks of product to force prices up; it is to provide the means by which the surplus of production may be stored under hygienic conditions, and be made available for supplying the demand at seasons of the year when otherwise but small supplies could be obtained, and those at fabulous prices.

Without cold storage, the present production of farm produce in Canada would immediately fall off to an enormous extent. Because cold storage is available, the farmers are encouraged to produce to the greatest possible extent, knowing that there are facilities which enable dealers to buy their production, no matter how large, and a perusal of market reports during the past year will show that farmers have received for their produce highly remunerative prices.

Trust Company Sues. An action was started in the non-jury assize court before Chancellor Boyd yesterday morning in which the Toronto General Trusts Corporation are suing Katherine and Wm. Robins and Sarah and Arthur Bowman for \$18,663. In the death of the late John MacLaren of Buckingham, P.Q., the Trusts Co. took charge of his estate, consisting of mortgages on some property in the village of St. Lawrence in 1888 and 1889, and they are now trying to collect money due on the mortgages. The defendants state that no debts accrued in the last twenty years, and that the plaintiffs have been receiving large rents from the property. The case will be continued when Chancellor Boyd again sits on the assize court.

Everyone Thought She Was Going Into Consumption. Gained Ten Pounds in Two Weeks by the Use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I was expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

The blood reaches every portion of the body to distribute nutriment and remove waste products. Clearly it is then, any influence, good or bad, affecting the blood, must necessarily affect the entire system for good or evil as the case may be.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using Burdock Blood Bitters. It exerts a curative influence unapproached by any other remedy.

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