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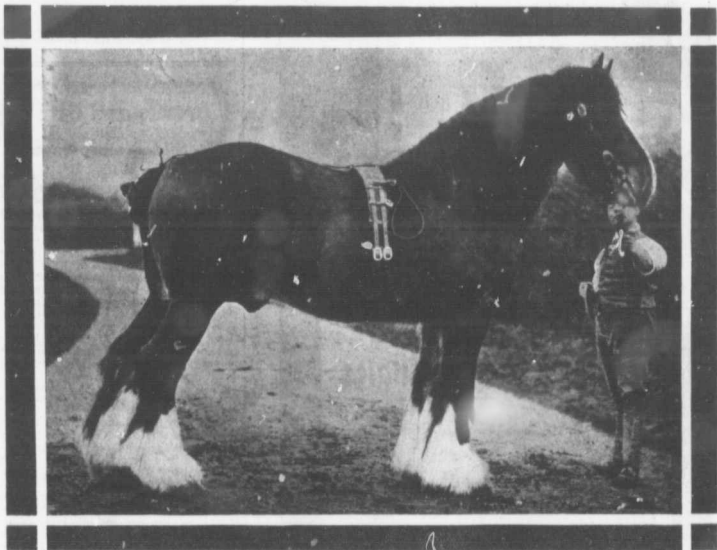
15 March, 1904

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The Farming World



AND CANADIAN FARM & HOME



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Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., Editor

D. T. McAINSH, Manager

The *Farming World* is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

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90 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO

Eastern Agency of "Nor-West Farmer."

Always mention *The Farming World* when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Messrs. Tolton Bros., of Guelph, now have their new factory all in good running order and are in a better position than ever to take care of all business entrusted to them.

They are exceedingly busy at present on their far-famed Flexible and Section Harrows and are in a position to fill orders promptly. Intending purchasers would find it to their advantage to write them for circulars and prices before placing their orders elsewhere. They also make Plows, Pen Harvesters, Root Cutters, etc., all recognized leaders in their class. We predict for this enterprising firm a greatly increased trade for the future.

A Slight Error

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that there was a slight mistake made in the advertisement of The Perrin Plow Co., which appeared in The Handy Book. The plow shown as Ontario No. 7 should read, Ontario No. 20, and Ontario No. 20 should be Ontario No. 7. The Perrin Plow Co. are making large shipments of their goods to various points. They were loading two cars for the Eastern Provinces when our representative called on them the other day.

Mathews' Garden Tools

With the approach of spring, gardeners should look to their implements. There are too many who still cling to the hoe as the only cultivating implement. That means waste of time, of energy, work imperfectly done and all with less satisfactory results than are to be had with up-to-date seeding and cultivating appliances. The Mathews' New Universal Implement, manufactured by the Ames Plow Company, of Boston, are most admirably adapted to

all gardening purposes. A single hand implement by means of its varied attachments easily placed, becomes in turn seeder, plow, hoe, cultivator or rake. The manufacturers have just taken off the press their 1904 catalogue, a book of 112 pages, which illustrates and describes every tool in detail, giving price. Look up the ad. for correct address and write them for it. They will gladly mail it free.

Coming Events

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairy-men's Association, Fredericton, March 22-24.

Canadian Horse Show and Military Tournament, the Armouries, Toronto, April 27-30, 1904.

Canadian Horse Show and Military Tournament, Toronto, April 28-30, 1904.

Calgary Sale and Show

The annual live stock show for the Territories will be held on May 10th, and the auction sales on May 11th and 12th. The annual meetings of the various live stock associations for the Territories will be held during the same week.

Want Time Extended

At the annual meeting of the Western Ontario Good Roads Association, held on February 24th, it was decided to ask the Government to extend the time within which county councils may take advantage of the Provincial Act respecting the improvement of highways, to January 1st, 1907. A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, while assenting to this proposal, did not see why, if only four counties have accepted the offer of the Government, a further extension of time should be granted. He was opposed to the alternative plan of allowing townships to take advantage of the Act, and hoped that if the money set aside by the Government was to be used, it would be expended by the larger and more comprehensive. He would prefer to see county councils have charge of everything that could be called a bridge, as they were in a position to build and look after them much cheaper than the smaller body. He also favored the forming of county organizations which would meet once a year to discuss road improvement for the county.

Eastern Fairs Association

The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Fairs Association will be held at Ottawa on March 16th. Arrangements for expert judges will be made and the advisability of paying a superintendent for the Eastern circuit of fairs will be considered.

Worth Twice Its Price

"I can truthfully say that I am very much pleased with THE FARMING WORLD. It is really worth twice its price to farmers.

"Wishing your paper every success, I am,

ARCHIE STEVENSON,
Quebec.

Potato Rosette

In Ohio, there is a disease, only partially recognized, which injures top potatoes very severely at times. It is called the Potato Rosette, and appears to be general. The Ohio Experiment Station gives the following treatment for the trouble: Formalin at the rate of one pint in 30 gallons of water, is the solution used. Immerse the seed potatoes in this for two hours, after which the tubers may be dried and cut for planting.



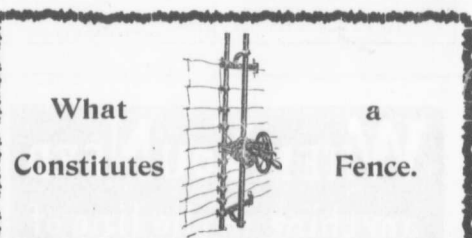
Big Shipments

The fact that the supply cannot be made to equal the demand is very good proof of the superiority of any article sold in general competition throughout the entire country. **This can be said of the U. S. Separator.** Farmers and Dairy-men, who see the increased cash profits and decreased labor which their neighbors who are using the U. S. are getting, are clamoring for machines of this make, and **we are hard set to supply them.** With upwards of 800 people in our employ, we cannot make enough machines to get ahead of our orders, so heavy have been our shipments. **25 carloads and more were ordered by one customer alone inside of four months,** and the orders for one and two carloads are frequent—these in connection with the orders for less quantities from the thousands of other agents we have scattered all over the world, will give a little idea of the demand for the Improved U. S. Cream Separator. **Why, do you ask, is the U. S. so popular? Because it skims closer, makes more and better butter, lasts longer, is less expensive to run, is simple, etc.**

For further particulars write for catalogues.

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.



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Smooth wire fences of any kind, heavy or light, constructed in a manner allowing stock to get even partially under, through or over by reaching arms imperfect, and being so are easily destroyed by the stock. It takes more wire and money for a high and close fence, but it pays in the end.

A good, high, close London Fence, of 11 or 12 strands and cross wires 12 in. apart, close enough to stop a chicken, strong enough to stop a bull, high enough to feed a handle jumper, can be built for less money per rod than some are wasting on 6 to 8 strand fences with stays 2 to 4 ft. apart, which will need replacing in three or four years.

Wire for 100 rods 11 bar coiled steel spring fence, like the cut, with No. 7 top wires, No. 12 body wires and No. 9 bottom wire, with No. 12 stays 12 in. apart (on small balls ready for weaving); all high grade galvanized steel wire, will be furnished by us or by our agents, or dealers who have our agency, for \$30.00 cash, delivered at any regular station in 100 "yards." Or the 100 rods as above and a London Machine complete, London Tackle Block Stretcher with rope, and London Perfect Grip complete, a London Reel and pair of Bernard's best 6 in. nickel-plated cutting Pliers, delivered above for \$16.00 cash. Ask our agent for particulars or write us.

The London Fence Machine Co., Limited,
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A Question of Success in the Dairy has been answered
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DeLaval Cream Separator

being added to the equipment, insuring perfect
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 We have the Best Fence
We want the Best Agents

The prospects for hustling, energetic men with Good Wire Fences to sell are immense. We need a good responsible representative in your locality. You can guarantee **5% Frost** to every customer. No weakening links or crimps—no small, soft tie-wires. Heavy weight fence throughout. Exclusive territory given to the right party. Write for proposition.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., Limited, WELLAND, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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WRITE
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COWANSVILLE, QUE

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No More Handy Book

We have now nearly finished mailing the Handy Book, and before Saturday, the 19th March, we expect to get the last of them out. The enormous number of orders has completely exhausted the edition, and we are unable, therefore, to supply any more copies to our subscribers this year.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 MARCH, 1904

No. 6

This Issue

THIS number is largely given up to the horse. A number of fine types of stallions and other horses are shown and several articles bearing directly upon horse breeding are provided. Read these carefully. The report of the second annual spring stallion show is also included in this issue, which cannot but prove of interest and value to every breeder and farmer. Talk it over with your neighbors and get them interested in good horse breeding also.

Records to be Nationalized

The great convention of live stock breeders from every province of the Dominion, held at Ottawa, last week, was the most important gathering of its kind ever held in Canada. Great issues were discussed and deliberated upon, of which we have only space to briefly refer to in this issue. More extended comment, with a full report of the proceedings will have to remain over for next number.

The first and most important matter dealt with was that of nationalizing the records. There were no two opinions in the minds of any of the delegates as to the advisability and value of such a step. After considerable skirmishing and preliminary banter, the decision to nationalize the records and have only one record for each breed of pure-bred live stock in Canada was arrived at harmoniously and without a dissenting voice.

So far, so good. As the delegates soon found out, it was much easier to decide upon a principle than to devise ways and means of effectively and harmoniously carrying the principle into effect. After a great deal of prolonged committee work, and some little discussion of a more or less acrimonious kind, a basis was finally arrived at by which the nationalization of the records may be effectively brought about.

Contrary to the expectations of not a few, no attempt was made to take the control of the records out of the hands of the breeders. Why this impression should have got abroad, when the Dominion Act, under which the various record associations will be and are incorporated, states definitely to the contrary, is hard to understand. As with the question of having one record for each breed, there was no dissenting voice as to the advisability of the breeders having control of their own records.

To decide upon the basis of representation and the location of the place at which the records of each association shall be kept, was the most difficult of all. In fact, the latter point was not definitely decided upon, the matter being left to the board of directors of

each breed association and the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion to arrange. The Western delegates and those from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces favored Ottawa, while the Ontario breeders favored their own capital city, where the large records of the Dominion have been kept for many years. Naturally, wide differences of opinion on this point could not be easily harmonized, and, perhaps, the plan adopted was the better one. It is to be hoped that the problem may be solved satisfactorily to all concerned and that the principle of national records, now decided upon, will not be jeopardized. Those having the matter in charge have no easy task before them. But the value of national records stands out so prominently that each interest and section concerned must be willing to sacrifice something in order that their realization may be brought about. When once in operation and running smoothly, the benefits that will accrue to our live stock industry will more than repay for any loss of prestige and local influence.

The Stallion Syndicate Fraud

The enormity of the fraud that is being practised on the Western farmer by the stallion syndicate was shown by W. S. Spark, in one of his addresses at the Spring Stallion Show. Mr. Spark has just returned from a trip to the West. While there, he came across the following most glaring piece of continued fraud, which he can vouch for as being correct: A large American Percheron dealer, syndicated a stallion at a point in the West for \$3,600. He turned out to be a non-breeder. When the farmers complained, they were told they could have the pick of any of the other stallions in his stable, none of which were worth over \$500. But they had to be content. This same barren stallion was taken to another point 100 miles away, and there syndicated for \$3,000, the farmers having eventually to fall back on one of the \$500 variety. But this did not satisfy this scheming "Yankee's" desire to rope in more of the Western farmers' good shekels. For a third time the stallion was syndicated for \$3,500 at another distant point and, of course, not getting any colts, a place was found for another \$500 horse. But the fraud did not stop even here, the stallion was kept moving and was syndicated a fourth time, and he may continue thus to bring thousands of dollars to his owner so long as there are farmers willing to be duped by such clever rascality. Mr. Spark also stated that this same dealer had had several dozen medals coined purporting to be from the Paris Exposition, which were being distributed freely in the West.

While the principle of syndication, properly and honestly conducted, is to be commended as a means of distributing good breeding stock, the system as practiced in the West seems to be a huge and gigantic fraud, affording an opportunity to the unscrupulous dealer to palm off a lot of inferior stuff at from three to four times what they are worth. The case cited above is so glaring as a deliberate attempt to defraud, that some action should be taken by the proper authorities to mete out punishment. An example should be made of the dealer, and his name should be published from one end of the country to the other.

The "Poor" Settler

The National Live Stock Convention last week advised the Dominion Government to place a minimum valuation of 75 on all horses coming into Canada and to allow only British subjects or *bona fide* residents of Canada to bring in free of duty any pure-bred animals, and that such animals shall be recorded in the Canadian herd book for the particular breed represented, before being allowed to enter. The discussion of these issues brought out some warm debates, and the debating talent of the Convention was of no mean order. The "poor" settler of the West had his champion. Strange to say, he was not found among the Western delegates, but in old Ontario. These champions were especially solicitous that the settler should have the privilege of buying these cheap, useless bronchos. Others there were who were equally solicitous that he should not have this privilege, lest these "poor" bronchos should make the "poor" settler poorer than he had been poor before. The latter view prevailed, as we think it should. The discussion of this point reminded us of the reply of a farmer of the New England States who, when commiserated with for having to live on such poor land, said he was not so poor as people thought he was, as he only owned an acre of this land. So with the "poor" settler, the fewer of these cheap bronchos and horses he owns the better for his pocketbook and morals as well.

The Dairy Census

If you have not yet sent in your reply to our dairy census questions, do so at once. It will only cost you a little time to do it, and we are sure the benefit you will receive from the returns when published on May 2nd, will more than repay you for it. The questions are republished on page 245 of this issue. Turn to them and fix upon the answers now. It will be worth your while to do so.

Breed Only Good Horses

Horse breeding in Canada has reached an important stage in its development. There is a great scarcity of good horses in the country. The demand for the past year or two has been so good that superior animals of all classes have been quickly picked up by dealers and one has to cover considerable territory if any large number is wanted. This scarcity applies especially to first-class draft and farm horses, and to carriage and saddle animals. The scarcity is so marked that even medium and inferior horses of these classes bring the prices of first-class animals a few years ago. This scarcity applies to other countries as well as to Canada, and the outlook just now is for good profitable prices for good horses for several years to come. Our great Western country is, and will continue to be, a profitable market for a large number of horses. There will be a great deal of railroad building in Canada during the next few years. Not only will a great many horses be required for this work, but the opening up of new lumbering districts along these new roads will furnish a market for a great many more horses. Then there is the old land to fall back upon. There is always a steady market there for good horses of nearly all classes. Our exports of horses have fallen off considerably the last year or two, owing to the increased demand at home.

This, in brief, is the market side of the situation. What should be the farmers or breeder's attitude towards it? He should lay himself out to breed only the very best for the trade. A brisk market and a good demand is no excuse for producing an inferior animal. The best is none too good whether the market be brisk or otherwise, and if a dull time should come it is always the good animal that is first wanted.

One of the weaknesses in our horse-breeding methods is lack of system and purpose. The average farmer has no definite plan or definite ideal before him as to what he wants. He decides that horse breeding will pay and immediately sets to work to produce colts by mating his mares to the first stallion that comes along, and more often than not, it is the cheap one that gets the preference without any regard to his fitness or quality. True, there are many sections in Ontario and the other provinces where this is not the case, and horses of good type are being produced in sufficient numbers to make these sections famous for good horses. This is especially true of Ontario country and one or two other districts, where the draft horse has reached a proficiency to be excelled by few districts, even in Great Britain. But take the average farmer in any part of Canada. He breeds most indiscriminately without any regard to what is wanted, so long as he gets a horse. There has been improvement in this respect in recent years, no doubt, but a great deal more is needed before anything like uniform or systematic breeding is the general rule in this country.

There have been imported from Great Britain the past year or two, a great many Clydesdale and Shire stallions, mostly good. There is also a large number of good Canadian pure-bred males in the country. But the great lack the country over is suitable mares to breed these stallions to. And here is just where the difficulty lies in improving the general quality of horses in the country. The high prices of recent years have been too tempting for many a farmer, and he has allowed his good mares to go that should have been kept for breeding purposes. Why the farmer will often sell his mares in preference to geldings is a mystery. They will do the work of the farm just as well, if properly managed, and raise a good colt besides.

The selection of the mare for breeding purposes is fully as important as the selection of the stallion. Farmers should bear this in mind and not expect too much of the stallion. Though he will do a great deal he cannot do everything towards raising the standard of horses in this country. First get a suitable mare and then select the best stallion to be found to mate her to, even if a larger fee is charged, and success in profitable horse breeding is assured. Breed along definite lines, using system and good judgment.

Want Bonus Renewed

The sugar beet manufacturers in Ontario are asking the local government to continue the bonus granted three years ago, to assist in starting this industry. This special industry has had a more difficult career than was expected of it. Times have been good in Ontario and labor scarce, and the farmers as a class have not taken hold of the growing of beets because of the extra work attached to it. Consequently the four factories with, perhaps, one exception, have found it difficult to secure a sufficient supply of beets to keep the factories running a full season. This has greatly increased the cost of manufacturing and reduced profits, if any, to a very small margin. Besides, owing to the organized opposition of the big cane sugar refineries in Canada, there has been some difficulty in disposing of the product at what was considered a fair value. It does seem, therefore, that for a year or two at least the bonus might be continued and the industry given further time to get permanently on its feet.

Ottawa Winter Fair

The Central Canada Winter Fair, held last week at Ottawa, gives promise of developing into a most valuable educational institution. Another year, with a new and up-to-date building suitable for its requirements, this show will approach closely to that of Guelph in point of utility and value as a great educational show. True, it may be sometime before it equals the latter in attendance and number of exhibits. But these are not essential to good educational work.

Last week's show was, of necessity, located in the comfortable stables of the Central Canada Exhibition Association. These, though not conveniently arranged for the purpose, were comfortable and warm both for exhibits and visitors. There was held in connection with it a horse show that promises much for the future. The display of horses, cattle, sheep and swine was only fairly large, though some good animals were shown in each class. The poultry show was a very fine one, as every such show in the Ottawa district usually is. These, with the lectures and demonstrations, added greatly to the value of the fair. The horses were mostly heavy drafts, and several leading exhibitors put up good shows. But a report of this and the other departments will have to be deferred until next issue, when we shall have more space at our disposal.

Keep More Sheep

In last issue were two letters from correspondents in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which show that sheep-raising in that part of Canada is decreasing also. The reasons given are similar to those given by Ontario sheep-raisers.

While these reasons may have something to do with it, there are other reasons, such as the development of the bacon trade, the progress of dairying, etc., which are also important, and may have more to do with the decrease in sheep raising than they are given credit for. Perhaps the sheep breeders themselves are as much to blame for this as anyone else in that they have not pushed their wares as much as they should.

Fodder Cheese

Should fodder cheese be made in Canada, that is, cheese made in the early spring and late fall, when cows have to be fed entirely in the stables? The Montreal Produce Dealers' Association, which specially represents the exporters of dairy products, says no, reasoning that fodder cheese made in any large quantities interferes with the sale of the full grass cheese. Besides, it is of much inferior quality to that made during the regular season, and gives Canada and Canadian cheese a bad name in the British market. The Association advises the making of butter instead of this inferior cheese.

With the advice given we agree. Taking one year with another, the dairyman would be better if no inferior fall or late cheese were made. Last fall a large amount of this quality was turned out, and no doubt had considerable to do with the drop in price at the end of the year from the high values of last season. The dairyman, however, is not wedded to the fodder cheese idea. It is a matter of dollars and cents with him. If exporters and dealers will continue to pay good prices for this stuff, the factories will open early in the spring and keep open late in the fall, and dairymen will supply the milk. The buyer has this matter largely in his own hands.

Breeding Horses for Definite Purposes

Practical Talks by Practical Men—Two Evenings with the Horse Breeders

The large and commodious rooms prepared for the series of meetings held by the Canadian Spring Stallion Show were well filled on the evening of March 2, and the educational lectures delivered by the various speakers were highly appreciated by all. Mr. W. S. Spark, V.S., the first speaker, was right at home on his appointed subject, that of the heavy draught horse. If good draught horses were to be bred, we must go about it intelligently and in the right way. One of the first considerations was to use only sound animals for breeding purposes. Equally fallacious was the use of cheap inferior sires. So many seem to think that if they obtain stud service at \$2 or \$3, while their neighbor paid \$15 to \$20 for his, they were just a few dollars ahead, and even the fact that their neighbor was able to sell in the end for \$100 to \$150 more, did not seem to impress them, for many still continued to use the cheap ones. One of the most beneficial regulations that could be introduced into the business would be that of the registration of all stallions seriously sound. This question was to be brought up at Ottawa. Only such horses as were pure, or thoroughbred, of good useful type and sound, were to receive such certificates, a list of which would be sent to every Farmer's Institute in the country. This would improve the breed or produce a breed for which there was a large demand, do the country much good in every way in which the draught horse figured, and be one of the most beneficial measures ever taken for the eradication of unsoundness and disease.

A good practical suggestion for the everyday farmer in the breeding of horses was when you bred such a mare as you happen to have to a good horse and get a good filly, keep it and sell your geldings. She will in the end replace your old mare, and every cross is a step higher. Make certain districts noted for the breeding a certain kind of horse. This was better than all breeding or trying to breed something different from what his neighbor did. It would make the matter of sales easier as buyers would know where to go for that kind of horse every time, instead of having to roam the whole country for any kind of horse. The statement may sound rather odd to some, but at the present time there is no breed of horse in Canada now except the standard breeds, and the speaker was not a lover of the standard breed. There was a good kind of horse kept in Canada, but it has been ruined by indiscriminate breeding, crossing with Percheron and Belgian horses. It can never be brought back, but something could be done, a good draught horse could be bred, and the best way to breed it would be to cross the Shire with the Clyde. It would be a grand breed that would combine the good qualities of both. Some would say not to mix them. The Prince of Wales, of whom Clydesdale men were so proud, was the grandson on both sides of Shire granddads. One of the champion Shire mares had two crosses of Clyde blood. Why not bring them together and make the finest horse in the world? The object in breeding a draught horse was to produce an animal that could move the greatest load with the least effort and the greatest ease. The best way to do it was to do as Lawrence Drew had built up the Clyde, by getting the best Shire mares and crossing them with good Clyde stallions. Drew selected the mares with the best legs and feet, and that is

why the Clydes have better feet and legs than the Shires today. By means of stereopticon views, Mr. Sparks showed a number of different types of horses, pointing out the defects and good points of each.

PROF. GRISDALE ON FEEDING

The evening of March 4th, the first address was by Prof. Grisdale, on the best way to feed. "The important point," he said, "is to feed in such a way as to make the best horse at the smallest cost. Feeding is an art, and like all art, there is some science in it, and one can only learn that side of it from practice. The feeding of draft horses has embodied in it three great objects: Feeding to make as large as possible, to make the size obtained of a character as useful as possible, and to keep the animal in a healthy condition. Beginning with breeding, a stallion is an animal of requirements and character similar to other horses. Many owners



W. S. Spark, V.S.

of stallions feed to get them as fat as possible before going out on the road in the spring with them, and the commonest result of this was that the stallion lost a good deal of his power. It is a great mistake to do this. Great care should be taken to keep the animal in the fullest health and vigor. Moderate condition, with lots of exercise is the best way to obtain this. The same is the case with the mare. Many people resort to condition powders and other fads to do this, a more effective mode is to feed commoner and cheaper foods, that are raised at home, such as contain the elements for the formation of bone and muscle. A critical time with mares is after service. One should always be careful not to overstrain or overwork, as the foal itself is the direct reflection of the mother's history while it was being formed. Good grass is the best food first, and later crushed oats, roots, good, untainted hay, and pure water. As foaling time approaches, food should be reduced and made of a more loosening nature, as bran mashies, etc. After foaling, feed to give lots of milk. Best grass, oats, bran. As for the colt, the first thing is to get it started to suck. See that its bowels are open, if not,

give castor oil. If it is, from any cause, necessary to give cow's milk, dilute it two parts milk to one of water, and add a little sugar. Always give it to the colt about the same temperature each time it is fed, and from a clean vessel. To disregard this is to invite indigestion. At weaning the give cover hay, cut on the green side, and fresh, and fine. The first winter after weaning is a critical time. How a colt passes through it often means whether it will ever be a good draft horse or a common farm plow. Feed well, clean cover hay, oats and roots. The second winter he should do with less care than the first." Mr. Grisdale also spoke of the fact that leaving a field for pasture for horses too long was not a good plan. There was too much of a tendency for it to become filled with parasites that attack horses. Regularity was the great thing in feeding horses. Hay should be fed from the ground, not, as was once too often done from an overhead rack.

