

THE Farming World

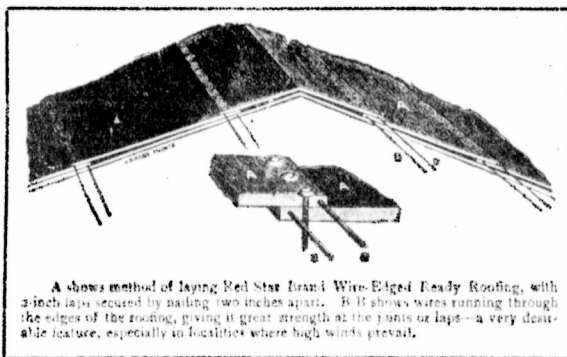
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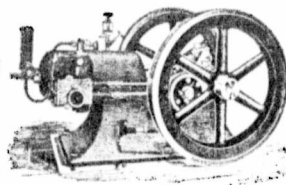
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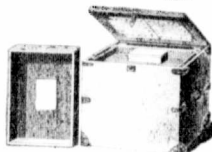
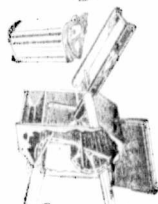


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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XX.

APRIL 22nd, 1902.

No. 16

Horse Breeding in Canada.

HORSE breeding in Canada has undoubtedly undergone a decided change for the better during the past few years. And yet a great amount of educational work needs to be done before our farmers have reached the goal of perfection in their horse breeding methods. However, the turn in the tide two or three years ago has had its effect in directing more attention to horse breeding and distributing a better class of breeding stock throughout the country. At the Horse Show, a report of which appears in this number, the high average quality of the animals shown was most notable. As compared with the shows of even a couple of years ago this is most marked and may be taken as a proof of the general improvement in quality of the horses throughout the country.

To make a success of horse breeding the farmer must breed the kind of horses the market demands and the one best suited to his own conditions and environment. Taking everything into consideration, we believe the draft horse is the most profitable sort for the average farmer to raise. Good heavy horses, weighing from 1,500 lbs. upwards, sound, of good quality, are in good demand at the present time and are likely to meet with ready sale for sometime to come. By breeding a good mare to a heavy Clydesdale or Shire stallion, a farmer is reasonably sure of securing a colt, that at five years old, will bring not less than \$125. The draft horse does not require so much care in breaking, and if a colt does have a blemish it is not such a disadvantage to a horse employed at slow work, while with the lighter breeds a blemish means a serious loss. There is also less risk of a draft colt being blemished. Besides, in case of a serious blemish the animal can be used for work on the farm. Likewise, if a sale cannot be effected at once, the draft horse will earn enough at any sort of farm work to pay for its keep, which a lighter or fancy horse would rarely do.

If, however, a farmer has the taste and the inclination to breed the lighter types of horses, there is money in the business, if properly conducted. Carriage and saddle horses of the best types sell readily at good prices and will be in good demand both in the United States and Great Britain for some-

time to come. It must be remembered, however, that the farmer does not get the highest prices for which this class of horses sell for. The high prices that a fine carriage team or a hunter frequently brings are only got after weeks of training and fitting at the hands of some dealer. The farmer seldom has the time and necessary knowledge to train and fit up the finished carriage or saddle horse. If he has, however, there is nothing to prevent his getting the fancy prices that are being paid today for well trained and fancy carriage horses and hunters. But if he does not do this, the dealer will always pay a good price for good horses of this class and consequently their breeding can be made profitable for the farmer. Perhaps, the best carriage horses are sired by a thoroughbred or Hackney stallion. Very often some good horses are got by coach and standard bred stallions. When the mates are of sufficient size and are of good quality a thoroughbred produces a good style of carriage horse.

During the past few years much attention has been given to the military horse. It is a question, however, whether it will pay the farmer to make a specialty of breeding horses for this trade. But while this may be the case, it is a branch of the business that should receive attention. Since the beginning of the South African war some 7,000 or 8,000 horses have been purchased in Canada for remounts. These have been selected from the general run of the horses in the country and in the future, should no special effort be made to breed horses for this purpose, there may be, as in the past, a large number of horses bred that are unsuitable for the carriage or saddle classes that might be taken for remount purposes. This, as we are able to size up the situation at present, seems to be the line of policy for our farmers to pursue in reference to this trade. That so many of the general run of horses in the country have been found suitable for remounts, shows a higher average quality than was expected. If better breeding methods are adopted and the average quality of the horses bred in the country is raised, there will be more and a better type of horses to select remounts from, even after the best animals are taken for the fancy carriage or saddle trade. Should a permanent remount depot be established and some assurance given that the

market for remounts will be continued it might be worth while for the farmer to give some attention to the breeding of horses for this trade. At any rate, it would furnish an outlet, as it has done during the past few years, for a certain class of horses, which the farmer may find it difficult to dispose of for other purposes.

There are three types of horses now required for military purposes: Mounted infantry horses, ranging in height from 14.1 to 15 hands; cavalry horses, ranging from 15.1 to 15.3, and artillery horses from 15.2 to 16 hands high. Col. Dent, who has purchased the Canadian horses for army purposes gives the following description as to their qualifications:

"The stamp of horse required for artillery purposes is a blocky sort of horse, with as much breeding and bone as possible. The cavalry horse is of a lighter type, with good shoulders, loin and neck. The mounted infantry cobs are miniature horses. The best stamp I have come across is the French Canadian, the only fault in their case being often a shortness of rein, (neck). The type of horses, for whatever branch of the service required should be that of the English hunter, with short legs, short cannon bone, good shoulders, backrib and loins, and the more breeding combined with strength, the better. What I think are most needed to produce this type, are good thoroughbred sires, not over sixteen hands high, compact horses with plenty of bone and action."

In conclusion, a word regarding the selection of stallions. Whether from carelessness or ignorance many of our farmers are very lax in regard to the choice of stallions for breeding purpose. In horse breeding the farmer is aiming to produce a product that when finished, will bring him at least \$125 or \$150. It is, therefore, the height of folly to quibble over a dollar or two in the service fee of a stallion. Select the best stallion for the purpose to be had and run no risk of having an inferior colt thrown. A good colt can be raised as cheaply as a poor one, and is a much safer and better investment. It must be remembered, however, that the best of breeding will avail little unless the colt is well fed and well nourished. Many an otherwise good colt is spoiled for lack of proper feed and care. Good breeding and good feeding must go hand-in-hand.

Beef Has Gone Up.

The butchers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association of this city created no little consternation among consumers last week, when they announced that the retail price of beef would be advanced. Those of us who have had to buy it thought 15c or 16c a lb. a pretty good price to pay for the best sirloin steak, but now through the dictum of the retail butchers 20c per lb. will be demanded, and no better quality supplied at that. Round steak has been advanced from 12c to 13c to 17c, prime ribs to 10c and shoulder cuts from 10c to 11c per lb. Throughout there has been an advance in the retail price of beef of at least 20 per cent, which will have to come out of the pocket of the consumer, who will probably even matters up a bit by eating less beef and more of some other food that is not on the run upwards.

However, this may be, it would be interesting to know if the farmer will receive an additional 20 per cent. for his cattle. The reason given for this advance is that the price of cattle has advanced to such a pitch that the butchers are losing money by retailing at former prices. Is this the case? A glance at our weekly market reports may reveal something. We find in our report of January 7th that choice butchers' cattle sold on Toronto cattle market at from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt., on Feb. 4th at \$4.25 to \$4.40; on March 4th \$4.35 to \$4.50 and on April 1st, \$4.60 to \$4.90 per cwt.; while last week, April 18th, they sold at \$5.15 to \$5.40 per cwt. According to these figures there has been a considerable advance in the price of the best cattle used by the retail butchers but not sufficient we think to allow for a straight advance of over 20 p.c. in the retail price of meat. Perhaps the butchers are preparing for the future. If so there should be better prices in store for the farmer which we trust will prove to be the case. The greatest advance during the past few weeks has been for choice export cattle which were worth last week from \$6.15 to \$6.40 per cwt.

Leaves for England.

Prof. Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, left last week for England in connection with the work of his department. The work of the department relating to the observation of the condition in which Canadian products are discharged from steamers will be reorganized. The Minister of Agriculture has arranged with the steamship lines to provide special accommodation, through which cooled air will be circulated, more particularly for the safe carriage of apples and cheese. Prof. Robertson while away will confer on these matters with owners of steamship lines and importers, particularly of cheese, butter, apples, eggs and poultry. He is expected to return before the end of May.

Our Western Letter

Seeding Operations. Effects of Recruiting. Provincial Self-Government. The Railway Commission and What is Expected of it. Cattle Dealers Nervous.

Winnipeg, April 14th, 1902.

By the time this appears in print farmers in all parts of Manitoba will be engaged in seeding. Reports from many points state that the seeder was at work during the past week, and with the present warm, sunny weather the land is coming rapidly into workable condition. As a rule, the Western portion of the Province is a few days earlier than the East, and this difference will likely be more than usually marked this year owing to the heavy rains of the past month. The heavier soil of Eastern Manitoba retains the moisture longer than the more porous soils of the West and of Assiniboia.

Recruiting for the fourth Canadian Contingent of South African volunteers promises to take away a further number of the young men so badly needed in the West. But they will return, those, at least, who escape the bullets of the enemy and the still more dangerous attacks of disease, for we notice that however enthusiastic a soldier lad may be, when duty is done, and his term expired, he is usually glad to be back in the Canadian home. Of the many who have gone from Western Canada few indeed have made their homes in Africa. Of those who chose to remain there when their comrades came home, almost all have some official employment. While we would not wish to dissuade any young man who feels he is called to serve the mother-land in her wars, at the same time we cannot help regretting that our sparsely settled country is obliged to part with its chief riches—the young men who are its chief hope. We can only hope for their safe and speedy return. Many a farmer will be hunting for a hired man to take the place of the one who goes to Africa. Two thousand three hundred young men cannot leave the country without being missed.

It may be the impending dearth of labor that leads the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to accede to the demands of the Trackmen's Union and thus avoid a repetition of the disastrous strike of last year. It is commonly stated in the West that the bonanza crop of 1901 won the game for the strikers. Labor will be even scarcer than last year here in the West, and with even a moderately heavy crop a large number of hands from outside points will be required.

The question of Provincial self-government for the Territories is just now receiving considerable attention. The Government have not secured from the Federal authorities the favorable reply to their memorials that was expected, and it would seem as though the matter was blocked for another year at least. With the present

rapid inflow of settlers the time is not far distant when the Territories will be in a position to demand rather than petition for what they believe to be their rights. The increase in population reminds one of the days of '80 and '81 in the Province of Manitoba, with the difference that settlers and their effects now come by car loads instead of cartloads, as was then the case. There are, of course, several possible views of the case for and against the position taken by the Territorial Government. They need not, however, endeavor to frighten their constituents with the "annexation" bugaboo. Manitoba does not care a button one way or the other, and if the Eastern Assiniboians do not wish to become Manitobans, they will receive no coercion from their Eastern neighbors. Assiniboia and Manitoba have more in common than Assiniboia and Alberta. Hence the movement of some of the people of that Territory to join Manitoba has more reason than their opponents are willing to admit.

The appointment of a Railway Commission has long been the demand of the West. We are more or less all the time at loggerheads with our friends, the Railways, or shall we say, our friend, the Railway, and will be able to keep the Commission fairly busy settling grievances. We may, for instance, ask them to ascertain why it is worth fifteen cents to haul wheat from here to Fort William when the Great Northern can haul it the same distance from points in North Dakota to Duluth for nine cents, and is promising a further reduction at an early date. There are many other nice little questions which we hope the Commission will be able to settle off-hand and, of course, against the Railways. Everything, it should be stipulated in the new law is to be decided against the Companies. This will save a great deal of valuable time and prevent a great deal of hard feeling. Lacking fuller details we can only hope that the Commission will have ample powers, and that there will be as little opportunity for appeal as is compatible with British justice.

A Commission on ocean freight rates will soon be needed, say our local cattle exporters. At present dealers are nervous about the future, not caring nor daring to do much until the schedules are fixed for the coming season. They anticipated a decided increase, and if this is realized there will be just that much loss to the producer. It all seems to come back with a jolt on the farmer. Whether it is wheat or cattle, in the East or in the West, tariff, customs, freights, everything comes out of the farmer. Funny, isn't it,—unless you are a farmer.



