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# The Farming World



## AND CANADIAN FARM & HOME

### A Dairy Census

Valuable Prizes Given for the Best Answers

**D**AIRYING 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 milch 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?

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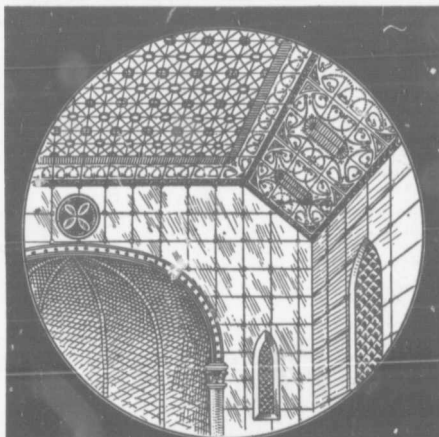
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## The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

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

D. T. McAINISH, 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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THE FARMING WORLD,

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.

### Coming Events

Canadian Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, March 2-4, 1904.

Eastern Ontario Winter Poultry Show, Ottawa, March 7-11, 1904.

Central Canada Spring Horse Show, Ottawa, March 7-11, 1904.

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

Annual meeting Canadian Forestry Association, Toronto, March 10th and 11th, 1904.

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

### Auction Sales

Shorthorn, Shorthorn Grades, and Yorkshire hogs—Cameron Station, Ont., March 3rd, 1904, property of J. & W. H. Cullis.

Combination Shorthorn Sale—British: Exchange, Goderich, Ont., March 9th, 1904. Property of E. C. Attrill, Salkeld Bros., John Jameson, Herbert Morris, Robert Bean, George Sowerby, Thomas Beatty and Thos. Avery. See Advt.

Pure-bred Ayrshires and Ayrshire Grades—Cattle barns, Exhibition grounds, Ottawa, March 10th, 1904. R. Reid & Co., proprietors. See announcement.

Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses—Whitby, Ont., March 17th, 1904. J. D. Howden & Son, Whitby, Ont. See announcement.

### PUBLISHER'S DESK

Special attention is directed to the ad. of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in this issue. Those who meditate settling in the West or in British Columbia, will be much interested in the booklets referred to in the ad, viz.: "Settle's Guide," "Western Canada," and "British Columbia." These will be sent to any address free on application.

We have received a very attractive booklet dealing with the Gourlay pianos, which the manufacturers, Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, have published for distribution to anyone sufficiently interested to send them their address.

From this book we note that Gourlay pianos have already been supplied to many of the most prominent musical colleges in the Dominion, such as the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Loretto Abbey, the Metropolitan School of Music, and Loretto Academy, of Toronto; Kingthorpe College, Hamilton, and the Brampton Conservatory of Music, Brampton.

The booklet contains an illustration of the piano recently supplied to Rideau Hall, on the order of Countess Minto. Prospective buyers will do well to send for a copy. Write for one, mentioning THE FARMING WORLD.

\*\*\*\*\*

The purchase of a thoroughly reliable durable watch is certain to yield the greatest satisfaction, more especially when the good watch involves an expenditure sufficiently moderate to be within reach of practically everyone. The Regina Precision Watch is a good watch. Its construction represents the acme of watch perfection. The manufacturer stands behind every watch sold with his permanent, absolute guarantee against all original constructional defects. Every official selling agent in the Dominion, sells Regina Watches under this guarantee. There are upwards of two hundred of these agents scattered throughout the country. Send for booklet referred to in advertisement; it will tell you the name of the agent in your district; and, in addition, contains a facsimile of manufacturer's guarantee, which insures purchaser against getting anything but a really good watch.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our fence friends are commencing to hang out their signs in our columns. The remarkable enlargement of the McGregor, Banwell's business during recent years, particularly last year, speaks better than we can for the sterling quality of their fences.

All Canadian fence companies are doing very well, simply because the Canadian-made fence has few equals and no superiors. The H. R. Lamb Co. tell us that this season promises splendidly, and that most encouraging enquiries come from districts where their fencing was placed last season.

\*\*\*\*\*

Those who meditate the purchase of a bicycle this spring would do well to read the Canada Cycle Co.'s ad. in this issue. This firm tells us that owing to the greatly improved facilities of manufacture, bicycles will not only be much cheaper this year, but much better. The cushion frame, a contrivance which kills all vibration even on rough roads, is one of the advantages possessed by this year's machines, and the manufacturers tell us also that this year's bicycles promise to be again very popular. Since the great craze of a few years ago, there have never been so many sold to dealers during the first two months of the year.

**His Reason**

An old colored man in the days 'befo' de wh' was given one of his master's cast-off hats, which he wore with great pride. One Sunday his master met him coming home from a camp meeting in a pouring rain, bare-headed and holding his hat under his coat. Later on the master questioned him jocosely: "Why didn't you wear yo' hat, Jerry? Did you feel the need of cooling your head?"

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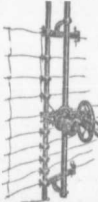


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For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton.

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# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXVII

TORONTO, 1 MARCH, 1904

No. 5

### A Dairy Census

**E**VERY reader should be interested in our dairy census. Read over carefully the questions on the outside front cover of this issue and send in your reply as early as possible. The value of the returns to be compiled from a census of this kind depends largely upon the character and number of replies received. Whether your cows have given a good return or not, your answer will be just as valuable for our purpose and no names will be published. Our object in taking a census is to gather information from which to base a statement showing what the average Canadian cow in doing for the Canadian farmer. Let no dairyman, whether he lives in Ontario or in any of the other provinces, neglect this opportunity to advance the business in which he is particularly interested. Help to make the returns as complete as possible.

### A Chance for Skilled Farmers

Mr. James Thompson, of Lanark County, Ont., has issued a most striking challenge to the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and through them to the director of the Experimental Farms and the president of the Ontario Agricultural College, which if taken up would prove of the greatest interest to farmers and agriculturists generally. He says:

"We have experimental farms, and their value can scarcely be over-estimated, but we would like to see the government buy a poor farm, which is run out for want of labor, and the buildings sadly in need of repair. Let them put a mortgage on it for half its value. Then let some expert, by good management, pay off the mortgage, principal and interest, pay for extra help, redeem the land, renew the buildings, and at the same time provide a fair income for himself. We doubt his ability to do so."

Mr. Thompson has outlined a pretty hard proposition for the teachers of higher agriculture and the promoters of the more advanced methods of farming in Canada. But, many will say, if a skilled expert trained at the Agricultural College and similar institutions cannot make a success of farming under these adverse conditions, how is the ordinary farmer to do so. And many farmers, though their number is not as large as it once was, are undertaking, and some of them successfully, just such a task as Mr. Thompson describes.

It is casting no reflection upon the excellent and valuable work that the Experimental Farms and the Agricultural College are now doing, when we express a wish to see this challenge accepted. While the ultimate success of the venture would depend largely upon the pluck and endurance of the

expert selected, we believe there are those on the staffs of these institutions, and among the graduates of the College, who, if placed on some poor back concession farm, with inadequate buildings and equipment, and with the interest on a \$3,000 mortgage to meet every year, would give a good account of their stewardship at the end of ten years. The experience, whether it turned out successfully or not, would be valuable, and bring the individual who undertook it into prominence. Perhaps, some skilled agriculturist trained at these institutions will volunteer. Or, it may be, that even now some College graduate is successfully working out his destiny under conditions equally as onerous as those outlined by the challenger.

In this connection it might be well to consider the advisability of extending the practical teachings of the College by having a farm in each county operated under the direction of the College staff. Such a farm should represent the average in the district, and on it should be put to a practical test the theory and practice taught at the central institution. This might be done by getting some graduate in the district to operate his farm in this way, if he is not already doing so. By being under the direction of the College a system of farming could be followed and worked out according to a definite plan, modelled after that taught at Guelph, and adapted to meet the conditions of soil, climate, etc., in the district. Such a plan would help to advance the interests of agriculture and bring the farmer into more direct touch with the practical teachings of the College.

### Weed Collections Go to O.A.C.

The boys and girls who took part in The Farming World Weed Contest last spring and summer will be glad to learn that the collections sent in by them have been presented to the Ontario Agricultural College, for use in the Biological Department and in the new MacDonald Institute. These collections from several of the provinces of the Dominion, and whose preparation involved so much trouble and care on the part of the competitors, will prove a valuable addition to the specimens already in use in the botanical departments of the College.

A brief history of the competition will not come amiss just here. Twenty-one different collections were received, containing from nineteen to one hundred and forty-six different specimens each, or a total of 1,165 specimens, forming the largest collection ever made in Canada. Each plant was mounted on a separate sheet of paper and labelled, both the scientific and common name being given. An essay, descriptive of a few of the most injurious weeds in the

locality in which the collection was made, and the methods employed to destroy them, accompanied each collection. The prizes were awarded by Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Gt. Falls. The prize winners were as follows: First prize, Miss Ada Garlhouse, Highfield, Ont.; second prize, Miss Lizzie Taylor, Kempsville, Ont.; third prize, Master Ernest Gordon, Stapledon, Ont.; fourth prize, Master Wm. Brittain, Woodstock, N. B.

The following letter from Wm. Lochhead, B.A., M.S., Professor of Biology, acknowledging the receipt of the collections, shows how they will be utilized at the College. One or two of the collections were mounted when wet, and having moulded badly were destroyed. All the other competitors are mentioned personally by Professor Lochhead:

I hasten to thank you for the collection of Weeds which you forwarded me as a donation to the Ontario Agricultural College. The collection is valuable as it represents common and persistent weeds from many different localities of the Dominion. I shall make good use of the plants presented, but I shall not retain them in their present form. Many of them will be remounted and placed in our reference collection; others will be used as part of a working collection to which the students may have access at any time. I note the names of the following collectors: Ada Garlhouse, Ernest Gordon, Wm. Brittain, Lizzie Taylor, H. B. Fraser, John Steckle, A. P. McVannell, Edna Gates, Prentiss E. Buchner, Anne Lee, Jeanette W. Watson, Mattie Fairburn, J. H. Sloan, Miss Ionson, J. B. Hart, D. M. Bart, F. C. Latham, Greta J. Ferguson and L. S. Bayne.

If these young people should ever find their way to the College they must make themselves known to me, and I will be only too pleased to show them around.

It may be well here to call the attention of these young people to the MacDonald Institute, which is an institution erected for them. If they have any difficulties regarding plants, insects, minerals, or any other objects of natural history, they should without hesitation write to Dr. W. H. Muldrew of the MacDonald Institute, and tell him all their troubles, and I am sure they will get a sympathetic letter in return."

### Reforesting the Farms

The Minister of Agriculture announced in the Legislature last week that a small area of the college farm at Guelph would be set apart as a forest tree nursery, where suitable trees or planting may be grown. The seed for these trees will be sown in the course of a couple of months, and it is expected that in from two to three years the first lot of trees will be ready for transplanting. An educational campaign will be conducted in order that the farmer may know how to proceed and what to do to replenish the denuded forests of the country.

## Farmers' Case for the Railway Commission

The members of the new Railway Commission are not likely to have time hanging heavily on their hands for at least several months to come. Already the varied interests that have complaints to make of excessive and unfair freight rates, etc., are preparing their cases for presentation to the Commission. From statements already published manufacturers will have a pretty strong case to present against Canadian railways, and especially the Canadian Pacific, for discrimination in freight rates to the west in favor of their American competitors. For example, on agricultural implements the rate per cwt. from Toronto and Montreal to Canadian coast cities west is \$1.38, while the rate from New York, Boston and Baltimore over the C. P. R. to the same points west is only \$1.30 per cwt. The general rate on machinery is \$1.53 to the Canadian manufacturer and only \$1.45 to his American competitor. On farm wagons the rates are, respectively, \$1.38 and \$1.30. The discrimination is as high as 30 per cent. on many lines of wooden ware. For less than car lots the rate, in most cases, is still greater.

But what about the farmer? What kind of a case will he be able to present? We think it will be a pretty strong one, and one that will prove discrimination and unfair dealing on more than one count. The branch of agriculture that has suffered most, perhaps, at the hands of the railways is the fruit industry. Generally speaking the rates for carrying fruit are out of all proportion to the value of the product. As compared with flour the rate for apples is twice as high, and no better service is given for the latter than for the former. For instance, the through rate on flour from Ontario points to England is 28 cents per bbl., while on apples it is 89.8 per bbl., and flour weighs 200 lbs. to the barrel, while a barrel of apples only weighs 160 lbs.

But the high freight rate is not the most serious grievance fruit shippers have at the present time. Their greatest grievance, and it is the cause of serious loss to the shipper at all seasons of the year, is the long delay in the transit of shipments. Fruit is a perishable commodity, and if unduly delayed in transit results in serious and unnecessary loss to the shipper. Instead of shipments being hurried forward, they are often delayed for days at a time at some junction or distributing point, and reach their destination partially, if not wholly, unfit for use. When appealed to to remedy matters, the railways have neither done so, nor given any good reason for this unnecessary delay. If a prompt and efficient freight service were in use, fruit shipped from the Niagara or other fruit districts in the afternoon should get to its destination in any point of Ontario, east of Toronto, the following day. In England, goods shipped before 6 p.m. will reach a market 200 miles away before daylight the next morning. If they do not do so the shipper has a

good claim for damages against the railway which carried them.

It is freely stated by men in the trade, that the chief reason for delay in the carriage of fruit is that the railways, which practically own the express companies operating on their respective roads, in order to force fruit shippers to pay the higher express rates, make the freight service as unsatisfactory as possible. Whether this is the case or not we are not prepared to say. It seems strange, however, that fruit can be shipped over the Michigan Central Railway, which has no express company operating in Canada, from points in Niagara at 2 p.m. and it will arrive at points as far west as Petrolia by 10 a.m. of the following day, an evidence that railways can if they wish carry fruit expeditiously by freight. If all the fruit produced in Ontario, excepting, perhaps, the most perishable kinds, could be carried by freight instead of by express, it would mean many thousands of dollars in the pockets of the fruit grower. What the fruit men want in a freight service is refrigerator cars in summer, heated cars in the late fall and winter, quickness of service, a time limit for definite distances, and some means of compelling railways to report upon claims made within one month.

The grievances of other agricultural interests, while, perhaps, not so serious as those of the fruit men, are, nevertheless, serious enough to claim a good share of the time of the Commission. The cattle shipper has a number of complaints to make of unfair discrimination. From Chicago to the seaboard the rate for cattle over Canadian roads is 28 cents per cwt., as against 23 cents from Toronto, a difference of only 5 cents, when the haul is over 500 miles greater. The rate from Sarnia or Windsor to the seaboard is 25 cents, as compared with 28 cents from Chicago. Then it is interesting to compare the rates from Buffalo and Toronto. From Buffalo to Boston it is 15 cents per cwt., while from Toronto to Boston the rate is 25 cents. The same rates rule as between these points and Portland, and it will be seen that Toronto is placed at a great disadvantage as compared with Buffalo in developing her export cattle trade. The difference in the rate between these points amounts to from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per head on all the cattle shipped out of Toronto, or a loss to the latter of fully \$100,000. Then there is the discrepancy in rates from St. Paul and Winnipeg to the seaboard over the Canadian Pacific. From the former point the rate is 40 cents per cwt., while from Winnipeg a rate of 62½ cents per cwt. is charged on all cattle shipments. The high rate for carrying cheese is another grievance. From Belleville to Montreal the rate on cheese is 20 cents per cwt., or from \$80 to \$90 per car, a pretty big tax for the service rendered. The rate by boat is only 10 cents per cwt. Likewise apples are carried by boat from Belle-

ville to Montreal for 25 cents per bbl. While navigation is open the railway makes the same rate, but as soon as the boats stop running up goes the rate on the railway to 29½ cents per cwt. for apples.

Such in brief is a little of what the Commission may expect to hear from the representatives of the various agricultural organizations, when the proper time comes. We believe they will make out a case so strong, backed up by such incontrovertible evidence, that their demands against the railways will as a mere matter of justice and fair play be granted.

### Dollar Wheat

Dollar wheat has come, and the heart of the farmer is glad. But will it remain long? is a question that many a wheat grower would like to have answered to his satisfaction. Its stay will depend largely upon the prospect of other European countries, and especially Great Britain, being involved in the present war. From present prospects, such a contingency is not likely to arise, though one can never tell what the future may bring forth.

This advance in wheat which, strange to say, is confined to this continent, is largely a sentimental one. One sees the hand of the speculator in the game, and a doubt naturally arises as to the permanency of the advance. And it is worth noting that while prices in Britain have advanced somewhat, they have not kept pace with the march of values on this side. For the week ending February 13 not a bushel of wheat was shipped from New York, a most unusual occurrence at this season. A reason for this is not far to seek. Prices on this side are away above an export basis, and consequently shipping wheat to Europe is a losing game. And yet plenty of supplies are reaching European centres. Russia continues to export large quantities of wheat. For the week ending February 13 her exports increased to 2,296,000 bushels, which would seem to confirm our contention of two weeks ago that a war between Russia and Japan cannot affect the price of wheat very materially.

But whether the rapid advance of the past ten days has come through sentiment with the war feeling or otherwise, it is here, and we hope it will stay. Farmers generally are inclined to think it will stay, and that even higher values will obtain. Consequently they are not selling. This has created a local scarcity, and millers find it hard to get enough wheat to keep their mills running and their customers supplied. The price of flour has gone up at several points, and bread is on the up grade in one or two cities, all of which is "bringing grist to the farmers' mill," and we trust he will be able to profit thereby, by getting the full dollar and a little bit more for his wheat. Our advice is, watch things carefully, don't hold too long, for "now" may be the accepted time.

## In and About Western Canada

### B. C. Fruit Leads—First Western Winter Fair—Should Dominion Fair be held this Year

By our Western Correspondent

Winnipeg, Feb. 22, 1904.

The Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia is an active and suggestive body of men who understand what they need in their business and are out gunning for it pretty much all the year round. There is no game law to keep them from cornering any new wrinkles in the fruit business and they know it. There are no sacred limits from which their products are tabooed and they've got that fact salted, too. They are wise enough to learn from the experience of others and independent enough not to slavishly follow the other fellow's track unless they see it leads to water. These Westerners had a meeting recently and gave to the public a few pointers on the fruit growing industry of the Pacific Province. Among other things of interest, it was stated that the British Columbia growers have practically captured the entire trade west of Calgary and carved a good fat slice out of the Manitoba market. There is probably no keener competition anywhere in the fruit business than here at Winnipeg, and the fact, which has been recognized for some time, that British Columbia apples are first favorites here should set the growers of other provinces thinking. The B. C. people think, and we agree with them, that as soon as they have the fruit to supply this market "no others need apply." But the market for B. C. fruit is not limited to Canada. The growers have received orders from Australia, Hawaii, China and Japan, and last season a trial shipment was sent to Great Britain. This shipment, made by Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn, of Kelowna, consisted of Spies, Baldwin's Canada Reds and Ontarios, and realized 6 shillings per box, equivalent to 21 shillings per barrel. This fruit gave such satisfaction that it is thought even better figures will be received for future shipments. If, however, there is to be a profitable trade built up with the Old Country there must be considerable reduction in the present freight rate to Montreal.

The rapidity with which the trade is growing is shown by the quantities shipped each year, which are as follows:

	1902	1903	Increase
Fruit	1,469 tons.	1,988 tons.	35 p.c.
Express	483	696	40 p.c.

It was probably to prevent the possibility of Eastern growers migrating en masse to their province that the President of the Association admitted that there are even in B. C. some drawbacks and some obstacles to be overcome. He states that the chief troubles of fruit growing in the Pacific Province are as follows:

(1) Lack of co-operation on the part of growers in shipping, marketing and maintenance of prices, the purchase of packages, paper, spraying materials, and redress of grievances.

(2) Lack of knowledge or want of confidence in the benefits of spraying.

(3) Lack of canning and evaporating plants for the disposal of surplus of ripe fruit or varieties that do not ship well or are subject to the attacks of fungus diseases, which would leave the market clear for the higher grades.

(4) Lack of proper distribution of varieties to the different markets supplied.

(5) Poor shipping facilities and high rates. Careless handling of fruit by railway employees. \*\*\*\*\*

While we are talking about fruit and fruit shippers we might notice the fact that an apple shipper was fined in the Winnipeg Police Court recently for fraudulently marked grades on his barrels. It was his second offence, and if a third should occur your correspondent will take great pleasure in honoring him by personal mention in this column. The auction sale of Ontario apples are now quite frequent here, and the fruit so sold has brought its full value, enabling the shipper in most cases to pay the freight on the shipment. First-class apples are bringing from \$3.75 upward in the ordinary trade channels. \*\*\*\*\*

Neepawa Winter Fair was, perhaps, from a national standpoint, only a small affair, but it is worthy of note for many reasons. In the first place, it was the very first attempt to hold such a show in Manitoba. Secondly, it was organized and conducted by a rural agricultural society and received local patronage only. Thirdly, it was an entire success and an encouraging example to every county agricultural society that is looking for some way of making its efforts tell for the benefit of the community. The educational side of the fall and summer fairs of Manitoba has been noticeable simply and solely by its entire absence. We, and all sincere well-wishers of these institutions, have been vainly looking for some means of altering this undesirable state of affairs. Have we found it in the Winter Fair? I do not profess to think for a moment that the summer and fall fair can be entirely replaced by the winter fair. But with the latter to look after certain lines of agricultural education, the former may perhaps be better able to grapple with the rest.

The summer fair has become little more than a holiday for town and country. As such it has its value, and its

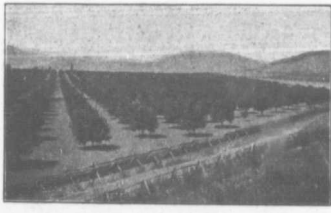
value as such will perpetuate the spectacles. It helps to break the monotony of existence and puts a few dollars where they rightly belong, that is, in the pockets of the men who are out looking for them. We have heard it said that it "brings the town and the country together," but in our opinion town and country can't be kept apart nowadays. It gives the boys a chance to be generous and gives the girls a good time. It gives the girls a chance to compare clothes with their friends. It gives the man who goes in for it a chance to prove that he has the best thing going in his pet line of farming. But educationally it is a failure, and as long as its maintenance depends, for the most part, on the community, it will remain such. If the Government will put up the money for model and experimental plots and similar educational wrinkles, they will be a go—but not otherwise.

Neepawa Winter Fair has served as a text for a longer sermon than intended. A description of the event itself is not needed. Suffice to say that there were constantly from 250 upwards in attendance, and that the lectures were crowded by an appreciative audience. An especially valuable feature was the use of the stereopticon to illustrate the evening lectures. This is, of course, no new idea, but it seemed to fit the lectures by Mr. Sparks particularly well. \*\*\*\*\*

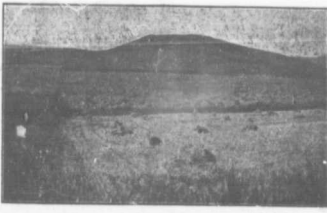
The speakers at the Neepawa Fair afterwards went to the Stockmen's Convention at Brandon, where a series of well attended meetings rewarded their efforts. Commencing the 22nd inst, the same speakers will be heard at Winnipeg at the Provincial Conventions, and reports on their addresses will be given in the next issue. \*\*\*\*\*

There has been some rather harsh criticism of the Winnipeg fair board for their acceptance of the Dominion Exhibition grant for the present year. It is said, and with a certain show of reason, that there is not the amount of time that would be desirable for preparing, and that with the new grounds, which we hope to have next year, the city would be better able to make the show worthy of the name of Dominion. It is also said that the Dominion Government practically forced the grant on the city by suggesting that if not accepted now it might not be offered again. There is a feeling abroad that none of the other large cities were willing to accept the show this year on account of the St. Louis Exposition forming a dangerous counter attraction. Be these facts or be they fancies, now that the grant has been accepted, the city and the Exhibition board will leave nothing undone to make the show a success. Carpenters are now at work on the buildings, and contracts are being let for additions, alterations, repairs and other improvements to the grounds and buildings.

The City Council has voted \$50,000, which, with the Dominion Government grant of \$50,000, gives the management a very fair start in their operations.



A British Columbia 160 acre Fruit Orchard,



A Farm Scene in Western Canada.

