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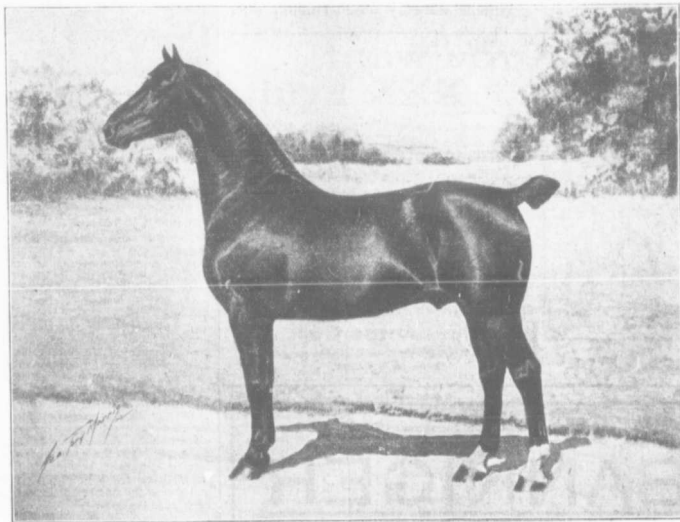
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A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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The Farming World

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J. W. WHEATON, B.A. - Editor
D. T. McAINSH, Manager

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

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

Thank you—we have been enough June 15th issues.

Definite information is to hand that negotiations are progressing favorably for the appearance of "Dan Patch" the famous pacing stallion, in Canada this year. Last year "Dan Patch" lowered the world pacing record, previously held by himself, at Memphis, Tennessee, from 1.56½ to 1.56 flat.

The most remarkable part of this performance was a fact which shows the wonderful vitality of the animal. Six weeks previous to the lowering of the record, "Dan Patch" was taken so seriously sick at Topeka, Kansas, that his life was despaired of. He was soon able, however, to be removed to International Stock Food Farm, and under the careful care of Mr. Savage, his owner, was quickly re-conditioned to the form necessary to perform the feat of lowering his own world's record.


Horse lovers in Canada will be glad to learn of the prospective chance seeing this wonderful beast. He is a magnificent black. A fine color print of him can be had for the asking by any farmer or stockman writing the International Stock Food Food Co., Toronto, and stating the number of head of stock he possesses.

We have received a catalogue of seeding and cultivator implements from the Ames Plow Co. Besides being a catalogue it contains a lot of useful information on the proper cultivation of home and market gardens. It is well worth getting. Write for it to the Ames Plow Co., 32 Market St., Boston, Mass. It's worth the trouble.

Big Presents Free

On page 171 of this issue our readers are given an opportunity to earn some most valuable prizes. The complete list of prizes offered by Successful Farming

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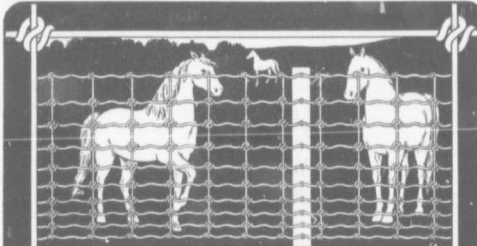


CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.



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Saves Time, Trouble and Money.

You can sleep at night and rest assured that your stock is absolutely safe behind Ideal fences.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you. It is made of No. 9 steel wire. It is made with the famous ideal lock that can't slip. It is made to last and give good service. It is made on a good common sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs. No animal can go over or under it.

The Ideal is a strictly first-class fence at a low price. We believe it is by long odds the best fence on the market, and want you to know all about its construction, so we ask you to write for our new catalogue, explaining all about the Ideal Fence.

A postal card or letter will bring the catalogue to your home. It is FREE.

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passed, and brings relief to and cures old chronic cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gall Stones, Biliousness, Rheumatism, etc., in a prompt and efficient manner where other remedies fail even to benefit.

Thos. Noel, Geologist, of Toronto, Ont., offers to send a full-sized one dollar package of Vitæ-Ore on thirty days' trial to every reader of this paper who will request it. Hundreds of the readers of this paper and their friends have already accepted this offer, and are not sorry that they did so. All endorse the remedy in the warmest terms of praise, and many have written to this paper telling what it has done for them. Read the magnificent full-page announcement, which appears in this issue.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 MARCH, 1905

No. 5

Select Good Seed

THE farmer cannot be too careful in the selection of the seed he wishes to put into the soil. The success of the future crop depends in no small degree upon the kind of seed sown. A fertile soil and good seed go hand in hand. The one will not produce a good crop without the other.

The best way to secure good seed is by selection. If from the ripened grain the best and most thrifty plants are selected and the seed from these saved for sowing improved results will follow. But better still if this selection has been carried on for a period of years. If the selection process has been thorough the seed at the end of a few years will be strong and with its powers to reproduce itself greatly increased.

But comparatively few farmers have followed the selection process as introduced by the Macdonald seed grain competition, and will have to adopt other methods for securing good seed. Unless there may be a good reason for changing, seed grown on one's own farm or in the neighborhood is preferable to that at a distance, as it is acclimatized. However, a change of seed, even from a distant point, is often wise, especially where the home grown seed has lost its vitality, and no effort has been made to improve it by selection. But in getting new seed, care should be exercised in the choosing. The grain should be plump, bright in color and the more known as to its ancestry the better. Rather than sow poor, shrunken, inferior seed, it will pay to go to considerable expense to secure good, strong seed. Poor seed means a poor crop.

Keep Fence Wire on the Free List

The increasing cost of timber and the scarcity of help have made the farmer more and more dependent upon the manufacturer of wire fences for his fencing material. The old time rail and board fence is gradually being replaced by the wire kind, the demand for which has increased enormously in recent years. And the end is not yet. As the old timber fences, now doing duty, become no longer serviceable, this demand for fence material is bound to grow to larger proportions.

The wire fence is, therefore, no longer a luxury, but a necessity in this country, and is supplying a need that would mean a hardship to many if it could not be filled. Because of this fact it is little wonder that the recent movement to have fence wire, which has for a number of years been admitted into this country free, placed on the dutiable list, has aroused strong opposition from the farming community. A tax on fence wire at this juncture

would work injury to many farmers, who are dependent upon this material to replace the old rail fence now no longer of service. In fact the whole farming community, already sufficiently taxed to maintain home industries, would feel it and be the poorer by the extra price it would have to pay for wire fence material. The government will be badly advised if at the present time it is induced to return to the old order of things and place a duty upon wire for fence making.

The wires used for farm fencing are Nos. 9, 12 and 13 galvanized smooth wire. Practically none of these grades are made in Canada and the enormous quantities used in fence making have to be imported. A tariff of 25 per cent. would enhance the cost of wire fencing fully ten to fifteen cents per rod, no small item if a farmer has several hundred rods of fence to build. At present there is a duty of 20 per cent. on wires

made. A little protection here would help the industries concerned, while the admission of the finished wire would help to keep the price of fence material down to its present level in case Canadian wire manufacturers endeavored to put up the price.

Grants to Fairs on a Better Basis

The decision of the Ontario Fairs' Association at its annual meeting a week ago to recommend that in future government grants be apportioned upon the basis of the work done for agriculture marks a step in advance in the conduct of the fall fair. An apportionment upon this basis means that no local fair can receive public money unless its operations are conducive to the up-building of the agriculture of the district. Those who do not conform to this regulation will have to go out of business or conduct their fairs without any government assistance.

This is as it should be. The \$80,000 given annually to agricultural societies in Ontario was never intended to be frittered away on mere entertainment and pastime, but to be used, by prizes and otherwise, in promoting the agriculture of the district. We can hardly say that we congratulate the fair representatives upon the stand they have taken, as it should have been taken long ago. In fact, the societies are, perhaps, deserving of censure for having drifted away so far from the spirit of the act by which they are entitled to government aid as to make their present action necessary. But better late than never, and now that a decision has been reached we trust that every promoter of the fall fair will put his shoulder to the wheel and endeavor to make it as it was originally intended to be, a potent factor in the development of the agriculture of Ontario.

The reduction of the number of societies is a more difficult problem to deal with, and we do not wonder that the delegates approached it rather charily. Vested rights cannot be set aside with impunity. The local fair or society that has been running for a number of years cannot be put out of business with the stroke of the pen. The process must be a gradual one and must be carefully and cautiously worked out. Perhaps, the new basis upon which the grants will be distributed in future will help in this other direction also by weeding out some of the useless societies and bringing to the front those that are doing good, useful work. Some say that the township society should drop out, and that the local societies should centralize in a couple of good fairs in each county. This is all right in theory, but the experience of the past shows that there are numbers of township so-

Live Close to the Land

Only when a considerable percentage of a nation is living close to the land can the highest type of independence and prosperity be enjoyed. The farmer who produces all the necessities and many of the luxuries, and whose products are in constant demand and never out of vogue, should be independent in mode of life and prosperous in his fortunes. If this is not the condition of the average farmer (and I am sorry to say it is not), the fault is to be found, not in the land, but in the man who tills it.—From "Fat of the Land," given free to FARMING WORLD subscribers. (See page 194.)

Nos. 7 and 11. Instead of placing a duty on the brands already on the free list, the government would be doing the farmers a good turn by putting the other two on the free list also. They are not extensively imported at the present time, but if they were on the free list a stronger and better fence could be supplied at little, if any, increase in cost.

While we are in favor of encouraging home industries within reason, it should not be done at the expense of any one class, and especially such an important class as the farmers of this country are. Until such time as it can be shown that Canadian made wire can be supplied in sufficient quantities to meet the demand things should remain as they are. If the government desires to aid Canadian steel industries, without unduly taxing any large section in the community, it might be done by putting a duty on wire rods. These comprise the rough material from which the finished wire is

cieties doing better work than many district societies are doing. Then again a well conducted township fair fits a place in the community that a larger show cannot fill. Many of our most successful exhibitors of live stock began their careers at the township fair. It is a good starting point for the beginner, and a recruiting ground for the larger shows. And yet such a readjustment may be possible as will allow the number of fairs to be considerably reduced and still leave all the advantages that exist at the present time for stimulating the young farmer to exhibit and bring his product to the front.

The whole question is a difficult one to deal with, and the Fair Association acted wisely in postponing for another year further action. In the meantime the question can be studied in all its bearings and a report presented that may help to solve the problem of reducing the number of fairs in a manner that will prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Teaching Farming by Mail

In last issue we published the report of a traveling college that has been operating in Quebec during the past few weeks. The idea is a good one and Live Stock Commissioner Hodson, the originator of the scheme, is deserving of credit. It might be worked to advantage in some of the other provinces. A railroad car fitted up specially for the work, and with lecturers on board, could by staying over between trains at different points en route reach a large number of people who would not attend a meeting at a distance.

The traveling car idea is being successfully worked out in some of the States. In Illinois what is known as the Burlington "Seed and Soil Special" has been going the rounds recently. The train, consisting of two cars, arranged to allow speakers to make their talks on board, is a sort of itinerant agricultural college. The train makes short stops and thus reaches a large number of points in a day.

County Poor Farms as Experiment Stations

One of the complaints made regarding the work done at agricultural experiment stations, both in Canada and the United States, is that the conditions under which the work is carried on at these stations do not apply to every locality or district. To some extent, at least, this is true, and no one realizes this more fully than those in charge of this experimental work. In Ontario this difficulty of different local conditions has to some extent been overcome by the co-operative work of the Experimental Union. But this co-operative work is necessarily of such a nature as, perhaps, not to meet the needs of the localities in which it is conducted.

To overcome this difference in soil and climatic conditions an ingenious lawmaker in Kansas has introduced a bill into the state legislature to authorize counties to undertake experiments at the county poor farms in co-operation

with the State Experiment Station. Anticipating that the bill will become law, the farm department of the Kansas Station is now making preparation to co-operate with a number of county poor farms this season in conducting co-operative experiments.

How the plan will work out it is hard to say. In Iowa work of this kind has been conducted, though the initiative came from the counties and not from the state. There are a number of county poor houses, with farms attached, in Canada, and more particularly in Ontario, and it might be worth considering whether effective experimental work could not be conducted through these. If it could be done, it would help to overcome the difficulty so far as different soil and climatic conditions are concerned, and might prove a factor in bringing the work before more farmers throughout the country.

Some Interesting Figures

The following table compiled by a German industrial organ, giving the percentage of persons in the leading countries of the world engaged in the principal lines of gainful activity is both interesting and instructive:

	Agriculture and forestry.	Manufactures and mining.	Commerce and transportation.
Germany	37.5	37.4	16.8
Austria	36.2	22.3	7.3
Hungary	26.6	12.6	5.3
Italy	30.4	24.5	7.4
Switzerland	37.4	40.7	10.7
France	44.3	32.6	8.4
Belgium	21.1	41.6	11.7
Netherlands	30.7	33.7	11.2
Denmark	45.0	14.9	4.5
Sweden	49.8	20.9	7.5
Norway	45.6	22.9	11.7
England and Wales	14.8	58.3	13.0
Scotland	12.0	66.4	15.4
Ireland	44.6	32.6	9.9
United States	35.9	24.1	16.3

EDITORIAL NOTES

Just now is a good time to begin planning for next season's crop. Look up the returns for 1904 and what kind of grain was sown on the different fields. This will help in planning for the coming crop.

The modern farmer should follow some regular plan of rotation. By studying now what was done last year, the carrying out of the rotation will be easier.

Seed grain should be selected and got ready for sowing before seeding operations begin. The yield depends largely upon the kind of seed sown.

Do not relinquish the care of the live stock as spring approaches. Every animal, and especially the breeding animals should have extra attention as the winter season closes.

Farmers should read carefully Prof. Day's article in this issue on the production of baby beef. The earlier a beef animal can be fitted for the block, the more profitable will be the undertaking. Prof. Day tells how to begin right in rearing the calf for this purpose.

Our English correspondent touches again on the cattle embargo question in this issue. Evidently the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain is decid-

ly opposed to removing the embargo. With this influential body strongly opposed to any change it will be difficult for a new government to adopt a different policy.

Attention is drawn to the financial department recently begun in THE FARMING WORLD. This department is being edited by a skilled financier, who is in close touch with farming conditions in Canada. This branch cannot but be of value to our readers. Questions in regard to banking, etc., will be cheerfully answered.

According to government reports just to hand there were 18,280,806 sheep in New Zealand on April 30th, 1904, as compared with 18,954,553 on April 30, 1903, a decrease of 673,747.

At the recent conventions Dairy Commissioner Ruddick gave some interesting statistics upon the growth of the dairy industry. The total output of the cheese factories and creameries for 1904 was \$29,462,000, of which sum \$5,500,000 was consumed at home. Home dairies turned out \$37,000,000 worth of goods.

Quebec has made great progress in dairying in the last decade, having increased the value of her dairy products from \$2,918,000 to \$12,874,000, and her cheese factories and creameries from 627 to 1992. Ontario still leads, with an output valued at \$14,968,000, with 1,332 cheese factories and creameries.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Commercial Agent at Melbourne, reports that Australia will have about 20,000,000 bushels of new wheat available for export, as against 40,000,000 bushels in 1903-04. This shortage may harden prices in England.

The farmers of the west are taking a strong stand against the present system of marketing wheat. The chief grievances are the multiplication of grades and the wide range of prices between each. Practical tests made under the direction of the Territorial Government prove that there is no corresponding difference in the milling value of wheat.

Albin Rawlings Dead

Many visitors at the live stock shows of a decade ago will remember the kind and genial face of Albin Rawlings. On February 20th last he passed away to his long home, after a lingering illness brought on by a stroke of paralysis a few years ago. Up to that time he took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the live stock interests and agriculture generally. In the old days he represented Essex, Kent and Lambton counties on the Agriculture and Arts Board. For twenty years he held some position of prominence in connection with the agricultural societies of his own district.

Mr. Rawlings was born in Wiltshire in 1831, and came to Canada in 1851, locating temporarily in the township of Pickering. In 1852 he removed to Rosanquet township, in Lambton county, where he remained till 1871, when he moved to the town of Forest. He was a leading exporter of cattle to the British markets, and one of the most successful and enterprising farmers in his district.

The Production of Baby Beef

By PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., Guelph.

To produce baby beef the feeder must either breed his own steers or have them in his possession from the time they are very young. In rearing this class of stock, too few people realize the importance of using the best possible sire. For the sake of a few dollars, a man will frequently purchase a very inferior bull and lose sight of the fact that the few dollars he has saved on the purchase may mean a great many times that amount of money lost when he comes to market the progeny. Five or ten dollars is a comparatively small difference in price between a really good steer and a poor one, and it would not take very many steers of superior quality to pay the price of a really superior bull.

IN REARING CALVES

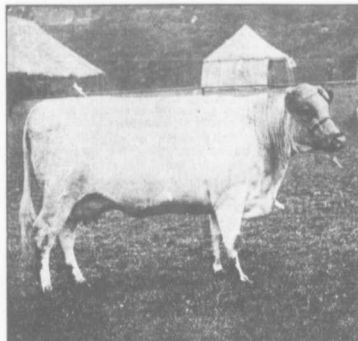
that are intended for baby beef, it is extremely important not to allow them to stop gaining in weight and flesh from the time they are born until they are finished. Usually, the best calves are reared by allowing them to suck, as

ture of oats and oil cake, make an excellent food for the young calf at this time. It should also be encouraged to eat some clover hay and a few roots.

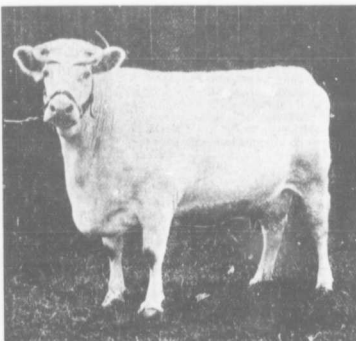
WEANING TIME

As to time of weaning, this will vary with conditions, and it is possible to wean calves at five or six months old, and have them make very satisfactory gains, though better growth will usually be obtained by allowing them to suck a month or two longer. After weaning the same kinds of food can be continued as were used before weaning, and if the calf has been properly trained, he will suffer little or no inconvenience from the absence of milk in his ration. Oats and oil cake, or oats, corn and oil cake, with clover hay and roots, or silage, are among the most suitable foods for the young calf. In fact, almost any food that will stimulate his appetite will be found beneficial. During his first summer, better results will usually be obtained by keeping in a large airy pen with an exercise yard attached, than by

mentary foods employed to replace, to a certain extent, the fat which has been extracted from the milk. Different supplementary foods are used with skim milk. At the Iowa Experiment Station, tests were made in feeding calves different supplementary foods with skim milk. Oil cake proved to be the most expensive and produced the smallest gains, ground oats proved the cheapest and gave slightly larger gains, corn meal and flaxseed also gave good results. Commenting upon their experiments, Prof. Curtiss states that the results of all their investigations indicate that it is not only unnecessary, but poor economy and poor practice in feeding to use oil cake in combination with skim milk. He further states that where oats and corn are plentiful, there is no necessity to purchase high priced nitrogenous food to supplement skim milk rations. Some feeders prefer to use flaxseed, which is usually made into a jelly by steeping for a considerable time in about six times its bulk of water. At first, only a small amount of this jelly should be used, representing, possibly, about a teaspoonful of flaxseed; but the quantity can generally be increased quite rapidly until the calf is receiving possibly a half a pound of flaxseed a day.



Shorthorn Cow Lady Sybil, second to "White Heather" at the Royal. Owned by Earl of Powis. Photo by Parsons.



The Champion Shorthorn Cow "White Heather" unbeaten in the show ring in 1904. Owned by Dean Willis, Wiltshire, Eng. Photo by Parsons.

there is nothing which will equal whole milk in feeding a calf. If a cow is a good milker she may be made to raise two calves, and there are cases on record where cows have raised three calves successfully in one year. That is to say, while she was fresh in milk she supported two calves, and after these were weaned a third calf was put in their place. Of course, this is an exceptional case; but there are many cows which will successfully raise two calves, and where this is practicable, the cost of rearing the calves is greatly lessened as well as the labor involved. A good many calves are over-fed with milk during the earlier stages, and if a cow is a particularly good milker and has only one calf to look after, it is often necessary to remove a part of the milk in order to prevent the calf from receiving too much. During the first two or three weeks of a calf's life, it should be allowed to suck three times a day if it is separated from its mother, and after that it may be allowed to suck only twice a day. It is very important to teach the young calf to eat as early an age as possible, for the calf which eats well suffers much less at weaning time than one which is not accustomed to depend upon itself to any extent. Oats, either whole or ground, or a mix-

allowing the calves to travel over the fields with their mothers. The same grain ration can be continued in the summer; but green foods, such as alfalfa, clover, vetches, green oats, rape, and corn can be used in place of hay and roots, though it is a good plan to allow the calves to have some hay to nibble at by way of variety. By using judgment, so as to keep the calves going under fairly high pressure without surfeiting, they may be made ready for market before they are two years old. As the calf grows older, more fattening foods may be added to the grain ration, such as corn or even barley. It is well, however, to make oats or bran constitute part of the ration throughout, as there is much less danger of the animal becoming surfeited when these are included in the meal ration.

RAISING SKIM MILK CALVES

The method of allowing calves to suck whole milk is possibly too expensive for many seasons, and, where it is desired to manufacture butter from the cows, very good calves can be raised on skim milk provided skill is used in feeding. A calf should receive its mother's milk for three or four weeks at least, after which time skim milk may be gradually introduced into the ration and supple-

Owing to the high price of flaxseed, it would be good economy to use either corn meal or oatmeal in combination with this food, and thus lessen the amount of flaxseed necessary.

DON'T OVERFEED SKIM MILK

A great deal of care is necessary not to overfeed with skim milk. More calves suffer injury from overfeeding with skim milk than perhaps from any other cause under this method. The amount of skim milk should not be over 10 pounds a day at first, which means about four quarts, and 18 pounds a day is plenty up to five weeks of age. It is seldom advisable to feed more than 24 pounds of skim milk a day at any time. Where calves are fed from pails great care is necessary to keep the pails clean and sweet. This precaution is often neglected, and to this neglect may often be traced diseases and digestive troubles which cause a serious check in the growth and thriftiness of the calf. By very careful feeding, these skim milk calves may be made to do almost as well as those receiving whole milk; but since it requires more skill to do this, there are few people who can attain anything like as good results. The skim milk should be fed at about blood tempera-

In feeding all classes of animals, it is the little things which count, and for the successful feeder no detail is so small as to escape his observation. The production of baby beef means high pressure feeding and consequently calls for greater skill on the part of the feeder. His aim must be to keep the animals constantly gaining in weight, without at any time feeding to excess. The man who can produce baby beef successfully has, to a large extent, mastered the science and practice of feeding cattle.

Wintering Young Cattle

Some years ago we had twelve yearlings, and no room for them at the regular stables. Under the north hill was a low, roomy shed, once used for sheep, with feed troughs running the whole length of the north, west and east sides. To the south was a wide double door. At a little distance from this building, a large wheat and oat straw stack had been built, and near at hand were several corn stalk stacks, these latter surrounded by wire fencing. Above the shed was a mow filled with clover hay.

In the morning the cattle were turned loose to feed at the stacks; they could get water at will, and the salt boxes were kept well supplied. In the evening the doors were opened and the cattle filed quietly in to their much relished supper. At the first a little attention was required to see that each had a fair share. They soon learned to look after themselves; they were not tied up.

They came out finely in the spring, not one of them had even a cold. There was a great saving of labor, the troughs were being filled in the morning. There was nothing to do at night but walk over the hill and open the doors for the waiting stock.

This winter we are caring for twenty head, on similar terms, so far they are looking very well.