KING ROSE (Clydesdale Gelding).

MOSS ROSE 2nd [2791].

First Prize pair of Draft Mares or Geldings, Horse Show, 1902. Moss Rose 2nd was the Sweepstakes Clydesdale Mare at Chicago last December, and won the same honor at the Show here a week ago. Both were exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

The Canadian Horse Show

(Especially Reported.)

The eighth annual Canadian Horse Show held under the joint auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt Club, (Limited), was held in the Armories, Toronto, April 10th, 11th and 12th. The Armories had the usual oval for the exhibition of the horses, but was a good deal improved over last year. The promenade in front of the boxes was widened and the opposite wall very tastily decorated with shields and flags. The whole had a pretty and pleasing effect. The attendance was good—more than good—it was a credit to the Toronto people the way they patronized this year's show. The weather was wet and sometimes quite disagreeable, but through it all the people, both afternoons and evenings, streamed into the Armories and on two of the nights, Friday and Saturday, packed the seats and the platforms till there was barely standing room. There were many visitors from a distance, London, Ottawa and Montreal, especially were represented as well as many of the smaller Canadian cities and there were several parties from the United States. Geo. W. Beardmore, Esq., M.T.H., was chairman of the committee and of the executive, while H. M. Crossley, of Rosseau, was in charge of the ring committee, both gentlemen did good work and were ably assisted by the members associated with them. The past few years have had a good deal of the military element in the programme, this year it was almost dropped. Each evening the Royal Canadian Dragoons gave a musical ride and the 48th Highlanders gave a fine

exhibit of physical drill. The latter were preceded as they marched into the oval by almost a score of pipers who thoroughly roused the Scotchmen present. Otherwise there was no military display of any kind. The morning attendance was never large but there were always a goodly number of well-known horsemen present. The breeding classes were largely judged at the morning sessions. Four of the military bands of the city corps gave music for the afternoons and evenings.

LIGHT HORSES.

As usual thoroughbreds were in the lead, the aged stallions being class one. R. R. Pringle, of Co-bourg, placed the ribbons giving Versatile, sire Rayon d'Or, dam Valleria, first place. He is owned by Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, and is a big brown 16-1 restless in the ring, being never a moment still. Rothervale by Morglay, dam Happy Girl, bred by F. B. Wilkinson, Newark, England, was placed second. He is a brown with good lines and pretty arched neck, a trifle long bodied. Dr. Andrew Smith, V.S., Toronto, showed Kapaanga, by Spendthrift (Imp.) a bright, well built chestnut. He was placed third though he seemed good enough for any of the ribbons. In three year-olds, two of the King's plates were out, Wire in, a chestnut by Wickham and Pick Time, a brown, by Pickpocket. The latter shown by E. B. Clancy, was first. There were 7 entries for the best thoroughbred qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters. The Telfer and Climie Co., of Montreal, won first and

third, with first Dracula, a big boned chestnut 16-2 bred by A. Chromely, Yorkshire; third went to Ballymore, bred by J. C. Murphy, Ireland, sire Hollywood. Second prize went to W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland, for Sleight-of-Hand, a chestnut by Uncas.

REMOUNTS.

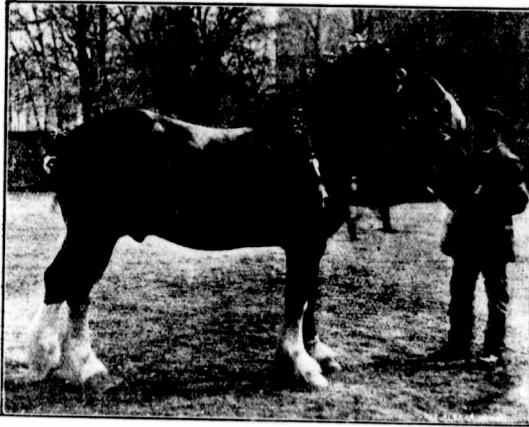
A good deal has been said and written about supplying remounts for the British army from Canada, and a goodly lot of horses have gone from us to help the war in South Africa.

They are still going and some 2,000 are now being bought to mount the fourth Canadian Contingent now being enrolled. His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Minto, donated a silver cup and \$50 added for the best four-year-old Canadian-bred gelding or mare suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, not less than 15 hands and not over 15 hands 3 inches, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion. Such sire to be approved by the judges. Name of sire and pedigree and description of the dam as far as obtainable shall be given with entry. All competitors shall be examined by the committee's veterinary before entering the ring, and certificate of soundness handed the judges. The competitors shall be undocked and shown in hand, but the judges may require them to be also shown under saddle. For this class Hon. Sydney Fisher gave a second prize of \$20. The judges were Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto, and E. S. Skead, Ottawa. First prize and cup went to A. G. H. Luxton, of Milton, for Imperial, a bay gelding

15-3 and a very good mover. Second to Irish Bob, by King Bob, shown by P. S. Lawrason, Preston, and W. C. Edwards had the reserve in a chestnut mare, Daisy, by Royal George.

CARRIAGE OR COACH.

This as may be supposed was not



STRATHCONA (Imp.) [3238]. First Prize three year old, and Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Horse Show, 1902. Shown by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

a uniform lot either in appearance or breeding but brought out a lot of upstanding stylish horses. There were imported German coachers, Yorkshire coach, Roadster bred, and shapely carriage half-bred horses. The judges were Richard Gibson, Delaware, and Robt. Graham, Claremont who were also the judges for the Hackney classes. W. N. Scott, of Milton, had the fortunate winner of the red ribbon. This was a bay horse with white hind socks, named Performer, by Phenomena, (Imp.) Next to him stood Lord Roberts, a dark bay by the well-known Wiley Buckles, a good mover and with a taking style. He is owned by J. L. Reid, Derry West. Another of the same name owned by A. Hewson, Grahamsville, was third. This one is by Shining Light, a Yorkshire coach horse. Fourth ticket went to Boston Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, a big brown 16-2 and one that might be a fast mover. For three-year-olds a pair of bright clean legged youngsters paraded. One shown by Skinner & Colquhoun, of Mitchell, showed a good deal of Hackney action. He won first and is by Mark d'Or. The other a taller bay had more of the thoroughbred in his appearance. He is by Wiley Buckle and is shown by J. L. Reid, winning second place.

ROADSTERS

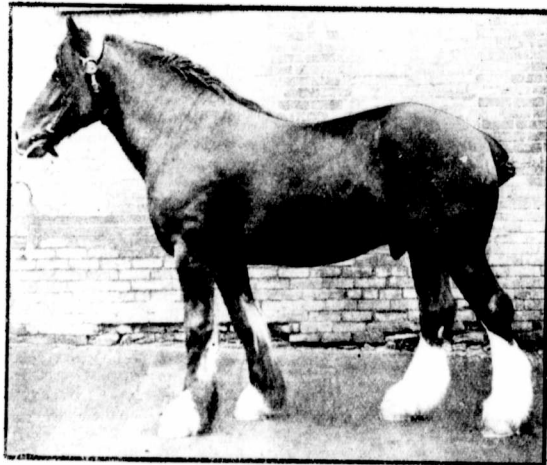
The standard bred roadsters came first and were judged by Geo. McCormack, of London, Ont. He placed Keswick 10144, first, a well made chestnut by Jay Gould 197. He is exhibited by G. W. Curtis, Lindsay. Second place was given Dashwood, 12486, owned by James Weatherall, Galt. He is by Senti-

nel Wilkes 1499, and his dam is by Nutwood 609. The imported chestnut Golden Jubilee 29874, was third. He was bred at Richmond, Virginia, and is by Norfolk 3670, out of a Wilkes mare. He is owned by T. E. Armstrong, Derry West. There was but one three-year-old, Brian Born 34551, a bay

as the horses are and appear at the time of showing in the ring will be considered in the judging, to be shown in harness to a road wagon. There were two classes. (1) Under 15-3 and (2) 15-3 and over. In the former F. W. Baillie, of Toronto, had a pair which won him first and second prizes with J. A. Kelly, Listowell, third, with a nice 4 year-old bay mare named Jessie McLaughlin. In the second lot over 15-3, M. E. Mitchell, of Brampton won with Nellie Gold Leaf, by a Kentucky bred Gold Dust. She is a brown mare of a beautiful color and a fine traveller. T. Bartran, Toronto, was second and Crow & Murray, third. When it came to best pair of roadsters, J. D. McGibbon, Milton, was first and F. W. Baillie, second, Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, was third with her pair, May and Mabel, which won second at Toronto Industrial last fall. For the silver cup offered as a sweepstakes prize, F. W. Baillie won with his chestnut gelding "Bob". This year a new class was added for pacers any age and this brought out a field of 15. A black gelding shown by Thos. M. Lee, Toronto, was first. Another black gelding with a little white on his hind feet was second. He is named Black Thorn, and was shown by D. Dwan, Toronto. Strangely enough all this class were from Toronto owners.

HACKNEYS

The winning hackney this year was "Alarm" owned by R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville. At the Buffalo



LYON STEWART [3732]. First Prize aged Clydesdale Stallion, Canadian Bred, etc. Shown by H. G. Bang, Churchill, Ont.

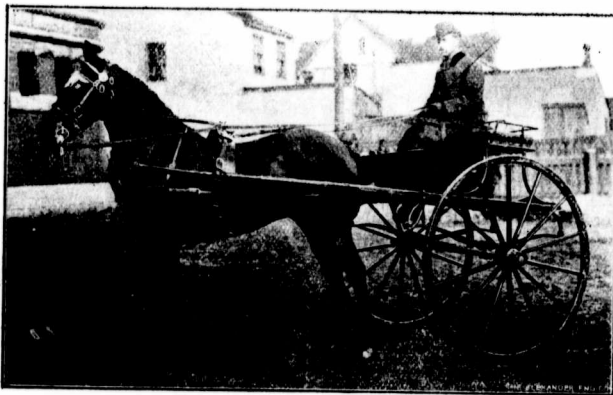
tion was not confined to standard bred animals. The rules laid down were that a roadster when mature for driving should not be under 15 hands high. Conformation, style of going, manners, hock and knee action whether driven with ordinary or heavy shoes to force action, and

Pan American Exhibition, Mr. Beith won with a new horse, second place, and at the New York show last fall he won first and the championship with "Robin Adair." The champion at the same show in the smaller class was "Alarm" bred and owned by Mitchell Harrison,

Chestnut Hill, Penn. Mr. Beith made a trade with Mr. Mitchell Harrison and got Alarm, and rumor says a good deal of cash besides for Robin Adair. Alarm is a gay little horse and a grand actor. He is a brown with four white feet and is an excellent specimen of a hack-

judges were R. P. Stericker, East Orange, New Jersey, U. S., G. B. Hulme, New York and W. J. Stark, Stouffville. In the first class not exceeding 15 hands, Crow & Murray were first and third with Mrs. A. Beck, London, second. The next class not over 15-2 brought out a

with Crow & Murray second and third. For the taller pairs British Lion and South Africa won for Crow & Murray, with W. A. Lawrence, Milton, second and A. S. Chisholm, Oakville, third. For Brougham pair J. Ross Robertson was first and G. Gooderham, Sr., second. In the class for tandems the same pair won again for Crow & Murray as they did at the last Toronto Industrial. A. Yeager was second and Mrs. Fraser, Toronto Jct., third. For four-in-hands, Geo. Pepper was first, W. A. Lawrence, Milton, second and Major Stinson, Toronto, third.



DERBY SPORTSMAN. 1st prize harness horse, over 15 hands, Horse Show, 1902. Shown by A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.

ney and if he had more size would be hard to beat anywhere. He won besides first in his class the sweepstakes as best hackney stallion on the ground and also the silver medal of the British Society for the best hackney sire out of an imported mare and by an imported sire, Wildfire (1224). Second prize in the aged class went to A. B. Campbell, V.S., Berlin, for Dante (5578) a dark chestnut sire Dagenham (4214). Third went to Rosseau St. George, shown by Skinner & Colquhoun, Mitchell. There were three in the next class all bred in Canada, one 3 year-old and 2 two year-olds. Robt. Davies, Toronto, had first for Thorncliffe Performer, a bay not over big, bred by Hon. H. M. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. Second went to Guelph Performer, a 3 year-old and a big brown horse thick and good. He is by Square Shot out of Miss Baker, and if he had been better shown might have won close for first place. A roan shown by H. N. Crossley was third. He is by Lord Rosebery (1307). For young mare R. Beith had first and third with gets of Squire Rickell, while Mr. Crossley was second with another roan by Rosseau Performer (5391). For best mare R. Beith's Hernia was first. She is by Royal Standard (1918) and was third amongst the high step-pers in harness. South Africa, the black mare by Jubilee Chief, was again the winner in this class with A. Yeager, Simcoe, second with a bay gelding by Courier. Lady Woodlands out of Miss Baker was fourth for Crow & Murray.