## Nova Scotia Farmers' Association

Specially Reported for THE FARMING WORLD

The annual meeting of the above Association opened at Truro, N. S., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2nd, at 10:30 o'clock, with President S. J. Moore in the chair, and a large attendance of delegates from the agricultural societies and county farmers' associations and other members. After receiving the President's address, Prof. F. C. Sears, Director of the Horticultural School at Wolfville, delivered an address entitled, "How to Make the Farm Home Attractive." He advocated the planting of shrubs and the laying out of a lawn in front of the house, he did not think it necessary to go to great expenses and purchase new and fancy shrubs, but to take their native trees to beautify the landscape. These would be found to fill the bill. He also touched on the social life inside the home. In the discussion that followed, the backyard and outbuildings came in for some severe criticism, and some degree of severage was considered necessary in vine cases out of ten.

### A TALK ON HORSES

In the afternoon the meeting was held in the new Live Stock Pavilion at the Provincial Farm, where Dr. J. Hugo Reed, of Guelph, gave practical talks on horses. Having before him three Clydesdale mares, then four light draft horses, and finally the "Thoroughbred 'Houffleur' by Colonel Archibald," we were able to take advantage of these addresses is that the first "Short Courses" of the new Nova Scotia Agricultural College were being held and it gave the delegates a chance to see these in operation.

The evening meeting was held in the D.J.T.A. Hall when the Mayor of Truro read an address of welcome, after which the Secretary of Agriculture, B. W. Chipman, addressed the assembly on the progress made in agriculture during the past year. He was followed by Prof. Melville Cumming, of Guelph, on "Beef Cattle," and when through he was severely plied with questions, which are the means of making meetings most instructive and interesting.

Wednesday morning, E. D. Eiderkin, President of the Maritime Breeders' Association, briefly spoke on the subject of the National Association of Canadian Stock Breeders, after which the directors' report and financial statement was received and adopted. Capt. C. O. Allen then brought up the question of "Protection of Sheep from Dogs." This is a standing evil, and Capt. Allen and Geo. R. Pines drafted out some recommendations to the Government which were accepted by the Association, and they were asked to approach the Government in regard thereto. Next, the Association exhibition commissioners reported on the year's work. This was accepted, but a committee was appointed to draft a recommendation to the full Government in regard to the reduction of value of prize money for stock and agricultural products.

### CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE

The afternoon and evening meetings were held in the Live Stock Pavilion, when Dr. J. Hugo Reed again took up the horse question in the line of driving and saddle horses; after which Prof. Cumming addressed the assembly on a class of Shorthorn heifers, of which type he had six before him. This he followed up with a few words on some dairy cattle. In the evening Dr. Reed spoke on "Soundness and Unsoundness in Horses," having a horse as a model before him. The Association and the students attending the courses were entertained by the fire department of the

town of Truro by an exhibition of their horses at their Fire Hall, and afterwards to a supper, and a pleasant evening was spent until the small hours of the morning. Mr. J. J. Brethour, of Burford, also gave an excellent address on the bacon hog, and W. Saxby Blair on conserving soil moisture in the orchard.

Thursday morning and afternoon were devoted to business of the Association. Reports from County Farmers' Associations were received and discussed, amendments to by-laws were suggested. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Col. S. Spurr; 1st Vice, Paul C. Black; 2nd Vice, Chas. Hill; Directors, Edward Harris, Jno. DeGroot, D. R. Nicholson, F. Miles Chipman, Hugh Fraser. Auditors: M. G. DeWolfe and C. O. Allen. Exhibition Commissioners: Jos. R. Wyman and David Logan (re-elected). Secretary-Treasurer: Chas. R. B. Bryan (re-elected), Durham, N.S.

An invitation was received from Middleton to meet there next year; this was referred to the executive. A discussion on scrub bulls was taken up, but no resolution was passed. A vote of sympathy was sent to Col. W. M. Blair, a veteran agriculturist, and past president, who had met with a serious accident, having been thrown out of a sleigh and sustained a fracture of the thigh.

The introduction of the new president to the chair and the usual votes of thanks brought the eighth annual convention to a close.

The financial statement showed total receipts of \$1,178.65, including \$1,000 Government grant; the expenditures totalled \$1,061.89, leaving a balance on hand of \$116.73.

### KEEP ONLY THE BEST

The president's address was a comprehensive one and reviewed the work of the year as also did the report of the board of directors. One paragraph from the address contains some sound advice for Maritime farmers. Speaking of the value of improved live stock, he says:

"In this connection we cannot but make a comparison between our average and our best as shown by such object lessons as seen at the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst. The average Nova Scotia steer at four and a half years old will dress from 500 to 700 lbs., of sometimes very inferior beef. But best, as seen at the fair at two and a half years, will dress from 800 to 1,000 lbs. of No. 1 meat. The average dairy cow of the Province yields less than 2,000 lbs. of milk per year, while her well-bred and well fed sister yields anywhere from 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. per year. Now, I should think it would take very little to convert a machine which is the more profitable machine to be used in converting the rough products of our farms into a marketable article."

The directors reported that legislation in reference to County Farmers' Associations or Institutes had been secured, the Provincial Government agreeing to pay \$25 to each County Association on condition that the County Council paid a like amount. During the year a County Association had been formed in every County in the Province, and regular institute meetings would be held from this on. Those asked for, no legislation towards further protection of sheep from dogs had been secured. The establishment of an agricultural college and live stock judging pavilion at Truro was favorably commented upon as was also the work of the travelling dairy. Referring to the crops of the past year, the report reads:

"In regard to the crops we must look on the bright side, though the weather

in May and June was cold and backward, accompanied by drought, the growth in July was extraordinary, and crops came on remarkably fast and well. Though hay was below the average, oats came above it as also did potatoes, roots and other cereals were a few points down, but away up were apples, with prices good. 1903 will be a year not easily forgotten by orchardists. On the whole we think agriculture in the Province is progressing."—Cont.

### Maritime Breeders to Come West

The Canadian Pacific, through its agricultural agent, W. W. Hubbard, has arranged an excursion from St. John to Toronto, Guelph and Ottawa, for stockmen. Return tickets good for thirty days will be given. The party of Maritime breeders, which will probably number about thirty, will leave St. John on Feb. 20th and arrive in Toronto in time for the Spring Stallion Show, after which they will visit Guelph and some of the big Clydesdale and Shorthorn herds in Ontario County. The week following will be spent in Ottawa at the National Live Stock Convention and the Winter Fair.

### Why Herbage Should be Used Regularly

It is in the regular everyday use of Herbage that there is profit. It is a remarkably fine thing in the cases of run-down stock or stock off their feed, and it corrects the trouble every time, but practical feeders are now realizing that it pays them to feed Herbage every day to all their farm stock.

It is well to always bear in mind that the best of heavily advertised stock foods is not a test of Herbage. These are not one and the same thing, and to know the value of Herbage, Herbage must be tested and judged on its own merits. Do not be carried away by fancy packages and expensive advertising, these are costly luxuries and must be paid for. The feeder who feeds Herbage regularly (and feeds it regularly) never have any doubt about the profit.

For instance, Messrs. Sargent & Son, of Pine Farm, Westwood, write as follows: "We feed Herbage regularly to our horses, cattle and pigs. It pays us to feed it, and we believe that thousands of dollars are lost yearly by farmers who do not feed it. We fed over a barrel to our stock last winter and the results show us that we can with good profit continue to feed it. It is fully worth the price of the Herbage to see the stock looking so healthy and strong. Last winter we fed our cattle straw and some chop with Herbage and they did a great deal better than they did the winter before on hay and chop without Herbage. Last winter we had a heifer cast against a stone wall in an open shed, she was so near dead that we had knives sharpened to skin her, but thinking that "while there is life there is hope," we took her to a waxy stable and fed her pulped mangolds and Herbage. She lay there for several weeks, and all who saw her said she would never get up, but we kept feeding her Herbage and she got up and was able to fight with the other cattle before spring. We have always had good results in cases of sick or run-down animals, but it pays to feed it regularly, and then the animals do not get sick and run down and their growth is more rapid and their appearance more thrifty. One great advantage in the regular use of Herbage is that it enables us to use our straw and other coarse feed without checking the growth of our stock."

SARGENT & SON.

Westwood, Ont., Dec. 19, 1903.



## Correspondence

## Prof. Lochhead on Agricultural Education

To the Editor FARMING WORLD:  
I was much interested in reading the opinions expressed in your columns regarding the need for an agricultural college in each of the provinces. The attention of the world is directed to Canada as a great agricultural country, and it behooves us, therefore, to be on the alert, and to make the most of our wonderful resources. Our great need is men who can utilize our agricultural lands to the best advantage, if we are to hold our own in the markets of the world. We must raise up an educated farming community.

I was also much impressed, Mr. Editor, with your idea of making the Ontario Agricultural College an institution to which agricultural students from every province of the Dominion might come for advanced work, and for experimental research.

Such a plan, if carried out, would be a very potent means of binding together the different provinces, of promoting inter-provincial trade and commercial relations, of keeping the cost of maintenance and equipment of the colleges in the other provinces, and of improving the character of the work done at Guelph on account of greater facilities for research.

If the Dominion Government would contribute \$150,000 annually for the support of the colleges, such a plan as you suggest, Mr. Editor, could be carried out.

There is no valid reason why the Federal Government should not take this initial step in a movement which would be of untold benefit to this country. The U. S. Government gives \$15,000 annually to every agricultural experiment station, and \$25,000 to every agricultural and Mech. Arts college. Canada is not doing her share in promoting agricultural research, on account of lack of funds. Our big neighbor is fast taking the lead of all countries, and it is undoubtedly true that her unprecedented progress as an agricultural country is due to the great encouragement she has given to experimental research, and her liberality to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

It is high time that our farmer members at Ottawa should press the matter upon the attention of the Government.

There is another matter to which I wish to refer. At the present time there are over 140 high schools and collegiate institutes in Ontario, all of them, I presume, doing good work. Many of them, however, are rural, that is, they are situated in small towns, surrounded by rural conditions and attended mainly by pupils from rural districts. A large number of studies are such that every ambitious pupil is virtually compelled to advance along a single avenue, which leads to the teaching profession or to one of the so-called learned professions. There is nothing, or but little, in the course of studies suggestive of the nobility of the agricultural profession. As a result, the brightest and most ambitious boys from the farm who primarily attended the high school to get a better education than the public school could give, are gradually led away to other pursuits. It is not their fault, but the fault of a system which does not see the necessity for agricultural high schools, where boys may be kept in touch with farm life while they are being educated, and where they may become imbued with the idea that there are noble positions in agriculture as important as any in the other professions, to which the ambitious student may aspire.

My contention is, therefore, that there

are too many high schools in our Province, and that one or two of these in every county should have its courses of study modified so that it should rather be called an agricultural high school.

These would naturally act as feeders to the Ontario Agricultural College. This plan, in my judgment, is preferable to the one which would establish five or six additional agricultural colleges. The great cost of equipment and maintenance is the fatal objection to this latter plan—in a province where public opinion will scarcely allow of the proper support for one good college.

W. LOCHHEAD,  
Ont. Agr. College, Guelph,  
February 18th, 1904.

## Feed Not the Whole Thing in Milk Production

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Referring to the article by Mr. D. F. Armstrong in THE FARMING WORLD of Feb. 15th, I am sure, Mr. Editor, that I fully endorse the word of advice you gave that gentleman when you suggested that good ensilage should form part of the ration for dairy cows. It is a fact beyond any doubt that a liberal proportion of ensilage will improve the practical utility of almost any ration and at the same time reduce the actual cost of production of milk or butter. Mr. Armstrong enjoys a sense of satisfaction at having produced, as a result of his dairy operations, an average of \$64.47 per cow, as against \$49.47, although if the proceeds of twenty-five cows amount to the sum of \$1,353.00, as stated, I would naturally consider the sum of \$54.03 as being the average result per cow.

But be that as it may, the point I would call attention to is this statement by Mr. Armstrong, "My cows are fat enough for beef." Herein lies the secret, that has prevented him from obtaining \$75 per cow, or even more, as many are doing to my knowledge. What practical result has he obtained by having the cows fat enough for beef? He has simply locked up a considerable percentage of the result of his feeding in a commodity from which no benefit can be derived. Would it not have served the purpose better to have had the cows in good, healthy working condition, neither shamefully poor nor fat enough for beef, but rather in a condition that a heavy milking cow is usually found when judiciously fed and managed? Twenty good, healthy cows would have been added to the cash returns as the result of the additional milk and butter produced.

The results from the dairy industry in Canada are gradually improving, but the improvement is, I fear, limited to a minority of those engaged in that industry. There are scattered throughout the country, in far too limited numbers, however, farmers who have arrived at the conclusion that in order to obtain the highest possible results they are obliged to use the most approved machine for converting their fodder into milk, butter and cheese, or, more properly speaking, the special dairy cow, an animal that when attending to her business does not become "fat enough for beef," but with every little improvement made in her food and management will show a corresponding increase in her milk production instead of putting it upon her back. I can introduce Mr. Armstrong to more than one dairyman who has, during the past year, obtained an average result of over \$100 per cow in herds numbering from 20 to 25 cows. The herds that I have in mind are composed of Holsteins that have been selected because of their adaptability to the

manufacture of ensilage, roots, clover hay, meal and grass into dairy products at a minimum cost. I should explain that these results were obtained from the sale of milk to city dealers at \$1.18 per cwt., a price somewhat above the average price paid by cheese factories and creameries.

I do not here offer any arguments in favor of any particular breed of dairy cows, but let us get away from the illusion that to obtain big results all that is necessary to be done is to feed well. Feeding is a most important factor, but any farmer who has given the matter his attention has observed that two cows may be fed and managed under the same conditions and consume an equal amount of feed, while one may produce anywhere from twenty-five per cent. to fifty per cent. more butter than the other. The smaller producer of butter will probably put on considerable flesh, but what is the use of it when it is not a marketable commodity.

R. F. HICKS,  
York Co., Ontario.

## Jerseys at the Agricultural College

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

We read "Among the Cattle Breeders" in last issue, with much interest, more especially the meeting of the Jersey men, as we are lovers of that "Queen of the Dairy," having bred them for over twelve years and have proved them a pleasure and profit.

Our junior was at the Jersey meeting and reports an interesting one, noted Mr. Hinman's "motion picture" for it was nothing more or less than the college authorities for the way the Jerseys are fed there, and the poor representation of that breed that they have there. We felt no sympathy for the motion picture, we have had the fullest confidence in the college management, and that the gentlemen there could easily clear themselves. Still, if they have put themselves in shape where they could be cornered, it would be right that they should be, and the truth should be out, whoever it hit. We thought Mr. Hinman an intelligent breeder and feeder of Jerseys, and should know whereof he speaks. We want a fair chance for the Jersey, and with that she is safe every time.

Then comes Mr. Ketchen's letter referring to the Jerseys purchased by the college, from Dentonia Park Farm, last fall, which not only Mr. Hinman, but every Jersey man knew of. Besides, Mr. D. O. Bull was one of the purchasing committee and he was present at the meeting (we regretted from the first Mr. Fleming's and Mr. Ketchen's absence), but neither he nor anyone there said a word about this purchase. It seems their minds were elsewhere, or that they should have been. Yes, and Mr. Hodson, also, was present, and said nothing but that the Jerseys at the college authorities for the way the Jerseys been what they should have been, and he said nothing about the last purchase.

Pray, let us have confidence in each other, and confidence in our cause. We say the Jersey cow is safe. Yes, but the man must be behind her. Let us note what the men of the other dairy breeds are doing. They will put us to the wall if it is possible. Let us be up and doing and dare them to the fight. They are blowing their own horns with a vengeance. Let them know that we can blow ours, and that we have something to blow about. We hope to hear more of this, and as able men are set apart to write for publication, we will have Jersey men to the fore, and if we feel able we will try again.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON,  
Tweed, Ont.

### Prince Edward Island

Weather very cold during the early part of February. On the night of Feb. 5 the thermometer registered 20 below zero at Summerside; at Hunter River 21, at Bloomfield 24, and on Feb. 6 at North Tyron 30 and 31 degrees below. We have had a great deal of snow this winter and very few thaws. A terrific storm set in on Feb. 15th and continued until noon on the 17th.

There was a very small attendance at the market on Feb. 16, on account of the storm. A few heavy women came in with their chickens, eggs and butter.

#### CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Dressed pork, best quality, from 150 to 300 lbs., 6c. per lb. Live hogs, 4½ to 5c. per lb.; beef per qtr, 4½ to 6c. per lb., according to quality; mutton and lamb, 7½ to 8½c. per lb.; black oats 30c. per bus.; hay, 55 to 65c. per cwt.; baled, \$10.50 to \$11.50 per ton; butter, 24 to 25c. fresh, tub 20c. per lb.; potatoes, 25 to 30c. per bus., very few of others; eggs, 24 to 25c. per doz.; fowl and chickens, 8 to 9c. per lb.; ducks, per lb. 8 to 10c.

#### SUMMERSIDE MARKETS.

Barley, per bus. 40 to 45c.; beef carcass, 5½c. per lb.; buckwheat, per bus. 40c.; calfskins, per lb. 4½c.; butter, 16c. per lb.; eggs, 10c. per doz.; hay, per ton \$9 to \$10; Island flour, per cwt. \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, \$2.25 per cwt.; oats, 30c. per bus.; wheat, per bus. 65 to 74c.; pork, 5 to 5½c.; potatoes, per bus. 21c.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of P. E. I. was held at Charlottetown on Feb. 3, with President Rev. A. E. Burke in the chair. There was a good attendance of representative fruit growers. Some ladies were present.

The report of President Burke recommended that steps be taken to prevent the selling of apples from trees not true to name, and that young men become their own nursery men and not import trees from other provinces. The report was adopted. A McNeill, Dominion Fruit Inspector, Ottawa, advised farmers not to buy stock from men who are not known, but to buy from home men who have a stake in the Province, and who will not deceive them.

Senator Ferguson read an admirable paper on the Apple Outlook.


W. A. McKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, spoke of the advantages of co-operation and discussed and explained the Fruit Marks Act. He considers King Baldwin, Spy and Golden Russets, prize favorites in the market. Uniform packing should be observed. Mr. McKinnon urged that barrels for British market be marked plainly as possible.

The President also delivered an excellent address, showing how the work of horticultural instruction has advanced until every apple grower is in complete possession of every necessary fact relative to the culture of fruit. He strongly denounced fraudulent practices and advised farmers to see that the fair name of Canada is upheld. He said, "When Canada is branded on a package of goods it should be a guarantee better than any other that they are honestly packed. Feed the tree, feed it generously, and liberally, and in proportion to your care and effort will be the profit; quantity and quality will steadily improve."

The fruit show was an excellent one, which won universal admiration.

The annual meeting of the Kensington Dairymen's Association was held on Feb. 9. A report of the work of the past year was submitted by the Secretary, Mr. J. Anderson, which was satisfactory, the patrons having received 80.08 cts. per cwt. for their milk.

A greater effort will be made to increase the milk supply during the com-



## Do You Own a Good Rain Coat?

We ask you this question, not in a pertinent manner but with an eye to your best comfort, and certainly if you are the owner of a good rain coat, you know what comfort means during a wet rain (some rains are wetter than others).

We are showing three very special values in Rain Coats at \$10, \$12, and \$15; shades, grey, olive and slate; sizes run 34 to 46 and 48. Then, too, we carry a full range of Boys' Rain Coats, sizes 22 to 33, at \$4.75, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00; shades, same as the men's.

Send in your money, your size, and the shade you wish, and we will send you a coat you'll be proud to own or your money back.

## Do it today

# OAK HALL

Canada's Best Clothiers  
J. COOMBES, Manager

**115 King Street East**  
Right Opposite St. James' Cathedral

**TORONTO**

Neck and Shoulders above  
all Competitors

ing season. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the stock.

The Charlottetown Condensed Milk Factory has recently received a large order from Yokohama, Japan, for condensed milk for the Japanese government. The milk is to be used by the soldiers of the Empire in their battles with the Russians, as well as on the Japanese warships.—A. R.

### In and About Quebec

The annual meeting of the Huntingdon District Dairymen's Association was held at Ormstown, Que., on Friday, Feb. 12th. There was a large attendance of farmers and others interested in dairying from the neighboring districts. President Robert Ness, of Howick, opened the convention. In reviewing the past season's business, a spirited discussion arose as to the adjustment of losses resulting from the failure of A. S. McBean & Co., in which D. M. McPherson, proprietor of a combination of factories, was a partner.

The seed question was discussed by Messrs. Ewing, Anderson and Greig. Mr. Ewing remarked that farmers who paid a small price for seed could not expect to get twenty times the value of their money.

Mr. Walker, M.L.A., advocated the appointment of a weed inspector and promised that he would endeavor to have legislation introduced whereby such an appointment might be made.

Mr. Brodie, of Montreal, gave a very interesting address on apple growing. High prices could always be obtained for the right goods. He himself had realized as high as \$5 per barrel for his last season's output.

Prof. Grisdale emphasized the need of the farmers weeding out the poor cows from their herds. If they could not average \$50 per cow, they should quit the dairy business.

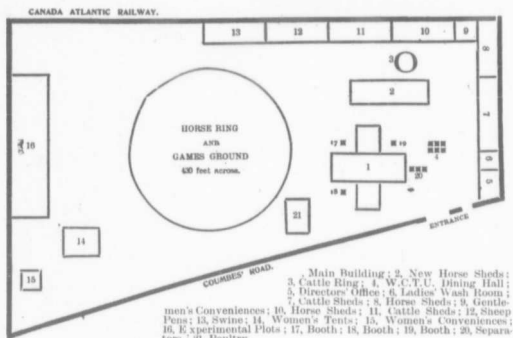
Mr. Woodard, official referee of dairy products in Montreal, showed the harm done by so many small butter factories, which were mainly responsible for the lack of uniformity in butter output. He gave some very clear proof of the great advantage in the equipment of the factories with proper facilities to keep the butter at very low temperatures from the day it is made.

Dr. Fletcher gave some interesting facts concerning the Experimental Farm work at Ottawa, and the session concluded with the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following results: President, Robert Ness, Howick; Vice-President, A. Muir, sr., Huntingdon; Secretary, W. H. Walker, Huntingdon; Treasurer, T. Drysdale, St. Charles; Corn Law, Hunter, St. Louis de Gonzave; Ogilvie, North Georgetown; Donaldson, Ormstown; Edward McGowan, Stewartstown; Jas. Burket, Carleton Place; Thomas White, Huntingdon; Wm. Scott, Valleyfield; D. H. Brown, Elgin.

The farmers' clubs and agricultural circles have been busy during the past few weeks, electing officers and drawing up their program for the coming season. Most of them can show some good results for the last year's work, and a small balance in hand to form the nucleus of further endeavors. It will not be long before the stock in our Province shows the improvement resulting from the operation, or rather the co-operation, of the farmers' clubs. The various dairymen's associations and hunter and cheese boards are organizing for business during the coming season.

At a recent meeting of the Sherbrooke County Agricultural Society it was decided to hold the Spring Seed Show about the 1st of April. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, will act as judge, and lecturers will be provided by the Department of Agriculture.

H. W. F.



Plan of Model Fair Grounds, Renfrew, Ont.

## How To Run the Fall Fair

The annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, held in Toronto on Feb. 17th and 18th, was well attended. The president, J. T. Murphy, presided. Others who took an active part in the proceedings were: Hon. Mr. Dryden, C. C. James, G. C. Creelman, H. B. Cowan, Dr. A. W. Bell, Prof. G. E. Day, C. A. Zavitz, W. R. Graham, W. A. McKinnon and A. McNeil.

The addresses delivered and the discussions upon them were of a similar character to those of last year's meeting. This was, perhaps, to be expected. The educational idea as a means of elevating the agricultural show, though it has been prominently before the people for the past few years, has not as yet sufficiently permeated through the societies to become an active, living principle in the management of all our fall fairs. A great many societies, and the number is increasing rapidly, are seized with its importance. But a great many are not. Hence the need for keeping this question to the front and repeating, if necessary, the features of previous gatherings. At the recent meeting there was much less opposition to the general introduction of educational features into the fall fair than we have seen at previous gatherings of this important organization, and the horse race and special attraction advocate was very little in evidence.