MR. S. W. FULLER, OF WOODSTOCK spoke on the different kinds and classes of light horses and how to breed them. The saddler, hunting horse, and the heavier harness horse, met with a good demand in the English market. Such horses stand from 16 to 16.1 hands and weigh twelve hundred to twelve hundred and fifty pounds. Other colors in this class are not wanted. Such horses may be bred from general purpose or partly blooded mares, and Yorkshire, Cleveland Bay or Hackney horses. The Yorkshire coar is preferred to the Cleveland Bay and the Hackney, and if you get good whole colors is preferable to either, as you get better action. Lighter horses, such as victoria pairs and dog-cart runouts are from 15 to 16 hands in height and weigh from 950 to 1,150 pounds. These want action, and you can't get too much. To get them, breed well-bred mares to a Hackney or standard-bred stallion. The hackney is best for action, but the other is more rapid. The combination horse, or the ride and drive horse, should be a good color, and about 15.3 hands high, good to ride or drive, and able to go at least 8 or 9 miles an hour. They are best if bred from a thoroughbred horse. The park hack must be a very handsome horse, 15 to 16 hands high, with some action, and color here is not so important. They ought to have a good deal of thoroughbred or pony blood in them. Hunters should be more than 16.1, color is of no consequence, they must be strong and have good staying powers. They should be from a well bred mare and a thoroughbred horse.

W. S. Rutherford, in commencing his address, said that the Yorkshires and Cleveland Bays were a thing of the past in Ontario, and was not so in the States. One who used one was a man who wanted to get a colt, and wanted it to be a colt and that was all. The others had spoken of breeding and breeding, he would speak of housing the horse. Mr. Rutherford then outlined a most excellent plan for ventilation. The plan he suggested is that of having U-shaped pipes passing under the walls. These are always left open. A pipe passing from the top of the stable to a ventilator in the roof, with an apparatus for closing it, similar to a diaper in a stovepipe, is an effective method, that can be regulated according to the number of animals occupying the stable, to temperature, etc. At the close of the meeting, a few timely remarks were made by Mr. Kydd, who, among other things, stated that in his Institute work there might be a great deal of good done in making arrangements for the placing of good stallions in districts where they could put in a profitable season, on the contract plan, already in use in Scotland.

The Canadian Spring Stallion Show

An Important Event for Horsemen—Large Entry List and Good Attendance

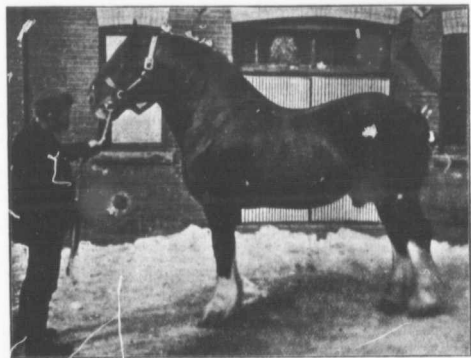
The late storms and heavy snows that stopped the shipment of many horses from outside points, has occasioned the keenest disappointment to many horsemen, and compared to what might otherwise have been, the entries and attendance was small. But viewed in the light of past events of this kind, the show was certainly a success. Never before has so many draught horses of both kinds been turned out to contend for the honors that only a few can carry back with them. The interest in that most noble of all the lower animals, the horse, and the most useful of all his kind, the draught horse, has awakened of late, as never before, and the breeding, raising and marketing of them rests on as solid a basis as that of any other domestic animal.

The entry list for this year was over one hundred and seventy, or double that of last year. About one-third of these were able to put in an appearance on the second day, and no judging was done the first day, as, owing to the blocked condition of the roads, the companies would not accept a horse in many localities. A large number of them were able to come on Wednesday morning, but many others were unable to get in at all. The show was held, as usual, in Grand's Repository, on Simcoe Street. The stabling there, though commodious and comfortable, is altogether inadequate for the purpose, a large number being compelled to find other accommodations, at all times a serious disadvantage, but never before was this so much the case as it has proved at the late show. On Wednesday night it rained heavily, and in the morning began to freeze, so that horses coming in from outside stables, were compelled to wade through deep water, which, in the keen frost, immediately turned to ice, and in many cases barely time sufficient was allowed them to get this off before entering the ring, to compete with animals whose grooms had, for the last two hours, done nothing but work to get their fetlocks and "feather" into the finest shape possible, a disadvantage which most horsemen will appreciate. The plan has been suggested of holding this event immediately after the International at Chicago, in December. This would be of infinitely greater convenience, not necessitating

the keeping of the animals in a highly fitted condition so long a time as for the Toronto Industrial and March, and at the same time giving a chance to American breeders, who have come long distances to the International, to visit the Canadian Show as well. The evening meetings, with addresses of an educational character, are a feature that is highly appreciated by all, and the addresses made by Messrs. Spark, Ness, Fuller, Grisdale, Rutherford, and other speakers, are given in another column. The judging of Clydesdale horses was accomplished to the general satisfaction by Messrs. R. Ness, B. Bag, and P. Christie, of Manchester. The Canadian bred horses were awarded the ribbons by W. Spark, of Ottawa, and G. Gray. The Shires were also judged by the latter. The task of discriminating was sometimes one of great delicacy, and it is only fair to say that the large crowds standing around were mainly composed of men cunning to know a horse, and for the most part the judges' awards met with the popular approval.

AGED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

There were twenty-one entries in the class for Clydesdale stallions, foaled previous to 1900, but a few of these were unable to come. The horses from the Smith and Richardson stables, and those of Robert Beith, were among the nussing ones. James Dalgetty, of London, could not land his horses either, and the right was left to Graham Bros., Clarendon, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Campbell Bros., Walkers, Ont., O. Sorby, Guelph, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, and one or two others. Graham Bros. had Baron Primrose out, and in the very pink of fine condition and bloom, he looked a better horse than the day he beat Sorby's Vanora's Pride at the Industrial. Vanora's Pride has improved wonderfully, too, and there was as little difference between them as ever, but new talent was on the ground when T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, led in his new importation, Gallant Robert, and, just landed from a voyage delayed five days by storms, his sides still showing the marks of the stalls, he took his place among the rest. Of quality comparative with the best of the others, he covered a little more ground than most,



T. H. Hassard's Champion "Gallant Robert."



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The attempt is often made to replace the butter fat by adding rich meals to the skim milk. These meals are in themselves difficult to assimilate and only add to the difficulty. The true solution of the problem is Herbageum. Herbageum fed with skim milk in the proportion of 50 cents worth of Herbageum to one and one quarter tons of skim milk will certainly make that milk equal to new milk for calves. This is not guess work nor vain boasting, but an actual fact, and we give the following as proof.

"I feed Herbageum to young calves with skim milk and get the very best results. It lessens the danger of scours and enables very young calves to take skim milk with safety."

WALTER McMONAGLE.

"Glen View" Sussex, N.B.

May 13th, 1903.

"I cases of scours in calves I have found Herbageum specially good. For regular feeding to calves with skim milk, Herbageum always gives satisfaction."

PHILIP G. EARLY.

Norval, Ont.

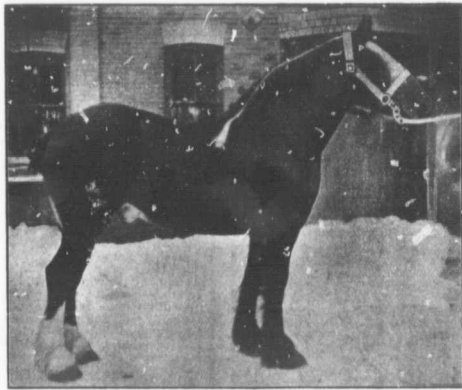
April 4th, 1903.

"Herbageum is a great cure for scours and for calves that are off their feed. Skim milk with Herbageum is as good as new milk without it."

ROBERT GREY.

Kinnears Mills, Que.

May 15th, 1903.



Graham Bros. "Yester."

and though a little thin, looked like a massive horse of true Clyde type. Other good horses were out, in Sir Reginald, a big, rangy, black horse, owned by Hogate, a horse with a wealth of heavy bone and great scale. Gartscherrie Blend, a large, heavy and handsome horse, was one of the unfortunates who had to wade the water from his stable to the ring, and, with a better chance, might have been better placed. In the fight for first place it looked like that of last fall's Industrial over again, but Gallant Robert's magnificent action vindicated his claim to first place, and got the award for the stables of T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook. The old champion, Baron Primrose, came next, Vanora's Pride third, Hogate's big stallion, Sir Reginald, fourth, Lake View Laddie, a very fat horse, shown by H. Henders, Yvelerton, fifth, ahead of what many considered a better horse, Border Duke, owned by John Miller & Sons. The seventh prize was given to Royal Rights, a horse imported by J. Dalgerty and owned by J. Gowland, Zimmerman, a good, thick, low set horse, with grand limbs, and not too good withers. Eighth came Gartscherrie Blend, who might well have been placed a little higher, a horse of good action and scale.

4-YEAR-OLD CLYDE STALLIONS

The class for 4-year-old stallions brought out twenty entries, a good lot. First place went to Gallant Chattane, a horse of good quality and fine conformation, as he had to be to get the place from Royal Kerr, a very sweet fellow, owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. Geo. Isaac's Marlborough came third, a horse of good substance and size, with good, large feet for a Canadian bred horse. 4th went to Nation's Pride, Hogate, of Sarnia; a horse with very heavy bone. The class for foals of roost was one that excited considerable interest, about thirty-five entries having been made, and they were a mixture of horses exhibited before and well known, newly imported horses that had just arrived, and Canadian-breds. It was a grand class, and would have been still better had all the entries been able to come, for all, or nearly all, the leading stallions were represented in the entries. The leading prizes all went to new arrivals from across the water, first being given to Graham Bros' Yester, and he well deserved the place. He is a right good colt, one of the sweetest kind made, of

fair size, and as near perfection of conformation as any ever gets in horse-flesh. Symmetrical and even, and at the same time showing lots of style and vigor, he has the best of legs, not heavy, but strong, clean and flat, with the best of hard, flinty bone, perfect pasterns and grand feet, which he handles in the smooth, even, effortless manner that is attained by perfect symmetry alone. A shade more muscular development, a thing which added years will bring, will make a magnificent animal of Yester, whose pedigree is as full of prize winners as an egg is full of meat. He is a get of Baron's Pride, dam Kate of Bombie (1320), by McGregor (1487). He is a full brother to Earl Ambie, winner of championship honors at the Chicago International, and of Baron Bombie, recently sold by O. Sorby, of Guelph, to Jas. Smiley, Inwood, Ont. This horse, whose picture appeared in a recent issue of THE FARMING WORLD, was also a championship winner when in the King's stables

at Windsor. A full sister of these, also, was Lady Victoria, winner of championship of the Highland Society Show. Yester thus comes honestly by his claims to first place, and should not fail to be heard from at events of this kind later. Second place was awarded to Graham Bros' Cairngaan-4280-(12073) a good big, drafty colt, by Lord Douglas, and third went to another very sweet one, T. H. Hassard's newly imported Gallant Barrie-4288-(11634), had just been taken from the boat to the show-ring and looked very thin, and in no condition for a show, but he was too good to get outside the money, and one turn of his grand action around the ring was enough to clinch the matter, and he was led to third place. O. Sorby's Scottish Baron, a good drafty black, solid and massive to a degree, and of good quality and style, was placed fourth, and Bounding Tom, a Lord Lothian colt with two good ends, and all his name implied in action, but rather light in the middle to go higher, was placed fifth.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS POOLED IN 1902

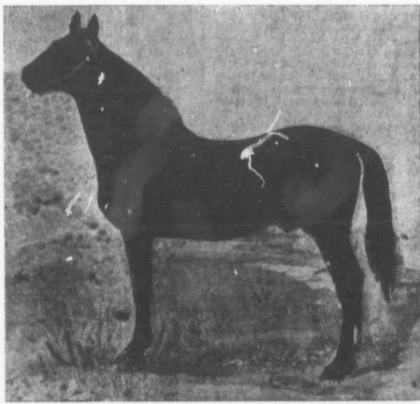
There were five entries in this class, first place going to Baron William, a Baron's Pride, shown by Graham Bros. He was a winner at the Industrial and the International last year, and thus for the third time came in for competition in the sweepstake class.

CLYDESDALE MARES THREE YEARS AND OVER

There were only four entries in this class, and only three of them came forward, the entry made by G. Gormley being prevented by the late storm. The two entries made by Robt. Davies standing first and second. Her Pristy Sel', by Cedric, dam of Her Ain Sel', is as beautiful a mare as is often seen, and was placed first, and equally sweet was Lady Richardson, exhibited by T. H. Hassard, but the judges placed before her the second exhibit from the Davies' stables, Nelly Lynedoch, a good roomy kind of mare by King's Own-2172—dam Nelly, by Lord Lynedoch.

CLYDESDALE MARES UNDER THREE YEARS

There were eleven entries in this class, but only a few of them were able to attend. The first place in this class was won by Andrew Aitchison, of Guelph, his fine imported filly, Royal Prince, taking first place, and her mate Royal Belle, second. Many would



Standard-bred Stallion, Oliver Wilkes, a stallion who is probably the sire of more flashy, high acting horses than any other horse in Canada. He is a son of Brown Wilkes, and thoroughbred mare who was a fast trotter. He is owned by Andrew Ross, Axtelwood, Ont.



J. M. Gardhouse's Champion Shire Stallion "Sand Boy," winner of Sweepstakes at C. S. S. S. Imp. by Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Ont.

prefer the one taking second place, as she is of a splendid type, a better stamp of mare being hard to find, the winner's only point of superiority being in a better set hind leg. The other winners in this class were Helen McQueen, Hodgkinson and Tisdale; Loretta, and Belle Troon, owned by Robt. Davies & Son.

SHIRES

The number of entries was not large, but they were of a quality that will vindicate their claim to a place in building up the draught horse of Canada. The stables of Morris and Wellington, Gardhouse Bros. and Hogate, were all represented, and one recent importation made by Tom Graham, for the Fonthill stables, fully bears out the Graham Bros. reputation for quality, as he is a fine, promising horse, with legs and feet of a quality seldom seen.

SHIRE STALLIONS FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER

There were only three horses forward in this class, other entries being unable to get here. The first honors were given to Morris and Wellington's fine bay horse, Bank Statesman, an animal of the right kind for Canada, heavy, solid, and covering a good deal of ground. Second place went to Mars, also a good horse, showing his age some, and third came Gallant Prince, shown by Geo. Isaac, of Cobourg, Ont.

SHIRE STALLIONS THREE YEARS OLD

This class brought out seven very good horses, of these the Gardhouse Bros. contributed three, Morris and Wellington two, and J. B. Hogate two. First place was awarded to J. M. Gardhouse's Sand Boy, imported by Bawden and McDonnell, Exeter, Ont., a grand and promising horse, but his claim to the place could be nothing if not narrow in the kind of company he had to face. Hogate's Nateby Pioneer, a fine, massive chestnut, was strong enough competition to make the task of judging rather difficult. Barrow Albert, a thick, solid and stylish animal from the Fonthill Farm, was no mean competitor for either of them, and came in for third honors. Fourth place was taken by another of Hogate's horses, Nateby Twilight, a good horse, but scarcely of the same kind as the first three. There was quite a gap between them, a gap that many thought might have well been filled in by the horse

placed fifth, Coleshill Royal Albert, shown by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

SHIRE MARES THREE YEARS OLD

There were only two entries in this class, Laura, a big drafty mare, with lots of bone of good quality, sound feet, and a well-turned, handsome body, was shown by John Gardhouse, Highfield, and Louise, a fine seven-year-old, by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont. First place was given to Laura, who also won championship later. For the championship in the Shire stallions the contest was between Bank Statesman, from the Fonthill Farm, and Sand Boy, winner in the younger class for J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. The honors were given to the latter. Both are very fine specimens of the Shire stallion, or at least the kind of them that are wanted in Canada, horses with lots of substance, deep, girth and middle, with legs and feet to carry it.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE

STALLIONS THREE YEARS OLD AND OVER

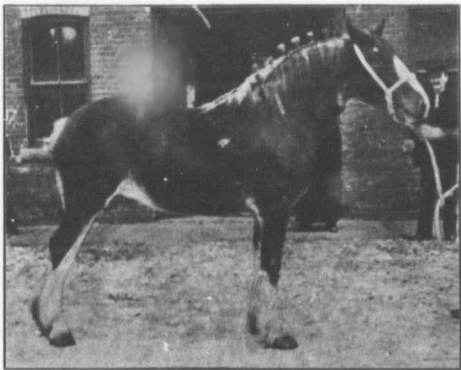
Heavy classes were in order when these began to be called out. They are the classes that are especially valuable

to the average breeder, as they give him some idea of the comparative value of imported animals now in the country, by showing what they produce in the stud. There were sixteen entries in this class, nearly all of them the get of horses now in service in Canada, and it is remarkable even to those who have learned to appreciate at its full the value of good sires, how persistently the gets of certain horses continue to compete and win, at the various shows from year to year. In every Canadian-bred class was to be found one or two, sometimes more, of the get of Old McQueen, and in every class did at least one of them land a prize. The get of Royal Cairnton are also proving him to have been one of the kind that Ontario could ill afford to lose. The first prize went to Prince of Wexford—222—a nice, rangy sort of horse, with extra good feet and limbs. It would have caused little dissatisfaction if the place had been given to Bonnie McQueen, whose better ends and girth, longer rib and equally good limbs with larger and better feet, together with a much superior way of handling them, especially in front, would, in the judgment of most horsemen, more than compensate for his somewhat inferior wither. McQueen is the smaller horse of the two, but would be most people's choice. Third place was won by a son of Vanguard, exhibited by Davis and Graham, Schomberg. Lee is a good, thick, solid horse, of a very useful kind. Fourth place was awarded to another get of Old McQueen, one that was like all the rest of them, horses of undoubted quality, that look the gentlemen all over, and there were no less than four of them in this class. The

TWO-YEAR-OLD CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE

had twelve entries, and the red ribbon was captured by Cairnton's Pride, owned by J. Vigond, Brooklin. He is a smooth, handsome and finely-turned horse, of fine quality all through, and will be remembered as the winner of second place in this class last fall by the Industrial. Next came a colt by Old McQueen, owned by John Cowie, Markham, and the third again to a McQueen exhibited by Hodgkinson and Tisdale, Beaverton. The fourth place was captured by a son of the good horse Montrose Matchless, exhibited by D. Carstairs, Bomanton. Fifth again went to a good young Cairnton, against whom the judges thought fit to discriminate on account of the result of a blow on the

(Continued on page 238.)



Hodgkinson & Tisdale's "Daisy McQueen," 1405.

Raising and Caring for the Farm Horse

The Mare Before Foaling — Treatment of the Colt—Grooming, Working and Stabling the Horse

By W. S. SPARK

The average period of gestation in the mare is eleven months, though frequently it exceeds or falls short of that time by two, three or even four weeks. The mare should, during that time, have steady work, but, in the case of heavy draught mares, not between the shafts, up to two or three days of foaling. Throughout the whole period of gestation the mare should have a liberal allowance of nourishing food in a concentrated form; bulk food of a low nutritive value is injurious as it entails a debilitated system, which, during the earlier period of pregnancy, may result in abortion.

FOALING

When the mare has been well fed and regularly worked, or exercised during the period of pregnancy, the dangers attending parturition are greatly reduced. Sometimes previous to foaling the food should be changed, and though still nutritive and concentrated, it should be macerated with water previous to being fed. A portion of bran or linseed meal should be added, as this acts as a safe and slight aperient. When you see a slight accumulation of a white adhesive substance or wax on the end of the teats, the mare will probably foal within forty-eight hours. She should be put in a box-stall and watched, but with the greatest caution, as she naturally resents all interference or disturbance.

Parturition having been safely effected, the first necessary operation is to separate the navel cord, and remove the superfluous attachment. A piece of soft string or silk should be passed tightly round near the belly and the ends secured fastened, and this part should be always bathed with a mild disinfectant, that is, three times a day for four days, with a weak solution of carbolic acid.

A foal should be frequently handled and petted as soon as it is two or three days old. After it is fourteen days old, a leather head-collar should be put on it and it should be led about for a few minutes every day. If this is done the foal will gain confidence and will be much easier to break. It should be taught to eat crushed oats from the manger with its dam at an early age, and it should be weaned at five or six months old. Do not work mare enough to make her hot when suckling a foal. It is a very bad plan to let a mare run with their dams, when the latter are working, and it is very injurious to work the mare, when she is suckling a foal, till she gets overheated; if this is done, she should be allowed to get quite cool, and a considerable amount of milk should be drawn from her before the foal is allowed to suck.

When the foal is weaned, very often it suffers from constipation, that is, the bowels do not work as they should. In cases of this sort, a mild aperient should be given, and the food should contain a fair amount of bran and linseed.

The feet should be attended to at least every three months, that is, they grow long, and the hoofs get frequently torn, and very often cause the feet to grow unevenly. Never lose your temper with a foal or speak harshly to it, because if you once really frighten it, you may spoil it altogether. In breaking the animal you must be very firm, but always kind.

A draught horse may and should be taught to do light work at two years

old, and a light horse should be broken at that age, but not ridden or driven until it is three and a half years old.

When horses are worked hard and well cared for, I generally notice the farmer takes great interest in his team, and he is quite as particular about his feeding and grooming as the wealthy man is about the care of his horses. I would advise men not to use the curry comb at all, except to clean the body brush—use a hard brush, and afterwards a wisp of hay or straw dipped in water, this will give the coat a nice appearance.

GROOMING.

The question is often asked: "Why does the stabled horse require constant grooming, whilst the same horse turned out in a field does well enough without it?" It is not the fact of living under cover, but the active work and the high feeding of the stabled horse which necessitates grooming. It is the work and the food, not the shelter, which constitutes the difference between the domesticated animal and the horse in the state of nature.

By work, and especially by fast work, the secretions of the glands of the skin are enormously increased. Furthermore, the horse which is worked hard must be fed on highly nutritious food; and from this cause, also, the secretions of the skin are largely increased. Nature must be assisted by artificial means to remove these increased secretions, or the pores of the skin will become clogged, and the health will be deteriorated greatly.

Men who have been driving or working horses, if they get the chance, make a practice of bringing their horses home in a heat or fatigued state, to ride them through a pond or ford until the water reaches the bellies of the animals. They are then brought into the stables and feed thrown in front of them; the horses are often left in that state without anything more being done. Instead of such treatment, the horses should not be allowed to wet their legs above the knees, and after the harness has been taken off they should be carefully rubbed down and dried from the care to the fetlocks, after which they may be fed. It frequently happens that farm horses are kept too long at work without being fed, and after a fast of this kind they are gorged. Hearty feeding after a long fast is apt to bring on indigestion, colic, or inflammation of the bowels. Many people appear to imagine that it is unnecessary to groom farm horses regularly and thoroughly. This is a very great mistake. Grooming is conducive to the health of the horse as well as to its outward appearance. Attention to this fact will tend to prevent many diseases such as cold, bronchitis, and affections of the lungs to which horses are very liable when they have been left standing undried after coming in heated and wet with perspiration or rain, or both at the same time.

The greater the action of the skin, the greater must be the attention paid to it. As long as the horse remains in a state of nature, taking only the exercise required for gathering his food and feeding only on laxative diet, grooming is not needed, because the debris of the food and the excretions of the system are carried off mainly by the action of the bowels and kidneys. The hunter and the race horse, on the other hand, whose whole systems are developed to

the utmost, require much more grooming than is necessary for carriage or ordinary riding horses.

Grooming, or in other words, cleanliness of the skin, is not, as many suppose, the mere matter of appearance or of a rough or smooth coat; but it is essential to the general health and condition of the domesticated animal.

WORK

Muscles, tendons, ligaments, and the respiratory organs may, by patient constant and increasing use, be gradually brought to perform safely an amount of work and to support a strain which without such progressive training they would be wholly unable to stand.

The power of doing work and of sustaining fatigue is, if we may use the expression, cumulative, provided that the horse be kept in good condition. It increases from day to day and from year to year, until from age the animal power begins to fail.

Regularity of exercise is also an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less than another, for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands upon it, the body becomes active and well conditioned, with superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses in regular work are also nearly exempt from the many accidents which arise from over-freshness.

STABLES

Take care you have your stables light and airy, but not drafty under any circumstances. Stable them good for and beat. In a stable which is dark there is generally dirt—remember that the more cleanly the stables are kept the more free from disease your horses will be. As far as you are able, to feed your horses at regular hours, and if you can do this every four hours, so much the better. Never let your horses drink after eating, unless you always keep water at the manger, so that a horse can drink as often as it pleases. I have never known a case of a horse injuring itself which had free access to water. It is the exhausted and fatigued animal who knows he will be stinted and hence drinks to excess, which suffers. Soft water is always preferable for horses.

Just one word about shoeing. Impress upon your shoe blacksmith that under no circumstances should either the bars or the sole be cut away with a knife; the walls, or horny crust of the hoof should be leveled by the use of the knife in order to form a level seating. Under no circumstances whatever should the rasp be used on the outside crust of the hoof, as this is easily injured.

Which Was Made First

"Which did de Lord make first, Brudder Johnson, de hen or de egg?"

"De hen, ob kose—de egg comes from de hen."

"Yais, but de hen comes from de egg, too."