Our experience with young cattle, and even with colts, is, that if trained to the open they are more hardy and enjoy life better than when tenderly sheltered from every wind that blows.—Farmer's Wife, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Feeding Cattle in Winter

In stall feeding cattle three essentials are necessary: good cattle, good management and an abundance of cheap winter feed. The compact, well-finished two or three year old animal weighing from 1,250 pounds up will command the highest price. If weight can be combined with quality, so much the better, but quality is of first importance. From the butcher's standpoint, the steer of best quality is the one which carries the greatest percentage of its weight in those parts of the carcass which give the highest priced cuts. In the leading American markets these are the rib and loin cuts, which command four times the average price paid for the remainder of the carcass. These parts must be thickly and evenly covered with firm yellow flesh of uniform good quality and free alike from hard rolls and blubbery patches. In addition to the ability to put on this high priced flesh the animal must possess certain other characteristics of a good beef, such as a soft skin and smooth thick coat, a clear prominent eye, clean-cut features, etc., and above all a good constitution.

This type of animal is none too plentiful in this country, and the good feeder has difficulty in getting what he wants. But he should aim to get these if at all possible. With the cattle in the stalls then comes the feeding process. Hay and grain alone is a somewhat expensive way of fattening cattle. One of the cheapest

foods for winter feeding is good corn ensilage. It is palatable, and if fed with some grain, etc., will give profitable returns. Then roots form a profitable food for beef cattle. These with grain, hay, straw, etc., make a good ration. Roots have a beneficial effect on the animal, aside from their digestible nutrients. But the ration depends so largely upon circumstances that no definite formula that will apply to all can be given. The feeder will have to be guided by what he can grow. In starting, however, feed a light ration and finish with a more concentrated one. Keep the stables well ventilated and clean, and have water and salt within easy reach and with a good food supply feeding cattle can be made profitable.

Preventing Horns

Joseph E. Wing says in the Breeders' Gazette that the following method is very effective in preventing horns from growing: When the calf is three days old wet the spots where the horns would grow, and in other places. Then press on each spot as much concentrated lye as would equal a grain of corn. Mr. Wing believes that when the horns on animal are never allowed to grow at all there will be a tendency for that animal to have hornless offspring, whereas no such tendency exists in the case of animals whose horns have been allowed to grow and are then dehorned. This is an interesting theory, and if it is well founded there ought to be a good many cases to establish it, as the practice of preventing the growth of horns by the use of potash has been common for a number of years.

The World's Cattle per Capita

Some cattle statistics based upon a last census in the different countries are not without interest to Canadians. There are estimated to be 318,747,540 cattle in the more highly civilized countries of the world. The total number is not of so much interest as the number of cattle per capita. The three countries having the highest number per capita are to be found in South America, Uruguay coming first with 7,078, Paraguay with 6,535 and Argentina following with 4,495 per capita. Australia stands next with 2,335. Then there is a big drop to Bosnia with 815, with Canada next with 767, and Denmark close up with 714 per capita. Then follows the United States with 707, or considerably less than Canada. There is a gradual decrease then to Great Britain and Ireland, with only 276 cattle per capita. Japan stands at the foot of the list, with only .031 head of cattle per capita. The average per capita for all the countries in the list is .282.

Sheep Notes

Sheep should not be compelled to eat at the same rack with cattle.

Cut straw as a bedding for sheep keeps the dirt out of the wool.

In mixed farming, there is nothing that will pay better than a small flock of sheep.

Sheep should never be kept beyond the age of three and a half years.

Corn, if fed constantly and to any great extent, produces a feverish condition of the system.

If you keep sheep, put enough good blood into them to get the very best returns from their products.

The greatest profit in feeding sheep for mutton is gained while the animals are young.

Sheep, kept clean, are not affected by scab, except it be communicated to them by scabby sheep.

In selecting a ram, it is important to see that the wool is as nearly as possible of one grade throughout the entire fleece.

As a rule, sheep are dainty, and will neither eat dirty food nor drink foul water unless compelled by extreme hunger or thirst.

A lamb that persistently eats snow will rarely do well, hence the habit should be broken up as soon as possible.

Nothing is more certain than that a sheep living on the dry feed of winter cannot prosper without drinking.

The manner of feeding has considerable to do with the amount of cold sheep can stand.

A lamb's cotted fleece is much more worthless than the fleece of an old sheep.

The more sheep a man can keep on a given area the smaller will be the cost of production.

While a wet fleece is to be avoided, it is not recommended that the sheep be shorn.

It is certainly much better to cull at an early age and not wait until a sheep has lost you money before it is sold.

It is not only important that the flock, as a whole, should gain in value, but each sheep of the flock should be gaining.

It is not altogether the number of pounds you put on that makes the profit. It is the flesh that they are in that makes them sell well in market.

In feeding hay to sheep, as with grain, no more should be given them than is readily eaten up clean; more than this is wasteful.

Sheep should be so gentle that the owner can go among them without causing a scare and rush.

Jumping over rails and bars is exercise, but not just the kind that breeding ewes need.

Whenever the weather will permit it, sheep should be allowed to run out a few hours each day.

Pleased with Result

The dispersion sale of Shorthorns that took place on Feb. 23rd at Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., was a very satisfactory sale considering the terribly bad condition of the roads, which no doubt prevented many from a distance being present. The averages were as follows: 8 bulls averaged \$93.00 each, and 47 females averaged \$95.00 each, the highest price was \$300.00, being paid by Miller Bros., Brougham, for Rosa 4th imp. The hammer was wielded by T. E. Robson, Ilderton, and Fred W. Silver-sided, Uxbridge. Col. John A. MacGillivray expressed himself as being well satisfied with the result.

Indigestion in Hogs

Under this heading comes the seat of almost all hog diseases. If the digestive organs are kept in proper order, few, if any, troubles will occur. With pigs the progeny of healthy parents, not overfed or underfed, their food frequently changed (as variety in itself is a medicine), little trouble should arise. Use, as I have said, a laxative food without any heating constituents until your pig is three months old, and you are not liable to have much trouble from this source. If it is winter season when the hogs are confined use a teaspoonful of sulphur to each hog three times a week in its food. Throw in wood ashes with a little salt in it for them to pick over, or what is better still, have a side trough in which always keep a mixture of one pound of sul-



Imp. Clydesdale mare, Lady Richardson. Winner of first prize Canada Central Exhibition, 1904. Imp. by Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. Recently purchased by Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

phur and one pound of salt and a half bushel of charcoal ground up, and let the hogs have liberty to take it when they want it. There is no better preventive than this to hog troubles. You might add to that one pound of sulphate of iron or copperas. This will not only keep hogs healthy, but will cure, except in cases of indigestion of long standing, in which case you may have to resort to using the same medicine as prescribed for thumps. I have also found very useful in hog troubles some of the stock foods made and sold in Canada.—F. W. Storey.

The Modern Draft Horse

A model draft horse represents the acme of breeding and development of any draft breed. There is natural adaptation of the animal to the use intended. The cognomen by which he is designated naturally suggests great weight and power. The draft breeds originated in France, Belgium, England and Scotland and the highest types are those best adapted to heavy transportation use.

The stilly conformation is unpopular with consumers in the transportation industry. A ranga conformation is indicative of less power and endurance than a low-down, compact contour. Yet the vanner is inclined to be rangy, but is required to move moderate loads at considerable speed, rather than great weight at a slow pace. In the market the standard of value is fixed by the standard of type. The upstanding, rangy draft animal undersells the more compact animal of the same weight. Measurement at the heart, with well-distributed substance generally is the model that is given preference by dealers. It is difficult to breed overcompactness of form to the derogation of sufficient action.

Horses are never bred for a single function. The draft horse, therefore, is expected not only to possess the ability to move great weight, but also to inherit sufficient endurance to enable him to last to reasonable age at hard service. The upstanding conformation is associated with long backs and narrow personality. A stilly horse has less leverage to move weights than one of blocky conformation. Having to put a greater strain on the tendons to move

a given weight than the more condensed type, the rangy draft animal lacks individuality and natural stamina. The more blocky type may lack the activity of the upstanding class, but they more than compensate by increased power, endurance and longevity. The law of mechanics applies that great power cannot be attained without loss of speed. So the great freight engines are mounted on low trucks, while the lightning mugs are equipped with high driving wheels.

While horses are used for a variety of purposes, the draft type is steadily approximating a compactness of substance and increased weight for the height. The greater avoirdupois and condensed conformation, while it may necessitate a diminution in speed, is a great improvement in power and endurance. The height should not be less than sixteen hands, with well-distributed substance, to bring the weight of the animal up to 1,800 or 2,000 pounds. The commercial draft animals that have sold in the Chicago market at \$400 to \$500 were of compact conformation, weighing around a ton avoirdupois.—Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

A Horse Judging Story

"My father," said the horseman, "was an acknowledged judge of horses, and was often called on to act as judge at agricultural shows. On one occasion of this kind, he was annoyed by the remarks of a rather rude exhibitor, because his animal did not take a prize. In speaking of the affair that evening, my father remarked that he was only sorry that he had not been able to place the exhibit of this gentleman better, as he knew at a glance that he had bred him himself, and he was only prevented from getting first place by the fact that there was no proper class to show him in."

"What class should I show him in, in order to win, and how can you tell that I bred him myself?" inquired the gentleman.

"If there had been a class for the worst horses the country could produce," replied my father, "you ought to win first prize easy enough, and I know you bred him, because no man in his right senses would ever buy such a brute."

Clydesdale Week in Scotland

Commenting upon Clydesdale show week, held in Glasgow early last month, *The Scottish Farmer* says:

The business part of the week is concerned with the work of the Clydesdale Horse Society. The annual report and balance sheet for 1904 proved a very satisfactory document. The Wigtonshire men have taken up a strong position regarding registration, and it remains to be seen how it will work out. Provost McConnell certainly demonstrated the financial advantage likely to accrue from his proposal that no one should be allowed to register stock unless he be a member of the society. Other considerations besides finance must be looked at, and we put it to the Provost and his followers to consider how it would do for a horse like Marcellus to be excluded from the Clydesdale Stud-Book, not because of the inelegibility of the horse, but because his breeder and owner is not a member of the society. The question is not one to be settled in a hurry. Another aspect of the same question, presents itself in connection with the case of an apparently forged signature which the council had under consideration. In such a case the relation of parties to the society inevitably comes into view, and there is a clear advantage in the society having offenders wholly in its power.

The show of Wednesday in respect of quality and numbers, was a great success. In all three sections very fine horses were exhibited up to plenty of size, with colors and breeding right. The phenomenal success of Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, with two sons of Hiawatha, was, of course, the theme of universal comment. It was an unprecedented feat for both the Glasgow Cup and Brydon Challenge Shield with two horses in one day, and probably it may never be repeated. The one regret is that the two horses did not come together in a final, as this was prevented by Mr. Marshall only entering Marcellus for the Shield and Hiawatha Godolphin for the Cawdor Cup. Both the district premium horses are by former district premium horses, and while one swallow does not make a summer, two do suggest that summer is nigh. Both Clan Chattan and Hiawatha were Glasgow premium horses, and the premium horses of this year, Royal Chattan and Carbrook, are not unworthy of their sires. Not only was Mr. Findlay, Springhill, breeder of the former, but he was also breeder of Baron's Pride, the sire of Baron o' Buchlyvie, the reserve for both the great trophies.

Growing Alfalfa

In bulletin 46 just issued J. H. Gridale, Central Experiment station, Irtawata, summarizes the points to be noted in growing alfalfa as follows:

1. Sow sufficient seed.
2. Sow good seed; that is, germinable seed.
3. Sow on well-prepared land in good state of fertility.
4. Sowing without nurse crop overcomes in some measure poverty of soil.
5. Proper preparation of the right kind of seedbed and careful observance of direction for first year treatment are necessary to insure a long series of remunerative crops.
6. Before sowing be sure that a sufficiency of plant food exists in the surface soil to grow a good crop (40 lbs. to the acre) of oats.
7. Do not sow on poorly drained land; well drained should mean drained to a depth of at least two feet.

"Timesly thinks his wife is an angel."
"That so? Why, I didn't know Jim's wife was married."
"He is a widower."

Hereford Breeders' Meeting

A special meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in Toronto on February 16th, for the purpose of considering the advisability of making their association and records national. President R. J. Mackie spoke briefly as to the benefits to be derived from having national records, and then called upon Live Stock Commissioner Hodson to address the meeting. Mr. Hodson outlined the scheme of nationalizing the records, which the members approved, and on motion of M. Copland, seconded by Mr. H. O'Neil, it was resolved:

"That the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association at once proceed to nationalize their association and records. That the office be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa. That J. W. Nimmo be registrar, and R. J. Mackie, W. H. Hunter and W. H. Hammill be a committee to meet with the Live Stock Commissioner and complete arrangements forthwith."

Mr. O'Neil said there were a number of herds of Herefords in Canada which were not recorded in the Canadian book, and he thought the association should try and make some inducement in order to get the breeders to record in the national record. This was the general opinion of the meeting, so R. J. Mackie moved, seconded by W. H. Hunter:

"That the registrar be authorized to issue a circular stating that all American pedigrees now in Canada, shall be registered in the Canadian book at cost price and that this condition shall prevail until the 31st of December, 1905."

Carried.

W. H. Hammill moved, seconded by W. H. Hunter:

"That the Canadian Government be and is hereby asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. And it is hereby further resolved: "That animals for breeding purposes be admitted free of duty when pure-bred, registered in the authorized book of records of the Dominion of Canada, or of the country in which the breed originated, and when owned by a bona fide resident of the Dominion."

Several of the members spoke in eulogistic terms of the splendid work being done by Mr. F. W. Hodson in the advancement of the live stock interests of the country, and on motion of W. H. Hunter, seconded by M. Copland, it was resolved:

"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, for the great interest he is taking in the interests of the live stock breeders of this country.— J. W. Nimmo, Registrar.

Nearly 200 Barn Plans

We learn from Professor Robertson that nearly two hundred sets of plans for outbuildings for dairy and meat farms have been received by him for entry in the competition. Owing to the fact that the judges selected will be busy with public duties during the next few weeks, it will be impracticable to have all the plans examined and the awards made very soon. However, an announcement will be given through this paper as soon as the judges are able to render a decision.

The sales of land in the Northwest by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1904 aggregated 520,664 acres, and the total amount received for these lands was \$2,240,529. The sales of the Canada Northwest Land Co. for the same period were 49,000 acres for \$324,000. The total of these two amounted to 569,664 acres for \$2,564,529, an average of \$4.50 per acre.

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A Typical Winter Scene in Rural England.

Our English Letter

Weather and Crops—The Royal Show—Autumn Rainfall and Wheat Yield—Canadian Stores—Minister of Agriculture's Opinion—Items

London, Feb. 9, 1905.

The frequent and sometimes severe frosts of the past two months have brought the land into an excellent state, and a fine tilth and excellent seed bed have been secured with a minimum of trouble. Another beneficial effect of the cold weather will be found in a reduction in the number of insect pests which ravage our crops and which have increased so largely during the past mild seasons. The aspect of the wheat fields is decidedly hopeful and encouraging; there is a vigorous, healthy plant almost everywhere and the prospect is really cheering. January was an exceptionally dry month, but a little rain has fallen this week; we could do with a lot more, however, as water promises to be very scarce during the coming summer as all wells and streams are exceptionally low.

Cattle in the yards and milch cows have required a good deal of attention during the cold weather. Dry food has been largely used and in consequence they have thrived well. Fattening cattle have not made the progress expected of them and as all feeding stuffs have gone up in price the lot of the feeder is not a happy one. Many men are in the habit of buying oil cakes for forward delivery and those who made their contracts sufficiently early in the season have done well. The lambing season commenced in rather unfavorable weather, and the severe season during November did not improve matters, but rather retarded the ewes in lamb, and some flocks suffered severely from premature lambing. Yet, on the whole, with this exception, since the season properly commenced and where warm and comfortable yards had been provided, lambs have come and done fairly well and the loss in ewes has been few.

THE ROYAL SHOW

Prospects for the Royal Show of 1905 are excellent and an especially fine display of stock is anticipated. Last year it may be remembered the schedule was considerably curtailed, but for 1905 the prize money will be on the scale of the first exhibition at Park Royal. About \$39,000 will be offered in prizes. This amount will, roughly speaking, be split up as follows: Horses \$10,000, cattle \$15,000, sheep \$8,000, pigs \$2,500, poultry \$1,400, and the balance between butter, cheese, cider, berry, wool and honey. Some idea can be formed then as to the scope of the show and it ought to be one of the best ever held by the society and it ought to be more especially in-

teresting to colonial and foreign visitors. The date of the show is from June 27 to 30.

AUTUMN RAINFALL AND THE WHEAT YIELD

Some interesting observations carried out over a series of years by Mr. Shaw, the secretary of the meteorological council go a long way to establish a connection between autumn rainfall and the yield of wheat in the subsequent season. Autumn is taken to mean the months of September, October and November, and it is claimed that the yield of wheat goes up as the rainfall goes down. With certain exceptions every inch of autumn rainfall involves a diminution in the yield of wheat for the following year by $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. It may be premised that the extreme variation of yield was from 26 bushels in 1892, 1903 and 1895 to 35 bushels in 1904. If the rain be computed from the autumn rainfall by subtracting from the datum of 39.5 bushels per acre $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for every inch of autumn rainfall the computed yield obtained in this way shows an astonishing agreement with the official figures.

Various reasons may be given for regarding the autumn rainfall as likely to influence the yield of wheat; the washing of nitrates from the soil by the rain or the postponement of sowing to the spring on account of the wet are, no doubt, effective, but that all causes should combine to make the dryness of autumn the dominant factor in determining the yield is very remarkable.

CANADIAN STORE CATTLE

An agitation is being carried on in Scotland in favor of the re-importation of Canadian store cattle. Zest has been given to the movement by some remarks made by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the opposition, in one of his speeches, in which he said that it was only the expert advice that convinced him when in power that it was advisable to keep out Canadian stores. Just the last few weeks the Scotchmen have been joined by a strong Irish contingent of members of parliament, but it is doubtful whether this is not more in the nature of a political move than any real desire to see the law altered. In England, of course, with a few exceptions, opinion is dead against importation; Lord Onslow, the Minister of Agriculture, speaking at a Somersetshire meeting this week, said that there were several reasons why free importation should not be permitted:

"First, there were large numbers of farmers in England and Scotland who had invested a considerable sum of

money in the breeding of cattle, and they told the Government of the day who passed this Act that when everything was looking most satisfactory, and when they believed they were perfectly immune from animal disease, the importation into this country of a few diseased animals brought sudden ruin upon them, and they could not be expected to invest their skill and capital in the enterprise if they were to run so fearful a risk. In 1892 there was an embargo placed upon cattle coming from various countries. One animal suffering from pleuropneumonia passed the examination, and to trace that single case the country was no less than £15,000. Did they think that any Government was likely to introduce legislation that would reopen such a risk at that? It had been said that this measure would raise the cost of meat; but from 1891 to 1895, before the Bill was passed, the 8lb. stone brought 2s. 9d., whereas from 1896 to 1900 it brought not more than 2s. 6d.; and the head of cattle had increased from 6,098,000 during the first five years before the Act was passed to 6,706,000 during the last three years. Then they were told that it would be a severe blow to the trade of Canada; but the Board of Trade returns showed that during the last three years 431,000 of the cattle slaughtered at ports came from Canada, whereas during the three years before the Act was passed the total of fat stock and stores was only 314,000. Therefore, it had not done much harm to Canadian trade."

A perusal of the foregoing remarks makes it pretty evident what the consolidated opinion of the Board of Agriculture is during the case, so before that whatever party is in power it would have considerable weight. Hence there is little hope of the removal of the embargo and personally I think they are in the right.

ITEMS

A new breed of sheep has come into existence this year, or rather it would be more correct to say that an old breed has blossomed into all the glory of a Flock Book and separate classification at the shows. This is the Dorset Down; it must not be confused, however, with the Dorset Horn.

The price of wool is still an interesting subject and according to present appearances it is pretty evident that values will be higher next year, for crossbreds are still cheap as compared with lustre wools.

Our flocks and herds, it is pleasant to say, are still remarkably free from disease. Foot and mouth disease is unknown, as also is the disease which is of course still with us, but considerably less virulent, while sheep scab is also less frequent.

A well known figure is lost to agricultural circles by the death of Mr. J. E. Ransome, the head of the well known firm of Ransome, Sims & Jefferies, agricultural implement makers of Ipswich. Ransome's ploughs have secured world-wide reputation, while of late years the firm has come to the fore with motor lawn mowers.

Danish pork and bacon is under a cloud just now; it is alleged that meat inspection in Denmark is carried out in a most perfunctory manner, and that the quantity of diseased stuff coming on the market is extraordinary. In the preparation of bacon all traces of disease are removed and consequently there is considerable danger to health. Steps are being taken to bring the question before the Government and put a stop to such a nefarious traffic.

Canadian bacon has been cleared off well and prices owing to short supplies have been put up. It is an ill wind that blows no good, and it is to be hoped that Canadian curers will profit by the Danish carelessness.

President Roosevelt on Forestry

At the National Forestry Congress held at Washington last month one of the chief features was the address of President Roosevelt. Among other good things he said:

"No man is a true lover of his country whose confidence in its progress and its greatness is limited to the period of his own life and we cannot afford for one instant to forget that our country is only at the beginning of its growth. Unless the forests of the United States can be made ready to meet the vast demands which this growth will inevitably bring, commercial disaster is inevitable. The railroads must have ties, and the best opinion of the experts is that no substitute has yet been discovered which will satisfactorily replace the wooden tie. This is largely due to the great and continually increasing speed at which our trains are run. The miner must have timber or he cannot operate his mine, and in very many cases the profit which mining yields is directly proportionate to the cost of the timber supply. The farmer, east and west, must have timber for the numberless uses on his farm, and he must be protected by forest cover upon the headwaters of the streams he uses, against floods in the east and the lack of water for irrigation in the west. The stockman must have fence posts, and very often he must have summer range for his stock in the national forest reserves. In a word, both the production of the great staples upon which our prosperity depends and their movement in commerce through the United States are inseparably dependent

upon the existence of permanent and suitable supplies from the forest at a reasonable cost."

Grow Emmer

Now is the time when we farmers are beginning to think about what we are going to sow next spring, and I think every farmer should give Emmer at least a thought and, better still, a trial.

Emmer, we are told, is not a new grain, but was grown ages ago by the ancient Egyptians. From there it was carried to Russia, and has been grown there for years. From Russia it was introduced into this country a few years ago.

The first seed we had we purchased of W. G. Dougalls, Winnipeg, in the spring of 1900, and it cost us about four cents a pound.

We sowed it that spring on a piece of soil consisting mostly of limestone gravel and it was not in good condition either. In the fall we threshed seven and a half bushels from one-half bushel, if forty pounds be taken as the standard weight.

The following spring we sowed nearly three acres and had about one hundred bushels and in 1903 on a piece of soil plowed from timothy sod and cropped for two successive years with oats, we secured a yield of forty-two bushels an acre. The soil was sandy loam and clay, the sandy loam gave a slightly better yield than the clay. This is better in number of pounds than we have ever succeeded in producing with either oats or barley.

As a feed for horses, we have had as good results in feeding it whole as you would oats. We have never used it ground singly to feed anything as yet. Have never tested it, but would consider it as good as barley or oats for cattle. For hogs, have had good results by mixing with barley in about one-third part Emmer to two parts barley. As a feed for fowls we have found it excellent for laying hens and have also fattened turkeys on it, and they were as nice and plump as though fed on corn, and I am not stretching the truth when I tell you that they eat it better than they would corn.

Emmer, it is claimed, will stand more drought than other grains, but this we are unable to prove as yet, as we have had a great deal of rain every year since we have had it.