### THE YEAR'S WORK

The addresses of President Murphy and Ex-Supt. Creelman dealt largely with the work of the past year. Progress along educational lines had been rapid. One hundred and fifty-two societies had been formed into circuits and supplied with expert judges. The fairs were becoming more uniform in character and people were being educated to higher ideals. School children's day, where tried, had been pronounced most successful. This feature had been largely developed at Simcoe. Mr. Creelman showed that in ten years the value of the cattle of the Province had increased from \$47,000,000 to \$63,000,000 without any corresponding increase in the number of animals. In 1898 only 5 per cent. of the hogs in the province were of the select bacon type. In 1903 fully 75 per cent. were of this type. This improvement had been brought about by educational work. The fairs should and could assist very materially in promoting this feature.

### FOR THE FUTURE

Mr. Creelman also gave some good advice as to the future management of fairs. Educational features should be

encouraged, and vulgar and dishonest performances excluded. All exhibits should be shown to the best advantage. All exhibits should be properly labelled. Better show-rings should be provided. The show should not be run entirely for the exhibitor. Have a platform for judges to address the people. Improve the prize list. Have separate buildings for women. Promote school children's day. Have experimental plots and a program of the days events. As a rule, one large main building was not so good as several small ones. Get a good secretary and pay him well.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, the new Superintendent of Fairs, gave advice along similar lines. He emphasized the value of athletic sports as an attraction at the fall fair, and thought that a number of fairs in a district could very well combine and engage a competent man to advertise their fairs, get out a joint program, etc.

### EXPERT JUDGES

The work of the expert judges came in for considerable attention, several of whom were present, including John Gardhouse, J. E. Brethour, W. F. Kydd, and J. M. Gardhouse. The work generally was satisfactorily reported upon. Some exception had been taken to the remarks of the judges when pointing out the good and bad points of the different animals in explaining the reasons for their awards. Prof. Day advised that the judge, in explaining his reasons, should lay special stress on the good points of the winner rather than on the weak points of the loser. This the expert judges present agreed with. While it would, no doubt, prove more satisfactory to the exhibitor whose animals did not win, we question whether its educational value for the onlooker would be as effective as if both the strong and weak points of each animal in the ring were pointed out.

### DILATORY SOCIETIES

Captain W. F. McMaster, in dealing with fair statistics, emphasized the need of greater promptness in sending reports to the Department of Agriculture. So far 95 societies had not sent in their reports for last year. In this respect, societies controlled by farmers were not so negligent as others. The dilatory ones were mostly near Toronto. The best returns were made when farmers' wives and daughters had control of the societies' books. Later, a motion was passed urging the Department to take action in the matter.

But the dilatoriness was not on one side, the Department of Agriculture, and through it the King's printer, who

has been to blame, was severely criticized for not getting the annual report out sooner. The report of last year's meeting was only distributed the week before the convention, and consequently was of no use for last fall's fairs. A motion was passed urging the Department to have the report distributed by April 15th of each year.

### TOWNSHIP OR COUNTY FAIRS

The Hon. Mr. Dryden, who presided at the evening session of the convention, advised forming the township shows into one good show in each county. While many good reasons might be advanced for one county in preference to a number of inferior township shows, we do not think the time has come when the township show should be given up. Many of them are doing excellent work, and give a good reason for their existence. A well managed township show, with the educational features prominent, and limiting competition largely to the township in which the show is held, can accomplish a great deal towards advancing the interests of agriculture in the district.

### EDUCATIONAL ATTRACTIONS

A large share of the convention was given up to discussing ways and methods of providing educational attractions at the fall fairs. Prof. Day made a strong plea for live stock judging contests for the boys as a means not only of creating interest in the show, but of training the boys to know and appreciate good stock.

The advantages of the experimental plot as a means of improving the fall fair were set forth by C. A. Zavitz. Incidentally he showed that the value of the farm crops in Ontario had increased from over \$114,000,000 in 1900, to \$146,421,171 in 1903, and that this increased value was largely due to the educational work carried on by the experimental farms and the co-operative work of the Experimental Union. The fall fair could greatly assist this work by establishing experimental plots on their grounds. Five fairs had these plots last year and the results were most satisfactory. He described from a large chart the Norfolk County Fair plot. The plot had four rows of plots 1 rod square, with 16 plots to each row, making forty in all. On these plots a variety of grasses and forage crops had been grown, and the comparisons of growth at the fall fair had proven most valuable. The first cost of the Simcoe plot was \$100. It will cost about \$35 a year to keep one going.

W. K. Graham gave a practical demonstration, showing how a poultry exhibit at the fall fair might be made of value



H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario.

from an educational standpoint. At the average fair the poultry interests were sadly neglected. The value of the poultry industry of Ontario he estimated at from seven to eight million dollars.

#### THE PRIZE LIST

W. A. McKinnon emphasized the need of a complete revision of the prize list for fruit at the fall fair. Most lists are the same as they were twenty years ago and make no distinction as between well tried and untried varieties. Mr. McKinnon submitted a classification for fall fruits, in which a commercial division was made into general and amateur varieties. These were further subdivided to meet the needs of the export and local trades in the one and the cooking and decorative varieties in the other. The classification was favorably received and Mr. McKinnon was asked to have copies submitted to all the fair boards for next fall's prize lists. Mr. W. H. Bunting and A. McNeil laid stress upon the value of the fruit exhibit at the fall show and the importance of having the prize list meet the needs of the different localities. The latter showed that demonstrations in apple packing, etc., could be made attractive features of the fall fair.

An anomaly in most prize lists was a class for general purpose horses. In the opinion of most of the expert judges this class should be changed to the agricultural class. Then roadsters and carriage horses are frequently classed together, which is a mistake. In the general purpose class the heavier horse, which is the most valuable for the farmer, is knocked out and the lighter one wins. It would be better neither to have weight specified in the prize list for heavy horses, nor the height specified for carriage horses.

Mr. Graham pointed out several ways whereby the poultry lists could be improved. Don't give prizes for pairs, but for individual birds, as for best male, female, etc. There should be a class for the best fatted chickens alive. This had been followed largely in the Ottawa district and a Montreal buyer stated that it had increased the value of the chickens at that section by 2c. per lb.

#### WHERE THE VALUE LIES

In 1868, the total vote for agriculture in Ontario was \$64,350, or \$54,000 to agricultural societies, \$10,000 to the Provincial fair and \$350 to the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. In 1903 the total vote was \$184,000, \$70,000 of which went to the agricultural societies. From these figures Mr. C. C. Jones showed that these agricultural societies of the Province had not kept pace with other agencies in advancing the interests of agriculture. Had they done so, their annual grant would have shown a larger increase during these years. Continuing, Mr. Jones stated that the importance of a society's work did not depend upon the number of its members. The value of a fair does not depend upon a wide-open door. The original intention of the township society was to develop the agriculture of that particular township, not the neighboring one. The success of a show should not always be measured by the crowds attending. The farmer is in a better position than he was a few years ago, and will need more enjoyment, but this cannot be supplied by a two days' outing at the fall fair, which exists for another purpose. There is a danger at present of going too far along the lines of reform. There should not be too much uniformity. Variety in the prize list is best.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1904

There was a pretty general shaking up in the election of officers. W. B. Sanders, Stagner, was elected to succeed J. T. Murphy as president. While the former will likely prove a most efficient officer,

we must confess to a little disappointment that a farmer was not elected to fill this office. There were among the delegates farmers capable of filling it with credit, both to the society and themselves. We hope that they will be to the front next year. The other officers elected are: First Vice-President, J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga; Second Vice-President, James Mitchell, Goderich; Recording Secretary, Alex. McFarlane, Oterville; Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Cowan, Toronto; Directors: J. T. Murphy, Simcoe; Ed. Jeff. Bond Head; Rev. C. W. Clark, Russell; Chas. Walker, Erin; W. E. Smallfield, Renfrew; R. R. Hall, Parry Sound, and Allan Gray, Uxbridge.

#### The Toronto Industrial

The 25th annual meeting of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto was held on Feb. 23rd. There was a good attendance and the business passed off without a hitch. Many were the compliments paid the management upon the successful outcome of last year's show. President McNaught, in moving the adoption of the annual report, emphasized the need of a new administration building and a fireproof addition to the art gallery. There were also required new stables, a large live stock judging pavilion, a floral hall, a fruit building, and street car facilities to the eastern entrance. No promise was made that these things would be ready for this year's show.

The report recommended that this year's fair be held on Aug. 20th to Sept. 10, and that it be called the Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto. The financial statement showed a total receipts of \$278,721.68, including Government grants. The total expenditures were \$142,195.40, leaving a balance of \$76,556.68.

In the discussion of the report it was shown that new poultry, fruit and animal buildings are urgently needed. Poultry exhibitors strongly object to the length of time their birds have to be kept on exhibition. From Monday to Friday of one week is long enough.

There were a few changes made in the board of directors, though we are pleased to note that all those specially representing agriculture were re-elected. The board for 1904 is as follows—Geo. Booth, S. E. Briggs, Hon. John Dryden, R. Y. Ellis, H. R. Frankland, W. K. George, Geo. H. Gooderham, J. K. Leslie, Col. Lessard, A. F. MacLaren, M. P. (Stratford), S. McArthur, J. E. McNeil, John A. McGillivray, W. K. McNaught, Robert Miller (Stouffville), Joseph Oliver, W. H. Pugsley (Richmond Hill), Ed-Ald. Score, Ad. Sheppard, Dr. Andrew Smith, and W. E. Wellington.

#### The Western Fair

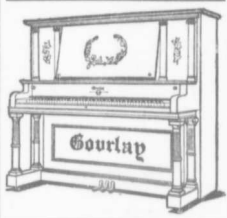
The annual meeting of the Western Fair Association was held on Feb. 17th. The total receipts for the year were \$27,389.74, and the disbursements \$22,895.74, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,494. The old officers were re-elected. An effort will be made to secure a grant from the Ontario Government towards the erection of a new dairy building and room for demonstrations and lectures.

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Middlesex Co., Ont.

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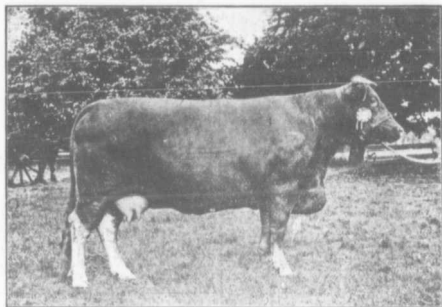
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A Prize Winning South Devon Cow, at 1903 British Show.

## Our English Letter

### The Rain—Farmers' Position—Successful Shire Sale—Business Prospects—Cheese Outlook—Trade in Apples

London, Feb. 6, 1904.

Still the rain keeps falling and the outlook is becoming exceedingly black for the British farmer. Last year, as readers are aware, was a record one for rainfall in this country, and that portion of the year that has already expired has been keeping up the reputation previously gained. January was wetter than for several years past in all parts of the country with the exception of a few of the Eastern counties, while at the time of writing there are hundreds, nay thousands of acres of land under water.

Farmers have naturally suffered severely from the continued wet, the land is thoroughly sodden and water-logged and all tillage operations are at a complete standstill. Neither man nor horse has been able to get upon the land, not even for the purpose of carting and spreading manure, as the surface would poach so badly. It is, perhaps, not an unmixed blessing, for if the manure had been put on at the usual time the heavy rains would have washed out a very large percentage of its valuable contents. The wheat crops look fairly well, but the area is again diminishing, farmers preferring to depend on a greatly increasing degree upon their stock. Grass is still fairly plentiful, but the ground is so saturated that it is unadvisable to let stock out in the fields as it gets cut up so much. It is, however, astonishing how green and spring-like the country looks. Live stock have suffered greatly from the wet, its effect being particularly apparent in the lambing pens. The rainy season has left an indelible mark upon the ewes, among which there has been a greater number of casualties than usual, while many of them have cast their lambs. There are fewer doubles than usual and the prospect is anything but cheering for the sheep breeder. It is fortunate, however, that the much-dreaded liver rot has not put in an appearance, it would have been the last straw on the farmer's back.

The first of the series of spring sales took place this week (Feb. 4), when the stud of Shire horses, the property of the late Sir J. Blundell Maple, were dispersed by auction. Sir Blundell, who made his fortune in commerce, went in very extensively for horse breeding, his stud of Thoroughbreds for racing purposes was perhaps the largest in the Kingdom, while he also spared no expense in founding his stable of Shire

horses. The sale took place at Childwick (pronounced Chillick), just outside the ancient city of St. Albans, which is so intimately connected with the history of England. There was a large attendance of breeders and buyers from all parts of the country, the company numbering about 800. Prices, however, did not rule exceedingly high, for many of the most popular lots were getting on in years. Fifty head were sold at a total of \$35,028 (7,042 guineas), which works out an average of just over \$700 each. The top price realized was for the very well-known and popular mare, Queen of the Shires, which has won almost innumerable champion and other prizes in all parts of the country. When put into the ring she made \$2,225 (450 gs.). Another good price was 400 gs. (over \$2,000) paid for the seven-year-old stallion Childwick Majestic. Dunsmore Gloomy, another famous brood mare, which changed hands as a three-year-old for over \$5,000, realized over \$1,500. She was foaled as long ago, however, as 1890, and therefore considerably past her prime. Old Times VI, a bay stallion of good stamp, made over \$1,800 while a four-year-old mare, Childwick Youno, made upwards of \$2,100. The sale, as will be gathered from the foregoing, was of a satisfactory nature. Prices were not remarkable individually, but the average was a satisfactory one.

#### BUSINESS PROSPECTS

Trade prospects are by no means bright and it is difficult to find anything of a cheering nature in the reports from the various sections of the provision markets. The miserable weather has been much against trade, while the lightness of money has also had its effect. All parts of the country report that business is quiet and most firms are just now running as economically as possible.

Canadian cheese is steadily supported at \$12.75 to \$13.00 for primest white and colored, with under-priced stuff 75 cents or a dollar less, but the industry is somewhat restricted and it is thought that easier terms would induce freer buying on the part of retailers. The imports of cheese from all parts into the United Kingdom during 1903 exceeded, according to the Board of Trade returns, those in the two previous years, amounting to 2,694,214 cwt. against 2,546,212 cwt. in 1902, and 2,580,837 cwt. in 1901. The principal items which went to make up

the above totals were the receipts of cheese from the United States and the shipments from Canada. The former exhibited a striking decrease and comprised only 360,916 cwt. as against 390,479 cwt. in 1902. But Canada, with equal conspicuousness, shows a most satisfactory increase, and embraced 1,841,152 cwt. as opposed to 1,700,566 cwt. in 1902. The course of the London market during the last six months has been consistent with greater plenty of the article and suggestive of non-fluctuating and reasonable prices. Early last year the value was tending strongly upwards, till in May, fancy old white Canadian cheese fetched \$16.80 to \$17.75 and colored up to the first mentioned figure. After that a quick downward move set in and in July quotations for white and colored cheese were given in reverse order, the first named falling to \$12.00 and the other sort, although the highest in value, to \$12.25. In October last, prices were around \$14.50, but since then \$12.75 have mostly been the nearest rates for primest makes. There is, nevertheless, a desire on the part of dealers to see the value of Canadian cheese placed upon a more moderate basis, as the surest means of promoting its consumption in a faster degree and of making room for any additional consignments that may be on the way or in cold store on our side of the Atlantic.

Demand for Canadian bacon has been rather sluggish and prices were the turn easier. A rather wide difference is still apparent between the value of lean and fat meats, the latter being undoubtedly the cheaper.

Canadian and States fruit still continue to reach us in very large quantities and prices remain practically unchanged. The Dominion fruit is specially good and the abundant supplies received in this country have been gladly welcomed by the British housewife. Had it not been so, the disastrous failure of the home grown crop would have been felt severely. Apples have been cheaper to the consumer this winter than ever before, good quality cooking fruit always being obtainable from the middle class shopkeeper at never more than 5 cents per lb. The reasonable prices asked has accounted for the large consumption and the quick way in which the fruit has been absorbed.

#### Condition Powder for Hogs

The following powder is recommended for hogs by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry of the national department of agriculture. It is not claimed to be a cure-all, nor is it expected that it should be given to all hogs under all circumstances, but if hogs are ailing, unthrifty, constipated, have taken cold and seem rheumatic it may be given with advantage. And if cholera or any other malignant disease threatens, this serves to help those attacked combat it successfully. But publishing this formula must not be considered an implication that it is to be depended upon to insure the health of the herd. Good care and proper feeding should be that dependence every time. Pulverize and mix thoroughly:

Wood charcoal.....	1 lb.
Sulphur.....	1 "
Sodium chloride.....	2 "
Salt bicarbonate.....	2 "
Sodium hyposulphite.....	2 "
Sodium sulphate.....	1 "
Antimony sulphite.....	1 "

In case of diarrhoea in the herd, leave out the sodium sulphate. The dose is a large teaspoonful for each 200 lbs. weight of hog. Give dissolved in slop. Once daily, or a smaller dose twice a day is often better.

## In the Dairy

### What Some F.E.I. Cheese Factories can do

A few of the Prince Edward Island dairy companies' returns for 1903, are as follows:

#### STANLEY BRIDGE

1st June to Oct. 31st.—Milk was furnished by 135 patrons, and quantity of milk received, 1,425,742 lbs. Quantity of cheese manufactured was 133,200 lbs., and the average price received, 10.9 cts. Average quantity of butter fat in milk was 3.7 per 100 lbs., and average price paid for milk was 77.3—25c. per 100 lbs. Total receipts amounted to \$13,690.15, of which the patrons received \$10,037.55. The patrons supplying the largest quantity of milk were J. C. Clark, who received \$35.37; J. Simpson, \$26.47; Matilda Clark, \$24.07; R. McKay, \$24.87; J. McEwen, \$29.58.

#### BUNSTAYFARGE

Manufacture of butter from Nov. 1, 1902, to Oct. 31, 1903. Number of patrons, 114. Total quantity of milk, 1,117,868 lbs. Butter manufactured, 51,730 1/2 lbs. Average price realized, 20.9 cts. Average per cent of butter fat, 3.704. Average price paid for milk, 79.6 cents per 100 lbs. Total receipts, \$10,926.69. Total to patrons, \$8,989.90.

#### BUNDAS

Manufactured butter, Dec. 1, 1902, to June 15, 1903, and in Nov., 1903. Cheese, June 15 to Oct. 31. Milk supplied by 120 patrons. Total quantity, 666,661 lbs. Total receipts, \$6,603.66. Paid to patrons, \$7,605.39. Average price for cheese, 10 1/3 cts. Paid patrons for milk for cheese, 79.82 cts. per 100 lbs.; milk for butter, per 100 lbs., 75.1-5 cts.

### The St. Mary's Creamery

The season of 1903 was not the best for the expansion of the creamery business. The high price of cheese as compared with that of butter made it difficult for the creamery to compete successfully. The St. Mary's creamery, right in the centre of one of our best cheese districts was, however, though the milk supply was much lower than in 1902, able to make a pretty good showing. During the year \$52,243.39 had been paid to patrons.

### Eastern Dairymen

Secretary Murphy of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association has written a letter appealing to the factorymen of Eastern Ontario to support the cheese factory syndicate. The same system, as conducted last year, with some modification, will be continued the coming season. All the syndicate instructors will be in charge of the chief government instructor, Mr. G. G. Publow.

### Western Dairymen

The directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association met on Feb. 13th at Stratford. Committees were appointed to carry on the work of instruction during the summer and to look after the dairy exhibit at Toronto next fall. There will be seven cheese factory

groups this season, with one instructor over each, and two instructors over the creameries in the West. All these instructors will be in charge of the chief government instructor, Mr. Geo. H. Barr.

### The 16 Ounces Needed in Butter-making

At school we learned that sixteen ounces make a pound. The sixteen ounces that a pound of finished butter should contain are:

1. One ounce of wisdom. Let us show wisdom in selecting and demanding the best.
2. One ounce of precaution. We will take the precaution to properly prepare our utensils, and leave them in good condition when we are through with them.
3. One ounce of attention. Fix your mind on your work and you will make no mistakes.
4. One ounce of cleanliness. This is the dairyman's motto, and needs to be exercised in the whole process of butter-making.
5. One ounce of determination. This will help us to overcome all difficulties.
6. One ounce of prevention. The science of buttermaking is made up almost entirely of preventive measures.
7. One ounce of care. Care is needed at every stage.
8. One ounce of discrimination. This is needed to distinguish flavors. It is also needed in choosing salt, parchment paper, etc.
9. One ounce of forethought. What are the requirements of the market for which this butter is being made? We will consider this and develop flavor, add salt and color to suit our customers.
10. One ounce of accuracy. By making use of the scales we will know how much butter there will be in churning, and thus gauge the coloring and salt, so that we may have uniformity.
11. One ounce of judgment. We need to have good judgment in choosing the temperature at which to churn, and for making conditions favorable for churning at a low temperature.
12. One ounce of common sense. If we use this we will stop churning when the butter is in granular form.
13. One ounce of patience. We must have patience in using the thermometer, in draining the wash water off the butter, and in giving the salt time to dissolve.
14. One ounce of watchfulness. This will help us in knowing when the butter is worked enough, and not over-worked and greasy.
15. One ounce of neatness. This applies to persons and to product, and especially to the printing and wrapping of the butter.
16. This is the ounce of honor. We will do our best, use what is best, and give such weight that the butter will be full 16 ounces when it reaches the consumer. The extra ounce will be that of good humor, which goes with all our work.—Bella Millar, Guelph, Ont.

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	2 1/2 " 1 to 5 "	3 to 7 "
	4 " 1 to 5 "	8 to 12 "
	5 " 1 to 5 "	6 to 14 "
	6 " 1 to 5 "	8 to 20 "

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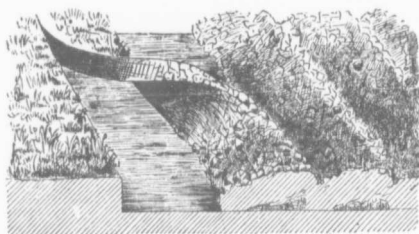
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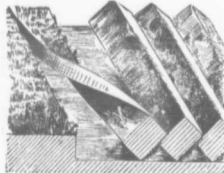
No. 5.—Wide Broken Furrow.

## Plows and Plowing

In many parts of the country the plow and the benefits of good plowing are not as fully appreciated as they might be. Good plowing is as necessary to good farming as good seed and good soil. A plow is used for the purpose of turning over the soil to prepare the seed bed. But there is a right and a wrong way of turning it over, the former being conducive to better crops and the latter to the growth of weeds, etc. Then, again, different methods of plowing are required for different soils. The soil field needs different plowing from the field upon which roots, etc. have been grown. For these and other reasons the plow and methods of plowing should be given careful attention by the farmer. The illustrations on this page, for which we are indebted to the *Mark Lane Express*, London, England, show the various types of furrows to be achieved with different plows. Figs. 1 and 2 show the rectangular furrow, the form usually preferred in England, where good plowmen are more common than in this country. The average width of the furrow is 9 inches and the average depth 6 inches. While No. 1 is a solid rectangular furrow, which, being turned by a long mould-board plow, is left whole and unbroken, and is especially intended for grass land, No. 2 is a rectangular furrow turned by a short mould-board and is consequently more broken. A furrow of the latter kind is to be preferred for general plowing, such as on root land, stubble, etc.

In Fig. 3 is shown what is known as the crested furrow. The bottom is not cut level but higher on the wing side of the share. When turned, it leaves a sharper edge than the rectangular furrow and more soil for covering the seed, but it gives less mould for the roots of the plants, and the uneven bottom is less suitable for drainage. Generally this style of furrow is not so well adapted for general work as the rectangular furrow, but it is used mostly for plowing old grass lands. It is narrower in proportion to its depth than the rectangular furrow, and the horses have to walk farther to plow an acre.

In Fig. 4 is shown the inverted furrow. It is of rectangular section, but

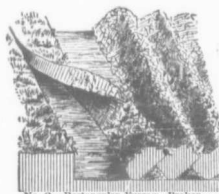


No. 1.—Rectangular Furrow, Unbroken.

instead of being left at an angle of 45 degrees, the furrow slice is completely turned over, thus exposing the lower soil to the fertilizing influences of the atmosphere, and burying all the surface vegetation so that it decomposes and enriches the soil.