"Now, see yar, Brudder Jefferson, if de Lord had made de egg first, he'd had to make a incubator to hatch it, a saw mill to get de wood fo' de incubator, a tin mine fo' de tin, winder-i-glass factory fo' de glasses, a cotton-mill fo' de cotton batten, a steam-beatin' plant fo' de heat and a drug store fo' a thermometer to tell de temperature, besides getting de permission o' some walkin' delegatin' to get dem indus'tries, an' takin' chances on de egg hatchin' at dat. No, no, Brudder Jefferson, de Lord dun simply made de hen first, and ah reckon he didn't make a colored man fo' a year or two after."

A Manitoba Horse Breeder Gives His Views

One of the visitors at the Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, last week, was Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Kildonan, Man. Mr. Mitchell has been a citizen of Western Canada for twenty years and has great faith in the future of the country. For a number of years he was one of the leading grain buyers of the West, but has recently gone into the breeding of pure-bred stock. On his farm, a mile or two from Winnipeg, he is breeding Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses, and Shorthorn cattle. In addition, he keeps a number of high-class Hackneys, though not for breeding purposes. He is a thorough believer in pure-breeds and will keep nothing else on his farm, not even a cross-bred cat.

Mr. Mitchell is a lover of a good horse and has some well defined and clear ideals as to what horses of the different breeds should be. While he believes in pure-breeds, he is not at all wedded to pedigree. Quality in the individual is the first requisite, and if the pedigree is all right so much the better. By adhering to this principle, Mr. Mitchell has, during the few years he has been in the business, secured some very fine horses. His Clydesdales are of Col. Holloway's breeding and show good quality. In Thoroughbreds, Mr. Mitchell has perhaps made the greatest success. He is fitting several for the Western circuit this season, and hopes to win the Manitoba Derby.

Mr. Mitchell's aim in establishing a breeding herd is to improve the live stock of the West, in which he is especially interested. Live stock is bound to cut an important figure in the future development of the country. Some parts of Manitoba have already become noted for their good stock, notably in those frozen sections where wheat for several years was a failure. Farmers were compelled to give more attention to live stock and these sections today are among the most wealthy parts of the country. In the Binscarth district this is especially noticeable. Some years ago a large company was formed in this section for breeding purposes, and though the business went under after being in operation a few years, the stock was well distributed and the district is today known as one of the best in the Province for good cattle.

When asked by THE FARMING WORLD for his opinion of the stallion syndicate, Mr. Mitchell said: "The stallion syndicate, as we know it in the West, is generally speaking, nothing less than a great big steal. Horses worth from \$600 to \$1,000 each are syndicated to farmers at from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. The greatest sinners are the Percheron breeders of the United States, who have syndicated at high prices many inferior animals. The Percheron, while he may be all right as a breed, is no good for crossing on other breeds, and consequently the results from breeding the ordinary farm horse to one of these inferior syndicated stallions cannot be good. A number of inferior Clydesdales have also been syndicated at high prices."

Speaking of the licensing of stallions, he said: "I think the Government should assume some control over the handling of horses. No horse should be allowed to stand for mares unless he is serviceably sound. In France, Belgium and other European countries, where the Government regulates the breeding of horses, the very highest quality is produced. Nothing but pure-bred animals should receive a license."

Mr. Mitchell is a director of the Industrial Fair, Winnipeg, and is quite enthusiastic in regard to the prospects of the coming Dominion Exhibition. The expenditure for prizes, races, special attractions, etc., will be increased by about 100 per cent.



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Good Legs on a Horse Important

A good leg on a horse must be sound, well set, and of good size and "quality." The horseman, in speaking of the word "quality," would tell you that it meant clean, flat bone, well sprung pasterns, an fine "feather." Flatness, as distinguished from round horse or meaty legs, refers more to the character of the leg itself than to the bone. The bone of a horse's leg is of a rather triangular shape, slightly concave on the sides, somewhat like a razor with the edge turned towards the back, where the two tendons run from the ankle to the hock, and a limb in which these are large and stand out well, with the bone of good depth from front to back, clean of all superfluous tissue, will have a clean, flat appearance, will be very strong, and not readily susceptible to the various ailments common in animals of a gross or sluggish constitution. When the legs show this conformation, accompanied as it usually is by fine hair and skin, it may also be taken for granted that the horse throughout is knit together in the same firm, clean manner, while in one having bone of a round or meaty appearance, with greasy, coarse, or kinky hair, he is probably of a sluggish, gross temperament and constitution.

Herein consists one of the principal triumphs of careful breeding, for such quality is not the result of chance, but the heritage of generations of mating only such as are of good quality. Springy pasterns add to a horse's activity, to the ease and grace of action, and to the wear of his feet on hard pavements. They also assist a horse with a well sloped shoulder to 'get down to his work' in pulling a heavy load, a horse of this description can exert his strength to better advantage than one of straight shoulder and pasterns, with whom it is more a mere question of weight against weight in moving a heavy load. Horses with steel pasterns are more liable to move with true, smooth action, a thing which adds greatly to the lasting quality of the animal.

Action is one of the things of which there seems to be very few good judges. Many with correct ideas and discernment in most ways seeming to miss what is really wanted and most valuable in the action of a horse. The action that is high enough to be clean, where every hoof moves straight and true, but at the same time smooth, frictionless, and without any appearance of special effort, the foot raised well up, carried evenly forward and placed lightly on the ground, is the kind most to be desired, and many horses that have few other special merits, get through with a great deal of work, and stand, it well, as it comes so much more easily to them than to those of steel and build and less harmonious action. Many are inclined to admire high, showy motion, forgetting that this style of movement makes labor heavier rather than showing ability to perform it. Action is not altogether dependent upon the formation of the limbs, but is, like speed itself, as much a nervous quality, as you cannot tell by looking at a horse how fast he can go, nor can you by the same means tell how well a horse will act or what character his action will be. It is safe to say, however, that very few horses lacking quality, sloping pasterns, and well set legs are ever possessed of really good action. But as size is only valuable, even in slight horses, in conjunction with quality, so size must not be lost sight of, for the breeder finds that in very fine quality there is a tendency to loss of scale, and frequently to defective conformation of body indicating smallness and delicacy of the vital organs. The desirable animal is the one that combines both, a heavy horse of good quality. J.W.S.

Western Breeders in Session

A Successful Gathering of Manitoba Stockmen and Farmers.— Practical Up-to-date Discussions.

By our Western Correspondent

Winnipeg, March 5th, 1904.

The meetings of the Stock and Dairy Associations, which commenced in this city on the 22nd February and continued until the 5th, were attended by a larger number of visitors than ever before. All these associations are now under the management of a joint secretary, Mr. G. H. Greig, an arrangement which enables their programmes to be harmonized and the business and other items to be disposed of to the best advantage. The plan followed was to devote the afternoons to stock judging—under which term is, of course, included demonstrations by the lecturers present—the evenings to joint sessions with lectures interesting to the members of all bodies, and the mornings to business and committee meetings. This plan was consistently adhered to (with the exception that the sheep and swine breeders held their business meeting on Monday evening), and the result was most satisfactory for all concerned.

The business meetings were held in the committee room of the Winnipeg City Hall, which the city fathers considerably left at the disposal of the association throughout the week. The sheep and swine breeders, however, held their meeting in the warerooms of the Cockshutt Plow Company, which were fitted up for the stock judging and demonstrations, and were kindly loaned for the purpose.

The joint evening meetings were held in the Convocation Hall of Wesley College, a location admirably adapted, and kindly offered free of charge for the purpose.

SHEEP AND SWINE

The annual business meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association was attended by over seventy-five members of this and allied associations from Manitoba and the Territories.

The following is a brief summary of the principal points touched upon in the Secretary's report: The prize lists and regulations of the larger fairs had been revised by the executive and representatives instructed. Arrangements had been made for offering diplomas. Judges had been nominated for Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, and a committee had been appointed to act in conjunction with similar committees from other stock associations regarding a Winter Fair at Winnipeg.

The effort made by the Association to induce the Dominion Breeders' Association to increase the grant to Winnipeg and Brandon fairs had been unavailing. An increased grant had, however, been made for the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg this year.

The organization of Provincial auction sales had been considered, but as the local Government refused to grant any financial aid, they were not held.

The Secretary referred to the great success which had attended the Winter Fair at Neepawa, which had the distinction of being the first of the kind in Manitoba. Brandon is making a strong effort to follow this lead and will probably have a similar fair in 1905.

A new constitution, drafted along the same lines as those of Eastern associations, was presented by the committee appointed last year for the purpose, and was adopted with a few minor amendments.

Officers for the current year were

President—James Bray, Longburn.
Vice-President—Chester Thompson, St. James.

Secretary—G. H. Greig.
Directors—Berksire swine, I. F. Thompson, Portage la Prairie; Yorkshires, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Tamworths, W. E. Baldwin, Manitowish; Chester Whites, C. L. Thompson, Wapaha; Leicester sheep, A. D. Gamble; Shropshires, D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; Oxford Downs, J. B. Jickling, Carman.
Representative to Exhibition Board—W. S. Spark, Kossar.

Honorary Representative to Exhibition Board for the Dominion Fair—J. G. Washington, Ningoo.

Delegates to the National Live Stock Convention to be held in Ottawa from March 7 to 12—James Bray, Chester Thompson, A. Graham and Secretary Greig.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging on the Exhibition Board the necessity for better quarters for stock attendants. At present, great inconvenience is suffered by exhibitors and their representatives for want of proper sleeping quarters.

Another strongly supported resolution urged the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head to conduct experiments with the object of ascertaining the cost of pork production. Mr. W. J. Black, in introducing this resolution, said that many farmers claimed present prices were less than actual cost of production and it was essential that definite information be secured on the subject. He believed that an investigation would encourage farmers to raise hogs and naturally this would reflect to the advantage of the breeder.

Mr. Chester Thompson was appointed delegate to the National Convention, with Mr. Andrew Graham as alternate in case of Mr. Thompson's inability to attend.

PRACTICAL TALKS

At the joint meeting on Feb. 23rd, the first speaker, Prof. J. H. Grisdale, took for his subject "The Experimental Farms and the Live Stock Industry." After emphasizing the importance of live stock husbandry to the country, he pointed out the advantages that the industry had gained, and might still gain from the work of the Experimental Farms. The results of experiments were published as widely as possible and were free to all who show sufficient interest to apply for them. The feeding experiments were the most interesting to the present audience. For instance they had learned that there was a saving of 20 per cent. on roughage and 10 per cent. on grain by feeding ground grain and chopped hay. It will especially interest Western feeders to know that the best results in cattle feeding had been obtained from ground oats, barley, sorghum and bran, as these feeds are cheap here. Numerous other experiments were outlined and interested persons were invited to send their names to the Director, when copies of the report on the subject would be sent them.

W. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture for the N.W. Territories, speaking on "The Improvement of Local Fairs," pinned his faith for the future of these on the following:—The Institute meeting and stock judging schools; securing a good secretary for the fair, and directors who would take active

interest in the work; expert judges appointed by the Government; competitions of various kinds, such as stock judging and butter-making, which would be educational in their tendency. He considered the horse race a very poor sort of attraction, because it attracted all the attention to itself and away from the really important part of the fair. He thought that Government grants should be on the basis of prizes awarded and a separate grant when where institute work is carried on.

Mr. W. S. Spark, of Canterbury, England, briefly outlined the history of the different British breeds. He referred to the good which had come from King Edward's well-known interest in horse breeding. He remarked that His Majesty always made a point, when offering prizes for competition, of giving them to farmers' horses. This was best attained by offering prizes for brood mares owned by farmers, and for one and two-year-olds, and shown by farmers. If offered in any other way, it had been his experience that likely animals were purchased by wealthy men for exhibition and the prize never reached the farmer.

He denounced the practice of employing stallions whose recommendation was a low service fee. The difference in the fee was gained many times over by using the best sires available regardless of the amount of the fee. He advocated a Government inspection of all stallions, and a prohibition of all which were found to be unsound.

The dual purpose horse was an impossibility. This view is one that will not be readily accepted in Western Canada, where the "general purpose" is the horse that all farmers want, able to haul the load ten miles to market, and trot all the way home with the empty wagon. Such animals may not be in the first rank of excellence, but as roadsters, but they take the place of either or both, as occasion requires. We have not sufficient patience here in the West to ride home from market at a slower rate than six or seven miles per hour. The speaker characterized Canada as an ideal breeding country and described the various classes of animals which he thought might preferably be exported to Great Britain. The address concluded with limelight views of celebrated horses and other interesting views.

Mr. Spark recently stated to an interviewer that he has purchased near Ottawa a farm which will be devoted to horse breeding. Immediately after the National Convention he will return to England where he will purchase the foundation stock for the farm.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The morning of Feb. 24th was devoted to a joint meeting, when the program of the National Convention was discussed and the Manitoba delegation received their instructions. There was a great deal of discussion on most of the questions raised, but the result in most cases was a unanimous decision. The instructions to delegates were as follows:

1. (a) Should Canadian records of pure-bred stock be national in character and scope? Yes.

(b) By whom and how should they be conducted? Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

(c) Should there be more than one record for one breed in Canada? No.

(d) Should an attempt be made to amalgamate Canadian and American records, so that there may be but one recognized record for each breed in North America? No.

(e) Should an attempt be made to amalgamate British and Canadian records, so that there may be but one recognized record for one breed in Great Britain and Canada? An attempt should

be made to affiliate by adopting a uniform standard for registration in both.

(f) Can farmers be protected against loss caused by the purchase and use of breeding animals registered in unreliable or undesirable records? Not feasible.

(g) Can railroad officials be protected from carrying at half rates animals registered in unreliable or undesirable records? They can protect themselves by the assistance of the associations furnishing a list of standard registers.

(h) Should records conducted by joint stock companies be accepted as desirable? No!

(i) Should foreign records be recognized as a basis for the free admission of breeding animals into Canada? Not answered.

2. Should the Canadian Government be asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine into Canada. (a) Grades and stockers; (b) pure-breeds? Decidedly.

It was decided to ask that a minimum valuation of \$50 be placed on all horses imported from the United States. This was not for protection from competition, but to discourage the importation of inferior animals and prevent the introduction of disease. It was generally considered that, while the Montana cause has practically free admittance to this country, there is small chance for improving the breeding stock of the West.

THE HORSEMEN

The annual business meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association was held on Feb. 23rd. The President's address was devoted to a brief review of the situation from the standpoint of an importer of high-class horses, and to an expression of the Association's thanks to the Dominion Government for assistance rendered in connection with the conventions.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Greig, was along similar lines to his report to the Sheep and Swine Breeders. Several members criticized the Provincial Government of Manitoba for not printing the addresses in full delivered at the last convention. The position taken by the Minister of Agriculture, was that the addresses contained nothing which had not already been given to the public in Government publications or in the agricultural press, and that there was, therefore, nothing to be gained by printing it.

The association then discussed the various topics announced for the meeting of the National Convention and instructed their delegates thereon.

Resolutions were passed thanking the C. P. R. for the offer of a building for the Winter Fair, and recommending that such building be located on the fair grounds rather than at the stock yards.

The officers for 1903 are:—W. W. Fraser, of Emerson, president; S. Benson, Neepawa, vice-president; M. Boyd, M.P., honorary president; representative to the Winnipeg fair board, Dr. S. J. Thompson, St. James; directors representing the various breeds of horses are as follows: Clydes, J. G. Washington, Ninga; Shires, James Whitman, Boissevain; Percherons, J. G. Barron, Carberry; hackneys, J. A. McMillan, Brandon; coach horses, John Wishart,

Portage la Prairie; thoroughbreds, R. I. M. Power, Carberry; standard-bred, Dr. Little, Winnipeg; Suffolk Punches, Alex. Galbraith, Brandon. Honorary director on the Winnipeg fair board for the year 1904, R. I. M. Power.

THE CATTLEMEN

The fanciers of pure-bred cattle held the boards on the afternoon of Feb. 23rd. After a few words of greeting, the President, Mr. Jas. Bray, called for the report of the Secretary, which, in general tenor, was similar to his reports to the Sheep and Swine and the Horse Breeders' Associations. The following paragraphs having special reference to cattle are worthy of particular notice:

"Three carloads of stock were this year gathered in Manitoba and distributed in the Territories, a list of which is published in the annual report. The stock trade with the West appears to make slow progress. The fact is, the growth of the population within the province and the increased demand for pure-bred stock has left little work for breeders for the Western trade, which is largely supplied by Eastern bred bulls shipped through by dealers in carload lots. The breeders in the Territories have also increased very rapidly and are now able to supply a very considerable portion of the demand. However, the better Manitoba bred stock becomes known on the range the greater will be the demand, and the possibilities for the future are simply beyond our conception and certainly worthy of our best efforts to obtain a share of this trade.

DOMINION RECOGNITION


"Through the efforts of a sub-committee of this Association a director was last year elected on the board of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and this recognition of the growing interests of the West is further acknowledged by the election at their annual meeting in January last of two directors from Manitoba and the handsome grant of \$1,200 towards the prize list of the Shorthorn class at the Dominion fair, to be held in Winnipeg this year. Other associations are also contributing generously toward the prize list, the Holstein Association offers \$700, the Ayrshire Association also gives \$700, and the Canadian Hereford Association."

A large number of resolutions were proposed for the endorsement of the Association. The one which elicited the most discussion was moved by T. Benson, seconded by Walter Lynch, as follows:

"Whereas many head of range cattle are now shipped to the market in a condition which permits of improvement; and, whereas, we believe it would be in the interests of both the ranchers and farmers of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, that such transportation arrangements should obtain as would allow of the stopping for some amount of cattle shipments within the country for feeding and finishing; therefore, it is resolved that the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association respectfully urge upon the railway companies, desirability of granting such a lay-off privilege.

This opened up a discussion on the advisability (or otherwise) of selling the calves for shipment to the ranches, and both sides of the question were

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Improved Steel Frame.	2 15 "	2 to 7 "
	3 30 "	3 to 10 "
	4 30 "	4 to 12 "
	5 30 "	5 to 14 "
	6 40 "	8 to 20 "

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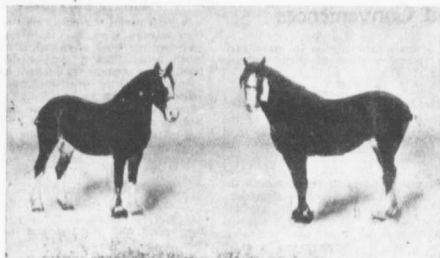
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ably supported. This seemed to turn on the point of pasture. If a farmer had the pasture to spare, the calves might be kept to advantage, if not, it was claimed more could be made by selling them and buying them back as two-year-olds. On the main point of the motion, Dr. Hopkins spoke strongly in its favor. He said that as a Canadian he had been ashamed of the cattle which came across the water during the time he officiated as Canadian Veterinary Inspector in England. He was firmly of the opinion that it would profit both the shipper and the Manitoba farmer to have the range cattle finished here on the coarse grains, of which we can raise such quantities. Prof. Friedale endorsed the preceding speaker's remarks. He said that Ontario feeders were using Manitoba coarse grains for feed and making a profit on the transaction, which he considered sufficient proof of the value of the motion. Mr. Benson said he had proven that range cattle could be profitably finished here, but a better rate on the shipments from the ranch to the feeder or a stop-over such as the motion proposed, was essential if the business were to assume any considerable proportions as an industry. The motion carried unanimously.

The amended constitutions adopted by the other associations was also accepted by the cattle breeders. All these associations now have the same pedigree, imported constitution patent at Ottawa, and registered in Toronto, Winnipeg, and elsewhere.

After considerable balloting, which occupied the greater portion of the meeting, the following officers were elected: President, James Yule; first vice-president, Dr. Thompson; second vice-president, Hon. W. Clifford. Directors for the different breeds were elected as follows: Shorthorns, E. E. James; Herefords, E. A. Hanna; Polled Angus, J. Collier; Galloways, Wm. Martin; Holsteins, M. Oughton; Jerseys and Ayrshires, C. Steele. Three additional directors were to be elected, and Messrs. James Bray, J. G. Washington, and W. S. Lister were chosen. Upon ballot Andrew Graham was elected honorary director.

THE DAIRYMEN

The business meeting of the Dairy Association was held Feb. 25th. This body has been "on the rocks" for the past few years, ever since the Government assumed control of the dairy industry, in fact, and conventions have been but sparsely attended. The membership is now at the lowest figure it has reached for many years. The present meeting was largely engaged with the question of increasing the member-

ship and influence of the Association.

To an outsider it would seem that there is little, if any, work for such a body in this country. The Government controls what little teaching and inspection is necessary and provides also the speakers for in-titute meetings. In the days before the Government established a dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Association was an influential body and did much to push the dairy interest. Their agitation secured action by the Government and by so doing signed their own death warrant.

Without implying any criticism of past officers, we might remark that the president for 1934 is a man of energy and some originality and force of character. It might be done to make the Dairy Association useful he is the man to find out what it is and do it.

The officers for 1934 are as follows: President, W. H. Gilroy; 1st vice-president, Wm. Grassick; and vice-president, Richard Waugh; Sec.-Treas., George H. Greig; directors, Messrs. D. Jackson, M.P.P., Wm. Champion, C. A. Murray, J. J. King, L. Larombe, W. S. Jory, W. Donaldson, and J. T. Regier, Newdale.

W. B. Gilroy was elected representative to the Winnipeg fair board.

OTHER MEETINGS

The Western Horticultural Society and the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association met on the 25th and 26th, respectively. The Veterinary Association held its annual meeting on the 25th. The Association of Agricultural Societies held their organization meeting on the morning of the 25th, and the ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College held a re-union and banquet on the same date.

THE BANQUET

On Thursday evening the visiting stockmen and the speakers at the various meetings were tendered banquet by the Mayor and Council of the city of Winnipeg. The chair was occupied by Mayor T. A. Sharpe, and on his right and left were seated A. P. Ketchen, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner; George Harcourt, Superintendent of Fairs for the Northwest Territories; William Champion, President of the Dairy Association; Hugh McKellar, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; W. W. Fraser, President of the Horse Breeders Association; James Bray, President of the Swine Breeders Association; Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina; James Yule, Prof. Grisdale, Ottawa; George Steele, M.P.P., and Edward Lynch, M.P.P.

After the refreshments had been disposed of, the toast list was introduced by the mayor in a neat speech of welcome. He said that he felt the city did

herself great honor when entertaining such guests as the present company. The banquet was, in the opinion of the speaker with the position of Manitoba as a great agricultural province.

The Age of a Horse

To tell the age of any horse, Inspect the lower jaw, of course, The six front teeth will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel.

The middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old; Before eight weeks two more will come; Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear From middle two in just one year; In two years from the second pair; In three the "corners", too, are bare.

At two, the middle "nippers" drop; At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old, the third pair goes;

At five, a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view, At six years from the middle two; The second pair at seven years; At eight, the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw, At nine the black spots will withdraw, The second pair at ten are white; Eleven finds the corners light.

As time goes on the horsemen know The oval teeth three-sided grow; They longer get, project before 'Til twenty, when you know no more.

Canadian Poultry in Europe

The following from the journal of the Department of Agriculture, of Victoria, Australia, speaks of Canadian poultry in the British market, and will be found of interest to Canadian poultry raisers:

"To say that we hear a good deal of Canadian poultry, and that considerable orders are being secured for it, would seem to be scarcely justified by a glance at the small volume of imports for 1932. This amount, however, represents merely the first sample shipments which arrived here about the end of the year, and which, having made a very favorable impression on those who tried it, fairly large repeat orders have in many instances been given, and next year's statistics will tell quite another story so far as the importation of Canadian poultry is concerned; always, of course, provided they maintain the standard of quality of the preliminary shipments, which, I should say, they are not likely to depart from.

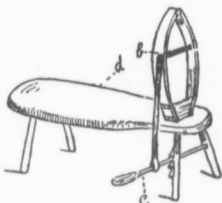
"In plucking and packing they evidence that great care has been taken, and the flesh possesses a rich, creamy plumpness that makes them very attractive. They are frozen with the legs fully extended, which method is favored by many of the retailers, as it enables them easily to make an attractive window display by suspension from a rod. They are packed twelve in a case $\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep, 4 inches wide and 2 feet, $\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, with neck and feet alternately reversed.

"Generally speaking the Canadian fowls are much bigger than the Russian. I saw one shipment of magnificent birds, Plymouth Rocks, and the cases of twelve fowls each averaged 61 pounds net. They were young, tender, and exceedingly attractive, and commanded a ready sale, although they cost 10¢ Montreal per lb. Repeat orders, however, have been accepted at $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢. The maintenance of the same standard of quality and packing as these can not fail to command a big business."

Farm Implements and Conveniences

Mending Harness

During the busy season there are always many breakages in the harness, which could be easily repaired if the proper appliances were at hand. The accompanying illustration shows how a clamp for sewing harness can be made from two barrel staves fitted in block so that the bolts will draw at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. This makes it clamp the work

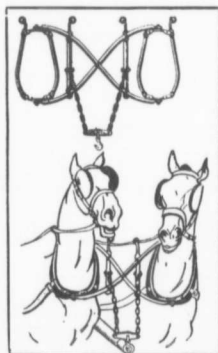


at top. Use two $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolts. This clamp will hold any part of the harness while being sewed. Rivets and a good punch are also necessities in mending harness.

