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PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XV

JANUARY 28th, 1902.

No. 4

The Live Stock Trade.

THE annual gatherings of the Live Stock Associations are always of prime importance and the meetings held last week, reports of which appear in the Gazette Department this issue, are no exception to the rule. Foremost among the matters discussed was that of interprovincial trade. This trade, due largely, to the efforts of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson, has already grown to large proportions. But it is capable of much larger development, and it only requires the cooperation and active effort of the breeders to make this trade with other parts of the Dominion of even greater benefit to both buyer and seller. The greatest development so far has been in the sale of cattle. It is felt, however, that some more determined effort should be made to develop the market in the other provinces for sheep. At the sheep breeders' meeting Mr. Hodson and Col. McCrae made a strong plea in this direction which will likely bear fruit in more active effort along this line. Quite a few shipments of sheep have already been made to the West through the Live Stock Associations. The Northwest Territories and British Columbia will annually take 1,000 pure bred rams for use on the ranches, while in the Maritime Provinces a market for good stock is rapidly developing in the way of supplying the local agricultural societies with high class animals for breeding purposes. This whole question is then of the greatest importance and Ontario breeders should give it their first attention.

Another move of importance was that relating to the duties of the secretary. In addition to acting as secretary of the Live Stock Associations, Mr. Westervelt has been accountant of the Farmers' Institute Department. The Minister of Agriculture, realizing the value and importance of the Associations having an officer who will devote his whole time to the live stock industry of the province, suggested to the Associations the advisability of increasing the appropriation of the secretary's salary sufficient to relieve him of other work. We are very pleased to state that this suggestion was acted upon and that henceforth Mr. Westervelt will devote his whole time to the live stock interests and will be virtually Live Stock Commissioner for Ontario. This action of the Associations will fit in well with the movement for the further development of inter-provincial trade. Relieved of his other duties, Mr. Westervelt will be able to visit the Western

and the Eastern Provinces and the United States if need be, in the interest of the live stock trade of Ontario. That he is capable of doing splendid work in this direction goes without saying. He has already shown himself a very capable officer, and with his energies entirely devoted to the interest of live stock, his services to the Associations can be made much more valuable. An extract from Mr. Dryden's communication to the Associations in reference to this change fits in very well here:

"Mr. Westervelt is an energetic, growing young man, and I think is becoming seized with the situation sufficiently to accomplish great service for the live stock interests of this country."

We have not space to deal with all the important matters discussed. There is another, however, that deserves attention. In the secretary's report a recommendation is made in reference to Canada's live stock display at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903. The breeders were unanimous in regard to action being taken at once toward securing an appropriation from the Dominion Parliament at its next session for a Canadian exhibit at St. Louis. At least \$25,000 would be required to make a creditable display and this amount should be voted the coming session so as to give breeders a chance to prepare exhibits. We sincerely hope the Government will consider this matter favorably. They could do nothing that would help Canada's rapidly developing live stock trade more than in making this grant and that right early.

Freight Rates Again.

The statements made by Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M. P., in another column on the freight rates problem form the most important deliverance on this subject made by any public man in Canada for some time. Mr. MacLaren has made a careful study of the question as it affects the business in which he is engaged, that of exporting cheese and butter, and the figures which he gives may be relied upon as being strictly accurate. He has not gone into this question because he wants something to talk about but because he feels most keenly the immense disadvantage the Canadian producer, and more particularly the Ontario producer, is placed at as compared with the American competitor in getting his products to market. Mr. MacLaren's statements form a most valuable addition to the data already published in The Farming World bearing upon the question of unfair discrimination in freight

rates, and which our correspondent of a few weeks back, "Viator," endeavored to combat.

But what do Mr. MacLaren's figures show? They show that our dairymen—for it is the producer who must pay this extra charge—have to pay over \$2 more per ton for cheese and over \$3 more per ton for butter carried from Montreal than the Americans have to pay from Boston. If we take 60,000 tons as the quantity of these products sent from Montreal we have in round numbers about \$150,000 which Canadian dairymen have to pay to get their cheese and butter across the Atlantic over and above what the American dairymen could get the same quantity carried for. Of course we would naturally expect a little higher rate from Montreal than from Boston, as the distance is greater, but the figures given are altogether out of proportion in so far as distance is concerned.

But coming to railway rates, Mr. MacLaren presents perhaps a more striking example of discrimination. That the Canadian producer, on the five articles named has to pay an extra freight charge totalling annually about \$1,000,000 shows a condition of affairs that is well worth the best energies of our statesmen to remedy. A million dollars added to the returns which the farmer receives for his butter, cheese, bacon, apples and cattle, for that is what it means if this extra freight charge had not to be met, would put the producer of this country in a position to compete successfully with any competitor the world over. It would greatly enhance the value of farm property and do much to encourage agriculture and to keep the best young blood of the country on the farm.

Mr. MacLaren makes a strong argument for the development of the magnificent water way system which we possess. The Americans have seen the prime importance of doing so and have profited to the extent of lowering the freight rates from West to East to one-tenth of the charge by rail. Then the insurance rates via Montreal as compared with Boston seem exorbitant and should not be.

Another case of discrimination in connection with the cheese trade and it applies to Western Ontario, which came under our notice a few days ago, is worth noting here. A great many cheese exporters, when buying from the factories, have the cheese shipped into local storage warehouses for a month or two as the case may be. The local freight rate to these warehouses east of London and south of the main line of the G. T. R. through Stratford is 18¢ per cwt., and west of Lon-

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

Export Poultry Trade.

TOO MANY POOR CHICKENS. FARMERS MUST FATTEN BETTER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Points of the Clydesdale.

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

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

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

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

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

Of Value to the Home.

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



A. F. MacLaren, M. P.

The Transportation Problem

How the Canadian Producer is Discriminated Against—
Develop the Waterways

At the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, a report of which appeared in last week's issue, a most important address on the transportation problem was made by Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M. P. We were fortunate in being able to secure a copy of Mr. MacLaren's paper dealing with this all important question which is as follows:

The ocean freight rates on cheese and butter for 1897, 1899 and 1901 were as follows:

1897.
Cheese—Montreal to Liverpool, 21s 9d or \$5.13 per ton.

Cheese—Boston to Liverpool, 13s 3d or \$3.30 per ton.

Butter—Montreal to Liverpool, 26s 9d or \$6.68 per ton.

Butter—Boston to Liverpool, 13s 6d or \$3.37 per ton.

1899.
Cheese—Montreal to Liverpool 23s 6d.

Cheese—Boston to Liverpool, 15s.

Cheese—New York to Liverpool, 17s.

Butter—Montreal to Liverpool, 25s.

Butter—Boston to Liverpool, 15s —17s 6d.

1901.
Cheese—Montreal to Liverpool, 20s to 22s 6d.

Cheese—Boston to Liverpool, 14s 2d.

The ocean freight rates on bacon and hams for 1899 were as follows:

Montreal to Liverpool, 15s to 20s.
New York to Liverpool, 10s to 15s.

RAILWAY RATES.

The railway rates from points west of Toronto to Montreal average 33c per 100 lbs., equal to \$6.80 a ton. Taking our exports for the year 1899, a comprehensive statement of which was compiled consisting of our leading staples of cheese, butter, bacon, hams, etc., apples and cattle there was according to the Montreal Harbor report for that season in minimum quantity exported from that port: 50,000 tons of cheese, 10,000 tons of butter, 50,000 tons of bacon and hams, 270,000 bbls. of apples, and 46,000 head of cattle.

All of the above were carried by the railways from various points in Ontario, and investigation shows that the rate of transportation paid to these roads is more than

25 per cent. higher than for a relative rail haul upon American lines, thus analyzing our railway and steamship rates and applying their excess charge over either Boston or New York the extra profit upon the above would be as follows:

50,000 tons of cheese,	
\$3.50 per ton	\$175,000
10,000 tons of butter	
\$4.00 per ton	40,000
50,000 tons of bacon and	
hams, \$3.00 per ton ...	150,000
270,000 bbls. of apples,	
49c a bbl.	108,000
46,000 head of cattle, at	
\$4.00 per head	184,000
Total	\$657,000

This result is what these exports via Montreal have cost the Ontario producer for freight more than his American competitor paid upon a like quantity from either Boston or New York. But this is only a partial view of the picture—almost as large a volume of these commodities, for want of proper shipping facilities and despatch from Montreal, was forced to find a way out by American railways to American ports, and upon which was paid \$3.00 per ton for longer rail haul, which added to the excess upon the Montreal volume will total more than \$1,000,000 extra profit received by the transportation outfit upon this partial volume of our exports.

For the past season the exportable value of our cheese, butter and bacon represents \$40,000,000, an amount considerably in excess of two years ago. In tons this volume would represent 250,000 tons, upon which we have paid out \$1,000,000 for getting it to market, more than we should on the basis of American transportation rates, and our cheese has been handled largely in a condition that has depreciated its value another half million.

And thus it is all along the line with every class of our products, for example: the export wheat rate from Buffalo to Liverpool during the past year was 11½c. From Western Ontario points 21c.

Cattle rate:
From Toronto to Portland, 28c.
From Chicago to Portland, 28c.
From Chicago to Montreal, 25c.
From the counties of Bruce, Huron, or Grey, 33c to Montreal.

A car load of cattle from Listowel, Wingham, Lucknow, or Kincardine to Montreal would cost \$1.25 per head more than from Chicago.

AMERICAN METHODS

You will probably, in your mind, be asking me what is the remedy for all this deplorable condition of things. I would answer you by inviting you to follow me for a few minutes across the line, to where our American friends have been doing things upon a most gigantic scale. I mean in regard to the development of their great 1,000 mile waterway between Duluth and Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., and Buffalo

—a thousand mile water haul. Twenty years ago, in 1880, the rail rate from Chicago to New York was 19½¢ per bus. In 1899 the rail rate from Chicago to New York was 21¢. During the same period, by water the rate was as follows: 1880, 13¢; 1899, 5½¢. This steady decline in rates, here shown as being the direct result of waterway improvement at the Soo and other channels.

Now another interesting feature about these rates is the cost. According to undisputed authority the great volume of tonnage which now passes through the Soo Canal, and which this year exceeded 28,000,000 tons, was moved at a cost of 80-100ths of a mill per ton per mile. The average cost upon 18 Trunk lines of railway in the United States is shown to be 8 mills per ton per mile, so that we have here an object lesson that the United States waterways from Duluth and Chicago to Buffalo, 1,000 miles, is carrying freight for one-tenth the rate of the railways running parallel thereto. In other words the waterway is doing for \$1.00 what the railways would get \$10.00 for.

HOW THE PROBLEM MAY BE SOLVED FOR CANADA.

It has been estimated, by those identified with the commerce of the Great Lakes, that the 40,000,000 tons moved upon the lakes last year, west of Buffalo, if carried upon the basis of railway rates, would have cost the American nation \$209,000,000 more than it did, and it is further estimated that at least 10,000,000 tons of commerce passing through the Soo Canals would not have moved except for the facilities of water transportation. The railway charges upon it would more than equal its value at the point of destination. I have pointed out to you the activity that is to be found upon the American waterway—its marvellous development and what a tremendous force it has been for the development of

that country's western resources. I want you now to turn your eyes upon our own country and our own waterways and what is the conspicuous feature; that although we have, from the head of Lake Ontario to the seaboard, 1,100 miles, a waterway unsurpassed and upon which we have, as a Province, contributed \$47,000,000 for the improvement of the canals, etc., we have not a single steamship to haul our products to the seaboard. This is my answer and my solution for the condition that exists to-day in this country and the excessive railway tax that is being levied upon our province—a province in which our agricultural interest represents an investment of \$1,200,000,000, with an annual output of \$300,000,000 of wealth wrung from its soil by the industry and labor of one-and-a-quarter-millions of our inhabitants.

If this great problem of transportation is solved upon true commercial lines we will have two cows where there is now one, we will have two families where there is now one, we will quadruple our export and we will double our farm land values, and railways will have two cars of freight for one they have now.

INSURANCE RATES HIGH.

During the past year the rates of freight and insurance, via our Montreal port, have been so excessive as to be practically prohibitory. As an illustration: The rates from west of Toronto in Ontario have ruled about as follows to, say London, England:

Cheese via Montreal, 68.9¢ per 100 lbs.

Cheese via Portland, 55.5¢ per 100 lbs.

Insurance via Montreal has run from 4¢ per \$100.00 to \$1.20 per \$100.00; and via Portland 4¢ to 35¢ per \$100.00. Why should the rate out of Montreal be 68.9¢, as against Portland's 55.5¢? Why should there be such a difference in the insurance?

Throne," which means that the members have been talking of anything and everything. This preliminary skirmishing is not taken seriously by anyone. It is a sort of general whetting of weapons, and now that the "Reply" is disposed of the real blood-letting will commence. The only really important event of the week was the announcement that the Liquor Bill passed two years ago and recently declared valid by the Privy Council will be submitted to the vote of the people, to ascertain whether its enforcement is desired by any large majority.