In the wide broken furrow, shown in Fig. 5, the width of the plowing is much greater in proportion to the depth, being usually 12 to 14 inches, or even more, in width, by 6 or 7 inches deep. The furrow is almost inverted and is very much broken and pulverized by the sharp turn of the breast. It leaves a rough seed-bed, and a great quantity of work can be got over in a day, and with comparatively little power.

Time is an important consideration in plowing as well as with other farm work, especially in these days of scarce help. Consequently, the plow that will get over the ground the quickest and do effective work is the one most in demand. In fact, many farmers are turning to the double riding plow as a time saver. Some of these riding plows do good work. With three horses and one competent man, it is claimed they will do as much work as two men with two walking plows and two teams of horses will do. Have any readers of *THE FARMING WORLD* had any experience



No. 2.—Rectangular Furrow, Broken.

with riding plows? If so, we would be glad to hear it.

The following table gives the number of miles travelled in plowing an acre of land, exclusive of turnings, with furrows of different widths:

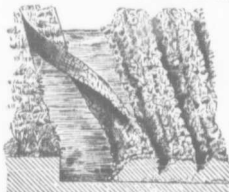
Width of Furrow,	Miles travelled,	Time required at 2 mls. per hour,
8 inches.....	12.33	6 hrs. 10 min.
9 ".....	11.00	5 " 30 "
10 ".....	9.90	4 " 57 "
11 ".....	9.00	4 " 30 "
12 ".....	8.25	4 " 8 "
14 ".....	7.00	3 " 30 "
16 ".....	6.17	3 " 5 "
18 ".....	5.50	2 " 45 "

To the foregoing time for plowing an acre must be added the time taken in turning the plow at the end of each fur-

row, at least one minute may be allowed for each turn, and of course the number of turnings will depend upon the length and width of the furrows. For example, with a 9-in. furrow and a length of 200 yards, there would be 90 turnings in an acre. If each took one minute, the turnings, or unprofitable work, would take one hour and 36 minutes, which, added to 5½ hours, the time given in the table for a 9-in. furrow, would give 7 hours and 6 minutes for plowing an acre.

### The Gardener's Outfit

The amateur gardener should provide herself with a good set of garden tools, in order to simplify and lessen her work as much as possible. Such an outfit not only does both these things, but it enables her to do better work than can be done without them. In choosing a hoe, I would advise a V-shaped one, with handle in centre of blade. This gives you practically two hoes in one—one with wide blade and one with pointed end. I venture the prediction that you will use the point of the hoe most. You can really do more work with it, and that a great deal easier, than with the



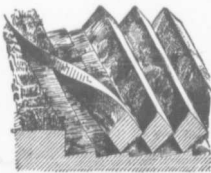
No. 4.—Inverted Furrow, Broken.

other end of the hoe. The point allows you to work close to a plant, in removing weeds, without the danger of cutting it off, and you should also have a claw-shaped weeder, and a set of transplanting-trowels, a watering pot with both spout and spray nozzle, and a spade. And you will find frequent use for a pruning knife, if you have shrubs.

J. F. K.

### Bone Savings in Potted Soil

Those who dislike to report palms and other plants of that class frequently, will find that the use of horn shavings in the soil makes frequent repotting unnecessary. Horn has in it many of the nutritive elements of bone. It is, when properly used, a most lasting and concentrated fertilizer, and a safe one, because it does not yield up its nutritive qualities all at once, as many kinds do, thus furnishing plants with an excess of food. It decomposes slowly, thus giving off its plant food slowly and steadily, and in proportion as the plant needs it. Mixed with ordinary potting soil it does excellent work among plants which require good, rich food the year round. Most dealers can supply it at very reasonable rates.



No. 3.—Crested Furrow, Unbroken.

## Farm Implements and Conveniences

### Waterworks on the Farm

A complete system of water works is just as valuable to the farmer as to the dweller in the city and can be had just as easily, if desired. A good up-to-date windmill, some good piping and a little system in laying them out and the thing is done.

The accompanying illustration is that

of a waterworks system in use on a Kansas farm, and which, the proprietor states, cost him about \$150. Where there is a good spring with sufficient fall a hydraulic ram would perhaps be preferable to a windmill and well, though the cost would not be any less. The tank in the illustration holds 25 bbls. and is placed in the derrick 20 feet

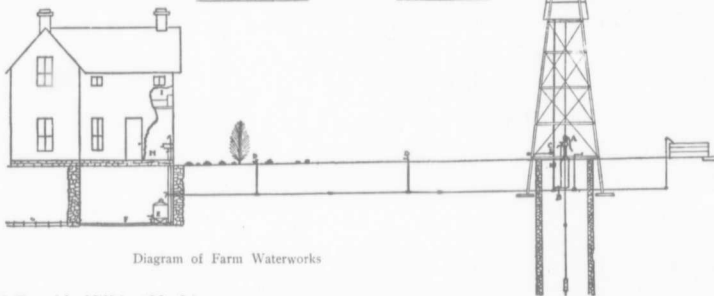


Diagram of Farm Waterworks

### A Portable Milking Machine

The accompanying is an illustration of a milking machine that has been in use during the past year on some farms near Madison, Wis., and a few localities in the Eastern States. It is simply constructed, and is easy and quick to operate. One man working all alone will milk eight cows in fifteen minutes. The manufacturer expects to make some improvements on the machine during 1904, after which it will be pushed in the dairy sections.



The price of this machine is \$75. It consists of an air pump, worked by foot power, two pieces of rubber hose and eight suction cups, that are attached to the teats of two cows; these are thus milked at the same time, the operator, who sits between the two cows, working the pump with his feet, and placing the teat cups against the teats. On opening the spigots the suction rapidly draws the cups over the teats, and the milk begins to flow into the milk pail, which is hung on the spout of the pump.

The teat cup is made of three pieces, and is of hard rubber; to the small end of the cup a piece of glass tubing is attached, through which the milk may be seen, and this again is connected with a small rubber tube. By means of a spigot in the tube, suction may be shut off when the teat is empty. The milk is conveyed from the spigot to the head, where the milk from all four teats unites and passes into the large hose to the pail.

Well painted farm buildings look well. Paint does not cost much, and it will add very much to the value of the barn and stable, and will make them last longer.

from the ground, which gives a good pressure for fire protection, washing the carriage, or sprinkling the lawn. There is a pump having three way connections so that water may be pumped to the tank, to the watering trough, or to the house, as occasion requires. The tank pipe is fitted with a check valve at B and a globe valve further up the pipe, but inside the well where it cannot freeze. The pipe just above the globe valve is fitted with a pet cock for drainage. There is a hose connection at C, also at D, for convenience in lawn sprinkling, etc.

A milk room is finished off in the cellar with tank as shown at E, where the milk may be set and surrounded with water for cooling. An overflow pipe, F, empties into sewer, G, which is properly trapped and ventilated. The sewer empties into a cess pool that is tightly covered and the waste is dissipated in the ground far enough from the house and well to preclude all possibility of contamination. At H is shown the sink connection which is extended to the bath room as shown at I. Running water in the kitchen is worth more than the cost of the whole system and the convenience of the bath room is appreciated and regarded as much more than a luxury. The pipe running from the well to the house is six feet underground to prevent freezing. As the upper pipe is liable to freeze in winter, it may be shut off in cold weather, when the windmill pumps directly to the watering trough and to the house.

### A Folding Axe

The accompanying cut is that of a folding axe most useful for use in places in which it is difficult to properly handle them. This handle may be lengthened or shortened by means of a tele-



scopic arrangement of a very ingenious nature. It can be easily adjusted to the wants of the user, and the axe is held firmly in the place in which it is placed. It can be used to take the place of a number of different sizes of cutting and hammering tools.

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# THE HOME WORLD

*A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good-will; and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted. We need not care whether they could prove the forty-seventh proposition; they do a better thing than that—they practically demonstrate the great theorem of the Liveableness of Life.—R. L. Stevenson.*

## Sunshine and Music

A laugh is just like sunshine.  
It freshens all the day  
It tips the peaks of life with light,  
And drives the clouds away;  
The soul grows glad that hears it,  
And fee's its courage strong—  
A laugh is just like sunshine—  
For cheering folks along!

A laugh is just like music,  
It lingers in the heart,  
And where its melody is heard  
The ills of life depart;  
And happy thoughts come crowding  
Its joyful notes to greet—  
A laugh is just like music.  
For making living sweet!

## Parents and Children

By a Parent.

**T**HE best way to have boys and girls enjoy themselves, at any time, is to let them alone. When I was a child on the farm, we children had no end of fun so long as fathers and mothers did not interfere. We often visited in a family where there were several other children, and there we had a free rein. The farm home had a large, old-fashion-

ed kitchen, and as soon as supper was cleared away, we children took uninterrupted possession. Till bedtime we played "pretty bird in my cup," "kitty, give me your corner," "blindman's buff" and a dozen other children's games. Nobody showed us how, nobody suggested, and nobody interfered. Yet we had a royal time of it. Those evenings were red-letter periods, for whose return we constantly prayed and dreamed.

No, parents; don't worry yourselves about giving your children a good time. Simply let them alone and they will have it themselves. You can't put your self in a child's place. What you may think enjoyable is often tiresome to children. Enjoyment is not planned. It bubbles up spontaneously. Oh, how we enjoyed those long winter evenings on the farm, and how short they seemed, when there were so many chestnuts to roast, so many apples to eat, so much corn to pop and a thousand other things to do that gave health and happiness! The free, spontaneous life of the farm is childhood's paradise.

## CHILDREN AND MONEY

But though you let them be free there are some things children must learn not to be too free with. One of these, though of course not the most important, is money. It is a dangerous thing for a child, especially a boy, to learn that a dollar can be had in an easier way than by earning it. Let them work for every cent that is given them, whether it is to be put into the bank or used for pocket money. It may be a fault to overcome or a task to perform, but the parent is the employer, and the first elements of business are instilled.

"Easy come, easy go," is as true for the children as for their elders, and it is usually the case that more thought is given to the investment of money earned than to the which comes without labor.

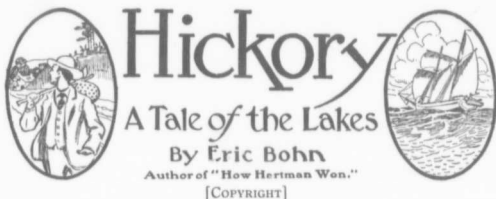
## AT THE TABLE

Parents should learn, too, not only not to restrict their children too much, but to treat them as if they were worthy of some consideration. Very often we don't. Take the matter of children at the table, for instance. It is very common in many families to give the little one at the table a plain or even cracked mug, cup or glass, while the elder members are using a finer article; the stained saucer or worn, plated spoon for oatmeal or berries, when father, mother and elder brothers and sisters have delicate china and silver. I cannot think it the best plan. "But the child will break a glass." True, it may; but the very handling of glass or fragile china is best to teach the care and gracefulness necessary to good table manners, which the tin or queensware mug will not.

No lessons so affect our after-life as do those learned at the home table. The study of multitudes of books of etiquette can never give us the ease and grace insensibly acquired in childhood at a well-ordered table. And at that well-ordered table children, while not unduly brought forward, feel that they, as well as the older members of the household, have a share in that refinement which desires and brings about dainty table linen, shining cutlery, and perfectly clean china, glass or silver. If at all practicable let each child have its glass tumbler or goblet, its salt cellar and napkin.



HAPPY PARENT AND HAPPY CHILDREN—A REFRESHING VISION OF SUMMER TIME.



## CHAPTER XIII (Continued).

But Ginger did not answer. With an iron pan he was baling out the half frozen water that filled the bottom of the boat. But he had stopped. Apparently he did not hear. They had scarcely spoken to each other since leaving the ship. Both were depressed—each full of his own thoughts—and Hickory, busy with work and watching, had forgotten everything else.

Almost while he spoke, he saw the Condor make another tremendous lurch. She keeled over on her side and flattened out, and to his horror, the captain was not to be seen.

Hickory shuddered, with a loud moan. "Wha—a—?" mumbled the mate. "The captain is gone," was the stifled answer.

But he had no response from Ginger. He did not seem to comprehend. "By Jimminy," came in a muffled tone a minute later, "getting warmer!" He seemed to be speaking within himself.

"For heaven's sake, straighten up, Ginger," Hickory cried in alarm. He saw the coming lethargy. "Look out for land. Can't ye see it?"

"Land!" trying to sit erect, "and pines—cedars—oaks in leaf—birds singing—hark—don't you hear 'em—and there's—my 'orn—was in't—paddle, boy—quick—we'll get there—yet—yet—ye—"

But the words were over. Body, bone, brain, chilled through and through—vitality almost gone. Fall of horror the young man saw the terrible reality. The body was swaying to and fro, might collapse any minute—and it seemed to have come so quickly—less than an hour since they left the Condor—but then he remembered that Ginger was on the gangway ladder when that terrible wave came, drenching every inch of his body.

Regrets were useless. Still, if they had only had the other oars! Carefully steadying himself, Hickory drew down Ginger's legs and laid him on his back, folding his coat more closely round him. But the man paid no heed. Hickory was not sure that he even breathed; and dashing away the blinding tears, he seized the oars again.

"Oh, for land! Even for the sight of it! Could he not row him to shore and save his life even yet?"

Then for an instant, in the clearer light, he saw the snow-covered tip of Long Point, and the cedar sand-hills beyond. It was in the direct line of the boat. He was making to the very end of it, but the cheering sight almost filled him with despair. The distance was so great. The life of the unconscious mate could not last until he reached it. The

boat was already half filled with ice; fresh waves were constantly washing over her; and with temperature half-way to zero, himself weary with toiling all night, drenched and hungry, what could he do?

But will a man give up when there is a chance of life—and a young life at that? Will he die because his comrades have gone before him? Will hope be entirely gone? Or will he struggle to the very end with undying energy, brave all dangers simply for the possible?

With another determined effort Hickory plied his oars, from the bottom of his heart praying that he might keep afloat until land was reached. The wind from the east helped him, and gradually he drew nearer to the shore.

But Ginger was cold and dead, and the boat settled down almost to the water's level. It could not keep afloat much longer. Not a house was to be seen. Even at the Point there was no semblance of life, nor was a sail visible anywhere; only the distant wreck which was now almost out of sight.

Suddenly a big wave dashed them against an unseen rock. The bottom of the frail craft was stove in, and Hickory with the body of Ginger was thrown into the deep water of the lake.

## CHAPTER XIV.

Hickory was a good swimmer. Many a time had he and Skittles sported themselves in the twilight, if the ship happened to be moored; and when they raced, he usually came in the winner. His muscles were strong and tense, and during his years on the water, nothing had ever pleased him better than a good swim at the close of a hot day. The other men did not care for it, excepting Skittles.

The flash of memory brought all this back to him, as the boat capsized with a jerk, throwing Ginger's body on top of his. Face to face they rolled into the deep water, producing an impression which he never forgot. Notwithstanding the unusual bitterness of the storm, the water of the lake was not cold. The warm season had closed in suddenly, and there had not been time for so huge a body of water to lose very many degrees in temperature.

As he sank to the bottom before he could extricate himself from Ginger's body, it was like a tepid bath. The discovery reassured him. There was a chance yet. But what of Ginger? Could he still be alive? He drew the body to the surface again, but it was like a log. Beyond peradventure life was ex-

tingent. For an instant the wild thought of righting the boat, lifting the body in, and rowing it to shore for burial, flashed through his brain. But it was only for an instant. The boat itself was a wreck.

"Good-bye, Ginger," he mentally ejaculated, as he loosened his hold and turned shorewards. "Perhaps it will not be for long."

Hickory thought of many things during that tumultuous swim. The shore was hundreds of yards away, and the billows still like huge waves of the sea. Now and then, when on top of a crest, he got a fresh view of land. But the prospect was a bleak one. Not a sign of life. Only a long, low headland, covered with snow and red cedar as far back as he could see. Even if he reached it, chilled through, worn out with fatigue, and clothes that would freeze to his body the moment he reached the shore, what better would he be? Without shelter of any sort, how could he possibly stand it? Again the thought came: Why not cease the struggle and find his grave with his comrades—dear old Ginger, Skittles, Roxey's father, and the rest? But then came the remembrance of some one else, whom he had not seen for years, who might be waiting for his return, and whose purse, through all the changes, was still in his pocket. No, he would do his best, come what may. Better freeze to death because he had to, than hopelessly drown, while an ounce of strength remained. Then he was nearer home—his mother's home—and Elsie's. How sweet the thought!

Yet, swimming was so slow that the task seemed endless. The shore, while so near, was like a mirage that could never be reached; very soon he discarded both pea jacket and undersuit, to loosen his limbs and quicken his speed; and for many minutes swam on, gradually diminishing the distance.

But the nearer he got to the shore, the shallower and colder the water, and the more benumbed his limbs. After a while, with one final stroke, he ceased swimming, and semi-consciously touched bottom. This roused him again. He was in shallow water, only reaching his arm-pits; and with a cry of joy he renewed his efforts. How he waded ashore he never knew; but somehow, there was a recollection of grasping cedar bushes—of struggling up the bank—of the dash of a deer across the bush before him—of the baying of a hound—and then there was chaos and sweet sleep.

When Hickory opened his eyes again, many hours had passed away. He was lying on a couch of deer skins in an Indian wigwam. A fire blazed at one end, and bending over it stood a squaw slowly stirring something in an iron pot.

He tried to think. Everything was strange. The firelight illumined the long poles of the windowless shack, and he could see that the woman was the only other occupant. Oblivious of the past he tried to take in the situation: the sloping sides and tan-bark floor—the few utensils and stools—the skins hung here and there—and the fireplace with chimney of cross-sticks in the corner.

What had happened? Who was he? Where was he? How did he get there?

RED ROSE TEA Is GOOD TEA

Who was the Indian woman? Why were no men around? Was he dreaming?

He must have made a noise, for suddenly the squaw turned and approached him. He tried to raise his hands, but they were bound up; and slowly the recollection of the wreck came back to him.

"Yai, yai! man feel better?" crouched the old woman, grinning widely, and showing her withered gums as she drew near.

"Yes," he replied, looking hard at the bending face; "what has happened to me?" glancing at the bandages.

"All friz," was the answer, "you was most dead when Mustang and Jim Elk fetched you."

"Where was I?"

"In de woods, close to lake, hands and feet friz. Den dey run you in two mile on sled."

"So they saved my life."

"Guess so."

"Who fixed me up?"

"Men folks and me, too," and again she grinned. "We rubbed friz out and snow. Den put on Indian medicine and wrapped up legs an' hands. Come near pullin pants off, cos' dey wet," and with a cackle she went back to give the dejection in the kettle another stir.

"You were all very good to me," said Hickory. He felt his clothing still wet; but he was warm, and was weary, and though his bones ached, he dropped off to sleep again.

After a while he awoke with a start. The hound was licking his face.

"Down, Possum," exclaimed an Indian, who had just entered the wigwam with a gun. "You well? Keep pretty quiet. No use talk."

Then, followed by a younger Indian, he led the way to the fire.

"What luck?" asked the woman.

"Two," was the laconic answer.

"Bucks?" was the query.

"No, does—deer squaws," was the contemptuous reply.

"Ught doe meat best," she rejoined.

"Horns fetch big dollare," put in the younger man, coming back to Hickory's couch.

"Brave man," he muttered, "good swimmer."

"Did you see me?"

"Na, but ship log way out—all smash—see no boat."

"Boat struck on a rock. Then I swim and waded the rest."

"Good. Other men all dead?"

"I'm afraid so."

"What your name?"

Hickory's thoughts were obscure. Once more he was at the diving line. The weird past was forever gone. Every association broken. Need he link his life to it again? Why not be his real self from this time out?

"My name is Tom Potter," he said.

"We call you Tom," said the Indian.

"All right."

"Your ship turn over—gone to bottom. What you have in 'im?" questioned young Elk.

"Indian corn."

"Golly! All sunk?"

"Yes."

"Jim Elk say too much," said the older Indian, who, though still by the fire, had been listening. "Let Tom rest."

The squaw brought him some stew and a piece of black looking bread.

"How him eat? No hands. Squaw feed 'im," she exclaimed with another grin.

"Break it and put it in stew," said Tom. "Perhaps I can manage."

She did as requested.

By-and-bye night came. The wind still

howled and the light snow drifted through the chinks of the wigwam; but a big fire was kept on, and Tom was comfortable as well as thankful. As the wind abated and the frost became keener, he could hear the dead trees crack. Hours before daylight old Mustang rose from his litter by the side of his squaw to stretch an extra skin across Tom's limbs; and Jim Elk jerked himself together, and, stepping over the outstretched hound, replenished the fire.

Towards morning, Tom's hands and feet became painful, and he waded with curiosity, not unmixt with anxiety, for daylight to have them dressed. He wondered how the Indians did it, and while considering, dropped off to sleep again.

"Lake all friz," cried Elk as the sun was rising. He had just returned from the shore. "Ice everywhere, half-way to ship." In the clear light he could see it.

"Has she sunk much?" Tom asked.

"Yes, been all over, only one mast, but no'ing come in."

Then the two Indians attended to Tom's hands and feet. All had been badly frozen, but the feet were the worst. After letting out the blisters, they deftly did them up again in bear's grease and the lining of slippery deer bark.

"Shall I lose my toes?" Tom asked.

"Little toes may come. Big toes all right, if Tom tough," said Mustang.

"Tough as Hickory," was the grim response.

"Hickory better'n ironwood," said Elk.

"I'm glad you can fix 'em," said Tom, "it would be hard to get a doctor here."

"Tirty mile," replied Mustang. "Indian medicine all right. Tom just do as Mustang say," and he grinned.

Later in the day Tom was alone with the old Indian, and he concluded to speak freely and ascertain the situation.

"Mustang, where am I?" he asked.

"Is this Long Point?"

"Yai. Two mile to Point. Ole ship way out, and lake all friz," replied Mustang.

"Won't it thaw again?"

"Not for two moons. Winter come to stay. Buck horns big—hair long—squirrel holes full o' nuts."

"Are settlers near?" Tom asked.

"Only Indians in woods. No settlers on Long Point. Island fifteen mile long, and two mile row from Royal."

"Do you go there often?"

"Not in winter. Sell baskets and skins in spring."

"Don't white men come here, then?"

"Hunters sometin; not always."

"And must I stay till my feet get well?"

"Tom stay if he want. Indian make him welcome."

"Thank you, Mustang. How long will it take?"

Mustang shrugged his shoulders. "Reckon a moon," was his answer.

Tom reflected for some time in silence while Mustang smoked. The Indians had treated him kindly. Still, he had been thankful over and over again that they had not removed his nether garments, for in the body of his trousers were sewed up in bills, all the money he had saved in his five years on the Condor; and he did not know as yet how far he could trust them.

Fortunately his last payment of wages was still in his pocket. This would do for immediate needs; and the more he thought of it the more inclined was he to remain with them, until at least well enough to walk.

"You are very good to me," he said at last, "and if you will keep me, I will

stay till my feet heal and pay you for your trouble."

"It is well," said Mustang, between a couple of puffs at his pipe, looking gravely into Tom's face. "Everybody dead—you only left?"

"You would have seen them," said Tom.

Mustang nodded.

"You want word sent to settlement?"

"Would it do any good?"

"Not now. Ship broken up and fast.

When birds sing again, in tree or four moons, den men come and pull her up. Time enough, no hurry."

Again the Indian smoked on, while Tom was busy with his thoughts. Would it be right for him to ignore the past? To bury it out of sight at once and forever? To live as though the Condor had never existed? To let the past five years be a sealed book whose clasps would never be loosened? What injury had he done to any man that he should drag into daylight his association with the ill-fated brig? Why injury would any one receive by his keeping silence upon his past life? The money he possessed, had he not honestly earned it? And who was there who could possibly make any claim upon him? No, a human being but Roxey; and why should he cross her path again? What a satisfaction to know that she was so abundantly provided for! How it steadied his nerves to be aware of the fact, and that she was already engaged to be married! She would hear of the wreck in due course, and of the loss of all hands—and though her suffering at the time might be keen—she would survive it all, and in time be cheered by the double solace that awaited her.

Still the more he thought of it, the more he felt the strenuousness of the veiled life he had led. There were dark features in the past he could never forget; suspicions that had never been removed; actions of officers and men that could never have borne the fierce light of investigation. But for these, he would have hastened with all possible speed to place the facts of the wreckage before the proper authorities.