The straw of Emmer is not as good as the seedmen claim it to be. It is not as good as oats or barley straw and no more than equal to wheat straw.

The cultivation is the same as we give any other cereal. We have found that two bushels is about the correct amount to sow. Forty pounds is about the measured bushel weight. It does well on nearly any soil. The earlier it is sown the better, but it will stand as late sowing as oats and do well.

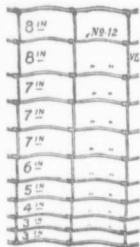
In threshing be sure and have your threshing open the cylinder of his machine, or it will have the hulls badly threshed off, and they should be left on. Of course some will be knocked off anyway.

In conclusion, let me say that if you give Emmer a trial I am sure you will be pleased.—Uncle Ebe.

Why do "Page Fences Wear Best"?

BECAUSE—They are made of wire 50% stronger than Common Spring Steel Wire, so called.

BECAUSE—The horizontal wires are **COILED**. Mind you, **COILED**, not **CRIMPED**. A **COIL** gives several times the elasticity that does a crimp. This **COIL** is what enables Page Fences to do with posts long distances apart.



Our prices are very low, as you can judge for yourself when we tell you that we can deliver an 8-wire, HIGH CARBON FENCE, to any station east of Manitoba, and wherever we have a dealer, an experienced man with the proper tools will assist in putting the fence on the posts, if the order is of fair size, for not to exceed 41 cents per rod. All of our other styles in proportion, some for less money and some more.

We have all kinds, some close mesh (19 bar, 57 inch), some light (5 bar, 36 inch), some heavy (all No. 9 gauge).

The railroads use Page Fencing in large amounts. Practically every road in Canada is using it. Look at this list, the first four of which each have from 100 to 1,000 miles in use, and the others each have from 10 to 100 miles:

Grand Trunk Ry.
Canadian Pacific Ry.
Intercolonial Ry.
Canadian Northern Ry.
Canada Atlantic Ry.
Great Northern Ry.
Quebec Southern Ry.

Prince Edward Island Ry.
Chateauguay & Northern Ry.
Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry.
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry.
Michigan, Central Ry.
Halifax & Southwestern Ry.
Cape Breton Ry.

Central Vermont Ry.
Lindsay, Bobcaygeon &
Pontypool Ry.
Bay of Quinte Ry.
Algoma Central Ry.
Baie des Chaleurs Ry.

Now, you know railroad corporations do not buy large amounts of goods, and keep on buying the same kind year after year unless they prove by use to be good value. Railroad men now acknowledge that PAGE FENCE is the best and cheapest.

NOTE—All Page Fences are now painted **WHITE**—our special distinguishing mark. Get the **WHITE** brand and you will have our make of fence.

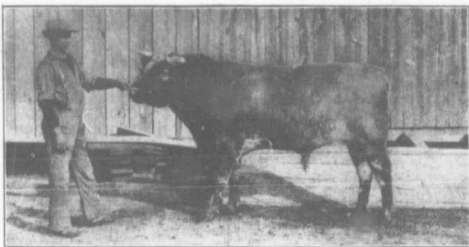
Also Page Gates, from \$1.75 up. Ornamental Lawn Fence, from 20c. per running foot. Also Poultry Netting.

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BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers



A Shorthorn bull owned by the South Essex Society.

Improving the Fall Fairs

On Feb. 14-16 the Canadian Fairs Association, to be known in future as the Ontario Fairs Association, held its most successful annual convention. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Association. The time of the convention was largely taken up in crystallizing into some definite plan of action the agitation of the past few years for improvement in the management of local fairs in Ontario. Though the decisions reached by the meeting may have been somewhat disappointing to a few who were looking forward to some radical changes being advocated, on the whole the work accomplished by the convention cannot but be satisfactory to those having the best interests of the agricultural societies at heart. The members are to be congratulated upon the broadminded way in which the subjects were discussed. While occasionally local prejudices loomed up strongly in some of the addresses, the general spirit of the convention seemed to be above any local consideration or feeling, and topics of vital importance were approached in a broader spirit than we have seen at any previous gathering of this association.

One of the important topics discussed was that of rearranging the basis upon which the government grant should be distributed. A lengthy discussion followed, the majority of the speakers being in favor of a change so long as the rights of the societies doing good work were guaranteed. The result was the passing of a resolution advising that the distribution of the government grant be based upon the amount expended for agricultural purposes and that the act define what societies shall do to encourage agriculture.

A subject that elicited more opposition was a motion to reduce the number of societies and to limit the number of fairs that might be held in a district. The discussion on this showed that there was a strong inclination on the part of the delegates against taking any action that would put any fair or society out of existence. Another motion was made that things be left as they are. At the request of Supt. Cowan both motions were withdrawn, the suggestion being made that the government look more fully into the question during the year and report at the next convention.

A resolution providing for the separation of the Horticultural from the Agricultural Societies in the distribution of the grant carried unanimously.

This in brief is what the convention decided upon in regard to the future working of the agricultural and arts act. We have not the space to give an extended report of the meeting. The address of President Sanders and the report of Supt. Cowan bore more or less directly upon the subjects set down for

discussion. The former advised a new agricultural and arts act, limiting the number of fairs in the district and requiring certain educational features to be encouraged.

Supt. Cowan's report was comprehensive and covered the work of the year. He stated that the unsatisfactory conditions that had arisen in the conduct of local fairs have largely been brought about through the following three fundamental weak points in the agricultural and arts act: 1. The act gives fixed grants to societies irrespective of the work they are doing. 2. It creates an unfair distinction between district and township societies. 3. There is no limit to the number of societies that may be established in a county other than the number of townships.

In many respects last year was a most successful one, for the agricultural societies of Ontario, as progress was made in many lines. There was a marked and encouraging increase in the number of societies applying for expert judges. Judges sent out by the department attended 152 fairs, compared with 118 fairs in 1903. The total number of judges sent out was 90, divided as follows: Horse judges 28, beef cattle, and sheep 19, dairy cattle, and swine 20, poultry 14, lady demonstrators 6, dairy products 3.

Other important addresses were given by President Creelman, of the O.A.C., and F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, the former dealing with co-operation between the agricultural College and agricultural societies, and the latter with the ownership of stock by agricultural societies. Mr. A. W. Cohoe, South Woodlee, followed with an excellent paper upon how the South Essex Society manages the live stock it owns. A discussion followed, led by P. M. Campbell, of Balderson, and A. M. Stewart, of Dalmeny. A description of the work of the South Essex Society, and one of the eastern societies appeared in THE FARMING WORLD of May 16th, 1904.

Spring stallion shows formed the topic of another interesting discussion, led by John Farrell, of Forest, and G. G. Henderson, of Sarnia.

The Hon. Mr. Montieth, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister, were present at some of the sessions, and made brief addresses.

A somewhat spirited discussion followed the decision to hold all future meetings of the association in Toronto. Strong objection was raised by several representatives from the extreme eastern section, who claimed that some of the smaller societies could not afford to send representatives to Toronto. Though there are some grounds for the objection, the convention was decidedly of the opinion that Toronto would suit all concerned, as the best place for holding the annual convention.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

Pres., J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga; First Vice-Pres., James Mitchell, Goderich; Second Vice-Pres., Rev. C. B. Clark, Metcalfe, Russell County; Sec.-Treas., Alex. McFarlane, Ottery; Cor.-Sec. and Editor, H. B. Cowan, Toronto; Auditors, D. H. Charles, Peterboro', and J. M. Hudspeh, Caledonia. Directors—John Farrell, Forest; W. B. Sanders, Starnville; W. Alexander, Burk's Falls; Richard Honey, Brinkley; Thomas Murphy, Simcoe; W. D. Black, Parham, and Daniel Quinlan, Barrie.

Keep the Fanning Mill Going

There is no more valuable implement on the farm than the fanning mill, and too many farmers fail to utilize it as they should. The fanning mill is of value in cleaning grain for market. But its greatest value to the farmer is in the help it will give him in obtaining good seed.

It has been demonstrated by the experiment stations both in Canada and the United States that large plump grain will yield more seed to the farmer than light, poorly developed grain. A good up-to-date fanning mill will separate the large plump kernel from the small inferior one, thus greatly improving the value of the seed. A large plump kernel will produce a strong, vigorous plant that will better withstand insects and disease and give a larger yield. The mill also separates the heavy from the light grain.

Wheat, oats, barley, flax that is intended for seed should be put through a vigorous fanning mill process. Blow the light kernels over the sieve and screen out the small ones. This treatment will rid the grain of many injurious weed seeds.

The cleaning process can best be done in the winter time, when work is light. Do not leave it till seeding time. Get the seed ready before hand, and make thorough work of the cleaning. If our old fanning mill will not do it satisfactorily, get a new one. It will pay for itself in one season.

Test Your Seeds

Every farmer sometime before seeding should test his seeds, and the best time to do it is now when there is more leisure to do so. It is not a difficult task, and if one knows what percentage of his seeds will grow he knows better what to do when seeding time comes. If a large percentage of the seeds will not grow, then a larger quantity must needs be grown in order to insure an average crop.

The simplest and most convenient way to test seed of corn and other cereal grains and most of the root crop and larger vegetable seeds is to place a number of them—say one hundred—between two pieces of moistened blotting paper, cotton flannel or muslin, set them in an ordinary dinner plate and invert another plate to cover them. The seed should be kept moist but not wet. The temperature of the average farm house living room would be quite suitable, but some care should be taken to guard against excessive heat or cold. All good strong seed of corn, cereal grains, clovers or timothy, thus treated, will have germinated at the end of five days. Very small seeds of the finer grasses, some of the garden vegetables and of beets or mangels may be germinated to better advantage by scattering them in a saucer (belonging to flower pot) that has been soaked in water, and set on a cloth that should be kept damp, or in a pan containing not more than one-eighth of an inch of water, the object being to keep the saucer moist.

In the Dairy

Quebec Dairyman

The Quebec dairymen held a successful convention at Cowansville last month, when H. S. Foster was elected president and P. C. Dubreux, secretary. Some of the leading speakers were Prof. Robertson, Ottawa; Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby; Mr. Bowman, Montreal, and J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm.

Improving the Dairy Herd

The constant aim of the dairyman should be to grade up his herd to a high standard of productiveness. Nothing but a pure-bred sire should be used and when commencing the farmer should choose one particular breed and then stick to it. Changing from one breed to another was the cause of many a failure. Calves intended for the dairy herd should be selected from dams with a good record as milk producers. The dam should be of good dairy formation, of strong constitution and have a good udder and large, well formed teats. Having selected the calf, the next point was the rearing. If a calf was not properly attended to during the early period of its existence it was frequently stunted in its growth and the chances of it becoming a profitable dairy cow materially lessened. The following is a good food for calves during the first year. A porridge made from meal mixed in the following proportions: 100 lbs. ground oil cake, 25 lbs. ground flaxseed and 50 lbs. low grade flour. Make the porridge by mixing the ingredients together with warm water to about the consistency of cream. Owing to the strength of the food the calves should not be fed much of it at first, but as they become accustomed to it, feed a larger quantity if necessary.—W. C. Shearer, Oxford Co., Ont.

Filling the Ice House

Last issue we published some information on the farmers' ice house. In a press bulletin issued since Prof. J. R. Reynolds, of the O. A. C., gives some advice on the same topic from which we take the following:

In the filling of the ice house the floor

should be covered about a foot deep with saw-dust or dry chopped straw. The ice may then be laid upon this leaving a space all around between the ice and the wall about one foot wide. As the ice is filled in this space should be filled with saw-dust or straw, whichever is used. As each layer of ice is completed the crevices between the blocks should be filled in with ice chips and soft snow, so as to exclude all air from among the ice. After the full supply of ice is in place the top should be covered a foot deep with straw or saw-dust. The site for the house should be carefully chosen so that good drainage is provided. It is important that the ground below the ice should be kept dry.

A building twelve feet square and eight feet high, affording space within for ice 10 x 10 x 6 feet will contain about 15 tons of ice, which would undoubtedly be ample for all purposes on the farm. The material required to construct this building would be only a trifling cost, and a few trips to the nearest pond or creek would bring enough ice to fill the house.

It is best to fill the ice house after cold weather, when the ice is most likely to be sound and solid. What is called rotten ice is ice filled with air spaces, which will not last nearly as long as solid ice.

A Second Colonial Fruit Show

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society have decided to hold a second show of colonial grown fruits on March 20th and 21st in the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, England. The object of this second show is to give an opportunity for exhibiting such fruits as could not be looked for in perfection at the first colonial fruit show, held on Dec. 13th and 14th, 1904, and at which Canada made such a favorable showing.

Save the Bulbs

Do not throw away bulbs after they have flowered in the window. Take a little care of them until you can plant them out doors and they will flower in the garden. All you have to do is to see that the bulbs get thoroughly ripened.

Melotte
CREAM SEPARATORS



Enclosed Vertical
Gearing turning
in Oil Bath on
BALL BEARINGS.

Portulaca self-cleaning and self-balancing bowl.

Write Now for Booklet.

R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

The National

The Most Modern, Substantial and Beautiful Cream Separator

The Record is that the best farmers trying different makes of separators before purchasing, make the National their choice.

If you want one for yourself, or your friend, send us your address. A Free Trial given at our expense and risk of sale. Every machine guaranteed for two years, by the manufacturers. Sold on most liberal terms to good farmers.

Agents wanted in every township.

The T. C. Rogers Co.

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GUELPH, Ont.

London Fence



THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man)
To the Farmers of Canada.

Know ye, that for this poor substitute on which my hand doth rest,
Thinking 't would less time require to build,
Its poor deluded owner paid a price full double what would purchase,
E'en same weight and length of poorless "London" -coiled, not kinked.
Yet, well I know that strand on strand, each by itself well stretched
Of famous "London" spring strain-coiled, not kinked,
Much stronger makes the fence, nor longer take they,
Ever to make tight or stretch than doth this flimsy, reedy-woven -kinked,
not coiled.
The weaving later may be done, at leisure, fill fifty rods per day or more,
And all next strong symmetrical, and pleasing to the eye—coiled, not kinked.

London Fence Machine Co
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Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers



The North Renfrew Exhibition. The kind of grounds and buildings most societies should have.

Correspondence

Prof. McKay Comments on Ontario Cheese and Butter

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to make a few comments on the dairy industry of western Ontario. The writer has seen a great many displays of cheese in different countries, but has never seen a display that could surpass the one made at Stratford at the late meeting of the Dairy-men's Association. The uniform size and general appearance did credit to the makers.

It is a praiseworthy thing for any industry to turn out a product so finished that it will score perfect, yet this was done with cheese at Stratford. It is, however, much more to be commended that the exhibit as a whole was near perfection. This fine display of cheese was not due to the work of a few months, but to years of educational work that has been carried on by the dairy schools and traveling instructors.

Ontario is naturally a cheese country and is recognized as the supremacy of the world over. For some unknown reason it is seldom that we find the same country ranking high in both cheese and butter, excepting possibly Little Holland. In the English speaking countries, it is the Danish butter is a recognized fact everywhere, the same as that of the Canadian cheese, but who ever heard tell of the Danish cheese? Yet they make cheese in Denmark.

Ontario is particularly fortunate in the make up of its population, being mostly descendants of English, Scotch, Irish and Germans, who are naturally clean and progressive. That old saying, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," is certainly true in successful dairying.

MORE ROOM FOR EDUCATION IN BUTTER MAKING

Taking up the quality of the Ontario butter as a whole and judging it from the display made at Stratford, it would seem to the writer that there was some room for more educational work. The two chief faults were the effect of winter conditions or natural ripening of cream, and the evidence of too many badly managed separators. By skimming a thick cream and using a high per cent. of good commercial starters the effect of winter conditions could be obviated or largely overcome. The hand separator has evidently come to stay, especially with those patrons who take into consideration the value of the calf. The writer received a letter some time ago from ex-Governor Hoard, in which he expressed the opinion that the separator would be a great eye opener or educator to the prosaic farmer. It enables him to churn and manufacture his own butter if he so desires, and it gives him the skimmed milk in the best possible condition for feeding young stock. One of the chief things in causing the rapid introduction of the hand separator was the irregular quality of the skimmed milk

returned to the farmer, sweet one day and possibly sour the next. The wise mother would not give her child sweet milk one day and sour the next. Then why should the intelligent farmer endeavor to raise his young stock under these conditions?

WHOLE MILK VS. HAND SEPARATOR SYSTEM

If a creamery could get ten or fifteen thousand pounds daily of milk within a radius of four or five miles, it would not be wise for the patrons to adopt the hand separator, especially if the milk could be returned to them in a sweet condition. The quality of the butter made at the whole milk plants is superior to that made at the hand separator creameries. This does not, however, mean that good butter cannot be made from hand separator cream, but it means rather that the farmer must be educated to care for his cream and separator intelligently. The buttermaker who makes in a whole milk plant has the privilege of rejecting any milk that does not suit him, and he has the separator under his control so that if they are not properly cleaned he has only himself to blame.

On the contrary, the maker who makes in a hand separator plant is at the mercy of possibly 100 patrons. If they do not properly cleanse their separators every time they are used the warm milk and cream will be immediately contaminated. The effect of this may not show as soon as cream is delivered at the creamery, but it will be apparent in the finished product.

CARE OF HAND SEPARATOR

In purchasing a hand separator, things to be taken into consideration are: Simplicity of construction, ease of cleaning and ease of operation. The difference of 21 or 40 hundredths left in the skim milk does not make much difference to the farmer. A separator should be thoroughly cleansed every time it is used, the same as a milk pail or any other utensil that comes in daily contact with milk. An intelligent dairyman would not think of using dirty pails to milk in, and why should he use a dirty separator?

Another important point is that he should endeavor to skim a very thick cream; that is, a cream containing 30 to 40 per cent. fat. This will not only give him more milk at home for his stock, but the cream will keep sweet longer if properly cooled as it contains less milk serum. In cooling cream, it should be stirred. The common mistake made by some dairymen is to place the cream in a small quantity of water, without stirring it. The cream is thus chilled on the outside while a rapid fermentation is taking place in the centre. The result of this can be readily seen by placing a dish of fat outside any cold day in the winter. It will soon crust over and chill on the surface while the centre may maintain a high temperature.

Each batch of cream should be cooled after separation before mixing with the previous batch. If this precaution is observed, cream should be delivered every other day in good condition.

Another point in favor of the hand separator is the economy of hauling, as cream can be delivered every other day and a hauler can cover a great deal more territory in gathering milk than in gathering milk.

GRADING THE CREAM

Some of our large central plants are grading the cream and paying for it according to quality. This will have a wholesome effect in educating the patron to properly care for his cream. If you touch a man's pocket book you invariably cause him to think. In the west and central west the hand separators are increasing by the thousands. I was informed by a railroad man that one firm sent out 90 carloads last year. The near future will see a great reduction in the price of hand separators. One large Glasgow house is advertising a separator that will skim 600 lbs. per hour, with a guarantee, at about one-third the former price. Many different methods are used for operating hand separators. The calf, the sheep, the bull, and the horse, and in some cases the dog has been used on the tread power with varying success.

In most cases the dog has proved too wise for this kind of work, for usually at separating time they make a point of being absent. A few days ago the writer consulted a friend who had used various methods of operating a hand separator, and he maintains that the gasoline engine has given the best satisfaction. He has a gasoline engine of 1½ horsepower and eighteen Jersey cows. He has used this engine constantly for four years. He separates the milk and does the churning, and he claims that this has been done at an expense of 75 cents per month for gasoline, and the engine is always ready to operate.

G. L. McKay.

Ames, Iowa.

Farmers, Grow Your Own Seeds

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

Knowing that you take an interest in the welfare of the cultivators of the soil, I beg to address these few lines to you re "The Seed Bill."

The best seed bill to enact is for every cultivator of the soil to grow his own seed. The writer has had no difficulty in growing vegetable, flowers and agricultural seeds right here in the Township of Nepean for the last twenty years, whenever he would take the trouble to properly attend to the same. The turnips can be left out doors all winter. It will quickly go to flower in the spring, the seed usually opening about the first week in June. The Swedish turnip can be removed from the root house early in May, covering the crown lightly over with soil when planting. The mangel and sugar beet can be treated in the same way, when good crops of seed are secured. The writer has no difficulty in ripening beans, peas and corn seed in any quantity needed. Cabbage seed can be grown by leaving the roots in the ground all winter and giving them light winter protection, the same as winter spinach. Salsify, if left in the ground all winter, will yield an abundance of seed from a few plants. Carnations, balsams, asteris, chrysanthemums, daisies, corn-flowers, morning glory, marigolds, honeysuckle, golden rosetta, fever few, snapdragon, stocks, sunflower, wallflower and pansies, these and nearly every other kind of annuals can be and are successfully grown right here in Kideaville.

To grow clean timothy seed the hill system should be adopted, and the same

with every other kind of grass. The great drawback to the seed grower is the not putting into practice of the "Canadian Noxious Weed Act." The writer had a bitter experience of this last summer, when a neighbor refused to remove the wild turnips when requested to do so, as there was only a fence between. This spoiled my seed cabbage, which was in flower at the same time. It is an impossibility to grow pure seed of cabbage or turnips or any of that family when wild mustard is permitted to grow in the neighborhood. This might partly be the reason why so few cultivators make any effort to grow their own seed. The real merit lies in being able to know for a certainty where the seed was grown, and when, as Californian grown seed is not nearly so satisfactory in this latitude as the Connecticut grown seed, neither are as reliable as our home Canadian grown that has been thoroughly acclimatized. This kind will bear our climatic conditions much better than any of the imported seeds with which the seed distributors are so largely supplied.

For these and other reasons the writer thinks that the time has arrived for the Dominion Parliament to take active measures to encourage seed growing in Canada by giving financial support to county shows' associations to enable them to offer good prizes for the best Canadian grown seed in the different locations. Besides every seed merchant should be compelled to state on every package of seed he sells, when that seed was grown and where.

The writer will be glad to furnish the many other items on seed growing that he is in possession of. In regard to the pea weevil, it can be destroyed by the floating in water system. Pour the peas slowly into a vessel half filled with water; those that float to the top feed to the hogs, or better still take back to the seedman, who will demand sound seed. Let the seed so treated remain under water for six or eight hours, when the insect will be drowned. The writer has never had trouble with the pea weevil.

I hope you will find space in your valuable paper for the above, in the interest of the Canadian people.—Wm. Spendow, Township of Nepean, Ont.

Some Agricultural Needs in British Columbia

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

A farmers' association has been formed in the Chilliwack Valley, B.C., consisting of three hundred members, for the purpose of obtaining a market where they can realize a fair price for their produce. Mr. C. W. Munro, M.L.A., was elected financial agent, and J. C. Barwell, president, with the following directors: John Stude, S. Hodges, I. Thompson, D. Barrow and S. Gibson. Mr. I. W. Kerr was appointed secretary.

The farmers of the Lower Fraser Valley have been the victims of too many middle men consequent upon their being no weekly market in Vancouver, which is the great consuming centre for this part of British Columbia. The Chilliwack district is the most important agricultural portion of the lower mainland, but being situated on the south side of the Fraser River has no railway connection, and communication is, therefore, almost entirely confined to steamers running in connection with New Westminster only. Thus, the farmers are almost compelled to send all their produce, both live and dead, to that market to be sold in the first instance. It is then shipped by train or railway to Vancouver and resold perhaps twice or three times before it reaches the consumer.

The writer has travelled through the Lower Fraser Valley late in the fall of the year, where thousands of bushels of apples and plums were rotting on the trees, the growers saying that they could not realize enough for them to pay for the cost of picking and boxing by the time the commission men's charges were deducted, and yet fruit is not cheap in Vancouver, and in immense quantities it come from California and Oregon and considerable from Ontario.