The car shortage and the "iniquities" of grain dealers have come in for a share of attention from the legislators, but in desultory fashion. The following resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Trade of this city on the 10th inst. is of far more importance. The preamble recites the fact that the C. P. R. received large grants in cash and lands and a monopoly which has scarcely yet ceased to exist, and ought on these grounds to take a deep interest in the progress of the country; further, that the facilities provided this year were insufficient to meet the requirements of trade, and are likely to be equally insufficient next year. The resolution continues:

Therefore be it resolved that this board, in view of the facts, call on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to relieve the present situation so far as is within their power between this time and the opening of navigation, by carrying grain forward, all rail, from Manitoba and the Northwest to Eastern points, to the greatest extent possible, and at a rate of freight which shall not exceed the rate charged by lake and rail between the same points:

That with the view of providing against similar difficulties in the future, they should during the current year double track their line from the Red River to Fort William:

That they should materially increase their elevator capacity at Fort William and also afford every facility for the building and operation of elevators at Fort William by private enterprise:

That they should provide ample motive power and cars for use on the Western division so as to be in a position to handle the traffic of the country during the period of greatest necessity with sufficient expedition and to get the bulk of the crop out before the close of navigation.

Notwithstanding the arguments of Assistant President Whyte of the C. P. R., who declared the first clause absurd, the second impossible, the third already in progress, and the last likewise, the board passed the resolution with a very few dissenting voices. The meeting was a large one and all lines of trade were well represented. The resolution is representative of public opinion throughout the West. It will be noted that the remedies proposed are those suggested in a re-

Our Western Letter

Changes in Climate—Agricultural Conventions—Car Shortage—Farming World in the Legislature

Winnipeg, Jan. 20, 1902.
It was a common saying ten years ago that the climate of Western Canada was changing and that with the increased settlement the winters would gradually become less rigorous. Without attempting to justify such a prediction we might be permitted to remark that the last two winters at least have been very mild compared with the stories told of former days, and the present is breaking all records. Only for a day or two in all has the mercury gone below the zero mark, and the winter is half gone. But perhaps before this is seen in print there will be a different tale to tell.

Apropos of the Agricultural Con-

ventions to be held next month, it is stated, that a movement is on foot to combine all the Stock Breeders' Associations under one management, and to further follow the example of the Ontario Associations by inducing the Government to make the secretaryship a Government appointment combined with the proposed office of Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. The proposal has much to recommend it and even if the Associations do not succeed in carrying out the plan this year, it is only a slight postponement of the inevitable.

The attention of the Provincial Legislature during the past week has been entirely devoted to the "Reply to the Speech from the

cent letter by your correspondent.

The reduction in C. P. R. west bound freight rates so much advertised lately turns out to be very small indeed. Toronto to Winnipeg reductions are: 1st class, four cents per hundred pounds; 2nd class, three cents; 3rd class, three cents; 4th class, two cents; 5th class, two cents; 6th class, one cent. The shareholders of the company need lose no sleep over the matter.

At last the Territorial Government has issued a report on the season's crop. Early in the fall figures purporting to be from official sources placed the wheat crop at 25 or 30 millions. Last December Hon. H. G. V. Bulyea stated the crop to be over 17 millions, and now the official bulletin puts it at 12 millions. The Territories cannot

too soon follow Manitoba's example in establishing a reliable crop bureau. The accuracy of the Government reports for that province is unquestioned.

At a recent session of the Legislature one of the members quoted from *The Farming World's* Western Letter the interview given in the issue of Oct. 8, with a prominent grain dealer. The honorable member considered that the dealer had insulted the farmers of Manitoba by implying that they had expected Providence to stack their grain. Of course the honorable gentleman's object was merely to give the Legislature a little amusement, but it shows he must read his *Farming World* pretty carefully to remember and quote from it months afterward.

bution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured by the Director of the Experimental Farms from the record-breaking crops recently had in the Canadian Northwest. It will be worth while for farmers generally to renew their seed of oats when varieties which have produced more than 100 bushels per acre can be had. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn and potatoes. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 15th of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort of variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

Wm. Saunders,

Director Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, January 15th, 1902.

Correspondence

Macdonald Manual Training School.

Editor *The Farming World*:

The selection of wheat and oats received from competitors in the "Seed Grain Competition," for which Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, donated the sum of \$10,000 to be distributed in prizes, have been examined. The competitions are being conducted on about 800 farms throughout Canada. These prizes are awarded to boys and girls who have performed specified work in connection with the selection of seed grain. A set of prizes was arranged for each province in the Dominion; the Northwest Territories being considered as one province for this purpose.

The selections received for the yearly competition of 1901, each contained 100 selected heads of the variety with which the competitor is operating. Twenty-five points were given for every gram (by weight) of grain of good quality contained in those 100 heads; and one point was given for each and every grain which the 100 heads contained.

The expressions of appreciation which have been received from the parents and teachers of many of the boys and girls who have undertaken the work of managing a seed grain plot have been most gratifying. The "Nature Study," connected with the selecting of seed grain according to the system which competitors are asked to follow, will be as helpful as it has been interesting. I am convinced that a systematic continued selection of seed grain, from the most vigorous and productive plants in the plots, will lead to great improvement in the crops throughout the whole country.

The educational influence of the "Seed Grain Competition" is having a fine effect upon the boys and girls whose school years are nearly ended. These boys and girls may not again have an inducement sufficient to awaken and to develop a

liking for a careful and educational study of nature and nature's methods.

This progressive Agriculture Branch of the Macdonald Manual Training Fund is growing in influence and usefulness; and I venture to hope that it will become a perpetual blessing to Canada, not only through the improvement of seed grain, but also through the increased intelligence and enlarged abilities of the boys and girls who have taken part in the competitions.

As is now well known, Macdonald Manual Training Schools have been started in seventeen cities or towns in Canada as object lessons of improvement and progress in educational aims and methods in public schools. The cordial and enthusiastic welcome which they have received from all connected with the schools and school systems of the various provinces, have been a source of deep pleasure and satisfaction to Sir William C. Macdonald and myself. It is our desire and hope that the plan now about to be begun for the purpose of assisting in the improvement of education at rural schools by means of school gardens, manual training and household science may bring real and lasting benefits to all in rural communities.

The cheques for the prizes for 1901, have been sent to the boys and girls. Some of these who did not receive a prize in the Yearly Competition of 1901 may win a prize in the Main Three-year Competition, which ends with the season of 1902.

Jas. W. Robertson.

Ottawa, Ont.

Note—Owing to limited space this week we have been compelled to hold over the list of successful winners till next issue.—Editor.

Grain for Seed Improvement

Editor *The Farming World*:

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distri-

Emmer—A New Grain.

A new grain known as "emmer" has been introduced into the United States by the Department of Agriculture. It resembles wheat and is said to be especially resistant to cold and drought, and well adapted to the semi-arid sections of the United States. It is grown extensively in Switzerland, but its origin as a cultivated plant dates back to prehistoric times. A considerable quantity is produced in Asia, whence comes the best seed, and when produced in our northwestern States it yields a grain fully equal in quality to the original. The culture and use of this grain in the United States are at present in an experimental stage, but the indications are that it will become a regular and valuable feeding crop, as it is said to compare favorably with oats and barley, and contains a high percentage of protein.—*Price Current*.

Upon being punished, little Bessie withdrew to the other side of the room, and when her sobs subsided her mother turned to view her repentance, and found her engaged in "making faces" at her persecutor. "Why, Bessie," exclaimed the fond mother, "how can you do so?" "Oh, mamma," answered Bessie, quickly, "I was trying to smile at you, but my face slipped."

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada and Allied Industries. Specially
Representing the Farmers' Interests

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets

One of the advantages in this country is the natural fertility of the soil.

We are in the infancy of the beet sugar industry; it has great possibilities.

It should be our aim to build up this industry.

The farmer should experiment with this new crop.

When a place is to be selected for growing the beets the farmer should have in mind such a plot of ground as will be typical of the region in which he lives.

The plot should be typical of his own farm.

Then, the preparation of the soil largely affects the success of the crop and should be attended to with care.

It should be the aim in growing sugar beets to grow them under ground as much as possible.

Dresden.

The work of building the sugar factory has already commenced. The engineer in charge has taken up his residence in the town. The sub-contractors who are at work must have the foundations ready for the steel structure by the first of April and the whole plant is to be completed by Sept. 15th. Acreage contracts are still being taken and a full supply of beets are assured for the season's operations.

Berlin.

The Ontario Sugar Co.'s engineers are on the ground together with the railway engineer laying out the work for the railway sidings and the buildings. It is expected work will commence almost immediately, and that the factory will be ready for operation by the first of October. Over 5,000 acres are under contract for the growing of beets.

Walkerton.

Acreage contracts are being rapidly secured and negotiations are now going on with New York capitalists for the necessary money to complete the factory.

Says the Business Won't Pay

Editor Sugar Beet World:

In reply to your favor asking my reasons for being opposed to the beet sugar industry, I would say that I do not know as I am opposed to the industry if in some sections they think there is money in the business. If there is a fac-

tory being operated close enough so that farmers can haul their beets to the factory and make two or more trips per day, then there may be money in growing beets, but if only one trip a day can be made and then only to a railway station, whence the beets have to be shipped a distance, I do not see how there can be much money in growing them, as it seems the farmer only gets \$4.00 per ton or less where they have to be shipped by rail. It is said to cost about \$26 per acre just to grow and get them into pits. We would have to pay after this at least \$2 per ton for hauling. Some state that the average yield is 10 ton per acre. Others say from 12 to 15 ton. Now, suppose we get 13 ton per acre and we get \$4.00 per ton for the beets, \$52; then if it costs \$26 to grow them and we pay \$26 more for hauling, where do we get the money to pay from \$3.50 to \$6.00 per acre rent as I see they pay in some parts of Michigan?

You compare growing beets to growing wheat and making our own flour. Now it might cost more or it might cost less to have our flour shipped from the States. You very well know that there are lots of things that we can ship in from the States or from Germany and pay duty and freight and then have them for less money than home manufacturing, as our Governments protect the home manufacturer so much.

Now, Mr. Editor, you say that if I would but do a little figuring I would find that I pay more for sugar than I do for flour. I am a very busy man and could not get time to do much figuring since I received your letter, but yesterday while working in the bush I cut my foot and am not able to work today, so I thought I would look over some figures that I have down for running expenses for some years past, and I find that after buying my flour for some ten years that it costs me about \$2.50 per month for a family of five grown persons and one child, while it has cost me for sugar somewhere about 80c per month. I do not know whether that is the average amount used or not but I have been around this country a great deal and I know that anything that there is sugar used in is as sweet at home as in most places. In fact I had a hired girl for three years and she could not eat pie or pudding or preserves at our place as she said they were sickening sweet. Of course we do not use very much of that kind of stuff as we consider such things unhealthful, but anything we use sugar in we use it freely. Besides I do not see that having sugar factories in Canada is going to make sugar any cheaper, or at least The Farm-

ing World does not say anything about it.

I see by the papers that in some parts of the world the women and girls work out in the fields at the sugar beets. Well, some of the girls around here feel insulted if you ask them to come for a week or two or a month or so, as the case may be, to help your wife while the framers or the masons are with you. If you go out to look for a girl and go to a house where there are two, three or more girls and tell your errand they will tell you about two or three other places where there are some girls, that you could likely get one there as they are not all needed, but as for them they could not think of working out even at wages from \$6 to \$10 a month. Now to ask them to come and thin sugar beets or work in the fields is something I would not like to do unless I had my life well insured. As for hiring men or boys it is simply out of the question. Wages are so high and the kind of help you often get now-a-days is sickening. It is making many a man's head gray thinking out some plan whereby he can do without so much hired help.

Around here a great many farmers are growing clover seed and raising hogs, as there is very good money in these two things at present. You say there is a factory going up in Warton and another in Walkerton. In so far as either of those factories is concerned they might as well be in Liverpool. I think I could ship there cheaper by rail and water than I could team across the country to either of those places, which are each about 50 miles distant. So you can readily see that around here we are very little interested in the industry. The hired help problem would be a sticker if nothing else.

I know farmers around here who are making from \$30 to \$40 per acre out of clover seed. They get a lot of pasture in the spring and fall besides having the straw for bedding hogs and other stock. At the same time the clover cleans and enriches the soil and it takes very little seed and very little labor. Some have silos and grow corn and keep a lot of cattle. I had a bunch of pigs farrowed in October some three years ago. They cost me \$1 for hog service. I claim it costs nothing for a farmer to keep a brood sow as there are enough slops to keep her, so I put the cost of the pigs at \$1. I bought everything they ate in the shape of bran, shorts and chop peas and corn. I fed some pulped turnips but not very many. I charged nothing for them as I did not keep track of the cost and kept increasing the amount as they grew older. They cost, not including the turnips, \$56.65, and I

sold them for \$111.17, so I think there was money in that. Besides, I only got \$4.87½ per hundred for them. This year chop is so very dear, but still the price is much better, so I think there will be very good money in them.