Now it was different. Wreckers would search, divers would explore, revenue officers would investigate; and when the spring came every opportunity would be taken to investigate the mystery, which for so many years had shrouded the life of the ill-fated ship.

Why not wait till he was strong, and then step quietly out of the way, without anyone becoming aware, or even suspicious, of the existence of a man named Hickory?

Now it was different. Snow continued to fall, and soon was deep in the woods. Hunters went far afield that winter, never approaching Mustang's camp; and in accordance with a hint from Tom, the Indians did not reveal the fact of his presence, even to their friends.

(To be continued.)

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## DAY AT HOME

### A Contented Mind

No longer forward nor behind  
I look in hope and fear,  
But grateful take the good I find  
The best of now and here.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds  
To give or to withhold,  
And knoweth more of all my needs  
Than all my prayers have told.

Enough that blessings undeserved  
Have marked my erring track—  
That whoso'er my feet have  
His chastening turned me back.

That more and more a providence  
Of love is understood  
Making the springs of time and sense  
Sweet with eternal good.

J. G. Whittier.

### The Secret of Good Living

The secret of long life and of freedom from the ills of life is not hidden away in the recesses of some occult science. Our wise and beneficent Creator would not hide from the eyes and understanding of his children a subject of such vital importance nor limit the knowledge of its principles to a few learned men. God has written the so-called secrets of health and happiness upon tablets so plainly that the wayfarer man may not err, though he is not a physician.

Here are some prescriptions given by heavenly wisdom: "What man is he that desireth life, and loveth many days, that he may see good? Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile. Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace and pursue it." Another is: "It is not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out of thy house? When thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily." Breaking off evil habits, ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well are the greatest "regulators" on earth. Getting one's mind off his own troubles, and caring for others who need our help, is a mighty tonic.

Here is another remedy for prostration: "Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you." This is a wonderful sedative. Another, a stimulant: "Pleasant words are as a honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones." Here is a general prescription: "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee."—G. C. Tenney.

### Two Kinds of Answers

A good deal can be told about a person from the way he asks questions and the way he answers them. Especially in his answer does he show his character.

There is a great difference, for example, between a "soft" answer and a "short" answer. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," and very often an outburst of temper has been saved by just a quiet, calm, good-natured answer. The person who makes a habit of giving that kind of answer will be happy and will make others happy.

But the short answer is often the cause of much trouble. It is a mischief-breeder. There are times, of course, when little need be said, and sometimes the less the better; but quite as frequently there is need of saying more than merely Yes or No. A short answer may have such an effect that a long explanation will be necessary afterward. It is better to answer carefully at the time and avoid the explanation.

### "True and Tried"

An old lady's Bible was found to be lettered on the margin here and there with the characters, "T & T." Asked what the cabalistic signs signified, the old saint replied: "They are written after the verses which contain promises that I have personally tested and which I have therefore marked, 'True and Tried.'" God is a helper who is "True and Tried." All true human friendships, like that of David for Jonathan, are types, partial but significant, of that most blessed divine relation which subsists between the great creator and the soul that humbly confides in him.

### The Picture's Real Beauty

The story is told of a great painter who once painted a picture of Christ and showed it to a friend. It was a very fine picture and the friend admired it, especially commenting upon a golden goblet which stood on the painted table. The artist thereupon seized his brush and painted out the goblet, saying that nothing should remain in the picture that drew attention away from the Lord.

There is a great deal in our lives that draws our attention away from Christ. Our own plans and hopes and our own feelings should be kept always in the background and Christ should be in the foreground, but too often it is not so. Even at church there is sometimes much that draws our thoughts away. If we think more of the music or the beauty of the building than we do of him whom the music praises and in whose honor the building has been raised, we are like the man who admired the goblet and forgot to look at the Saviour. The greatest beauty is Christ himself, and it is only as we think of Him and look toward Him that we can have beauty of character ourselves.

Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops yourself.

To have what we want is riches; but to be able to do without is power.

There are no crown-wearers in heaven who were not cross-bearers below.

The road by and by leads to the town Never.

No nobler ambition can inspire any woman than the ambition to make a pleasant, healthful and happy home.

### A Prayer

Almighty God, who has caused the light of eternal life to shine upon the world, we beseech Thee that our hearts may be so kindled with heavenly desires, and thy love so shed abroad in us by thy Holy Spirit, that we may continually seek the things which are above; and, abiding in purity of heart and mind, may at length attain unto thine everlasting kingdom; there dwell in the glorious light of thy presence, world without end. Amen.

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## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### The Remorseful Cakes

A little boy named Thomas, ate  
Hot buckwheat cakes for tea—  
A very rash proceeding, as  
We presently shall see.

He went to bed at eight o'clock,  
As all good children do,  
But scarce had closed his little eyes,  
When, he most restless grew.

He dreamt a great big lion came  
And ripped and raved and roared—  
While on his breast two furious bulls  
In mortal combat gored.

He dreamt he heard the flap of wings  
Within the chimney flue—  
And down there crawled to gnaw his  
ears,  
An awful bugaboo!

When Thomas rose next morn his face  
Was pallid as a sheet;  
"I never more," he firmly said,  
"Will cakes for supper eat."  
—Eugene Field.

### Shivering 'Gustus



When 'Gustus K. was two years old,  
He rarely ever felt the cold.



He put on pants when he was five,  
And nearly froze, as I'm alive.

### Some Little Misses

This Miss is unhappy—misfortune.  
This Miss is not always honest—mis-  
appropriate.

This Miss is uncivil and ill-bred—  
misbehave.

This Miss wastes time and money—  
misspent.

This Miss should be shunned by the  
traveler—misguide.

This Miss gives unreliable informa-  
tion—miscall.

This Miss meets with ill-luck and de-  
lays—misadventure.

This Miss can destroy the peace of a  
nation—misrule.

This Miss is an uncertain correspond-  
ent—misdirect.

This Miss makes trouble wherever  
she goes—misdoing.

This Miss causes sorrow to her  
mother—misconduct.

This Miss does not value her friends  
—misappreciate.

This Miss is distrustful of human na-  
ture—misanthrope.

These three Misses are untruthful—  
misrepresent, misinterpret, misstate.

### A Night in Parliament

By A. W. F.

Some of the young readers of THE FARMING WORLD will perhaps be M.P.'s some day, sent to Parliament by the people to take a part in the government of the country. The boys of today will be the men of 20 years hence, and some of them will be merchants and some will be politicians. But, meanwhile, the Parliament buildings at Ottawa are an interesting place to visit, even if one has no political business to take him there. Many of you have, no doubt, seen them —a great central stone building on the hill above the Ottawa River, with several Department buildings surrounding it. They form one of Canada's leading points of interest, and every patriotic citizen, young or old, should not only feel proud of them as a national Capitol, but should be interested in what is done there by the men who make the laws.

Fine to look at from the street, or as seen from a distance down the river, the Parliament buildings need to be seen also from the inside, to be appreciated. The two rooms known as the Chambers of the House of Commons and the Senate, are especially worth the seeing, for it is there that the battles are fought and the laws put into form. They look very different, however, when seen in summer, all empty and the furniture covered up, and in winter when Parliament is in session and the seats are occupied by busy members. The whole place is busy during these three or four months, and the long halls and office rooms have an appearance something like a great school or college. Indeed, the two parliamentary chambers resemble nothing so much as two great school rooms. Come with me into the Commons Chamber, and see how like it is.

The floor of the Chamber is occupied by desks and chairs, just as a school is, and the members sit there during each day's session, rising to their feet when they wish to speak. They are under strict rules and restrictions, and if they disobey they are scolded. They are just grown-up students at school, you see, only they are there to work rather than to learn lessons. In the centre of the room, and at one side, is a big chair on a raised platform, where the Speaker sits, whose duty it is to keep order and to see that all goes as it ought to. He is the school teacher, you see. So the long rows of desks, and each chair with someone in it, the Speaker at his post of honor, and always some talking or discussion going on, it seems at first sight like a great school.

One day at Parliament is, in appearance much the same as another. The same strict rules are always in force, and the same procedure is followed, but

what makes the difference is the nature of the business on hand. Sometimes, when very important matters are to be discussed, the sitting is prolonged away into the night. Let me tell about one time when I went as a visitor to the Commons and stayed the whole night.

It was in the late winter of 1898, and the business that required such long hours was the famous Yukon debate. The business done in Parliament always passes through a process of debate, when sometimes very lively discussion takes place. The Liberal members sit on one side of the room, and the Conservatives



This poor dog is interested in politics. His master is an M.P., who will leave for Ottawa next week. Hence his tears.

on the other, and, as you know, each of these sides generally opposes the other. Thus, when any matter of business is brought up, speeches are made by members of both parties, and often they are very sharp and fiery battles fought in this way by word of mouth. They had been debating this Yukon business for several weeks, and the day I happened along was the day it was to be finally settled and a vote taken. Early in the afternoon people began to move toward Parliament Hill. Spectators always go to the galleries which stretch around the Chamber, and look down upon the centre of action through the high, handsome arches. Proceedings were to begin at nine o'clock, and the members filed in slowly and took their seats. They are not always on time, but they are usually there when important business is on, and that day there was a good attendance.

The details of that particular debate would not be interesting, for it is "old news" by this time, but I will tell you how they did it. There were several speakers, some of whom seemed to be speaking chiefly because they liked it. You know people do often talk when they have nothing to say, and sometimes it happens in Parliament, too. It is a bad habit, in Parliament or out of it, and that day it was the reason why six o'clock came and nothing of much importance had been said or done. And then school was over for the afternoon, and everybody went home to tea.

They all came back in the early evening. The Commons Chamber looks very brilliant with the lights all on, and the long galleries were made still brighter by quite a number of lady spectators who had come hoping to hear the last of the Yukon debate. Every winter a great many visitors are attracted to Ottawa by the sitting of Parliament, and some were there that night. When the program began again, two good solid speeches were made, summing up the whole matter and the various points in dispute. They were made by a leading member from each side, a Liberal and a Conservative, who spoke for about an hour each. The ground seemed to be pretty well covered then, and ready for the vote, but there were several members still who wanted to speak

Every member has a right to express his views, and on this occasion, as soon as the two leading speeches had been made, a number of less important ones followed. The night was already getting late, and some of the people in the galleries went home. The speeches continued in various degrees of eloquence and importance. Twelve o'clock came, and by this time only a few spectators were left in the galleries. There was no sign of breaking up, and the men in the desks made up their minds to an all-night session. Twelve o'clock came, and by this time only a few spectators were left in the galleries. There was no sign of breaking up, and the men in the desks made up their minds to an all-night session. Twelve o'clock came, and by this time only a few spectators were left in the galleries. There was no sign of breaking up, and the men in the desks made up their minds to an all-night session.

But at last, about four o'clock, the end came. The last speaker had said his say, and the House was ready for the final vote. A large bell in the hall was rung to summon the absent members to their seats again. Before a vote is taken, however, certain preparation is necessary, and while the members were waiting, with nothing else to do, they got as much enjoyment as they could from the situation. It was their

recess time now, strict order was relaxed, and after such long waiting they might be excused if they had a little fun. Had you seen them, you would have thought still more that it was a big school, just let loose to play. Some of them were sleepy, I doubt not, but they started some rollicking songs and cat-cries, in which one or two of the jolly French members took active part. When that was done they searched their wastebaskets, rolled up bunches of paper, and pelted one another, for all the world like school-boys. I think that dignified M.P.'s, in the stately House of Commons, full-grown men, at boys' tricks! But it was four o'clock in the morning, and we can make allowances for them. It was a pleasant change, anyway, from the dry speeches we had listened to all night.

Then the vote was taken. The members said Yes or No as each decided for himself; the sides were counted, result announced, and school dismissed. The members emptied out the building, weary and sleepy, but glad of the finish, and went their several ways. It was five o'clock now, and the new day was almost dawning. Some of the workmen in the city were already waking up as these others were going to bed. All night the big light at the top of the Parliament building tower had burned, to show that the House was in session, and all night the politicians had been at work. I, too, had sat it out, and a most unique experience it was. You can readily believe that I slept well that morning and was late at breakfast.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### Nature Never Gives Up

Nature is on the side of health and sanity, and consequent happiness. Hard as your case may be, the great Mother is fighting the battle with you. Has disease got into your bones? Nature has marshalled her forces to combat it, and with marvelous strategy has set engines to work which are endeavoring to circumvent the enemy. Nature is working in conjunction with the physician and yourself. That is a thought which ought to cheer you. You have been imprudent, possibly—have done and left undone. You have taken such ill-care of your God-given body that your friends have set you down as hopeless or worse. You have told yourself that there is no help for you. Nature has not given you up. She wants you to live and work and be healthy and happy, and in the event of your neglect of yourself, she is still fighting for you. She has no moral idea in doing this. She just does it. Perhaps you deserve to be given up. Many of us do, it sometimes seems. But Nature is blind to that. Of course, she is not all-powerful. She can be overcome. She fails often. But you will do well to remember that in every case while there is a spark of life left, she is trying. Let that thought brace you. Buck up, and give Nature some help—*Woman's Home Companion.*

### Don't Forget the Teeth

Don't think you can be a beauty without good teeth.

Don't bestow less care upon your teeth than upon your complexion.

Don't brush at your teeth, but up and down, the upper teeth from the gums downward, and the lower from the gums upward.

Don't go to bed without brushing your teeth, for it is at night when the tongue is in repose, the acid of the saliva gets in its work on the teeth.

Don't sleep with the mouth open. Dust and gritty particles floating in the atmosphere enter the trap thus set for them and injure the enamel by irritation.

Don't let tartar accumulate on the teeth, for it brings a whole train of evils in its wake. Have it removed by a dentist twice a year.

Don't use a tooth powder which contains gritty, acid or irritating substances, as the first two act injuriously on the teeth, and the last two upon the gums.

Don't use one side of the mouth only when eating, for then the teeth have not all the same amount of exercise, and decay sets in more rapidly on one side than the other.

Don't crack nuts or bite thread with the teeth.

### Straighten Up

God made your backbone to be erect, and not curved or hunched. He formed it of several bones, so that it would bend to fit different positions, but the natural position is erect. Sit straight so your lungs will have room to work in. Your lungs have two sets of cells, one for air, the other for blood, separated by a membrane. The blood must come in contact with the air, and take from the air the oxygen. Now when you stoop you cannot get air enough to purify the blood; these little cells are squeezed together. Give the lungs room enough to pump in all the pure air they need, and to do this you must sit and stand straight. And, then, think of how much better you look.

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## THE KITCHEN

### Kitchen Suggestions

There are many little things in the kitchen that easily may be remedied, and which often cause housework to become burdensome. The first thing that needs to be done here is to raise the stove six inches or a foot, so that a woman may work around it with out stooping. Stoves, tables and sinks should be high enough for work to be done standing straight. This is not a matter of mere comfort, but one affecting the health and vitality of every housewife.

Next, contrive a ventilator in the ceiling to carry off the heat and odors. The reason so many housekeepers suffer from neuralgia, is that they live in over-heated air, with odors of cooking growing rank about the upper part of the room, and breathing foul air out of the sink drain. Persons who live constantly in such rooms do not notice the bad air and the worst conditions do not always smell the worst. There should be a brick knocked out of the kitchen chimney, just below the ceiling, and an iron or tin slide put in its place, to be kept open, except when the fire is first burning up, or the room above may be heated very well by a large hole in the floor over the stove, leading into a drum of sheet iron, with a pipe to the chimney above. A kitchen stove in winter heats fuel enough to heat two rooms well.

As for the sink, there is a simple contrivance that will do away with much of the danger from waste pipes. It is to keep the sink holes closed tight by one of the large rubber stoppers used for chemicals. The strainer must be removed, but it is of little use, anyhow, and a thimble too small to allow a teaspoon to go down the pipe will prevent loss. It is a little trouble to take the stopper out when water is poured away, but no more than in using the stationary tub. The rubber stopper fits so tightly that no odor can escape and the effect will be immediately felt. A woman who does the housework needs pure air to keep up her strength.

Use nut coal to coke for fuel, both for economy and for keeping up fires. Also a supply of pea coal to bring up the fire when it is low. It is two dollars a ton cheaper than other coal, and is useful to save a fire when other fuel would cool the oven. Every good manager knows that half coal and half coke is the cheapest fuel for stove, furnaces or fireplace and that coke kindles quickest for getting breakfast or any other meal in haste.

### Cook Oatmeal Thoroughly

Oatmeal is a hearty food, and if properly cooked is easy of digestion, while if improperly cooked it becomes often-times a cause of much digestive disturbance, especially with children. The trouble is it is not cooked enough, says the *Chicago News*. The grain should be all broken down by the cooking, and the process continued until we get a thin gelatine mass that is easily absorbed. To produce this result generally means about five hours' cooking.

### Bread Sponge

When making bread have you ever experimented with the possibilities of bread sponge? I have found the following recipe would tickle the palate of a child and be handy in other ways. In the morning before molding the bread,

save out one and one-half cupfuls of sponge. Beat one egg, one cupful of sugar, one-fourth cupful of butter and one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, one scant teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water, two-thirds cupful of flour, and one-half cupful each of raisins and currants. Bake in small cakes in a moderate oven.

### Tried Recipes

**Raised Rolls.**—Scald two cups of milk, add four level tablespoons of butter, two level tablespoons of sugar and a level teaspoon of salt. Mix with three cups of flour, after adding one yeast cake dissolved in a cup of lukewarm water. When the sponge is very light mix with enough flour to make a dough that can be kneaded. Let rise until twice the original size, then take out on the board and shape into rolls. Brush the sides of the rolls with butter, where they touch each other in the pan. Let rise a few minutes, then bake in a rather quick oven.

**An Invalid's Breakfast.**—It is often nearly impossible to make an invalid take sufficient nourishment. Sometimes the white of one or two eggs can be smuggled into the food. If a cereal or rice is to be eaten, stir in a white of an egg well beaten but not stiff, just as the cereal is taken from the fire. Serve it with powdered sugar. Do not heat the egg dry as this prevents it from mingling with the cereal without being seen by the whimsical eater, whose appetite can be ruined by the sight of, or suspicion of, anything he has taken a notion not to like.

**Old-Time Buckwheat Cakes.**—Wet half a cup of yellow corn meal with a little cold water about noon and then stir in a quart of freshly boiled water and stir and cook until it forms a thin gruel. Let it cool and add a teaspoon of salt, half a cup of good liquid yeast dissolved in a little lukewarm water, half a cup of wheat flour, and three cups of buckwheat flour. Beat vigorously and thoroughly, cover and set to rise in a cool place until morning, if for breakfast. Thin the batter before baking, if too thick, using a little warm water. Add half a teaspoon of baking soda just before baking.

**Cocoanut Cookies.**—One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of butter and three eggs; roll, not very thin, sprinkle with sugar, then with cocoanut, pressing it lightly with the hand. If you prefer, put some cocoanut in the dough, but I do not.

**Sago Pudding.**—Wash six tablespoonfuls of pearl sago, soak in one pint of water, pare six large sour apples and take out the cores, butter a deep dish and lay them in, take one teacup of sugar, fill the cores from it, and dissolve the rest with a little salt in the water with the sago, add one-half a grated nutmeg, pour two-thirds of the mixture over the apples, bake one hour, then add the rest of the sago and bake another hour, to be eaten with cream and sugar.

In caring for lamps, occasionally pour all of the oil out, wash out the sediment carefully, and fill with fresh oil. You will find yourself repaid in the evening for this additional trouble.

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## JUST FOR FUN

According to the Chicago Daily News the old man was sitting on the roof of his house in Kansas after the floods, and was gazing placidly across the rushing waters.

"Washed all your fowls away?" asked the man in the boat.

"Yes, but the ducks swam," smiled the old man.

"Tore up your peach trees?"

"Don't mind it much. They said the crops would be a failure."

"But the floods! It is up to your windows!"

"Wall, them windows needed washin', anyway, stranger."

A pupil in a village school who had been requested to write an essay on the human body handed in the following:

"The human body consists of the head, thorax, abdomen and legs. The head contains the brains, in case there are any. The thorax contains the heart and lungs, also the liver and lights. The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, l, o, u, and sometimes w and y. The legs extend from the abdomen to the floor and have hinges at the top and middle to enable a fellow to sit when standing, or to stand when sitting."

Dugald McTavish, when on a visit to Edinburgh, was taken by a fellow Highlander to see the sights of the city. The visitor was thirsty, and determined to give Dugald, his guide, a hint as to his condition. Consequently on passing a bonded warehouse he said: "Donald, what was in thae barrels?" "What was in them but whuskey?" replied the guide. "Then," said Dugald, "I wish I was a barrel."

## The Help They Needed

A city paper tells of two boys, brothers, who had more or less trouble with the boy next door and had not always come out victors. In fact, the boy next door was so much bigger that he seemed to have the best of it invariably. So it was not an unusual thing for one of the brothers to come into the house crying. One day when this happened his aunt stopped him in the hall.

"Hush, Willie," she said. "You mustn't make any noise."

"What—what's the ma-matter?" he asked between his sobs.

"You may disturb your new brother," said his aunt, soothingly.

He dried his eyes in a minute. "Have I got a new brother?" he asked.

His aunt nodded.

"One besides Jim?"

She nodded again.

"Bully!" he exclaimed.

"You are glad of it?" she asked.

"You bet!" he fairly shouted. "If Jim and me and the new one can't lick that fellow we'd better move."

## Something in a Name

"And how is your husband getting along, auntie?" asked the kind-hearted lady of the old colored woman who had come for the clothes.

"He am pow'ful po'ly like, missus," answered the sable laundress. "He am done got de exclamatory roomertism."

"You mean the inflammatory rheumatism, auntie," said the lady. "Exclamatory means to cry out."

"Den I done said it right, missus," rejoined the queen of the washboard, "foh he jes' hollers all de time."—*Exchange.*

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Average sized Gravenstein Apple Tree, 13 years old, in orchard of Ralph S. Eaton, Kentville, Nova Scotia.

## Fruit Culture in Nova Scotia

Mr. A. McNeil, Chief Fruit Inspector for the Dominion, was in Toronto last week. He had just returned from attending the various fruit growers' conventions in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. To THE FARMING WORLD he said:

"Interest in apple growing in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is on the upward grade. This increased interest is not confined alone to the old apple growing districts, such as the Annapolis Valley, but to other districts where apple growing, heretofore, has not been given special attention." One reason for the increased interest is the big crop of last year, one of the biggest in the history of the apple trade in Nova Scotia. Not only was the crop a big one, but prices were good and growers have made money.

"The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' convention was held this year at Bridgewater, on the south shore, and out of the Annapolis district. This, in itself, showed that interest in the business is spreading. The sessions were well attended.

"One of the noticeable features of fruit culture in Nova Scotia during recent years," said Mr. McNeil, "is the greatly increased interest taken in the work by the business men of the cities, towns and villages. They see in the development of fruit culture a means of greatly increasing the productive capacity of the farms around the towns and keeping more people employed, thus enlarging the market for their own wares.

"Much interest at the conventions, both at Bridgewater and Charlottetown, which I attended, was centred in the size of the apple barrel. Nova Scotians largely use the one that is the minimum size allowed. It holds six quarts, or three bushels of apples. The larger Ontario barrel holds 20 quarts more, or 112 quarts in all. Owing to a prejudice against the smaller barrel in the Old

Country, many Nova Scotia shippers last year found that they were getting less for fruit packed in the smaller barrels as compared with that put up in the larger barrels, than the difference in the size of the two barrels would warrant. Consequently, many of the growers and shippers are asking for the larger barrel, which I think will become the standard of the whole Dominion.

"Until last year, Nova Scotia apple shippers have had a very unsatisfactory steamship service for their fruit from Halifax. One company, the Fairness, Withy Co., had a monopoly of this trade and the accommodation provided was most inadequate and the service unsatisfactory, owing to careless handling, not frequent enough sailings, and slow boats. Last year pressure was brought to bear on the Dominion Government and a bonus was given the C.P.R. steamers to call at Halifax. This improves matters very much. The competition caused the old company to very much improve the service. An effort will be made to have this arrangement continued during 1904.

"Speaking generally," said Mr. McNeil "more attention is being given to the commercial side of the business, and both growers and shippers see as they never did before the importance of having the best possible transportation facilities."