The retail price of meat is higher in Vancouver than New York, cut by cut, and for much inferior quality. With an estimated annual importation of agricultural products valued at \$7,000,000 of farmers of British Columbia are surely entitled to a fair living price for all they can produce, and yet it is not so. The reason is not far to seek and it is the absence of an open market in the great consuming centre which would engender competition by breaking up the combines and enable farmers to learn for themselves the value of everything they had to dispose of. The existing condition of things superinduces the consumer to pay dearly for his necessities and the farmer says even more dearly through being compelled by the force of apparently insuperable circumstances to allow other people to do his business for him and charge him therefor, whatever they may in their magnanimity permit him to receive, and for which he is told to be truly thankful that it is not less.

Nothing more clearly indicates the position of affairs than the determined antagonism displayed by the commission men in Vancouver against the establishment of a weekly farmers' market. Every effort they possessed has been exerted, both in the City Council and amongst their customers, to prevent the consummation of such a laudable, important and valuable institution, which would confer an inestimable benefit on the great majority of the people, and especially on the working classes.

The inertia displayed by successive British Columbia Governments in regard to the development of agriculture has been culpable in the extreme, having retarded the progress of the province more than any one thing and so much so that Sir Thomas Shanghnessy, the president of the C.P.R., told the people that British Columbia would never have permanent prosperity until she developed her agricultural resources. If it were not so, why is it that this province has been suffering from depression of a more or less severe character all the time that every other province in the Dominion of Canada has been booming with heretofore unknown prosperity? British Columbia, with her immense mineral wealth, her apparently inexhaustible forests of magnificent timber, her salmon fisheries, her deep sea fishing, which is infinitely more valuable than the salmon and yet only in its infancy as an industry, and then coupled with all, with the benign climate, such as does not exist in any other part

of Canada, should most assuredly be worthy of some great and strenuous effort, so that the value of its resources may be demonstrated in such a practical manner that will commend itself to the notice and attention of the outer world and thus induce both capital and labor to come in and develop these resources which the great architect of the universe has so bountifully bestowed.

Oh, is there not some patriot, in whose power

That blast, that Godlike luxury is placed,
Of blessing thousands; thousands yet unborn

Through late posterity? Some large

To cheer dejected industry? To give
A double harvest to the pining swain,
And teach the laboring hand the sweets
of toil.

J. G. V. FIELD JOHNSON.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Manitoba grain growers met in an enthusiastic convention at Brandon on Feb. 9th, and in no uncertain way passed a resolution urging upon the Dominion Government, not only to retain rough lumber on the free list, but to remove the duty from dressed lumber.

Another radical proposition introduced by Mr. A. E. Partridge, of Sintulata, was for the grain growers to co-operate and form a company of one thousand farmers, putting up \$250 each, which would give a capital of \$250,000. By this plan the grain growers could have their own mill and elevators, and could save a large amount annually in rebates, etc., by handling say ten million bushels of grain. Addresses were also given by Superintendent Bedford of the Experimental Farm, Dr. Chas. Saunders, of Ottawa, and W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Best Soils for Spring Wheat

Spring wheat generally succeeds best on a clay loam with more or less sand mixed with it, but where the soil is too light it does not usually give as good results. Wheat can be grown in almost any soil, although the heaviest crops are had from the richer alluvial soils. We get the heaviest crops from soil such as we have at Indian Head, N.W.T., where it is a rich clay loam, with a small proportion of sand, and contains a great deal of plant food.—Dr. Wm. Saunders, Ottawa.

Inflexible

There is no sure road to invariable right opinions, acts, and words save the road of habit. No man can be sure of thinking, acting, and speaking right at any one time, if it is not in the habit of doing it at all times, and the only way to attain the habit is not to err in the act. To acquire the habit of temperance, for example, the man must never in one act venture to excess. To acquire the habit of veracity, he must never in one word depart from the truth.

WHY IT IS SAFE

The CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION is one of the largest and strongest in Canada or the United States.

It has a Capital, fully paid up, and Reserves, amounting to \$7,250,000. Its assets exceed TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

It is under the management of an experienced and conservative Board of Directors and Staff of Officers, and in every transaction safety is placed above every other consideration.

It is purely an Investment Company, not a speculative institution.

On Deposit Accounts Interest is Allowed at
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
per annum, compounded half-yearly.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.



Love is not getting, but giving; not a wild dream of pleasure and a madness of desire—oh, no, love is not that—it is goodness and honor and peace and pure living—yes, love is that; and it is the best thing in the world and the thing that lives longest.—Henry van Dyke.

By-and-Bye

The chilly winds will cease to blow,
And all this wintry weather go,
By-and-by.
And all the violets will bloom,
And fill the woods with sweet perfume,
By-and-by.

The little birds will flit and wing,
And warble as they greet the spring,
By-and-by.

That tired feeling, too, will come,
When everyone will say, "Oh, hum,"
By-and-by.

The hens will all begin to lay
And eggs grow cheaper every day,
By-and-by.
And we shall know the deep delight
That comes when kind mosquitoes 'b'e,
By-and-by.

The coal will then decrease in price,
And we will have to pay for ice,
By-and-by.
And though we will not shovel snow,
There'll be a grassy lawn to mow,
By-and-by.

Why Some People are Poor

Their ideas are larger than their purses.

They think "the world owes them a living."

They do not keep account of their expenditures.

They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters.

They reverse the maxim, "Duty before pleasure."

They have too many and too expensive amusements.

They do not think it worth while to save nickles and dimes.

They have risked an assured competence in trying to get rich quickly.

They allow friends to impose upon their good nature and generosity.

They try to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford.

The parents are economical, but the children have extravagant ideas.

They do not to-day what they can possibly put off until to-morrow.

They do not think it worth while to put contract or agreements in writing.

Everybody's Share

Every member of the family should have a feeling of responsibility about the care of the home. A bag or hamper of soiled clothes should be in the bathroom or in every closet, and the men and boys should be asked to put their soiled handkerchiefs there instead of throwing them on the floor. Tell them, too, that when untying a bundle the good pieces of paper must be put away on the shelf reserved for that purpose, and that if they do not do it some one else will have to do it for them. Also let them learn to roll up good pieces of string and put them in the string box on the shelf with the wrapping paper.

Let them put torn pieces of paper in the fire or in the garbage can instead of throwing them on the floor for some one else to pick up—in fact, let all remember the old saying, a place for everything, and everything in its place.

Soot as a Disinfectant

Of the many cheap and simple disinfectants proposed for the use of the people one of the most effective is common soot. Soot is composed of pure carbon and is formed by the hot vapor of the hydrocarbon coming from burning fuel striking the cold walls of the chimney or stovepipe and condensing thereon. It is a very light, porous and impalpable powder and, like charcoal, which is the same element in a different form, possesses the property of absorbing, retaining a wonderful amount of gas. The great danger of disease about sewers, drains and other places is almost entirely due to gas given off by decomposing matter. If soot be sprinkled about these places it will absorb the foul gas.

Some Hints

Avoid cheap reprints of poor pictures of any sort.

To have a pretty home avoid glaring contrasts of color.

If the wall papers are figured, choose plain carpets or draperies.

See that bookcases have glass doors or curtains to preserve the books.

Avoid cheap sash curtains with handsome inside curtains, and vice versa.

Do not despise any old pieces of furniture. If they cannot be used now, they may come into fashion again in the future.

Purchase a few good articles of furniture rather than a host of cheap things, which will neither look well nor wear well after the first month.

Do not put several varieties of styles in one apartment—that is, do not inflict Victorian chairs upon Louis XVI. wall paper and combine empire sofas and mission clocks.

To Cleanse Lace

Here is a recipe for cleansing delicate laces which an old lacemaker recommends. Spread the lace out on paper, cover with calcined magnesia, place another paper over it, and put it away between the leaves of a book for two or three days. Then all it needs is a skilful like shake to scatter the powder, and its delicate threads are as fresh and clean as when first woven.



This is a young bride who has just begun housekeeping. She has not learned yet to order lamb by the leg and beef by the pound; consequently her butcher has brought her enough to last several weeks.

THE CHURCH COAL BILL

By Mattie M. Boteler

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Bluebell church was having a decidedly stormy session. One who looked in upon the group gathered in Mrs. Lupton's parlors on that September afternoon would have found it difficult to believe that ladies so well dressed and with such evident good breeding had come perilously near indulging in what vulgar people might have called a "row."

The president's usually complacent smile had deserted her face as she rapped upon the table and said sharply: "Ladies, it seems to me that we are wasting a good deal of time. I dare say some of you would like very well to exploit your ideals, but we have come here to consider a stubborn problem."

The company was made up mainly of matrons. In one corner, however, were a half-dozen rosy-cheeked schoolgirls who had just come into the meeting. One of them, who had evidently been prompted by the others, rose at this juncture, and said:

"Madame President, some of us have not been able to understand exactly what is under consideration."

Some of the older women looked at the girls disapprovingly. They could not help feeling that somehow they were interlopers, though the president, Mrs. Despard, had several times reminded them that the girls were very useful in selling tickets and in serving tables.

"It is just this," Mrs. Despard explained. "It is time that the winter coal for the church should be bought and paid for. Fuel is very high, and indications are that it will be higher before the winter really opens. The brethren have all they can do to pay the minister's salary, and see that the leaks in the roof are stopped; naturally it seems to fall to this society to find the money for paying the coal bill."

"My mother taught me that there was only one honest place to find money for paying honest debts," Susan Stokes snipped wittingly rising to her feet. Mrs. Despard cast a withering glance in Susan's direction, but further than this went on as if she had not noticed the interruption.

"As I said a while ago," she continued, "we are not here to discuss ideal conditions, but to devise some means of meeting the coal bill."

"I never asked any one to pay for the coal I burn at home, and I am not going to ask them to pay for what is burned for my benefit at church," Mrs. Stokes again interposed, this time rising to her feet.

"Well, maybe some of the rest of us could be independent if we knew how to buy up last year's bonnets, and sell them for new ones at two prices," a florid faced woman said, looking unflinchingly in Susan's direction. Mrs. Despard looked distressed and helpless.

"Madame President," interposed the clear voice from the girl's corner, "I move that we give a soup supper." It was Gertrude Lee who was speaking. "We gave one over at Burton last winter for the benefit of the library fund, and cleared thirty-five dollars with very little trouble." The speaker paused to note that the ladies were listening. "We bought a quantity of soup-bones, and made soup enough to feed the whole town. The price charged ranged from

one cent to one dollar a bowl. The charges were made according to the vessels in which the soup was served. We had everything from battered tin cups to the most costly bowls. Along with the soup we had some comic recitations that were appropriate to the occasion, and everybody declared it was no end of fun."

Mrs. Despard had regained her composure, and when Gertrude sat down remarked that she was sure the ladies were much obliged to Miss Lee for her suggestion. After a good deal of discussion it was decided to hold the social, and committees were appointed to look after the details.

Bluebell was a small village, in which most of the people owned their own homes, and were in moderate circumstances. In point of wealth and influence the Despards easily ranked first. Horace Despard was the proprietor of a prosperous dry-goods business, and was looked up to both in business and in the church. His wife was, in her way, a woman of considerable importance. Her home was the most commodious in the village, and the fact that she had Brussels carpets even in her halls and bedrooms gave her peculiar prestige.

It was looked upon as particularly magnanimous that she should throw open her house for the coming social. The church at Bluebell had been for many years in a bad way financially.



"Can you tell me what this means?"

Just why this was the case, no one seemed to know. The minister's salary was at best very meagre; and the good man himself could have testified to the fact that it had never been very promptly paid. It seemed to be set down as a matter of course that the people were doing their part for the church.

Indeed, no one seemed to dissent from this view until Susan Stokes made her advent among them. She had come to Bluebell to open a modest millinery establishment. She immediately connected herself with the church; and immediately, as some one declared, became a disturbing element. She had no capital except the trade she had learned before her marriage; but she was a good milliner, and was in some respects thoroughly liked. She was frank and honest as the day, but was known to possess a sharp tongue, which she knew how to use when a rebuke was needed.

Many years before this Susan had be-

come a title-giver, and it had never occurred to her that she was a particularly generous giver until she compared her offerings with those of the average member at Bluebell. She had pondered and prayed over the matter, while she sought to arouse the consciences of the people on the subject of giving.

All of this, however, seemed to have been to no purpose. While the people lived comfortably, they seemed to look upon religion as a luxury for which they were under no obligations to pay unless they could do so without the least inconvenience. If a bill of any sort was contracted, it always meant that the Ladies' Aid Society must devise some way of extorting the money, not so much from the saints as from those who did not belong to the church.

To-day, in spite of the brave front she had assumed, Susan went home with a heavy heart. She had expressed her disapproval of the plan that the ladies had adopted, but there seemed to be nothing left for her to do but to keep clear of it herself.

Preparations for the social went forward, and the ladies were satisfied that it would prove a great success. On Monday afternoon the members of the various committees were called together to report as to the progress that had been made.

"We ought by all means to have a notice in *The Bluebell Chimes*," Mrs. Per, said, as she lingered behind to inspect a new cloak which Mrs. Despard had ordered sent up from the city on approval.

"I do not believe that any one has thought of it," Mrs. Despard replied; "but, as I am going to the store this

afternoon, I can very well stop in the printing office and ask Mr. Willis to insert a notice in to-morrow's paper."

She found the newspaper office in possession of Jimmy Breaker, a small boy who bore the unsavory name which usually attaches itself to the lad who helps about the printing office. The paper was in the "forms," Jimmy told Mrs. Despard, and he did not know whether they would be able to get the notice in or not.

"Mr. Willis has gone to supper," the boy volunteered, "but I will tell him about it when he comes in."

Mrs. Despard left a draft of the notice she wished inserted, and went away.

Late on the following afternoon Horace Despard came hurriedly into the sitting room waving a copy of *The Bluebell Chimes*, and exclaiming in a manner which was little short of savage:

(Continued on Page 189.)

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Popcorn Song

In they drop with a click, clack, click,
Kernels so hard and yellow;
Round they whirl with a hop, skip,
hop,
Each little dancing fellow.
Up they leap with a snap! crack! snap!
Tossing so light and airy;
Out they pour with a soft, swift rush,
Snowballs fit for a fairy!

Across Niagara in a Basket

ALEX. Lee and Geo. Frost were boys when the great suspension bridge across Niagara Falls was begun. This was fifty years ago. The boys lived within sight of the falls, and very near the spot upon which the bridge was to be built, and the chief engineer took up his residence near their homes. They were so constantly on hand whenever he went to the river that he could not escape an acquaintance with them. He was a rather silent man, and they were both surprised, therefore, when he turned to them one day and said: "Here, boys! Can you fly a kite?"

"Yes, sir," they responded promptly. "If you can fly one well," replied the engineer, "you will help me to build the suspension bridge."

Help build the suspension bridge!

The engineer saw the effect of his words, and added: "Come down this afternoon with the best kite you have, and we will see if you can send it to the Canadian shore."

The boys said nothing to the family, but betook themselves to the woodshed, where their favorite kite was hung. It was nothing but an ordinary home-made kite, but they felt sure of its flying qualities when it was ready to be taken down to the river.

Upon their arrival the engineer said, taking up a ball of twine: "Put this on in place of the string you have. It is light but very strong. The wind is in the right direction and blowing well. You ought to succeed."

They quietly tied on the new cord, and then Alex took the ball, while George went to a short distance with the kite, ready to give it a push. It started well. Then there came a sudden puff of wind, followed by a lull; the kite veered, staggered and came to the ground with a flop. George nicked it up quickly. Some of the small boys standing by shouted derisively, but the engineer said: "Never mind, boys; you are not the only people who have failed the first time. Try again."

Once more George held the kite as high as he could. Alex got a good start, and in a moment more the kite was sailing away in a steady course toward the river. Alex ran to the bank, then began to play out his line as evenly as his excitement would permit.

At last a boat went up from the opposite bank, and every one knew the kite was over the Canadian shore. Unrolling the remainder of the cord upon the ground, Alex suddenly let the line slack. The kite wavered, made a wild dive, and drooped.

"Well done, boys," as a great cheer arose from both sides of the river. Two prouder boys than George and Alex, you can scarcely imagine. "It is clear sailing now," added the engineer, as he fastened a heavier cord to the kite string and then climbed the mast on the opposite shore to draw it over. Each suc-

cessive line was heavier and stronger than the last, and finally a one-inch cable was pulled across the 1,200 feet of space, beneath which roared the mighty river.

After the cable was laid, the men were instructed to build an immense iron basket, which could be drawn from shore to shore over the cable, by means of ropes and a windlass on each bank. This was intended to carry the tools, and even the men themselves, to and fro.

A few days after, when the basket was completed, the engineer said: "Now, boys, since you helped us so well with our cable, I think you should be allowed to make the first trip across the river. Would you like to?"

Without stopping to consider, they both exclaimed, "Yes, indeed!" thinking only of the glory of the feat.

"All right, jump in," was the response; and the workmen drew the basket close to shore.

If their hearts misgave them nothing could have induced them to show it now. They settled themselves in the basket, which was deep, and large enough to hold both comfortably. Then the signal was given, and the men on the farther shore began to turn the windlass. The basket moved slowly forward.

At first the excitement of the adventure kept their spirits at a high pitch. The basket went forward steadily, but it swayed back and forth below the cable with a motion which was not altogether agreeable.

George looked off to the falls. Never before had they seemed of such immense height. Then he looked down. One hundred and sixty feet below him was the roaring, seething mass of water, and he felt suddenly faint and sick. He could hear the water churn and surge below him, but he dared not look down again. Alex was as white as a ghost. George glanced ahead at the farther shore; they had not gone one-third of the distance, and it was 1,200 feet from shore to shore. The distance was appalling. He grew dizzy again and curled down in the bottom of the basket. It seemed hours that he lay there, but he last he looked up; the sky seemed nearer than the water, and so he kept his eyes on the floating clouds. Gradually he began to feel better.

"Alex," he said, "we must brace up. We are nearly to shore, and we don't want to show the white feather. Keep your eyes on the sky, but sit up."

Alex did as he suggested, and when they finally neared the shore they were able to respond to the cheers and greetings of the men. But the joy of landing was completely swallowed up by the thought of the return trip.

After a rest of about ten minutes the workmen made ready to start the basket back. The boys stepped in, setting their teeth hard, and shouting a farewell which stuck in their throats.

The basket swung off again, but, though the motion was as unpleasant as ever, and the roar of the water was as great, they had learned to look skyward, and the giddiness was not so great. At last they heard voices and presently they stepped ashore.

The crowd of boys shouted and cheered; and for weeks after they never tired of having Alex and George tell of their wonderful trip.

The Game of Buzz

A number of children stand up in a row, and the first one begins to count one, then the next one says two, and so on. When the person gets to seven, instead of saying seven he is to buzz, and so on every seventh number or number having in it a seven instead of saying the number must buzz.

Just as soon as any one misses he must get out of the game, and the one that stands up the longest wins.

She Might Hurry

A mother was quite taken aback at the turn her little son took on her, after she had read him a story of a boy whose father, who assisted in supporting the family, had died suddenly.

When she had finished the story she said: "Now, Tommy, if pa were to die, wouldn't you work to keep mamma?"

"Why, no," said the little chap, not relishing the idea of work. "What for? Ain't we got a good house to live in?"

"O, yes, my dear," said the mother, "but we can't eat the house, you know."

"Well ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" continued the young hopeful.

"Certainly, dear," replied the mother; "but they would not last long, and what then?"

"Well, ma," said the young incorrigible, after thinking a moment, "wouldn't there be enough to last until you got another husband?"

A country farmer, visiting a market town was pestered by the agent of a bicycle dealer to buy a machine. "I'd rather spend my money on a cow," said the farmer. "But what an idiot you would look riding to town on a cow," urged the agent. "Perhaps so," replied the farmer, "but not having such an idiot as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle."



In the Family Pet.

Windsor Salt for Cheese

is prepared especially for cheese making — dissolves evenly, stays in the curd, takes less to properly season the cheese, and makes a smooth, rich, first-quality cheese that keeps perfectly.

"Salting" is one of the most important parts of cheese-making. Do it right with WINDSOR SALT.



**MAGIC
BAKING POWDER**

MAKES YOUR CAKES LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BUNS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR LABOR LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.

Order from your Grocer.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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140 Breakfast Table
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EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
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I BUSH. OATS FREE

We want best farmers to try the hardest and healthiest Oat in existence, excellent yield, drought proof, beautiful color, strength of straw, certainly a profit-maker. Send at once. Address—

Darch & Hunter, Lord Don-
Bosmen, Ont. Dept.

IN THE KITCHEN

Some Apple Recipes

If you are looking for an Indian apple pudding try this. Take one-half of a cup of molasses, one quart of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, three scant cups of pared and sliced apples, to which you will add a quarter of a teaspoonful of ginger and cinnamon.

When the milk boils in the double boiler, pour it slowly on the meal. Cook half an hour in the boiler, stirring often. Now add the other ingredients; pour into a deep, well greased pudding dish and bake slowly. Eat with cream or maple syrup.

Apples are delicious stewed in a rich syrup and when cold covered with a meringue, sprinkled with nutmegs and slightly browned. Gelatine previously dissolved, may be added to the syrup while still warm. Turn into a ring mold. At serving time fill the centre with sweetened, whipped cream, with or without walnuts. These jellied apples should be served ice cold. Evaporated apples stewed are improved by adding raisins in the proportion of half a cup of raisins to a half pound of apples. Flavor with lemon.

A pie, not like that his mother used to make, and perhaps not even to his way of thinking, an improvement, is built as follows:

Line the pie plate with the best crust you can make and fill with pared apples, cut in eighths. Sweeten well and dredge with cinnamon and flour. Pour over all one-half cup of rich cream, or the same amount of mixed custard. Top off Hubby's dinner with a quarter section of this pie, and see how quickly the wherewithal for your new hat will be forthcoming. Bake with a top crust with meringue or whipped cream.

To Dress and Cook Rabbits

First twist head off and cut legs off; then with sharp blade of pocket knife cut crosswise of back, just through the skin, midway between the shoulders and hins. Pull the skin off either way. When nicely nude, singe. Then with keen-edged blade, holding rabbit in left hand (if you are right handed), cut carefully through the outer coverings from breast bone to lower extremities. Take out the entrails cautiously, without cutting or tearing them. Then make clean with pure water. Cut up into pieces and place in vessel of clean water to soak over night. In the morning make your skillet quite hot, having put into it a lump of butter the size of an egg and twice the quantity of lard. Roll the pieces of rabbit in flour, place in skillet nice and stew and fry for at least a half hour or forty minutes. Salt and pepper to suit the taste. This is a fine dish for the weary and hungry. Try it. Or when it is nearly done take out a few pieces and place in your wire broiler and place it on the coals of a wood or cob fire for about one or two minutes. This is grand.

Two Good Soups

Beef Soup with Barley.—Take two pounds of beef from the round. Remove the fat, cut the meat into small pieces and then chop it very fine. Put it into a soup pot and pour over it two quarts of cold water. Slowly heat the liquid to the boiling point, skim carefully, and then cover it closely and set it back where it will simply bubble for

three hours. At the end of that time add an onion, a small slice of carrot, a stalk of celery, two cloves and a bay leaf. Then simmer for another hour. When the meat is first put over take one-third of a cupful of well washed barley, put it into another saucepan with a pint of cold water and let it cook until the soup is done, then strain the soup and add the cooked barley. Let the whole boil up once after this and thicken with a teaspoonful of flour and one of butter stirred together over the fire. Season highly with salt and pepper. Serve very hot.