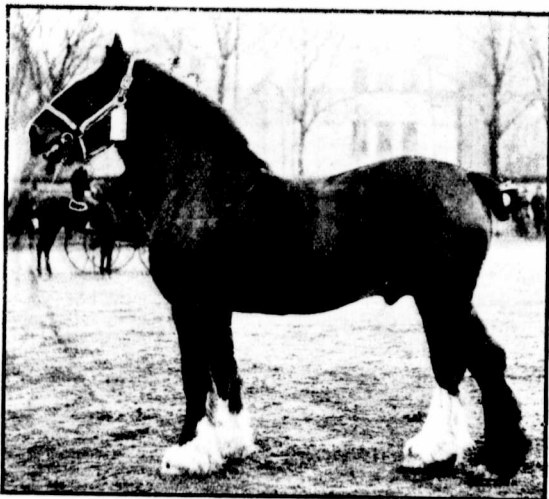
HARNESSES HORSES.

There were over one hundred and seventy entries of harness horses, and while there was nothing sensational in those forward they were a splendid lot of animals with a high average of excellence. The

class of 31 entries and the task was not an easy one drafting out the winners. A. Yeager, Simcoe, was first with Derby Sportsman, by Courier. Second to Crow & Murray for the bay gelding Applause and third to T. Swan Smith, Montreal, for Bobbie Burns. In the class over 15-2 the champion harness horse of the show was found in British Lion, a black gelding owned by Crow & Murray. He has splendid hock action and is an

SADDLE HORSES.

The improvement in saddle horses has been steady, and now the animals shown are nearly all well-broken and properly handled. There is still a good deal to be desired in the riding but that too is improving though more slowly. The judges were J. N. Scatcherd, Buffalo, N. Y., Capt. J. G. Miller, Toronto, and Major Ormsby Gore, London, England. The first class was for the best saddle and harness horse to be first shown in harness and then under the saddle. There were 30 entries. Mrs. A. Beck, London, won with the bay gelding Falkirk, closely pressed by Duchess, a roan mare owned by G. Pepper, Toronto. Third went to a chestnut shown by B. H. Millard, Orillia. The two winners in this class were heard from again: Duchess won first for saddle horse not over 15-2 and was again second to Falkirk for lady's saddle horse and then won the silver cup as the best saddle horse in the show. Falkirk in addition to winning the two firsts al-



KING CHARMING (Imp.) [348]. 2nd prize shire stallion, Horse Show, 1902, shown by John Suggitt, Hillsburg, Ont.

all round performer going clear and true with a taking gait. Second went to P. Maher, Toronto, and third to A. Yeager. In the smaller pairs G. H. Gooderham was first

readily mentioned was third for saddle horse over 15-2 up to carrying 160 lbs. and third for qualified light weight hunter, second in the open to all jumping and second for

ladies hunters. These were two good records. In the large 15-2 saddle class G. A. Case won with Winsome, with G. Pepper's Victor Hugo second. In the heavy class up to 200 lbs. Ontario a strong black gelding won for G. Pepper with Mrs. Beck second and third.

HUNTERS

The same judges passed upon the hunters and jumpers. In heavy weight qualified hunters, G. Pepper was first with Rupert, a black 6 year-old gelding, Mrs. Beck second with Westminster Belle, and E. Bristol, Toronto, third with Hero. In the lightweights, Mrs. Beck's My Fellow was first but was closely pressed by Headlight owned by Jas. Kilgour, Toronto. Many thought the latter should have won as being the cleanest jumper. Headlight won second place for the Toronto Hunt Plate, open to horses owned and ridden by members of the Toronto Hunt. Performance over hurdles to count 50 per cent. and confirmation and quality 50 per cent. First award was given to Dr. G. A. Peters, for Vendetta, while third went to Nipsie, a nice little chestnut mare owned by Ali. Rogers, Hamilton. In the heavy weight green hunters first went to A. Beck, London, for Acme, but W. E. Wellington got no more than he deserved when put second for Florence Denison a good performer, third went to Wickland a grey gelding shown by L. Meredith, London. In light weight green hunters G. Pepper was first with Victor Hugo and second for the roan Duchess. In the jumping class open to all there was a fine string of good horses a dozen clearing all the hurdles—4 feet—without a touch. Mr. and Mrs. Beck got first and second with Dr. Peters third. In best 6 jumps Geo. Pepper won all the prizes, his champion mare Pearl leading, Lord Minto second, and Myopic third. The two former won the Corinthia class. For ladies' hunter, Miss Melvin Jones was a popular winner with Majesty a dark brown mare, Mrs. Beck was second and third, and Hume Blake had the reserve ticket for Heron.

PONIES

There was a good, but not very large show of ponies. For ponies in harness 12 hands and under there were but four entries and these were headed by Puss, shown by G. V. Foster, of Toronto. She was the smallest and the gayest of the bunch. Wm. Mackenzie's Topsy got second place. Over 12 and not over 13-1 the first prize went to Miss E. Ames, of Toronto, for Margaret, a very nice bay mare with extra good action. Second went to D. and H. Gooderham for Lady Isabel a chestnut. In the larger ponies 13-1 to 14-1, Graham Bros. Claremont, won with Flashlight a bay with great knee action and a true mover. C. A. Burns, Toronto, had second for Dorrington 3rd, a bay gelding and H. McLean, Toronto had the white ribbon for his chestnut pony mare Maudy. For pony

stallions there was but one class, the winner shown by The Broadview Pony Farm, Toronto, was a leggy bay showing a good deal of breeding. A. Noden, Toronto, had the second, a chestnut, and the smallest one with more of the Shetland type, a chunky little fellow out for business, was third. He was owned by D. Robertson, Toronto, and named Black Prince, Miss E. Ames won with Margaret for best pony and cart the silver cup given by the Canadian Pony Society. The Broadview Farm got first for saddle class under 14 hands with a nice grey named Lady Grey; R. Davie, Jr., was second with his bay gelding Tally Ho, and the roan Cock Robin ridden by G. H. Waller, Toronto, was third. There were eight entries in this class.

There was an attractive show of polo ponies up to carrying 150 lbs. Ponies in polo classes had to be shown with mallet and were judged for manners, handiness and conformation. They had to be ridden by members of a recognized polo club, be practically or polo sound and must not exceed 14 hands 2 inches in height. Tiny Tim, a chestnut gelding with white face and two white socks ridden by Major Stinson was first, while Pete, another chestnut who got second place was an outside favorite and splendidly ridden by Major Williams. In the heavier class up to 200 lbs. Satire, a roan mare belonging to Lt. Col. Lessard was first and G. W. Beardmore's Pinto, a grey gelding was second. The Stanley Barracks' Polo Club won for the best team of four. Mr. F. A. Campbell, Toronto, won the plate presented by H. C. Osborne, Esq., Secy. Toronto Hunt Polo Club for ponies under 14-7 shown in hand with Blaze, a chestnut mare well made and a good goer.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

There were a number of special prizes offered. One for the best and best appointed livery team went to a pair of chestnuts by Lee Chordis from the barns of Doane Bros. Second to P. Maher. For single delivery wagon Robert Simpson Co., had first and third for two greys, the mare Aggie M., winning first place. S. Price & Sons were second for Zulu, a four year-old bay gelding. Only eight butchers' carts entered for the mare or gelding driven by exhibitor actually in use. J. W. Holman was first and Geo. Meech second. The former a footy chestnut and the latter a lively bay. For best pair of horses to T-cart or phaeton—dealers excluded—G. H. Gooderham was first, G. A. Case second, and W. A. Young, M.D., third. There were nine pairs entered. For pair of horses in use the past winter in the exhibitor's family A. E. Ames was first with a black and chestnut, Mrs. Fraser was second. For pair shown with a Victoria, J. Ross Robertson was the winner with a pair of blacks. The best performance of professional private coachmen in livery with pair and carriage brought out eleven entries.

James Morton, coachman for Geo. Gooderham, Sr., was first, A. B. Collett with Major Stinson second, and the third went to F. Oakey, coachman for W. A. Grant, Montreal. This contest was a very interesting one to those who can appreciate good driving.

HEAVY HORSES.

SHIRES.

There were not many Shires shown, only thirteen entries for five classes. The big fellows seen at last Toronto Industrial were absent and a new lot faced the judge, James Henderson, Belmont. First prize in the class for aged stallions was awarded to Berry & Gieger, Hensall, for Bladson William (16529), by Hitchin Conqueror (4458). This horse has heavy bone and is thick bodied and compact. Second prize went to John Suggitt, Hillsburg, for King Charming (348), pedigree not given, and strangely enough described in the official catalogue as with white hind feet, but when he came into the ring he had but one white hind foot. Jubilee Victor, a big black with three white feet, came next. He is sired by Coeur-de-Lion 4th (11233) and was bred at Tring Park, one of Lord Rothschild's farms. In the class for 3-year-old Shires Newham Duke, an imported horse, was first. He was bred by F. W. Dancer, Newham Grange, Daventry, England, and was brought over by Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Ont. He is now owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield. Second prize went to Southport, bred by P. Rimmer, Ormskirk, England, sire Blythwood Harold (15492). Third went to Morris, Stone & Wellington for Pelham Boy, by Pride of Hatfield (13103), bred by the exhibitors, and a horse that trots well with good hack action. H. A. Gardhouse, Highfield, had the only two-year-old shown. He is by the old horse Darnley (13535) and is a brown, with white markings. Three mares were shown, all bred by Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, and all were by Pride of Hatfield (13103). Two of these are now owned by John Gardhouse, Highfield, and they have thickened and improved since last shown. Rose (145), still owned by the breeders, was placed second. There was one three-year-old mare, Victoria (147), a black of good size with a little white. She is owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, and is a get of Darnley (3585).

CLYDESDALES.

The show of Clydes was not large. Only twenty-three entries for the regular breeding classes. J. H. Kimball, of Montreal, was the judge. There were nine aged stallions entered, and for the first time at this show, Canadian bred animals won first and second prizes with six entries of imported animals competing. The winning horse was Ivon Stewart (2732), four years old, bred by John Stewart, Springbank, who has bred a

lot of good ones. He is by Lassodie Rover (9779) and is a blocky fellow type, of a good sort. He has been winning some prizes in the younger classes and has been steadily creeping up to first place; is owned by H. G. Boag, Churchill. Second went to Lord Minto (2673), a chestnut bred by W. J. Kennedy, Milliken, and is owned by R. Canning, Hagerman, Ont. He is by Haddo Chief (7798). Third went to Sherlock Holmes (10453), bred by William Hunter, Gartland Mains, Scotland, imported by Jas. Dalgety, London, Ont. He is now owned by Crake & Linstead, Queensville, Ont., and was brought out in good shape for a horse that has been four years travelling in Canada. The three-year-old class was headed by Strathcona (3238), bred by Wm. Finlayson, Throsk Mains Stirling, Scotland, and owned by J. M. Gardhouse. He was sold while at the Show to John Wilkinson, Harriston, Ont., and was good enough to be awarded the sweepstakes as best Clyde stallion, any age, a handsome silver cup given by the Clydesdale Association. Second prize in the three-year-olds went to Bay Chief (2955), shown by Skinner & Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Ont. There was but one two-year-old, Lion Boy (3043), sire Bold Boy (4257), bred by James Rae, St. Paul, Ont., and now owned by P. H. Petre, Stratford. He is a light, bright bay white hind legs. For the class for Canadian Bred Stallions, which are registered, but do not trace to pure bred stock on the dam's side. There were three entries and but one animal out. This was General Bobs (2603), owned by H. G. Boag, Churchill.

DRAFT CLASSES.