The fruit men of Nova Scotia will ask their local government to establish one or two fruit experiment stations in the Province. Next season the Dominion Fruit Division will send a power-spraying outfit into the Annapolis Valley to demonstrate the value of co-operative spraying. Mr. McNeil will likely be in charge of this experimental work.

### Fruit Experiment Stations, N.S.

The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association has decided to press upon the local Government the advisability of es-

tablishing an experimental fruit farm in the Annapolis Valley. A committee was appointed to interview the Government on this and other matters.

At one of the meetings the announcement was made that next season the Dominion Government would send an experimental spraying machine to Nova Scotia, under the care of Inspector Vroom. A number of orchards are to be sprayed and a record kept of results.

### Co-operative Fruit Selling

A meeting was held at Stayer, Ont., on February 16th, to discuss co-operative fruit selling. Chief Fruit Inspector McNeil, who was prevented from attending the meeting, owing to snow blockade, believes this plan would help wonderfully in overcoming many of the difficulties that individual growers and packers have to contend with. He thinks, however, that these co-operative organizations, at the beginning especially, should be packers and not shippers, especially in connection with the export trade. Having no business connection in the Old Country it might be difficult at the start to dispose of the products satisfactorily. After a year or two, when the co-operative society had obtained a reputation for honesty and quality in the packing of their fruit and their brand had become known in England, the business of shipping direct to the Old Country might be satisfactorily conducted. Besides, a co-operative society controlling the sale of several thousand barrels of apples, would attract buyers from abroad and elsewhere, with whom they could deal more satisfactorily than if they shipped direct to the old land.

### Re-Topping Sweet Apple Trees

A correspondent recently sent to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station the following questions which were answered by Professor W. M. Munson as follows:

"Can sweet apple trees be successfully grafted? Will it pay to top a large sweet apple tree, a foot or more in diameter? Should an orchard of 100 trees be all of one variety?"

It is very doubtful if the flavor of the fruit has any relation to the value of a given tree for purposes of grafting. Tolman Sweet is often used as a basis for top-working.

Apple trees up to a foot in diameter may be top-worked if unsatisfactory. Care, however, should be used that too much of the top is not removed in any one year. Cut off about one-third of the more of the top and insert other scions, stubs not more than two or three inches in diameter. The next season remove more of the top and insert other scions, and the following year complete the work.

It is not advisable to plant a solid block of 100 trees of one variety unless there are other trees in the immediate vicinity. Some varieties are self-fertile and will give satisfactory results if planted alone; but it is always safer to provide for cross fertilization. In large orchards every third or fourth row should be of a different variety. Two or three varieties are enough for a commercial orchard, however, and it is seldom advisable to plant more.

### The Black Ben Davis

Away out in Arkansas they have been giving themselves considerable concern about the origin of the Black Ben Davis. The State horticultural society appointed a committee to investigate its origin which reports that it is a Washington County of that State and the "Black Farm" is the one on which it originated.

**Bean Culture in New Brunswick**

I have been taking your valuable and much appreciated paper for some time, and have seen a few short accounts concerning bean raising in some parts of Ontario, but would like to hear from others at length, stating how they manage the crop from the preparation of the ground to the marketing of the product. I have been doing considerable at bean raising the last three or four years and will give as nearly as possible my method of cultivation with the results.

The land on which I have grown them thus far is a medium light, sandy loam; and I have had the best results by using land on which potatoes had been grown the previous season. This potato land had been prepared from a piece of sod, summer fallowed and manured. After the potatoes were taken off, I applied a fairly liberal coat of well-rotted barnyard manure, plowing it under very shallow before the ground freezes to prevent it washing away during the winter thaws. I have an idea that manure will waste less if frozen into the ground than if left in (outdoor) pile; besides, it will be made much finer and more readily available by the pulverizing action of the frost. During the latter part of May I plow and harrow it thoroughly and keep it harrowed until planting time.

I plant the very last of May or first of June, using a planter, which makes the drill, plants and covers the seed, doing two rows at the same time. The rows are about 15 inches apart and I use in the vicinity of one bushel of seed per acre. I plant the variety known as the "Improved Yellow Eye," and I find it a heavy yielder and a good seller. In favorable weather they usually come up in a week, but last season (being very dry) they were more than a fortnight in appearing.

As soon as the plants are large enough to admit of it, I go through them with the horse cultivator and hand hoe, and if this is well done one more cultivating will be all that is needed, as they will then be large enough to shade the ground and prevent weeds from growing.

When well ripened (at which time the leaves should have about all dropped) I pull them, placing in piles, one tier in thickness, with roots upwards. In this way they will dry out in a few days with favorable weather.

I sometimes store them on an open scaffold in barn loft, if possible, I thresh them as they are hauled from the field, as they may discolor in the mow if not red dry. I usually get from 25 to 30 bus. per acre, the average price being \$2.50 in this section.

I have learned that if green manure is used there will be a much greater number of grubs, which cut off the stalks, than if rotted manure is used. I have come to this conclusion after trying it for two years.

I mean to try the use of chemical fertilizer next year, thinking that by using barnyard manure I am only throwing away nitrogen, as the bean is capable of getting its own nitrogen from the air. I think I will use a little nitrate of soda or potash just to start them, with larger amounts of potash and phosphoric acid. I am inclined to think that they will mature more quickly when chemical fertilizers are used; which is quite a factor with us where early frosts are the rule.

I would like to hear the experience of others along this line, through the columns of THE FARMING WORLD.

Geo. Stultz,  
Westmorland County, N.B.

**NOTE**—This is a good practical article and we should be glad to have the experience of some of our Ontario growers, as asked for by Mr. Stultz.—Editor.

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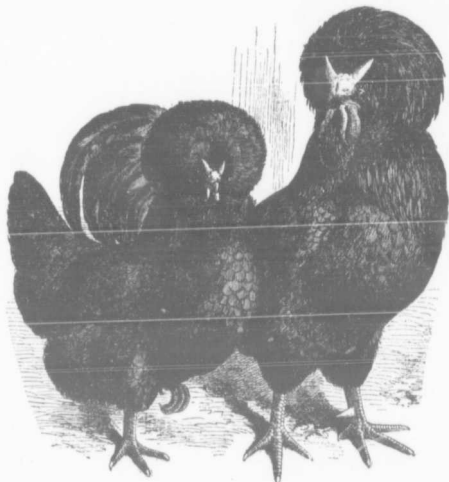
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## A British Columbian's Poultry Experience

In your Jan. 15th issue I noticed an article about moisture on wood and floors. My hen-houses are never troubled with such things. I have built three furnaces, and in severe weather I make a good fire in the morning and towards noon I let it go out. The pens will then be nicely heated, and with ventilation to help the houses will be dry and pleasantly heated. As a rule, I do not believe in artificial heating of hen-houses, because, if too warm, it will do more harm than good, but the way I have mentioned never did any harm and my hens feel good in the morning. Neither do I believe in cement floors. First, they are too cold and secondly, they are costly. I have rough boards first then proper flooring on top of that, and the floors are easily kept clean. My hens never come into the house during the day. They are busily engaged scratching out grain in the scratching sheds.

I have hens and pullets in six yards, and every yard has its shed. One of them cost \$70 without my work. It serves for four yards. On the south side there are two scratching pens, 12 x 10 ft, and on the north side there are two compartments for 25 hens in each. My hen-houses are cleaned every day. There is one window in each compartment, and they are darkened every evening after the hens have gone to roost. The hens will stay on the roosting poles till I come and let them out. The roosting poles are 10 inches from the dropping platform, and the latter is 18 inches from the floor. If a hen should lay during the night, as they sometimes do, she will not see the egg, otherwise she would eat it. And one window is quite enough for one division, because the windows will let more cold in during the night than the warmth that came in during the day.

Without the pullets I have 70 hens. They laid last year 11,510 eggs, or an average of 164 eggs for each hen. I keep a very strict record, having a book for every yard, and every evening the number of eggs laid are recorded. And

every hen or pullet is marked. So I know exactly what I am doing. I have pure-bred S. C. B. Leghorns for which I would not take \$5.00 apiece. They are not only excellent layers, but are also standard bred, as far as I know. B. Leghorns are my specialty, and I have some that will lay 250 eggs a year.

My hens have everything they need to have, grit, oyster shell and charcoal, and ashes to bathe in. As to the feed, in the morning a mash of potatoes, bran and shorts. Twice a week I mix green cut bone or boiled beef with a little salt; during moulting time I mix a little pepper with it, also linseed cake. They get oats, peas or barley in straw, keeping them busy. At night I give them all the wheat they will eat up clean. P. Rocks get less potatoes, and less peas and more oats and green cut bones. They are just as lively as Leghorns.

My yards are 60 x 60 feet, and I do not put more than 20 hens in a yard of that size. For breeding pens, I have yards 16 x 20 and 20 x 70 feet, 4 to 12 hens respectively. I never feed my hens any more than they will eat up clean and always keep them a little hungry, still they lay wonderfully and are always in good health and condition. I never spend a cent for remedies or insect powder; lice and mites are unknown quantities with me and the hens. In fact, I never saw a louse or mite on any of my hens or chickens. People often say I keep my hen-houses cleaner than lots of people keep their dwellings. Every day my hens get sugar beets, carrots or cabbage. I do not keep hens longer than two years, except specially good layers or standard bred birds.

Many people fail in poultry raising because they are too lazy or too greedy to invest time and money in the business. It certainly takes time and money and eternal vigilance to be successful with poultry, and anyone engaging in this kind of business expecting to have a snap is surely mistaken. I have been also successful with growing of root crops. On a patch of land, 1-30 part of an acre, I had two tons of sugar mangel

beets, carrots and parsnips. On two patches one-ninth of an acre each, I had three tons of potatoes, and some years ago it was nothing but rock and gravel. Although I am working about sixteen hours a day I still find time to read some first-class poultry and agricultural literature, and one of the best of papers I keep is THE FARMING WORLD.

HANS VOSSLING,  
New Westminster Co., B.C.

### Tumor on Hen's Wing

I saw in THE FARMING WORLD recently an account of a tumor on a hen's leg. I have a Barred Rock hen that had a tumor near the tip of the wing. It was soft like a blood boil. I tried to cut it off without bursting it, but failed. I cut the hard lump inside the tumor. It was like a piece of hard substance, much like meat after being cooked. It was filled with black blood, and was round like a big marble, but soft.

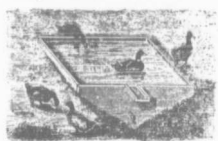
MRS. S. McDONALD,  
Bruce Co., Ontario.

### An Essay on Hens

A boy who was required to write an essay on hens produced the following: "Hens is curious animals; they don't have no nose nor no teeth nor no ears. They swallow their whittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put into pillers and into feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled with marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than many other animals, but they'll dig up more tomato plants than anything that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum puddings. Hens have got wings and can fly when they get frightened. I cut off a hen's head with a hatchet, and it frightened her to death."—*New York Tribune.*

### Geese on the Prairie

I saw an enquiry in your January 1st issue, about geese not doing well on the prairie where they have no water to swim in, and the following suggestions may help the enquirer. Geese require a pond of water or a running stream to breed in. If not provided with one their eggs are apt to be unfertile. The accompanying picture is that of an artificial duck and goose pond, which could be easily made.



I had a similar experience to "enquirers" with my geese last spring, but in my case I had a gander that was too small. I could not get a large one at the time I bought him.

CHARLES T. SCOTT, Alta.

### Saving Him from His Rashness

One evening, in the olden time, at Haddon Hall, an impudent young fellow who was, however, old enough to know better, had by some extraordinary chance got a pretty Quakeress into a sly corner, under the mistletoe, and said he should not think of parting without giving her a kiss. "Friend," said she, "Thou must not do it." "I'm d—d if I don't, though," said he. "Well, friend, as thee hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it."

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Dizzy in the Head

I have a Shorthorn three-months-old calf that appears to be dizzy, holds its head down, will fall and tumble. Its dam was very fat. The calf is healthy and feeds well. Would like to know of a cure.—**SUBSCRIBER, Bruce Co., Ont.**

The trouble is evidently due to some brain affection. As the animal is healthy and feeds well, its digestive organs are not likely to be out of order, which might cause dizziness if they were so. If brain affection, it would be hard to say what the cause was without a personal examination, in which case it would be well to call in some qualified veterinary surgeon. In brain affections of this kind it is generally advisable to give a purgative to relieve pressure. Look also to sanitary condition. Has the calf enough exercise? A mild purgative is as follows: Epsom salts, 12 ounces; ginger, 1 ounce; gentian, 1 ounce; syrup, 4 ounces. Mix with water to make 2 quarts. This is one dose for a matured beast. For a calf, half the quantity would be sufficient.

### Hay Caps or Covers

I would like to know what benefits a farmer can receive from the use of hay covers, and what size to make them. What kind of material are they made from?—**JAS. P. McDONALD, Russell Co., Ont.**

Hay caps or covers are not generally used in this country, as they are considered too costly. They are of value in preserving hay from wet, and can best be used when hay is in cocks or ricks to be cured. However, on many farms, hay loaders are in use, and the extra labor of putting the hay up in cocks is looked upon as wasted. Where the time and labor can be given to it, it will pay to put hay, especially clover, into cocks or ricks for curing. In the Eastern States alfalfa hay is cured in this way with cap cloths.

The size of the cap covers will depend upon the size of the ricks. One large enough to cover the top and shed the water is all that is required. Any good, strong material, well saturated with oil, to shed water will do.

### Trapper's Guide

Is there a book known as Hunters and Trappers' Guide? If so, where could it be obtained, and what would it cost?—**SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.**

The Hunter and Trapper, by H. Treacher, price 50c.; Geo. N. Morang & Co., Toronto, is a very good one. Also Newhouse's Trappers' Guide is recommended. It may be had at any good book store.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

### Liability of Surety for Administrator

Q.—A. dies intestate. B, his widow, becomes administratrix of his estate. C and D become B's sureties. B sues

the estate, which realizes enough to pay all claims, provided that certain claims are rejected, which claims are repaid by the administratrix as illegal. These claimants, however, afterwards sue the estate and recover judgment with costs, and this renders the estate insolvent. 1. Can these claimants compel C. and D. to pay the deficiency?—**SUBSCRIBER, Simcoe Co., Ont.**

A.—1. The administratrix should not have taken on herself the responsibility of deciding as to the validity of the claims. If the heirs or other creditors wished her to contest these claims, she should have required them to secure her against costs. If she has not done this her best course is to make the heirs, if they have received anything, and if they have not, then the other creditors who were paid anything, refund sufficient to pay these claims. If the heirs have not received anything, or if she cannot recover from the creditors who were paid in full, she will be personally liable, and if she cannot pay, her sureties will have to, i.e. if she has resisted these claims on her own responsibility. Of course, this will depend on whether the judgment is against her personally for the debt and costs, or against the estate. If it is against the estate, there can be no recovery against her. If some of the money had been distributed then all the creditors must share pro rata, including the costs as part of the debt in the case of the disputed claims.

### Rights and Duties of Pathmasters

Q.—1. Is a pathmaster bound to keep open the highway over which he is pathmaster? 2. If so, must he do so without being paid for his time? 3. If, in keeping them open, one of his horses gets killed or otherwise injured by being driven through the drifts of snow, can the pathmaster claim damages of the municipality, or has he to bear the loss himself?—**E. H. Huxon Co., Ont.**

A.—1. He is bound to do so if there is a by-law of the Township appointing him for that purpose. He will in that case probably be given authority by the by-law to call out all those who are liable to do statute labor to assist him, and the work they do will be credited on their statute labor for that year. 2. He will get the same remuneration as he does for ordinary statute labor in the absence of some special provision in the by-law providing for his remuneration. 3. He will have to bear the loss himself, unless he can show that the injury to his horse was caused by some breach of duty or negligence on the part of the municipality. The mere fact that the horse got hurt in going through the deep snow would not be sufficient.

## 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 cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

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

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW—Best poultry paper published. All poultry, practical. Poultry on the farm a specialty. 50c. a year (three years \$1.00). Sample free. Toronto.

GENERAL PURPOSE STALLION rising 3, dark bay, weight about 1500 lbs. (imp.) Short-horn Mayflower Bull, 15 months; (imp.) Short-horn Bray with Bud Bull Golden Fawn 12 mos. Home Bred Calf Bull, 11 months; Aberdeen 3½ Yorkshire sibs 3 months old. J. A. ATKINSON, Darford, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL, for sale, two years old, roan, or would exchange for Jersey cow or Leicester sheep. H. LAYCOCK, Meaford, Ont.

IMPROVED CLAYESDALE STALLIONS.—For sale: Four rising and two rising 1 year old. The choicest quality and the best breeding. ALEX. McGRIGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.

THOROUGHBRED Rose Comb White Leg-horns, great laying strain, 30 eggs \$1. Hatch guaranteed. G. JONES, No. Hartland, Vermont.

SHORTHORNS of choice breeding and one Shorthorn bull calf for sale. Also White Wyandottes. W. D. MCKENNA, Bond Head, Ont.

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

SHORTHORNS—The beef and butter combination. Scotch calves from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Craik, Ont.

EGGS for hatching, from extra fine Buff Orpingtons and White Rocks, \$2.50 setting. All the Ontario, in a class of 35 cockerels. I win 10th. My White Rocks are Ontario winners. W. H. HOGGAR, Trafalgar, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed-air hand sprayer. Excellent, Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVERES BROS., Gait, Ont.

EGGS, from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circular Write for particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER—Ladies, would you like to get one our New Victoria Protease Free? If so, send stamp for particulars of special offer. E. MACDONALD & CO., Dept. B, Box 200, Halifax, N.S.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for 148-acre farm near Dunnville, Ont., good farm house, barn, stables, etc.; 28 acres timber, 10 acres orchard. Would exchange for city property. For full particulars and for our big farm catalogue, address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

SCOTCH and Scotch Topped heifers, some with calf to Golden Heav (imp.), son of Duthie's Golden Fawn. Also imported bulls 12 months. Miss Family Shepherd Ewes, all ages. D. H. HENNELLY, Bonnie Burn Stock Farm, Stouffville, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible man to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Advertising outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes now on offer for sale in Canada. For best terms apply to W. H. MILLER 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 quality stock at 50c. each. Can make you up a trio or pen unrelated. Write for prices, stating quality of stock you wish. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Onondaga, Ont., President Buff Orpington Club.

FOR SALE—For twelve hundred dollars, half cash, 100 acres good clay loam land, 40 acres clear of stumps and stones, balance bush with maple, birch, balsam, cedar; plenty of good water; good frame house, 3 rooms; stone frame barn, 60x56, stable under; hay barn, 120 ft. long; Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. R. Falls and J. T. R. station, 1 mile from school. When you want good cheap farms, apply to J. T. FALLS, Ltd., Burk's Falls, Ont.

HOLSTEINS—4 bulls, from 6 to 15 months old. Write for particulars. S. E. SMITH, Dundas, Ont.

FARMER'S ATTENTION!—You can make big money, during the winter months, selling nursery stock for "The Old Reliable Fonthill Nursery," (not on acre). Now is the time to take hold, when farmers are placing orders for spring delivery. Big inducements, pay weekly, free outfit. Full particulars and catalogue on application. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

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

### Sold Potatoes

Q.—A. bought fifty bushels of potatoes of B., at fifty cents per bushel, and gave store goods in payment. B. was to keep the potatoes in his cellar till the frost was over and then deliver the potatoes to A. When the frost was over, A. refused to receive the potatoes. 1. Can A. collect cash for the goods?—W. H. L., Alta.

A.—1. We presume from the above that A. has paid for the potatoes in goods, and now seeks the return of the potatoes to accept the potatoes, to make B. pay cash for the goods. He cannot do this if B. has tendered him the potatoes. He cannot make B. pay cash when he only promised to give goods.

### Title by Possession

Q.—A. owned a farm. About twenty years ago he sold three-quarters of an acre to B., who erected a small frame house and sawmill on it. There were no writings, B. simply promising to pay A. in work, which he did. B. lived on the property about five years, when he removed the mill and left the place, subsequently going to Dakota where he now resides. He has never been assessed or paid taxes on the lot since he left it. Eighteen years ago A. sold the farm to C., no mention being made about the lot, and C. obtained a deed of the farm which included this three-quarter acre lot. It has all been assessed together since B. left, and B. never asked C. for a deed. Would C. be justified in removing the house from the lot, or would he be compelled to pay B. the value of the property?—T. W. T., Algoma, Ont.

A.—It is not altogether clear from the question how long it is since B. left the lot or gave up possession of it, nor is it quite clear whether or not he has exercised any acts of ownership since leaving. Assuming, however, that he has been absent for more than ten years, as he seems to have been, and that he has never asserted any claim to the property during that time, the C. will have a title by possession, and can do as he likes with the land and buildings. As B. has no writings and has thus not even a paper title, we think C. would be perfectly safe in removing the house, unless B. is now making some claim in respect of the land.

### Damaged by Runaway

Q.—A. was driving along the road with a team of horses and a plow. His horses became unmanageable and ran away. B. chanced to be on the road coming towards the runaway, and, seeing the runaway coming, he drove to the side of the road and jumped out of his rig, leaving his horses on the road. The plow in the wagon struck and broke a wheel on the wagon. B. had this repaired at a repair shop, and is trying to make A. pay for the same. Is A. responsible for these repairs?—A. B. Cumberland Co., N.S.

A.—If the runaway was the result of accident, and not due in any way to A.'s negligence, B. has no right to charge him with the damages, but if the accident was due to negligence on A.'s part, then he would have to pay.

### No Right to Retake Goods Sold

Q.—A. purchased from B. by correspondence, a heifer in calf, supposed to be of superior breeding. Nothing whatever was said about the manner or time of payment. The heifer was duly shipped and received. Some two weeks afterwards demand was made for payment, notwithstanding the fact that neither the registration or pedigree had been sent, although A. mentioned the fact that same had not been received and asked for same. B. replied that when a cheque was sent for the amount, the pedigree and registration would be

sent. A. offered to pay when they were sent and not before, surely afterwards, while A. was away from home, B. came out to A.'s place with two owners and forcibly took possession of the heifer without asking for payment, or without paying the keep or freight on the animal, although they were told that they could take the animal if they would pay expense of keeping same and the freight. As B. would not pay this, the two owners on the place endeavored to prevent then taking the animal away, but it was taken by force in spite of them. 1. What remedy has A.? 2. Had they a right to take the animal in this manner? 3. Can A. recover the amount for feed, etc., and freight?—A. W., Oxford Co., N.S.

A.—1, 2, 3. B. had no right whatever to re-take the heifer by force. The animal is still the property of A., and the only remedy which B. has is to sue A. for the price; he has no right to the animal. The ordinary rule is, when nothing is said as to payment, that the price becomes payable when the goods are delivered, but if the seller delivers them without getting his money he has no right to retake them afterwards if he is not paid, but merely a right to sue for the price. If A. allows B. to keep the animal, he should sue B. for the price of the feed, etc., and for the freight.

### ANNUAL MEETING Of the Canadian Portable Fence Company, Limited

The first annual meeting of this company was held in the office, corner of Jarvis and Esplanade streets, Toronto, on Monday, Feb. 15th, at 11 a.m.

The president, A. H. Cook, in the chair. The attendance was large.

The report was given by Dr. Bruce, Secretary-Treasurer, of which the following is a synopsis:

Among the stockholders were men of financial weight and standing, pledged to the support and success of the company.

Stock was now being rapidly subscribed, and the amount required would soon be realized.

The field and prospective demand were without a visible limit. Wooden fencing was almost a thing of the past. Wire webbing was abundant, but steel posts were still wanting, and had become a necessity in Canadian fencing, especially in the Northwest.

The steel triangles and trusses—which this was practically a postless fence—which they alone manufactured, would be required in limitless quantities. Already eager inquiries were coming in numbers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The statement of assets and liabilities and the auditors' report followed.

The stock already paid in had been largely invested in material, in the fitting up of the factory and office, and in the exhibition of the fence in about 40 places throughout Ontario, and the establishment of over thirty agencies.

The electric power machine, which had been ordered, and which would be installed almost at once, would enormously increase the output.

The following gentlemen were then elected directors:—A. H. Cook (the inventor of the fence), D. K. Ross, Dr. George Bruce, Adam Hood and T. Mooney.