To return to the thought about growing our own wheat and having it ground at home, I fail to see any comparison whatever. Do you claim that the manufacturing of sugar in Canada will make sugar any cheaper for us here in Canada? As to loyalty to my own country I think there are better ways of showing it than by paying two prices for home manufactured goods. If our home manufacturers will stand in their own boots and compete with outsiders, then I will patronize home every time. If our home manufacturers, who are protected by our Government, are not loyal enough to sell at their own factories cheaper or as cheap as they sell to foreign countries, then I, who am not protected to such an extent or helped along by bonuses, should not pay them more than I can buy the same or as good an article although it does come from some other country. If our home manufacturers can compete with other countries in other countries where they are not protected, then I for one think they should be left to compete with others at home or get down and out.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I had not happened with the accident yesterday, probably you would never have heard from me, as I could not take time to write such a long letter. Probably you will think I have too much time at my disposal now. However, be that as it may, you have a few of my reasons for not being interested in the beet sugar industry.

H. J. McLennan,
Walter's Falls, Ont., Jan. 18, 1902.

We are always pleased to hear from our friends and have them comment upon items appearing in our columns. We do not claim that every farmer should grow beets for factory purposes, nor that every farm or location is suitable for the purpose, but we do claim that the growing of sugar beets and the manufacturing of them into sugar should interest every farmer. We should grow and manufacture our own sugar as well as our own flour. We can do one as well as the other, and there is no reason why we should send money out of the country for something that we can produce equally as well at home. Now, suppose that farmer should follow up his clover crop with a beet crop, he would find that with a favorable season he would raise at least 15 tons per acre at \$4 per ton would give him \$60, and it cost him \$26, figuring in every hour's time he spent on the crop, it would give him a net profit of \$34 per acre. Besides he would have the tops and leaves as well as the beet pulp for feeding purposes. The pulp at the lowest valuation is worth \$7.50 per acre for feeding purposes and the tops and leaves \$3.50, giving with the net returns from the

beets \$45 per acre besides paying for all the labor. Figure out the oat crop on the same basis as beets and ascertain the result. Far-

mers should grow some sugar beets if at all possible. They can be shipped 100 miles for \$1 per ton or 50 miles for 50c.—Editor.

OTTO WEINSHAUSEN, Pres., Trans. & Mgr.

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We are also sole representatives of BUETTNER & MEYER, Urdingen, Germany, manufacturers of the best pulp drier in the world. This drier received the prize of 20,000 marks offered by the "Centralverein für die Rubenzuckerindustrie" in Germany.

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Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.

The Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders', \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', 50c.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs, during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the swine breeders' Association this includes a copy of the swine record.

A member of the swine breeders' Association is allowed to register pigs at 50c. per head; non-members are charged \$1.00 per head.

A member of the sheep breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale are published once a month. Over 10,000 copies of this list are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertise stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs; that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise swine he must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The list of cattle, sheep and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, desiring that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 15th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

The Farm Help Exchange has been started with the object of bringing together employers of farm and domestic labor and the employees. Any person wishing to obtain a position on a farm or dairy, or any person wishing to employ help for farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Live Stock Association. In the case of persons wishing to employ help, the following should be given: particulars as to the kind of work to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment, the following should be given: experience and references, age, particular department of farm work in which a position is desired, wages expected and where last employed.

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the "Agricultural Gazette" and will afterwards be kept on file. Upon a request being received the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file.

Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance, to the end that suitable workers, male or female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

Help Wanted.

Strong boy or man wanted for general farm work. Good wages with board will be paid. If suitable will engage by the year. No. 878. a.

Wanted, a young man to work on an eighty acre farm, in connection with a summer hotel. Must be a good milker, ploughman and kind to stock. Salary, \$200 a year and board. No. 879. a.

Married man wanted to work on farm. Good comfortable house provided. No. 880. a.

For one year, a good reliable man with considerable experience in general farm work and care of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and capable of taking charge of the farm in the absence of the employer. House provided. Must supply good references. Box 262, Simcoe, Ont.

Situations can be found for five or six reliable men at Pittsfield, Ohio, in a rich farming country. Wages \$12 a month for single men or \$25 a month for married men. No. 881. a.

A reliable man to do general farm work, will engage by the year. Can furnish free house for married man. Also good man to work for summer months. Apply

stating wages expected. No. 882. a.

Wanted a good man for general farm work, must be handy with cattle. Mostly steers kept on farm. Will hire for either eight months or a year. Please write and state salary. John McKee, Glenora, Ont.

A man with experience in general farm work. Must understand the care of horses. Must be reliable, able and willing to milk; sober, active and good tempered. Wages \$200 for a good man. No. 877. b.

Domesic Help Wanted.

Wanted, by the first of April, an experienced housekeeper for a farm, small family, good references required. No. 883. a.

Young girl wanted to assist with light house work on a farm near Toronto. No outside work. No. 884. a.

A bachelor with good home would like a capable woman to look after house situated 2½ miles from Arnprior. One hired man kept during the summer months. No. 886. a.

Housekeeper wanted by man living 5 miles west of Galt. No family except what may be engaged. No. 885. a.

Situations Wanted.

Good reliable man wants work on farm or dairy—dairy preferred. Is willing to do anything, 29 years of age, no bad habits. No. 970. a.

Wanted—A position on a dairy farm as butter maker, capable of taking full charge or doing general farm work. No. 970. b.

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement, apply to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving number of advertisement.

The Provincial Auction Sales

The Provincial Auction Sales, which were held at Guelph and Ottawa last year in February and March, more than realized the ex-

pectations of all interested. The sales this year will take place during the month of February. A change, however, has been made in the order of the sales. That at Ottawa will take place first, on February 12th, and the Guelph one on February 26th.

As only a limited number of animals will be sold at each place, and entries have been received for considerably more than that number, an opportunity will be given to select only the very best.

Animals will be selected that are in the pink of condition, of good individuals of the breed they represent. No unworthy animal will be accepted for entry.

Persons wishing to purchase can depend on or be able to choose from a lot of stock of individual merit. The names of a large number of prominent breeders is a guarantee of the quality of the stock offered.

BREEDS REPRESENTED

The animals to be sold at Ottawa include Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Yorkshires and Tamworth Swine. At Guelph there will be only representatives of the beef breeds and swine. Naturally Shorthorns predominate in numbers and of these there are a great many excellent representatives. Such breeders as Hon. John Dryden, Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; R. Gibson, Delaware; A. Johnston, Greenwood; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; W. G. Sanders, St. Thomas; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; W. Smith, Columbus; E. Jeffs & Sons, Bond Head; John Bright, Myrtle; H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford; W. G. Ormiston, Columbus; F. C. Sibbald, Sutton West; A. Moore, Greenwood; J. E. Meyer, Kossuth; and fully seventy-five other breeders of Shorthorns have stock entered.

Among other breeds, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, and Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que., have entered Ayrshires; D. McCrae, Guelph, Galloways and swine; R. Reid & Co., Tamworths and Berkshires; John A. Richardson, South March, Holsteins.

It will thus be seen that there will be not only a large number of animals to be disposed of, but that they will be all good representatives of the breeds, as every precaution will be taken to secure this end.

Buyers can attend the sales with every confidence that they can there purchase what they require, and they can look over the stock in the building before the sale begins, and, at any time, till its close.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

Reduced rates will be granted to parties who attend these sales, over the C. P. R. from local sta-

tions east of Fort William, and from points on the Northern and North-Western Division of the G. T. Ry., Lake Erie and Detroit River Ry., Erie and Huron Ry., Central Ontario Ry., Kingston and Pembroke Ry., Bay of Quinte Ry., and Navigation Company, Michigan Central Ry. in Canada, Canada Atlantic, and the Ottawa and New York Ry.

Those attending these sales must purchase first-class full-rate one-way tickets to Ottawa or Guelph, and obtain certificates to that effect on standard certificate form. Ticket agents are supplied with standard certificates, and are instructed to issue them on application.

Where persons have to travel over more than one railway to reach the place of sale, they will require to purchase tickets, and ob-

tain certificates as above from each railway, except from stations on lines mentioned in first paragraph.

Buyers of car lots, coming from west of Port Arthur, will be given the same rate as is allowed on settlers' effects. One free pass will be allowed with each car of pure-bred stock.

All purchasers who buy a car-load for use in Canada, and who have paid full passenger fare from a starting point in Canada, to either of the sales, will be refunded one-half their first-class fare, or if such purchaser has travelled second class, a reduction will be made to one cent per mile. A claim for the refund must be accompanied by a receipt for the fare paid and also by the freight bill covering the shipment of live stock. These arrangements have been completed with the C. P. R. and the G. T. R.

\$50,000. No effort should be spared during 1902 to increase this trade, and your directors should be instructed to use every means possible to further the efforts of the Live Stock Commissioner in this respect.

During the past year there have been forty-five cars of stock shipped to the West through the Live Stock Associations. As provided for at the last annual meeting, a man was permanently employed to go with the cars, but it was afterwards necessary to engage further help in order to have the stock shipped as required. Each Association paid \$80 towards paying for the services of the man permanently engaged, and this should again be done. \$100 was donated by the Shorthorn Breeders' Association and \$50 by the Horse Breeder's Association.

Dominion Live Stock Associations

Hold Successful Annual Meetings.

Report of the Secretary.

The Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were organized to assist in promoting live stock trade, to assist in giving such instructions that a better class of stock may be produced, and to generally look after the interests of those engaged in the live stock industry. The work of 1901 has been done with these objects specially in view.

At the Winter Fair the educational features are with each year's experience becoming more practical. The facilities so far as could be foreseen are very well adapted for the purpose of illustration lectures. The Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, recognizing the importance of the work in connection with the Fair, has been most liberal in supplying the necessary funds for the equipment and for carrying it on. The Fair of 1901, with respect to numbers, far surpassed anything held previously. The large attendance was not so striking a feature as the apparent anxiety to hear the lectures and learn something which might be put in practice in future work. The number of admissions was in the neighborhood of 20,000, almost double that of 1900, which year was more than double that of any year previous. This is encouraging. It should urge us on to still greater efforts. It is not the largest show on earth, but I believe we can claim for it the advantage of being the one which gives the most valuable instruction along live stock lines. Its one object is to teach.

What is an ideal animal? The proper selection for breeding, how to finish, and how and when to market. All lectures are illustrated. There is no way in which so clear and lasting an impression can

be received as through the eye. The judges before starting on their work gave a description of the animal they considered the proper type. After each award they gave the reason why they considered the first prize animal came closer to that type than the one winning second prize, and so on through the different winners. Those who watched the judging should, by giving close attention, have received some useful and practical lessons.

The entries were larger than ever before, and this together with the increased attendance, made it absolutely necessary that more accommodation be provided. The Winter Fair Board this year will have to undertake the work of providing sufficient space for all possible needs of the Fair.

With regard to the hotel accommodation, it might be said that last year arrangements were made with private families in Guelph to accommodate about five hundred people, and a man for billeting was placed in charge of this work and was paid by the city. Only about seventy people went to private houses. It would seem that it will be necessary to find some other solution to the difficulty of the accommodation.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE

Since the appointment of the Live Stock Commissioner, great attention has been given by him to the live stock trade between the provinces. The success of his efforts in this respect have been most marked. In 1890 the amount of stock purchased through the Live Stock Associations, amounted to \$2,254. In 1900 the trade increased to \$4,958, while since January, 1901, the value of stock bought and shipped, both East and West, through the Live Stock Associations, amounted to over

STOCK FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Arrangements have been made with the Department of Agriculture for the Territories, that a limited number of bulls and females for bona fide settlers can be delivered from Ontario to any point in the Territories for \$5 and \$7.50 per head respectively. It has also been arranged that when a car-load is offered for points on the main line in the West so that re-shipping will not be necessary, they can be shipped immediately without waiting until May or June, as has heretofore been the case.

AUCTION SALES

The auction sales of pure-bred stock are advertised for February 12th at Ottawa, and February 26th, at Guelph. Advertising is being done as extensively as the funds will allow, and an effort is being made to have a catalogue in the hands of probable buyers in good time in the Eastern and Western provinces and in the United States. A grant of \$650 is again given by the Live Stock Commissioner for the purpose.

The following is a statement of the stock entered at the sales last year:

	GUELPH	
	Males	Females
Shorthorns	105	23
Herefords	3	3
Galloways	2	
Aberdeen-Angus	6	1
Ayrshires	11	8
Holsteins		4
Jerseys	1	1
Berkshires	7	
Tamworths	6	
Yorkshires	6	9
	OTTAWA	
Shorthorns	21	8
Herefords	1	2
Ayrshires	31	5
Guernseys	1	
Holsteins	3	
Jerseys	5	
Berkshires	3	1
Tamworths	3	4
Yorkshires	6	11

GUELPH

Of this number the following were put up and sold:

	Average.
Shorthorns, bulls 98	\$ 78 24
Shorthorns, females 24	92 33
Herefords, bulls 3	100 00
Herefords, females 2	81 00
Galloways, bulls 1	72 00
Polled-Angus, bulls 4	57 50
Polled-Angus, females 1	73 00
Ayrshires, bulls 2	43 00
Ayrshires, females 7	82 13
Holsteins, females 4	45 63
Berkshire, boars 7	5 00
Tamworth, boars 3	9 00
Yorkshire, boars 9	29 78
Yorkshire, sows 4	9 25

The average of the males and females together of the above is:

	Average.
Shorthorns 122	\$9,884 00 \$81 00
Herefords 5	402 00 80 40
Polled-Angus 5	304 00 60 50
Ayrshires 10	503 00 50 30
Holsteins 4	182 50 45 63
Berkshires 2	10 00 5 00
Tamworths 1	27 00 9 00
Yorkshires 13	305 00 23 46

OTTAWA.