A new departure this year was made in offering a prize for the best single draught mare or gelding, any breed whatever, shown to a cart or wagon. First in this class went to the Champion Clyde mare, Moss Rose 2nd (2791), owned by Graham Bros. She is a very fine mare with good body, four white legs to the knees and with black and white feet. She is a trifle light in forearm above the knee but has otherwise great muscular development. She was an outstanding winner. Second prize went to Larma, the winning Shire mare owned by John Gardhouse. Third to another Clyde, Daisy Belle (2596), a dark chestnut owned by Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere. For best draught team in harness, any breed, Graham Bros. were first with Moss Rose 2nd and her mate. Second went to George Moore, Waterloo, who makes a speciality of good teams. In this case he won with a pair of stout four-year-olds, while he was expecting a massive pair of three-year-olds to come forward for the money. Third went to John Gardhouse for his pair of Shire mares. Fourth ribbon was given W. C. Quickfall, Glenallan, for a big pair of bay mares 16-3 and heavy in propor-

tion. Six other good teams were unplaced. Graham Bros. won sweepstakes, silver cup, for Moss Rose 2nd, as well as first in her class. She is by the famed Mac-Queer (5200) and was bred by R. B. Ogilvie, of Madison, Wis., U. S. Her sire won many honors for Mr. Ogilvie and was bred by Peter Kerr, of Bellmuck, Castle Douglas, Scotland, and has been one of

the most noted horses ever brought to America. A daughter of the same horse was first for two-year-olds. She is called Royal Queen, and is owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton. A Doherty had the second prize mare in Glen Ida 2nd and the third ribbon went to Eastward Bros., New Toronto, for Gipsy of Guelph (2315), bred by D. & O. Sorby.

The Kind of Horses the Market Demands

To breed horses successfully, the farmer must have some definite object in view. He must know something of the type of horse the market demands and be in a position to breed and raise that type.

ing the different types of market horses have been taken from this bulletin.

The introduction to the bulletin deals with the primary conditions of the market and the causes of the depression of the last decade.



A Busser. Bought for the English Trade. Conforms to Draft Type.

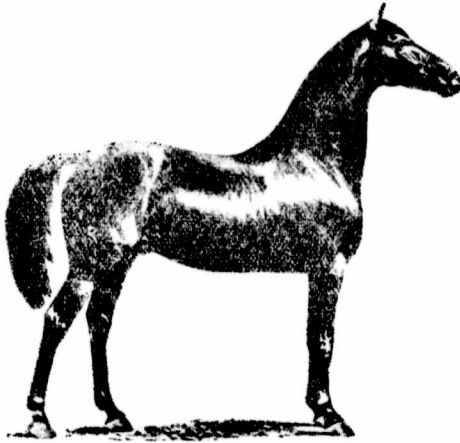
As a rule, the average farmer knows less about the market classes of horses than the market classes of any other animal he raises. There is, therefore, much need for the dissemination of practical and definite knowledge showing the kinds of horses most in demand to-day, and how best to procure them. With this object in view we publish herewith several extracts from a bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, on the market classes of horses. This bulletin has been prepared by experts, and has been issued with a view to aiding the horse-breeding industry of the United States. As Canadian conditions are similar to those south of the line, we feel sure the information given will be of benefit to our farmers also. The illustrations reproduced here, show-

Speaking of the primary conditions of the market, it says:

"A general observation of the horse markets in the United States reveals very different conditions from those existing in the early part of the last decade. Before going into details and ascertaining the kind of horse that the several demands on the market require, three facts present themselves for consideration:

"First. The market is seen to be on a much firmer basis than it was in the years from 1893 to 1897. Not only are prices much higher, but, generally speaking, the competition among buyers is keen, and a serviceably sound, well-set-up horse of the right type, in good condition, can almost always be disposed of at a profit to the producer.

"Second. One is impressed with



The Saddle Stallion "Goodwin" in his two-year-old form. A typical American gaited saddle horse.

the pronounced scarcity of animals of the better grades, especially among light horses. Dealers can not satisfy the demands that come to them for high-class roadsters, coach horses, and saddlers. Even among "business horses" a higher price must often be paid than buyers desire, and it is said that this has even led some large establishments to send agents into the country to take advantage of the natural differences between farm and market prices. To a casual observer this is, perhaps, the most striking feature that presents itself. A change from a condition of overproduction and panic prices to one of scarcity and strong prices has come about within the course of less than five years.

Third, Going more into the details of the market, we find a pretty well-defined system of classification. Buyers are on the market to get horses of a certain type, and thus have created "classes." It is true that there are still thousands of horses every year that are shipped in simply to be gotten rid of—to sell for what ever they will bring; yet they are, as a rule, sold at a loss, and the only horses that sell at satisfactory prices are those that conform to the requirements that buyers demand.

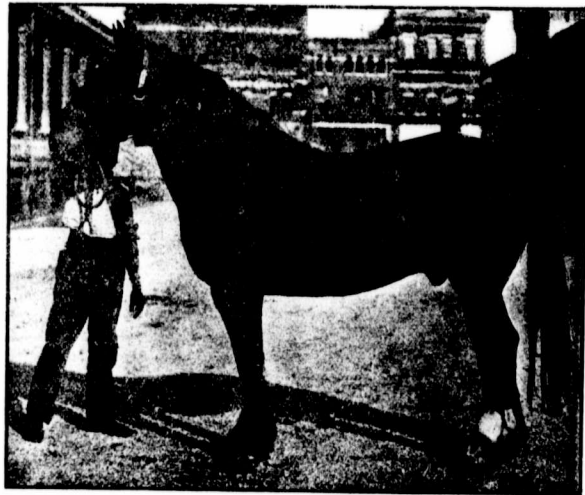
Then follows some detailed information as to the cause of the present scarcity and some general considerations of the market which we have not the space to deal with here. Some of the general essentials of a market horse, whether he be a drafter, coacher, busser, roadster, or saddler, are given. Mature and well-broken horses are the best sellers. The ideal age is five years, buyers usually purchasing horses ranging from five to eight years. The classes, however, vary somewhat, a draft horse for example, may be marketed sooner than a harness horse or saddler. The breed of a horse has very little influence on

his selling price so long as he is a good individual of his class. A good horse always sells, and geldings are somewhat preferable to mares. Color does not figure strongly. Almost any color with excellence to back it, will sell well, except white or "mealy" bay, or any other color that might be termed, "washed out." Among drafters no special color has preference; with harness horses and saddlers, bays, browns and chestnuts have first preference, but grays and blacks sell readily, if "good." Well matched teams, both in harness and draft classes, usually bring higher prices than if sold singly. It is absolutely essential that a horse be in good condition (well fed), to bring what he is really worth, and especially a draft horse. The absence of condition will usually cut from 25 to 50 per cent. from the selling price

of a horse. Then an intelligent animal of good disposition is always preferred.

Coming more to detail, the most important requirement of a market horse is "serviceable," soundness; that is, he must have no chronic disease that will unfit him for work of a general nature. The next requirement is a conformation that will enable an animal to do hard work with a minimum of wear, and give him the longest possible period of soundness. Special emphasis should be placed on the foot, which should be of medium size, with hard and dense horn, plenty of height to heels and plenty of room between them, a large elastic frog, and a nicely hollowed sole—in short, a sound, durable foot. The pastern slopes well, corresponding to the slope of the shoulder. These conditions—with flat, fully developed muscles, strong, well-developed joints, strongly supported knees and hocks, clear, clean-cut tendons standing well out from the leg, and dense bone of a quantity sufficient to sustain the weight of the horse—will give a limb well calculated to withstand the wear and tear of a city pavement.

Joining the fore and hind quarters we must look for a deep, fairly wide, and compact middle piece, with ample room for chest organs, and no pinching at the waist. Too much width should be avoided, as the action of the fore legs is almost sure to be bad with such a conformation. A short back is generally sought, especially one which shows the least possible amount of space between the last ribs and the hips, giving a "close coupled" horse. This is almost as essential as a sound foot. A long, loose-ribbed, open-jointed, wasp-waisted animal is especially to be avoided. Such a conformation indicates lack of strength and forecasts an early breakdown. The



A good expresser. High quality and compactness. Will sell in English market as "parcel carter."



A Pair of Coachers.

shoulders should be deep and smooth, and hind quarters deeply muscled, wide, and well rounded. A sloping rump is always unsightly and detracts both from the use and value of the horse, for it stands to reason that such a conformation can not furnish the same amount of muscle that a nicely rounded one can. The tail should be set high and smartly carried. Prominent shoulder points, hips, and buttocks are objectionable.

The neck should be clearly outlined, of moderate length, and well muscled, with a good crest. The head should be clean-cut, and of moderate length, with a rather small ear, much breadth and fullness of forehead, a large, clear, full, intelligent eye, and a wide-open nostril, showing good lung power and consequent stamina. The mouth should be of good size, with sound teeth, and firm lips of medium thickness.

Over all these must be an abundance of muscle laid on smoothly and nicely rounded. Quality is highly essential, and the mistake of growing size without it will be found expensive. A close connection between quality and stamina is very clearly recognized by horsemen.

HORSES FOR DRAFT.

Any horse, the purpose of which is to draw large loads, whether at the walk or trot, may be spoken of as a "horse for draft." Common usage has fixed the term "draft" on horses of specified weight and size, but there are other classes on the market whose conformation is what has come to be known as the "draft form," but which differ from the drafter in the matter of size and weight and the manner of performing their work. The drafter proper works always at a walk, while other classes of horses of

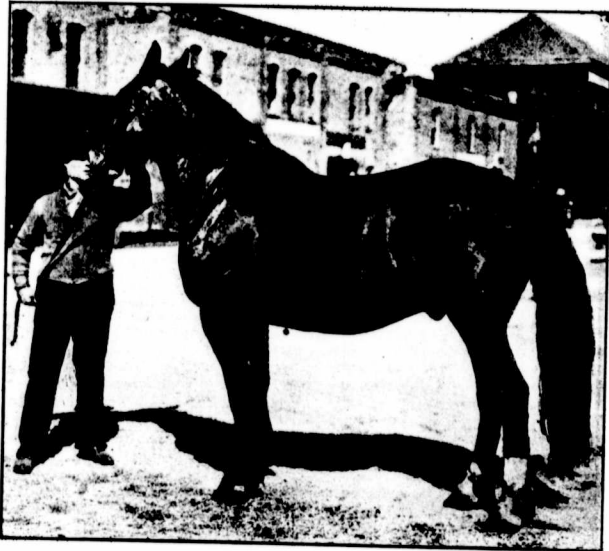
draft type do their work mainly at the trot. As we go along, the close relationship between the different classes of this group should be noticed, for it is one of the most interesting and instructive features of the market.

Size and Weight.—The weight that will characterize a horse as a drafter will be that above which he can not work at the trot without waste of effort and horse-flesh and below which he can work more economically by hauling smaller loads at increased speed. This weight is pretty generally conceded to be 1,600 pounds in fair flesh. The height of a drafter will

vary from 15.3 hands for the smaller sorts to 17.2 hands for horses of great weights.

The importance of weight in a drafter must not be overlooked. His purpose is solely that of heavy work, pulling great loads at the walk, and to fulfil this requirement most perfectly the first essential is weight, with, of course, proportional size. Without weight the immense loads that are to be hauled over our city streets could not be moved, and careful observation of the average prices has shown that, other things being equal, draft horse-flesh is worth about \$25 for every additional hundred pounds it can show over 1,600 pounds. It is also essential that as much as possible of this weight be bone and muscle. Though many buyers unquestionably demand fat, and the truth is that a horse can not sell for a creditable price unless fat, the effective value of a horse as a worker should not be lost sight of.

Conformation.—His conformation should enable the animal to make his weight as effective as possible, and, at the same time, assure a reasonably long period of usefulness. For this purpose, he must have a rather short, heavy neck and a shoulder sloping enough to take the collar well, but not so straight as to cause a "post leg" and bring about premature unsoundness. The back should be short, well muscled, and strongly coupled with the hind quarters, which should be nicely rounded, smooth, and plentifully supplied with muscle. Particular attention should be paid to the hock. The legs must be moderately short and have a supply of bone sufficient to support the weight and work of the animal, and, of course, must be sound. A short leg, with



The Draft Type. Typical London Vanner: Compact body, short legs, and good quality.

low-set knees and hocks, is one that will stand wear and tear and usually goes with a strong, closely coupled body. Head and neck should be proportionate to the size of the horse. The whole appearance should be massive.

Action.—The action of the drafter is confined almost exclusively to the walk. For this reason the walk is of vital importance. Rapidity of step and length of stride enable him to cover considerable ground in the least possible time. Straightness, smoothness, regularity, and lack of friction enable him to do this with the least possible wear and injury to himself. The trot should possess all the merits of the walk.