Besides the above, the following stockholders were noticed among those present:—Alex. Pingle, Chairman, Unionville, Ont.; Wm. Smart, ex-M.P., of Columbus, and Charles Collier, of Brooklin, directors of the company; Darius York, of Bellhaven; Gerold Dickson, B.S., Toronto; S. R. Gilpin, W. H. Hood, Toronto; J. K. Kennedy, Geo. M. Kennedy, and L. N. Kennedy, Aurora, N. H. Brownlee, Thornbury; Chester R. Cook.

A Garden Tool for every purpose.



For Sale by A. B. BRUCE & CO., Hamilton, Ontario.

### THE GARDENER

For home or market fluids tools best adapted to his work in the line of

Matthews' New Universal

Head Seeders and Covers.

Single or combined

Rows, from

18 in. to 36 in.

with 120-140 lb. capacity

for 100-120 ft. of row.

AMES PLOW CO.,

21 Market St.,

ROSELAND, MASS.

## TENTH CANADIAN HORSE SHOW

Toronto Armouries

Four April 27, 28, 29, 30

Days

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

Entries close April 13th

Address the Secretary,

Henry Wade,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

For information as to details address the Manager.

Stewart Houston,

185 Victoria St., Toronto.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

# \$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,  
108 N. 8th Street  
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### MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS

USE THE GRIMM SPOUT

Remove No Slack  
from the Tap

Assuming that 60 trees with anticipated capacity will produce 100 pounds of sugar, the cost of 60 Grimm spouts is \$10. This gain is guaranteed. Samples free.

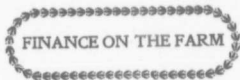
### CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel; small interchangeable syrup pass (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and storing; and a perfect automatic regulator, which secures rapid and uniform evaporation, and produces the best quality of syrup.

The Champion is a perfect evaporator for sugar, maple, elder and fruit juices.

Catalogue Free

THE GRIMM MANUFACTURING CO.,  
21 Wellington St., Montreal



### Canadian Bank and Government Notes

A story is told of the English partner of a Canadian importing firm, who, some years ago, when in Canada, applied to the cashier at the office for ten dollars for pocket money. He was promptly rendered the required amount in notes. "Have you no other money than these dirty bills?" he said. On being assured that silver was the only alternative available, he loaded his pocket with silver coin and departed content.

The Englishman is accustomed to carrying his money in the shape of gold and silver, or in the crisp, new Bank of England notes, but no Canadian would take coin to replace the familiar notes issued by the Dominion Government and the chartered banks. These are convenient, safe and easy to carry, and so accustomed have the Canadian people become to this form of money that it is but rarely a thought is given as to what security lies behind the piece of engraved paper with its promise to pay, which passes so freely from hand to hand. We propose briefly to consider this security.

The chartered banks of Canada, under the terms of their charter, which are renewable every ten years (the present charters date from 31st July, 1901) are authorized to "issue and re-issue notes payable to bearer on demand, and in the form of circulation, but no such note shall be for a sum less than five dollars or for any sum which is not a multiple of five dollars." The aggregate amount of these notes in circulation on 31st December last, and which is composed mainly of \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes, with a small quantity of notes of \$50 and larger values, aggregated the sum of \$52,539,407. The limit to the amount of these notes which may be issued is found in the same section of the Bank Act from which the foregoing extract is taken, and states "the total amount of such notes in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of the unimpaired paid-up capital of the bank." The amount of the paid-up capital of all the banks, as shown by the Government statement of the same date, is \$78,561,256. The amount of notes in circulation was therefore nearly eight per cent of the amount authorized.

To reduce the temptation to over-issue notes it is provided that any bank exceeding its limit of issue renders itself liable to a penalty of from \$1,000 to \$100,000, according to the amount of the over-issue. The provision under which the banks must arrange for the redemption of their notes at the capital city of each Province is also well considered, and enables the notes of all the banks to pass freely at par throughout the Dominion.

The security upon which these notes rest is two-fold. (1) They are the first charge upon the total assets of the bank. (The total assets of all the banks amount to \$63,145,534.) With these assets should be included the double liability of shareholders, an amount which should be more than sufficient to repay the entire note issue of any bank. A comparison of the amount of these total assets with the amount of notes in circulation should prove to be a satisfying process to note holders.

(2) The second security lies in the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, which amounts to \$3,130,844. This fund is composed of a payment by each bank of a sum equal to 5 per cent on the average amount of their notes in circulation, and is held by the Dominion

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**  
TORONTO, ONT.

**MONEY** deposited in this Bank **WILL GROW**

It will also be safe and can be had with interest when wanted.

**IF YOU WISH IT** we will arrange that your money may be deposited or withdrawn by another of your household as well as yourself.

You will receive **COURTEOUS TREATMENT** at all of our offices.

Capital, \$3,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$3,200,000.

Government for the re-payment of the notes of any bank which suspends payment and is unable to repay its notes within two months. These notes also bear interest from the time a bank suspends payment until it renounces that it is again ready to redeem them. It will readily be seen from the above that it is practically impossible for the holder of a Canadian bank note to make a loss thereon.

The notes issued by the Dominion Government outstanding on 31st December last amounted to \$41,087,693.33, composed of \$12,379,116.50 in \$1 and \$2 notes and "scrip" of 25 cents, and \$28,708,582.83 in larger denominations, nearly all of which is in the \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000 notes, used entirely by the banks for their reserves and in payment of their Clearing House balances.

The security called for under the statutes for this issue consists of twenty-five per cent in specie (gold) and guaranteed debentures for the first \$30,000,000 issued, and an equal amount of specie for every dollar in excess of this amount. On the date referred to, the security held by the Government consisted of specie, \$28,670,708.83, and guaranteed sterling debentures, \$1,046,666.67, making a total of \$30,667,375.50, representing an excess over the amount required of \$1,208,676.17. When to this ample security is added the pledge of the Dominion Government, it may safely be assumed that these notes, as well as those issued by the chartered banks are safe beyond the shadow of a doubt.

H. G. H.

### The Sugar Beet Campaign

Successful sugar beet meetings have been held at Lacan, Exeter, Brucefield, Londesborough, Blythe, etc., attended by enthusiastic farmers, and addressed by competent speakers in the interest of the Berlin sugar factory. No less than three hundred attended the Exeter meeting, one-half of whom signified their intention to grow sugar beets this year. A large number of acres were contracted at a meeting for Berlin.

Other sugar beet meetings, held as far east as Whitty, and as far north as Thornton and Lefroy, were equally successful. Daily, local canvassers at the above points are gathering in contracts for the Berlin factory. Mr. D. French, Manager of the Industrial Home, Clinton, who grew two acres in 1903, and has seven acres prepared for 1904, says: "If I stay here I will soon pay for the Industrial Farm out of sugar beets."

While practically every farmer within driving distance of Berlin will grow sugar beets for the Berlin factory, its growers extend in all directions from Berlin, to a distance of fully one hundred miles.

The entire supply of pulp has been teamed or shipped away as a stock food. Mr. John A. Thompson, Thornton, writes: "I am much pleased with the carload of pulp." It is the best succulent stock food available, and can be shipped one hundred miles in car lots at less cost than the cost of the production of turnips.

## 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.

## 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"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH  
Proprietor

Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO  
EXPERIENCED HORSE BUYERS always attend the leading markets where they can see the largest variety at present market value.

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.

"THE REPOSITORY" is the Leading Horse Market of Canada.

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

## The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

AS  
**EXECUTOR**

The Capital and Reserves of the Corporation, aggregating \$1,200,000.00, are security for the faithful performance of all trusts committed to it.

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.

**Inquiries will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications strictly confidential.**

### British Columbia Stock Men Meet

The Dairymen's and Live Stock Association of British Columbia, held its annual meeting at Victoria on Feb. 20. The report of Secretary L. W. Paisley, was a comprehensive one, dealing chiefly with the importations of live stock. The shipments brought in directly by the Association in 1903, consisted of six carloads, containing: 12 Short-horn bulls, 18 Shorthorn heifers, 2 Holstein bulls, 17 Holstein heifers, 3 Berkshire boars, 2 Yorkshire boars, 2 Yorkshire sows, 1 Tamworth boar, 2 Oxford, 2 Shropshires and 2 Lincoln sheep, and 2 stallions (2 Shires, 1 Clyde, 1 standard bred), also 128 one and two years old graded dry heifers, a large number of which were left in the Okanagan Valley.

One Shire stallion, bought from John Garbhouse, of Weston, for \$2,000, and delivered to the Greenhow estate, Vernon, for \$2,015, was judged by the Eastern and Provincial judges, who also judged at the North Yakima Fair, Wash., and who said he was the best type of draught horse in the province. Some 30 head of stock from the local breeders had been sold at good prices, quite a few head going to Oregon where they are giving good satisfaction.

The Association during the past few years has put into the pockets of the breeders of Ontario \$60,000 for pure-bred stock.

The friction existing between the Association and the Dominion Live Stock Commissioners' Department in handicapping the work of the former, which is not now receiving the Dominion Government grant of \$60. Mr. Auley Morrison, M.P., had been requested to lay the matter before the Minister of Agriculture, but had not yet reported. The Secretary stated that no provision was made to have the Association represented at the National Live Stock Association, which he considered a direct slight to the Association. Who was responsible for it, he was not prepared to state.

The local breeders were requested to send in a list of their stock with age and prices, so that the surplus might be disposed of before sending orders East.

The creameries of the Province are now in a flourishing condition. They are ten co-operative creameries and two private creameries, which made a total of 1,000,000 lbs. of butter in 1903, and netted a price of 25c a lb. This made a total of \$250,000 distributed among the farmers of the Province. It is expected that this industry will increase fully 50 per cent. in 1904.

After the adoption of the Secretary's report, some discussion took place as to the advisability of the Association continuing in the business of buying cattle East. Mr. Patterson thought the Association could not afford to bring cattle in from the East, as the highest prices could not be paid, and consequently the best stock could not be obtained.

Mr. Ladner was of the same opinion. He had seen but one really good animal brought in for sale yet. Mr. Patterson was buying a bull East for which he was paying \$800 and the Association could hardly compete against private enterprise of this kind. Members who did so much to raise the standard of cattle in the Province, should not be compelled to compete against an inferior line of stock brought in by the Association.

Mr. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, thought the Association did not pay good enough prices. The breeders ought to look to Calgary for bulls.

Mr. Trapp thought that with \$800 bulls and \$400 cows, good pure-bred animals could be raised in the Province which would be better than importing scrub cattle. He thought the Secretary ought to be employed making sale of stock produced by the big breeders of

the Province. He knew of a man who wanted to get two carloads of this stock.

Others spoke of the satisfactory work of the Secretary and that it was an advantage to have him buy on the ground stock raised in the East.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1904

The following officers, for 1904 are: Hon. patron, Sir Henri Joly de Loebriere; hon. president, Hon. K. G. Tatlow; president, A. C. Wells (elected by act.); vice-president, A. Urquhart, Comox; secretary, L. W. Paisley (re-elected); first director, Deputy Minister Anderson.

Directors—First district, lower Mainland—T. J. Trapp, New Westminster; P. H. Wilson, Chilliwack; G. Shannon, Cloverdale; Sam Smith, Dewdney; H. Kirkland, Ladners; W. H. Ladner, Ladners; A. D. Patterson, Ladners.

Vancouver Island—W. P. James, Duncan; F. Turgoose, S. Saanich; J. T. Collins, Duncan; George Sangster, N. Saanich; C. R. King, Cedar Hill, and J. C. Cortie, Cowichan.

Upper Mainland—Donald Matheson, Armstrong; V. D. Curry, Kamloops; John Dilworth, Kelowna; D. Graham, Armstrong; H. W. Raymond, Kelowna; W. Palmer, Salmon Arm, and Mr. Middleton, Vernon.

#### Canadian Pony Association

The directors of the Canadian Pony Association met on Feb. 13th and decided to ask for increased representation on the Industrial Exhibition Association. The exhibition board will also be asked to increase the prize for ponies. The society will also ask for representation on the board of the National Live Stock Association and will present a cup to the Industrial Exhibition and one valued at \$50 to the Canadian Horse Show and also money prizes for second and third places in the special classes. Mr. R. Davies has presented to the society a cup to be competed for at the Canadian Horse Show in Toronto for the best pony in the show.

#### The Short Courses at Truro

The short course in Animal Husbandry, at the Agricultural College, Truro, passed off very satisfactorily. The class consisted of about sixty persons, and we understand the course will be continued next winter.

## Horse Insurance.



You can insure your horse against Cough, Spasms, Inflammation, Strained Cord and all forms of Lameness, by using

### Tuttle's Elixir.

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand.

**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**—a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

**TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR**, cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, and all Lung troubles. One 100-page book. Dr. S. TUTTLE, 21 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all imitations they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

#### THE DANIELS INCUBATOR AND BROODER



are putting the old hen out of business as far as hatching and raising chickens is concerned.

The Daniels Incubators are successfully used all over our fair Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver, also in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and the International Stations at Bow, Medicine Hat, and Regina. For particulars apply to our N. B. Truro, N.B., Union Silver Bridge, P. E. I., Chatham, Que.

Our guarantee is right, our goods are right, and our prices are right.

A Reliable 60 Egg Incubator, \$6.00.  
A Reliable Hot Water Incubator, 100 Egg, \$12.00.

A Reliable Hot Water Incubator, 200 Egg, \$24.00.  
The Daniels Hot Air, 120 Egg, \$20.00.

The Daniels Hot Air, 250 Egg, \$25.00.

But you had better write to-day for our No. 1 Catalogue telling all about our goods.

Address, C. J. DANIELS, 104 to 200 River Street, TORONTO, Ont.

## BISSELL'S Disk Harrows



have the knack of doing the work right. They make a perfect seed bed, whether fall or spring, and are of great capacity, and very light draught. Write for price and full particulars.

T. E. BISSELL, (Dept. W.-2) ELORA, Ont.

## A Farmer Who Raises Sheep



won't be without Myers' Royal Cattle Spice after he realizes how much money it saves. Myers' Royal Spice cuts down feed bills—makes coarse food nutritious—helps the sheep to get all the good out of the food they eat—keeps them as fat and healthy on ordinary feed as if they were getting expensive grain.

Nothing like it to insure plump, tender, juicy lamb and mutton for market—and grow splendid wool.

If you want your flocks to winter well at the least expense for food—use Myers' Royal Cattle Spice.

Write for our Illustrated Booklet on Live Stock—interesting and useful. It's free.

**Myers' Royal Spice Co.,**  
Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.





## 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.

#### To Purchase Ontario Stock

Mr. L. W. Paisley, Secretary of the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association of British Columbia, writes this office as follows: "I expect to be in your Province in March to purchase a large shipment of pure-bred stock for British Columbia."

#### J. & W. H. Cullis' Shorthorns

The herd originated in the purchase in 1860 of the cow Clipper, bred by the late Ralph Wade, of Fort Hope, sired by Sir Charles Napier (imp.)—231—(13712), and having for dam Princess Julia—1722—, by American Belter Will (imp.)—7—(12304). From this cow came Duke of Northumberland, whose name appears in the ancestry of some of the herd. From the same source came Snowball, a pure white bull, sold as a calf to W. R. Dick, who took him along with some other cattle to what was then the Red River Colony. Snowball thrived well in the prairie country and developed into an animal of great size. Late in life he was shown at the first fair held in Manitoba. He is believed to have been the first Shorthorn bull in the country west of Lake Superior, but was never recorded. Of the older animals now in the herd, the two cows, Butterfly Gem and Julia's Pride, were sired by Baron Fenelon, by imported Baron Fenelon, better known as Little Johnnie, was an animal of well-nigh faultless formation, and in nearly every case transmitted his own good qualities to his offspring. Among many other prize winners sired by him being Mr. Redmond's herd of calves, which won first at the Industrial in 1893. After Baron Fenelon came Red Jacket as head of the herd. Red Jacket was an inbred Challenge, his dam being Thornhill Daisy, by Challenge, while his sire was Oxford Lad, also sired by Challenge and out of Ruby Hill 6th (imp.). He was a very superior animal and his calves were of the highest sort, but unfortunately all too few, one cow, Genetta, being all of this bull's get now in the herd. There are also the cows, Grandma's Pride and Gemina, got by Indian Count and Gemina G., by Lord Willoughby, both sons of the illustrious Indian Chief, while Seraphina, a fine large cow and a splendid breeder, was sired by Prime Minister (imp.) and out

of Sarah, a well-known show cow, sired by Conqueror, bred by John Isaac Brantomant, and got by Statesman (imp.). Several young cows sired by Scotsman, a son of Knight of St. John's and Lady Lancaster 6th, by Gravesend, clearly show that mingling the blood of these great sires is a bad move.

Seven two-year-old heifers, sired by Goldigger, a Golden Drop, sired by Golden Crown (imp.) and out of Golden Bell (imp.) are a fine smooth lot, very even, deep-fleshed and robust. Amongst them are Butterfly Gem's twins, Topsy and Topsy Too. A fine lot of yearlings and calves are on hand, mostly roan in color, large, smooth and well haired. They are sired by Lord Douglas (imp.), a Kinellar bred bull, imported by George Isaac, of Bonanton, and bought in January, 1902, for use in the herd. He has proven a good investment, as some twenty-five lusty young things in the herd clearly show.

The imported cow Hillhurst Bridesmaid, has made wonderful improvement since she was bought at the Cochrane sale last August, having grown as well as taken on flesh and now looks quite fit. She is due to calve in April, having been bred to Lord Mountstephen (imp.) in July.

#### Maple Cliff Ayrshires

The dispersion sale of the Maple Cliff Ayrshires, by R. Reid & Co., at Ottawa, during the Winter Fair, provides a fine opportunity for securing good dairy cows at their own prices. This herd is one of the oldest in the Province and has been carefully selected from the dairy standpoint. It has made a good record in the show-ring wherever shown. Among the noted sires used on this herd is Gold King, 1287, a son of Nellie Osborne (imp.), winner of first and sweepstakes at Chicago in 1893. As he was used for five seasons, a great many of the young cows are sired by him. Another good sire was Duke of York 2nd, 2301, (imp.), one of the best bulls ever used in this country. He was the son of Clara 3rd of Balmawart, 3381, who gave as high as 62 lbs. of milk in a day. He is the sire of nearly all the young stock. The bull, Topping Stamp, 1837, sire Cock-a-Bendie (imp. in dam) is the present herd bull. He is a full brother of White Prince of Barchesie,

Horse Owners Should Use

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.  
A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.  
Prepared exclusively  
by the  
Veterinary Surgeon to  
the French Government  
Stable.



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scurf or Mould.  
The most sure remedy ever used. Takes the  
place of all instruments for mild or severe action.  
Removes all Moulds or Blennorrhoeas from Horns  
or Cuttle.

IT IS A HUMAN REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is  
invaluable.  
WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful  
of Caustic Balsam will produce  
more actual results than a whole bottle of any  
liquid or ointment cure mixture ever made.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold in  
WATERLOO offers satisfaction. Price \$1.00  
per bottle (with 100 drops), or sent by re-  
cipient, charges paid, with full directions for its  
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THE LAFRANCO-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Gode-rich, Ont.

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Will do more  
**HARD WORK**  
in a year than any  
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**ON THE FARM**  
It is the Simplest on  
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Do not be fooled  
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You can cure all these  
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easily, thoroughly and  
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also cure Curb, Splink,  
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of every description.  
If you have any  
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guarantee a cure by the  
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of—methods now em-  
ployed by over 100,000  
owners and stockmen.  
Write today.

#### FLIESING BRO.,

Chambers  
23 Front St. West,  
Toronto, Ont.

## AUCTION SALE

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE  
—at the—  
BRITISH EXCHANGE, GODERICH, ONTARIO

Wednesday, March 9th, Commencing at 1:30 P.M.

The following well-known Shorthorn breeders have decided to hold this combination sale in Goderich making it more convenient for intending purchasers and fully expected that the cattle offered will be equal in point of breeding and individual merit to any recorded of the same number ever offered by public auction in Huron County.  
The contributors to the sale are R. C. Atwill, Goderich, who contributes 9 head; Salkeld Bros., of Goderich, 1 head; John Jamieson, Laurier, 8 head. Other contributors are: Hubert Morris, Salsbery, Robert Isaac, Cawley; George Sowerby, Goderich; Thomas Beatty, Goderich, and Thomas Amy, Goderich.

All animals are fully described in the catalogue, copies of which may be had on application to any of the contributors or to

THOMAS GUNDRY, Auctioneer, . . . GODERICH, ONT.

**YOUNG MEN, Become Independent**

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,000 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost of tuition at all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.

**ASHLAND STOCK FARM****PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**

A number of fine young bulls and heifers for sale. Herd bull Albion, a champion. Such strains as Hoan Durhams, Barnpton's Hero, Vrie and others. Call on order to

**J. MARSHALL,**  
TARA STA., G.T.R. JACKSON P.O.

**Denotia Park Farm,**

**COLEMAN, P. O., - ONT.**

**For Sale** During the next six weeks, young animals of both sexes

**JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS  
& 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.

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE**

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

**IRA JOHNSON** Balmoral P.O.

**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 Sow and Boars 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.

**SHANNON BANKS STOCK FARM**

**W. H. TRAN, Proprietor**

Breeder of **AYRSHIRE CATTLE** and **YORKSHIRE SWINE**

Choose young animals of both breeds and sexes for sale. Cedar Grove P.O., Ont. Locust Hill Sta., C.P.R., 1 mile. Markham Sta., G.T.R., 4 miles.

**VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM**

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

**NEIL DOW,**  
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.**

winner of 1st at the Pan-American in a very strong class. Nearly all the cows now in calf have been bred to this bull. He will be offered for sale on March 10th. Anyone intending to found a herd or wishing to improve the one he has will find at this sale an opportunity seldom offered. In addition to the pure-breds, a lot of 15 high-grade Ayrshire cows will be offered. In all, over sixty head will be offered at unreserved sale, as the proprietors are going out of the cattle business.

**Takes over Allandale Farm**

Mr. Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont., will, on March 15th next, take over the Allandale Farm, the property of the late E. D. Tillson. This farm has a provincial reputation. On it the late Mr. Tillson developed one of the best herds of Holstein grade cows in the Dominion. One of his cows bred and developed on this farm, produced 20,131 pounds of milk in one year; the five best cows gave 13,000 to 16,852 pounds in a year and the average of the sixty-five cows was nearly 10,000 pounds a year. The buildings at this farm are the best in the country and were erected at a cost of about \$75,000. There is room for 175 head of cattle and from 600 to 700 hogs. There is a well-equipped creamery and efficient water service in all the buildings.

It is Mr. Rice's intention, to a large extent, to continue the work carried on by Mr. Tillson. But his herd of pure-bred Holsteins will be given more attention and developed along lines of greater production. The farm contains 588 acres.

**Canadian Horse Show**

It has been decided by the committee of the Canadian Horse Show to extend the dates for this event from three to four days, and it will be held in Toronto on April 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, under the joint auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt. It is expected that the prize list will be considerably enlarged. The entries close on April 13th. The officers are as follows: Chairman, Mr. Geo. W. Beardmore, M.F.H.; vice-chairman, Dr. Andrew Smith; secretary, Henry Wade; manager, Stewart Houston. The prize lists will be ready shortly, and will be forwarded on application.

**UNRESERVED AND DISPERSION****Auction Sale**

Of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshire Cattle and Dairy Grade Cows, consisting of 90 head of pure-bred cattle, cows, bulls and heifers, and a number of choice Dairy Grade Cows. Sale at 10 a.m. on Thursday, March 10th, in Cattle Barns, on Exhibition Grounds, Ottawa.

Catalogue, giving description of each lot, on application.

**R. REID & CO.,**  
HINTONBURG

**EVERY FARMER**

**SHOULD HAVE A  
2,000 lb.**

**King Edward Scale**

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**G. WILSON  
& SON,**  
Limited

67 Esplanade Street, Toronto, Canada



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

**Pleasant Valley Farm**

Shorthorns headed by the Lancaster Bull, Old Lancaster (Imp.), two good young bulls and several females of straight Scotch breeding for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**GEO. AMOS & SONS,**  
Moffat P.O. and Station, C.P.R.