	Average.
Shorthorn, bulls 20	\$135 75
Shorthorn, females 10	140 00
Herefords, females 1	100 00
Ayrshires, bulls 27	39 37
Ayrshires, females 5	87 00
Guernsey, bulls 1	35 00
Holstein, bulls 3	36 33
Berkshire, boars 3	13 00
Berkshire, females 1	24 00
Tamworth, boars 2	10 00
Tamworth, females 4	13 75
Yorkshire, boars 6	11 33
Yorkshire, females 11	19 27

The average of the males and females at the Ottawa sale is:

	Average.
Shorthorns 30	\$4,115 00 \$137 17
Herefords 1	100 00 100 00
Ayrshires 32	1,498 00 46 81
Guernseys 1	35 00 35 00
Holsteins 3	109 00 36 33
Berkshires 4	64 00 15 75
Tamworths 6	75 00 12 50
Yorkshires 17	280 00 16 47

AVERAGES AT GUELPH AND OTTAWA SALES.

Males and Females Together.	
Shorthorns 152	\$13,998 00 \$92 09
Ayrshires 42	2,001 00 47 64
Guernsey 1	35 00 35 00
Holsteins 7	591 50 41 64
Herefords 6	502 00 83 67
Galloway 1	72 00 72 00
Polled-Angus 5	304 00 60 60
Berkshires 6	73 00 12 17
Tamworths 9	102 00 11 33
Yorkshires 30	585 00 19 50

Total \$17,962 00

For the work of education as to proper fitting, nothing could do more good than the sale of last year. It demonstrated most conclusively to large numbers the actual difference in the money value of an animal properly fitted for sale and one in not so good condition. The sales last year also demonstrated that good stock in good condition would bring its full value at these sales, and the result will be that a much better

class of stock and in better condition will be offered at the coming sales than at those of 1901. This is one of the new features of the work of the Associations, and each member should take a special interest in it and do all the advertising possible in the local districts. Nothing has been accepted for the coming sales but good individuals, and any person wanting pure-bred stock will not have a better opportunity of purchasing than at these sales.

PRIZE LIST FOR LIVE STOCK AT FALL FAIRS.

Methods of conducting agricultural exhibitions have been under discussion recently. Representing the live stock industry it will be advisable for the Live Stock Associations to take this matter up and make suggestions so far as the live stock department is concerned. First, it is necessary that proper rules and regulations govern and that the prize list offers prizes for the right sort of animals. Second, it is necessary that an entirely competent judge be appointed to place the awards. Last year at a large number of exhibitions in Eastern Ontario live stock judges were nominated by the Live Stock Commissioner to judge the live stock. These gentlemen were expected to place the awards and give reasons for each decision. This is very satisfactory to exhibitors and to those interested, everyone receiving instruction according to the ideals of the judge.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Fairs will be held on the 19th and 20th of February. The Live Stock Associations should prepare a model prize list for live stock and rules governing same, and have this submitted to the Fairs' Association with an earnest recommendation that it be adopted for use at all district and township fairs. A recommendation should also be made that only expert judges nominated by the Live Stock Associations should be appointed to act as judges on live stock at fall fairs. These recommendations should be strongly urged.

A committee appointed to prepare a model prize list by the Sheep Breeders' Association met in the Live Stock Tent at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The following classification was adopted:

1. Ram, two shears and over.
2. Shearling ram.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Shearling ewe.
5. Ewe lamb.
6. Pen, ram lamb and three ewe lambs bred by exhibitor.
7. Pen, ram any age; 2 shearling ewes; 2 ewe lambs.
8. Pen, Canadian bred, not shown in section 7; ram any age; 2 shearling ewes; 2 ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor.

This classification was recommended for the larger fairs and for the smaller fairs so far as funds would allow.

PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

A full report of the Ontario prize winners will be published by the Department of Agriculture. The expense of inspecting exhibits offered for exhibition were borne by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and all Ontario entries were sent to Buffalo through the secretary of the Live Stock Associations. Freight and shipping arrangements for all departments of live stock were also made by the secretary, the expense of gathering together into car-loads being borne by the Provincial Department. All other expenses incurred were borne by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

At the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903, the management promises a very large prize list in the live stock department. It would be well to consider the approximate number of exhibitors there might be from Ontario, and what would be the benefit of an exhibit to the Province and to Ontario breeders.

SWINE RECORD.

Following is the number of each breed of swine recorded during 1901:

Berkshires	1280
Yorkshires	2420
Chester Whites	432
Poland Chinas	97
Tamworths	502
Duroc-Jerseys	39
Suffolks	3
Essex	8

Total 4781

The certificates are published in volume No. 12, parts I, II, and III, which have already been issued. Part IV, will be ready for distribution early in February. This volume contains copies of all certificates issued during 1901. The members appear to be very well pleased with the method of publishing.

GRANT FROM SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION TO WESTERN EXHIBITIONS.

For several years a grant of \$85 has been given to the Winnipeg Fair, and \$40 to Brandon. During the past two years a large number of pigs have been sold to breeders in British Columbia. Application for a grant to the Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster has been received. I believe it would create a good feeling and be beneficial to the trade with this Province if a small grant were given to this exhibition.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding I give a few figures which show to some extent the growth of the Associations. In ten years the attendance at the Winter Fair has grown from about 500 to 20,000 and prizes offered from \$325 to \$6,863. The membership of the Live Stock Associations in seven years has grown from 258 to 2,704. During the past year \$97,000 has passed through the hands of the Live Stock Associations.

I wish to thank all those whose ready and kindly help did so much towards bringing the work of 1901 to a successful close, and I trust our relations with each other in the future may be as cordial as in the past. A. P. Westervelt,
Secretary.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the Palmer House, Toronto, January 22nd, 1902, at 2 p. m. In the absence of the President, Mr. A. W. Smith was elected chairman.

On motion of John A. MacGillivray, seconded by Henry Wade, the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

J. M. Gardhouse moved, seconded by D. McCrae, "That the report of the Secretary be received and adopted." Carried.

The financial statement was read by the Secretary-Treasurer and adopted.

MODEL PRIZE LIST FOR FALL FAIRS

Mr. A. W. Smith stated that at the last annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association a committee was appointed to take up the matter of a model prize list, and suggested that it would be advisable to discuss the matter at this annual meeting or appoint a committee to look into the matter and report. After a short discussion the following resolution was passed:

Moved by David McCrae, seconded by H. Wade, "That the mover, A. W. Smith, Captain Robson, F. W. Hodson, G. W. Clemons, J. G. Clark, G. C. Creelman and Major McGillivray, be a committee to consider the prize lists and rules and regulations governing the different exhibitions with power to act." Carried.

On motion of Major McGillivray, seconded by G. W. Clemons, it was resolved: That F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, be members of all committees of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1902.

President — Arthur Johnston, Greenwood.

Vice-President — A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.

Secretary-Treasurer — A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Vice-Presidents (representing the different Provinces)—Ontario, H. Wade, Toronto; Manitoba, Hon. Thos. Greenwood, Crystal City, Man.; Northwest Territories, Chas. W. Peterson, Calgary, Alta.; Quebec, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; Nova Scotia, E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N. S.; New Brunswick, T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N. B.; British Columbia, G. H. Hadwin, Duncan's, B. C.; Prince Edward Island, Judge Hazzard, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Newfoundland, Hon. Thos. C. Duder, St. John's.

Directors—Shorthorns, to be appointed by Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Herefords, W. K. Gooding, A. Stone, Guelph; Galloways, Robert Shaw, Brantford; D. McCrae, Guelph; Ayrshires, to be appointed by Ayrshire Breeders' Association; Polled Angus, James Bowman, Guelph; Jerseys, T. Porter, Mount Dennis; McCulloch, Snelgrove, Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

General Director—J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield.

Auditor—J. M. Duff, Guelph.

Delegates to Fair Boards—Toronto Industrial, Major McGillivray, Uxbridge, and A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Ottawa, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, and F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; London, R. Gibson, Delaware, and T. E. Robson, Elderton, Brantford; G. W. Clemons, St. George, and J. R. Alexander, Brantford; Provincial Winter Fair, G. W. Clemons, St. George, John T. Gibson, Denfield, and John Bright, Myrtle.

Judges Nominated for Provincial Winter Fair—Robert Miller, Stonfville; W. B. Watt, Salem; John Gibson, Denfield; Thomas Crawford, Toronto; Joseph Gould, Toronto; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Alderman Dunn, Toronto.

SALE COMMITTEE.

F. W. Hodson moved, seconded by J. C. Smith, "That the sale committee be composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Mr. Wade, with power to act as they deem wise and prudent." Carried.

On motion, it was resolved: That J. C. Smith and J. G. Clark be the Eastern Sale Committee to act in conjunction with the Executive of the Sale Committee.

NEW BUSINESS.

In referring to the clause in the Secretary's report regarding the World's Fair at St. Louis, the Chairman said: "I think it advisable, if we can come at it even approximately, to get an idea of the number of exhibitors that would be going to St. Louis in 1903, that is, I presume, the cattle exhibitors in this meeting. It would be a great assistance to those who have charge of the matter or would be likely to give assistance in that case."

Moved by Major McGillivray, seconded by Jas. Bowman, "That this Association requests the Dominion Government to make a liberal grant to this exhibition in the interests of Canadian exhibitors, and a committee be appointed to wait upon the Minister and Government, and that action be taken at once so that this session of Parliament may deal with it, and so that Canadian exhibitors may know their decision in order to save their best animals for that exhibition; and that our present chairman nominate the Committee." Carried.

Mr. McCrae said he knew of two lots of Galloways that would

be going, Mr. Jas. Bowman knew of one lot of Polled Angus and Major McGillivray knew of one lot of Dorset Horned Sheep.

Meeting adjourned.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association convened at the Palmer House, Toronto, January 23rd, 1902, at 2.30 p. m., President William Jones in the chair.

On motion of R. H. Harding, seconded by J. G. Clark, the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

The secretary-treasurer read his annual report, which was adopted, after being taken up clause by clause.

The president congratulated the members of the Swine Breeders' Association on the splendid financial condition of the Association and the very successful season they had passed through. He believed it had been unprecedented in the history of the Association, and it was gratifying to know that the prices of swine would still be high for some time to come.

Moved by R. H. Harding, seconded by D. DeCoursey, "That this Association requests the directors to appoint a man to look after the live stock interests in the Northwest." Carried.

MODEL PRIZE LIST FOR FALL FAIRS.

On motion of R. H. Harding, seconded by J. C. Smith, it was resolved, "That the president appoint a committee of three to consider the prize lists and rules and regulations governing the different exhibitions, with power to act."

The president appointed Major Hood, R. P. Snell and J. E. Brethour to act on the above committee.

WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

J. C. Smith moved, seconded by J. E. Brethour, "That the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association request the Dominion Government to give the same transportation facilities to stock going to St. Louis as was given to Chicago and the Pan-American." Carried.

GRANTS TO WESTERN EXHIBITIONS.

Moved by J. C. Smith, seconded by David McCrae, "That the clause in the secretary's report in regard to grants to Western Exhibitions be adopted, and be left in the hands of the Executive Committee." Carried.

OFFICERS FOR 1902.

President—G. B. Hood, Guelph.
Vice-President—Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Directors:—
Berkshires—Geo. Green, Fairview, Yorkshires—J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Chester Whites—R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Poland Chinas—W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

Duroc Jerseys—L. B. Tape, Ridgetown.

Tamworths—J. C. Smith, Hintonburg.

Essex—Jos. Featherston, Streetsville.

Ontario Agricultural College—G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.

General Director—Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin.

Auditor—J. M. Duff, Guelph.

Representatives to Fair Boards:

Toronto Industrial—D. C. Flatt, 3333 Grove, and R. P. Snel, Snelgrove.

Ottawa—A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, and J. A. Richardson, South March.

London—Geo. Green, Fairview, and D. DeCourcy, Burnholm.

Peterboro—Robt. Vance, Ida.

Guelph—G. B. Hood, Guelph, and Jas. Anderson, Guelph.

Belleville and Kingston—J. M. Hurley, M. P., Belleville.

Provincial Winter Fair—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; G. B. Hood, Guelph; and Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin.

SALE COMMITTEES.

Moved by F. W. Hodson, seconded by Geo. Green, "That the president, vice-president and secretary be the Sale Committee." Carried. Eastern Sale Committee.

Mr. J. G. Clark, J. C. Smith and F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner were appointed an Eastern Sale Committee to act under the instruction of the Executive.