Shin of Beef Soup.—Take six pounds of the shin of beef, three onions, one turnip, one carrot, half a cupful of rice, six potatoes, a few leaves of celery, one quart of finely chopped or shredded cabbage and seven quarts of water. The bone should be cracked. After washing place it with a little water in the soup kettle and set it over a slow fire. Cook twenty minutes, stirring occasionally. Now add the onions and cook ten minutes. When nicely brown add the cold water and skim it carefully when it comes to the boiling point. Boil very slowly for two hours and then stir in the carrot, turnip and cabbage, all cut up in fine pieces. Boil two hours longer and add the potatoes, rice and seasoning. Cook one more hour and then serve. If barley is used in place of rice put it over with the meat at the beginning.

Protect the Hands

The best protection for the hands in sweeping and in many other kinds of housework, in my experience, is a pair of men's buckskin gloves. Have them a size too large, both that they may be slipped on readily, and that they may not interfere with the free use of the hands. The soft leather of these gloves whitens the hands, and its greater thickness protects them from bruises much better than the ordinary kid gloves.

Handy to Know

That hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for a bad cold.

That a preparation of fat oil varnish and rectified spirits of turpentine, if applied to iron, steel and other metal articles will prevent them from rusting.

That the dullest scissors can be sharpened if you try to cut, as it were, a coarse sewing needle with them.

That a layer of sugar over preserves, jellies, etc., will prevent them from gathering mold.

That a pinch of salt will improve the flavor of apple sauce.

That slices of bread toasted in the oven until a golden brown are far more wholesome than those toasted in a toaster before being opened.

That a teaspoonful of burnt sugar will give an amber color to soups made from white meats.

That a diet of tomatoes will ward off a bilious attack.

That it is true economy to begin the dinner with soup of some kind.

Sugar should be bought in small quantities, as it dries and loses flavor if kept; raisins, currants and candied peel will not keep long. Vinegar soon loses its flavor if kept. Macaroni will not keep, and spice, pepper and roasted coffee, too, soon deteriorate.

THE CHURCH COAL BILL

(Continued from Page 186.)

"Mrs. Despard, can you tell me what this notice means?"

The good woman took the paper from her husband's hands, and read with a horror-stricken face: "Mrs. and Mrs. Horace Despard are going to give a soup social at their house on Friday evening. You can get soup at any price from a cent a bowl to as much as you wish to pay for it. They are doing this to pay for their winter's coal. Times are hard, and they need help. Everybody is asked to come and do something. The smallest offerings will be appreciated."

"That is some of Susan Stokes' work," Mrs. Despard exclaimed as she dropped the paper, "and I am going down to have it out with her."

Mr. Despard tried in vain to dissuade his wife from going, but it was a case of "where a woman wills," and expostulations were to no purpose. She found Mrs. Stokes in her trimming room, surrounded by several excited members of the Aid Society, who had evidently discovered the remarkable notice of the social.

"This is your work, Susan Stokes," Mrs. Despard said in a shaking voice, "and I will see that you are sorry for it."

Mrs. Stokes went on calmly with her work for a moment.

"Well," she said, at length, "why is it that I should be advertising your soup supper when I declared I would have nothing to do with it?"

"Why, you knew it would make my husband and me the laughing-stock of Bluebell. The idea of our asking people for money to help pay for our winter's coal! It is perfectly ridiculous."

Susan got up, and, going to the entry where the stairway led to the upper floor, called:

"Mrs. Breaker, will you send Jimmy down here for a minute?" Mrs. Breaker and her son occupied the rooms over Susan's millinery store. At this time Jimmy was engaged in eating his supper. "I guess he will be able to tell us who put the notice in the paper," Susan said, coming back and taking her seat.

Jimmy come down with his mouth full of sausage, evidently not well pleased at having been disturbed.

"Jimmy," Mrs. Despard began, with a tragic air, "tell these ladies who put that notice in the *Chimes*."

"Why, you did," Jimmy returned sturdily.

"You wicked boy!" said Mrs. Despard in astonishment. "I asked you to have Mr. Willis put a notice in the paper!"

"Well, that is what I said," Jimmy maintained. "He phoned over to me after you left, and he wasn't coming back to the office last night, as he was getting ready to leave for New York; so Jakey and me had to run off the papers. I took out a paid ad myself, and set that notice up nice. Seems as though some people don't give you no thanks for being accommodatin' when you try."

Mrs. Despard sank into a chair. "I did not say I was going to give a supper to pay for our winter's coal," she protested.

"You said 'we' was, and I supposed of course you meant you and your husband. If you didn't mean that, what did you mean?"

"Why, the church!"

"Humph! Well, I don't see the difference. I s'pose, if I had said the church was going to give a supper to pay for the coal, you would have said that I had disgraced the church instead of you. I don't see the difference," and Jimmy turned on his heel in disgust.

The women exchanged glances; somehow Jimmy's logic seemed to have hit the mark. Be it that to Susan Stokes'

The New Way to make Bread

Send for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they cost nothing—and may mean better bread—better pastry—better baking generally for the rest of your life—think of what that would mean to your family. If you have never used the new Royal Household Flour, there is a delightful surprise for you in the first batch of bread you bake with it—just send a postal card for the recipes.

NANAIMO, B.C., Nov. 23th, 1904.
I have been making bread for nearly twenty-five years, and Royal Household Flour is the best I have had for either Bread or Pastry.
(Signed) MRS. ROBT. ADAM.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
MONTREAL.

credit that she did not take any advantage of her opportunity to say something cutting. Instead she gave herself industriously to her work. It was Gertrude Lee who broke the embarrassing silence.

"It looks as if Jimmy had us there," she said, breaking into a ringing laugh. "We all agree with Mrs. Despard that it puts one into disgrace to seem to be asking anybody and everybody to pay one's coal bill. I suppose, as Jimmy says, it puts the church in about the same position; only we hadn't been looking at it in that way. I am the one who proposed this plan; so I move that we withdraw the announcements for the soup supper. Here is a gold dollar that I had intended to use for a hanger for my bracelet. I am going to give this to pay for my share of the coal bill."

Mrs. Stokes got up, and went into the other room, returning in a moment with a five-dollar bill.

"I have two wedding bonnets to make next week," she said; "and I guess I can afford to give the profit on them."

Mrs. Despard's face had undergone several changes during the past few moments.

"Susan," said she, "I owe you an apology for what I said a few minutes ago. I might have known that you would not be guilty of writing that notice."

"O, I don't know," Susan returned impartially; "I have been real hateful about saying things, but we will let that go."

Mrs. Despard opened her purse, and, taking out a bill that matched Susan's, laid it down on the table.

"I ought to do better than that," she said, "but this is the difference between the cloak I wanted and the one I intend to buy. I shouldn't be surprised if some of the rest of us would discover that the only honest place for the church to find money for paying its debts is in the pockets of its members."—*Christian Endeavor World*.

About Pillows

Pillows wear out just like anything else, says a housekeeping authority, even though one may change the tick covering from time to time; the feathers become impregnated with dust and dirt and lose the life that is in all good feathers at first. Then, too, years ago feathers were not prepared, nor pillows made according to the scientific methods that now obtain. A pair of feather pillows bought today of a reliable firm, are not at all like the feather pillows of our grandmothers' day, as one soon finds, and it would be wise for a many a housewife to go through her bed chambers and place new pillows on every bed, renovating the feathers in the old pillows, perhaps, but using them for filling sofa pillows, for which purpose they do very well, but not for affording comfortable rest and sleep at night.

The Minister—"My dear madam, let this thought console for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way." Bereaved Widow—"They haven't all gone, have they?"—Tit-bits.

"Now, sir," said Willie's father, "don't be a little jacksass." "I can't help being little, pa," replies the bright boy, "and it ain't my fault that I'm your son."—Philadelphia Press.

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SUNDAY AT HOME

The Effects of Prayer

Lord, what a change within us one short hour
Spent in Thy presence will prevail to make!
What heavy burdens from our bosoms take,
What parched grounds revive, as with a shower!
We kneel, and all around us seems to lower;
We rise, and all, the distant and the near,
Stands forth a sunny outline brave and clear.
We kneel, how weak! We rise, how full of power!
Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong,
Or others, that we are not always strong;
That we are ever overburden with care;
That we should ever weak or heartless be,
Anxious or troubled, when with us is prayer,
And joy, and strength, and courage are with Thee!

Three Pillows

How wonderfully God does uphold His people in time of trouble! Multitudes of Christians, looking ahead have seen troubles approaching that they have felt that they never could be able to pass through; but when the time came, sustaining grace was given. They were privileged both to rest their heads on God's great beating heart of love, and to feel that underneath were the everlasting arms.

A minister on his death-bed was being tended by his daughter. She was very solicitous for his comfort, and spoke of placing additional pillows under him. He said:

"No, I have three pillows under me now. One is God's love, another is God's wisdom, and the other is God's power." These are the pillows on which every weary, troubled, or pain-tested Christian may rest and find true comfort and sweetest consolation.

Medding With God's Plans

Many wreck their lives by determinedly carrying out their own plans without reference to the plans of God. In an army every part, every brigade and regiment, must await the commander's order. If any battalion moves independently, though ever so heroically, it not only confuses the whole plan of battle, but brings disaster to itself as well, in the end.

So each individual must always wait for God's command to move. Keep your eye on the pillar of cloud and fire that leads. Rest when the pillar rests, and move when it moves.

Never lag behind, but be sure you never run ahead. You can make the clock strike before the hour by putting your own hands to it, but it will strike wrong. You can hurry the unfolding of God's Providence, but you will only mar the divine plan unless you wait for Him. You can tear the rosebud open before its time it would naturally bloom, but you destroy the beauty of the rose. So we spoil many a gift or blessing which God is preparing for us by our own eager haste. He would weave all our lives into patterns of loveliness. He has a perfect plan for each. It is only when we refuse to work according to

His plan that we mar the web. Stop meddling with the threads of your life, as they come from the Lord's hands. Every time you interfere you make a flaw. Keep your hands off, and let God weave us as he pleases.

The Saviour's Touch

What a scoundrel there is in our loving Master's touch when He lays His hand on the sore aching heart; He knows just where it hurts, and what balm to lay next the bleeding spot. In that poor creature that crouched at His feet and bathed Him with his tears, the sore spot was the sense of her guilt. "The sins be forgiven thee," was the healing balm.

My suffering friend, can't you trust that hand? It may have cast you down, but you may be sure that it will never cast you off. When His wisely loving hand uses the lancet or the pruning knife it is unflinching love that holds the instrument. Not one cruel blow has our Savior's hand ever yet given you or me; nor ever will.—Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.

The Fine Art of Smiling

Why do we not always smile when we meet a fellow being? That is the true recognition which ought to pass from soul to soul. Little children do this involuntarily. The honest-hearted German peasant does it. It is the magical sunlight all through that simple land, the perpetual greeting on the right hand or the left between strangers as they pass each other, never without a smile. This then is the "fine art of smiling," like all fine art, true art, perfection of art the simplest following of nature.

Pithy Sayings of John Wesley

I have no time to be in a hurry.
God begins his work in children.
The best of all is, God is with us.
I look upon the world as my parish.
I dare no more fret than curse or swear.

God buries his workmen but continues his work.

I save all I can, and give all I can; that is all I have.

Loyalty (to rulers) is with me an essential branch of religion.

It is a happy thing that we can learn obedience by the things we suffer.

It is plain God sees it best for you frequently to walk in a thorny path.

When I devoted to God my case, my time, my fortune, my life, I did not except my reputation.

Be punctual. Whenever I am to go to a place the first thing I do is to get ready; then, what time remains is my own.

A Prayer

O God, who puttest into our hearts such deep desire that we cannot be at peace until we enjoy the feeling of Thy love, mercifully grant that the unobtainable sighing of our souls' need may not go unsatisfied because of any unworthiness of heart, which must divide us from the All-holy One, but strengthen us to do right by whomsoever we have conceived this thought, word, or deed, to renounce all plans of wrong-doing for the future, to purify our thoughts and govern our appetites, so that we may have no bar between us and Thy glory, but enjoy Thy peace which passeth understanding.



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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

MISSSES' BLOUSE WAIST 4949

Simple blouses made with shallow squares of lace at the neck are much in vogue and are exceedingly becoming to young girls, to whom their simplicity is well suited. This one is exceptionally attractive and is shirred over the shoulders and onto the sleeves, so giving the broad effect, and also includes sleeves made with double puffs above the elbows, that being one of the latest of all models. As illustrated, the material is embroidered eolienne, pale blue in color, combined with twine colored lace and blue velvet ribbon, but all those adapted to young girls' dresses are equally appropriate.



4949 Misses' Blouse
Waist, 12 to 16 yrs.



4948 Misses' Tucked
Pina Gored Skirt,
12 to 16 yrs.

The waist is made with a fitted lining on which the full front and backs are arranged, and is closed invisibly at the centre back. Both front and backs are shirred at the shoulders and gathered at the waist line, and the square of lace, or tiny chemisette, is arranged over the lining on indicated lines. The sleeves are made over fitted linings, which are faced to form the cuffs, and which serve to hold the shirrings in place. The belt is one of the shaped ones of the season and is closed with the waist at the back.

MISSSES' TUCKED GORED SKIRT 4948

Skirts slightly gored and shirred at their upper edges to give a yoke effect



4947 Child's Round
Yoke Dress,
6 mos. to 4 yrs.



4950 Child's Apron,
2 to 8 yrs.

are among the latest shown for young girls and are singularly attractive and becoming. This one is laid in three tucks of generous width and is well adapted to all seasonable materials, the many washable ones as well as wool and the like. As illustrated, however, it is made of royal blue canvas veiling stitched with corticeil silk.

The skirt is cut in five gores, which provide sufficient fulness at the upper edge, with graceful and becoming folds at the lower portions, and are so shaped as to launder with success.

CHILD'S ROUND YOKE DRESS 4947

Simple little frocks that fall in unbroken lines from a generous yoke are exceedingly becoming to small folk, and

are always in style. This one includes an attractive bertha and sleeves that are full both at the shoulders and wrists in bishop style. As illustrated the material is Persian lawn with the yoke of inserted tucking.

The dress is cut in one portion and is gathered at its upper edge and attached to the yoke, the joining being concealed by the bertha, which consists of a straight frill simply gathered at its upper edge. The sleeves are in one piece each, finished by the wristbands, and at the neck is a narrow standing collar.

CHILD'S APRON 4950

Practical aprons that perfectly protect the frock are those most needed by active, healthful children. This one is attractive and becoming at the same time that it serves these ends, and can be made of any simple washable material. In the case of the model, however, the fabric is Scotch gingham, finished with stitched edges.

The apron is made with a smoothly fitted yoke, with front and backs which are gathered at their upper edges and attached to the yoke. On the front are arranged two patch pockets, and a belt serves to confine the fulness at the back. The sleeves are in bishop style, finished with straight, narrow cuffs, and a little roll-over collar completes the neck.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

Mistaken Identity.

"Now, see here, porter," said he briskly, "I want you to put me off at Syracuse. You know we get there about 6 and I may oversleep myself. But it is very important I should get out. Here's a \$5 gold piece. Now, I may wake up hard; I've been dining tonight, and I may feel bad. Don't mind if I kick. Pay no attention if I'm ugly. I want you to put me off at Syracuse."

"Yes, sah," said the porter, "it shall be did, sah."

The next morning the coin-giver was awakened by a sturdy voice shouting "Rochester, thirty minutes for refreshments."

"Rochester!" he exclaimed, sitting up. "Where's that porter?"

Hastily slipping on his trousers, he went in search of the object of his wrath, and found him in the porter's closet, huddled up with his head in a bagage, his clothes torn and his arm in a sling.

"Well, said the drummer, "you are a sight. Been in an accident? Why didn't you put me off at Syracuse?" "What?" ejaculated the porter, jumping to his feet, as his eyes bulged from his head. "Was you de gemman what guf to me dat \$5 gold piece?"

"Of course I was, you idiot."

"Well, den, befoah heaven, who was dat gemman I put off at Syracuse?"—Railway Age.

Judge—The next person who interrupts the proceedings of this court will be expelled from the room!

Prison—Ho-o-ray! Whoop-ee-ee! Now, lemme go!

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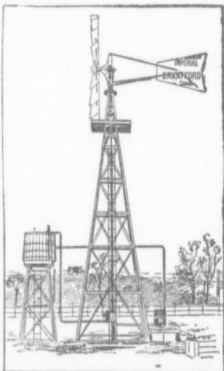
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HEALTH IN THE HOME

Children's Ailments

Whooping cough develops slowly, and for several days it is no different from an ordinary cough due to a cold in the lungs. Then suddenly the cough becomes more violent and lasts longer, with that characteristic catching of the breath and redness of the face.

Diphtheria is characterized by a sore throat and a swelling of the glands of the neck, with white specks on the tonsils. It should always be treated by the best medical skill obtainable.

Scarlet fever is most contagious during the height of the disease and during the period of desquamation—that is, when the outside separates in small scales. The first symptoms are vomiting, a sore throat and a high fever. The eruption appears first on the neck and chest and then covers the entire body. This disease may be carried by well people in their clothing or it can be conveyed by the clothing of the patient.

Measles is a serious disease on account of frequently accompanying bronchitis or pneumonia. It is most severe in children under five years. The disease can be conveyed from the earliest stage—the catarrhal symptoms. It is less contagious after the eruption disappears.

Chicken pox appears gradually, first in the form of pimples all over the face, scalp and body. There is irritation of the skin, but little fever. This is, like measles and whooping cough, a very contagious disease.

Treatment of Burns

In a serious burn as soon as the fire is extinguished the clothes must be removed. If not already thoroughly wet the injured part should be drenched with water and the clothes cut away. Everything must be sacrificed to getting them off without pulling, as the slightest dragging may bring the skin off too. If patches of the clothing adhere and will not drop off, they must be allowed to remain. Dip clothes in a thick solution of common washing soda in water and lay them over the burned surface, bandaging lightly to keep them in place. As soon as a dry spot appears on this dressing, wet it with the soda and water by squeezing some on it. There will be no smarting while it is saturated and excludes the air.

The Health-Giving Apple

The most recent claim made for apples is that they improve the disposition and make you good tempered. Further advantages claimed for them are that they not only drive away all disagreeable feelings, but they cure the drink and tobacco habits.

Bad Memories

Many people complain of having a bad memory, as if it were something they could not help, like a headache, or some similar ailment; yet even that can be helped nowadays by the application of a little common sense. After all, there is no reason why anybody should have a bad memory. It is merely a matter of training, and is, moreover, a matter in which it is never too late to attend to its training. For grown-ups many methods are advocated, some of them no doubt, based on the principle of mental concentration. In a young child the faculty can be cultivated by making the

child describe everything it has seen in its morning walk, taking care that no fact is exaggerated, but that strict attention is paid to truth in every detail. In the matter of memorizing it is an excellent plan to let the child learn one line of poetry a day, which it should repeat the following morning, and at the end of a week it will be able to say the several lines. The young brain should not be overloaded with knowledge, but allowed to assimilate a fragment each day.

Care of the Mouth in Sickness

In illness where sores and mucous accumulate rapidly, and where the tongue and lips are parched and stiff, attention is needed every hour; the mouth should be kept moist and the same treatment carried out through the night as during the day. Boric-acid solution, listerine, lemon juice, glycerine and distilled water, all are refreshing, and soften the tissues; where the lips are chapped or fissures appear, a lubricant of cold cream or sterilized vaseline should be applied. Where the gums are spongy or soft, and bleed readily, a few drops of tincture of myrrh added to pure water will help to harden them. Small squares of old linen or soft gauze should be used instead of a brush where one is ill or weak. These should be immediately burned after use.

Lazh Dyspepsia Aday

The following from a London paper has a suggestion which anyone can easily put in practice on a small scale: "Dyspepsia is now systematically cured by laughter. It is stated that a doctor, in return for a large fee, admits patients into his private institution, where the mirth treatment is administered. The method sounds simple enough. A few dyspepsics sit around a room and begin to smile at each other. The smile must never be allowed to fade away. On the contrary it must be developed by will power into a grin and the grin must become a quiffaw. Then you have to go on laughing until your sides ache, by which time you will feel much better. A course of a week or two of the treatment at the rate of a couple of hours giggling a day cures the worst cases of dyspepsia."

Fruit and Vegetable Medicines

Apples, carrots and Brazil nuts are excellent for sufferers from constipation.

Asparagus stimulates the kidneys.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver but should be avoided by gouty people.

Celery is a nerve tonic; onions also are a tonic for the nerves. Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

Cranberries are astringent, and correct the liver when it is suffering from inaction caused by over-eating. Dates are exceedingly nourishing and also prevent constipation.

The juice of grapes is laxative, but the skin and seeds are likely to cause constipation.

Honey is a good substitute for cod liver oil.

The juice of a lemon is excellent as a gargle for sore throat, but should not be swallowed.

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For a Disease Germ That Ligozono Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Ligozono we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Ligozono does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Ligozono its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, we through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Ligozono is not made by combining gases, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and a long time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and in blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables;

and Ligozono—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Ligozono goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end—wherever the germs are killed. Then Ligozono, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Ligozono, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozono attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Askins	Hay Fever—Influenza
Amnesia—Anemia	Rabies
Brucellosis	La Grippe
Bad Poison	Scarlet Fever
Bright's Disease	Liver Trouble
Bowel Trouble	Malaria—Typhoid
Cancer—Oste	Many Heart troubles
Cholera	Flu—Typhus
Colic—Grip	Pleurisy—Quincy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Orchitis—Cancer	Serofolia—Syphilis

Dysentery—Diarrhea
Headache—Dropsy
Hemiplegia
Hiccups—Erysipelas
Indigestion—Stomach
Intoxication—Gout
Intoxication—Gout

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All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrhal diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In serious cases, Ligozono acts as a vitalizer accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozono, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozono is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Ligozono costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ligozono Company, 456-66 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is _____

I have never tried Ligozono, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Ligozono will be gladly supplied for a test.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Stationary Engineers

Will you kindly answer the following questions: (1) Give the names of the schools in Canada that teach stationary or steam engineering? (2) If there are no such schools, how would a person learn to be a licensed engineer—J. F.

(1) There are no schools in Canada teaching the practical work of engineering; that is, teaching in such a way that a person taking the course would become a licensed engineer. The School of Practical Science, Toronto, teaches the technical part of engineering in all its branches.

(2) To become a licensed engineer a person would have to serve an apprenticeship under a competent engineer in some factory or other establishment. Information as to the requirements for an engineer could be obtained by writing the secretary of the Stationary Engineers' Association, Toronto.

Origin of the Shorthorn

There have been several disputes here amongst the local breeders as to where Shorthorn cattle first originated, and what color they were. Each person has his own opinion upon the subject. I would like to receive a correct answer through your paper—Neal Dow, Grey Co., Ont.

Shorthorn cattle originated near the end of the eighteenth century in the northeastern counties of England, mainly Durham and Yorkshire, in the valley of the river Tees, from which fact they have been known the world over as Durhams. The years from 1760 to 1837 were the formative stage of Anglo-Saxon breeding. It was about the year 1760 that Bakewell's operations began with

the Longhorn cattle. Encouraged by his success the breeders of the Tees-where cattle began to improve their herds also. Among these were Robert and Charles Colling, who may be said to be the originators of the Shorthorn.

They began farming and stockraising in 1780, and afterwards became and for nearly forty years were more conspicuous than any of their contemporaries in connection with Shorthorn improvement. Charles Colling was a man of superior business ability, and he knew the value of reputation and notoriety for this stock. In 1796 he selected and fitted for exhibition a steer known as the "Durham" ox, that was transported over England as a show. Soon after Robert Colling fitted a heifer and sent her out for show. She was known as the "white heifer that travelled." In later years Thomas Bates and Thomas Wood attained great prominence as breeders and improvers of Shorthorns. In 1837 Amos Cruickshank, of Sittytown, near Aberdeen, Scotland, laid the foundation for a herd of Shorthorns, the descendants of which are now generally known as "Cruickshanks" or "Scotch," and constitute, perhaps, at the present time the most popular and best selling type of the breed.