Demand.—Horses of this description are in strong demand for use in city streets of America and Europe. The great packing houses, brewing companies, wholesale

weight vary somewhat, as a matter, of course, but, as a general rule, an expresser stands from 15.2 to 16 hands, and weighs from 1,250 to 1,500 pounds, or even more, the weight varying with the kind of work, wagon, etc., to which a horse is to be put.

Conformation.—The most pronounced type of expresser is a rather upstanding horse with strong, closely coupled body, considerable width of chest and hips, sound, clean limbs, and particularly sound, healthy feet. Special stress is placed on the health, quality and conformation of the foot. Excepting the class following (the bussers) no class of draft type has to undergo the same amount of strain on the feet as the expresser. Hauling a loaded wagon at the trot soon tells on any but the best organs of locomotion. When an expresser is said to be

are heavy expressers, weighing from 1,450 to 1,550 pounds.

Fire companies buy horses very much after this type, getting a somewhat "toppy" animal that shows much intelligence and courage. Police horses come from somewhat similar sources.

THE OMNIBUS HORSE.

Size and Weight.—A typical busser stands from 15.1 to 15.3 hands, and weighs from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

Conformation.—In form he is a compact, rugged little horse with all the characteristics of the true draft type, set on short, strong legs, with ample bone, more or less feather, and sound feet. He should carry a fairly high head and show some style.

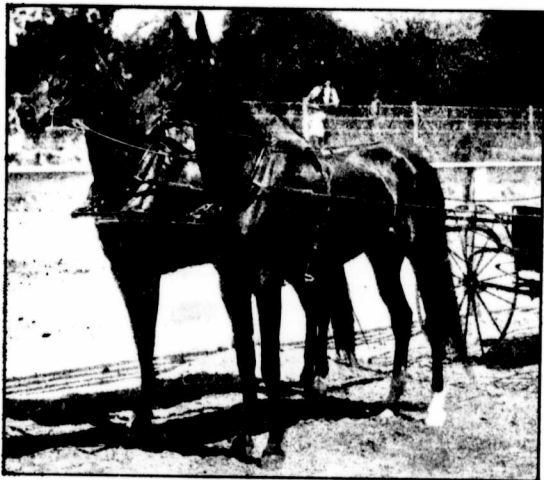
Action.—The work of this class is performed almost wholly at the trot, and, accordingly, we will look for a horse that is a "straight line mover"—that is, straight and true in movement. He should have plenty of activity, with a moderately attractive action, but especially with a trot that is quick, straight, elastic, and smooth—a true, frictionless gait.

Demand.—These horses are used in large numbers on the streets of foreign (especially English) cities to draw the omnibuses that are a common means of transportation. Some are employed in the trade of American cities demanding a light, stocky, active horse for miscellaneous purposes. He fills, to some extent, the call for a general-purpose horse, but he should not be confused with the horse quoted as "general purpose" in market reports. The prices that bussers are bringing show not only the strength of the demand but the comparatively small supply.

HORSES FOR HARNESS AND SADDLE.

In taking up the class which, excluding cavalry horses, might be termed "pleasure horses," in contrast with the previous group, the classes which are used almost exclusively for business purposes, we come to the horse that brings by far the highest market prices when of a high degree of excellence, but whose breeding has been attended with more disastrous failures than any other; the horse that is the ennoblement of every equine virtue when it approaches perfection and that is the embodiment of usefulness and insignificance when poor. More "tinkering" has been done with trotting, coach, and thoroughbred blood than with any other, and it is safe to state that the unintelligent, indiscriminate, and improper use of sires of these light breeds has had more to do with the development of an unsightly mass of scrub horse stock than any other cause.

A high-class roadster, coacher, or saddler is by far the most difficult horse to produce that the markets call for. In addition to careful plans of breeding and high individual excellence in the resulting progeny, a course of handling,



A Pair of Roadsters. Note Angular and Rangy Conformation.

houses, and heavy dray and transfer companies buy this class of horse, differing slightly in weight, according to the purpose to which it is to be put or the desires of the purchaser.

The rougher, plainer drafters are used for the coarser work of the cities, where the style of a team is of no particular importance to its owner. The lumber trade takes such a horse, often buying animals that are blemished or even unsound.

THE EXPRESS HORSE.

After the drafter, the remaining classes of the draft type are distinguished by the fact that their work is done almost exclusively at the trot. The first of these is the expresser. This is one of the best and highest classes on the market so far as individual excellence is concerned, and horses that fill the requirements are always in demand at strong prices. An expresser is the best finished of all of the minor draft classes.

Size and Weight.—The size and

upstanding the inference should not be that he is what could be denominated "leggy." This extreme is to be absolutely avoided, and as between the two, a horse with short legs is much preferable. Buyers demand a sensible medium. The most striking features in the conformation of an expresser are (1) his high finish, with considerable weight—"a draft horse with coach finish," and (2) his rather upstanding appearance as compared with other draft classes.

Action.—His work makes the trot of an expresser his most important gait. It should, above all things, be straight, frictionless, as smooth as possible, and quick and regular. The walk must be similarly developed.

Demand.—The express companies constitute the ruling factors in the trade for this class of horses, but other lines of business that require an extra good light-delivery horse find in the expresser such an animal as they desire. The lighter teams of the packing companies



A good type of Polo pony.



A pair of ladies' cobs. Notice style, symmetry and high quality.

manner and training must be pursued before the horse will figure as a really marketable animal.

These facts must be thoroughly understood if a man would breed light horses for market.

ROADSTERS

Size and Weight.—The typical roadster stands from 15.1 to 15.3 hands high and weighs from 950 to 1,150 pounds.

Conformation.—We note now a very radical difference from the heavy horse. The roadster is more upstanding, not so wide, and entirely lacks the massiveness of the drafter, but is deep of chest and middle. In extremes of roadster form, especially when in racing condition, there is a prominent appearance of angularity that, though not displeasing, is a sharp contrast both to the form of the drafter and, as will be shown later, to that of the coacher.

It is highly essential that feet and legs be not only sound, but of that correct conformation that will prevent unsoundness to the greatest possible extent. The pasterns should be sloping and strong, and the shoulder deep and sloping and extending well into the back. The withers are high and sharp, the back strongly muscled, short and closely coupled, and the hind quarters long and heavily muscled. The bones from elbow point to knee (forearm) and from stifle to hock (leg) should be nearly twice as long as the cannon bones in their respective limbs, thus giving long leverage and muscles that are long, and therefore quick to respond, and placing the fulcrums of these levers close to the ground, give strength, steadiness and poise. The neck should be of medium length to long, smoothly joined to the shoulder, and clearly defined, with a clean-cut throatlatch. The head should be fine and clean-cut, with an erect, neat, medium-sized ear, a full, clear eye and full, good-sized nostrils. Stamina is an essential of this class, and, as an indication, a high degree of quality will be looked for.

Action.—There are two opinions prevalent in the market regarding the trotting action of a roadster. One places more emphasis on its approach to the extremes of coach action, while the other regards moderately high action as essential but does not carry it to the point where speed is sacrificed. This latter idea carried out will develop the long, reachy action that tends to increased speed; it will develop a class of horses that will closely approach the true trotter and will at the same time be less wearing on the horse. The former will branch off in an entirely different direction, with the coach horse as its ultimate end, and, if much speed is also present, will entail a severe strain on the horse. In other words, as between action and speed in a roadster at the trot, some will place more importance on action, while others will seek to develop speed, and will buy accordingly. As a roadster, strictly speaking, is a horse whose purpose is to draw a light rig on the road at a fairly high rate of speed for a considerable length of

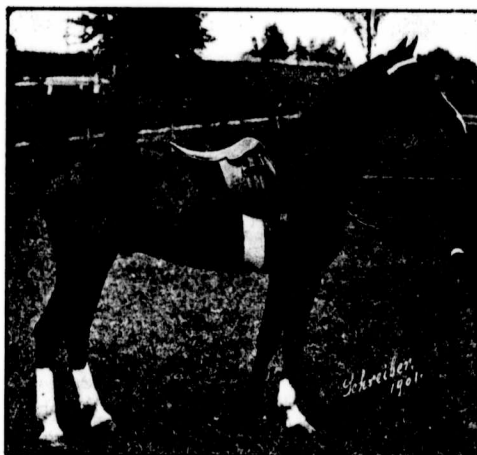
time, the latter idea is technically more nearly correct. All-around and not extreme action is desired. It must be prompt, straight and frictionless, whether at the trot, the pace, or the walk.

Demand.—Roadsters are in demand for city use or country use, and for any purpose where a horse is wanted for fast driving to a light road wagon or run-about.

COACH HORSES.

Size and Weight.—A typical coach horse stands 15.2 to 16 hands and weighs from 1,100 to 1,250 pounds.

Conformation.—A coacher is considerably heavier, smoother, and more compact than a roadster. The conditions of his work, of course, require soundness as an absolute essential. His legs are clean cut and well muscled, with sloping pasterns and shoulders; the back short, closely coupled to the hind quarters, and smoothly muscled. The hind quarters are well packed with muscle, smooth, and rounded, not straight and angular as in the roadster. A smooth well-filled, evenly rounded quarter



A typical hunter. Notice rangy conformation, large muscle and bone.

is regarded with much favor. The tail should be set well up and carried high. In the shoulders the same points of smoothness and lack of angularity are required. The withers should be high and thin, the neck smoothly joined to the shoulders, long and clean, with a full crest, the head fine and of medium size, with fine ears, a full, clear eye, and large open nostrils.

Quality is as important in the coacher as in the roadster, and for similar reasons.

Action.—Conformation and action are absolutely essential to a coach horse and to each other; that is, a horse can not lay claim to merit as a coacher unless he has both of these qualifications. Proper conformation should first be present, for then the animal may be trained to act fairly well, but if a fine actor is rough and "weedy" in make up no amount of feeding and care can give him form and style.

In discussing the coach action the necessity for the legs to be moved straight and true is perhaps the first thing to be considered, for the extreme flexing of the legs, especially at the knees, makes it all the more difficult for the horse to move them in a straight line, and thus increases the danger of injury to himself by interfering, to say nothing of the unsightliness of faulty action. The fore legs are flexed as high as possible and the feet extended with a sort of rotary motion that is very different from the long reach of the roadster.

The most difficult action to acquire is at the hocks. That of the knees may be developed by training and shoeing, but high, elastic hock action is well-nigh a hopeless proposition unless bred in the horse. It may be easily inferred that it is far less common than first-rate knee action. The hocks should be fixed without any deviation from a straight line, one feet carried in much the same manner as in front and placed directly in front of their former positions, with as little jar as possible. At all times a coacher must "keep his legs under him." He does not extend himself as a roadster; there is not the long reach in front nor the swing behind.

A moderate degree of speed always gives added value to a coach horse, but much speed is not only not absolutely necessary, but is, according to the nature of things, usually out of the question. Much of the energy of the horse's effort is expended in lifting his feet as high as possible, and the combination of this effort with that of speed-making reach is asking too much of a horse as it entails so great an amount of wear on the animal organism that it would soon give way.

While a coacher must be thoroughly sound, he is not required to have the great speed powers or endurance of the roadster. Short distances only are expected of him at a rate of from 6 to 12 miles an hour.

Demand.—The demand for a stylish animal for city driving takes all the available horses that come to the market. Some are exported, but the foreign demand has comparatively little effect on this class. The demand from the American cities is strong, the only complaint being that the right kind of horses are extremely difficult to find.

COBS.

Size and Weight.—A typical cob stands about 15.1 hands and weighs from 1,000 to 1,050 pounds.

Conformation.—If anything, the cob is more compact and smoother than a coacher, and on somewhat shorter legs. He shows the highest possible amount of style and should be a horse of much beauty. "He is a nice, flashy, trappy-going little coach horse."

Action.—In action a cob has the highest development of any of the coachers, and has, especially, that sharp, snappy quality that horsemen call "trappy."

Demand.—Cobs supply the same class of trade as the full-sized coachers, and are used for the lighter grades of work to which a coacher may be put.

THE SADDLE HORSE.

Size and Weight.—A saddler will vary considerably in the characteristics of size and weight, depending on the character of the work for which he is intended and the amount of weight he is to carry. As a general rule, a range of from 15.1 to 15.3 in height and from 1,000 to 1,150 pounds in weight will describe this pretty accurately.