J. G. Clark moved, and Jos. Featherston seconded, "That the expert judges, appointed by the breeders of the various breeds, be accepted." Carried.

List of expert judges will appear next week.

Meeting adjourned.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association was held in the Palmer House, Toronto, January 24th, 1902, at 10 a. m., the president, Mr. A. W. Smith, in the chair.

On motion of Wm. Gibson, seconded by John Jackson, the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

The secretary-treasurer read his annual report, which was adopted with the amendments, as given below.

MODEL PRIZE LIST FOR FAIR FAIRS.

A lengthy discussion took place as to the advisability of having a class for two-year-old ewes in the prize lists of the different fairs, after which the following resolution was passed:

Moved by D. G. Hammer, seconded by John A. McGillivray, "That a section for two-year-old ewes be added to the list, as given in the secretary's report." Carried.

On motion of D. G. Hammer, seconded by John A. McGillivray, it was resolved, "That we recommend that a pen 'ram lamb, and three-ewe lambs,' bred by exhibitor, be added to the prize list, as it is now printed in the report of the secretary." Carried.

Moved by John Campbell, seconded by D. G. Hammer, "That in sec-

tions 7 and 8 pen consist of 'ram any age, two ewes, one-year-old and under three years, and two ewe lambs.' Carried.

Following will then be classification:

1—Ram, two shears and over.

2—Shearing ram.

3—Ram lamb.

4—Ewe, two shears.

5—Ewe lamb.

6—Pen, ram lamb, 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor.

7—Pen, ram any age, 2 ewes, one-year-old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs.

8—Pen, Canadian bred, not shown in section 7, ram any age, 2 ewes, one-year-old and under 3 years, and 2 ewe lambs bred and owned by exhibitor.

John A. McGillivray moved, seconded by John Campbell, "That the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the classification in report, with amendments as adopted, to the secretaries of the Toronto, London and Ottawa exhibitions." Carried.

Moved by D. McCrae, seconded by Jas. M. Gardhouse, "That the chairman, Major McGillivray and John Jackson, be a committee to meet the various other committees in Toronto on February 18th, for the purpose of drawing up model prize lists, and that they have power to add to their numbers." Carried.

OFFICERS FOR 1902.

President—R. H. Harding, Thornedale.

Vice-President—J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Directors—

Cotswolds—D. McCrae, Guelph.

Leicesters—Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph.

Hampshires and Suffolks—John Kelly, Shakespeare, O.

Dorsets—John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge.

Southdowns—John Jackson, Abingdon.

Oxfords—Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

Lincolns—John T. Gibson, Denfield.

Merinos—W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

Shropshires—D. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon.

Ontario Agricultural College—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Auditor—J. M. Duff, Guelph, O.

Delegates to Fair Boards—

Toronto Industrial—J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, and John Jackson, Abingdon.

Ottawa—F. W. Hodson, Ottawa.

London—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Provincial Winter Fair—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, John Jackson, Abingdon, and Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

SALE COMMITTEE.

Moved by Prof. G. E. Day, seconded by John Jackson, "That the president, vice-president and secretary be a committee to look into the matter of sales with power to act and add to their number." Carried.

EXPERT JUDGES

D. McCrae moved, seconded by John A. McGillivray, "That the appointment of judges for the Winter Fair be left in the hands of the Winter Fair Board." Carried.

The expert judges for the different breeds were then nominated.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, stated there was a great demand for our produce in the West and thought it was quite necessary for one man to devote a good deal of his time to taking orders and sending them down to Ontario breeders to fill. They were greatly in need of good pure bred sires out there and did not know just where to place their hands on them, whereas if a reliable man went out and took orders it would greatly increase business in Ontario.

Moved by D. McCrae, seconded by Major McGillivray, "That this Association instruct our Executive to take action in the matter of looking after our Interprovincial trade, and send a man out there, and take such steps as they think desirable, and that they have power to act in the matter." Carried.

NEW BUSINESS.

John Campbell moved, seconded by Wm. Gibson, "That this Association recommend to the Winter Fair Board the advisability of allowing the grade classes to be shown by the owner, provided that they have been in their possession three months before the show." Carried.

On motion it was resolved, that this Association recommend the Winter Fair Board not to enforce that part of the rule regarding pure bred sheep being bred by exhibitor until after the next Winter Fair.

Meeting adjourned.
List of expert judges will be published in next issue.

Ontario Provincial Fair, 1902.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was held in the Palmer House, Toronto, January 24th, 7:30 p. m., the President, Mr. A. W. Smith, in the chair.

On motion of Wm. McNeil, seconded by John A. McGillivray, the Financial Statement was adopted.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE.

President—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.

Vice-President—F. W. Hodson, Ottawa.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, Ont.

COMMITTEE

Committee on Cattle—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Henry Wade, Toronto; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, G. W. Clemon, St. George; John Bright, Myrtle; A. F. H. Jones, Guelph; J. M. Duff, Guelph; John M. Tyson, Guelph; John McCorkindale, Guelph; G. C. Creelman, Toronto.

Committee on Sheep.—Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; John Jackson, Abingdon; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; Jas. Miller, Guelph; William Dryden, Brooklin; John T. Gibson, Denfield.

Committee on Swine.—William Jones, Mount Elgin; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Geo. Green, Fairview; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Dairy Committee.—Prof. G. E. Day, G. W. Clemons, Prof. H. H. Dean, R. G. Murphy, Elgin; Henry Wade.

Poultry Committee.—Wm. McNeil, London; A. W. Tyson, Guelph; F. W. Hodson, W. R. Graham, Allen Bogue, London; F. C. Hare, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Reception Committee.—Hon. John Dryden, F. W. Hodson, A. W. Smith, Dr. Jas. Mills, Mayor John Kennedy, A. F. H. Jones, J. M. Duff, Arthur Johnston.

Superintendent of Buildings.—H. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon, Assistant Superintendent, J. H. Saunders, London.

DATE OF HOLDING SHOW.

Moved by Arthur Johnston, seconded by G. B. Hood, "That the date for holding the show be the week following the week in which the Chicago show is held, but that the Executive have power to change the date should they consider it advisable." Carried.

RULES AND PRIZE LIST, AMENDMENTS.

On page 11, clause 59, in the Prize List, the wording, "breeder" was substituted for that of "feeder."

On page 17, class 11, the footnote, regarding export steers, was amended thus: "Animals entered for the above must have been owned and led by the exhibitor for at least three months previous to the show, and will not be eligible to show in classes 1 to 5, both inclusive."

G. W. Clemons raised the objection that animals farrowed the property of stockmen would not be allowed to compete, and it was resolved: "That the animals either be bred by or born in the possession of the exhibitor."

F. W. Hodson moved, seconded by Arthur Johnston, "That this rule be a general rule for pure bred classes." Carried.

Moved by G. B. Hood, seconded by Wm. Jones, "That in the grade classes all animals must have been owned and led by the exhibitor for at least three months previous to the show." Carried.

It was also suggested that in class 11 (Export Steers), the premiums should be \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10.

Moved by Major McGillivray, seconded by William Jones, "That Mr. J. E. Brethour and A. P. Westervelt be a committee to interview the pork packers with regard to prize money." Carried.

On motion of Prof. G. E. Day, seconded by Thos. Teasdale, it was resolved, "That all dressed carcasses be judged from the consumer's standpoint."

Dairy Department.—Moved by G. W. Clemons, seconded by Prof. G. E. Day, "That at the next and following exhibitions, in the Dairy Class, that the dairy test commence at 1 o'clock on Monday, instead of Monday night, as heretofore, and that the test continue for forty-eight hours therefrom." Carried.

Clause 50, page 11, was amended to read thus: "In the section for cows thirty-six months and over, a cow must make a total score of not less than 70 points, according to the scale, in order to be eligible for a first prize, and a total score of not less than 50 points, according to the scale, in order to be eligible for any other prize."

On motion, it was resolved: "That the Secretary be instructed to send to the Old Country for a set of large cards for announcing the classes to be judged, the same as are used at the Highland Society and Royal Shows."

Mr. Hodson stated that at the Royal in England that a veterinary goes through the show and examines all the animals in order to ascertain whether they are too old for the class they are showing in, and if so, he marks them "disqualified," and he thought it would be a good idea to have some similar test at the Provincial Winter Fair.

Moved by Arthur Johnston, seconded by John A. McGillivray, "That the matter of deciding the ages of all animals, and the method of ascertaining their ages, be left in the hands of the Executive Committee."

JUDGING.

On motion of F. W. Hodson, seconded by John A. McGillivray, it was resolved: "That the judging begin at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, instead of 3 o'clock, as heretofore."

KILLING AND SELLING.

It was also resolved that the killing and selling of animals should be left in the hands of the Executive.

Appointment of Judges—The matter of appointing judges was left in the hands of the Executive.

Meeting adjourned.

Farmers' Institutes.

Under the head the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will each week publish matter relating to Institute work. This will include instruction to secretaries and other officers, general information about Institutes and Institute work, suggestions to delegates, etc. He will also from time to time review some of the published results of experiments conducted at the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Canada and the United States. In this way he hopes to give the Institute members some valuable agricultural information which they might not otherwise receive, on account of not having access to the original publications. If any member at any time desires further information along any of the lines discussed, by applying to the Superintendent he will be put in direct communication with the Institution that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

Farmers' Institute Notes

BY SUPERINTENDENT G. C. CREELMAN

This time last year we were congratulating ourselves on the success of the Farmers' Institute work. This year we are as far ahead of last year as last year was ahead of any previous record. The speakers in writing regarding their work say they have never before had such enthusiastic audiences, and secretaries in sending in their lists of members are adding names of farmers who had never attended an Institute meeting up to this time.

NORTH LEEDS AND GRNVILLE.

Mr. J. B. Arnold, the secretary of this Institute, in reporting the meeting says: "We had good weather and 985 people in all were present at the supplementary meetings."

HALTON.

This Institute led the entire list in membership last year, and the secretary writes that he expects to do even better in 1902. This Institute can in more ways than one be an object lesson to all other institutes. Although it is a small county yet the membership for the first six months last year was 748. This was accomplished by the electing to the board only such directors as were willing to work. Before each meeting opened the local director had secured a list of members, had the hall engaged and heated and was there when the speakers and secretary arrived, with an audience ready to start. This is business, and we would be glad to see all other institutes putting themselves on the same business footing.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, who has just gone through this county, writes: "The limit of the halls is the limit of the crowds at our meetings. About 600 at Milton last night; discussions are livelier than ever. The question drawer is very popular, and we introduce it at the commencement of the evening meeting. My companion, Mr. Clark, is meeting interested audiences everywhere on the poultry question. His practical demonstrations of killing, plucking and dressing for the market are very popular."

PEEL.

Mr. J. E. Orr, delegate in Division 7 A, dropped into the office on Saturday morning to tell me of the successful meetings just closed in Peel county.

"We have been in Peel nine days," said Mr. Orr, "and the interest has never abated a moment throughout the series. A membership of over 500 had already been secured when I left and Mr. McCulloch was as enthusiastic as ever. Miss Agnes Smith of Hamilton did splendid work in demonstrating simple methods of cooking at the separate meetings for ladies held in the afternoon. In the evening the Women's and Farmers' Institutes joined and held a union meeting. This is working very successfully

and has solved the entertainment problem in connection with the evening sessions."

WEST NIPISSING.

This is an Institute we organized only a year ago last summer, and yet the secretary writes sending in a long list of names with the remark: "We had good programmes and enthusiastic meetings. There were 140 at the meeting in North Bay and 35 at Sturgeon Falls, 32 at Verner and 28 at Warren." This is a first rate showing for the second year, where the population is small and somewhat scattered. We hope great things of this northern country.

WEST BRUCE.

In this district we always expect good meetings and the delegates are never disappointed. Mr. John Douglas, the secretary, writes to say that at their Port Elgin meeting the weather was stormy and kept some away. Nevertheless he reports 200 present in the afternoon and 350 at night. We often wonder what West Bruce people would do with the crowd if the weather was always fine when their meetings are being held.

Mr. G. C. Caston and Mr. E. C. Efford were the delegates and in reporting the meeting the secretary says: "Never did a deputation receive more attention than this one, and never were speakers more appreciated. They both did splendid work and much good will result. The interest in Institute work is increasing yearly and this is very encouraging."

NORTH NORFOLK.

In writing of the Courtland meeting held January 10th, the secretary says: "The hall was not large enough to accommodate our members at the evening meeting, and at Delhi we had 128 in the afternoon and 135 at night." "This," remarks Mr. Culver, "is our weakest Institute point. The discussions at this place were spirited, especially at the conclusion of Mr. Stevenson's address on 'Feeding the Dairy Cow Economically.'"

WEST DURHAM.

The secretary, Mr. Hoar, says: "We had good meetings. We had lively discussions on 'Deep vs. Shallow Cultivation', on the 'Four or Six Years' Rotation of Crops,' and on the 'Curing of Hay.' Mr. Glendinning gave as his experience that clover could be cut and hauled in the same day. He had tried this and found it did not heat or mildew, and that it was the best hay he ever took out of a mow."