A Yoke for Horses

Almost since the time when man first harnessed two horses together he has been endeavoring to devise some device equalizing operation whereby one horse may not be permitted to hang back and throw the burden of the load on the other or more willing animal. The design of harness shown here recently appeared on the streets of one of the Western States' cities, and seems calculated to accomplish the desired purpose.

The improvement consists of a set of hames for a double team made of tubular metal, to render them light without sacrifice of strength. The hames are set in a framework, also of tubular metal, the fastening being of a swivel character at the top and bottom to permit of accommodation to the individual



movement of the animals. The connecting framework is of a flexible nature, as shown, so that there is no interference whatever with the freest movement on the part of either of the horses. The effect of this connection between

the animals can only be to make each one assume a share of their common load.

The Folding Sawing Machine

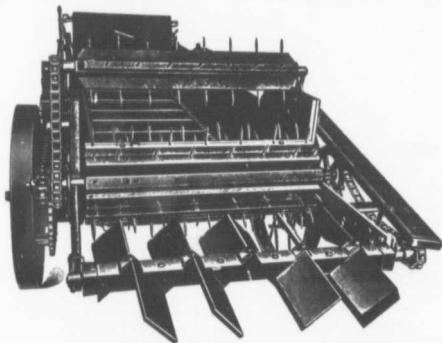
This machine takes the place of the old-time cross-cut saw. It can be used in any situation where the cross-cut can be used, and its great value is seen in this, that one man can saw more wood with it than two men can with the old cross-cut saw. It has a record of nine cords of wood in a single working day by one man. It is not only adapted to sawing felled trees, but to sawing down trees. It is so adjusted that the operator is not at all discommoded whether working on the fallen tree, the standing tree on the hillside, etc. By



Folding Sawing Machine.

a spring adjustment it is made to suit the strength of a boy as well as a man. Sawing with it is not a back-breaking performance, for the operator always stands straight. Easy and fast sawing by the man alone in all locations are strong inducements to its use, but it has others. When through with one job it can be folded up in compact form, "like a jack-knife," placed on the shoulder and carried off to other work.

the dust to adhere it must be applied when the dew is on the foliage. This is a serious drawback to dust spraying in this time of scarcity of labor. Moreover, the liquid spray gives such satisfactory results when properly made and applied that the dust spray is not likely to take its place, except perhaps where the ground is rough and where the orchards are on steep hillsides, and possibly in spraying young trees.



Rear view up-to-date Manure Pulverizer and Spreader.

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THE HOME WORLD

It is a good thing to live in an enlarging atmosphere. Every noble book, every inspiring conversation, every contact with what is artistic and refining, expands the moral nature as well as the intellectual. All the best things in the world are regenerative, reformative, spiritualizing, and the more one puts himself in contact with them the finer will be his character.

Mother

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes,
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows—
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care,
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender prayer,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought;
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darlings may not weather
The storm of life in after years;
Nobody knows—but mother.

The People of the East

NOW that war has broken out in the far East, everyone is interested in the character and habits of the two peoples who are fighting. Here are some brief facts about them that can be easily remembered:

JAPAN

The Japanese are bright and quick, but changeable.
At a Japanese banquet it is consid-



Two Young Ladies of Japan.

ed a compliment to exchange cups with a friend.

Chrysanthemums, served as salad, are a favorite article of diet among the Japanese.

On entering her husband's home, the Japanese bride does not become mistress of the household. She becomes the slave of her spouse's parents.

The lower classes of the Japanese employ hardly any other material than paper for their clothing. Where wages are exceedingly low, cloth is an impossible extravagance.

When a Japanese woman of the middle and lower classes is dressed for an evening entertainment, she generally shows as much of her feet as she can, and is sometimes barefooted.



A Japanese Woman Spinning.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat-eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to those rich people who prefer it to the national diet.

In Japan, small children of the poor, who have the gift of straying and no nurses to look after them, are safeguarded by the simple precaution of hanging labels round their necks which tell their names and addresses.

In the public schools of Japan the English language is required to be taught by law. The Japanese youths in the open ports and commercial cities are all eager to learn English as a passport to wealth, position and employment.

Most of the Japanese houses are of one general shape and two storeys high. They are put together by a curious method of mortising, at which these people are adepts, not one nail being used throughout the construction of the whole building.

RUSSIA

Houses in Russia are built of yellow brick, and are of one storey.

It is considered bad form to carry an umbrella in Russia during the winter.

Russian stoves are so arranged in the houses that they heat two rooms at once.

When the River Neva is in flood, women can be seen washing their clothes in the backwaters.

A woman in Russia, until the day of her death, if she remain unmarried, is under the absolute sway of her parents.

When a Russian dies he is buried with a paper in his hands. On this is written his Christian name, as well as a prayer for his soul.

To keep out the cold in winter, the windows of Russian houses are fastened up, paper being gummed wherever the least draught might penetrate.

Dorothy's Must n'ts

I'm sick of "must n'ts," said Dorothy D., Sick of "must n'ts" as I can be.

From early morn till close of day
I hear a "must n't" and never a "may."
It's "You must n't lie there like a sleepy head,"

And "You must n't sit up when it's time for bed,"

"You must n't cry when I comb your curls,"

"You must n't play with those noisy girls,"

"You must n't be silent when spoken to,"

"You must n't chatter as parrots do,"

"You must n't be pert and you must n't be proud,"

"You must n't giggle or laugh aloud,"

"You must n't rumple your nice clean dress,"

"You must n't nod in place of a yes."

So all day long the "must n'ts" go,
Till I dream at night of an endless row
Ofoblin "must n'ts," with great big eyes,
That stare at me in shocked surprise.

Oh! I hope I shall live to see the day
When some one will say to me, "Dear, you may!"

For I'm sick of "must n'ts," said Dorothy D.,

Sick of "must n'ts" as I can be.

The Yukon Winter.

While this has been an unusually severe winter all over Eastern Canada, the people up in the Yukon, Canada's remotest corner, have had only normal weather. That means, however, frequently as cold as fifty below zero, a temperature which makes such clothing as that shown in the picture a necessity.



Clad for fifty below.



Hickory

A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohn
Author of "How Hartman Won."

[COPYRIGHT]



CHAPTER XV.

But it was a long wait for Tom. Many weeks passed by before he was ready to start for home. Although the frost bites had healed, and new skin and nails were forming, the parts had to be strong before he dared to walk much again. After the first real soreness had gone and healing had commenced, time hung heavily on his hands. He had no books to read; and often, no one to talk to but the squaw. Thought of the past was always distressing, and although the future seemed hopeful, it was slow in coming. After a while the question of clothes loomed up before him. Having cast both coats away during his swim for life, he had nothing to travel in. An entire new outfit was needed. When and where could he get it? And how could it be obtained without creating suspicion of his identity, as one of the crew of the wrecked ship?

This had not escaped the attention of the shrewd Elk; and after discussing the matter with Mustang, he was ready with a scheme to solve the difficulty.

"Tom got no clo'es," he remarked, gravely, to him one morning, before going out with his gun.

"I know it. Perhaps Jim Elk can tell him how to get them," said Tom, with a questioning look.

The Elk shrugged his shoulders, and tipping his thumb toward the older Indian exclaimed:

"What does Mustang say?"

"Jim and Tom same size," was the laconic answer.

"What of that?" said Tom.

"Give Elk money. He get store clo'es to fit 'im, and bring 'em for Tom." The complacency with which Mustang solved the riddle, on the assumption of Elk's ability to make satisfactory purchases, caused Tom to smile. Still, the suggestion, if practicable, seemed a good one, and might be worth a trial.

"Will you do it, Elk?" he asked.

The Indian drew himself to his full height—the commission was an important one and must be taken with dignity. "What you want?" he asked.

"Trousers."

"Like you got on?"

"Yes, darker than these, heavy cloth."

"Good, what next?"

"Vest."

"What pockets to put shot in?"

"Yes, and coat—all of the same kind of stuff."

"How you like coat?"

"Made heavy with six pockets. Can Elk remember all these things?"

"Jim Elk always disremember. Trousers, vest, coat wide side pockets, all heavy stuff and dark. Anying more?"

"Lots of things, if I could get them."

"Go on. Elk never forget."

So he ran over a line of underwear, ending with overcoat and hat.

"Squaw make 'im bear skin mitts and moccasins of deer skin," said Mustang.

"It is very good of her," said Tom, "moccasins will be better than boots."

"What kind overcoat?" Elk asked.

"Long—black is best," said Tom, "but almost any color would do if it fits."

"What fit me, fit you," said Elk. "All right, I get 'em."

"The list is a long one for you to remember," said Tom, who felt dubious about the wisdom of giving so large a commission to the Indian. "Where can you get all these things?"

"At lumber camp store," was the answer.

"How far is it from here?"

"Oh, twenty-five or thirty mile."

"You'll be sure to try the coats on to get the right?"

"Elk never forget."

"How long will you be away?"

"Go in morning before moon set—back after night."

"Won't the storekeeper cheat you?"

"Indian too cunning for let 'im."

"Deey say Jim Elk buys clo'es, so he can marry squaw," exclaimed Mustang, with a grunt of amusement.

"Deey can be tam," cried Elk, contemptuously.

"Of course they can," echoed Tom. The Elk's comment settled the question. He would trust him.

So with fuller instructions, and money enough to make the required purchases, the young Indian put on his snow shoes and started on the following morning by the light of the moon. He reached the end of the island by sunrise; and coasting over the ice to the mainland, was soon speeding along the road in the direction of the company's store, at the crossroads in the bush.

Until within sight of the building Jim Elk experienced no timidity. Then he remembered that he would be sure to meet some lumbermen there, who would notice everything he did. This should not matter under ordinary circumstances; but his present mission was so extraordinary that he required to nerve himself up to face the ordeal.

Tom had foreseen this difficulty, and had promised him extra money, on condition that he purchased the goods without revealing that they were for anyone but himself. No Indian likes to give up a job that he has once undertaken; so, after thinking a moment or two, Jim Elk decided to be as wily as possible, and glided swiftly over the balance of the road.

On reaching the store, he took off his snow shoes and went in. As usual, a group of men were gathered round the stove, who at once recognized him.

"Jim Elk is the man to tell us," cried one, giving his trousers an extra hitch.

But Jim, without heeding, walked up to the counter and saluted the storekeeper.

"Can't you tell us, Jim?" called out another voice.

"They're talking about a wreck that lies off the point," said the merchant.

"Old story," replied Jim. "Heard dat long tam—so long, forgot it all."

"Thought an Indian never forgot anything," exclaimed the first man, eyeing Jim sharply. Jim's face was impassive. "Tell us what you haven't forgot."

"Haven't forgot a riddle."

"What's the riddle?" cried three or four at once.

"Why a fox not like a 'possum?"

The conundrum caused a general laugh without producing a trace of expression upon the Indian's face.

None of them could answer it.

"We give it up. What is it?" said the first speaker.

"Cause he knows bette'n put his nose in a trap."

"Pretty good," shouted the man, his face reddening as a titter went round the room at his expense. "But see here, Red-Skin. You may be a fox, but you've got to tell us what you know of that there wreck, or my name ain't Ted Thompson."

Suddenly Elk's appearance changed. He stood erect, his eyes blazed, and glaring at Ted Thompson, he roared out:

"Who say got to?" and then springing up into the air, he yelled with all his might:

"Tam!" It was like a war-whoop.

Every man started, and even the valiant Ted Thompson moved further away.

Here the storekeeper interfered.

"Stop this him," he called out. "I won't have it. Let Jim Elk alone. I know him to be a decent Injun, who lives in the woods. I don't suppose he knows anything about the wreck. Anyhow, you can never squeeze a word out of an Injun more'n he's willing to tell."

Then turning to him, he continued:

"Wait! what can I do for you, Jim?"

The reply was too low for the loungers to hear; and the next minute Mr. Baker led the way to the back end of the store. Jim's timidity at once returned. A moment before he felt like yelling his tribal war-whoop, and scalping the whole of them.

"Jim Elk wants to buy some clo'es," he muttered.

"Many?" asked the merchant.

"Yai, a lot."

"For cash?"

"Yai."

"That's all right. Hunting pretty good this year?"

The Indian nodded.

Mr. Baker glanced toward the men again. He didn't want another scene.

"Guess we'll postpone the deal a leetle, and you might look at the guns there a bit till the fellows scatter."

The Elk understood. He was well known as one of the best shots on the lake front. One by one the men filed out, and even Ted Thompson disappeared without securing the desired information.

"How you like 'em?" Elk asked, late that night as he opened up his bundle at the wig-wam.

"They're fine," said Tom, smiling to himself. The pea-jacket is all right; but he has given you a long inside coat instead of an overcoat."

THE ROSE TEA IS GOOD
TEA

"Tam dat man. I shoot him," exclaimed Elk, his mouth dropping wide open. He had never worn an overcoat in his life. "He lie when he say you wear de long coat inside de short one. He ask if I wear 'em. I say yai. Den he say de long coat a de big one for me to take squaw in. So I laugh. Ain't big coat and overcoat de same ting?" he asked, enquiringly.

"No, but it don't matter," replied Tom, trying out the garment one after another. "I tell you what we'll do. The short one is all I want. It's heavy and warm; and you shall have the long one. The storekeeper is right. It's the very coat to be married in. You must keep it till you find the squaw."

"And you no wear 'im?"

"No, put it on and see how it fits."

"It fit all right. You bet." Joyfully Elk put it on, and strutted round in it for the rest to admire.

"Did they ask any questions?" Tom asked.

"It was no use. Indian never tell tales."

"But about the wreck?"

"Dey got nothing."

"Not even the name?"

"Naw."

"And no one knows that I am here?"

"Not any one."

And again he grasped Elk's hand, for faithfully following his mission, and bravely keeping his secret.

Two days later, when Tom was ready to leave, his heart was full of gratitude to the Indians for all they had done for him. He knew how little the money he gave would repay them for the life they had saved, and the care they had bestowed upon him. Tenderly he bade the old squaw and her husband to visit them again before another winter arrived; and accompanied by Mustang and Elk, started upon his journey. The Indians went with him as far as the mainland; and as the snow was deep and the track unbroken, he wore a pair of Elk's snow shoes until they had crossed the frozen channel and reached the beaten road on the farther shore.

CHAPTER XVI.

Up to the time of the shipwreck, Tom had always worn a smooth face; but after that event, owing to the loss of his razor, as well as inability to use his hands, he could shave no longer. Consequently, when he left the wig-wam to find his way back to the settlements, his chin and upper lip were covered with a short, dark beard, materially altering his appearance. This was much to his liking, however, for although there was little probability of meeting anyone who had seen him on the Concord, it was yet possible; and the beard, coupled with the change of clothing, made recognition less likely to occur.

When he parted with Mustang and Elk, the afternoon was well advanced; and he only ventured a few more miles directly in from the lake, for his feet were still tender. He realized now how impossible it would have been for him to walk far in his boots, and appreciated more than ever the kindness of the squaw in making the moccasins for him.

That night he rested at the house of a hospitable farmer, and had the felicity of sleeping in a warm and comfortable bed—the first time such an event had occurred since his sojourn at Rocky Cove. The result was that when morning came he felt fully equal to the exertion of a long tramp, and started early upon his solitary journey northwards. In the afternoon he had the satisfaction, too, of purchasing an overcoat to suit him at a store in a village through which he passed.

But long hours of tramping made Tom's feet very sore; and it was with delight that he at last heard the jingle of sleigh bells on the road behind him. In another minute a horse dashed up, and the driver offered him a ride in the direction of the home.

Thoughts chased each other quickly in his mind as they rapidly covered the road. Every hour brought him nearer, and the nearer he got, the more vivid did the picture become. How about his mother? Was she alive and well? And what of her life during the long years? Did she look for his return? Or did she mourn him as one dead? What changes had taken place in the old homestead? And his father? And his brother? And the farm itself? How much he would give to know all about everything, and how glad he would be to see them all—even his father!

Five years was a long time, and yet how short! He did not feel a day older than when he trudged away that early morning in the long past—but for the experience—and that was everything, save the love and the sorrow that filled his heart.

And Elsie! What would she think of him, with only the one little message sent five years ago from nowhere—without news of anything—could she have forgotten him? Had he lost his friendship—dare he call it love—been sacrificed to his interminable silence? The chills ran down his spine as he thought of it, and of the many possibilities which might have occurred.

"How near to Linbrook do you go?" he at last asked of the driver.

"To the corners, three miles from the village. Be that your stopping place?"

"In a way, yes," said Tom. "Well, I'll drop you about four o'clock. You can easily walk there by sundown."

"Is there much change in the village?" he asked. "I haven't been in these parts for years."

"You do look kinder strange, and 'ud pass for a Yank, sure!"

"Still, I'm Canadian—no matter how I look."

"You were asking about Linbrook," said the man, apologetically. "It's the same old place. Lumbering as hard as ever. The village don't grow much, but she's got a good steady biz. The Cartwrights are still making money, hand over fist; and no wonder, for they have the store now, as well as both the mills."

"That's something new. I thought the Nelsons owned the grist mill."

"So they did; but the young chap went out West to take up a ranch, and to give him a start the old man gave the Cartwrights a lien on the mill. This must be four years ago. Things dragged on until last spring, when he failed, and they got the whole thing."

"Couldn't he pay his interest?" Tom asked.

"No, not a cent. Fact is, after the boy went away, old Nelson lost his grip. He couldn't manage anything. So the Cartwrights had to help him right along and they took the mill to save themselves."

"And who runs it for them?"

"Oh! they hired the old man to run it, for they couldn't turn him off altogether; and they look after the financing themselves."

"It was a pity the son went away," said Tom. "I suppose, if he'd stayed, this wouldn't have happened."

"That's what everybody says; but if the truth was told, there might be another reason back of wanting a ranch."

"What was that?" Looking backward, Tom thought he surmised the truth.

"Folks say there was a girl in it. Some one Joe wanted who wouldn't have him."

Tom remembered Joe Nelson's admiration for Elsie in the old meeting-house days of long ago. Could she possibly be the one referred to?

The driver's cash had been tapped. The wine had begun to flow; and with a little encouragement, he would tell all he knew. It was common gossip, anyway, and having an appreciative listener, why not?

"Perhaps young Nelson got the ranch to help him to win the girl," said Tom. "Ruining his father for something he could never get? Pity he hadn't more 'spunk! He should 'a' stayed at home and let her be; for I tell you she's a kind not easily won."

"You seem so know all about it," said Tom, forcing a laugh.

"I keep my eye skimmed about what goes on in these parts," said the man, complacently. "I know another fellow, a schoolteacher at that, who'd give his ears for the same girl, if there's anything in what a fellow hears."

Tom held himself tight, to keep his face and his voice unoccupied; for this was incident number two, that he remembered the possible foreshadowing of.

"I've not given no names, but that of the young man you asked me about—you are a stranger and no harm's done—but there's a curious thing about the hull business five years ago when the same g. wasn't much more'n a kid, there was a young chap hanging about, who went out West, too. I believe she thought, more of him than the hull pile besides."

"And what of him?" said Tom. "Did he ever return?"

"Never. What's more, they never heard of him again. But report had it that his name was in the papers as one of the men killed in a railroad accident out in the Western States. It was three years after he went away, and about two years ago now."

"What was his name?" Tom asked, clenching his teeth.

"It was either Bill or Tom Potter, I disremember which."

"And so the people believe he is dead?"

"I reckon they do. I've heard that his mother took it to heart bad; and has worn crape ever since. About a year ago she had to, anyhow, for the old man died, too."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed Tom, with a gasp, and he seized hold of the dashboard to steady himself.

"What's the matter, man, are you sick?" cried the driver in alarm, as he noticed Tom's sudden pallor.

"I feel a little faint, that's all—travelling steadily for two days—and wasn't very well at the start—I'll be all right soon."

"It's lucky we're so near the turn. 'Taint half a mile now; and there's a house close at hand, where you can rest a while."

"Thank you—I felt a little queer—but an' better now."

For some minutes they drove on in silence, the driver's attention being diverted from rural gossip to the present condition of the unknown traveller. Tom, too, had heard enough. He felt dazed—his mind full of the point of revelation—and he dreaded lest even more might be said.

Gradually it dawned upon the driver, that his companion must in some way be connected with the persons whom they had been discussing. What could he want in this remote region? Who could he be? Then he turned and looked at him closely. The face, spite of the beard, seemed familiar. He was sure he had seen it before.

"If it's a fair question," he asked at last, "who be you, and what is your name?"

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY AT HOME

Three Words

There are three lessons I would write,
Three words with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope. Though clouds environ
round,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put off the shadow from thy brow,
No night but hath its morn.

Have faith. Where'er thy bark is driven,
The calm'st disport, the tempest's
mirth
Know in's, God rules the host of
heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love. Not love alone for one;
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grace these lessons on thy soul.
Hope, faith and love, and thou shalt
find
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else wert blind.—*Schiller.*

"Grace for Grace"

The lesson "grace for grace" is that
one grace is given instead of another.
We cannot live today on the strength
of yesterday's food—each day has a
portion of its own. Yesterday's sunshine
will not light the earth today, but there
is other sunshine ready each new morning.

When you were in sorrow a while
ago, God came to you and comforted
you in wonderful ways—through His
promises or through a human friend
who brought you blessing, or through
a book whose words were like a heavenly
lamp pouring its light upon your
darkness.

When a new sorrow comes, that old
comfort cannot be used again; but you
will have other comfort for your new
sorrow, comfort in place of the comfort
which is past. No grace received
from God is ever the last. The time
will never come to any child of God
when a grace will fade out and no
other one be ready to take its place.—
Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D.

Why do we Hesitate?

A strange reluctance comes over
many when they try to talk about the
soul and its relation to God. It is felt
alike by the converted and the uncon-
verted. Very often the gay young girl
whose heart is running over with mirth
and fun, and whose speech sparkles
with wit and humor, has deep in her
consciousness the feeling that she is un-
satisfied—that she wants something bet-
ter, purer and higher. She wishes that
the Christian woman who is talking
with her would ask her a question,
would give her a hint, would lead the
conversation to the subject of personal
religion. The other has no thought of
the kind. She even has a faint, indefin-
able dread that any effort on her part
would be received coldly or be the sub-
ject of ridicule.

So the opportunity passes. The souls
have been within speaking distance, but
have failed to communicate with each
other. Each goes on its way. The
friend of Christ who might have won a
soul to him has been silent, ashamed,

afraid. What wonder if to that faith-
less friend there comes the sad experi-
ence that the Beloved has withdrawn
Himself and is gone; that, seeking the
Spirit, it finds Him not, and calling,
there comes no answer. Can there be
perfect serenity and the full sense of
communion with God to one who re-
fuses or neglects so important a duty?
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Christ's Use of Little Things

Christ never despised little things.
The poor widow's coppers were esti-
mated by him as worth more than many
large offerings of rich men. "She had
cast in more than they all." Her two
mites were not worth much to Caesar or
to Caiaphas, but Christ had need of
them. The emperor could afford to re-
ward the man that added a new pro-
vince to his empire. The King of kings
does not fail to reward him who gives
a cup of cold water. Moreover, he
made conquests with his "little ones"
that Caesar could not make with his le-
gions. What he did do does. The log
church built by the mountaineers may
witness a greater work than a temple
that is the pride and boast of a city.
The shepherd had with only a sling was
more than a match for the enemy who
had terrified all Israel. He trusted him-
self in God's hands, and God used him.

"Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world
a smile;

We stay, at longest, but a little while.
Hasten we must or we shall lose the
chance

To give the gentle word, the kindly
glance.

Be swift and tender—that is doing
good.

'Tis doing what no other good deed
could."

When We Need Him Most

When the storm is high and the water
is pouring into the boat; when the house
is empty because the life that made it
home has fled; when Jericho has to be
attacked on the morrow, and the Jordan
crossed; when lover and friend
stand aloof; when light is fading before
dimming eyes, and names and faces
elude the grasp of the aged mind; when
the last coil is turning to gray ash;
when the rush of the river is heard in
the valley below—Jesus says, I come. It
is in the hour of desolation, when Lazar-
us has been in the grave four days al-
ready, that the glad tidings are whis-
pered in the ear of the mourner, "The Mas-
ter is come." "I will not leave you or-
phan," He said, "I come unto you."
O, blessed orphanhood, it were well to
be bereaved, to have such comforting.—
Rev. F. B. Meyer.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And, spite of old sorrow, and older sin-
ning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day and begin
again.

—Susan Coolidge.

Do noble things, no dream them all
day long.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Lazy Johnny

Johnny made a lot of snowballs,
Made them nice and round and hard,
Then upon a box he piled them.

In a corner of the yard,
Saying: "Wait till Willie Watkins
Comes around this way again—
Oh, I'll bet I'll make him sorry."
He told Teacher on me, then!"

Through the night they lay there freezing,
They became as hard as rocks;

In the morning Willie Watkins
Chanced to see them on the box;
Johnny had not risen early,
Johnny was a sleepy head;
Willie Watkins took the snowballs
While their maker was in bed.

When, at last, the slothful Johnny
Samtered outward through the yard
To prepare to batter Willie,

He was hit by something hard!
More than fourteen snowballs struck
him.