A horse of 15.1 hands height and 1,000 pounds weight makes what is called a "ladies' saddler," or if a walk, trot, and a canter horse, a "ladies' hack," for the heavier riders the larger animals naturally are required, some men needing a horse standing over 16 hands and weighing 1,200 pounds or even more.

Conformation.—A typical saddler does not differ in form in any marked degree from other light horses. Many good saddlers come direct from harness stock. The principal requirements that are to a certain extent peculiar to this class are: (1) Sloping pasterns and shoulders; a straight pastern and shoulder is an added objectionable feature in a saddle horse, for it is almost certain to make him a hard rider. (2) Moderately high and narrow withers, for the same reason; the height of the withers above the hind quarters should not be exaggerated—not more than an inch. The extension of the shoulder into the back and the shortness and compactness of coupling are extremely important.

The saddler shows, perhaps, more style than any other class of horses. He should have a high degree of quality, showing in each detail a ribbon-like smoothness from end to end. Shoulders should be smooth and even, and hind quarters well rounded and smooth, Ro-

tundity of body is a marked feature. He is usually somewhat up-standing, and should have a high set, smartly carried head and tail. An ideal saddler will naturally have a head that shows an unusual disposition and high intelligence, for the intimate relation between a horse and his rider demands thinking ability on both sides.

Action.—Two styles of saddle action are demanded—the walk trot, and canter action, and the traits of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association—the walk, trot, canter, rack, and running walk, fox trot, or slow pace. Any one of the last three of the second style is acceptable to breeders of this type, but the first four must always be present. The dictates of fashion have a good deal to do with, the market demands for gaits. Just at present a horse with walk, trot and canter only is somewhat preferred, but the American saddle horse will always be in demand as a very useful animal, and will be valuable in the production of saddlers, for training can bring out the desired action, and for intelligence and extreme style no breed will surpass him. Saddle action must, first of all, be sure. A horse inclined to stumble is dangerous. Following this we look for snap, moderate height, and particularly straightness and evenness in all gaits.

Demand.—Saddlers are in demand for both city and country trade, and are by no means equal to the demand.

HUNTERS

Size and Weight.—The class of horses known as hunters is divided into "light" and "heavy" hunters; the former carrying ladies and light-weight men, and the latter able to take men of a weight up to 200 pounds. Naturally there will be many variations between these two classes, the requirements of each rider indicating the weight of his mount. A range of from 15.2 hands, with a weight of 1,100 pounds, to 16.2 hands, weighing 1,200 or 1,250 pounds, would be a fair approximation.

Conformation.—A typical hunter shows a conformation of a rather rangy order, but not loosely built, standing pretty well from the ground with legs of much bone, depending on the weight he is to carry. The shoulder should be deep; the body open and full chested; "short above and long below," the barrel with a good development, but not paunchy—well built in every particular to be a ground gainer. Too much muscularity can hardly be present; the hind quarters should be especially long and deeply muscled. Thick necks are avoided; rather a thin long neck with a good-sized intelligent head is preferred.

The hunter must show plenty of quality; stamina is absolutely necessary for work such as he is to perform. His head must show that high degree of intelligence and fearlessness that insure the confidence of his rider.

Action.—The most desirable fea-

ture in the motive power of a hunter is his jumping ability. Not only must there be the capacity to clear any reasonable obstacle that presents itself, but this must be done gracefully and willingly. Of course, a stright, smooth, easy movement is always necessary. Speed adds much to the value of a hunter, especially if his rider has ambitions to gratify.

Demand.—This class of horses is in ready demand by persons of means who enjoy the sport of following the hounds. The same condition presents itself that is found in other classes of light horses, namely, that the price of a suitable animal will always be a long one. Riding to hounds is gaining in popularity in this country and is an influential force in the development of the horse market.

THE THOROUGHBRED.

The breeding of thoroughbreds is rapidly assuming large proportions. Many of the sales that have been held during the past year have averaged \$1,000, even for yearlings, and fabulous sums have been paid for mature breeding animals, the large prices brought by aged mares showing the strong demand that exists. The thoroughbred bears to some extent the same relation to the hunter that the standard-bred horse does to the roadster; that is, he is largely the producer of the hunter, the principal difference being that the hunter usually lacks the speed of a racer, and is not recorded in the Stud Book.

POLO PONIES.

The three essentials of a polo pony are (1) weight carrying ability, with small size, (2) agility, and (3) speed.

Size and Weight.—The maximum height is 14.2 hands. The weight for such a height will be about 850 pounds.

Conformation.—Good bone and compact conformation are requisite with as much muscle as possible. "Get quarters on him like a cart horse, if you can," said a polo authority. Short cannon bones, especially in the hind legs, give the horse a control of himself that enables him to turn with speed and agility. Perfect soundness and extreme quality are indispensable, for the strain of the game and the demands made on a pony's endurance are usually severe.

Intelligence and Training.—Courage and intelligence are prime requisites with a polo pony. Quickness of sight and a keen enjoyment of the game make an animal still more valuable. Along this line it must be remembered that all ponies will not learn the game. Horses are differently constituted in this respect, and such things must be expected.

Action.—The principal requirement in action is agility. The pony must always have himself well under control, with the ability to come to a dead stop almost instantly from a run, and the quickness that enables him to "turn on a dollar," as a Westrner puts it. Speed is also necessary, but agility first of all.

Demand.—Like the preceding class, the growth of a fascinating sport is rapidly opening up a market for another class of horses, and, like the hunters, polo ponies bring long prices when suitable for such work, and are sound. Most players have four or five horses constantly on hand, and some have twenty or thirty in their stables.

does not seem like the best policy to pursue.

The following official table will be found of value as showing the countries that buy Canadian horses:

EXPORTS OF HORSES FROM CANADA.

Year ending June 30—	To United States	To Great Britain	To South Africa.	To all other countries
1891.....	9,957	1,222	.....	479
1892.....	9,261	1,369	.....	433
1893.....	10,666	1,946	.....	667
1894.....	4,409	3,310	.....	731
1895.....	6,694	7,430	.....	719
1896.....	4,021	17,179	.....	652
1897.....	3,696	13,729	.....	2,577
1898.....	2,457	11,479	.....	413
1899.....	6,281	3,810	.....	290
1900.....	1,527	3,014	.....	195
1901.....	2,988	2,443	.....	345

The United States and Great Britain are the two almost exclusive customers for Canadian horses. It is worth noting, however, that of late years the United States have been taking fewer of our horses than formerly. The shipments to South Africa formed a large part of this trade the last two years. From Canada and the United States during the past two fiscal years have gone to South Africa a total of 54,935 head of horses. And besides this the number of mules shipped from the United States approximates this total. The war has, therefore, been no small factor in bringing about the present activity and demand for horses in North America.

Stallion Clubs.

The efforts made by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association to form clubs for the encouragement of a better class of pure bred stallions has not been a success. A model constitution was prepared and published and premiums offered to those forming clubs under such model rules, but nothing more has been done. What has worked in other lands, and has been a great help to breeders and owners has not even been tried in Canada. It may be that if a beginning were made the example might be followed, but so far no one has come forward to claim the bonus offered. This scheme was new last year and was published too late in the season for much to be done that year, but it was hoped that with a year's notice some sections would avail themselves of the liberal premium offered by the Horse Breeders' Association. Next year it is hoped that there will be a show held in February and at that show we hope steps may be taken to have clubs formed in different sections of the country.

Canada's Imports and Exports of Horses

The marked falling off in the export trade of horses from Canada during the last fiscal year is no indication that the interest or value of this trade is declining. This falling off is due altogether to the great scarcity of suitable horses for export. As soon as suitable horses are produced this trade will grow. There never was a period in the history of this country when first-class horses were as scarce as at the present time. The situation was much similar a year ago, but during the year it has been accentuated and good horses instead of becoming more plentiful, are harder to get. In fact, there is no large supply of any kind. The same condition of affairs prevails in the United States. There is a scarcity of good horses there beyond anything that has been known for a great many years. On the other hand there has been a widening demand both for export and otherwise, which has raised the prices of horses in the United States to a high level that is likely to be maintained for several years to come.

Returning to the Canadian trade we find that there has been a gradual decline of exports since 1896, while imports have increased as shown by the following table:

HORSES—CANADIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year ending June 30—	Exports.		Imports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1891.....	11,656	\$1,417,316	3,195	\$503,569
1892.....	11,063	1,354,027	2,623	401,533
1893.....	13,218	1,461,157	2,771	329,964
1894.....	8,734	845,766	1,837	286,096
1895.....	14,714	1,812,676	1,797	290,947
1896.....	21,851	2,113,096	3,869	246,786
1897.....	17,968	1,710,922	4,518	212,234
1898.....	14,410	1,497,441	12,903	427,779
1899.....	12,394	895,083	12,114	345,028
1900.....	10,653	1,166,981	12,101	560,922
1901.....	7,696	910,278	9,069	418,915

Evidently the Canadian imports of horses were made up largely of the cheap sort, such as the American bronco. In 1900 the value per head of the horses exported, was over \$116 and of those imported over \$41. In 1901 prices had advanced a little in both cases being over \$119 and \$46 respectively. To send out the best horses and bring in the poorest

"If there were twenty chickens in a coop," said the teacher, who was trying to fasten the attention of her class of colored children, "and two were missing one morning, how many would you have?" "Well," answered Pickaninny Jim, "if de chickens was mine in de fus' place I'd have eighteen, an' if dey wasn't I reckon I'd have two."

Corn Ensilage and How to Grow It

By J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa

The acreage under corn for ensilage in Eastern Canada grows yearly. As farmers become more interested in live stock they naturally turn their attention to this most succulent and cheap form of roughage.

That it is cheap is most easily proven from our experience here. A comparison of the cost of producing 100 lbs. of digestible dry matter of the different succulent forage crops speaks rather strongly in its favour. In 1909, to produce 100 lbs. of digestible dry matter, stored, cost, in the form of ensilage, 41 cents, while mangels cost 48 cents, carrots, 68 cents, and turnips 77 cents. In 1901, digestible dry matter in the form of corn ensilage cost 38½ cents, mangels 73 cents, carrots 69½ cents and turnips 70 cents per 100 pounds. It is thus quite clear that corn ensilage is by far the most economical of succulent feeds.

The amount produced on an acre will, of course, raise or lower the cost of producing 100 lbs. digestible dry matter. It is clear therefore, that every farmer who wishes to make the most out of his fields must study most carefully the conditions which go to ensure the greatest returns from this crop.

A few suggestions based on observations made on this farm, where from 30 to 40 acres of corn ensilage is grown annually, might be of some interest at the present moment.

The Soil.—Any well drained field is suitable for this crop. The too common idea that only light soils are suitable is erroneous. Good drainage, however, is essential to success. The soil must be rich in humus; that is, must have lots of vegetable matter in it. So does every crop from which a large amount of leaf stems or roots is required, need such a soil.

Previous Crops and Soil Preparation.—A clover sod is probably the best preparation for corn. Stubble land on which clover had been sown with the grain gives excellent results. The sod should be ploughed early in the summer, in August (not later) and its surface kept cultivated to kill the weeds during the rest of the season. The stubble land with clover growing should not be touched till late autumn or in spring shortly before planting time. Barnyard manure at the rate of 15 tons per acre will give the most profitable returns. It should be ploughed in to a depth not to exceed 3½ inches, or 4 inches at the most. If short or rotted it may be worked in with the disc harrow or cultivator. Green manure is quite as valuable ton for ton as rotted manure.

Seeding and Cultivation.—The common drill grain seeder may be used to sow it, in which case the rows should be 42 inches apart. If sown by hand in hills, the hills

should be 36 inches apart each way. Equally good results might be anticipated from either method. Where sown in hills the horse hoe may be used two ways.

The seeding should not be done till the soil is well firmed, quite warm and in a most friable and mellow condition. About a week after sowing, a good plan is to go over the field with a Breed's Weeder, a slant tooth harrow or some light harrow. This treatment helps to warm the soil, destroys any weeds that may have started, and wakes the young corn into a more vigorous life.

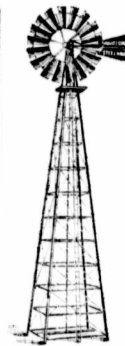
The amount of moisture required for a crop of corn is tremendous. On this account, every effort must be made to conserve all the moisture that does not soak away; that is, to prevent loss by evaporation. After every shower, as soon as the soil will permit, a cultivator should be run between the rows. At first, to a considerable depth, but later not so deep, to allow the extending roots to approach the surface. Such culture should be kept up till the horse can scarcely be seen in the corn. Of course, in a wet season this is not so necessary.