This created quite a discussion and the secretary writes that many members were convinced that they had made a mistake in leaving their clover hay in the field too long. An encouraging feature of these meetings was the large attendance, both afternoon and evening, of young people. The young men particularly seemed to take a great interest in the work of the Institute.

NORTH YERTH.

The secretary of this Institute reports at his January meetings an attendance of 500 at Milverton and 550 at Shakespeare. He reports good discussions following Mr. Drummond's address on "Cultivation of the Soil," Mr. Cottrell's address on "Poultry" and Mr. Elmer Lick's on "Handling and Marketing of Fruit." Mr. Pugh reports a material increase in membership over former years. Accompanying the secretary's letter was a list containing 164 names of members for 1902.

NORTH BRANT.

This Institute confines its regular meetings to the town of St. George and while we would like to see them spread out more we must admit that they always have good meetings in that place. At their meeting this year there were 210 present at the day meeting and 350 at night. Mr. Raynor discussed the "Value of Foods," "Model Methods of Soil Cultivation," "Selection and Management of Dairy Cows," while Mr. J. W. Clark of Onondaga took up the subject of "Poultry Raising and Fattening for the English Market," and the "Management of Manure."

Notes of Women's Institute Work.

IV SUPERINTENDENT G. C. CREELMAN.

The Women's Institute movement as started last year has developed to considerable proportions. At the end of 1901 we had received a list of 1,602 members, while the total attendance of women at the meetings as reported by the secretaries was over 5,000. The ladies are commencing the new year well and we take pleasure in publishing some extracts from their reports.

WEST HASTINGS.

Miss C. Stafford, Sidney Crossing, reports meetings held at Gilbert's School House, Turner's School House, Glen Ross School House and Harder's School House, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of January. At these meetings there were 112 ladies present at the afternoon gatherings and 900 at the evening meetings. Mrs. Elizabeth Torrance of Chateauguay Basin gave a practical demonstration in cooking at the afternoon meeting and in the evening discussed "Housekeeping as a Business" and "The Object of True Education."

AMHERST ISLAND.

Mrs. S. K. Tugwell writes that the first meeting of the year was well attended and that the interest is keeping up splendidly. Miss E. Fleming, a member of the Institute, discussed the subject of "Economy in Cooking" and Mrs. Allen read an excellent paper on "Dust and its Dangers." Both subjects were well discussed and the members are looking forward to the regular Institute meetings and a visit from Mrs. Torrance this month.



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UNION.

Union is a part of West Wellington Farmers' Institute and the women there have organized and are having good meetings. Miss Munro, the secretary, writes on January 14th, enclosing a list of 52 members for 1902. Miss Munro also reports successful meetings at Lakelet, with 225 present and 475 at the meeting held at Clifford. Mrs. Colin Campbell of Goderich was the principal speaker, her subjects being "Aims and Objects of Women's Institutes," "Home Economics," "Bread Making" and "Home Influence." The secretary writes that Mrs. Campbell evolved some excellent ideas and good discussions followed her addresses. "We had instrumental music at each meeting and we feel that our Institute is now on a good footing and on the high road to prosperity."

HALTON.

The regular monthly meeting of this Women's Institute was held at Milton on January 14th, there being 50 ladies present. Miss McGregor of Milton prepared an excellent paper on "The Work of the Country Home." This was thoroughly discussed by the ladies present, after which a business session was held and arrangements made for the next meeting.

The Farm Home

Toothache. by a Sufferer.

Gracious! Godfrey, how it pains me!
Lordy! don't that old tooth jump!
Seems as though ten thousand devils
 Pried with crowbars round its stump.

Whew! can't some one give me something
 Just to stop this blasted pain—
Hot-drops, laudanum, cloves, or hop-bag?
Quick! or I shall be insane.

Stop that 'tarnal baby squalling!
 Jethrew! don't my tooth ache sweet—
Darn that cat! I'd like to kill it!
 Always under some one's feet.

Jove! I'd like to fight with some one.
 Just to get my jaw stove in;
Fire! murder! Godfrey Gunther!
 Oh! it's aching now like sin!

Howling, am I? Well, I know it;
 And I guess that you'd howl, too.
If you had a blasted toothache—
 Same as this one—troubling you!

Course I know it don't relieve me;
 But I'm crazy with the pain!
Ain't there anything to ease it?
 Let me try the hops again.

There, now, gently—place them easy!
 Phew! they're hot! Just let 'em cool.
Well, put 'em on. You're bound to burn me;
 There, you've done it! Darn a fool! —Selected.

Cooking Lessons at the O. A. C. Dairy School.

No. 2.

In beginning her second lecture Mrs. Joy referred to the chart, pointing out the different constituents found in food and said she would speak chiefly of the proteids—the muscle builders—during the lesson.

The word proteid comes from the Greek and means "I come first." Proteid found in milk, meat, eggs, fish and the nitrogenous portion of vegetables.

The common definition of cooking is the preparing of food for the table. Mr. Edward Atkinson says cooking is the right application of heat to food materials.

Mrs. Joy said every young lady, to have the proper and high idea of the art of cooking, should commit to memory John Ruskin's answer to "What does cooking mean?" "It means the economy of your great grandmothers and the science of modern chemists. It means much tasting and no wasting. It means

English thoroughness and French art and Arabian hospitality, and it means in fine that you are to be perfectly and always 'ladies, loaf-givers,' and as you are to see imperatively that everybody has something pretty to put on, so you are to see yet more imperatively that everybody has something nice to eat."

The objects of cooking are: To render food more digestible, to make it more palatable, to develop flavors due to chemical changes by heat, to soften fibres, to destroy bacteria, or germ life, to raise the temperature, and thus save the system the labor of heating the food.

The four primary methods of cooking are: broiling, baking, boiling, frying, or to further condense them—that of retention as in broiling or baking and that of extraction as in souping—mixing and seasoning are other modifications.

Proteids or nitrogenous foods contain albumins, gelatines, and extractives or salts. The albumins build up tissue. Gelatines have only one-third the power to do this that albumins have. The extractives or salts control or aid the digestion of the albumins. We have the purest form of a nitrogenous food in the white of an egg. Albumin coagulates by heat and should be cooked at a low temperature. The white of an egg coagulates at 165 degrees to 180 degrees. It becomes firm at 212 degrees (boiling point) and when subjected to 300 degrees becomes a very hard cement. Meat for boiling should be plunged into boiling water to immediately form a skin over the surface to hold in the juices, then it should be allowed to cook slowly. For the same reason a roast should be put into a real hot oven and then the fire checked.

Mrs. Joy prepared oysters in three ways.

The largest constituent part of oysters is water, and next albumin. An oyster has three parts—the liver or large dark portion, the beard, the thick tough muscle about the size of a thumb nail, and the gill or loose frilly part. Raw oysters are almost self-digestive. The specific salts in them give them their peculiar appetizing flavor. When oysters are taken with bread and butter or crackers, a balanced ration is furnished.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS FOR AN INVALID

With the fingers remove the beards from 1-3 cup oysters, as they are the hardest portion to digest. Season with pepper and salt 1-3 cup finely rolled cracker crumbs. Roll each oyster in the cracker crumbs and pile in a well buttered dish. Dot the top with ½ teaspoon butter and bake till a golden brown.

ORDINARY SCALLOPED OYSTERS.

Scald 1 pint oysters until gills

frill up, stirring constantly. Strain and add enough milk to the liquid to make 1½ cups, melt together 1½ tablespoonfuls of flour and the same quantity of butter, stir in the milk and oyster liquid and bring to the boil.

Mix and melt together 1½ cupfuls fine cracker crumbs and 1-3 cupfuls butter. In a well buttered dish put some of the crumbs, then a layer of oysters, and some of the sauce. Repeat until the dish is full. Finish the top with crumbs. Bake till a nice brown. This quantity should make an extra nice supper dish for a family of five or six.

OYSTER STEW

Scald 1 pint of oysters till gills frill, then strain, add to the juice milk enough to make 1 pint, and to this put in 2 tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs, 2 teaspoonfuls of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and ¼ teaspoonful of pepper, bring to the boil and add oysters. Serve immediately and very hot.

PARSLEY OMELET.

One egg, 1 tablespoonful of cream, milk or water, 1 teaspoonful finely chopped parsley, mix together the yolk of the egg, the cream, parsley and a little salt and pepper. Then add the stiffly beaten white of the egg, (a pinch of salt aids in the beating of the white). Put a teaspoonful of butter in the frying pan and when it starts to brown, pour in the omelet. Stir a little very gently. When it becomes a golden brown on the bottom place in the oven for a minute or two. Then roll out on a hot plate and garnish with parsley.

Laura Rose,

O. A. C., Guelph.

Skating.

In looking over my old fourth reader, I notice it was—"Entered according to Act of Provincial Legislature by the Reverend Eger-ton Ryerson, L. L. D., Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario," etc.

In that same old book I believe to the Ontario school boy or girl there was no lesson of more thrilling interest than the story of "The Skater and the Wolves."

It was to each child a story in which he could use his imagination, placing him, or herself in the place of the hero, who so far back as the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, on the moon-lit glittering ice of our frozen streams, skated swiftly in his dangerous race with the pursuing wolves. From the earliest days of Canadian history every boy who could get a pair of skates was enthusiastic in their use, while every girl longed to be a boy. Those pioneer skates, compared with those in use now, were certainly unique.

They were made with a steel runner, some rounded at each end, some cut square behind and ex-

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tended in front into a long turned up runner-like point. The steel runner was secured firmly into a shaped sole of wood, while a stout screw passed through the wood and was screwed into a gullet hole in the heel of the boot. The skate was also fastened to the boot by straps which passed through flat holes in the wood, and crossing, buckled as tight as they could be drawn. Several sharp points in the wood also helped to hold the skate from slipping. Skating and sleigh riding were formerly considered as necessary as were snow and ice and an open winter was greatly deplored.

No doubt, the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, L. L. D., thought this story the best in a good book, while its companion, the poem, "The Skater's Song," beginning:

"Away on the glistening plain we go,

With our steady feet so bright;
Away! for the north winds keenly blow,

And winter's out to-night.

With the stirring shout of the joyous rout,

To the re-bounding stream we hie,
On the river's breast, where snow-flakes rest,

We'll merrily onward fly!"

was lived by every Canadian whose veins carried rich warm blood instead of some other watery substitute.

Many people longed to live near enough to take advantage of the ice-locked streams and ponds, but when did Canadians meet a difficulty without surmounting it. Now it is possible for old and young, women and men, girls as well as boys, to enjoy this health-giving sport, for every town and village has one or more skating rinks, where:

"Our hearts beating warm, we'll laugh at the storm,

When it comes in fearful rage,
While with many a wheel on the ringing steel,

A riotous game we'll wage."

Here there is no danger from thin ice nor air holes, no long stretches of smooth ice interspersed with patches of rough. There is less excitement and fewer frozen noses, but for a greater number there is more real enjoyment.

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-

seven would have laughed had he been told that a generation of preachers would arise who would condemn this sport, and who, having exhausted all the texts in the Bible, would preach sermons against it and would even talk of expelling members who take part in a few hours of this innocent recreation every week throughout the winter. Yet there are to-day just such preachers. One cannot imagine why they object when one considers that selfishness and jealousy are sins from which preachers are supposed to be exempt. One can almost imagine Dr. Ryerson repeating "The Skater's Song," and also saying, "My son, don't be childish, but play fair."

M. E. Graham.

Answers to Inquiries

Bachelor—We may have room for other discussions later, but it is hard to decide among so many good letters which is really the best, so that in future I think we will publish each without making a comparison.

Helpmates—The editorial staff have been laid up with la grippe, or been getting vaccinated, which accounts for the length of time your letters are unpublished. In the meantime, give me your ideas on the question, "What part should the up-to-date farmer take in the Farm Home," or write on some other subject equally interesting. Address as before.

M. E. Graham.

Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Hints by May Manton.

Woman's Fancy Blouse With Epaulettes. Which May be Omitted, No. 4018.

Smart blouse waists are much in demand to wear with jacket suits and the very necessary separate



4018 FANCY BLOUSE
32 TO 40 BUST.

skirts that have come to stay. The simple style illustrated exemplifies the fact that tucking is not indispensable to the realization of a fashionable waist. Ivory white peau de soie of good quality is here charmingly combined with Irish crochet lace over corn colored

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satin and trimmed with shaped bands of the silk piped with black paque velvet and stitched on each edge, tasselled ornaments finishing the pointed ends. Velvet belt closed with fancy clasp. Collar lining is fitted with single bust darts centre-back, under arm and shoulder seams and closes in front under the plastron that is included in the right shoulder seam and hooks over on the left. The blouse proper has single plaits laid at the end of each shoulders seam and is cut away at the neck and fronts to disclose the plastron and yoke of lace. The sleeves in bishop style are arranged on fitted linings which are faced at the lower edges to form cuffs, shaped straps being added to match the waist trimming. Shapely epaulettes of the lace give length to the shoulders but these may be omitted if not desired.