As to the original color of the Shorthorn, it may be said it had no distinctive color. At an earlier period the old Yorkshire cattle were all black. At the time when Collings began work on the color was predominant, but red and white were most common. The original Duchess cow had a yellow-red flecked color. Pictures of the "Durham" ox referred to show him to have been mostly white with considerable marking of a darker color. The Colling show heifer, as stated above, was white. It may be concluded, therefore, that originally, as to-day, the Shorthorns had no one distinctive color, but were of several colors, out of which have come the "red, white and roans."

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.

Father and Son

Father agreed (verbally) with son when he was twenty-one years old that if son would stay at home they would work farm on halves, and when father was done with it, son was to have it. Father repeated this to any person who chanced to speak of son's remaining at home. Son worked in this way until he was twenty-five when he married, but still continued to live at home, and to work as before for two years after marriage, when he wanted to buy house on side of father's place and live there, still working as before, but wanted father to give him written agreement that he would have the place when father was done with it. The father refused, but told son he would give him \$400, and he could go for himself. The son left home and father paid him \$300. This was about two years ago. Son has written for payment of the other \$100 but father pays no attention to his letter. (a) Can son collect wages for the 7 years he worked at home after he came of age? (b) Can he recover the other \$300 from the father—Nova Scotia Subscriber.

(a)—(a) According to the information given, the father and son were working the place on halves. There was no agreement between them that

the son was to receive wages. He could not, therefore, recover same, and especially since he entered into a further agreement with the father at the time he left home that he should receive a specific sum, namely, \$400, as mentioned in the above statement. (b) This is a question of proving the agreement. If the son can satisfactorily establish the agreement whereby the father was to pay him the specific sum mentioned, namely, \$400, he is entitled to recover the balance still owing him.

Purchase of a Threshing Machine

I agreed to purchase a threshing machine and engine from the manufacturers of same. The agreement was in writing, signed by me and provided that the manufacturers were to deliver the machine and engine on board the cars addressed to me at the town where their factory is situated. It also provided that the property in the machine and engine should remain in the manufacturer's until full payment of the purchase money, but I was to have possession of same. Notes were to be signed by me and sent to the manufacturers for the amount of the purchase price, and in default of this the price should at once become due. I was notified by the manufacturers that they had delivered the machine and engine on board the cars in accordance with the agreement. I then wrote them cancelling the contract and refusing to accept the goods. They refused to rescind the contract and on my refusal to sign notes as provided in the written agreement was threatened to bring action against me for the purchase money. Can they succeed?—C. McD.

Yes. The manufacturers have done all they were called upon to do under the agreement and delivery by them was complete. You were notified that the machine and engine were shipped and knew where the goods were and could have had possession of same. You did nothing in the matter until you were notified they had completed their part of the contract.

Possession of Farm

A rented a farm from B for one year, beginning on the first day of January, 1903. The lease was in writing. A remained in possession of the farm during 1903 and 1904 and paid rent at the same rate as provided in the lease for 1902, which rent B has accepted. On December 10th, 1904, B notified A to quit possession of the farm at the end of 1904. Nothing was said in the original lease as to any notice to give up possession. A does not wish to give up the farm and is still in possession of same. Can he continue to hold same as tenant?—J. E. C.

Yes. When A remained in possession after the expiry of the term in the written lease and paid rent to B, which B accepted, without any new agreement being made between them, he became a tenant from year to year upon the same terms and conditions as those contained in the expired lease, so far as same are applicable to a yearly tenancy. The tenancy can now be terminated at the end of any year of the tenancy, either by A or B, by a regular notice to quit. The notice must be a full half year's notice. That given by B to A in December last was not sufficient and A can remain on the farm as tenant for another year, and so on from year to year until either of them terminates the tenancy by the proper notice. Of course a landlord and tenant can always agree between themselves to terminate a tenancy at any time they may agree on.

The FAT of THE LAND

Recently published at \$1.50, now to be given away free. Read on.

WHAT THEY SAY.

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital." There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural systems are worked in an extremely interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, unemotional Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not believe it all or accept all the statements to be benefited by it. It will do good in the hearts of all farmers as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his stuffy city office for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which re-ords in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HOBSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land" and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

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Prince Edward Island

BURIED IN SNOW

Up to time of writing, Feb. 17, the snow fighting still continues. Feb. 15 was a beautiful day, but on the morning of the 16th another storm set in from the northeast. The wind blew at a terrific rate. The men who are employed to clear the snow from the railway track are making poor headway, as the storms come in such quick succession. The mails have been delayed for several weeks, much to the inconvenience of business men. Mr. N. McNevin has been engaged to carry the foreign mail from Charlottetown, to Bonshaw, and return. A few letters have arrived, but scarcely any foreign papers. Several men walked from Cape Traverse to the city, it being impossible to secure teams. Some houses at Cape Traverse are almost covered with snow. It is said that Mr. Carew, a farmer living near Hunter River, has a tunnel from his back door to the barn, through the snow drifts, about 60 feet long. It was found necessary to dig this in order to save the stock and poultry. Near Kensington, we are informed, there is an orchard covered by about 15 feet of snow, and the trees have to be shovelled out in order to get at them. All the snow shovellers on the P.E.I.R. to the number of 500 receive \$1.25 per day. The roads are very bad, and business is dull. The market was very slily attended on Feb. 17th. Sales were brisk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qt., per lb., 6 to 9c, small 8 to 12c; cattle, dressed, 6 to 8c per lb.; butter, fresh, per lb., 23 to 25c, best creamery, per lb., 26c; eggs, per doz., 25 to 28c; flour, per cwt., \$2.70, per bbl., \$6 to \$7.50; oatmeal, per lb., 35c; potatoes, per bin, 30c; hay, per ton, pressed, \$14.00, per cwt. 80 to 85c; straw, per cwt., 50c, per ton, \$10.00; chickens, per pair, 80 to \$1.00; turkeys, per bus., 12 to 14c; pork, 6 to 65c; carrots, per bu., 50c; oats 40 to 45c; turkeys, per lb., 14 to 20c; apples, per doz., 6 to 7c; Island cranberries, per qt., 10c; Cape cod 14c per qt.; smelts, per doz., 10c; cream, per qt., 20c; bran, each, \$1 to \$1.25; geese, per lb., 10 to 12c; rabbits, each, 25 to 30c.

Some farmers complain that their potatoes are rotting badly. Georgetown has been without a mail for about a week.

It is predicted that there will be nine more storms yet this winter.

The Standard Dairying Co., of Launch Place, present a good annual statement: 217,480 lbs. of milk was supplied by 41 patrons, and 9,970 lbs. of butter were manufactured. The average value of milk to patrons was 70.66 per 100 lbs. The average price for butter was 20 to 23c per lb.

Up to the present time, Feb. 17th, 1,727 tons of Government hay have been transported from Pictou to the Island, and distributed among the farmers. There are now about 1,000 tons awaiting shipment at Pictou, and 2,273 tons already purchased are still at Quebec or en route to Pictou.

At last the wind is in the southerly direction, and the public are looking forward to the speedy liberation of the boats.—A. R.

Goals of British Columbia

The Dominion Government has decided to recommend a grant of \$50,000 for a Dominion Exhibition to be held at New Westminster, B. C., this year. The grant is given on condition that part of the money is paid out in freight on exhibits from the other provinces. In 1903 this grant was given to Toronto and in 1904 to Winnipeg. Next year it will probably go to the eastern provinces.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Canadian Savings Deposits

Considerable comment has been made over the figures issued from the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, in which the savings deposits of the principal countries of the world are shown, and where the savings deposits of Canada are given as \$60,771,128, an average of \$10.99 per inhabitant. These figures would appear to include the savings deposits of the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, while as a matter of fact the deposits of a single one of our banks exceed these figures. The Government statements to 31 December show the deposits in the chartered banks which may be regarded strictly as savings money to be \$19,132,078, the two chartered savings banks have \$23,967,585, Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks \$61,763,282, deposits in loan companies and \$21,000,000, in company debentures payable in Canada say \$19,000,000, making a total of \$44,862,046 to represent the cash savings of the people of Canada, or \$74 per inhabitant on an estimated population of six millions. The figures given for the United States by the above statistical bureau are \$37.38 per inhabitant.

Canada contains a thrifty population and affords to all the opportunities of making a comfortable living, and also of laying aside a provision for old age.

It is noticeable what a large proportion of the peoples' savings are in the chartered banks, an indication of the confidence reposed in these solid institutions, and also, possibly, somewhat owing to the enterprise of the banks in collecting these accumulations.

Visible Wheat Stocks

Bradstreet's reports the visible stocks of wheat in America and Europe on 1st January last, and for six years preceding on the same date to be: 1st January, 1905, 145,000,000 bushels; 1904, 141,000,000 bushels; 1903, 147,000,000 bushels; 1902, 165,000,000 bushels; 1901, 169,000,000 bushels; 1900, 167,000,000 bushels; 1899, 117,000,000 bushels.

It would look as though the growth of wheat during the past few years was not keeping pace with the growth of population in the world, and is an assurance to Canadians of both demand and good value for all the wheat they can grow for years to come.

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A Gold Ship

The steamship "La Champagne" sailed from New York harbor on 2nd February bound for Havre, France, with the largest shipment of gold ever forwarded on one vessel within the records of financial history, and its value probably greatly exceeds that of any of the great Spanish plate ships which carried the treasure from America in past centuries.

The aggregate amount, which was sent by several banking houses, was \$9,120,000, and the profit, after paying transportation, insurance, and other charges is said to be about \$50 for every million shipped. This shipment makes nearly \$3,000,000 of gold sent to Paris within a little over three months. The odd thing about these shipments is that within a year these vast amounts may be traveling west instead of east. It is probable that ere long international clearing houses will be established that will render such shipments unnecessary.

Notes

The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, the largest loan company

in Canada, with capital of nearly \$6,000,000 and reserve fund of \$2,000,000 reports profits for the year 1904 of \$537,193.24. From these profits and the balance brought forward from 1903 dividends of six per cent. were paid the shareholders and \$250,000 added to reserve fund. The Managing Director, Mr. J. Herbert Mason, reported a substantial increase in every department of the business of the corporation.

Profits of nearly 3 per cent. and half a million dollars added to the rest account are the prominent features of the Canadian Bank of Commerce report for last year. This statement should be satisfactory from the stockholders' point of view, and the handsome addition to the bank's rest should also be viewed with content by its many depositors.

The following table shows the amount of gold held by the leading banks of the world in 1904:

Bank of England	.....	\$162,674,000
Bank of France	.....	\$34,978,000
Bank of Germany	.....	185,315,000
Bank of Spain	.....	74,359,000
Bank of Netherlands	.....	30,618,000
Bank of Belgium	.....	16,195,000
Bank of Italy	.....	110,550,000
Bank of Russia	.....	594,895,000
Bank of Austria-Hungary	.....	244,385,000
U. S. Treasury and National Bank of U. S.	.....	665,213,000

The total for 1903 was .. \$2,229,022,000

Gain for the year \$ 299,339,000
The year's production of gold is estimated at \$340,000,000.

Following the example of several other banks, the Bank of Hamilton has exchanged the end of its fiscal year from 31st May to 30th November. Their last report is therefore for six months only, but it shows that the institution has made satisfactory profits and progress. \$100,000 has been added to reserve and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum paid the stockholders. The capital is now \$2,235,280, and the reserve \$2,100,000.

John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal Commission of U.S., estimates that that canal, if cut to the sea level, will cost \$200,000,000, could be opened for traffic in fifteen years, and would be completed in twenty years. If the level adopted is thirty feet above the sea, the cost will be \$350,000,000, if sixty feet \$225,000,000, and if ninety feet \$200,000,000. This last named level could be opened for traffic in ten years, and fully completed in twelve years. Over 3,000 men are at present working on the great cutting. The cost is high, but our big neighbor is well able to finance it.

The amount of notes in circulation by the Canadian bank at the end of December 31st was \$47,772,977, and the total of these two, \$112,280,271, represents the amount of notes in use at one time in our Dominion. While these figures appear large to us, it is instructive to compare them with the note circulation of the Bank of England, say \$136,000,000, or that of the Bank of France, say \$840,000,000, or the Bank of Russia, \$408,000,000. The comparatively small amount of the Bank of England notes is accounted for by the large amount of gold in use and by the fact that their notes are for no smaller amount than £5, say \$25.



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The Western Fair

According to the annual report presented at the 37th annual meeting of the Western Fair Association, held at London, on Feb. 15th, that organization has had another successful year. The total receipts, including \$10,000 Government grant for new dairy building, were \$41,475.36, and the total expenditure \$34,016.63, including \$10,022.84 for a new dairy building, and \$10,209.60 for judges fees and prizes, leaving a balance on hand of \$6,845.73.

To Keep Water Pipes From Freezing

I have a drilled well 100 feet deep. Six feet of it is walled out and cemented, making a space four feet square and six feet deep. This is necessary in order to look after the valves and connections, etc. Our pump is one of the best made and we can detach it from the mill and pump by hand; this is a very good thing in summer when cold water for drinking is desired.

On top of this little cellar 4x4x6 is a heavy tight floor with a trap-door, except where the pipe goes through the floor; there is an inch space on either side of the pipe in order to let the warmer air from the well rise, which will keep a most uniform temperature in the box enclosing the pipe leading to the tank on the tower. I enclosed this pipe with a box made of inch boards so that the inch measurements of the box are six inches square. I did not wrap the pipe but left it free in the center of this box. The outside of this box I covered with four thicknesses of building paper. Around this I built another box 18 inches square, outside measurements, and filled the space between the boxes with buckwheat hulls and not having enough hulls I finished out with wheat chaff. The hulls are preferable, as they pack better; sawdust would answer as well. The outside box could be larger if desired. This 18-inch box I covered with two ply tar felt roofing paper. At the bottom of the box I made a double door six inches wide by 18 inches high so that I could place a coal oil lamp in the inside box. When the weather is about zero I put in a lamp and turn the burner so that it will burn a pint of oil in twenty-four hours. By this time the box is so thoroughly warmed that it will keep the pipe from freezing for another day. My lamp consists of a glass bowl with the burner and sheet iron chimney of our incubator lamp. This kind of a chimney on the lamp prevents any leakage and lessens the danger of fire. This plan is a complete success and I am not worried during a cold spell about water freezing.—Wm. T. Creasy, in National Stockman.

Pruning Grapevines

The pruning of grapevines consists in cutting back the right amount of the current season's growth—the amount which experience says a grape of a certain habit of growth and certain amount of individual vigor should respond to properly. The pruning of grapes is a simple matter when their habit of growth is understood. We prune either to check or stimulate vigor, to encourage fruit production or, on the other hand, to discourage it.—The Garden Magazine.

Uncle Eph'm was trying to sell his mule. "No, suh," he said, "dis mewel wouldn't kick nobody. She's pufkily gentle. Ain't got no bad tricks. Any woman kin hitch 'er up an'—uh, dar, you ungrateful beast! Quit dar, cavortin'! Don't you heah 'Ise lyn' about yuh?"—Chicago Tribune.



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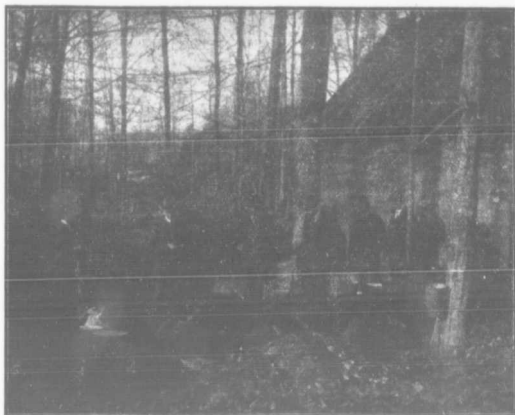
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Sugaring-off in a Canadian Sugar Bush.

Timely Hints for Maple Sugar Makers

Having been requested to give a few practical facts as to how the most maple sap can be produced from a tree with the least injury and most profit to the sugar maker, I will commence with tapping, which is the first and most important step to be taken.

A bore should be made from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, with a 7-16-inch straight and sharp bit, as by this method more sap producing fibres are opened. A rusty sap spout with shoulders, straight shanks, spears, wings, should not be tolerated, as the slightest bruising or splitting of the bark causes decay; a sap spout of proper tapering overcomes this and will not come into contact with sap producing fibres as only the hard bark holds it in position, thus the greatest possible amount of sap is produced. Again the greatest care should be taken when the spout is removed from the bore—the only way this can be done without bruising the bark is by turning the spout instead of prying, this will leave the wound in a healthy and uninjured condition, so that the healing of the bore is accomplished in one season. As nature provides for the healing of the wound immediately after it is made, the medium being of a gummy substance, which seams and gradually seals the end of the sap producing fibres, the flow of sap is reduced in proportion to the progress of healing, therefore we then notice a tardy flow of sap at times when climatic conditions are most favorable for a fresh flow of sap. At this stage, with the old and severe method, re-tapping or boring a second hole is resorted to, which is not required, if the first bore is cultivated by inserting a properly constructed reamer, which will recut the 7-16 bore to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, one that will remove the cuttings or pulp together with all contaminated matter, which nature provided to prevent the bleeding of the wound. This is a very quick and simple process, backed by common sense. By so doing you will not only be rewarded with a greatly increased flow of sap and of better quality, but you will have accomplished the very best results without any injury to the tree, and in addition to this an increase to your bank account.

I hope that there will be fewer sugar makers each year who will resort to driving nails for hanging buckets onto, or removing bark to accommodate a spout, mindful of the destruction of one great blessing which we all have a privilege to enjoy.

The most magnificent of all trees is the "Maple." Many progressive farmers and owners of maple orchards are now retaining this and are adopting modern and advanced methods as fast as matured.

The next important step to be taken is to cover the bucket. The ideal cover must shield the contents of the bucket from rain, snow, leaves, dirt; must be fastened so that it cannot be blown away by wind, must leave ventilating space at the top of the bucket to prevent any overheating of sap by sunshine, must not interfere with the quickest possible way of emptying the bucket, and must be durable, protected from any rust, and take as little space as possible in the store room. Prime sap as it comes from the bore deteriorates in quality by coming in contact with anything that is unclean or by long standing. The greatest care is necessary in keeping all utensils well washed and free from rust. If the buckets, storage and gathering tanks are of wood they should be kept thoroughly painted, otherwise they are not fit for use.

Sap should be gathered in small quantities, as long standing of sap is very detrimental and a high grade of quality cannot be made with it. Strain the sap to the gathering tank, again when it passes into the storage tank and don't neglect to strain the syrup when drawn from the evaporator, as its proper density, viz., 13 lbs. 2 oz. to the imperial gallon, or 119 degrees. If the syrup is not perfectly transparent when cool it must be re-heated, strained and then allowed to cool in small vessels so that the mallette of lime will settle at the bottom. Be positively sure that a gallon of maple syrup weighs 13 lbs. 2 oz., as if too heavy it will crystallize and if too thin will ferment and sour. Sap should be boiled over the evaporator, not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, should be removed in short intervals as long boiling causes dark syrup and destroys the fine, delicate maple flavor.

Can the syrup at a temperature of 120 degrees. If it is cauged at a less temperature and stored, when the temperature rises to 90 and 100 degrees the expansion of the syrup will cause the can to leak and for this reason none but square cans should be used. All air must be excluded from the can, if there is a space between the top of syrup and screw cap, by compressing the can the syrup will exclude the air and then if hermetically sealed it will retain its good quality indefinitely. Use new packages only, scald them out thoroughly with hot water, remove all stains from the package, and put your label on. The more attractive you have the package and the better the quality of the product the more your trade and income will increase.—John H. Grimm, of the Grimm Mfg. Co., 84 Wellington, St. Montreal, manufacturers of Champagne Evaporators, etc.

When to Remove Bees

It is supposable that most bees are now safely housed in a frost-proof cellar. A good many small beekeepers begin to feel anxious to hear them hum in the open air as soon as the weather begins to warm up in the spring. But it is generally safer to let them alone for a while. It has never been found profitable to take them from a warm cellar to a freezing temperature.

There are two reasons for this. First, there is nothing for them to do until flowers open, and they only wear themselves out flying on warm days in search of food. Second, it is quite likely that the queen has begun to lay eggs before they are taken from the cellar, and a cold snap should occur after being set out there is great danger of chilling the brood, thereby weakening the colony. They are better off in the cellar until settled warm weather.

The Farmer's Garden

In planning for next spring's farming operations, don't forget the garden. A good garden will supply more food for the farmer's table than five times the same area planted to any of the ordinary farm crops. A half acre of good land carefully planted to garden and well cultivated will produce an abundant supply of fresh vegetables for a family of five persons from the time the first early radishes are ready for use till early frost kills the tomato vines in the fall.

There is plenty of room for a garden on any farm, and its location should be considered before that of any of the farm crops.

The garden should be located near the house and planted in long rows, so that it can be cultivated with a horse. This will cause the rows of vegetables to be placed farther apart than is necessary for the good of the plants, but much time and labor will be saved thereby. The common corn cultivators will do good work in the garden, and will save a great deal of hard work with the hoe. Most of the varieties that do not grow well in this climate fail on account of dry weather. Careful, constant, shallow, level cultivation is the best method that can be followed to retain the water in the soil, and is absolutely necessary for the growing of vegetables. For most garden crops the land should be plowed in the fall and prepared for the seeding in the spring by a shallow cultivation and harrowing.

An ingenious beekeeper of Ohio has adopted the plan of setting eggs in a hive of bees. He claims that the natural heat of the bees will hatch every fertile egg.

In the Poultry Yard

A Good Egg Record

During the winters of 1902 and 1903 my birds made a daily average in eggs of 53 per cent. of the total number of hens kept, which satisfied me.—Jno. O. Allan, Lanark Co., Ont.

Using Frozen Eggs

In the winter season quantities of eggs are frozen, and it is generally considered that such eggs are worth but little, or, to say the least, are much injured for cooking purposes. This, however, is not strictly true, for if properly treated they are but little injured. Instead of (as was the custom) putting them into cold water to take out the frost and waiting several hours for the thawing to take place, and the finding the yolks in such a solid state that they can be used with no satisfaction in cooking, try the following method:

"Place them in boiling water and leave them there from five to twenty minutes, according to the amount of frost in them, when, upon their being opened, their yolks will be found soft and in such a state that they can be used for almost any culinary purpose."—Poultry World.

Remedy for Bumblefoot

Young birds are not so subject to bumblefoot as those that are fat and heavy.

Bumblefoot, stone bruises, bunions, corns, etc., all belong under the head of "bumble" for want of a better term. It may be caused by the roosts being too high, or by a low roost that is over a gravel floor. Then, again, the shape of the roost itself has something to do with it, as well as irregularities on the roost. It may also be caused by the bruises from small stones on the range. In fact, there are so many causes that only an examination will give light on it. Cutting the foot open may cause a running sore, and make the matter worse. Plasters and poultices may be difficult to use, and may do no good. The best remedy is to remove the roosts and compel the birds to sleep on straw. Anoint once a day with a liniment composed of equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, and wait until nature corrects the difficulty.—Exchange.

Black Spanish Fowl Wanted

Subscriber in Lanark Co., Ont., wants to know where he can get pure-bred Black Spanish fowl. If any person having such for sale will kindly send his name to this office we shall be pleased to place him in communication with enquirer.