Ere he howling got away,
Conscientiously believing
It was his unlucky day.

Thanks to thee, O lazy Johnny,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Oft we labor hard preparing

And our efforts come to naught—
Oft we spend long years in getting
Ready to be great and grand,
Just to fail through being absent
When it's time to be on hand.

Nuts for Boys to Crack

Here is a list of questions for the
wile-awake boy:

You can see any day a white horse,
but did you ever see a white colt?
How many different kinds of trees
grown in your neighborhood, and what
are they good for?

Why does a horse eat grass back-
ward, and a cow forward?
Why does a hop vine grow one way,
a bean vine the other?

Where should a chimney be the
larger at the top or at the bottom, and
why?

Can you tell why a horse when tethered
with a rope always unravels it,
while a cow always twists it into a
kinky knot?

How old must a grape vine be before
it begins to bear?

Can you tell why leaves turn upside
down just before a rain?

What wood will bear the greatest
weight before breaking?

Another Drawing Lesson

Some time ago we had on this page a
short lesson in simple drawing, showing
what clever effects can be produced by
just a few simple lines. Here are some
more hints for young FARMING WORLD
artists:

Did you ever try to make a lot of
faces all of the same size and shape,
and then see how much difference you
could make between them?

I'll tell you how to do this. Make a
rounded shape with your pencil, like a
rather round egg. Then put in dots
for the eyes, and marks for the nose
and mouth. And he might be the bet-
ter of an ear at each side, just showing
past the line of his cheek.

Now get a small bit of "carbon" paper
or other kind of "tracing" paper. If
you cannot get that you can make a

piece for yourself by rubbing thorough-
ly over a piece of thin white paper with
a good soft pencil.

Then put your "carbon" paper on
top of a clean piece of paper or card-
board, black side down, of course, and
your little drawing on top of the car-
bon paper, and go carefully over the
outline of your face, putting in the eyes,
nose and mouth, if you like. Or you
can make the outline only, and put in
the eyes, nose and mouth in different
positions in the tracing. You can make
as many copies of your first drawing as
you wish in this way, as long as your
pencil does not go through your draw-
ing after you have gone over the lines
of it a number of times.



Here is a face done in this way, with
some others taken off the same little
sketch. The position of the eyes, nose
and mouth is the same in the first five,
although you might hardly believe it;
the outline of the head is also identical,
or very nearly so.

Look at the first one, what does he
look like? The second, you will ob-
serve, has quite a good crop of hair,
and he looks like a prosperous butcher,
or a lawyer's clerk. The third
gentleman appears to be much sur-
prised at something. Perhaps he
has missed his train, and there is not
another till the day after tomorrow.
Then comes an old fellow who looks
as if he were an active butter and ham
merchant, who ate plenty of his own
goods. In fact, they all seem to be
pretty well fed.



The lady who comes next has re-
markably fine hair, you will notice, and
certainly does not look her age. Last
of this lot is a ruffianly-looking chap
who has just been ordered off to prison
for six months. Judging by his hair
he does not appear to have been very
long out of prison!

You may not at first find it very easy
to make the round faces with a sweep
of your pencil, so I will tell you how
you can do for a beginning. Put your

pencil-point on the paper; now make a
round, steady sweep to the left, as if
you were going to draw an apple, but
stop half-way down what would have
been its side and bring the line in a
little, then away you go again with an-
other rounded sweep of the pencil to-
wards the bottom of your circle, where
the chin of your face is going to be,
and when you get there begin to go up
towards the top again, making the
rounded sweeps on the right exact du-
plicates of those on the left only, re-
versed. You know how a big E is
made in writing; well, a big plain E,
without any flourishes, will show you
what I mean.



The making of the little loop at each
side helps to steady your hand and to
balance each side of the circular sweeps
which your pencil or pen must take to
get a properly shaped face. By making
the upper portions large or small in
proportion to the lower part you can
make your faces with small head and
big cheeks, and a big head and little
cheeks! By and by your hand will be-
come expert, and your eye will tell you
almost at once how to place the little
lines and marks of expression so that
they will have the greatest effect.

The jolly-looking old fellow I have
drawn for you was begun in this
fashion: I covered the little side loops
with hair, and it was all done in a se-
cond or two, just as you see it.

A Cat Story

A cat owned by the manager of an
English restaurant noticed a mouse
which had contrived to find its way into
a cupboard among a lot of wine glasses.
Evidently the cat saw that to capture
the mouse in that retreat would be a
somewhat difficult task, so, jumping on
the top of the cupboard, from a plate
there he gently precipitated a piece of
cheese on the floor and waited. For
over an hour the cat's eyes were glued
on the decaying morsel, and not in vain.
At last the mouse could resist the tempta-
tion no longer and made a rush for
the cheese, when the problem which the
cat had seemingly propounded to him-
self found a solution, and the mouse
was caught.

Some Conundrums

Why are gloves unsaleable articles?
Because they are made to be kept on
hand.

What fruit does a newly-married cou-
ple resemble? A green pair (pear).

What part of a locomotive requires the
most attention? The "tender part."
What word will, if you take away the
first letter, make you sick? Music.

What is that which makes every one
sick but those who swallow it? Flat-
tery.

A Puzzle for You



What are the names in the circles?

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Raw Egg Cure

Nine physicians out of ten nowadays in suggesting a diet for a neurasthenic or anaemic patient will give eggs the first place on the list. These are to be taken raw and in quantities that are fairly startling to the uninitiated. "Begin with six a day," advised one doctor recently, "and increase the number by one daily until twelve are consumed every twenty-four hours." Another doctor made seventeen the limit, and sanitarium patients, swapping stories, have not hesitated to talk of a daily round of twenty and twenty-four eggs. The simple, natural and condensed form of this nourishment makes it undoubtedly most valuable; but in point of fact, many persons find it extremely difficult to take. If the egg can be taken in a little milk, with a dash of flavoured-nutmeg, cinnamon, sherry, or whatever is liked—the prescription is not so hard to follow, but not every one finds this combination palatable or even possible. To break the egg and mix it slightly with a little plain sherry is another way to serve the dose, and one young woman who manages five eggs a day, takes them entirely straight, but in the dark. If she sees the egg she can not swallow it.

The Sunny Side

Everybody is looking for a recipe for long life. Much as a man may affirm his willingness to go at any moment to that "bourne from which no traveller returns," it is observed that he has a lively interest in the remedies that are from time to time offered for "old age." He would like to have it said of him when he reaches four-score that he is "eighty years young instead of eighty years old." His interest in the things that are calculated to prolong life may not be awakened until he has passed the meridian, but the later it comes the more intense it is. He has a willing ear for every suggestion, be it dietetic, physiological, sanitary or hygienic.

The recipe for long life recently given by Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, after passing his eightieth birthday, is therefore of wide popular interest. This remedy is not one of severe abstinence or inflexible dietetic rules. The prescription is a very simple one, to be followed by men and women in all walks of life. There are no expensive mud-baths in it, no costly trips to mineral springs or new climes. The recipe is: "Live a natural life, eat what you want, and walk on the sunny side of the street."

Living a natural life, of course, means a conformity with the laws of nature. A man cannot eat or drink things that destroy the body or impair the vital forces and live a "natural life." He cannot violate the laws of hygiene or ignore sanitary laws and live a "natural life." He cannot eat things that have no nutriment in them; he cannot deprive himself of the oxygen that is stored in the outdoor air and live a natural life. "Eat what you want"—not what you wish—says Dr. Collyer. The meaning of this is plain. Eat what the body needs to build it up and fit it for the requirements of your work, not what a perverted or unnatural appetite may crave. And then, "walk on the sunny side of the street." This has more than a figurative meaning. It means in the first place that it is an actual physiological fact that it is better for every person to

get on the sunny side of the street, even if he has to go out of his way, whenever there is a sunny side, because the sunshine is nature's great rejuvenator, purifier and builder. If a man could always be in the sunshine with uncovered head, there would be no baldheads. No hair would fall out and no disease come to a scalp constantly exposed to the sun. Ninety per cent. of man's ailments may be traced to the fact that he is so persistently an indoor animal. The man who lays gas mains in front of your house, and whose work is out of doors winter and summer, has no need of hair tonics, or any other kind of tonics. He comes very near to living a natural life.

Don't be grumpy, sour or glum. Keep out of dark shadows. Nothing grows in them. Flowers don't flourish in the cellar. Keep in the sunshine, and if you do that you can't help but be "sunny"—and that means long life.

The Prevention of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is a germ disease, due to the poison elaborated by a special micro-organism; but a knowledge of this fact helps little in avoiding the disease, for the reason that the germ of the disease is almost always present in the body—especially in the mouth, throat and nose. The question, then, is one, not of avoiding the germ, but of preventing its growth.

Normally, the tissues do not offer a suitable soil for its development, and it is only when they have been changed in some way that rapid growth can take place. This change may be affected in a number of ways—by catching cold, by the loss of sleep, by living and especially sleeping in badly ventilated rooms, by the abuse of alcoholic drinks, by habitual overeating, by worry, in fact, by any of the agents physical or mental, which depress the vital powers.

The prevention of pneumonia consists in living according to the laws of a rational hygiene—pure air and deep breathing; plenty of water internally and externally; plain food in moderate quantity; abstinence from alcohol; plenty of sleep; bedroom windows open all night, and finally, the cultivation of a poised and untroubled spirit.—*Youth's Companion*.

Worth Knowing

That a few drops of lime water added to milk, will prevent it from souring on the stomach.

That wetting the hair occasionally in a solution of salt and water will keep it from falling out.

That salt and soda, a pinch of each, put into tepid water, makes as fine a dentifrice as one would wish.

That a raw egg, swallowed, will usually detach any foreign substance, like fishbone, if lodged in the throat.

That one teaspoon of pure, sweet oil, taken three times a day after meals, will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

That a paste made of equal parts of brimstone, saltpetre and lard, if bound about a felon, will cure it. Renew as soon as it gets dry.

That a preparation of one ounce of flour of sulphur and one quart of soft water, if applied thoroughly to the scalp night and morning, will remove every trace of dandruff and render the hair rich and glossy.

"Health and Vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the Blood."—*ECUMANTARIAN*.

The liver is the great secreting organ of the body, and when it fails to perform its office bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms. If these symptoms are not dealt with immediately they become aggravated so as to induce severe illness. To relieve it at once and cure permanently

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THE KITCHEN

Using the Scraps

The dainty utilization of scraps is a subject that well repays the thoughtful study of any housewife, and even the least original cook can often "evolve from her inner consciousness" a palatable, appetizing dish from cold fragments that at first sight appear utterly unpromising. In this matter, however, the mistress must generally depend upon her own brains.

Hear how one careful housewife disposed of similar remnants: To the corned beef and bacon, minced fine, she added half as much cold mashed potato, one raw egg, a little chopped onion and parsley, and with croquettes made of these, rolled in flour and fried in nice dripping, provided an appetizing dish that was quite sufficient, when accompanied by stewed potatoes and bread and butter, to make a lunch for three people.

Another dainty dish, which appeared upon a friend's table, was formed from even less promising materials. Her dinner the day before had been a stuffed chicken boiled with rice. Examination of the pantry revealed the carcass of the fowl, with one leg attached to it, and a couple of spoonfuls of cold rice. Nothing daunted, however, the valiant housekeeper advanced to the range, and, with the aid of a small, sharp knife, removed more meat from the bones than one would at first have believed it possible to get. This was cut—not chopped—in small pieces, and set aside with the rice and half of the dressing, while the bones, the rest of the dressing and a little minced onion were put over the fire in two cups of cold water. When a slow, steady simmer of a couple of hours had reduced this one-half, it was cooled, strained, skimmed, and slightly thickened with browned flour, then returned to the fire with the fragments of meat, rice, etc., brought to a boil, poured over crustless squares of fried bread, laid in a hot platter and garnished with parsley. The result was a savory salmi, whose scrappy origin no one would have suspected.

Some Cream Cakes

Cream Cake without Eggs.—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of sweet cream, one teaspoonful of strawberry flavoring, flour for batter, according to richness of cream, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. This may be baked in patty pans, loaf or layer-cake form.

White Cream Cake.—One cupful of sugar, whites of four eggs well beaten and added to sugar, and beaten well together. One cupful of sweet cream, as thick as can be skimmed; flour for batter; flavor with almond; add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder the last thing before baking. Bake in square loaf, ice thickly, and press blanched almonds into icing before it hardens.

Cream Cookies.—This recipe makes really delicious cookies, the chief thing is to make them soft, and bake quickly. Two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of thickest sour cream, one tablespoonful of soda, dissolved, two teaspoonfuls of caraway seed, or three of rose flavoring, flour enough to allow of rolling.

As cakes made of cream brown more quickly than those made with butter, a little attention to the fire may be needed, or a cup of steaming water put in the oven will prevent burning. Where sweet cream is used, with it use baking powder, with sour cream use soda in the

proportion of one rounded teaspoonful to two cupfuls of cream. There are degrees in the acidity of cream which must determine the use of soda. In almost any of the recipes given sour cream may be substituted for sweet by substituting soda, in the correct proportions, in a place of baking powder.

A Breakfast Dish

A delicious breakfast dish for this season is fried salt bacon with a cream gravy. The farmers call it fried pork, with cream gravy. This is a dish as old as the country, and composed the breakfast of many a soldier of the Revolution during the long, cold winters of that period. Corn bread and baked potatoes are the proper accompaniments of this dish. This is the way to cook it: Cut as many slices of salt bacon as are required, put them in a frying pan with enough cold water just to cover them. Stand the frying pan over the fire and when the water comes to a boil lift out the slices of pork with a fork. Throw out the water, dip each slice of pork in flour, put the pan over the fire, and when it is hot put in the bacon and fry it a nice brown on each side and lay the slices on a hot platter. When all the bacon is done, pour most of the fat out of the pan. Put in a teaspoonful of flour, stir it briskly in the fat over a slow heat till all is well mingled and a nice light brown; then gradually stir in enough rich milk or cream to make a nice thick gravy; let it boil gently one minute; then pour it over the fried pork and serve.

Hints

A paper bag inverted over my lamp chimneys has proved as valuable in winter as in summer, for it prevents the dullness of the glass, which comes from dust and greasy vapors.—A. M. B.

We all like cup custards at our house, but we have never liked to wash the cups and therefore we never had them half often enough until we decided to butter the cups thickly before we poured in the custard—it worked like a charm.

By some mischance, too much bluing got into the rinsing water one washing day and I tried killing the superfluous blue by means of a little household ammonia. It was very effective, and since then has been used if such an accident occurred.—M. M. H.

I have occasionally been troubled with bread molding in the jar. I placed a large sheet of brown paper in the bread jar, creating it well, so that the bottom and sides of the jar were well lined. The paper is replaced two or three times a week by a fresh one. It absorbs the extra moisture and we have no more moldy bread.

To stop a bleeding nose, keep the patient's head thrown back and his arms raised. Hold a cold cloth or sponge to receive the blood. Press the fingers firmly on each side of the nose where it joins the upper lip. A piece of ice or a cloth wrung out in ice water may be placed at the back of the head.

Aperient medicines are best taken fasting. In administering a sore draught, bring the two parts read dissolved in two glasses. When the large glass is in the patient's hands pour in the contents of the smaller.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

Sunshine Lace

By Joyce Cavendish.

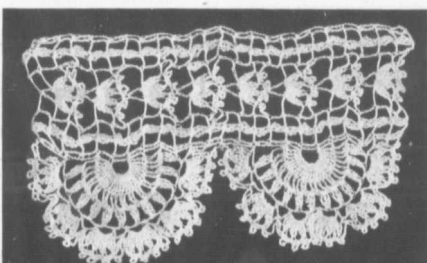
Ch 40, row 1: One treble (thread over twice) in 8th st, ch 3, in 4th st from needle make a leaf as follows:— (Thread over needle twice, take up st, draw through 2 sts, thread over, draw through two, thread over, take up another st, draw through 2, thread over, draw through 2, thread over, take up another st and work off needle, 2 loops at a time) ch 3, treble in 4th st from needle, ch 6, treble in 7th st from needle, ch 3, treble in same place, ch 6, treble in 7th st from needle, ch 3, make a leaf in 4th st from needle, ch 3, 2 trebles at end of row.

Row 2, ch 6, tr on 2nd tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 2 put 4 leaves under central 3 ch of last row with 3 ch

Repeat until you have eleven loops, ch 4, 2 trs on 2 trs of heading, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 6, 2 trs in centre with 3 ch between, ch 6, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs at end.

Row 11. Ch 6, tr on 2nd tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 2, 4 leaves in centre with 3 ch between, ch 2, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs on trs, ch 6, sc over ch 4 of last row, ch 6,* 4 leaves with 3 ch between each in next loop, ch 6, sc in next loop, ch 6.* Repeat until you have 5 groups of 4 leaves each. Then make another group in last space, ch 6, sc on bottom of 1st row.

Row 12. Ch 5,* [sc on 1st leaf, ch 5, sc in same place, sc in hole]. Repeat between brackets twice. Sc on last leaf, ch 5, sc in same place, ch 5, sc on sc of last row, ch 5.* Repeat between stars



between each leaf, ch 2, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs at end.

Row 3, ch 6, tr on second tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 3,* sc on first leaf of centre, ch 5, sc on same place, sc under 3 ch between.* Repeat between ** twice, sc on last leaf, ch 5, sc in same place, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs at end.

Row 4, ch 6, tr on 2nd tr, ch 6, tr between 3rd and 4th picots of last row, ch 3, tr in same place, ch 6, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs at end.

Row 5, ch 6, tr on 2nd tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 2, 4 leaves, with 3 ch between them in centre, ch 3, tr in tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs at end.

Row 6. Ch 1 2, 2 trs on trs, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 3, picots across centre as in 3rd row, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs at end.

Row 7. Ch 6, tr on 2nd tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 6, 2 trs in centre with 3 ch between, ch 6, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, 2 trs on trs, ch 1, 24 trs in hole at end, catch with 2c into top of 4th row.

Row 8. A tr on each of the 24 trs with 1 ch between, ch 1, 2 trs on trs at beginning of heading, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 2, four leaves in centre with 3 ch between, ch 2, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs at end.

Row 9. Ch 6, tr on 2nd tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 3, make picots across centre, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, 2 trs on trs, ch 1, a leaf between 1st and 2nd trs of scallop,* ch 4, skip one space, a leaf in next.* Repeat until you have 12 leaves. Then ch 4 and sc on top of 2nd row.

Row 10. Ch 8, sc between first and second leaf,* ch 8, ch in next space.*

until you have finished picots on last group of leaves. Then ch 1, 2 trs on 2 trs of heading, ch 3, leaf on leaf, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 3, picots across centre, ch 3, tr on tr, ch 3, 2 trs at end.

May Manton's Hints

WOMAN'S COAT WITH CAPE 4522
Capes that droop over the shoulders make parts of many of the latest coats and are both graceful and generally becoming. The model shown is admirable and the entire coat one to be highly commended. The original is made of zibeline, in the new purple known as Lombardy plum, and finished with stitching in corticelli; silk and makes part of a costume, but all cloaking and suit materials can be utilized.



4522 Woman's Coat
with Cape.
32 to 45 bust.

The coat is made with a blouse portion, that is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, and the skirt, or tunic, which is seamed to it beneath the belt. The cape is seamless, but is slashed at the centre back and the shoulders to provide the freedom essential

to comfort. Finishing the neck and front edge is a stitched band that forms a flat collar. The tunic is fitted over the hips by means of darts and is laid in plaits at the centre back.



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Windsor Salt



A well-equipped Sugar House.

Modern Methods in Making Maple Sugar

By J. H. GRIMM, Montreal, P.Q.

Summing up the predictions from various sources, the maple sugar season of 1904 will be a record breaker, and sugar makers should be on the alert and prepare for it. See to it that all utensils are in good working condition. Too much attention cannot be given to the production of good quality. Old-time blackstrap no longer has favor in the market. Customers are becoming aware that the lightest colored syrups and sugars, only, contain the true, delicate, maple flavor, which in darker shades has been absolutely destroyed by prolonged evaporation, uncleanness, mixing of rain and snow with the sap for lack of a bucket cover, improper tapping, and not cultivating the bore.

Tapping the bush is the most important step in the production of maple sweets. It either brings success or failure in both quality and quantity. A contaminated bore deteriorates the quality and retards the flow of sap. Improve the bore by reaming, and insure prime sap, and increase the flow equal to a fresh bore. Removing bark from the tree, boring deeper than two inches with improper shaped bits, driving a spout that has shoulders, spears, sharp edges, which come in contact with the inner layers of bark and fibres, spouts that require hard driving and prying when removed from the bore, all prevent the flow of sap and are very injurious to the tree. They should not be used. A spout can be had, that draws the sap from the bore; one that can be removed by turning, and is perfectly smooth, and will not come in contact with sap fibres, and does not require the removal of the bark. It will fit a 1-3/32, 7-16 and 1-2 inch bore, which makes systematic reaming of the bore possible, thereby increasing the flow of sap and insuring a better quality of product. If removed from the bore by turning, the wound will heal in one season.

The boiling apparatus should have sufficient capacity to convert the sap into syrup as fast as the sap is gathered. Large storage, and lack of evaporating capacity are detrimental to the quality of the product. The sap and wood should be stored outside of the storage

room, under cover, but well ventilated. Steam and heat will hasten the fermentation of sap and dampen the wood. Without dry wood, speed in evaporation is impossible. The boiling room should be well ventilated at the ridge of the roof, for proper escape of the steam, otherwise the building must be tight and well lighted. To avoid dust, a floor well laid is indispensable to secure the necessary cleanliness. The sap should not be boiled to exceed three-quarters of an inch in depth over the surface of the evaporator. It must be converted into syrup with dispatch, which can only be accomplished with a properly constructed evaporator, one that makes skimming possible in the compartment where the sap is cool. Skimming agitates the sap, mixing it with semi-sweet and syrup, which prevents its conversion into syrup. Straining off the sap from the receiving bucket on the spout to the gathering tank, and from it to the storage tank, and finally through a felt strainer, from the syrup draw-off of the evaporator to the syrup can, insures a quality of syrup incomparable as a table luxury.

Canning the syrup requires care. The air must be entirely excluded from the package. Use square cans, round cans are not desirable, and if used, the syrup must be heated to a temperature of 125 degrees. A label, bearing the maker's signature and address, should be placed on every package, and let it say to the consumer, when he opens the can, to place any surplus syrup not required for immediate use, into bottles at a temperature of 125 degrees, and well cork them. It will save him vexation and the maker's reputation. A gallon of standard syrup weighs 13 lbs. 2 oz., if lighter, it will ferment, if heavier, it will crystallize. The malate of lime should be absolutely removed from the syrup before it is canned, as it gives a cloudy appearance. When it is apparent, bring the syrup to a boiling point, when cooled, the syrup will be transparent, and the malate of lime will be found at the bottom of the vessel. The syrup canned, wrap each can with paper, and place it in a nicely made box or crate, mark the package to whom, and from whom, in a business-like way.

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of Soda

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In the Orchard or for Small Fruits, for Grain, Grass, or Vegetables, results are certain. 100 pounds per acre, used as a Top Dressing for a growing crop, with or without the use of other fertilizers, will yield results that will be to the farmer like Finding Money. Send name and complete address on Post Card for my new Bulletin, "Food for Plants."

I have nothing to sell, no catalogue. I am simply publishing information of Experience. Send name and address for the use of Nitrate of Soda, and giving it free.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director,
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\$4.50 LADIES' SUITS

We manufacture ladies' suits. Our specialty is a \$12, all wool chevron suit. We sell over 100 of these suits this fall at \$12.00 each.

We have 20 of these suits now on hand. We do not care to carry them over until next fall.

We will sell them until gone for \$4.50 a suit, were \$12.00.

The cloth is wool. The colors are black, grey, light grey, navy blue, sea brown, myrtle, green and dark.

The skirt is cut in latest style, with tails of goods at knee. It is bound in velvet and stitched in silk. The coat is tight-fitting back, belted at waist with long skirt or coat—the latest style. The coats are lined in good silken, the suits all this year's styles. The sizes run from a 14 year old girl to a stout woman.

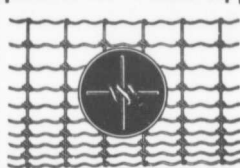
As last—any suit can be returned if not satisfied. No fee or any money refunded. Send best and

waist measure—length from neck band to belt in back—sleeve length under seam—also length front, side and back of skirt and around hip—perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send this ad, mention this paper and its date.

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A Trainer's First Experience

Mr. Ed. Geers, famous as the trainer and driver of some of the fastest trotters, on the grand circuit and off it, relates the following as his first experience in breaking and training, not to say speeding:

"My ambition was to drive something—such as horses, mules, oxen and colts, and when I was a small boy my father unwittingly placed in my hands the means of gratifying this desire, by giving me a pair of calves, which were the pride of my life. Soon after they became mine, I commenced their education and training. I first put a rope around the horns of each and drove them around one at a time, for a few days, and when I thought them well enough broken, I hitched them up together. I put on the yoke, and to make sure they would not get away, tied their tails together hard and fast, and started



Mr. Geers' First Attempt at Breaking.