To cut this waist in the medium size $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 21 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32 inches wide or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of lace and $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of piping to trim as illustrated.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Erecting a Silo.

J. C. Reed's Mills, Ont., writes: "Wishing to erect a twin silo inside a bank barn, which will be about 30 feet high, 15 feet square, and the lower ten feet a stone wall, I want to know how best to build the remaining 20 feet of wall. I have plenty of cedar, balsam and pine timber of my own. I also wish to know if it is advisable to erect a silo inside of a barn or not."

A cement concrete silo well built is much more durable than a wooden one and if the first ten feet of the silo is to be stone we would advise building the remaining 20 feet of cement and gravel as the two would make a stronger wall than would a combination of stone below and wood above. A round or oblong silo is stronger than a square one. However, if subscriber has plenty of lumber, a fairly durable frame work could be built on the stone wall. If this were done it might be necessary to line the inside of the silo all through with lumber so as to have a continuous smooth surface within.

Having a silo inside or outside of a barn is largely a matter of room. One inside should not cost as much as an outside silo, as no roof would be required. However, of the silos in the country, comparatively few are built inside. Most farmers prefer to have them built outside close to the entrance to the feeding stables. While a great many so-called "stave" silos have been built in recent years, and which render good service, there is a tendency of late to secure greater permanency and consequently more durable structures are being erected.

Feeding Silage—Young Pigs

E. W., Little Britain, Ont., writes:

(1). If one could not use silage every day so as to keep it from spoiling, would it pay to cut down one-half at a time?

(2). What is the best feed for young pigs when weaned?

(1). If a silo is too large to allow of a sufficient quantity of silage being taken off each day to keep it sweet, it would be advisable to feed from one-half of the silo. To do this, cut the silage at the dividing point with a good hay-knife and aim to keep the cut wall as smooth as possible. If the silage has been well packed in the silo there will be little waste. Do not attempt to take down one-half of the silage without cutting it.

(2). A good food for young pigs when weaned is skim-milk. Along with this give a little finely ground barley mixed with middlings. A few finely ground oats with the hulls sifted out are also good to mix with the milk. A few roots, such as turnips, mangolds or sugar beets, will do good and the quantity of these may be increased as the pigs grow older. As they get older any grain mixture with the skim-milk will do. The aim should be to keep the young pigs thrifty.

The Jersey Breeders.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club held recently in Toronto there was a good attendance of Jersey breeders from all parts of the province. Resolutions of condolence were drawn up and arrangements made to have them engrossed and forwarded to the families of the late W. E. H. Massey and Captain Wm. Rolph, two prominent members of the club.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, addressed the meeting on the Pan-American Model Dairy and the St. Louis Exposition. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Provincial and Dominion Governments and urge them to grant the same assistance to Canadian live stock at St. Louis in 1903 as had been granted at Chicago and Buffalo.

The judging of herds first, as has been practiced at the large Canadian fairs for some years, was up for discussion; many of the breeders favored a change to the old way, viz.: of having the herds judged last, and it was strongly opposed by others. However it was decided to recommend the Board of Directors of the Toronto Fair to make the change so that herds will be judged last, and that all herds entered and on the grounds be brought out for exhibition.

On the invitation of Mr. B. H. Bull the club will hold a social gathering at his Jersey Farm near the town of Brampton, about the 15th of June.

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The following were recommended as judges: Toronto, J. C. Snell and H. G. Clark, R. Reid as reserve; London, H. C. Clarridge and Geo. Latsch; Ottawa, L. J. C. Bull; Winnipeg, D. Duncan; Halifax, J. H. Smith; Brampton, R. Willis; Woodbridge, F. Jackson.

Representatives on Board of Directors of the Dominion Cattle

Breeders' Association — Messrs. T. Porter and R. McCulloch.
Representatives on the Dairy Test of the Canadian Fat Stock Show—Messrs. R. McCulloch and F. I. Green.

Ontario Poultry Associations.

Hon. Mr. Dryden has given notice of a bill to amend the Agriculture and Arts Association Act. It will provide for the changing of the names of the two poultry associations of the Province to Eastern Ontario and Western Ontario Poultry Associations, respectively; for dividing their territory equally; for a grant of \$1,000 annually to each; and to remove the provision of the act necessitating the moving of the location of the exhibition each year. Mr. A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Live Stock Associations, will be secretary of both the poultry associations. The grant formerly was \$500 to the Ontario and \$500 to the Eastern Ontario Association.

Utilizing Pig Skins.

A Scotch tannery concern is manufacturing and introducing truss for bicycles and vehicles made of hog skin. And there are other manipulations of this material. An exchange says, so many uses have been discovered for the skin of the hog besides that of covering saddles that it is probable from this on many more same will have their jobs removed before reaching the pickling vats. New machinery recently created splits pig's skin to the thickness of tissue paper, leaving a strong fabric; the inner layers make fine kid gloves and many other articles of everyday commerce come out at the other end of the machine from that into which the dressed hide is shoved.

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Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

Come and See, or
Write for Prices

Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.

ROBERT HUNTER,
Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,
Lachine Rapids, Quebec

"EAGLE" in 100's and 200's. "VICTORIA" EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

Are put up in neat sliding boxes convenient to handle. No sulphur. No disagreeable fumes. Every stick a match. Every match a lighter.

.... For sale by all first-class dealers.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO. Breeders andImporters

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM.

Rockland, Ont.

On the C.P.R. and G.T.R. Railways. Special bargains on young bulls of superior merit and select Scotch breeding. Also thick young heifers at the right prices.

Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshire Sheep, and Clydesdale Horses.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Steamboat Landing, Rockland, Ont., on the C.P.R.

W. HARNET,
Manager.

LAURENTIAN STOCK and DAIRY FARM.

North Nation Mills, Que.

Ayrshires, imported and some-bred herd headed by Imported Tam Glen 2nd, No. 1310 D. A. H. B. Jerseys all of the celebrated St. Lambert family, herd headed by Liggar Fogle of St. Anne's 15704 A. J. C. C. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock of all the above breeds for sale.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Railway Station, North Nation Mills, P.Q., on the C.P.R.

A. E. SOHRVER,
Manager.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



are acknowledged to be the best type of bacon hog to produce the ideal carcass for the best English trade. CHAMPIONSHIP HERD AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR NINE YEARS also sweepstakes on Dressed Carcass at Provincial Winter Show. We have on hand now a large herd of different ages. Our prices are reasonable and the quality is guaranteed to be choice. Write

BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,
Burlford, Ontario

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider best suited to our advertising columns.

Horses.

Mr. Thos. Smith of Chester has lately disposed of a couple of well bred stallions to Messrs. Bawdon & Macdonell of Exeter, Ontario. One of these was Chester Prince, a big bounding animal, by Prince Pleasing out of the Macgregor mare Red Rose. The other, Village Boss, was also by Prince Pleasing out of a dam by Scots Wha Haec. Both are well coloured serviceable horses, up to plenty of size, and with good action. Messrs. Dalgety Brothers also shipped a further lot of five stallions to Canada last week. They were bought mainly from Mr. P. Crawford, Mr. Drummond, Pitcorthe, and Mr. Scott, Bogie, Kirkcaldy, and were all well bred useful horses, like being serviceable in Canada.—North British Agriculturist.

Cattle.

Mr. E. Pannabecker, Hespeler, Ont., writes:

"I have recently sold two fine young cows to David Rite, Hespeler, Ont., for a handsome figure. These cows are wanted where dairying or milk business is being carried on."

An important sale of Ayrshires was made last week, when J. G. Clark, Ottawa, and R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, purchased the herd of F. W. Hodson & Co., Myrtle, Ont. Twenty-four animals in all, made up of 18 cows, 3 heifer and 3 bull calves were transferred in the deal. The cows are a specially fine lot and have been bred for performance and not for show purposes. Mr. Hodson paid particular attention to the selection and breeding of his Ayrshires. Twelve of these animals go to J. G. Clark, increasing his herd to 60, and 12 to Reid & Co., increasing their herd to 56.

Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, sold last week to Messrs. H. W. Davies and John Costello of Churchill, N. Y., three very fine Galloways, consisting of a bull calf and two heifer calves.

A despatch from Australia last week reports that Lord Milner has telegraphed the Governor of Queensland inquiring as to the possibility of purchasing 10,000 breeding cattle for use in South Africa. Why does he not make inquiries in Canada, where the very best of breeding cattle can be found.

Sheep.

Pedigree sheep breeders in Britain have suffered from depression all round the past year, this being more especially the case where foreign demand was relied upon. The best price in the sheep section was made by one of Mr. A. E. Man-

sell's yearling rams, for which the record price of 400 gs. was paid. At the same sale a ram lamb made £189, and yearling ewes made 25 gs. Lincoln long-wool breeders have had a bad year, the top price being only 52 gs., which shows a very great falling off as compared with the values made in previous years. Mr. J. T. Hobbs has made a record for Oxford Down yearling rams, obtaining £178 for a ram with which he was very successful in the show yards throughout the kingdom. South Downs have experienced a quiet trade, as have also the Hampshires, except of the very highest class. Suffolks sold up to £63, while Kentish or Romney Marsh made up to £40. North country breeds have, on the whole, had a satisfactory season, though the prices recorded were hardly so good as in 1900.—Mark Lane Express.

Swine

There have been some good sales in Great Britain during 1901, Mr. A. Hiscock securing an average of £10 for a drat from his herd, while during the year the large black breed, which has but recently started a herd book, attracted a good deal of attention, good prices being paid for choice specimens.

Successful Stovemakers.

Among the successful stovemakers in Canada the well known firm of The James Stewart Mfg. Co. of Woodstock, Ont., builders of Good Cheer Stoves and Ranges, stands well to the front. They have achieved success on real merit and established a great business honestly. To live up to this reputation year after year is a record to be proud of. To manufacture a big line of stoves and ranges, suited to all the requirements of this great Canada of ours with its varied climatic conditions is a most difficult task. It is not generally known that the combined foundry plants of Canada have a capacity nearly three times greater than the demand. This clearly illustrates how difficult it is to force up the sales of any particular make.

Good Cheer Stoves and Ranges have given great satisfaction. 1901 was their banner year, but 1902 is sure to see a great increase in their sales.

Rube—Yaas, Si is dead; went in town ter get a tooth pulled; dentist feller told him he'd better take gas fust an'—

Dentist gev him too much, eh?
Rube—Oh, no; after the dentist feller told him that, he went back to his hotel an' took the gas hisself.—Philadelphia Press.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Get genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence, Williams & Co.
Sole Agents Subcontinent for the
U. S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches, Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CATHELY or FRING. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for use. THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION
TORPID LIVER

These are the great curses which afflict three quarters of the present generation. Sufferers from either one or all of them must always be miserable, and sooner or later become chronic invalids, useless to themselves and a burden and nuisance to friends and family. There is one safe, sure and absolute cure which you can test without any expense. Our remedy is Egyptian Regulator Tea, a trial package of which we will send you free and prepaid on request. Unless you find our claims untrue, we must be the losers by this liberal act. Shall we send you the trial package, and lead you to perfect health and happiness? Address:

THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE

(Patented Can. & U. S.)

The only nest in the

World which positively

prevents hens from eating

their eggs.

Simple—Effective—Durable

No springs—Eggs

cannot be k.

The inclined nest gathers them

safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer

for it or write to L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mir,

15 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



Poultry and Eggs.

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders under \$2.00. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

BROWN Leghorns, Prolific early layers. Strain won at Pan-American. Stock for sale—Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Chiest Strains, Eggs in season. JOHN E. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—My stock has won first and second premiums at the largest shows in England, Ireland, United States, and Canada. My stock pleases customers, as I have sent out 303 turkeys and only four were dissatisfied. Choice stock now for sale. W. I. Bell, Angus, Ont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys of extra quality and bone. Tom's \$2.50, hen's \$2.00. Also some White Wyandottes and 1 mixed Rock Cockerals. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sam. Snowden, Box 205, Bowmanville, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma cocks, hens and cock-reis from stock that won 6 prizes, 6 entries, Brantford; 8 prizes on 10 entries, Toronto, also Earl Minto silver cup, best collection, value \$50. \$1.50 to \$3 each. J. J. Pickard, Drumbo.

Clydesdale Meeting.

In the list of meetings published last week for the first week of February the Clydesdale meeting was unintentionally omitted. The Clydesdale breeders will meet at the Albion Hotel Tuesday, Feb. 4th, at 7.30 p. m. A good attendance is requested.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World,
Confederation Life Building
Toronto, Jan. 27th, 1901.

Trade in wholesale lines continues favorable. One good feature during the past few weeks has been the settling of a large number of overdue accounts, many of which had been given up as bad. This shows a healthy condition in trade throughout the country. Remittances generally have been more satisfactory of late and the general outlook bright. Money seems to be ample for all legitimate needs and steady at about 5 per cent. on call. Discounts continue at from 6c to 7c per cwt.

Wheat.