No doubt most of the farmers who read this are already more or less familiar with this crop, but one mistake made by many who grow ensilage corn is to seek great returns by the use of such varieties as red cob ensilage, Mammoth Cuban, etc. It is seldom that frost permits these and kindred varieties to reach a proper state of maturity East of Hamilton. The results are poor ensilage, lean cattle, mad farmers, and abandoned silos. It is much better to get a somewhat smaller tonnage of a better quality by using an earlier sort which reaches the best stage for ensilage before heavy frost. The best for Eastern Canada are Selected Leaming, Cloud's Early, Angel of Midnight, Longfellow, Canada White Flint. Selected Leaming is probably the best of the lot, quality and quantity considered.

Harvesting.—Corn should be harvested for ensilage when in the dough stage. It should be cut into short lengths, not over ½ inch long. The stems, leaves, and ears should be well mixed in the silo. Any farmer can build a silo to hold 100 tons for about \$75.00. The writer would be happy to send full directions for building the same on application.

How Our Dairy Products May be Improved.

Considerable has been written and said of late as to the best methods of improving the dairy products of this country. Perhaps no one is in a better position to give advice along this line than a dairy instructor, who has been visiting and going about among the



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factories for years. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we give space to the following suggestions along this line, kindly sent us by Mr. G. G. Publow, for several years instructor for the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association:

First.—We must have some definite object in view. This should be uniformity and excellence of quality.

Second.—To attain this we will have to overcome the following drawbacks: Poor milk, poor factories and inferior makers.

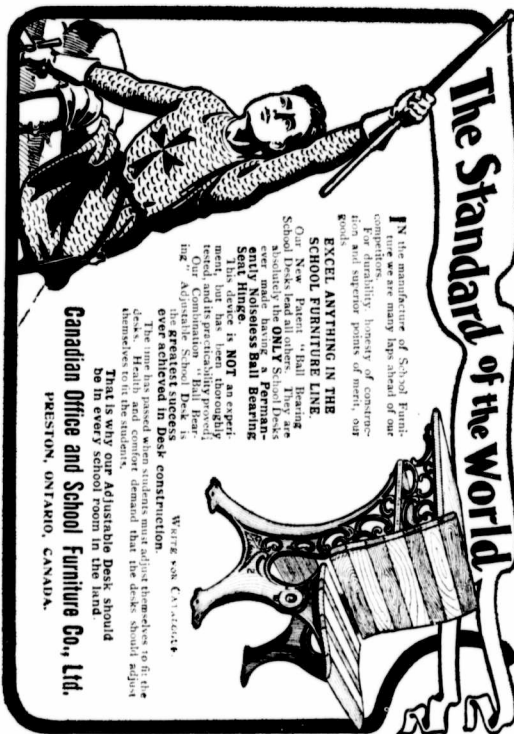
Third.—The method to employ—by organized effort emanating from one head, so that uniformity of action will be assured; also the ideal of our work should be kept constantly before us and everything that is done should be towards attaining this object, by first creating a demand for this improvement and then safeguarding these interests by a uniformity of inspection.

Having thus briefly outlined the nature of the work to be accomplished, we will next consider the best methods to employ to bring it to a successful issue. In the first place, who is financially the most interested in any improvement, or otherwise, of our dairy products? The answer must be the producer of the raw material—the farmer. Then before we can make any improvement there must be a demand for it. Therefore, our first work must be largely of an educational character, to show the farmer that he is directly affected; that it is to his interest, first, to send good, pure, wholesome milk to the factory, and then to demand a better class of factories, and the employment of none but competent makers.

To insure the carrying out of these improvements the factories will have to be organized into groups of say 40 or 50 each, with competent men placed in charge, whose duty it would be to go about among these factories to see that none but competent makers were employed, and that the factories were kept in proper condition. He would also instruct the makers to work along the same lines, so that uniformity and excellence of product would result.

Realizing that, perhaps, we could not adopt the above scheme in its entirety at once, we would suggest that the first step taken should be of an educational character. Send out men who thoroughly understand the situation to discuss the question with the farmers and see what can be done towards organization. At the same time it might be advisable to get a complete census of all factories and their condition so that we would have a better knowledge of the magnitude of the work to be performed.

"You say never gossip?"
 "Never," answered Miss Cayenne.
 "When I feel disposed to hear my neighbors discussed I merely mention a name and proceed to listen."



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 GUELPH, ONTARIO.

The Incubator

J. W. Clark, Onondaga, Brant County, Ont.

Not many years ago we looked on self-binders as being somewhat of a luxury. There was a time when the old reaping machine was not considered as a necessity. The farmers of Ontario have been, and continue to be, hedged about with changing conditions with which they must keep abreast. A man who does not raise more than an acre of grain would not think of getting a self-binder for his own use. For the same reason a person who does not intend to raise more than a few dozen chicks would not get an incubator. But for a person who intends to make poultry raising a money earning industry, a prominent feature or a specialty on his farm, it will be advisable for him to study the problem of production starting with the egg. He must calculate on how to get the largest number of thirty chicks at the least cost. I have had some experience with running after setting hens as well as running after a reaping machine and haven't the slightest intention of returning to either.

A dozen or fifteen hens incubating eggs according to nature's method will require much more attention and time, than a machine that will do the work equally as well if not a little better. An incubator may be used in the early spring when we cannot get a biddy—as a clucking hen is some times called. An incubator will set whenever and wherever you set it, and is not apt to leave the eggs to take part in a fight. That cannot always be said of a hen. If you have a good machine and the eggs are spoiled it is not hard to locate the cause. As is the case with many other things, the cheapest incubator is very often the most expensive in the end.

In selecting eggs for incubation I try to have the lot nearly uniform in size. I discard unusually large eggs as well as the small ones. In the early spring it is difficult to get fertile eggs. Abundant exercise for the breeding fowls is the one important essential. Whole grain, meat, green bone meal, and plenty of grit are foods which help to increase the vital energy of the germ. It is a mistake to use a cock or cockerel with more than fifteen or twenty hens, and it is a mistake to use a cock at all except with breeding fowls in the breeding season.

When starting the incubator I always get a supply of the best coal-oil, and usually run the machine for one day, or until I have the temperature constantly at 102 degrees. I commence to turn the eggs on the second day, and continue turning them twice a day, reversing the tray each time I return it to the incubator. I also change the eggs from the outside to the centre of the tray crowding those in the centre to the outside. This process of turning the eggs twice each day

allows them to become properly aired. As the hatch advances a slightly longer time should be allowed for the eggs to air.

After the eggs have been kept at a temperature of 102 deg. to 103 deg. for seven days they should be examined, and the unfertilized and doubtful eggs may be removed. This can be done by enclosing a lamp with pasteboard, leaving a hole the shape of an egg and by rapidly placing the eggs—one at a time—before the small hole the unfertile and dead eggs can easily be detected. This work should be done rapidly in a warm room so that the eggs will not be long exposed to a low temperature. The unfertile eggs are still perfectly sound and fit for general use. At about the twelfth day I again examine the eggs and discard those which have not had a sufficiently strong germ to carry them through. Those which are not alive can very easily be distinguished at this time. I again test the eggs on the seventeenth day, removing all eggs containing dead chicks. On the eighteenth day I turn the eggs for the last time allowing about forty minutes for them to air, provided that the room is warm, say up to 85 deg. After replacing them in the machine I gradually raise the temperature up to 104 deg. and do not open the machine again until the chicks are twenty-four hours old when I take them out.

Largest Incubator in the World.

According to a Sydney paper, Australia has the largest duck ranch in the world, and has just completed, with most excellent success, the largest incubator in the world. The incubator has a capacity of 11,410 duck eggs, or 14,800 hen eggs. The machine is built on the hot-house principle, and, in fact is a hot-house. It stands in the open and is constructed of ordinary pine weather boards, with corrugated iron roof. The egg trays each hold 130 duck or 160 hen eggs, and there are four of these end to end in eleven tiers, one above the other on each side of the room, making a total of eighty-eight. Moisture is supplied in pans beneath the bottom tier of trays. The heat is supplied by means of steam pipes from the boiler, which is kept constantly going to furnish motive power for the various works in connection with the establishment. The incubator is said to be working well and bringing out a large percentage of ducks. This season the machine has brought from 70 to 80 per cent, and the proprietor has about 5,000 ducklings. The incubator will be watched with much interest by the American incubator men.—Journal of Agriculture.

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, Chickens, etc. Eggs in season. JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

REID'S Great Prize Winners. They have won 300 prizes in my own hands. Send for list of varieties. W. W. REID, Avy, Ont.

EGGS for setting. Silver grey Dorkings from splendid stock. John Taylor, jr., Galt, Ont.

PINE HILL STOCK FARM can supply eggs from the following varieties, choicest of stock: B. Langshans, L. Brahmas, Barred and W. Rocks, G. S. Langs, White Wyandottes, S. G. Dorkings, W. and Brown Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Golden Seabright Bantams, \$1.00 per 13 eggs; Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.00 per 11; M. Bronze Turkey eggs, \$2.00 per 9; Toulouse Geese eggs, 40c. each. D. A. GRAHAM & SON, Theoford, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. \$1.00 per 13. HARRY D. NORTON, Alliston, Ont.

FOR SALE—Eggs from choice matings of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Mammoth Pekin Ducks—\$1.00 per setting. F. C. TREVARTON & SON, Belleville, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, imported this season from England, 8 birds costing \$125. Solid buff eggs \$3 per 13. Also breeder of Brown Leghorns, continuous layers, Barred Rocks, E. B. Thompson's White Wyandottes, Indian Games, true black type for export. I won leading prizes and sweepstakes at the Ontario and Brantford shows. Incubator eggs \$2.50 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Onondaga, Ont.

FOR SALE—25 hives of bees, honey tank, extractor surplus, combs—everything complete for successful apary. F. BETTSCHEN, Palmerston, Ont.

EGGS from high class W. P. Rocks, winners at the big shows. Also Pekin Ducks. Also Belgian Hares. F. BETTSCHEN, Palmerston, Ont.

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Are now made in Canada, saving duty and freight for our customers. Made of boiler steel. No fires to rust or leak. Will cook 25 bushels roots or grain in two hours. Fine for heating stock water tanks, dairy rooms, pigpens. Can be used outside or attached to a chimney same as a stove. Used and endorsed by the following Canadian breeders and many others: Brethour & Saunders, Burford; W. D. Platt, Hamilton; D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; also James Bolen, Graham Bros., Newton and Gosh, J. A. McDonald, J. P. Connelly. Prices \$10 to \$45. Took first premium at Toronto and London fairs. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Address: RIPPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY, Box 215, London, Ont. U.S. Factory, Grafton, Ill.

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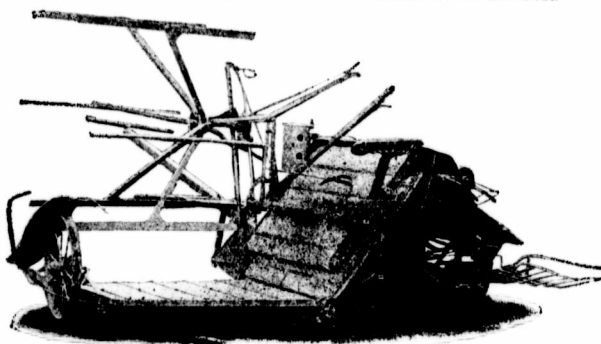
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1. It is the only agricultural weekly in Canada, published every week and enjoying a Dominion-wide circulation.
2. It supplies during the year more original articles than any other similar paper published in the country.
3. Its staff of writers and correspondents comprise the very ablest and most experienced men and women in the Dominion.
4. It is fearless and independent in discussing matters affecting the farmer's interests.
5. It is the Official Organ of the Dominion Live Stock Associations, and consequently is the authority in this country on all live stock matters.
6. It is the Official Organ of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.
7. It is the only paper in the Dominion containing a regular department devoted to the cultivation of Sugar Beets.
8. Its Market Review and Forecast is compiled by an expert and is thoroughly reliable. This feature of the paper each week is alone worth many times the yearly subscription price.
9. It contains each week a Home Department in which appears articles, stories and what not of interest and value to both old and young in the home.
10. During the year several numbers of special interest are published, such as our Annual Autumn Number, our Horse Number, Poultry Number, Dairy Number, etc. These numbers are very much larger than the ordinary issues, and in themselves are well worth the careful reading of every Farmer and Live Stock Breeder.