By courtesy of G. N. Morang & Co.

to drive them down through the grove. They made a plunge or two, then one of them managed to slip the yoke from his head, and in this condition they started to run. They raced side by side for a short distance until they came to a tree, then there was trouble, and my inherited love for educating and training animals received a rather severe shock, when one calf passed to the right of the tree, and the other passed to the left, and it did not require the wisdom of a philosopher to see that either the calves' tails or the tree must give way, and it did not take long to determine the winner."

Finishing Range Mutton on Beet Pulp

The necessity of finishing Western meat products in better shape, as well as the establishment of abattoirs close to the fields of production, has been frequently emphasized in THE FARMING WORLD. The matter of slaughtering on the ground means the saving of freight on large quantities of waste products and also the avoiding of the usual losses by shrinkage, when meat is shipped in the hoof. The grain finishing of range beef and mutton will raise it a grade in the market, put more labor into it, and so increase both the gross and net returns to the producer.

The building of a sugar factory at Raymond, Alberta, has given a beginning to a nice feeding enterprise. Messrs. Gray, Ackers & Green, a firm of local sheep men, have drawn 3,500 from their range bands, and have them corralled right beside the factory. They have contracted for the pulp of the factory at 50 cents a ton, which is a very cheap succulent food to use along with

grain and roughage. The sheep have now been up six weeks and already have a nice sappy appearance. The grain ration consists of oat and wheat sheaf, and as some of the grain was cut on the green side straw and top are all consumed. The sheep are all yearlings and over and were on their ration, in three weeks consuming about ten pounds of pulp daily and about three pounds of wheat and oat sheaf. The stock are principally Merino grades, with a dash of Shrop, or Oxford, which improves their weight and feeding qualities.

The sheep are not housed, as the Alberta climate does not require it. They are held in long pens of light, open build, twelve feet wide and four or five hundred feet long. The sheep eat through the two lower bars of the pen. The pulp and fodder are driven up the alleys between the pens and thrown out to each side. Water is available, but

less 23 of the 25 grains should have sprouted before the end of five days. The amount of seed to be sown should be increased proportionately or other seed procured if less than this number germinate. Fry the plates on your corn planter and keep changing them until the kernels are dropped regularly at the distances apart which have been found best for best results. Without regular dropping, a good stand cannot be secured, and without it, maximum yields are impossible. All of this may appear to be a lot of fuss and bother, but corn returns from 200 to 300 times the amount of seed required and the work pays well. It is by the use of such methods that the yield of corn per acre has been increased more than one-fifth in ten years in Illinois and one-eighth in Indiana.

Destroying Smut in Oats

Mr. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, Ontario Agricultural College, has, during the past two years, conducted a number of tests of remedies for smut in oats. Eight lots of oats of each variety were used for this experiment. After the treatments had been completed a few hours the oats were carefully sown on separate plots. When the oats were coming into head, they were examined frequently and all smutted heads were removed and carefully counted from day to day. The following table gives the total percentage of smutted heads of oats from each treatment:

Treatments.	P.C. of Smut
1. Hot water.....	.0
2. Bluestone (5 minutes).....	.3
3. Bluestone (12 hours).....	.3
4. Bluestone (sprinkled).....	.4
5. Potassium Sulphide (2 hours).....	.47
6. Formalin (20 minutes).....	.0
7. Formalin (sprinkled).....	.0
8. Untreated.....	.47

As will be seen from the foregoing hot water, formalin, and immersion in bluestone for 12 hours has given the best result. For the hot water treatment, grain was placed in a bag, which was then immersed in water at about 115 degrees F. Soon afterwards it was placed in water which was kept at a temperature between 130 degrees and 175 degrees F. The grain was occasionally stirred and was allowed to remain in the water for a period of fifteen minutes. It was then spread out on a clean floor to dry, where it was stirred occasionally. The solution of formalin used for the immersion process was made by pouring one-half pint of the formalin into 21 gallons of water, and the seed oats were immersed in this solution for twenty minutes. In the sprinkling process, one-half pint of formalin was poured into 5 gallons of water. The oats were then sprinkled with this solution and carefully stirred until the grain was thoroughly moistened. In the immersion in bluestone solution for twelve hours, the solution was made by dissolving one pound of bluestone in 25 gallons of water, and the oats were immersed in this solution for a period of twelve hours.

The smut in oats very frequently causes a great reduction in the yield of grain, and farmers would do well to treat their seed oats before sowing. The formalin treatment is easily performed, comparatively cheap, and very effective.

Eastern Good Roads

The third annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association will be held at Ottawa on March 17th and 18th. Among the speakers will be Senator Earle, Highway Commissioner for Michigan, R. McCall, assistant engineer for Nova Scotia, and A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways for Ontario.

is not taken by the sheep when they get in a full ration of pulp.

The sheep will be shipped before the beginning of April, and will go principally to British Columbia, P. Burns, of Calgary, is the purchaser. A reasonable estimate of the financial aspect of the enterprise would be to put the stuff into the corrals at an average valuation of three dollars per head. The selling price will be as close as possible to five cents per pound and the average weight at finishing will be between one hundred and ten and a hundred and twenty pounds, probably a hundred and fifty pounds. This would give to the feeder two seventy-five a head for food and labor. The pulp on costs 25c per head, supposing a sheep eats ten pounds per day for a hundred days' feeding, and the feeders estimate that the grain and roughage will cost under a dollar a head for the whole period, probably seventy-five cents, so that there is practically a dollar seventy-five left for labor and for investment returns.

J. McCAIG.

Selecting Seed Corn

A good stand of plants is required for a large yield of corn, and to secure a uniform stand all of the grains of seed corn must be of nearly possible of one size and shape. For this reason, the grains on the buttes and tips of the ears and ears with imperfectly shaped grains should be discarded when shelling and after the corn is shelled, it should be picked over, and all imperfect grains and trash removed.

A germinating test should be made. Put 25 grains on moist paper in a cigar box, and cover them with a moistened cloth. Tie the lid of the box down and set in a moderately warm room. At

Lack of Exercise in Ewe Flock

The present winter has been so continuously severe and stormy with almost constant snow falls, resulting in a great accumulation of snow, that the percentage of we lambs is likely to be much greater than usual. I venture this assertion because of the great difficulty, if not impossibility, of inducing the ewe flock to take sufficient exercise. I have usually little difficulty in this respect, my plan being to feed roughage in a roomy yard, spreading pea straw on the ground, the sheep—sheep-like—keep running around on one place to another, picking up the morsels they seem to like best, and in this way get plenty of exercise, while they hunt out all the best of the fodder. But this year our yards are piled up fence-high with snow, and it has been almost impossible to induce the sheep to venture out where they mired and floundered, and although we shoveled and tramped for them, usually in a few hours after it would be piled in as deep as ever. In one case, when one of the flocks had access to a paddock of something over three acres, they were turned more than a couple of rods from the doorway. In another pen I had better success. The yard allotted to them was one where about fifty head of cattle were turned loose for four hours every day, tramping the snow well down, then the sheep have the use of it the rest of the time, being closed in while the cattle were out. This same difficulty has been present in many of the flocks I have seen, and there is nothing more likely to cause weakness in the lambs.

With ewes that do not come in until April, there is still time to overcome the difficulty, and those ewes dropped in the next few weeks, I look for a large percentage of weak ones. Our own ewes have not yet commenced to lamb, and I am hoping my efforts at prevention may be successful. But there are many flocks I know of that have scarcely moved out of their pens since the winter began. The lambs from these ewes will require much more attention, and since grass and feed was generally plentiful at the time of mating I look for a large percentage of lambs. The ewes will, however, require to be more carefully looked after, because when lambs are not over-strong, and a ewe has a pair of them, the first born is often neglected in looking after the second, and frequently get separated from the ewe, if she has not been placed in a small pen by herself. It is much better if this can be done, more especially with young ewes, but I know very well that it is not always convenient to have pens enough, when a person has several ewes likely to come in together. In the absence of those little pens, the shepherd has to be so much more attentive, and it is the only time of the year that the flock is exacting of the attendant's time.

I very seldom have trouble in getting lambs started to suck, but sometimes it requires a lot of patience if the lamb be weak, or in some cases apparently determinedly contrary. I always want the lamb to have its first drink from the ewe's milk, cow's milk will answer, but first drink of cow's milk, unless a little sugar be added, is usually followed by indigestion in the lamb, and I believe that more young lambs die of constipation than by any other cause. When you see one looking dull and breathing heavily, constipation is usually the cause. In a very young lamb, a teaspoonful of raw milk will answer, in a little milk, will generally relieve them, but if the lamb is old enough to eat much solid food, a tablespoonful of castor oil, with a few drops of turpentine, will be the better.

Have all loose tags of wool removed from around the udder of ewe lambs

we'll get hold of these and swallow some of them, and will almost surely die if they do.

A. W. SMITH.

Dan Patch in Canada

Arrangements are being made to bring Dan Patch, 1,564, the champion harness horse of the world, to Canada during 1904. The International Stock Food Company, of Toronto and Minneapolis, inform us that the Central Canada Fair Association, Ottawa, has opened negotiations with a view to securing this wonderful horse as a special attraction to their fair next September, and should these be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, Canadians will be sure of a chance to see Dan Patch make an attempt to break his own record of 1,564 made at Memphis, Tenn, during the season of 1903. Dan Patch holds not only the world's record for a mile to a bike, but also the world's wagon record of 1,574, mile record to a high wheel sulky 2,484, half mile record 56 seconds, mile record on half mile track 2,314, and a two-mile record of 4:17, making him the holder of more world's records than any horse that has ever lived.

Codling Moths Wanted

Dr. William Brodie, of Toronto, who is an expert student of parasitic insects, and whose studies have been carried on for many years, has offered to follow up his investigations into the parasite of the codling moth and place his findings at the disposal of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

To carry on this work, it will be helpful to procure from time to time, burp or other bands, in which the codling moths have been caught. Some have already been received. Any fruit growers having bands now on trees will confer a favor by corresponding with the Department of Agriculture at Toronto. If parasites can be obtained that will be effective in destroying the codling moths, and they can be bred in sufficient numbers to distribute at favorable points, there may be accomplished a very valuable work in helping our apple growers to hold in check this most destructive enemy to our most valuable fruit crop. Apple growers all over Ontario should be interested in this important investigation.

Shorthorn Sale at Markdale

The sale held by T. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., suffered to some extent through the stormy weather, but there was enough of the right kind of Shorthorn goods to be offered to induce a few of the best breeders to attend, and good prices were the rule. The prices ranged from \$15.00 to \$475.00 for females. This latter price was given by Col. J. McGillivray, Uxbridge, for a five-year-old Missie cow, of the Warr-Missie strain, and sired by J. & W. Russel's bull, Carlisle. The next highest price reached for a female was \$215.00. Geo. Amos, Moffat, Ont., secured a good one in Scotch Lassie, a cow of straight Flora breeding, and of a better scale than 1,750. The herd bull, an animal of real outstanding quality and merit, two years old, bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, a get of the famous Golden Fame, and from one of Dickie's Abbotstorf cows, Roan Rose, took some bidding, but was knocked down to A. Jacobs, of Blyth, for \$950.00. The rest of the bulls brought from \$75.00 up to \$350.00.

The Dates Fixed

The Dominion Exhibition will be held at Winnipeg from July 25th to August 6th, 1904. It will be a full two weeks' exhibition and will be full of interest and value to the West.

Potash

is removed in large quantities from the soil by the growing of crops and selling them from the farm.

Unless the Potash be restored to the soil, good crops can not continue.



GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis
April 30th to December 1st, 1904

Settlers' One-Way Excursions, 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April if sufficient business offers.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m. Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers Guide," "Western Canada" and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent or to

A. H. MONTGOMERY,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
1 King St. East, Toronto.



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Don't buy an inferior article because it is cheap. A poor article is dear at any price.

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LONDON - - ONTARIO

A Mexico Experiment Station

The Mexican government has made arrangements to establish an experiment station to carry on experimental work in tropical fruits. It will be operated in conjunction with the Ubero Plantation Company, and the government will make an appropriation of \$10,000 annually for maintenance.

Care of the Poultry Breeding Stock

By T. A. WILLIAMS

This is the time for the practical poultry raiser to get his flock into good order for the coming laying season. Many farmers buy birds that have done little or no laying this winter. Separate the pullets from the old hens, and mate them up as two distinct yards, mating a yearling or two-year-old cock to the pullets, and a well developed cockerel to the old hens.

I am taking it for granted that your birds are pure-breds; but if they are not, you will still need to follow the same course, and in addition you must do some very severe weeding if you wish to grow chicks that will turn out good common fowls.

Just here allow me to remark that I cannot understand how any progressive farmer will keep a lot of mongrel fowls around the place, when it costs no more to keep thoroughbreds, they are more profitable, hardier, and, in addition, are ornamental instead of being an eye-sore, as mongrels always are. However, if you have the latter kind of stock, select twelve or fourteen of the brightest, most sprightly looking birds that conform most nearly to the Leghorn type. If you will now procure a pure-bred White or Brown Leghorn rooster and mate him with these birds you will secure good layers for next season. I say a White or Brown Leghorn, it will make very little difference which, as your females are of all the colors of the rainbow and of no fixed type, consequently their progeny will be only mongrels, but the Leghorn blood in them will greatly improve their laying qualities.

If, on the other hand, your birds are not of the Leghorn type, or a heavier fowl, you can do no better than to mate them to a Brahma, Cochon, Plymouth Rock, or Wyandotte cockerel, and my choice would be in the order named; while I would not prefer Rocks or Wyandottes bred pure, to Brahmas or Cochons, yet, for crossing, I would prefer either of the latter, as they are more prepotent, and they transmit the good qualities and traits of their breed much more surely than Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes when mated with mongrels. For the reason that Rocks and Wyandottes are themselves of composite origin. Having mated your birds, put them where they can remain until the hatching season is over. Remember, if you remove a hen to strange quarters, she stops laying, and this you must avoid, particularly at this season of the year.

Feed enough sound grain to keep them in good condition, but not fat. I do not like soft feed for breeding stock. Give them a cabbage or a mangold wurzel twice a week, scatter their grain in the barn litter, which should be six inches deep in their pen, so that they will have to work for every grain. This is the way to get them in good breeding condition. Remember a hen that loses around all day is never any good either as layer or breeder; work is beneficial for poultry as well as for ourselves. See that they have a plentiful supply of fresh water at all times, your fowls require it as much as you do, also provide them with a box of good, sharp gravel, not lake gravel, as that is always worn smooth and slippery. You will start them laying sooner and greatly improve the fertility of the egg if you give them a little fresh meat or cut beef bone two or three times a week. Clean up the droppings from under the roosts at least three times a week, and better if done daily.

Gather the eggs as soon as possible after they are laid, remember, if they get chilled they will be no good for

hatching, and if frozen and the shells burst, they are no good for sale. Eggs that are being saved for hatching should be kept at a temperature of about 45 degrees or 50 degrees Fah. Lay them on their side in a box or basket, on a little chaff or bran, and cover loosely with a piece of flannel or old blanket. It is best to turn them once a day.

Eggs can be hatched when a month old if kept in this way, but I prefer to have them not more than ten days or two weeks old.

Your birds must be able to get out of doors every day when not too stormy, but do not allow them to stand around on ice or snow; they must have litter of some sort to scratch in, and this is best in an open shed adjoining their pen. Fowls deprived of oxygen are delicate, sickly and useless either as layers or breeders; but remember, while they must have plenty of fresh air, they must be protected from the cold winter winds and snow storms. Now is the time for you to decide whether you will sell your eggs this spring at fifteen cents a dozen, or convert them into chicks at a profit to you of \$2.86 per dozen. We have told in former issues of *THE FARMING WORLD* how this may be done; remember, you can do it as well as anybody else, and if you do it once you will keep on doing it. It is a very simple matter to hatch chickens

or ducklings artificially, provided you have a good incubator, but remember that incubators are like all other goods in this respect, the best ones are not sold at the lowest price. If you buy an incubator, set it up and run it for two or three days before you put the eggs in it, don't put the eggs in before you thoroughly understand how to regulate the machine, or you will be in all probability spoil the lot by overheating them. Don't throw the manufacturer's instructions in the fire and undertake to run the machine according to your own ideas. You may be a very smart fellow, but remember, the maker of the machine probably knows more about it than you do. A great many eggs are wasted every year by being set under hens or in incubators, without knowing whether they are fertile or not. Every poultry raiser should know beyond a doubt whether his eggs are fertile, and not before setting any considerable number of them, and they should be strongly fertile, as nothing else will produce the vigorous chickens we are all longing for. Until your eggs get in this condition, it will pay much better to market them. The only way to determine whether they are in fit condition for hatching is to put a dozen or so under a setting hen or in an incubator; on the seventh day they may be safely tested even by an amateur, when held before a lamp in a dark room, shading the egg with the hands, the fertile ones will appear dark, while the unfertile ones are clear as a new laid egg. These should be discarded.

In the Dairy

Objections to Fodder Cheese

Once more the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, which especially represents the export trade in cheese and butter, has recorded its objections to the manufacture of fodder cheese. In a circular recently issued to dairymen, it says:

"The amount of cheese manufactured in Canada last year reached the large total of 2,900,000 boxes, being about 350,000 boxes over the previous year. This was largely owing to the excessive manufacture of fodder cheese in March and April, and November and December. The uncertainty of the extent and time of the manufacture of these fodders, together with the inferior quality produced, tends to depress the market, creates a lowering of values, and affects the prices obtainable during the whole of the summer season. The opinion of this Association is that it is strongly in the interests of dairymen that the manufacture of cheese should not commence before May 1st, and should close not later than November 15th. If this is done a steadier market will result, and a better average price would be obtained. The question of what to do with the surplus milk during the seasons referred to, is easily settled by the manufacture of butter. By giving closer attention than heretofore to the requirements of the trade in butter, the quality would be very much improved, and we should soon gain a reputation and quick market for goods made during the winter and early spring months. Most profitable use could be made of the skim milk for the feeding of stock.

"The prospects for a profitable manufacture of butter have never been brighter than they are this season. The exportation of butter from Russia, which is assuming large proportions, will probably be much curtailed by the war between that country and Japan, and this fact, together with the firm advices from England, should bring about higher prices in the near future, with the present good home trade de-

mand, producers of choice creamery butter will find profit in this spring. The stock of cheese in Great Britain and Canada, is now almost double that of last year, and if many fodders are made it is bound to result in a phenomenally low price during the coming season."

Guelph Dairy School Notes

In addition to the regular dairy school work for February the class has had the pleasure of Mrs. Nettleton's instruction in Cheshire cheese-making. While yet too new to try, the cheese looked very nice and the students were much interested. The yield of cheese is about 1 pound per 100 pounds of milk greater by following the Cheshire method as compared with the Cheddar system. The main features, as distinct from the Cheddar, are, cooking at a lower temperature (94 d.), retaining more moisture in the curd, developing less acid, salting lightly ($\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 1,000 lbs. curd), light pressure, two or three days, ironing the outside of the cheese with a common flat iron, and pasting the bandage on the outside of the cheese after pressing.

The second term examination took place on February 25th.

We regret that several of our best students have been offered lucrative positions, which they were obliged to accept at once in order to obtain them. Our students are being sought after, especially on the American side of the line. Nearly all men open for engagement have been applied for. Very few are now left who are not engaged for next season, and applications for more are coming in nearly every day.

The term closes March 25th. This will be followed by a ten days' course for instructors, and a course in masonry April 5-15. Only men of three or more years' experience will be admitted, and the class will be limited to thirty. Special work in bacteriology and microscopy will be given. H. H. DEAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Care of Sheep

Should sheep have air in their pens at night? Can they be kept too warm?—A. J. S.

Sheep should not have a draft of cold air blowing over them at night, but they should always have pure air night or day. There should be some ventilator in the pen for purifying the air. A shaft reaching to within a foot or two of the floor and extending a little distance beyond the roof of the building will help in carrying off the foul air and yet not subject the flock to drafts, which are very dangerous at this season of the year.

A sheep pen can most certainly be kept too warm. If it is so close that the sheep perspire, it weakens them and makes them subject to colds. If kept too warm, sheep will likely begin shedding their wool before spring. Sheep stand cold very well when kept dry, their fleeces protecting them. Sheep will do much better in pens where the air is pure and a little above freezing point (about 40 degrees), than where air is warm and foul for want of ventilation.

Sow Eating Wood

I would like to know what causes a brood sow to eat wood all the time. She is fat and eats well above freezing point. What would be good to give?—T. W. M.

This is a case of the sow not getting all she requires in her food, which causes her to eat wood or something of the sort to allay the craving of her appetite. Give her charcoal and wood ashes, placing them where she can reach them whenever wanted. Also give a little salt in the sow's food, preferably in slop.

Warbles on Cows

I would like to know how to destroy grubs or warbles in the backs of cows.—J. F. C.

A good plan is to remove the warbles by squeezing them out. This can be done very well by applying a mit-key over the tumor and bearing down, when pop goes the warble. Where the tumors are not fully ripe, smearing a small amount of mercurial ointment over the apex will kill the grub. Another plan is to pick the grub with a large darning needle or inject a few drops of turpentine. But good results have been obtained by removing the grub and then destroying it.

Size of Manure Shed

What space would be needed for a manure enclosure for winter for a stable that holds 4 horses and 25 cows? The walls might be six or seven feet high. How wide and how long should they be? Does this mean a manure shed? Advise a walled enclosure for manure if it cannot be put out on the fields in winter? Would cows and horses take rectly over the manure shed?—J. K. Winchester, Ont.

It would require a space about 20 feet square and 7 feet high to hold the manure from 4 horses and 25 cows. When the manure cannot be put on the fields a walled enclosure for keeping manure is advisable, but it must be covered. It would not be advisable to have manure shed directly under the horse and cattle stables. It would be unsanitary and

not at all conducive to the best health of the animals. In fact, it would be a positive injury.

Feeding Dairy Cows

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In February 15th issue I notified that Mr. Armstrong gave an interesting account of his herd of cattle, and also the Editor's note asking for accounts of other herds. I therefore send you a short account of my cows during the year 1903.

They made an average of \$69.43 each. My cows are fed somewhat different from Mr. Armstrong's. During January and February they are fed straw twice a day and hay once. I also raise roots enough to feed about two months in the fall. If I had a root house I would like to try it. I think Mr. Armstrong or myself could get better results with both ensilage and roots to feed during winter, as we would be nearer a balanced ration for our cows.

DAVID HUTCHINGS,
Leeds Co., Ont.

Hens Lay at Thirteen Degrees Below Zero

We have been able to make our hens lay at the College, in a poultry house, which has frequently been 13 degrees below zero this winter. Hens can be educated to cold by not keeping them too warm. A warm house is not essential to making the hens lay in winter. The house may be cool so long as no draft strikes the hens. We give them lots of fresh air by leaving the doors open part of the day, at least every day. When the weather would freeze the drinking water we give them snow. We have had a better egg record this year at the college than any previous year, and we have kept the hens colder. We give them exercise by throwing the grain on straw and making them scratch for it.—W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.

About Rural Law

Owing to an oversight in making up this issue, the legal department was omitted. It will appear as usual next issue.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cut lines. Each initial and number counts as one word.

EGGS for hatching, every egg guaranteed a chick. From the Great Farmers' Fowl, described in circular mailed free. P. E. AIRD, Montreal.

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QUAKER POULTRY YARD—Black Minorcas, Buff Minorcas, Buff Rocks and White Wonders, only. Circulars free. Address BOX 110, Quakerstown, Pa.

WESTON HERD large English Yorkshires. Special for March, choice pigs eight weeks old, bred by noted show boys, Summerhill Hotel and Weston Advance; dams, home bred show boys, and imported sows. Regular \$10.00 to \$15.00 pigs, special \$8.00 each, delivered within 30 miles of Toronto. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. ROGERS, Kenner, Ont.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW—Best poultry paper published. All poultry practical. Poultry on the farm a specialty. 6c a copy; three years \$1.00. Sample free. Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—A fine imported Shire Stallion. This is a good horse and all right in every point. Address, JOHN HUMPHREY, Box 73, Tottenham, Ont.

MANITOBA—We have for sale 100,000 acres in quarter sections of 200 acres each, at \$7.50 per acre. With each quarter section a homestead is given free of charge. We get 200 acres at \$5.00 per acre. The soil is first class. Write for map and full information. Parties conducted over the lands free of charge. Write to-day. S. G. READ, Brantford, Ont.

SCOTCH and Scotch Topped buffers, some with calf to Golden Bess (imp.), son of Duthie's Golden Bess. Also 20 imported bulls 12 months. Miss Family Shropshire Buffs, 12 months. J. H. RUSSELL, Bonnie Burn Stock Farm, Stouffville, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvas-covered outfit. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. PELLHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Orpingtons, exclusively bred from imported stock. Plenty of good birds left. Can give you good colored stilly stock at \$1.50 and \$1.50 each. Write for you a trio or pen unrelated. Can make returns, stating quality of stock you wish. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Orono, Ont. President Buff Orpington Club.