There is little new to report in wheat. During the week there has been the usual daily fluctuations in the speculative markets, but it closed with little decided advantage to either the bulls or bears, though cable reports the latter part of the week were lower, owing chiefly to large receipts from the United States. For the year ending Dec. 31st last the total exports of wheat and flour (reckoning 4.4 bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour) were 264,000,000 bushels against 183,000,000 bushels for the year previous an increase of 81,000,000 bushels. This increase is claimed by some to favor higher prices but when it is remembered that the United States crop of 1901 was 150,000,000 bushels greater than in 1900 the argument would appear to be the other way. Weather in the States continues favorable for the growing crop and the outlook is good.

Locally trade has ruled quieter and so far as Canada is concerned there has been little export business excepting in Manitoba, which is quoted at Fort William at 73c for No. 1 hard January shipment, No. 1 Northern 69½, and No. 2 66½. Quotations here are 74½ for red and white middle freights, goose 68c, and spring 72c east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white brings 72c to 79c, spring life 72c, and goose 67c per bushel.

Wheat and Barley.

There is not much activity in the oat market and business is largely local. Prices are easier here at 42½c for No. 2 white and 41c middle freights. On the farmers' market oats bring 46c to 46½c per bushel.

The barley market is also quiet. Prices are steady here at 50c to 50c as to quality and point of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market malt barley brings 53c to 63c per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

Like other coarse grains peas are also easier. A large lot sold in the West during the week at 80½c. Here quotations are 82c middle freights, and on farmers' market small peas bring 85c per bushel.

Corn is weaker than a week ago.

The Canada Permanent & Western Canada Mortgage Corporation

Invites investors of large or small amounts to investigate its **FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES** with half-yearly interest coupons attached. They are issued for fixed terms of not less than one year, and are secured by

ASSETS AMOUNTING TO \$23,000,000

OFFICES—TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Yellow American can be obtained at Montreal at \$23 per ton in car lots. Here Canada mixed is quoted at 56c and yellow at 50½c west.

Oats and Bran.

Ontario bran in car lots is quoted at Montreal at \$20 to \$20.50 and shorts at \$22 to \$23 per ton. City mills here sell bran at \$19 and shorts at \$21 in car lots l. o. b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

The potato market keeps steady and offerings are fairly liberal here at 62c to 65c in car lots Toronto. On the farmers' market potatoes bring 70c to 75c per bag.

The bean market keeps fairly steady. Car lots of primes are quoted at Montreal at \$1.35 to \$1.40 and jobbing lots at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel. On Toronto farmers' market beans bring \$1.15 to \$1.30 per bushel.

Hay and Straw.

The English market for Canadian hay is quieter. Exports of last year's crop are estimated at 250,000 tons. Offerings at the local markets have been larger during the week and trade is a little quieter. At country points east car lots of No. 2 baled hay have been sold at \$8.50 l. o. b. Montreal quotations for baled hay are No. 1 timothy \$10.50 to \$11, No. 2 \$9.25 to \$9.50, clover mixture \$8.50 to \$9, and clover \$7.50 to \$8.25 per ton in car lots. There is a steady demand here at \$9.50 to \$10 in car lots for medium to choice, and \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$11 to \$13, clover \$8 to \$9, sheaf straw \$9 to \$10 and loose straw \$6 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

Though the egg market keeps strong the high prices have checked demand somewhat. There is a great scarcity of eggs in the United States. New laid in jobbing lots are quoted at Montreal at 35c to 40c per dozen. New laid are quoted here at 25c in jobbing lots, though very few are coming forward. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 25c to 35c per dozen.

The supply of dressed poultry has been scarcely equal to the demand at Montreal, where choice dry picked turkeys are quoted at 11c to 13c, chickens 10c to 12c, geese 9c to 11c and ducks 7c to 9c per lb. in large lots. The demand here is weaker and there is little but frozen stuff offering. On Toronto farmers' market live and dressed chickens bring 45c to 70c and ducks 75c to \$1.00 per pair, and turkeys 8c to 10c, and geese 8c to 9c per lb.

Until further notice the Canadian Produce Co., Toronto, will pay 5c per lb. for spring chickens, 2½c per lb. for hens (including last year's birds), and 5c for ducklings. Crates supplied free and express paid up to 50c per 100 lbs. of birds. These prices are for live weight.

Seeds

Seeds have ruled quiet at Montreal during the week. Wholesale prices there are \$10.50 to \$12.50 per cwt. for alsike, \$8.50 to \$9.50 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt. for timothy. On Toronto farmers' market alsike brings \$7 to \$8.25, red clover \$5 to \$5.30 and timothy \$2 to \$3.25 per bushel.

Cheese.

The cheese market continues steady and English dealers are

**CHICKENS
DUCKS
GEESE
TURKEYS**

WANTED

DRESSED OR LIVE POULTRY RECEIVED—We will forward empty crates for live poultry and pay charges on all out-going crates. Prompt remittance by Express Order will be made on arrival of shipments less express charges if not prepaid. We do not purchase on commission, but pay in full for all birds on arrival.

Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited

470 Yonge Street - TORONTO

WANTED—BUTTER, POULTRY, EGGS

We have a large outlet, having Twenty-one Retail Stores in Toronto and suburbs.
Payments weekly. Established 1854.

The WM DAVIES CO., Limited

Head Office—Retail Dept.
Correspondence invited. 24 Queen St. West

gradually coming up to values on this side in their orders. There is a good demand and stocks will likely be well cleaned up before the new goods are put upon the market. Finest Westerns are quoted at Montreal at 10½¢ to 10½¢ and finest Easterns at 9½¢ to 10¢. The English market rules steady.

Butter

The Trade Bulletin sums up last week's butter trade as follows:

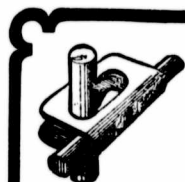
"Under continued light stocks, the market holds firm, and any increase in the demand would put up prices still higher; but some of our receivers report the enquiry rather slack at the recent advance. Latest sales reported to us comprised about 350 packages at 21½¢ to 21½¢ for choice qualities, with 21½¢ considered extreme."

Creamery butter sells well here and is in good demand at 20¢ to 21¢ for prints and 20¢ to 21¢ for solids. A great deal of the dairy butter offering is of the lower grade and is consequently not wanted. Choice dairy rolls are quoted at 16¢ to 17¢, large rolls at 16¢ to 16½¢, and tubs at 14¢ per lb. in jobbing lots. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 16¢ to 20¢ and crocks 15¢ to 18¢ per lb.

Cattle

There seems to be a dearth of prime fat cattle at all the leading markets of late. This has been specially noticeable at Chicago, where real prime beefs have not been so scarce for some time. The same condition applies here. And the feeder who is so fortunate as to have a car load or two of really fine stuff can get his own figures for them. At Toronto cattle market on Friday there was a light run of stock comprising 629 cattle, 463 hogs, 226 sheep and lambs and 15 calves. The quality of the cattle offered was not good, being made up mostly of a mixed class with a large percentage of small, young, unfinished animals. Trade has been rather dull and draggy all week and not so good as a week ago. There are several reasons for this: lack of space for shippers, fewer outside dealers and poorer quality of cattle. The snowstorm had the effect of keeping many dealers at home. Prices were easy at quotations. Heavy well bred feeders are in demand and steers of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each of this class are very scarce and sold at \$4, \$4.25 and up to \$4.50 per cwt. There were more light feeders of from 900 to 1,000 lbs. each offering,

NO SUBSTITUTE for "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, although some unscrupulous dealers may say there is. Recommended by doctors, by hospitals, by the clergy, by everybody, for stiffness, pleurisy &c. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co Ltd.



The Frost
Wire Lock.

AGENTS WANTED

To Sell Frost Wire Fence.

The strongest fence sold, made entirely from High Carbon Spring Steel wire. No tie wires or kinks to weaken the wire. The cross wires are held in place by the patented **FROST LOCK**. It never weakens or slips. Exclusive territory given to good men.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
Write for Catalog. WELLAND, ONT.

which sold readily at \$3.50 to \$3.90 per cwt.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.70 to \$5.25 per cwt., and light ones \$4.50 to \$4.65 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$3.85 to \$4.15 and light ones at \$3.40 to \$3.75 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,150 to 1,260 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt., good cattle at \$3.80 to \$4.00, medium at \$3.40 to \$3.60, and inferior to common at \$2.50 to \$3.35 per cwt.

Feeders—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and other quality at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Feeding bulls are worth \$3.28 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Stockers—Yearling steers weighing 500 to 800 lbs. each sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Calves—These are in steady demand at Buffalo. Good to choice veals bring \$8.25 to \$8.75 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves being \$2 to \$10 each.

Milch cows and springers sold at \$30 to \$45 each.

Sheep and Lambs

As the run of sheep was lighter prices were firmer at \$3 to \$3.30 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for bucks. Lambs sold at \$3.50 to \$4 each and \$3.50 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Hogs

The deliveries of hogs were light with prices easy at quotations. Another decline in prices is looked for this week. Best select bacon hogs 160 to 200 lbs. each, unfed and unwatered off cars sold at \$6.37½ per cwt., lights at \$6.12½, and fats at \$6 per cwt. Unculled car lots sold at about \$6.25 per cwt.

For the week ending Feb. 1st, the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.12½ per cwt. for select bacon hogs, \$5.87½ for lights, and \$5.87½ for fats.

The Trade Bulletin's London

NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN Pain-Killer will be found to fill your needs as a household remedy. Used as a liniment for stiffness and taken internally for all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes. 25c. and 50c.

cable of Jan. 23 re Canadian bacon reads thus:

"The market is weak and lower under heavier receipts from the United States and Canada, and holders have had to concede as much as 3s per cwt.

Horses.

General trade continues dull East and nothing in the export line is doing, excepting in remounts. A few heavydraughts sold at Montreal during the week for city work at \$135 to \$175 each.

About 70 horses were sold at Grand's last week, 30 of which were general purpose horses. Good sound general purpose horses sold at from \$85 to \$135 each and second hand quality at from \$25 to \$75 each. There is considerable inquiry now for the spring trade and the prospects for business are good. Farm work horses are in demand and there have been a number of inquiries for this class during the past few days. Mr. W. H. Smith, who was in the Chatham district last week, reports a big demand in that section from farmers for horses for the spring's work. Mr. Smith intends to pay special attention to this trade in future and will sell at Grand's on Tuesday of this week two car loads of good general purpose horses suitable for farmers' use.

PAIN-KILLER is more of a household remedy than any other medicine. It meets the requirements of every home. Cures cramps and dysentery and is the best liniment made. Avoid substitutes, there is but one 'Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.



HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER—A monthly. Sample copy, 5c. All about Hunting, Trapping and Kaw Furs. A. R. Harding, Gallopols, O.

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.



The GRIMM MFG. CO.,
84 Wellington St.,
Montreal, Que

Quance E LAMBETH

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP

THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE

Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 15 Minutes. Makes a Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting. Heavy chains die. You can't pay tax on active timber and catalogue Free, giving prices, terms

MILNE MFG. CO., 687 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Milne Bros. for SHELTLAND POINT Catalogue.



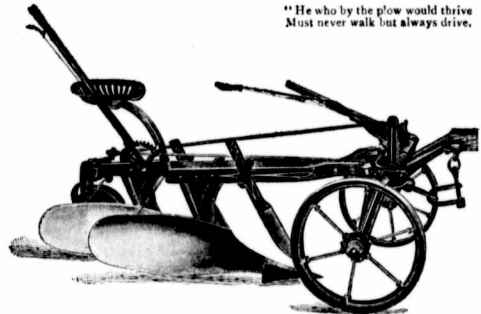
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This plow has a lighter draft than any other plow doing the same work. Anything a plow should be asked to do it can do with less strain on team or ploughman.

It is the simplest plow made and can be run by any man, woman, boy or girl who knows how to manage a team.

"He who by the plow would thrive Must never walk but always drive."

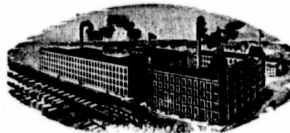
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Ontario Riding Plow.

The Perrin Plow Co., Limited Smith's Falls, Ontario

BELL .. PIANOS ... AND .. ORGANS.



Built to last a lifetime By the Largest Makers in Canada



BELL is the Musician's Favorite

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TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter

POINTS OF MERIT

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED

Fitted with ROLLER BEARINGS, STEEL SHAPING, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.



TOLTON BROS., GUELPH, Ont.

U S U S

The U.S. Separator

NOT ONLY RECEIVED GOLD MEDAL THE HIGHEST AWARD at the Pan-American Exposition Buffalo, 1901 but its work there in the Model Dairy EXCELLED EVERYTHING

Those who want the Best Should buy the U. S.

"The Kind That Gets All the Cream."

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VT FARM MACHINE CO BELLOWS FALLS VT

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Corbs, Splints and Ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

FLEMING BROS. 36 Front W Toronto, Ont.

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EVERY PATRON OF EVERY FACTORY

Should insist on receiving a monthly statement of the milk delivered from his farm. Our Ideal Milk Ticket is used by all the best factories. 25c. a hundred. \$2.00 a thousand.

Sample Card Free

Address THE FARMING WORLD

Confederation Life Building, Toronto