Producing Eggs in Winter

Desiring to obtain information that would be helpful in enabling farmers to produce more winter eggs, we submitted the following questions to a number of prominent poultrymen:

- (1) Is a modern, up-to-date poultry house necessary for the successful production of winter eggs?
- (2) At what age do hens give the best returns in winter eggs?
- (3) What ration have you found to be most profitable for winter egg production?
- (4) What have you found to be the greatest hindrance to successful winter egg production?
- (5) What is the difference in cost between producing eggs in winter and in summer?
- (6) Provided he has the proper equipment, is there anything to prevent a farmer producing winter eggs?

A. J. Knox, Orono, Ont., replies as follows:

(1) Yes; a modern, up-to-date poultry house embraces the following points: Sunshine, dryness and freedom from drafts, and in order to possess these must face the south and have moderate sized windows that can be fitted with cheese cloth screens. This will furnish the sunshine and dryness, and a low ceiling (not more than 4 feet at the back), and roosts that can be enclosed at night by dropping a curved frame in front will give the necessary warmth, which need not be much above the freezing point. Such a house need not cost over \$1.00 per head, allowing 5 square feet floor space per hen.

(2) The best birds for winter eggs are well grown pullets, from 7 to 9 months old. Hens rarely get through the moult and started to lay in the early part of the winter.

(3) A ration fairly well balanced in grain, vegetables and meat is required for the best results. In grain, wheat and buckwheat are the main feeds, with a moderate amount of oats, barley and corn. All the above must be fed in straw to compel exercise. In vegetables, split mangels, steamed cut clover hay, or ensilage, should be fed in plenty. Meat in some form, preferably dried and ground, and also a small amount of mash (chop shorts, etc.) seem to increase the egg supply. Grit and oyster shell should be before them all the time.

(4) The difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of early well grown pullets.

(5) If the hens are kept yarded, as on a poultry plant, there will be little difference in the cost of feed, as the extra that goes to keep up the body temperature in winter is converted into a larger supply of eggs in summer, and the amount of food consumed is about the same. On the other hand, if, as on most farms, not more than 50 or 60 hens are kept, and they have free range, that number can pick up the most of their living in the winter, and their maintenance in winter is about the only cost to be reckoned with.

(6) There is nothing to hinder a farmer from producing winter eggs, provided he fills the conditions, i.e., puts the necessary study into the business to master it, and then attends strictly to business. At the same time, it is only fair to say that the production of eggs in winter is unnatural; and one of the greatest tests that can be given a poultry expert is his ability to regularly produce fall and early winter eggs, so that the task should not be underrated at the start.

The Early Bird Catches the Worm

It is time to plan for early chicks. If your hens have been laying since about the 1st of January some of them

will probably soon signify their intention of raising a family. If your hen house is warm, set them immediately. No, it is not too early. After the chicks are hatched give them good attendance. Feed and water them regularly. Good broilers will bring about 75c a pair if hatched early. Pullets hatched in April should lay in October, just when eggs are advancing in price. There is money in poultry raising if properly managed. If you contemplate going into the business on a large scale it will be advisable for you to buy an incubator, but if you only intend to raise 50 or 100 youngsters, the old motherly hen will answer the purpose all right.—A. R.

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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 hands and fields that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this a medium for conveying information as to the character of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

No matter what the horseman's predilections regarding other breeds of horses may be, the Hackney, with his beauty of conformation and form, his symmetry of proportion, and his grand carriage and style makes him an easy favorite with all. Not only is he the only horse to breed a high-priced carriage horse from, but, if from the same sire and dam, a matched pair, as his propensity will assure that, but he is, as well, the coming horse for breeding even the roadster, as, crossed on a mare with a little blood in her veins, the cross will assure both size, conformation and stamina, with all the action and style of carriage that one can wish for.

An opportunity is now before the public to obtain some breeding stock of these famous horses in the already announced dispersion sale of the entire Waverly Farm stable of Hackney horses. Easily the premier stable of America, each year has seen its grand string of unbeaten high steppers, showing their beauty of form and action, unsurpassed in the leading showings of the continent. Every year has shown improvement and at the present time the stable comprises, not only the champion stallions and mares of America, but the reserve and junior champions as well, winners at St. Louis, Chicago, Toronto and elsewhere. There were few classes in which the Waverly stable was unable to land, not only the first prize, but the second and sometimes the third as well. The stable consists of about fifty head of stallions, mares, colts and fillies, and each is a choice individual, choicely bred, something that any buyer may be proud to own, and a benefit to the horse breeders of any community.

At the head of the stud is the famous Saxon, whose picture, taken shortly after landing the championship a year ago at Chicago, appears on the front cover of this number. Enough has already been said of the "dark brown stallion" to render the name familiar to all readers of farm and stock journals. Suffice it to say that continual improvement has been his story, and he is proving as successful as a breeder as he has been in the showing, for his colts show the same beauty of carriage and outline as the champion son of the champion Robin Adair. A list of Saxon's winnings may be of interest. Champion at the Toronto Spring Show, 1900; he was the same year champion in strong company in Chicago. Twice champion in Toronto in 1904, champion and grand champion at the World's Fair, St. Louis, he again won the championship in Chicago the same day, as before stated he is a son of the one time champion Robin Adair, who was a get of Rufus. Saxon's dam was Fimber, g.d. Betay, a get of Charley Fimber, g.d. Betay, the Fimber Farm, g.g.d. Betay, by Yorkshire Phenomenon, he by Wildfire (886). Saxon is a horse of the up-to-date type, with all the quality that one could wish, and a horse not easy to criticize in any particular. He is the sensational mover of the day, and he has shown the propensity to impart his own superb qualities to his offspring, they

having all the same immense, strong legs and feet, with the same perfect way of handling them, and he should not fail to prove anything less than a fortune to the breeder lucky enough to own him after the date of sale, March 29th, 1905. Royal DREWTON imp.—218— is a fine chestnut, no white, now three years of age. He is a fine stylish fellow, with splendid contour of form, fine legs and feet, splendid carriage and action. He has all the snappy style that makes the Hackney the favorite of all breeders, a fine head and crest, and is a get of His Majesty, who was one of the best sons of the famous Matchless of Lonsborough. His dam was Boque (1033), by the renowned Wildfire (1224). In 1904 Royal DREWTON was first at Chicago, and before importation he had won first at the show at Market Weighton, a show where strong classes of the best in England are to be seen, and he also took fifth place at the premier show of England, the London show.

Wadsworth Squire imp.—217— is a fine bright chestnut, with white star in face and on fore and hind feet white. He is three years of age, and has the finest of legs and feet, splendid style and action, and is a particularly topsey fellow with the right kind of quarters and coupling, withers and crest. A horse of lots of substance and quality, he gets it all honestly as he is a son of England's best sire, Garton Duke of Connaught. His dam is Topsy (5619), by the famous Driver (198), and this in itself should ensure his success as a stock getter. Ivanhoe—124— is a fine promising young bay stallion three years of age, and bred by Mr. Beith himself. He has a near four inch hind foot white, and like all of Mr. Beith's own breeding, is of the right conformation, the kind that are winning the money in the showings. He is sired by Squire Rickell, dam Florence imp.—she by Randolph (1123); g.d. Maid, by Performer (350); g.g.d. Smiler, by Bay Performer (898).

First among the two-year-olds is St. David imp. (vol. 222)—216—, a bright chestnut, with white mark on face and fore and hind foot white. He has won full honors for his age, being only shown once in England, winning second at the Market Weighton show. He won the first prize and junior championship and the reserve grand championship at St. Louis, first and reserve championship at Toronto, and first and reserve championship at Chicago, in 1904. He is sired by President Roosevelt (8266) dam Lady Pilkington, vol. 222, by Pioneer (1088). He promises to be a horse of good size, of the clean cut symmetrical lines that denote the typical Hackney that is so popular on both sides of the water.

Cliffe Rosador imp.—219—(8416) is a fine chestnut with white marks on face and four white fetlocks, a good upstanding fellow with lots of substance and fine quality. He is turning out a mover of the most sensational kind, and gives every promise of becoming one of America's leading show horses. Last year he was third at St. Louis, second at Toronto and second at Chicago. His dam was also the dam of Cliffe Roberts, winner of championship at Toronto last year, and his sire is Rosador, a London

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champion and sire of the champion mare at London last year. Rosador is fast coming to the front as a getter of good ones. Bred as he is Cliffe Rosador can hardly fail to become famous as a breeder also, and will be a credit to any owner or community wherever he may go.

Terrington Belerophone is a colt of great promise, a bright chestnut with blaze in face, two white stockings, a colt of good conformation and substance, and great style and flashiness, a get of the good horse Goldfinder 6th, by Danegett, dam Terrington Bella Donna, by Contest.

Lord Meltonby, vol. 22—215—is a fine yearling, bay in color, with star in face and white hind fetlocks, and a colt that knows no superior as a yearling. He won first and reserve junior championship at St. Louis, and first at Toronto, and was a winner at the London show in England. He is sired by Langton Squire, dam Meltonby Nancy, by Prince Alfred; g.d. Duchess (10852), by Danegett; g.g.d. Sally, by Disraeli (982).

Mister Dooley is a promising young dark brown bred by Mr. Beith. He is a colt of remarkable quality, and a very sharp, clean cut style, that will recommend him to purchasers. He is a very choice kind of colt with fine action. His sire was the good breeding horse Alarm—134—, by Wildfire, and his dam was Lady Brookfield, by Cadet imp., g.d. County Belle, by Wildfire, and tracing to Lord Derby. Lady Brookfield was the dam of the winner at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1904, Toscar, who went to the Argentine at a good figure.

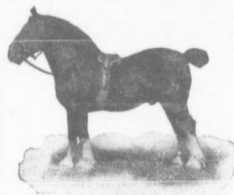
Vanguard—191—is a fine brown colt with scratch on face and near fore and hind feet white, a colt of good conformation and action, the kind that many are looking for, and one sure to command fast bidding. He is by Alarm, dam Cherry Ripe (8123); g.d. Mona's Queen, by Lord Derwent 2nd; g.g.d. Mavflower imp., by Highflyer; g.g.g.d. Maud, by Performer; g.g.g.g.d. Smiler, by Bay Phenomenon. Roys Ganymede is a fine chestnut colt of great promise, a get of Ganymede 2nd, dam Roseberry; g.d. by Old Valentine.

Among the colts rising one year is to be noticed a brown fellow with star and white hind fetlocks. He would remind the visitor of the brown horse Saxon in style and action, and is a colt that will be heard from in the future. He is a son of Lady Brookfield, the dam of a number of good ones, but none of more promise than this one, Sir Wilfrid. Among the mares are a large number of all ages, each one a picture, both when standing still and in motion, for nothing common has ever found a place in the Waverly stables for long. At the head of these stands Priscilla, whom many will remember having seen wearing the championship ribbons at the fairs of 1904. She is a get of Robin Adair, the sire of Saxon, and like her brother she has gone the round, winning championships wherever shown, at Toronto, Chicago and St. Louis. She is a nice dappled chestnut with white mark on face, a mare of great substance, action, style and quality. Lady Brookfield—105—is a fine brood mare, who has proved her value already, being the dam of some splendid colts, among them Toscar, winner of first at Ottawa. Mister Dooley, winner of second, at Toronto, and Sir Wilfrid, also winner of second at Toronto. She is a brown with white hind feet and a mare of grand conformation and fine action and style. Portia—41—is a nice chestnut with star in face, sire Ottawa (imp. in dam), dam Florence, by Randolph (1183); g.d. Maud (749), by Performer (550); g.g.d. Smiler, by Bay Phenomenon. She is a mare well known to horse fanciers, having won

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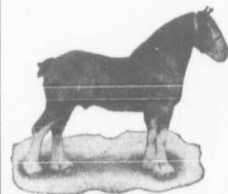
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many prizes in harness, among them the gold medal at Ottawa, and first at the Chicago International.

Cherry Ripe is a nice brown that is as sweet as her name implies, a get of Jubilee Chief and from Mona's Queen imp. —4— Wild Mint —106— is a fine dark bay mare, with star and three white feet, sire Confidence (158), dam Rose by Denmark (177); g.d. Flora, by Prince Plausible. She is as pretty as they make them, a handsome and fast moode.

Lady Aberdeen —3— is a brown by Lord Derwent 2nd, dam Florence —3— imp. Lady Aberdeen has won among other prizes first as a two-year-old at Toronto, second at Chicago, 1903, first at Toronto same year and first in tandem with mate. She will be sold with brown colt by Snylett's Performer at foot.

Mona's Queen is an aged mare, chestnut in color, and the dam of a number of the good ones at Waverly. She is by Lord Derwent, dam Mayflower imp. Florence imp. is a bay with dark points, by Randolph (1123), dam Maud (749). She has proved a successful breeder and will interest breeders of light harness horses. Miona is a splendid young filly, chestnut in color and as dainty as they make them, a very choice young mare that would be an ornament to any showing. She is by Robin Adair, dam Frisk, by False Heir. She won second in Chicago, and was one of the string of ten shown in Toronto. Thelma is another splendid four-year-old, a good sized chestnut, sired by Squire Rickell, dam Princess. A very choice one will also be offered for sale in the recently imported chestnut mare Gaudy Kitty (15108), one of the flashy kind, bred in the purple, and one whose dam, Lady Nan (1115) was one of England's noted winners, landing five firsts in 1895, four firsts 1896, six firsts, four specials, H.S. medals with reserve championship, 1897, eight firsts, one second, two specials and H.H.S. medal, 1898, and H.H.S. medal, two specials and eleven other prizes, 1899, with three firsts and H.H.S. medal, 1900, and five firsts and one second in 1902. Her granddam Nancy won over 150 cups, specials, medals and first prizes during her lifetime, and her progeny all proved show animals. Gaudy Kitty is sired by Revival (7736) and she is rich in the blood of England's prize-winners.

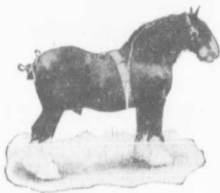
Floradora —243— is a fine filly by Squire Rickell, dam Florence. Lady Minto 2nd —246— is a beautiful chestnut in color with nice white markings, another good one, which she could scarcely fail to be, as she is sired by Squire Rickell and from the grand breeding mare Lady Brookfield. Olga 2nd —228— is a good chestnut filly by Squire Rickell, dam a good old mare Mona's Queen. She is chestnut in color, with white markings.

Wild Cherry —240— is an exceedingly handsome two-year filly, brown in color with white star and winter. She is by Squire Rickell, dam Wild Mint —106—. She thus comes of a strain that is well known as successful winners in the showings. Terrington Homibel —260— is an imported filly by Bonfire (238), dam Miss Caxton, by Caxton (2398). She is a grandly bred filly, having such names as Cadet, Confidence, Norfolk Trotter, Nonpareil in her pedigree. At last year's shows she won first and junior championship, with reserve for senior championship, first at Toronto and first with reserve championship at Chicago International. Melody —239— by Alarm —134—, dam Lady Aberdeen, is a well known prizewinner. She is a very handsome brown with three white feet, which she can handle to a queen's taste. Rosalie —244— is a fine bay filly by Alarm, dam Florence. Wild Violet —245— is a bay filly by Alarm, dam the beautiful mare Wild Mint. She is now one year past and promises to turn out a good one. Canadian Queen, bay with

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A. P. WESTERVELT,

Secretary Live Stock Associations - Parliament Buildings, Toronto

three white feet and star, is by Squire Rickell, dam Cherry Ripe. She won first and championship at Toronto as a three-year-old. She is now in foal to Cliffe Rosador and has to her credit a fine filly rising one year by Smyjet's Performer. Another good young one from Wild Mint is Wild Clover, sire Smyjet's Performer. Waverly Princess, a very promising filly sired by Smyjet's Performer, dam Cherry Ripe, completes the list of the offerings of the Waverly Hackney Farm, a list which is conceded by horsemen to stand unequalled on the continent. Every animal to be offered is a good one, and the individuals to be found elsewhere are very few that can beat the worst of them. This sale offers an unparalleled opportunity for obtaining something really good in Hackney breeding, and with reasonable luck every animal should prove a bonanza for those who get them. Present indications all point to a rapidly growing appreciation of the merit of this splendid roadster breed, and it will only be a couple of years when the gets and produce of these horses and mares now offered for sale will be most eagerly sought after by prospective breeders both in Canada and the United States. Barring ordinary misfortune, no one can make any mistake in attending this sale and bringing their check book.

There will also be sold at this sale Mr. Beith's fine Clydesdale stallion Pearl—3613—, a fine large draft horse, bay in color, with white markings, a horse of grand proportions and quality, now six years of age, sired by The Prior (10470), dam Madam of Blackspark (14277), by Gillie Callum (5629), g.d. Sally, by Sir William Wallace (1824), g.g.d. by Lord Byron (473).

Careful selection of the best breeding stock obtainable, carefully kept and bred along completely pure lines is fast placing the Ridgewood Park Stock Farm, of Goderich, right in the front rank. Some of the finest breeding and quality in Shorthorns find their home in the comfortable stables, and the young stock, bred from them and the grand breeding herd bull are of a quality to make them eagerly sought after. Among the young stock on the farm now offered for sale is the yearling bull, Velvee Archer, sired by Kompare Archer, the present herd bull at Trout Creek, dam imp. Veronica. He is a very promising animal, full of Shorthorn type and quality, bredy looking and thick fleshed, and with a coat of mossy dark red hair to please the most fastidious Scotchman. A fine yearling heifer by the same sire, dam imp. Lady Hope, roan in color and of the showing kind, will make a grand breeding cow. Another splendid heifer about the same age, dam imp. Scotchell, is owned by Mr. A. Narr, herdman for Mr. Attrill, at Ridgewood. She is a fine promising heifer of the right kind and is sired by Maxwell, a bull that is now the head herd bull for Mr. J. Marr, of Uppermill. Lady Hope has also another fine young red roan heifer calf, by Favorite that promises to turn out a showing animal. Augusta 3rd has now at foot a very fine red bull calf by Favorite. Augusta was the dam of the winner in its class at London last year. Imp. Veronica has also another red bull calf now at foot, by the herd bull Favorite. Lovely of Pine Grove has also to her credit a promising roan bull calf calved Nov. 27. This cow is one of the thickest and deepest to be found, and her calf should turn out a showing animal. Lady Dorothy has a good, thick, beefy heifer calf, calved Jan. 24, and Mrs. Chloris has an eight months' red bull that was a winner at Toronto last year and will take some beating again. Anyone looking for something really good in young breeding stock will find at the Ridgewood Park Farm the exact thing



Hollymount Farm

Mitchell, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns.—A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sire and dams. Write, or call on

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Imported Shorthorn Bulls

Of the best breeding. Canadian bred bulls sired by Imported Bapton Chancellor. Also cows and heifers.
A number of choice Yorkshires, all ages, for sale. Write

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Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.
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AMOS SMITH, Huron Co., Trowbridge P.O., Listowel Station.

You must not imagine that because we sold some Shorthorns at Hamilton recently we have no more to offer.

BECAUSE we have quite a number yet, both male and female, and

GOOD ONES TOO.

Write us if you are in the market (it only costs 2 cents), and we will frankly tell you whether we have what you want.

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GIVES QUICK AND PERMANENT RESULTS

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,

WEST L'ARDOISE, CAPR BRETON,

Toronto, Jan. 27th, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—

Enclosed find balance due on "11 pall" of Carnefac—which duly arrived here Dec. 24, '04. Must say that Carnefac has proven very satisfactory.—As a matter of fact—Do not think that I shall ever be without it again. I have recommended it and you shall certainly hear from me when this pall is empty.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JEFFREY MAUBOUQUETTE.

The above is but a sample of letters we receive every day from farmers to whom we have sent 25 lbs. of CARNEFAC on trial. A few points on this is worthy of special notice, namely, the small quantity, short time used, trifling cost, and the satisfactory results. If any of those are points that concern you in the feeding of your stock, a few weeks' use of CARNEFAC will satisfy you that it does all claimed for it. We would particularly invite you to try it if you have any stock seriously out of condition.

Robt. Beith, whose advertisement appears on Front Page, recommends Carnefac.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
WINNIPEG 65 Front St. E., Toronto

FOR SALE

Two young Shorthorn bulls fit for service, good individuals and good colors, by Imp. Prince Hamden and Howells General from English Lady and Elvira dams. Needling room and wishing to purchase a stock bull, will price low if taken at once.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, TEESWATER P.O., Ont.
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CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Choose young stock from grandly bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge (Imp.) Well-bred Lincoln sheep. Also Barred and White Rock Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

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C.P.R. Sta. G.T.R.

Maitland Bank Stock Farm

Choose young bulls and heifers of finest Scotch breeding, herd headed by imp. Scotland's Fame. Young stock from imported Free and dams, and choicest breeding. 307 stock and prices will interest you. Write or call on

DAVID H. MILNE,

Kithel P.O. and Sta., G.T.R., Huron Co., Ont.

EVERY breeder that used **WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIAL** for the last few years will recognize it to others. The only safe remedy for mares that cannot raise a good, strong, vigorous foal. In cases where it has been used five years, it gave the best satisfaction. If you had trouble in past years with weakly foals, try my special for brood mares and be convinced that it is not an absolute necessity to have weakly foals and that it is an unnatural condition to have them die at from two to ten days. Write P.O. Address: J. Wilhelm, V. S., Lock Box 173, Shakespeare, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son**Hawthorne Herd of Deep Milking Shorthorns**

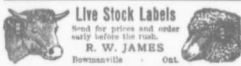
Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. **Londesboro Sta. and P.O.**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

CHAS. HANKIN Wyebridge, Ont., importer of Scotch and breeder of **Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep**. Herd headed by Prince of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.



Live Stock Labels
Send for prices and order
used before this year.
R. W. JAMES
Newcastle - Ont.

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

HOLSTEINS

Some fine young stock of both sexes and grand milking strains. Write or call on

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Springville P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.
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DENTONIA PARK FARM

COLEMAN P.O., Ont.

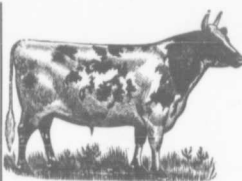
We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

Correspondence solicited.

**"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES**

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 cows, 3 calves bull calves, 5 mo.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchenrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 70 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale—Special offering this month of boars of both breeds fit for service.

R. REID & CO.,

Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa. Hintonburg, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choose young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to **W. R. STEWART**, Lucasville, P.O., Ont.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Bred by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming show at prices that will make me go.

W. H. HUNTER,

Near Orangeville, Ont. The Maples P.O.

Ashland Stock Farm.

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.
Tara Station G.T.R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shearling and lam lambs, imported, Mansell. Prices Moderate. **G. A. HEDDIE**, Bethesda, Ont., Stoneville Sta.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

50 Head to select from. Six choice Bulls, 8 to 11 months old, whose dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official records; 3 Shires, 10 to 12 months old. Sire won prize and grand sweepstake at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.
Rait Richardson & Sons, Catonsville, Ont.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

**Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle
...Cheviot Sheep...**

Now for sale, one **Polled Jersey Bull**, 3 yrs. old, **Red Polled Bull**, one 2 yrs. and 1 year, and one 1 year old, also few females. Cheviot Sheep, change for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.
A. MORR, Lewiston, N.Y.

he is looking for and in Mr. Attrill an honorable business man.