FOR SALE—For twelve hundred dollars, half cash, 100 acres good clay loam land, 40 acres clear of stones and stones, balance bush with maple, birch, balsam, cedar; plenty of good water; good barn, 40 x 56; 100 x 100; frame barn, 40 x 56, stable under; good 3 x 3 pig pens; 2 miles from town of Durk's Falls and O.T.R. station; 1 mile from school. When you want good cheap farms, apply to A. MARSHALL, Durk's Falls, Ont.

GENERAL PURPOSE STALLION rising 3, dark bay, weight about 1,500 lbs.; (imp.) Shoborn Mayflower Bull, 12 months; 12 months horn Bray with Red Bull Golden Fawn, 12 months; home bred Golden Fawn, 12 months; 12 months, Yorkshire pigs 3 months old. J. A. ATKINSON, Darford, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Special miller for spraying. Write for particulars and sample machine. SAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.

EGGS from champion "utility" and "fancy" strains. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Shaded Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circulars giving particulars free. JOHN R. PATTISON, Fruitland, Ont.

IF YOU KEEP Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Birds or Cats, ask for our new Catalogue. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

SHORTHORNS—The best and better combination. Scotch origin from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Altona Craig, Ont.

FARMERS' ATTENTION!—You can make big money, during the winter months, selling nursery stock for \$1.00. The Old Reliable Porthill Nurseries (over 800 acres) Now is the time to take hold, when farmers are placing orders for spring delivery. Write for catalogue, say weekly, free outfit. Full particulars and catalogue on application. STONER & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTED CRYSDALE STALLIONS—For sale. Four rising and two rising 1 year old. The choicest quality and the best breeding. ALEX. McGOVERN, Uxbridge, Ont.?

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GINSENG—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; happy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Full particulars in our new booklet and magazine. OZARK GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

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A POSTAL with your name and address will bring our telegraph book telling how you can become a competent telegrapher and qualify for a good position from 100 to six months. The Dominion School of Telegraphy, 28 King Street East, Toronto, Canada, is large, best equipped and most highly recommended telegraph school.

Always mention THE Farming World when advertising. It is the largest circulation and will usually be an advantage to do so.

CANADIAN SPRING STALLION SHOW

(Continued from page 218.)

leg, but he is a colt of great promise for all that. He was exhibited by T. W. Ross, Myrtle. In the

CANADIAN-BRED MARES, THREE YEARS OLD new talent was in all round. Alex. Docherty, of Ellesmere, Ont., had out two very solid, massive, heavy mares, mother and daughter, animals with lots of body and bone as well, the right kind all round, and the old mare, nine years of age, and the mother of six foals, took first place, with her daughter second. Hodgkinson and Tisdale got third with a rangy brown mare. This firm had eight horses at the show and took home with them eight prizes. In the class for under three years, they had a pair of perfect little models, out, both by McQueen, two that should have been hard to discriminate between, but they were separated by the judges, who placed between them Lady Brunstane, the 11 mos. old filly by Brunstane Boy, owned by J. M. Gardhouse. This filly is one of the unique ones, with good size and conformation, and a wealth of good bone and good muscle, and all round quality that make her one which no one can overlook, and even had she been placed first little could have been said, but there would scarcely seem to be room between the two fillies placed first and third for anything, and the discrimination making such an arrangement must have been very nice indeed. Lucy Lynedoch and Rhona, both from Hodgkinson & Tisdale's stables, were fourth and fifth respectively.

The awarding of the championship in the Clydesdale stallions was the occasion of the keenest interest. When the winners in the different classes were led out to compete for the award that only one horse in Canada can win, the shrewdest horsemen present could scarcely venture an opinion as to where the honor would land. All had their preferences, but not all were assured that their favorites had room enough to feel very certain. The class led out was headed by the winner, the aged stallions, Gallant Robert, and a gallant looking animal he was as he moved with his stately walk around the ring.

That he had many friends was quite evident, but it was also evident that there were other favorites, too, and the one that came next, Hogate's Gallant Chattan, a brown with a few grey hairs, and white hind feet, looked equally strong, muscular and well made. The next class was represented by Graham Bros.' Yester, handsome, sweet and smooth, he won the remarks on all sides as he moved around the ring with light, clean and graceful tread, as though he owned the ground he walked on. Baron Winton also had a number of admirers, but the first three were the ones mostly in the minds of the knowing ones. The friends of the Chattan horse had a good deal to go on, but, though a good mover, it was in action that he lost, going a little wide in front. Between the other two it was elegance itself, against the bold, majestic strides of the older horse, but at length, after long deliberation, the judges decided in favor of the older horse, and gave the championship to Gallant Robert, the new importation of T. H. Hassard, Millbrook. Mr. Hassard is comparatively a young man at the business, but shows himself to be an all-round horse, and his entire shipment are horses of the right kind, and show.

In the mares there were a number of the winners carried over. Bob Davies' mare, Her Ain Sel', had it her own way, and was awarded the championship. She is a very fitting mate for the winner from the same stables at

Chicago, Lady Superior, and mates for either of them are hard to find. The awarding of the championship closed the show. Owing to the blocked condition of the railroads, very few of the horses were able to leave the city until the following Monday. Only a few of the entire lot will appear at Ottawa. It is very probable that an attempt will be made to hold this show earlier in the year, as it would be more convenient all round, and it is rapidly growing in to one of the most important events in the horsemen's calendar.

The Heavy Horse and Agricultural Prosperity

The draft horse represents today the highest standard of agricultural prosperity. He is the farmer's horse, the only horse that the farmer positively can't do without. This was the case years ago, and is infinitely more so today, for, while invention has ever aimed to make manual labor lighter or to take in exact proportion made that of the horse heavier and more. He is the only horse who, as the miners say, has paid for the greater road, and the horse who from colthood assists with the labor on the farm, pays a handsome dividend on his keep while he is there, and a sure and solid bonus when he leaves it to take a place in the city; a place that the rich man has never dreamed of filling with electricity or gasoline, for the more these things are put into use, the more heavy horses seem to be wanted. His value as a factor in agricultural and industrial prosperity today is more than all the little horses on earth combined, and he will tread the furrows of our fields, and bend his mighty shoulders to the heavy city lorry, when the automobile, the tractor and the street-car have chased them all to the prairies. His evolution has been the outcome of utilitarian requirements, and not of fancy or sport. His co-partnership is that of the farmer's workers, and not of its dromed. His home is the stable of the man who labors to make the world better than their footprints on the sands of time. He found it, and together they leave He is the King of his kind!

J. W. SANGSTER.

Ensilage and Alfalfa

Out in Missouri a balanced ration for dairy cows is advised, of corn ensilage and alfalfa. In forty pounds of ensilage and twenty pounds of alfalfa hay there is 26.6 of dry matter, 2.4 pounds of protein, 10.5 pounds of carbohydrates, and 5 pounds of crude fat. This forage ration so nearly balanced that Missouri dairy farmers are advising it for the dairy cows. It has the advantage of being grown by the farmer himself.

Should this combination work out as it is claimed, the days of cheaper production of milk are at hand. Alfalfa can be successfully grown in Canada and so can ensilage corn. Have any of our readers tried feeding the two together to dairy cows or other stock?

Brother Dickey's Sayings.

Dey say ev'ry man has his own row ter hoe in dis worl', but I spec de grass de pow'ful high in de white man's row ef he have ter hoe it hisse'f.

De wood fish mighty poetical, but dar's no poetry in cuttin' de fishwood.

Some folks never 'complish nuttin' in dis worl' kase dey make too much fuss takin' off dey coats an' spen' too much time spittin' on dey han'.

Did'd sho be a beautiful worl' ef a nigger didn't have ter skirmish ter keep out er de chain gang.—Frank L. Stanton.

TENTH CANADIAN HORSE SHOW

Toronto Armouries

Four Days April 27, 28, 29, 30

Prize list increased. Reduced rates on all railways for passengers and horses.

Entries close April 13th

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For information as to details address the Manager:

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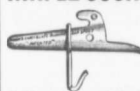
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MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS



USE THE GRIMM SPLIT
Remove no Bark
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Assuming that 40 trees with antiquated spouts produce 800 pounds of sugar, the Grimm Splot produce 1000 pounds. What is the value of 200 pounds of sugar and the cost of 800 ferrum spouts? The gain is guaranteed. Samples free.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated path over firebox, doubling boiling capacity and lowering fuel cost. Steam heating coil spring pans connected by alpha. Easily handled for cleaning and packing, and a perfect automatic regulator, which secures full and shallow evaporation, and produces the best quality of syrup. The Champion is a perfect evaporator for 500 lbs. of sugar, cider and fruit juices.



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Prince Edward Island

Cold, stormy weather for the most part up to the 14th of February. On Feb. 27th the thermometer registered 17½ below zero, and on the 28th 18 below zero in the city. Owing to stormy weather, many farmers living at a distance from the city, have found it necessary to cut up longers and poles for firewood, as it was impossible either to get into the woods or to go to the city for coal. Very little mussel mud has been hauled. There was a large attendance at the market on March 1st. Dressed hogs weighing from 150 to 350 lbs. were sold for 6c, while 6½c. was paid for some choice loads. Live hogs, 5c. per lb. for best; dressed beef, 5¼ to 6½c. large offerings, but poor demand; oats, 3½c. per bus. offerings small; hay, 55 to 65c. per cwt. loose, pressed \$10.75 to \$11.50 per ton; fowl and chickens, 7 to 10c. per lb., according to quality; potatoes, 25 to 30c. offerings small; eggs, 23 to 25c. per doz.; butter, fresh 2½ to 25c. per lb.; Island flour, \$2.50 per cwt., imported \$6 per bbl.; oatmeal, 2½ to 3c. per lb.; ducks, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per pr.; geese, per lb. to 10c. and very scarce; straw per ton, pressed, \$5 to \$6; beets, per bus. 45c.; carrots, per bus. 50c.; parsnips, 60c. per bus.; turnips, 12 to 14c. per bus.; turkey, per lb. 12 to 14c.; mutton, per carcass, 6 to 7c.

Bread has advanced to 8c. per loaf.

Mr. Robert Wyand, of Mayfield, brought a hog to market on March 1, which weighed 450 lbs., for which he received the snug sum of \$36.

The annual meeting of the P. E. I. Dairy Association was held on Feb. 25. Notwithstanding the bad roads, there was a fair attendance at the afternoon session. The President, Mr. Arthur Simpson, of Bay View, the Secretary, Mr. J. Anderson, of Kensington, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton, were present. Father Burke suggested that the fruit growers, dairymen, seed fair, and farmers' institutes, might all hold their meetings in Charlottetown about the same time, and maybe a week of annual meetings. This resolution was carried unanimously.

President Simpson delivered a short oral address, showing the good work which had been done and the necessity of further progress along improved lines, and the great need of better transportation facilities. Father Burke quoted Prof. Dean as saying that every cow that does not produce 6,000 lbs. of milk per year is unprofitable. He referred to a herd of dairy cattle which, when tested, gave an average of 6,711 lbs. of milk per cow, one giving as much as 12,214 lbs. per year, and another only 3,275 lbs.

Mr. McMillan suggested breeding for better dairy stock. The imported Short-horns do not give large quantities of milk. He said, that in his opinion every farmer should grow corn, of which the "Angel of Midnight" had been proved on the Government Stock Farm to be the best variety.

Mr. J. A. Ferguson, of Marshfield, said that milk can be produced as well in the winter as in the summer. In the last two weeks he had supplied the factory with about 1,500 lbs. of milk per week from 13 cows.

Mr. John Anderson had obtained \$113 from 3 cows kept on 13 acres of land. One of the larger patrons of the Kensington factory taken \$216 out of 85 acres, and besides had supplied his family, together with a number of workmen engaged in building operations, with all the milk and butter they required. Another patron working 40 acres of land, received \$26 from the factory, and another working 50 acres had obtained \$40.

Prof. Zuffel's report to the Department of Agriculture was read.

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MONEY deposited in this Bank **WILL GROW**

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IF YOU WISH IT we will arrange that either husband or wife can deposit or withdraw money.

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INTEREST IS ADDED to all Savings Account Balances every six months.

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Capital, \$3,000,000.

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The maker of a Will in appointing the Corporation as his Executor, may feel assured that his property will be absolutely safe and that his wishes will be faithfully and intelligently carried out.

Enquiries will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications strictly confidential.

Strawberry Plants

Strong, well-rooted plants, true to name, over 50 of the best, new and standard varieties. Catalogue free.

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Most successful Vet. Institution in America.

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Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

Quick Horse Sales



During the past year, 1903, Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Horses were sold by auction and private sale at

"The Repository"

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EXPERIENCED HORSE BUYERS

always attend the leading market where they can see the largest variety at present market

EXPERIENCED CONSIGNORS always ship to the leading market where every intending purchaser is sure to see their stock, and there are a hundred chances to sell to one at any other point in Canada.

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Correspondence solicited. Advances made on consignments. Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Horse Carriages, Harness and every stable requisite for private sale.

FIGURE IT OUT YOURSELF—

Don't Say the Cow's a Nuisance

We can show you a way to lessen the labor and double the profits that come from the cow—and the way will add to your comfort and pleasure in life, as well as fatten your pocket book. The

EMPIRE CREAM Separator

does it. Thousands and thousands of farmers—good hard-headed men—say that the Empire is all right. It has made them more money than they ever made before, and has given them an easy time with their cows. We'd like to help you "figure it out."

Empire Cream Separator Co.,

29-30 Wellington St., West,
Toronto, Ontario.

REMEMBER. No other Separator will do for you what the Empire will do.



During the year, 52 factories, 3 branch factories and 1 skimming station were operated. St. Eleanor's was the only factory that had dropped out since last year, and the place of St. George's had been taken by the Standard. The assessment of 1½ cents per 1,000 lbs. of the previous year's supply of milk amounted to \$659, and of this, \$651 had been collected.

The total amount of milk supplied during the year for cheese, as nearly as could be estimated, was 29,833,622 lbs., and for butter 12,534,679, total 42,373,301, an increase from the 1902 supply of 1,461,178 lbs.

Last year had been the best in the history of the industry of the Island, the best quality produced, the best price received.

Total receipts, including a balance in hand at the beginning, amounted to \$1,874.42. After all bills were paid there is a balance on hand of \$322.41.

Mrs. John Berrigan, East Royalty, had some fine large eggs in the market on March 1st. They were pronounced to be the largest ever seen in Charlotte-town.

Mr. J. H. Myrick bought recently a carcass of pork weighing 685 lbs.

Mr. Duncan McMillan, Cymbric, had two fine hogs in market on March 1st. They weighed 760 and 650 respectively, the heaviest that came in this year.

The annual meeting of the Dunk River Dairying Co. was held on the 22nd inst. During the year the Company manufactured 33,251 lbs. cheese, and 54,116 lbs. of butter. Total value of output, \$14,883.72. Average price paid for milk, \$84.62 per 100 lbs. during cheese season, and \$63.60 per 100 lbs. during butter season. Patrons supplying largest quantity of milk: John Craig, A. T. Wright, C. Craig, D. B. McDonald, Geo. McFarlane, L. Leard, H. McCull, A. Anderson, J. McMurdo and W. McCallum.
A. R.

Paint the Farm Buildings

There are many farmers who allow their dwellings and farm buildings to go unpainted year after year under the delusion that they are saving money by so doing.

How often one sees good, substantial buildings exposed to wind and weather for years without protection. Such houses are sure to deteriorate in value to say nothing of the loss in appearance.

An unpainted building on the farm gives it a run-down appearance no matter how well kept the grounds. Paint applied to all the buildings will increase the selling price, which is another way of saying that it increases the value.

A certain amount of pride exhibited in the farm buildings and grounds gives the would-be purchaser the impression that the entire farm is in good condition.


Well painted buildings lend an attraction to the homestead that the young people of the family are sure to appreciate. They add an incentive to further beautify the home.

The work of painting is not difficult. With good brushes and the best of ready mixed paint the farmer may, if he find the skilled labor too expensive, do the work himself.

Fall or spring is the best time to paint. A dry, calm period is best, and it should be neither too cold nor too hot. Avoid painting while the wind is blowing as dust particles adhere to the fresh paint causing it to present a most unsightly appearance.—C. B. Barrett.

What do we do when, to increase the effect, we diminish the cause? Snuff the candle.

FAT CATTLE



are not the biggest eaters—but they get the most good out of what they eat. Too much food often does as much harm as too little. The farmer who keeps his cattle in prime condition all winter—who fattens them quickly—and who spends the minimum for feed—uses **Myers' Royal Cattle Spice**. It keeps the digestive organs in sound, healthy condition—makes cattle enjoy what they eat—helps them to get all the nourishment out of hay and grain—prevents stomach and bowel trouble—and sends them to market so plump and sound that they net a handsome profit.

Let us send our Illustrated Booklet on Horses and Cattle. Helpful and instructive. It's Free.

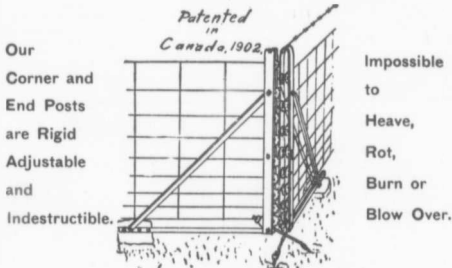
Myers' Royal Spice Co.,

Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.



The Life of a Wire Fence

Depends upon Anchorage of End Posts. The Best Wire or Web is ruined if not Properly Stretched.



This Corner Post

Will stretch any Wire, Web, or Barb Wire, Quickly, Perfectly and Permanently. We sell Portable Fence, Stationary Fence, or Posts.

Further Particulars from

The Canadian Portable Fence Co., Limited
Jarvis Street and Esplanade, Toronto.

STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout. The lock cannot slip and will not rust. Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

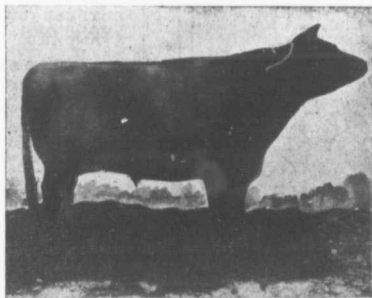
These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the 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 has met with a few experiences of rather doubtful desirability in the course of his recent wanderings. Old King Winter has continued to deliver his goods in a manner that at least has detracted nothing from Ontario's reputation as the land of plenty. Snow has seldom been quoted so low, or piled so high anywhere before. The storms and frosts of the past few weeks have been of a character calculated to divest the gloomy prospects of the sinner of their terrors even to a de-carbonized iceman. "Train blocked—no mail, not a ton of coal, nor a pound of sugar, a gallon of oil, or a plug of tobacco in town," is the universal refrain in places at any distance from the base of supplies, and the World Man on the Wing felt moved to sympathy, as he reflected on the fact that without fuel to warm, or saccharine to sweeten, or nicotine to soothe the troublous pathways of life, pure and undiluted fortitude is the only antiseptic left with which to fight the microbe of infelicity. In one case, most pathetic of all, the local druggist had sold out of all lines of patent cough remedies, and the victims of genuine epizootic and pulmonary delusions alike keyed

their cough to the lowest depths of tuberculous basso-profundo, as they scanned the now futile posters raised aloft all over town (like Moses' serpent in the wilderness), that all might be healed. One local paper at least, came to the hands of its sundry subscribers, done on jobbing stock designed for sale bills, some of the copies a vicious red color, others of a yellowness they could never hope to attain in any other way, some of a deep, dark blue, that represented with mercurial accuracy the mental condition of publisher and readers alike. And others, again, of the light and frivolous shade of green that made one long for the time to come, and which may not come for so long, when the order will be reversed, and the ground now white, will again be dressed in green, and the newspapers and girls and other nice things will be dressed in white.

According to the philosophy of the farmers in the North-West, Ontario may look forward to a supernaturally bountiful harvest for 1904, and prospects are improving every day. The robins who brought the unconfirmed report of spring are up against it, and so is the Farming World Man on the Wing, but he is as Scotch as the stock he loves the best, and will stay in the



Imported Shorthorn Bull, Lord Douglass, bred by Campbell, of Kinellar, Scotland, sold at the sale of Cullis and Lean, Powles Corners.

PRIZE WINNING SHIRE HORSES

WE INVITE all wishing to purchase Shire Stallions or Fillies of high quality to visit the stables of the undersigned and inspect the largest and best stock of Imported and Canadian bred in Canada.

Morris & Wellington

Railway Station, Welland, G.T.R.

Fonthill, Ont.

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz:

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon at the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Essential to produce any cure or bleed. The safest and surest remedy for all ailments of the horse. Removes all Branches or Stenosis of the Arteries.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to cure all ailments of the horse. It is sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
21 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO



Windmills!

THE
CANADIAN
AIRTOTOR

Will do more
HARD WORK
in a year than any
other machine
ON THE FARM
It is the Simplest on
the market.

Do not be fooled
with new-fangled
mills. Write us.

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



Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Notwithstanding the fact that it is a cure for all ailments of the horse, it is the only one that is used by all horse owners.

Write for full particulars to

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
85 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Caustic Balsam Removes Capped Hock

Osgoquit, Me., Jan. 28, 1904
The Lawrence-Williams Co. has sent me a bottle of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for a horse for capped hock, and legs badly swollen from feet to body, with good results, and can cheerfully recommend it.
A. R. LITTLEFIELD'S LIVERY.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, of home studies five months of your own time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$2,000 upwards yearly. Students awarded special good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. **THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL**, London, Ontario, Canada.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM
PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Cows bred from such noted bulls as Aberdonian, Royal Tim, Uriah, Ben Macbride, Marcano's, Heydon Duke (simba), Golden Aisle (sim), in dam. Present stock bull, Big Gamester, from Flora, sired by Marengo, a Mar-Mission bull by a son of Royal Sailer. Fine young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Tara Sta. G.T.R., Jackson, P.O.

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 prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bulls fit for service. Also cows and heifers, imported and home bred. Prize winners of Scotch breeding. Moderate prices.
Call on or write to **D. MILNE & SON,**
Ethel P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 3 **Ayrshire Bull Calves** from 6 to 10 months old, a number of **Pure Bred Ayrshire Heifer Calves** from 2 to 10 months old, **Heifers** coming one year old, 1 **Shorthorn Bull** two years old, choice **Yorkshire Boar** one year old, **Yorkshire Sows** and **Bears** from four weeks to six months old. These animals are all in good breeding condition. Buyers will be interested in this herd.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,

Warkworth, Ont.

RIDGEWOOD PARK STOCK FARM

Pure Scotch Shorthorns
Clydesdale, Shire,
and **Hackney Horses**

A number of fine young half-bred Hackney fillies for sale.
E. C. ATTRILL, Mgr., Goderich, Ont.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minnie, Ury, Clippers, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

NELL DEW
Tara Sta., G.T.R., P.O. and Tel.

Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Six grand young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK.
September Yorkshires ready for shipment.
J. G. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

game if it gets cold enough to freeze the marrow in the bones of a marbled steer. To those who are short of fuel he recommends **THE FARMING WORLD**. Outside of good stove coal, it is the warmest thing he knows of, and is equally popular in the good old summer time.

There are several kinds of stockmen, and some are good and some are not; but the Farming World man on the Wing ran across a variety recently that ought to be tied up. It was in the person of a rancher from the North-West, a man who at least seemed to have sufficient intelligence to take some care of his own interests; who knew a good deal about cattle of all kinds, and was evidently very favorably impressed with the superiority of Canadian Scotch bred cattle, but who considered them too dear for his own use. Even in the case of young bulls, he said that while he would need one hundred or more of them, he would not pay the amount asked by Ontario breeders for their young stock, and would buy what he wanted across the boundary line. They would cost him there about forty or fifty dollars per head, and rather than trouble himself about pedigrees, and with guarantee regulations, he would pay duty and bring them over without delay. It will need a good deal of this kind of thing to make Canada the Scotland of America. Of course, there are always people who will stick their feet through the ten commandments everywhere, but how should the legislation be classed which thus practically places a premium on the importation of scrubs?

The late W. B. Watts' sons are still in the business, commenced by their father 40 years ago, and are following successfully the same lines of which he made such a success. Having in their herd choice imported cows, others equally good home-bred, the get of such noted sires as Bampton's Hero, Prime Minister and Royal Sailor, and breeding to such a present herd bull as Scottish Bear, the first Silver Plate Bull imported to Canada, it is little wonder that their stock is as popular as ever, and that their place among Ontario's breeders is secure for the present and future. Among the imported animals are some particularly fine ones, bred by Duthie, Campbell and Marr, individuals of merit both in breeding and quality. Mildred 8th is a roan of Mina strain, winner in yearling class at Toronto in 1900, a get of the famous Royal Sailor, and her dam by Clan Stewart. She is a full sister of Mildred 6th, that was sold by Mr. Watt some time ago for \$1,350. Her calf, from Scottish Peer, (Imp.), is a nice roan bull, smooth and deep-bodied, and comes honestly by his appearance of stoutness and virility. Larkspur—27622—by Abbotsford, 14466, is the dam of another fine bull calf from the same sire. There are to be seen on the farm a grand lot of young heifers, and females of all ages are for sale.