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**

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

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



**Live Stock Labels**  
Send for prices and order only before the rush.  
**R. W. JAMES**  
Brimleyville - Ont.

**IMPORTANT SALE OF****Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses**

On **THURSDAY, MARCH 17th, at WHITBY, Ont.**

The Shorthorns are all registered stock and include 1 well-bred imported bull of individual merit, 5 young home-bred bulls of good breeding and 15 females of various ages. The Clydesdales are all pure-bred and include 6 high-class mares and fillies descended from imported stock, and 1 stallion rising two years old. There will also be sold the stock and farm implements necessary on a well-managed 200-acre farm.

**Sale will begin sharp at 1 p.m.** Whitby is on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Port Perry and Whitby branch. The sale will be held at the farm, which is one-half mile from the station. For Catalogues, which will be ready by Feb. 20th, apply to the owners,

**J. D. HOWDEN & SON, Whitby, 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.*

# CARNEFAC MAKES FLESH SAVES FEED

It has led all Stock Foods in quality, richness and purity. Our continually increased output puts this beyond question. We have letters from the greatest stockmen and veterinarians in Canada, and are daily receiving them.

WESTON, Ont., July 4th, 1903  
Carnefac Stock Food Co.,  
Toronto, Ont.

For some time I have been feeding your excellent preparation to my horses, cattle and sheep. After giving it a fair trial, I am pleased to be able to state that it purifies the blood, and is especially effective when fed to young and growing stock. I have no hesitation in heartily recommending it to any one wishing to increase the quality and productiveness of their stock.

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) J. M. GARDHOUSE,  
Rosedale Stock Farm,  
Breeder and importer of Clyde and Shire horses, Scotch Shorthorns and Leicester sheep.

Some of your steers are not thriving—not feeding properly. They have indigestion just as men have it. CARNEFAC will cure them and put them in shape for May shipment. Starting now 'twill put any fair steer in shape for export.

We have a way by which you can try CARNEFAC cheaply. Write

**Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg**—65 Front St. East,  
Toronto, Ont.

## H. CARGILL & SON Breeders and Importers of PURE-BRED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We now have to offer 7 grandly bred young bulls, 3 imported, 4 home bred from imported sires and dams, also a number of choice females. Catalogue on application.  
Cargill P.O. and Station, G.T.R.  
Telephone on farm.

JOHN CLANCY,  
Manager.

## GRAHAM BROS.,

CLAREMONT, 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 1004, dam Lightome Lass, by Lightome Lad, g.d. Great Sterling by Young Duke of Hamilton 412.  
Buller (Hackney), imp. by the famous Bonfire 2341 dam Fanny by Norfolk Swell 545.  
A number of other equally gilt-edge 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 SHURRING,  
Sebringville, Ont.

### Brookside Ayrshires

Cows from this herd won 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec., 1902, and 1st and Sweetestakes over all breeds, Dec., 1903. Royal Star of St. Anne's—700—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 Shorthorns for sale, a number of fine individuals of Plum, Standard, Levery, Red Face, and other classes breeding from such level bulls as Iron Machine, Iron Tree, Abernethy, and other fine classes Scotch breeding. Young animals of 18th week for sale. Write or call on W. HAY, Tor. P. O., and Station G. T. R.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

MATT. RICHARDS & 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 yr. (11243) sire Prince of Bannockburn 6773 dam, Jeanne (11502) by Prince Robert, sire of Hiallawa.  
Montrose Lawrence (10241) sire Prince of Albion (9778) sold for £3,000, dam Laura Lee (10087) by Darley (222).  
Others from equally celebrated dams. Interested 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.

## GLENVAUGH STOCK FARM

W. R. ROSSIER, 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.

### Clydesdales for Canada

We mentioned last week the shipment of ten Clydesdales (purchased from Messrs. Montgomery) to Canada, by Mr. Tom Graham, of Claremont, Ontario. This week, Mr. F. H. Hassard, Millbrooke, Ontario, is shipping a similar number to the same destination. Mr. Hassard's lot were mainly purchased from Mr. Walter Park, Mr. Peter Crawford, and Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, and include several animals of considerable merit and breeding, amongst them being the big powerful horse, Gallant Robert, formerly owned by Mr. Simpson, and the sire of profitable stock in different parts of the country. Others of the horses are by such sires as Sir Thomas, Mains of Airds, Prince Thomas, Good Gift, Clan Chattan, and Prince Sturdy. Altogether, nearly thirty Clydesdales have been sold this year already for exportation.—North British Agriculturist.

### Maritime Auction Sale

The first auction sale of pure-bred stock, under the management of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, came off as advertised, at Amherst, N. S., on February 5th last. There was a good attendance of buyers mainly from Eastern Nova Scotia, and the stock which was in good condition sold fairly well. There was a lack of demand for anything but Shorthorns. The Hereford and various dairy breed offerings being, with the exception of one Holstein bull, all withdrawn. The entries for the sale were 23 Shorthorn bulls, 11 Shorthorn females, 3 Hereford bulls, 3 Holstein bulls, 1 Jersey bull, 3 Guernsey bulls, 2 Ayrshire bulls and 3 Ayrshire cows. 60 Shropshire sheep were also offered. E. B. Elderkin, president of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, took charge of the ring. In opening the sale he pointed out the value of pure-bred males for stock improvement and the desirability of the auction sale method for stock exchange. Geo. Jackson, Port Perry, Ont., was the auctioneer. He gave a brief review of the value of Ontario auction sales in extending the live stock trade. His regret at the absence of Mr. F. W. Hodson, the original promoter of the sales, was voiced by all present.

Following is a list of the sales:

#### SHORTHORN BULLS

Willowbank Boy, 1-year-old, bred by R. S. Starr, Port Williams, N.S., to John Gordon, Westmoreland Point, N. B., \$70.

Duke of Broadlawn, 1-year-old, offered by Geo. W. Sharp, Pembroke, N.B., to J. Eiter, Amherst, \$70.

Robert the Bruce, 8 years old, offered by C. A. Archibald, Truro, to Sidney Brownell, Sackville, N.B., \$12.

Lord Roberts, 4 years old, offered by Fox Harbor Agricultural Society, N.S., withdrawn at \$55, and afterwards sold privately to D. Henderson, Wallace Bridge.

Nonpareil, 10 months old, offered by N. F. Phillips, Pembroke, N.B., sold to Middleboro Agricultural Society, N.S.

Ronan Woodland, 10 months old, offered by C. A. Archibald, Truro, sold to Amherst Agricultural Society, \$100.  
White Cloud, 8 months old, offered by F. L. Fuller, Truro, sold to S. Brownell, Sackville, \$51.

Chicagetto, 9 months old, offered by F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence, sold to Albert Agricultural Society, Albert, N.B., \$65.

Botsford Boy, 8 months old, offered by Wm. Grant, Grants P.O., N.B., sold to R. H. Goggin, Elgin, N.B., \$50.

Chief Blossom, 1 year old, offered by I. G. Harris, Canning, sold to S. Brownell, Sackville, \$50.

Night of Balsam, 1 year, same owner, same purchaser, \$40.



**The Old Reliable Remedy**

for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.

**GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.**

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
 115 West 11th St.,  
 Duluth, Minn.  
 I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from twelve to fifteen bottles a week and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Curbs and Splints. I have two hundred head of horses in my care.  
 I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."  
 Yours very truly,  
 H. W. LAIRD.

Thousands of Men report equally good, or superior results from its use. Price \$1.00 per bottle. As a stimulant for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address  
**DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENDSBURG FALLS, VT.**

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Guilph. 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  
 Vinegar, 1 quart  
 Water, 3 quarts  
 Saltpetre powder, 1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing Bruises, Strains, Colic, Galls, to toughen the shoulders for work horses; will reduce swollen joints, and is a sure cure for Bad Thunders, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be of service. Buy the

**ABSORBINE**

at the store, or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Agents who will send it prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. Use bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**

**Shorthorns and Leicester**

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855

Scotch Boath and Bates families to select from, grand milk qualities being a special feature.  
 Hired ROBCUCIAN OF DALMEYNE—4029—heads the herd.  
 Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep. JAMES DOUGLAS, California, 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 Boars fit for service and young sows in pig to Imported show boars. 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 Mangel prize winners out of Imported Ewes.

—Apply—

**E. LANGDON WILKS**

Blair, - - - Ontario

Methuen, 8 months old, offered by D. Henderson, Wallace Bridge, sold to D. Murphy, East Hansford, N.S., \$30.  
 Duke of Oxford, 8 months old, same owner, same purchaser, \$38.

**SHORTHORN FEMALES**

Lady Joan 7th, 12 months, offered by G. W. Sharp, Pembroke, N.B., sold to J. R. Etter, Westmorland Pt., N.B., \$150.

Agnes, 3 years, offered by R. M. Fawcett, Sackville, sold to F. R. Trotter, Antigonish, \$80.

Elsie, 1 year, same owner, sold to W. R. White, Fort Lawrence, \$70.

Sarah, 1 year, same owner, sold to S. Freeman, Amherst, \$50.

Pembroke Maid, 9 mos., offered by N. F. Phillips, Pembroke, N.B., sold to W. S. Poole, St. Stephen, \$81.

Bessie, 9 mos., same owner, sold to D. Mockler, Brule, N.S., \$89.

Lady Albion, 3 years, offered by L. G. Harris, Canning, N.S., sold to T. Gae, Amherst, \$80.

Maggie O'Keefe, 3 years, same owner, sold to D. McIntyre, Minudie, \$75.

Glassey of Springdale, 5 years, offered by Geo. A. Fawcett, Sackville, sold to R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N.B., \$85.

Of the dairy breeds of cattle offered none were sold in the ring except a yearling Holstein bull offered by J. R. Taylor, Taylor Village, Westmorland Co., and bought by Albert Fugley, Athol, for \$35.

**HON. W. C. EDWARD'S STOCK**

Though it was not the intention of the promoters of the sale to offer any stock owned outside the Maritime Provinces,

the demand made it desirable to accept an offering from Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. This consisted of 5 Shorthorn bulls and 50 Shorthorn sheep. The bulls found the following purchasers:

Knight of the Manor, 1 year, Bass River Agricultural Society, Colchester Co., N.S., \$100.  
 Royal Gloster, 1 year, F. R. Trotter, Antigonish, \$100.

Baron Gloster, 1 year, Arthur Harris, Annapolis Royal, N.S., \$100.  
 Roland, 1 year, Botsford and Westmorland Agricultural Society, \$100.  
 Merchantman, 1 year, Botsford and Westmorland Agricultural Society, \$114.

**SHEEP**

Fourteen yearling ewes sold at from \$8 to \$9.50 each; thirteen 2-year ewes at from \$9 to \$11 each; sixteen 3-year ewes at from \$7 to \$12 each. A few older ewes and some lambs went cheaper. Eight rams were sold—a 3-year old went for \$9.50. Yearlings at \$12.50 to \$21 each, and five ram lambs below \$9.50 each. This is an off season for rams and the low price is due to this and not inferiority of stock.

Most of the sheep were bought by farmers in the vicinity of Amherst; among purchasers from a distance were R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N.B., P. J. Power, Bathurst, N.B., and A. N. Griffin, New Minas, N.S.

President Elderkin expressed himself as well pleased with the success of the first sale held by this Association, which will now probably take up the question of placing sales in various localities, to meet local needs.

McADAM.

**Britain's Shorthorn Exports**

Britain's circular of Shorthorn Transactions for the three months ending Dec. 31st, 1903, shows that there were exported from Great Britain the following: To Abyssinia, 2; to Africa, 2; to South America, chiefly to the Argentine, 248; to Australia, 2; to Canada, 73; to Germany, 1; to Italy, 1; and to Russia, 2.

**Performance Counts**

While pedigree and trueness to type are valuable guides to the breeder in building up his herd, in the dairy, animal performance at the milk pail counts for most. Realizing the importance of this principle, Mr. J. W. Clarke, of Woodroffe Dairy and Stock Farm, Ottawa, kept a record of his Ayrshire herd for 1903 and which is as follows:

Name	Reg. No.	Lbs. milk.	Average per cent. butter fat.	Estimated lbs. butter.
*Ayrshire Belle	11,012	7,028	3.5	444
Queen's Own	2439	11,202	3.5	453
Gurta 13th	3552	10,220	3.2	375.5
Woodroffe Dairymaid	3437	9,639	4	444
Cherry and of Boghall	3991	9,543	4.3	470
Topsy	2505	8,869	3.9	398.5
Rosa Lee	3581	8,596	3.8	375.3
Pansy of Woodroffe	3435	8,581	3.85	379
Miss Alice	10105	8,401	4.2	403
Buntie and of Holobrook	15723	7,943	3.6	320
*Clare of Georgetown	10393	7,719	4.1	360
*Minnie Clyde	10250	7,707	4.25	375
Loucain	8233	6,286	4.2	393.5
Eldayde	7747	6,179	4.25	301
*Addington Queen	10917	9,225	4.35	451
Evelyn of Burnside	9913	8,498	3.9	369
*Topsy Belle	14090	6,716	4.15	320
Blossom of Woodroffe	13185	6,213	3.8	270
*Clarissa	13036	8,075	4.05	376
Silver Pet of Woodroffe	13039	6,881	4.1	324.5
Average per cow		8,382		374.5

\* Mr. Clark has bulls for sale from these cows.

## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Feb. 26, 1904.

Continued storms and snow blockades still affect business, and render business very dull, especially in wholesale lines. Railways in many instances have refused to take freight and have confined their engines to keeping the roads open for passenger traffic. Everything, however, points to renewed activity as soon as spring opens up, which cannot be very long now.

#### WHEAT

The rapid advance in wheat is the event in market circles. The dollar market has been reached and things are booming. As to the permanency of the rise no one can speak positively. It may last a week or it may last six months. At time of writing it does not look as if other European countries would be involved in the war. On this is a large measure depends the continuance of, or an advance on, present prices. Primary receipts at many centres are increasing, and should the roads improve and high prices continue there should be heavy marketing of wheat by farmers during the next few weeks. Here grain dealers are quoting red and white at \$1.00, goose at 90 cents and spring at 95 cents at outside points. Western wheat is quoted here at from \$1.01 to \$1.09, as to quality, at Georgian Bay points. On Toronto farmers' market, red and white bring \$1.04 to \$1.08, goose 92½ and spring fine \$1.06½ per bushel.

#### COARSE GRAINS

The market of coarse grains is firmer and higher quotations are the rule. In oats the export demand is rather on the quiet side; corn has been moderately active and the local market here rules steady at quotations.

#### SEEDS

Seed house travellers report a good demand from the retailers. But of course the farmer has not begun to buy any yet, though it will soon be time to begin. There is no export enquiry here. Local dealers here quote \$3.25 to \$6.25 for red clover, \$4.25 to \$4.75 for Alsike, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine threshed and \$1.75 to \$2.00 for flail threshed timothy, all per bushel.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

Dealers are only buying potatoes from hand to mouth, as it is expected that supplies will largely increase as soon as the cold weather moderates. At Montreal car lots rule at about 70c. per bag. Here receipts are small, with a fair demand, car lots being quoted at 90c. to 95c. a bag.

Beans rule on the quiet side at quotations.

#### POULTRY AND EGGS

The scarcity of eggs still continues. Receipts continue light and are not sufficient to meet the demand. Stocks of held eggs are used up and users are compelled to buy high-priced fresh stock for cooking purposes when cheaper kinds would do. New laid are the only kind quoted here by dealers, and they are held at 32c. to 35c. a dozen. Limited eggs are selling at Montreal at 32c. to 34c., and new laid at 40c. in case lots.

Poultry offerings are light. No geese or ducks are offering here. Prices are firm at quotations.

#### HAY AND STRAW

Hay deliveries are light as farmers cannot get out with their offerings. There is a fair demand and a steady market at quotations. Straw is also in demand.

#### FRUIT

The fruit market is rather on the quiet side. The very cold weather has put a damper on business somewhat. At Montreal the apple market is reported strong, with sales fair for good stock. Apples are quoted there at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. for No. 1, and \$2 to \$2.50 for No. 2 quality.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Transactions in cheese are reduced to a pretty small number. Holders say they can well afford to wait a few weeks as it is expected that the market will advance. Most stocks are held on English account.

In butter there is very little doing on export account and the market generally shows little change since last writing. Australian and New Zealand butter is reaching England in larger quantities, chiefly the former. At Montreal, though receipts are light, but ample for all requirements, buyers do not want to pay the price asked for winter butter. Here the demand is fair and stocks are not accumulating. Prices are steady at quotations.

#### LIVE STOCK

Receipts at the Toronto City Cattle Market during the week have been fairly liberal considering the bad condition of the roads. Trade has ruled brisk for nearly all classes. The quality of some lots offered was very good. The best lots of exporters sell at \$4.40 to \$4.80, and medium at \$4.25 to \$4.30 per cwt. Export bulls sell at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. for the best, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for medium quality. Prices have ruled firm for the best butchers. A few choice pick lots sold at from \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt. Medium and common grades are inclined to be easier. Loads of good sell at \$4 to \$4.30, and fair to good at \$3.60 to \$3.85 per cwt.

Few feeders or stockers are being offered, the demand being greater than the supply. Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sell at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. In stockers one to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, sell at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt., and other quality at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. Only a medium quality of milch cows are being offered. Prices range from \$25 to \$66 each. Deliveries of calves are more liberal and prices are a little easier. They sell at \$3 to \$12 each, or \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Deliveries of sheep and lambs are light and prices are firm, especially for the best grain-fed ewes and wethers. One lot of 45 choice extra lambs sold at \$5.90, and another lot of 64 at \$5.75 per cwt., the highest prices of the season. The average grain-fed lamb will bring from \$5.25 to \$5.60 per cwt., as against \$4.50 to \$5.00 for barnyard lamb. Sheep rule at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks.

Hog supplies have increased a little and the market is a little higher at \$5.00 per cwt. for selected black hogs and \$4.75 for lights and fats.

#### HORSES

Continued storms have seriously interfered with the arrangements of shippers. At "The Repository," Toronto, prices rule fair and everything offered last week was sold. Many Northwest and Ontario farmers are looking for blocky general purpose pairs. 160 horses were sold last week, and nearly all by auction. The following is Walter Harland Smith's report of prevailing prices for the week ending Feb. 20th:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$225; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$140 to \$250; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$30 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$160; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$185; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$130 to \$235; serviceable second hand workers, \$40 to \$75; serviceable second hand drivers, \$50 to \$100.

### TORONTO JUNCTION

The receipts of cattle at the Union Stock Yards are not equal to the demand. Exporters sell there at from \$4.40 to \$4.75 per cwt.

#### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	26	26	22	22	22
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 02	\$ 1 05	...	\$ ...	\$ 1 03
Oats, per bushel.....	35	40	45	45	33
Barley, per bushel.....	47	46½	45	47	38
Peas, per bushel.....	66	66	70	70	...
Corn, per bushel.....	56	67	57	58	...
Beans, per bushel.....	4 00	4 75	5 50	5 40	5 10
Bran, per ton.....	17 00	19 00	24 50	25 00	16 00
Shorts, per ton.....	19 00	20 50	23 50	24 00	18 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	95	70	1 00	1 00	1 15
Flour, per barrel.....	1 65	1 40	1 85	1 90	...
Hay, per ton.....	9 00	10 50	13 00	13 50	10 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 50	7 00	8 00	8 00	...
Eggs, per dozen.....	35	36	33	35	27
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	15	11	per 50	50	per 12
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	12	14	per 55	55	11
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	14	14	14	14	17
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	10	10	12	12	11
Apples, per barrel.....	2 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	4 00
Cheese, per pound.....	11½	10½	11½	12	14
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	22	21	23	24	23
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	17	16	19	20	21
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 80	5 00	5 00	5 00	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 25	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 00	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 50	6 50	5 50	5 75	...

## MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, Feb. 22nd, 1904.

The chief features of the local markets is the advance in all classes of breadstuffs. In the last two weeks flour has advanced 75 cents, and stocks here are reduced to less than 4,000 barrels, with no prospect of getting any forward from the Ontario mills for several weeks owing to the freight blockade. Rolled oats and oatmeal have advanced to about five dollars, or fully a dollar more than January quotations. Cornmeal has advanced to three dollars flat.

The oat market is advancing and we now quote 45 cents for Ontario's, which is five to six cents a bushel higher than in December. Feeds are higher also, owing to the difficulty of moving freight.

Dairy produce is unchanged and dull, cheese especially having slow sale. Fresh dairy butter is scarcer. One consignment shipped from Ontario, January 29th, has not yet reached the purchaser here. There is a slight improvement in receipts of eggs, but the weather has been adverse to production. Dealers are paying 33 cents f.o.b. at country points for fresh gathered, and are jobbing them out at 35 to 37 cents. Hay is steady. There is no movement in Nova Scotian, but dealers here were fortunate in getting in fair supplies from Quebec before the railways became tied up.

Pork is a little scarce as no supplies have come forward from Prince Edward Island owing to the freezing in of the winter steamboats. Some small provincial pigs sold at seven cents this week. They are not actually scarce but if navigation should be closed for a few weeks longer they would be fully cleaned up.

Prices for apples are nominally the same, but there are scarcely any apples coming into the local market. Potatoes are selling at 45 to 48 cents per bushel and all other vegetables are very scarce. Any person having carrots, beets or parsnips could get a big price now.

## BOOKS AND BULLETINS

AGRICULTURE FOR BEGINNERS.—By Professors Burkett, Stevens and Hill, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture. Ginn & Company, publishers, Boston, U.S.A. This book is well illustrated and specially adapted for those who are desiring an elementary training in agriculture. Though containing a lot of matter more applicable to American conditions, there is much useful information in it for Canadians. Price 75 cents.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—Weekly report, Feb. 8th, 1904. Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

PEACH GROWING.—Bulletin No. 70. Agricultural Experiment Station, Arkansas.

THE COW PEA.—Bulletin No. 80. Agricultural Experiment Station, Arkansas.

THE DAIRY HERD.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 55. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

## Patent Report

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C.

Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

No. 84,511.—Denis Charbon Vercheres, Que. Medical composition for cow fly.

No. 84,800.—Fred Cordis, Elmwood, Ont. Gate.

No. 84,822.—Robert Burnside, Montreal, Que. Vibration Box Cup.

No. 84,801.—Arthur Beauvais, La Prairie, Que. Plow.

No. 85,005.—Hughes Saver, St. Timothee, Que. Potato digger.

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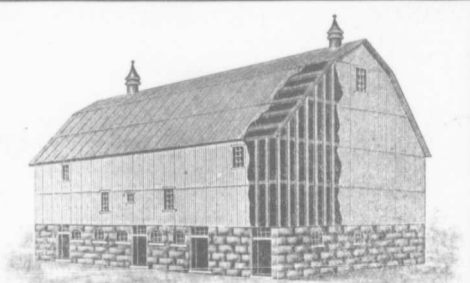
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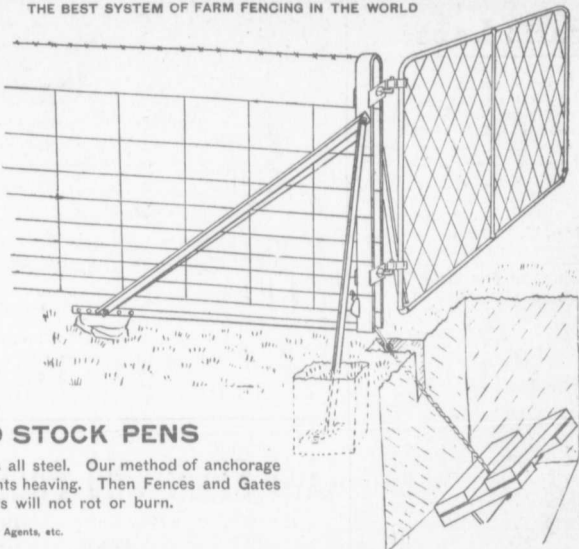
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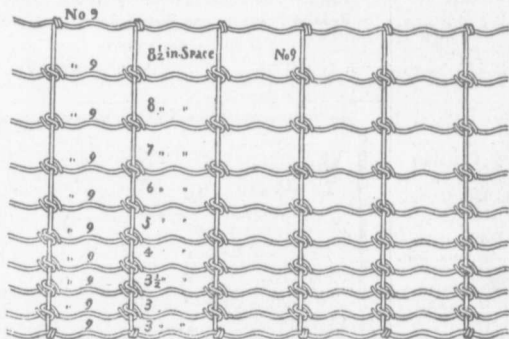
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