Mr. J. J. Berry, the veteran horse importer, of Hensall, Ont., has a few fine horses on hand, recent importations, both Clydes and Shires. All are of good scale, for Mr. Berry, while a critic as to quality, is fully conscious of the importance of weight and size in our breeding stock of draft horses. In order to obtain the happy combination of both of these, Mr. Berry has certainly gone the limit in the importation of Gartly Gold (10753), a horse that will easily scale a long ton, 17½ hands high, with grand bone, feet and leather. He was one of the good ones in Scotland, winning several first prizes as a colt and yearling, and for two years had a premium of £120 in Northumberland, where he proved himself and where a get of his won first in a class of 100 foals. He is sired by Gold Mine, a get of Gold Finder. Gartly Gold's dam is the celebrated mare Gartly Princess (12868). She was by the unbeaten Prince of Carruchan and she was the winner of 13 firsts, medals, specials and cups, with many other prizes to credit. Gold will thus be sure to possess the breeding and individuality to make him a horse of immense benefit to any horse-breeding community in the world. Lord Jim is also a fine up-standing stallion of grand understanding and action, by the renowned Lord Lothian and a horse of lots of scale and substance, the kind that Canada needs. He has recently been sold to Mr. Ed. Bell, of Londonboro, who is to be congratulated on the acquisition of a good one. Baron Moffat, vol. 27, is a fine bay with white points, sired by Baron Blacon, dam Betsy Pride, by Lothian King, and he has four registered dams to credit. Lord Carlisle (11402) is a fine stylish brown with white stripe on face and white hind legs. He is a horse with lots of quality and good conformation. He is not five years of age, is sired by Crown Rights, dam Lady Carlisle, by Lord Lothian. He is a horse with grand feet, pasterns and action, good style and is altogether a horse of the most acceptable kind, one that would do good in any community or purchaser.

Among the Shires is still Prior's Hero, a horse of easily 2,800 pounds, with a well turned, deep body, good strong legs and sound feet, and he is a fine mover in his paces. He is a horse with a long pedigree. Among his progenitors are many who were prizewinners when well into years, a thing which speaks for lasting quality. Bodenham Banker is a good young Shire, brown in color with three white legs. He has fine quality in his limbs, good fine feather, and is a strong and promising colt. He is sired by Hereford, dam Stout, by Whitley Britton. He has traces to Vulcan on both sides. Lord Carlisle (11402) is a nice drafty Clydesdale stallion, by Lord Lothian. He is a horse of the fleshy quality kind, and with over twelve inches of clean hard bone below the knee, good legs and feet and a good mover, he should appear to those wanting to breed good, drafty colts. Mr. Berry has exercised the greatest care in the selection of his importation, and it is well worth the prospective purchaser's time to call at Hensall and see what he has to offer.

Canadian Horse Show

The Eleventh Annual Canadian Horse Show will be held at the Armouries, Toronto, April 26-29, 1905. This attractive show promises to be more than usually interesting this season. The classes of horses to be shown are in special demand just now, and the show always brings a number of buyers from the United States and elsewhere who want good horses and will pay good prices for them. Entries close April 12th, 1905.

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ROOFING
 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
 MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO

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YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders
JAS. WILSON & SONS,
 Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

HILLHURST FARM.

Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, almost importations. Scotch topped Shorthorn Bulls imported sire and dams of deep milking strains. JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

ELMDALE STOOK FARM

Golden Wagon Sheep. Berkshire Swine. Close to or direct from imported stock. Good young stock of both sexes to select from. Prices reasonable. Write or call. J. SLATER, Buzzonville P.O., Unionville Sta., Midland, Ry.; Thornhill, Metropolitan Ry.; Macklin Tp., Ont.

IMP. YORKSHIRES

SPRING LITTER

From TORONTO and other markets.

\$8.00 A PAIR

Widened nose, good pedigree, etc. Speak quick. A. W. Smith, Rockville, Ont.

HEL BON FARM
OXFORDS

For breeding or ranching purposes we can supply you with such as will give you satisfaction.

J. M. LEE & SONS
 Simcoe, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE
Yorkshires

I have for sale a choice lot of December Pigs also Boars fit for service and Sows in farrow from imported and home-bred sires. T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM,** Box 1022, Toronto.

OKAY LODGE
YORKSHIRES

This herd won the PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP for BREEDER of LARGE YORKSHIRES at St. Louis World's Fair. Boars and Sows of all ages, close to PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Advertise in The Farming World.

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Don't Miss the Ottawa Winter Fair

Farmers in eastern Ontario will look forward with interest to the Live Stock and Poultry Show to be held at Ottawa March 7th to 10th. The prize list is arranged to encourage exhibits of those classes of stock most valuable to the majority of farmers as money makers. This being the case the exhibits will be illustrative of qualities that farmers would wish to reproduce in their own stock. Visitors are permitted to handle animals on exhibition and examine individuals as carefully as they may choose. When prizes are being awarded the judge gives his reasons for placing the animals as he does. He refers in the course of his remarks to the strong and weak points of each and in balancing these points shows their relative importance to both the feeder and consumer. A still more minute study of individual excellence can be made by a careful study of the different live animals entered for the block test and afterwards comparing the dressed carcasses of the same animals. In this way the farmer gets a more definite idea of what the butcher requires to supply the demands of his trade. Both live animals and dressed animals are used in the lecture room to illustrate the points brought out in the speakers' remarks.

Stallions for Canada

Several well-bred stallions have recently been sold for exportation to Canada. Messrs. Bawden & MacDonell, Exeter, Ontario, who have been regular shippers for some years, have purchased from Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Newfres, the good breeding horse Maceari (10590), a son of the Highland Society winner, MacEachran, out of the celebrated prize-winning mare Fuchsia, which was also a Highland winner, got by Williamwood, and tracing back to the famous Barle Doll. Maceari has left a lot of fine geldings and some capital fillies throughout Perthshire. He is very fresh and active, and is of a splendid cart horse type. From Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, the same firm have sold the fresh young horse Knockinlaw, a three-year-old bred by Mr. R. Forrest, Knockinlaw, Kilmarnock, and Sparrellbank, a four-year-old bred by Mr. Wm. Maxwell, Sparrellbank, Galston. The former is by the famous Lord Dundonald, out of a mare by the Darnley horse Height of Selendor, while the latter is by Prince Shapely, out of a St. Blaise mare. They are both nicely turned horses, with fine quality of bone and correct action. To Mr. Colin McKeigan, Strathroy, Ontario, Mr. Peter Crawford,

Dargavel, Dumfries, has sold the handsome big bay horse Lephenstrath (11089). He was bred by Mr. Archibald Mackay, Lephenstrath, Campbellton, and got by Gay Everard, out of an Old Times mare. Amongst his progeny is Mr. Scarlett's magnificent filly which won the yearling class at Campbellton, and subsequently won the championship at Gigha last year. She is one of the best of her age, and if Lephenstrath leaves many of her class, we can ill afford to lose him in this country. In addition to the above horses, Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, has parted with Melroy II., bred by Mr. James Reid, Tognore, Ballinadalloch, and got by Melroy, out of a Top Knot mare. He goes to Mr. George Martin, Exeter, Ontario. We trust the lot may land in safety.—Scottish Farmer.

Territorial Fat Stock Shows

The Territorial Department of Agriculture and the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association have arranged for two spring fat stock shows, the first to be held at Regina on April 4-7, and the second on May 15-19 at Calgary.

Central Canada Veterinary Association

The third annual meeting of the Central Canada Veterinary Association was held at Ottawa, Feb. 8-9. The president in a brief address outlined the efforts being made to have the profession organized throughout Ontario, that legislation might be obtained. Through the increased value of live stock the profession, he said, offered brighter prospects for those engaged in its practice than had been the case for many years. The movement on foot toward the establishment of municipal abattoirs would require the services of veterinarians as inspectors, and this would prove beneficial to the profession.

Instructive and interesting papers on professional literature were presented by Dr. W. C. Young, of Almonte, Dr. E. H. Higgins, of Ottawa, and Dr. A. E. James.

Veterinary Major Massie, of Kingston, presented an interesting paper on "Horse Shoeing." He advocated the establishment of a school of farriery either in connection with the Dairy School at Kingston or the Agricultural College at Guelph, or even in connection with both institutions. In the discussion of this paper the author pointed out that there was a marked distinction to be drawn between the horseshoer and the blacksmith.

Dr. C. W. J. Howarth, of Eganville, gave an interesting account of a case that had come under his notice of a horse that had swallowed an ordinary sack needle. This produced an abscess in the flank region which yielded to treatment. Ten months later he was called to the same animal and found an abscess in about the same region. This time on making an incision an object was found which proved to be a needle, and the owner remembered of the disappearance of same just prior to the appearance of the first abscess.

Many members were interested in the subject of milk fever, and the subject was freely discussed, it being the opinion of the majority present that the "Oxygen Treatment" was the only method that deserved consideration by the practitioner who had at heart his own interests and the welfare of his client.

OFFICERS FOR 1905

Hon. Pres., Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa; Pres., Dr. T. A. Allen, Brockville; Sec.-Treas., Dr. A. E. James, Ottawa, (re-elected). Committee to form the Council in conjunction with these officers, Drs. Lynchuk, Thacker, Fisher, McGuire, Hinwinson, Hollingsworth, Higgins and Harris; Auditors, Drs. Hollingsworth and Howarth.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Feb. 28, 1905.

The heavy snowfalls have greatly interfered with business in the country and rendered travel almost impossible away from the railways. This has caused a lull in wholesale circles, though business is equal to that of a year ago. Spring trade outlook is encouraging. Call loans rule at about 4½ per cent, and some reported lower. Discounts rule steady at about 6½ per cent.

WHEAT

There has been considerable falling off in exports of American wheat and flour as compared with a year ago. On the other hand Argentine exports show an increase, while those from Russia are turning out more than was expected. The world's total wheat in sight is 74,498,000 bushels, as against 69,747,000 bushels a year ago. These figures seem to indicate that at least 4½ per cent is in sight. The United States markets seem to be unsettled and largely under the control of speculators, and, therefore, no safe guide in sizing up the situation. Aside from this prices rule firm both in Europe and here. Here red and white is quoted at \$1.06 to \$1.07, spring at 98c to \$1.00 and goose at 92c, shippers' quotations.

COARSE GRAINS

There is a strong undertone to the oat market, and the market keeps firm at present high values. Quotations here at present are 40c to 41c. At these figures there should be good money in growing oats. Barley is firm and prices are higher. Corn rules steady at quotations.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay values remain steady. Owing to bad roads receipts are small, which helps to keep up values. The English market is easier. While there is a good demand from New York for Canadian hay, values there are not high enough to make exporting profitable. Car lots on track here rule steady at \$8 for No. 1 timothy and \$6.75 to \$7 for mixed and clover.

Baled straw is lower at about \$6 per ton in car lots.

SEEDS

There is a fair demand for seeds reported at Montreal, where spot prices per 100 lbs are: Timothy \$2.50 to \$3; red clover \$8.60 to \$12; alsike \$9.50 to \$13.00. Flaxseed is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel. Here business is quiet at \$2 to \$7.25 per bushel for slaker, as to quality: \$6.25 to \$7.25 red clover, and \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel for timothy, all f.o.b. Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules strong. At some points receipts of new laid are increasing and prices are lower. Many dealers are sold out of held stock, which is scarce. At Montreal new laid are quoted at 20c to 30c and here at 24c to 25c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 25c to 28c per dozen.

Receipts of dressed poultry are light and the season is practically over. The market is steady at quotations.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market has disappointed many in the trade. A few weeks ago, when 11c was reached, at Montreal, it was expected that at least this figure would be maintained. But it has not, and it would be hard to get 10½c for goods that were offered 11c for a few weeks ago. A circular is being sent out from Montreal advising factories not to make fodder cheese. But it is reported

that some April cheese is already contracted for. Where factories have no butter plant, they can hardly refuse to make cheese when farmers bring milk in. At the same time if no cheese were made till May it would greatly strengthen the cheese market.

Butter is becoming a scarce article and prices have been on the up grade. This scarcity often occurs at this season. Prices in Canada to-day are higher than in England, and some lots of Canadian sent over some weeks ago have been brought back to supply the Montreal market. As high as 28c to 30c was paid last week for new milk creamery at Montreal. A Montreal firm has been offered American butter laid down at 25c. These high prices may stimulate less making of fodder cheese and more of butter. Creamery prints are quoted here at 27c to 28c, and choice dairy at 22c to 24c per lb, but the market has an easier tone.

LIVE STOCK

There is little change to report in the general tone of the live stock market. Receipts have been fair, with quality running about the same. The export trade has ruled on the quiet side with choice selling at \$4.50 to \$5, and good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40. Butchers' cattle have been selling more readily, with good to choice bringing \$4.15 to \$4.50, and other classes from \$2.50 to \$4, as to quality.

There has been little doing in stockers and feeders, and quotations are largely nominal at \$3.50 to \$4.40 for feeders and \$1.50 to \$3.40 per cwt. for stockers. Milch cows are in fair demand at \$30 to \$60 each. Calves are quiet at \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have ruled scarce and prices are firm at \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt. for export sheep, \$4 to \$4.50 for butchers' and \$6.25 to \$6.50 for lambs.

Though hog receipts have been fairly large prices last week advanced 10c per cwt. and now stand at \$5.50 for selects and \$3.25 for lights and fats.

HORSES

All classes of choice animals are pretty high-priced. There is a demand for

heavy workers east. Sales have been good and general prices rule at about last week's quotations.

Some Opinions on Feeding Sugar Beet Pulp

I am very well pleased with beet pulp as food for growing hogs. At the present time I am feeding twenty-four hogs equal parts of pulp and a mixture of oats and barley and they are making very satisfactory gains. I have not fed any to cattle yet, but I am satisfied it would be all right. I can safely say that my sugar beets were the most profitable crop I had on the farm last year.—James Alexander, Milton, Ont.

I like the pulp very much. A man will not miss the roots if he has pulp. I feed it to hogs and never had them do better. The cattle are doing well. I wish I had more of it.—Charles Harvey, Hurondale, Ont.

This is the third winter that I have fed pulp, and I claim it is equal to any roots. I have fed it to fat cattle, and also to milch cows and it caused a great flow of milk.—Amos Geiger, New Hamburg, Ont.

I am well pleased with beet pulp. I would rather have it than roots or manure for feed for all the cattle young and old. Pulp is a good feed for cows, it gives them a good appetite to eat up their rough food.—George H. White, Clinton, Ont.

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of our excellent School. The

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Business College**

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For the Winter Term

NOW OPEN

we have a staff of 20 teachers, and can offer advantages not to be found in a small unimportant school.

Write for particulars, and arrange to start at once.

Address **W. H. SHAW,**
Principal.

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
	28	25	23	23	23
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 1 07	\$ 1 10	...	...	\$ 1 04½
Oats, per bushel.....	41	46	46	47	37
Barley, per bushel.....	47	48½	53	54	39
Peas, per bushel.....	67	66½	76	76	...
Corn, per bushel.....	44½	50	60	61	...
Flour, per barrel.....	4 50	5 35	5 85	6 00	5 00
Bran, per ton.....	17 00	17 00	21 50	22 00	13 00
Shorts, per ton.....	19 00	20 00	23 00	23 00	15 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	80	80	35-40lb	30-40lb	90
Beans, per bushel.....	1 45	1 45	1 65	1 70	1 50
Hay, per ton.....	8 00	9 50	13 50	14 00	6 50
Straw, per ton.....	6 00	6 00	9 00	9 50	...
Eggs, per dozen.....	25	30	26	27	30
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	14	10	per 1 00	1 00	per 1 11
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	14	10	per 1 00	1 00	per 1 11
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	15	14	20	20	13
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	12	11	16	16	11½
Apples, per barrel.....	2 30	3 00	3 50	2 50	4 00
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	11	10½	10½	11	11
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	28	28	25	25	23
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	24	24	19	18	21
Cattle, per cwt.....	5 00	5 00	4 75	4 75	4 75
Sheep, per cwt.....	5 00	5 00	4 50	4 50	4 50
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 50	5 60	5 50	5 50	5 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 25	6 00	5 00	5 50	5 50

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THE south east quarter of 36, Township 12, Range 11; 199 acres all in the state of Ontario, 140 acres more or less, in pasture, all fenced with wire and iron posts; good house and stables, and numerous other good wells; 1/4 mile from school, 1 mile from church, 4 1/2 miles from town, 3 1/2 miles from good timber, lots of hay and spring water close by. Will rent or sell cheap, apply to D. A. SMITH, Austin P. O., Manitoba.

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FOR SALE—SHORT HORNS—4 choice young bulls, fit for service, of the real red Scotch type, sired by the great stock and show bull, Roman Member, imported, by Royal Sailer, imported. GEO. DIBBET, Valley, Ont.

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SALESMEN wanted for our hardy Nursery Stock. Choice Specialties. Liberal terms. Elegant outfit free. Pay weekly. CAVERS BROS., Oak, Ont.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE. Pen No. 1 consists of 7 imported hens, 1st Chicago Pullet, 1903, 1st Industrial Pullet, also 2nd, 4th, 5th hens, 1903, hatched by 2nd Ontario cock; eggs \$2.00 per 13. Pen No. 2—Utility even colored lot of females, hatched by 2nd Ontario Utility cock, solid buff, grand shape; eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Importer and Raiser, Colton, Ont.

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THE MODEL INCUBATOR is made in Canada by C. J. Daniels, River Street, Toronto. The men who are in business for it will endorse the Model, because it gives larger average hatches than other machines, with less care and worry. Ask for catalogue.

INCUBATORS—Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies. Large new catalogue free. A. J. MORTIMER, London.

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

B. C. Fruit Growers

The annual convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers was held last month at Duncan. There was a good attendance.

Resolutions were adopted asking the Dominion government to arrange for the establishment at an early date of experimental orchards in the dry belt and on Vancouver Island, and to fix the grade of No. 2 and No. 3 fruit; also to enforce the Pure Food Act, which it appears is at the present time something of a dead letter upon the federal statute books. Resolutions were also passed expressing the approval of the fruit growers of the province with the action of the provincial inspector of fruit pests in deporting nursery stock affected with the San Jose scale, and also affected with corn infested with corn weevil, and that expert assistance be given to S. A. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The provincial government was requested to give more active assistance to the Chief Inspector of Fruit Pests, Mr. Thomas Cunningham of Vancouver. Two local quarterly meetings will be held, one in April, at Victoria, and one in Nelson, in July. The place for the October meeting has not yet been decided upon. The next annual meeting will be held at Vancouver in January, 1906.

Officers for 1905 are: Pres., T. W. Stirling, Kelowna; 1st vice-pres., Thos. A. Brydon, Victoria; 2nd vice-pres., J. C. Metcalfe, Port Hammond; 3rd vice-pres., James Johnston, Nelson; secretary, W. J. Brandt, Ladang executive committee, Messrs. T. W. Stirling, J. C. Metcalfe, R. H. Palmer (Victoria), H. Kipp (Chilliwack), and W. J. Brandt.

At a subsequent meeting of the executive it was decided to hold meetings for the encouragement of local associations and to assist in securing uniform prices and the co-operation of the growers. These meetings are being held this month.

To Form New Association

A meeting to organize a Farmers' Association for Eastern Ontario will be held in the City Hall, Ottawa, on March 9th at 1 p.m. Following so closely upon the meeting of the central organization at Toronto a week ago the look has of the discontents from the east had decided to branch off from the parent body. It is to be hoped that such is not the case. It is only by united effort that progress can be made in securing legislation. However, an organization in the east, conducted as a branch of the larger body, would do much to stimulate greater interest in fair improvement.

Grangers Meet

The Dominion Grange held its annual meeting on Feb. 17th. A committee was appointed to confer with other agricultural organizations with a view to co-operating for the welfare of farmers. It was stated that legislation was not being as carefully watched in their common interest as it ought to be. The proposal to put an export duty on wheat and an import duty on steel wire was viewed with alarm.

Officers for 1905 were elected as follows:—Master, Henry Grose, Lefroy; Overseer, Thomas McMurphy, Loree; Secretary, William Fisher, Burlington; Treasurer, James preservation bridge; Chaplain, F. Goodfellow, Duncan; Lecturer, James Glenn, Glanworth; Steward, Albert Caruthers, Whitty; Assistant Steward, J. G. Leithbridge, Strathburn; Gatekeeper, W. A. Coulter, Painswick.

Lady officers:—Ceres, Miss Cowan, Whitty; Pomona, Miss L. Brennan, Whitty; Flora, Mrs. E. Brown, Whitty; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Warnica, Painswick.

Subsequently a deputation waited upon Premier Whitney and asked for a secret ballot, and that no more bonuses or land be given to railways.

Care of Manures

Now that the season of stabling stock is in full swing, a short talk on the care of stable manures will not be amiss. The conditions affecting the saving and preservation of the elements of value in the excrements, affect the value of manures to a much greater extent than most farmers are aware of. The most important of the factors which have an influence are: stable construction and management, the kind and amount of bedding used, the use of chemical absorbents, and last but not least, the way in which the manure is stored up. The object to be aimed at is of course the prevention of all loss of valuable constituents.

The chief source of loss on most farms are: (1) exposure to rain and leaching; (2) through the escape of urine or natural drainage liquids; (3) by fermentation. The two first result in a loss of nitrogen and potash which are chiefly contained in the urine. Fermentation, if not properly controlled, results in a great waste of nitrogen.

Stable construction and management affect chiefly the loss from the first two causes named. Some years past the not-up-to-date farmer used to have the auger hole bored in the floor of the stall where the animal stood, to allow the urine to escape. "And, alas! how many farmers of today are not following the same plan," says Fremont, also, the manure when removed from the stable was thrown into a heap in the open, where the rain and offimes the water from the eaves as well soaked through it, carrying away a consid-

erable portion of its valuable constituents. The prevention of loss from the few sources named must be looked after. The floor and gutter behind the larger animals must be tight, in some stables the gutter is sloped to an outlet from which the urine is carried by a trough to a tank built to receive it. The plan is much better than to allow the urine to escape, but I think it much better to keep dung and urine together; either by itself is not a well balanced manure. The dung is poor both in nitro-gen and potash, the urine contains little phosphoric acid. If the two be kept together the manure suits the average crop better than either alone and, again, if the urine be kept separate from the dung, especially in the case of horses, the latter becomes too dry. Manure keeps better, decomposition goes on under better conditions, when it is quite moist. There-fore, it seems best to use enough bed-ding so that the dung and urine can be handled together.

Many of the older barns and some of modern construction have pits or cellars underneath into which the manure is thrown. If the cellar is watertight it is all right for the manure, but if precautions are not taken to have cellar well ventilated, especially if it is underneath where animals are kept, it is objectionable from a sanitary point of view. Foul odors and gases inevitably find their way from the cellar into the stable in greater or less degree.

In the modern dairy barn it is not a good policy to have manure stored underneath the stable where cows are kept. A much better plan is to provide a covered pit, of convenient access from the stable. The manure is then collected in trucks or cars, which are sometimes suspended from overhead tracks and conveyed to the pit. Some prefer to dump the manure from the stable directly into carts or sleds and to take it at once to the field. This plan the writer is very much in favor with, for if properly spread on the ground, there is not much waste, and again when spring comes and work is rushing, there is no delay caused by a week or more hauling manure. Still on some farms this plan would be somewhat inconvenient, as to carry away the manure daily, or at such frequent intervals as would be necessary would involve considerable interference with the other work of the farm. As a rule "for those who cannot haul the manure directly to the field," it will be best to provide pits of such capacity that the manure can be stored for a few weeks at least. These pits should be watertight as well as provided with a roof. The method of keeping sheep and young stock is a very satisfactory method of keeping manure. These animals are commonly confined in pens, the manure being allowed to accumulate under them, perhaps, for the entire winter. If bedding and absorbents are freely used the animals may be kept clean, the urine is entirely absorbed and the continual tramping of the animals keeps the manure so compact that no loss through heating and fermentation occurs. Deep stables are used in some countries for the accomplishment of the same result with the larger animals. The deep stall at the beginning of the season is a watertight pit of moderate size, in which the animal stands. The manger is movable, being raised as the amount of manure beneath the animal increases. Bedding is freely used and the manure is occasionally leveled. The elements of value in the manure are very perfectly secured under this system.—From the pen of a *Chilliwack Farmer*.

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