Broadfoot Bros., Seaford, Ont., are the owners of a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle, a number of their stock tracing to Prime Minister, first imported to Seaford, and a few others of Kinglevington Strathallan. Their present herd bull is trumpeter, bred by A. Watson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and imported by John Isaac.

You Lose Money

every time your horns is hid, you will lose money. Buy **Spawin's** for back.

Tuttle's Elixir

cures them and **Curb, Splint, Sprained Cord, Spavin,** etc. (Given internally.) It is recommended for: Cuts, Disasters, Swellings, Bruises, etc. Veterinary Preparation. **1 B.L.E.** Prepared by Adams, Essexville, Canada.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

—A specific for improving blood and all diseases arising therefrom. **TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR**, cures rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, etc. — Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Literature," **1 B.L.E.**

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 68 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Agents all Nations; they offer only temporary relief, if any. **LYMAN, KNOW & SON,** Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Brampton Jersey Herd

Leading herd of prize-winning Jerseys throughout Canada. Headed by three Canadian bulls. Only prize-winning strains of best milking and butter records kept. Choice males and females always for sale. Prices right. **R. H. HULL & SON,** Brampton P.O. and Sta. C.P.R. & G.T.R.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

DEALER IN
CLYDESDALE,
COAC AND
STANDARD
BRED
STALLIONS

My last importations were taken directly from the boat to the Toronto Spring Stallion Show, where they won highest honors.

MILLBROOK, - ONT.**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.

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.

HORSES READY - FOR SPRING WORK ? CARNEFAC

Are they stocking? Are their coats rough? Are they in bad shape generally? They have indigestion. They need a tonic. They need **CARNEFAC**. No tonic like it.

Carberry, Man., August 12th, 1902

Dear Sir.—We have tried your Stock Food on our own drivers, and have given it a good test. We find that from the time they first got it a daily improvement could be seen on them.

Yours truly, W. SWENERTON, V.S.

Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg East Front St. Toronto, Ont.

Ontario Live Stock Co.

Offer for sale

2 Imp. Yorkshire Sows, 1½ yrs., Earl of Rosebery breeding
6 Imp. Yorkshire Sows

4 Imp. Yorkshire Boars nearly fit for service

4 Large Improved Berkshire Sows, from imported stock

Choice young stock of both breeds and sexes for sale. Prices low. Pedigree, numbers, weight and ages on application.

Unionsville P. O. and Sta., G.T.R.

H. Powers, Mgr.



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.

Bawden & McDonnell

EXETER, ONT.

Importers of

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Bright Star 4 yrs., Vol. XXVI, sire Good Gift 1064, dam Lightenne Lass, by Lightenne Lad, g.a. Great Stierling by Young Duke of Hamilton 422.

Buller (Hackney), imp. by the famous Bonfire 2881 dam Fanny by Norfolk Swell 045.

A number of other equally all-grade breeding, and individual size and quality to be seen at their stables, or described on inquiry.

EXETER P. O., Ont., and Sta. G. T. R.

SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES,
Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep for sale at all times.

Write to or call on

J. M. GARDHOUSE,

Weston Station and P.O.

Telephone at house and farm.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Two Holstein Yearling Bulls for sale, ready for work, apply to **WILLIAM SUTRING,** Schombergville, Ont.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering SEVEN GRANDLY BRED BULLS. Also a large number of grandly bred young heifers, imported, imported in dam and home bred. Call on or write to

H. CLANCY, Mgr.

Brookside Ayrshires

Cows from this herd won 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec., 1902, and 1st and Sweepstakes over all breeds, Dec., 1903. Royal Star of St. Auguste—7000—at head of the herd. Will have a few calves to spare after January 1st.

H. & J. McKEE,

"Brookside," Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont.

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Clydesdale horses, and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped shorthorn for sale, a number of fine individuals of Fries, Shetland, Lovell, Light Blue, and other choice breeding. From such herd built as Ben Macken, Royal Tim, Aberdeen, and other extra fine Scotch breeds. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on W. HAY, Tara P. O., and Station G. T. R.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Six choice richly bred, 8 to 12 months old, for sale. Also choice females, all ages.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Caledonia P.O. and Sta., Ont.

GLENVIEW STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS
All imported Stock

A consignment of first-class Clydesdales and Hackneys just arrived from Scotland. Such horses as Banner of Gold, 2 yrs. (1150) sire Prince of Hurstonia (957) dam, Joanne (1492) by Prince Rupert, sire of Hinthwa.

Montrose, Lawrence (1021) sire Prince of Albion (617) sold for \$2,000, dam Laura Lee (1087) by Duke of Devon.

Others from equally celebrated dams. Intending purchasers call on or write to

W. COLQUHOUN

Mitchell P.O. and Sta., G.T.R.

AYRSHIRES

A number of choice pure-bred bulls for sale, or will exchange on suitable terms for pure-bred or grade heifers of dairy strain.

C. S. AYLWIN, - Freeman P.O., Ont.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP.

Pure-bred Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young Stock of both sexes for sale. Write or call. Sparta P.O.

Station, St. Thomas, C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

R. Charters, Seaford, is a breeder who began the business 15 years ago with a little Shorthorn, Queen of Huron, from the herd of D. Milne, Ethel, one of the oldest breeders of Scotch Shorthorns in Ontario. She was got by Albert Edward, and her mother was by Lord Lovell, a worthy son of the great Bampton's Nero. His next purchase was a young bull by Red Knight (imp.). As his young heifers grew they were successfully bred to Prime Minister, Perfection, Perfection Knight, Prince Moredo, by Cathness, and Agitator 2nd, by Russell's imp. Sultan Selim. The herd is today a good example of what can come from a small beginning, if the beginning is only the right kind and carefully followed up. A nice lot of even, deep-set beef cows and young stock, so well known for their quality throughout the neighborhood, a herd that no prospective purchaser misses when in the vicinity.

R. Corley, Belgrave, is the proprietor of Willow Lodge Farm and a herd of Shorthorn cattle of fine type and breeding, fully registered in the American Herd Book as well as the Canadian. The herd has suffered little, if anything from the heavy sales made by the owner to purchasers in the United States during the past few years. The cattle to be seen there are a goodly company of heavy scale, depth and solid beefness being particularly noticeable among the younger stock. His herd bulls have been Baron Lightly, Roan Duke, Red Ribbon and Blue Ribbon Imp. Among his cows are Maud Wallace, 10546, "Kittance" imp. tracing on her dam's side to Princess, 419, imp. Her four-year-old daughter, Eva Wallace, is also the dam of two of the good young ones on the farm. "Kittance" from Roan Duke, is also a grand type of cow, the dam of some of the good ones. Clover Leaf 2nd, by Red Ribbon, is a cow of the show kind and a prize winner as well. "Kittance" traces on her dam's side to Princess, imp., and is a get of Lord Dalmore, 11845, bred by Arthur Johnston. The present herd bull is Strathallan Victor, 27524, by Lord Willoughby, 20706, dam, Rosina Strathallan, by Saladin, imp., dam Gooden Hope, by Albert Victor, imp. Mr. Corley is at the present time looking for a suitable imported bull for his herd, and is fully determined to hold and improve his present position among the breeders of Ontario.

H. Cargill & Son have in their beautiful barns at Cargill, Ont., an aggregation of the Scotch-bred beefmakers that few places in Ontario, or out of it for that matter, can equal. Nowhere has the writer seen such uniformity of type among such a large number of individuals. A hundred or more head of imported cows, all about as much alike as the same number of beans, and pretty nearly as solid, thick and round, is a sight that all lovers of beef cattle have dreamed about, but not all have ever seen. No expense has been spared to make the herd what it is, and it takes a little more than expense, too, or we are inclined to think there would be more of them. Almost every animal in the stables is of the true Scotch type, not remarkable for a large, roomy frame, but exceedingly thick, solid, low-set and deep-bodied. The famous old herd bull, Golden Drop Victor, as straight and stylish and active as ever, but more massive and solid, is still at the head of the herd, besides him are Merchantman, a grand, strong animal of the Missie strain, got by Royal Star, and whose dam was Victoria. The dam of Merchantman was a daughter of Scottish Archer, Lord Mistletoe, Vol. 10, is another three-year-old bull,

H. CARGILL & SON,
Cargill P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE

the most reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all other forms of Lameness. It works in the course of a few days. Cures without a touch, as it does not stain.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Royal, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1899.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of some four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the hock leg and was very lame. I applied Kendall's Spain Cure, and I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spain Cure. I had to repeat it three or four times and only got the Kendall's Spain Cure half a chance, and it only took me a half bottle to cure him but with very little treatment and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin. I never had another case.
Very truly yours,
GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a hint for fully used see the small book "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

DAVID McCRAE, Janfield, Guelph, Canada.
Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

A GOOD LINIMENT

For 50 cents a gallon can be made as follows:

Absorbine, 4 ounces
Turpentine, 4 ounces
Water, 3 quarts
Maltipine powdered, 1 ounce

This combination is an ever satisfactory and successful for curing Rheumatism, Sprains, Collar Sores, to loosen the shoulders of aged horses; and will reduce swollen Arteries; and 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. B., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
L. F. Mann & Co., Montreal, Agents who will send it prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle Absorbine will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Leicesters

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855

Scottish blood and Helen families to select from, grand milk and valuable being a special feature.
(U.S.) HONORIFIC OF DALMEYNE—4322—heads the herd.
Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep.
JAMES DODD, Ltd.,
Caledonia, Ont.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON
Columbus, Ont.

—Importers of—

Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

Stations: Oshawa and Brooklin,
G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

40 miles east of Toronto.

Long-distance telephone at Residence,
near Columbus. Telegraph,
Brooklin

Woodstock Yorkshires and Shorthorns

Young bulls fit for service, imported and Canadian bred. Also cows and heifers.

Yorkshire Bulls fit for service and young sows in pig to imported Shire Hogs. Young pigs all ages, in pairs not akin.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.,
Importer and Breeder, Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

Langdon Hall 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

SIMMERS' SEEDS

Whether you plant a few
pots for pleasure, or acres for
profit, you should get

SIMMERS' SEED CATALOGUE

as the first step to success. A
recognized authority and aid
containing numberless descrip-
tions, illustrations, directions,
and valuable tables.

SIMMERS' SEEDS

are the product of 50 years'
careful development. That's
why people who really know,
plant no other kind. That's
why the first step in your
planting plans should be to
send for SIMMERS' ANNUAL
SEED CATALOGUE for 1904.
It is free. Address

J. A. SIMMERS
TORONTO, ONTARIO

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE

Of good breeding and feeding quality, and the
right bacon type. From superior imported
stock.

IRA JOHNSON
1 Hagersville St., Baltimore, P. O.

somewhat similarly bred, a smooth,
deep animal, of great style and vigor.
They were both bred by W. Duthie,
Collyville, Scotland. Count Douglas,
bred by A. Crombie, Woodend, Aber-
deenshire, is a big white bull, now four
years old, and shows all the superiority
of quality that one is accustomed to
look for in the white ones. He is got
by Count Sunbeam, a grandson of Count
Lavender and Scottish Archer, and his
dam was Clara Douglas, by Lord
Douglas and a daughter of Queen of
Fame. Among so many cows of such
similar type and high quality and breed-
ing, it is hard to pick out very much in
the way of individual merit. A few
instances will suffice. Clara 57, a cow bred
by Marr, of Uppermill, got by Spicy
Robin, dam by Lord Mayor, 61193, is
now six years old. Her first calf was
sold for \$775.00, and her second for
\$500.00, the third for \$275.00, and last
fall they were offered \$1,000 for the
cow herself. Augusta 97, bred by J.
Bruce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, got by
Waverly dam, an Augusta cow by
Royal Robin, has at foot a nice roan
bull calf by Lavender Star. Her last
calf, a heifer, sold for \$300.00. There
are in the herd representatives of all
that is best in Shorthorn and good
representatives, too, and the lover of
this grand breed of cattle could wish
for no sweeter dream than to behold in
the fields and stables everywhere
throughout the last such herds of
cattle as fill the fine barns of the enter-
prising owners of Carrill.

The World Man on the Wing con-
cluded his ramblings up to date at the
Spring Stallion Show. One hundred
or more entire horses, the pick of
Clydesdale and Shireland in Canada, is
a sight worth taking some trouble to
see. A show of this kind gives a better
opportunity for mankind to study horse-
kind than events of a more mixed na-
ture, where many things of interest,
more or less remote, are happening all
at once. One can see, gathered together
in one place, all the best representatives
of the leading strains of equine ped-
igrees. He can make his own choice of
what would best suit his taste and re-
quirements, or he can be guided by
those officially appointed. One thing,
however, he can't do, and that is to go
away from the show without an
awakened and increased interest in the
draught horse, and appreciation of the
merits of his case.

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The Duke of York is a rich, dark
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pion of all light harness breeds in Chi-
cago in 1896, and out of an imported
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and deservedly so. He will stand at
his stable to a limited number of mares
for this season. Owners of Shireland
mares could much improve their stock
by using this very blocky pony. For
cards and other information, address
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Toronto.

Market Quotations

Our regular market quotations are
crowded out of this issue. They will
appear as usual next issue.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, March 10th, 1904.
Though the outlook for this spring and summer business is good, the continued delay in freight handling, etc., is greatly interfering with trade at the moment. Heavy loads of carloads of freight intended for customers' use in February and March have not reached their destination and business is hampered because of a lack of material to sell, while the blocking of the country roads has brought a lack of buyers. The outlook, however, is very good, and things will pick up quickly as soon as the roads get good.

WHEAT

The wheat market on this continent still shows the hand of the speculator. At time of writing the market is not nearly as strong as a fortnight ago. A few days ago the Chicago market dropped 1½c a bushel, indicating that somebody was trying to unload. And yet, amid the excitement on this side, the British market has pursued an even course, approaching to higher values. There has been no scarcity, either in regard to a shortage. Russia, the Argentine, and other countries continued to pour in their supplies of wheat. Some experts now estimate that there will be 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to carry over to next year. Our advice in last issue, not to hold too long, was sound. Unless there are further complications in the war, conditions do not warrant any advance on present prices, if they do not go lower. The market here is dull and level and quotations rule below the dollar mark.

COARSE GRAINS

There is no material change in coarse grains. Quotations rule steady, though they may not do so when the roads clear and farmers begin to sell their surplus stock. Even now, oats show a little easier tendency.

BRAN AND SHORTS

Prices for these rule firm and are higher in keeping with the advance in wheat.

POTATOES AND BEANS

At Montreal, car lots of potatoes sell readily at 70 to 73c per bag on the track. A great many lots arrive in a frozen condition, which lessens their value. Here there is a moderate demand, cars on track being quoted at 90 to 95c.

Beans rule firm, and the market is steady at quotations.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Supplies of eggs are beginning to increase. At Montreal, American eggs are being imported, and with increased home receipts prices have recently dropped 6 to 7c a dozen. Quotations there even at these lower values, are nearly 10c a dozen lower than at this time a year ago. Dealers are not buying in large quantities, expecting the market to break any time. Here, the prices for new-laid are lower.

Poultry receipts are not large and yet there is plenty for the demand. Quotations, as shown in table, rule steady.

HAY AND STRAW

The continued scarcity of cars and the bad roads keep down hay receipts, and make prices firm. As soon as the roads improve and receipts become more plentiful prices will likely drop.

SEEDS

The export trade in seeds is over for this season, and the demand for local use is increasing. Local dealers are quite active. The demand is mostly for

the higher grades, the lower and medium grades being dull and slow, as they ought to be. Only the best seed should be sown. The snow blockade has left more seed than usual in farmers' hands and it is expected that deliveries will continue to arrive till the end of the month. Here, local dealers quote \$5.25 to \$6.35 for red clover; \$3 to \$5.25 for alsike, and \$1.15 to \$2 per bushel for timothy.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There seems to be a renewed inquiry and demand for cheese. The tendency is now upwards. About 10½c is the ruling figure at Montreal. The make of fodder cheese will likely be very light this season, which will make the market better for old stock. Quite a few factories in the West have last fall's make still on hand. They will have to

be satisfied with a cent or two lower than they could get last fall.

While the general trend of the butter market is towards higher values, the higher prices have not come. Some are looking for it about the end of the month. At least, many holders of finest fall and winter creameries are not anxious to sell. It may be that if little fodder cheese is made there will be more butter turned out. In a jobbing way, choice creamery is quoted at Montreal at 21c. Prices here are steady and creamery prints rule to 20 to 22c, and solids at 19 to 20c. Good dairy is in demand.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock market here, though arrivals are very little heavier than a week ago, has an easier tendency. Dealers are expecting large arrivals as soon as the roads clear. Trade was good, but not as brisk as a week ago. Should there be a heavy run at an early date, prices would go lower. Few exporters are offering. One load sold at the city

A Dairy Census

Valuable Prizes Given for the Best Answers

DAIRYING is Canada's greatest industry. The value of her cheese exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903, was \$24,712,943, and of her butter exports, \$6,954,618, or a total of \$31,667,561. When the returns for the calendar year of 1903 are compiled, they will likely show a total value of \$35,000,000.

This large amount coming into the country adds much to its material wealth. The share of it the individual patron of a cheese factory or creamery receives will depend upon the number and the kind of cows he keeps, and how he keeps them. To find out a few things of value about the patron's end of the business, we are taking a dairy census, which, with the aid of our readers, we hope to have ready for the annual dairy number of *The Farming World*, which will appear on May 2nd.

To each of the five persons sending the most complete answers to the following questions, we will give one year's subscription to *Canadian Good Housekeeping*. Also, to each of the five persons sending the best reply, containing not more than 200 words, to question (11), we will give one year's subscription to *Canadian Good Housekeeping*. Write answers on separate sheets of paper, giving the number of each question as answered, and have them mailed to reach this office not later than April 4th next. Those competing for the extra prizes given for question (11), should write their answers on a separate sheet of paper.

The following are the questions—

- 1.—How many acres does your farm contain?
- 2.—How many milk cows did you keep on it in 1903?
- 3.—Did you supply the milk from these cows to a cheese factory or to a creamery?
- 4.—What was the average cash return per cow for 1903?
- 5.—What did it cost you per cow to keep them during 1903?
- 6.—What do you feed your cows in winter?
- 7.—What kind of supplementary or green feed do you grow for your cows in summer?
- 8.—How many months of the year do you milk your cows?
- 9.—What breed of cows do you keep?
- 10.—Do you believe that cheese factories and creameries should be licensed?
- 11.—What plan do you follow in caring for milk or cream for the cheese factory or creamery?

market on Tuesday at \$4.55 per cwt. A few picked lots of butchers' sold at \$4.75 to \$4.80. Butchers' cattle of quality are in demand. Few stockers and feeders are offering, and few, seemingly, are wanted. Milch cows and springers sell at from \$30 to \$65 each, and calves at \$2 to \$12 each, and \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. according to quality. Quotations for heavy lots of exporters are \$4.55 to \$4.75; butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.50; and feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs is light and prices firm. Sheep rule at \$3.75 to \$4.25 for ewes and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks. Choice grain-fed lambs, ewes and wethers for export sell at \$5.25 to \$5.75, and barnyard lambs at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt. Good spring lambs are worth \$7 to \$9 each.

Hog deliveries are more liberal and prices are firmer and higher at \$5.15 for select, and \$4.87½ for lights and fats. At outside country points \$4.85 and \$4.90 are being paid, and at one point near Toronto as high as \$5 per cwt.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax March 4, 1904.
Trade has been very dull for the last month throughout the Maritime Provinces. We have had a full share of the snow and severe weather in common with other parts of Canada, and business has been suffering to some extent. Farmers have not been moving much produce owing to the condition of the roads. Everything which they have to buy is very firm, and in the last ten days a great many lines have advanced in price. Flour, of course, is higher, and as little or no wheat is grown in this province, this is a matter of a great deal of importance to our people. Rolled oats have advanced another 40 cents in the last few days, as a result of the combine of the Ontario millers. Cornmeal has advanced ten cents per barrel, following an advance of 15 cents a couple of weeks ago. All lines of biscuits of Maritime Province manufacture have been advanced one-half cent per lb. Provisions are all dearer. Lard is up one cent a pound, pork \$1.50 a barrel, and beef \$1 a barrel. Sugar has advanced 5 cents per 100 lbs; canned meats are up 5 cents per dozen; canned corn, 15 cents; tomatoes, 10 cents, and peas and beans 5 cents. Manufacturers of all lines of woodware have marked up prices ten per cent.

In some parts of the province hay is getting very scarce. The cold weather necessitates heavy feeding, and the supplies have been used up rapidly. Farmers who have hay to sell do not bring it out in the present state of the roads, and we hear of hay being sold in the Cornwallis Valley last week for \$16 a ton, with a prospect of even higher prices before spring. In this city, dealers were fortunate in getting a good quantity down from Quebec before the railways became demoralized, and prices have remained unchanged. Oats have advanced to 45 cents a bushel, and bran and middlings have gone up an additional 50 cents per ton. Eggs are coming in more plentifully from nearby points and the price is easier, with the prospect of a considerable decline before Easter.

Exports of fish and potatoes to the West Indies have been very heavy of late, as good prices are being obtained in these markets. There is not a cargo of Bank fish left in the hands of Nova Scotia fishermen at present. The fifteen cargoes that were held over at Lunenburg during the winter were all snapped up last week by Halifax merchants at \$3.25 ex vessel. The bays are filled with drift ice and few fish are now being caught. Lobster fishing has also been suspended.

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Aged 76 Years and Cured.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your esteemed favor I am happy to say I am perfectly cured. Before using your method I was dubious about the result, for so many others had failed. You gave me every relief and it was indeed a happy day for me when I commenced using your Method. My age is 76 years and I am yet hale and hearty. If this letter is of any use to you, you may publish it.

JOHN WALKER, Duart, Elgin Co., Ont.

Aged 81 and Cured.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am glad and thankful that I was persuaded to try your Method, for after suffering for nearly 20 years, I am completely cured.

MILTON DAV, Plum Hollow, Ont.

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Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I was ruptured for 40 years and have tried every remedy known, but nothing did me any good except your Method, and it has made a complete cure.

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Dodder in Alfalfa

Dodder weed seeds are quite common in alfalfa seed, and purchasers should be on the lookout for it. If in large number, the dodder will kill out the alfalfa in patches.

Western Breeders Appeal to Eastern Men

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association, the following resolution was passed: "That in the opinion of this board, future national meetings of the live stock breeders that are held in Eastern Canada should be convened during the month of January, when advantage can be taken by Western delegates of cheap return rates with a three months' limit for themselves and families, and that the delegates from this association be instructed to bring pressure to bear on the breed societies meeting annually in Ontario, to induce them to arrange their dates of meeting so as to precede or follow the dates set each year for the National Convention of Breeders at Ottawa, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner and to the presidents and secretaries of all Canadian breed societies."

BOOKS AND BULLETINS

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.—Tabulated analysis of Bulletin No. 19, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

POTASH FERTILIZERS.—Sources and methods of application. Bulletin No. 17, Penn. Department of Agriculture.

ELEVENTH REPORT.—Neglected and dependent children of Ontario. J. J. Kelso, Supt. Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

THE COTTON BALL WORM.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 191. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

STUDIES IN POTATO ROSETTE II.—Bulletin 145. Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, U.S.A.

SULPHUR SPINYS.—Bulletin 144. Ohio Experiment Station.

CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEEDS.—Bulletin 142. Ohio Experiment Station.

FATTENING STEERS.—Bulletin 90. Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

PREVENTING CONTAMINATION OF MILK.—Bulletin 99. Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

CITY MILK SUPPLY.—Bulletin 92. Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 117. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.—Annual report for 1903. Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

BEAUTIFYING HOME GROUNDS.—Farmers' Bulletin 185. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DRAINING FARM LANDS.—Farmers' Bulletin 187. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

STANDARD MILK.—Bulletin 103. New Hampshire Experiment Station.

RECLAIMING ALKALI LANDS.—Circular 12. Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE WHEAT GRASSES.—Bulletin 59. Wyoming Experiment Station.

WHEAT GROWING.—Bulletin 60. Wyoming Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyoming.

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HERALD—7 Octave Square Piano, by Herald, Hamilton. Fine rose-wood case, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine moulding, etc., full iron frame, overstrung scale, etc., a good serviceable piano, length 6 feet 8 inches. Original cost, \$300; now **\$89**

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GERHARD HEINTZMAN—7½ Octave Boutique Grand Piano, by Gerhard Heintzman. Case in rich San Domingo Mahogany, with full length automatic panel and music desk, with hand carving of coronation design in relief. Has Boston fall board, three pedals, lost motion patent, acoustic rims on sounding board, etc., height 4 feet 7½ inches. Used less than one year. Regular **\$300**; now

KNABE—7½ Octave Upright Grand Piano, by Knabe & Co. in very handsome mahogany case of Colonial design. One of the finest pianos ever made by this celebrated firm, and shows not a trace of wear. Decidedly a gem. Height 4 feet 8 inches. Regular **\$375**; now **\$440**

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