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F.W., Apl. 8, '92.

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

Experiments in sugar beet growing should be made in the Ottawa Valley, also in the counties of Dundas and Glengarry.

Ottawa would be a good location for a sugar factory.

There are many points in Eastern Ontario where a sugar factory would revolutionize the existing state of affairs amongst the farmers.

Beet sugar factories and dairying go well together.

A sugar factory in the vicinity will enable the dairyman to keep more stock to the acre.

The refuse from the factory is of very great value, there is not a thing that should be wasted.

Experiments in the feeding of beet pulp will be carried on quite extensively at Berlin this fall.

Many car loads of pulp will also be tried at the Toronto stock yards.

The successful operations of the factories now building means the building of several more next year, but factories built a year hence means an additional cost of \$100,000 to \$150,000, on account of the duty.

Parties investing in the stock of a sugar factory now are getting the advantage of the increased value of their plant next year.

A factory built this year free of duty, increases in value to the extent of the amount of that duty next year, putting it another way. A factory is worth what it would cost to replace it, and next year it will cost \$100,000 to \$150,000 additional.

Get ready to build this year if you want a sugar factory, and farmers should be prepared to sign contracts whenever and wherever a factory is proposed. The beet sugar industry is purely agricultural.

Berlin.

The Ontario Sugar Company have received four car loads of beet seed, over 100,000 pounds, and are now distributing it amongst the farmers. They have also received a car of agricultural implements, for the use of the farmers in cultivating sugar beets; two car loads of other machinery are still to arrive, and later a full car of beet pulling machinery will be brought in, altogether, the farmers are going to be well looked after by the Company. The Company intend putting in forty acres of beets themselves, on their own property adjacent to their factory. Work upon the factory is being rushed,

and there is no doubt but it will be completed by the first of October. 20 car loads of machinery are ready to ship and will arrive as soon as the railroad sidings are put in. The excavations for the foundations are about finished, the cement and sand is on the ground, and as large a force as is possible to work are now engaged.

Wallaceburg.

The Sugar Company have made application to the Town Council for a portion of the bonus due. \$30,000 was voted to be paid, \$10,000 when all the material was on the ground, \$10,000 when the factory was completed and the balance when sugar making was begun. As all the material is now on the ground, they are entitled to \$10,000, which will be immediately paid. The magnitude of the buildings are something astonishing, and are attracting visitors from all parts of the province, wherever a factory is projected. Wallaceburg has every reason to be proud of its institution.

Dresden.

Over eighty car loads of machinery for the factory at this point have arrived and are being rapidly unloaded, and everything is ahead of schedule time. The people of this town are already feeling the advantage of the factory, building lots have advanced in price over 50 per cent, and there is not a vacant house to be had for love or money. Prosperity has surely set in with the advent of the sugar factory. The Times says:

"The magnitude of the operations now being conducted at the sugar factory grounds is commencing to be realized by those who have had an opportunity to view it. Before the machinery commenced to arrive there were many who were sceptical as to the possibility of the cost reaching anything like \$600,000. Up to Saturday last the American Construction Co. had received 72 car loads of machinery. The ponderous size of it, its intricate construction, etc., have converted the sceptics to a belief that the immense cost is not over estimated. Now the sceptics are dubious as to the completion of the factory in time for this season's operations, and this doubt is strengthened by the statements of representatives of other factories whose reasons are obvious, to the effect that it would be physically impossible to complete the factory in time to handle this year's crop. In answer to this we have not only the guarantee of the construction company, who are under heavy bonds to secure its completion on time, but

the personal experience of several experts to the effect that the Dresden factory will not only be completed on time but that it will be the first sugar factory in operation in Canada this year, and further, the most beautiful architecturally. This is not said in a spirit of rivalry to any other concern—it is merely to assure farmers that they need have no hesitancy in contracting acreage for this factory on the score of its not being able to handle their beets promptly."

Growing Prize Sugar Beets.

Last summer the American Agriculturist gave a number of prizes for sugar beets. Among the prominent winners were Messrs. John and M. T. Woodhouse, of Utah, who won prizes of \$100 and \$75 respectively. In a late issue of that journal they give their methods of cultivation, etc., as follows:—

The ground upon which our prize-winning sugar beets were produced is a clay loam. Upon the land, sage brush, some blue grass and a few bunches of buffalo grass grew originally. It was quite flat with enough slant fall to the west to make it possible to irrigate successfully. Naturally it is a dry soil without necessity of drainage of any kind. Without irrigation it could not be made to produce any cultivated crop. Being as it is subjected to irrigation, the land is valuable and could probably be sold for \$130 to \$150 per acre.

This land has been growing sugar beets for the last six to nine years. The crop of 1900 was less than half the average on account of the very severe drouth. The season before the yield was 20 tons per acre. An average for the entire time would probably be about 15 tons per acre. Each year the land was fertilized with about 16 tons of stable manure per acre. This was spread broadcast and plowed in. In 1900 the field produced from 14 to 15 tons of beets per acre. The land was given no special treatment, it in effect being the same as for the remainder of the field of ten acres.

In preparation for growing the beets the land was plowed November 22, 1900, about 12 inches deep. It was not subsoiled, although it must be remembered that digging beets from year to year has about the same effect as sowing. An ordinary 14-inch three-horse tricycle plow was used.

The season was late and dry with cold winds. The land was harrowed the first time March 2, the second time March 15, the third time March 30, the fourth time April 1, each harrowing requiring about one and one-fourth hours. An ordinary 60-toothed steel frame lever harrow

to which three horses were attached, was used. Before harrowing, however, the land was gone over with a float, so as to level it and break up all clods. Between the second and third harrowing the float was again used. This float was made of four pieces of 2 x 8 timber 16 feet long. These pieces were fastened together with three cross pieces, so as to make a float about 8 feet wide. For the prize crop 16 tons of barnyard manure per acre was applied and plowed under, together with the beet tops of the previous year. The stable manure was from cattle fed on beet pulp and alfalfa hay and was valued at 12½ cents per ton at the cattle yard. It costs 87½ cents per ton for hauling and spreading. The manure was made the previous winter and had lain in the yard all summer. It was given no preparation whatever. No other fertilizers were used. Where the soil is a clay and the manure is principally from cattle, an excellent method of spreading is to plow first and apply to the plowed ground. After this go over with the harrow and work it into the surface. This makes a mulch which aids in securing a better stand of beets.

HOW THE CROP WAS PLANTED.

The seed was planted with an ordinary sugar beet drill. The rows were 20 inches apart and about 15 pounds of seed were used per acre. At planting time, April 15, it was quite dry and cold. The seed was covered to a depth of 2 inches, this being one-half inch deeper than usual, because of the dry weather. The Vilmorin variety imported from Germany was used. It cost 15 cents per pound. No replanting or transplanting was necessary.

Cultivation did not begin until the crop was up. About April 27, or 12 days after planting, the beets were pretty well above ground. They would have been much farther along had it not been so dry. On May 3 and 4 a heavy rain fell, greatly benefiting the crop and insuring a good stand all over the field.

The land was rolled May 8, so as to pack the soil about the plants and make it possible to run the cultivator close to the rows. May 11 the crop was given its first cultivation, the cultivator running within 1½ inches of the rows. On May 18 the beets were thinned and on the 25th a second cultivation was given. A third cultivation was given on the 29th. The crop was hoed June 10 at a cost of \$3 per acre. On June 19 the crop was cultivated, the soil being furrowed for irrigation. Rain coming soon after it was not necessary to irrigate until July 24, when about 2 inches of water was applied. The water was run between alternate rows or in furrows about 40 inches apart. By this time the beets covered the ground, so that no more cultivation was necessary. The crop was irrigated every ten or 12 days, until ready for harvesting. Shallow cultivation is best when

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weeds are small. If cultivated deeper it seems more difficult to get rid of the weeds.

The five and ten-acre fields of beets in which the prize acres were situated, are watered from a reservoir 57 yards long and 17 yards wide, supplied by means of three flowing wells about 100 feet deep. When full, this pond is about three feet deep and will water one and one-half acres.

The beets were dug November 1, 2, 12, 13 and 14. An ordinary beet plow and puller was used. They were piled and topped, loaded into the wagon and hauled to the factory.

The harvesting required three days' time of two men and three boys. The beets were of good size and smooth and were delivered direct to the factory without the necessity of storing. The total receipts from this crop were \$113.40 for beets and \$2 for tops used for feeding—\$115.40. The total expense was \$63.41, or a net profit of \$52.

A Sugar City.

The Saccharine Gazette has sent out an interesting pamphlet on Sugar City, a perusal of which gives the reader an excellent idea of the development that has been the outcome of the beet-sugar industry in a centre that was previously almost unknown. The National Sugar Manufacturing Company owns and cultivates 12,000 acres of irrigated land in proximity to the city. The crop of beets was at first from only 2,000 acres of land, and during the coming campaign the factory will be able to draw from 7,000 acres. Experience shows that an acre of land in that section can be cultivated in beets for \$40. They claim that 15 tons to the acre is very nearly an average crop. The best beets are grown by irrigation. The factory was built to handle 500 tons of beets per diem, but can slice 600 tons if the occasion demands same. The sugar turned out for each day during one week varied from 110,700 lbs. to 157,000 lbs. While the total sugar production last year was 3,000,000 lbs., the estimates for the past campaign are very nearly 12,000,000 lbs.

The average length of day from sunrise to sunset has a direct relation to the content of sugar in the beet.

The shorter the day the lower the content of sugar, and the longer the day the higher the content of sugar.

Much of the valuable portion of the elements contained in the sugar beet which the soil requires for recuperation is in the top and leaves.

If you want the best the most improved and the most reliable in the world, buy the McCormick, it is the unit of measure in harvesting machines.

STEEL HARROWS



Tolton's Section and Flexible all Steel Harrows have an unequalled record. Made in all suitable styles and sizes, for different soils, or in widths to suit purchasers. Prominently the most efficient, strongest, and longest wearing harrows ever manufactured is our unqualified guarantee. Parties wishing a first-class harrow will do well to write us direct or apply to the local agent.

OUR MOTTO: "Not how Cheap, but how Good."

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"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."



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is the returns you get when using Steele-Briggs' **Field Root Seeds.**

It is not the price you pay for the Seed, but the crop you get, that proves worth.

The Varieties that pay Growers to use:

CARROT

Steele-Briggs' "Improved Short White."

The surest cropper, heaviest yielder, most perfect shaped, easiest harvested, Field Carrot in cultivation. (Sealed packages only.)

Price (post paid) per lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

MANGEL

Steele-Briggs' Prize Mammoth, or Giant Long Red.

Produces immense crops of large, handsome, even-shaped roots. Price (post paid) per lb. 25c.; in 5-lb. lots or more, 20c. per lb.

Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval.

An improved strain of Giant Yellow Intermediate; roots large, clean, even-shaped; a great yielder. Price (post paid) per lb., 25c.

Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe.

The finest Globe Mangel in existence; roots are of giant size, very uniform and perfect shape, with small top. Price (post paid) 25c. per lb.

SUGAR BEET

Steele-Briggs' "Royal Giant."

A favorite with every grower who has used it; produces giant roots, immense crops and of richest feeding quality. (Supplied in 1-lb. sealed packages only.) Price (post paid) per lb. 35c.; 5-lb. lots or more, 30c. per lb.

For other Standard Field Root Seeds see Catalogue—mailed free.

Steele-Briggs' celebrated Field, Garden and Flower Seeds are sold by leading merchants everywhere. Should your dealer not carry them, send order direct.

IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST SEEDS.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

TORONTO

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', \$2.

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 directory 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, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter or before the sale 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 Associations. 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.

Situations Wanted.

Wanted.—A situation as a foreman on a farm by a man who has had twenty-three years' experience and can give good references. No. 994. a.

Situation wanted by a woman as house-keeper on a farm. Always lived on a farm. Good references. No. 995. a.

Wanted a position by a married man who has had a life long experience in farming and who has a thorough knowledge of all its branches. Would engage as herdsman for a Shorthorn herd. No. 993. b.

Help Wanted.

Wanted.—A young unmarried man to do general farm work on a farm in York County. Must be experienced and reliable. No. 949. a.

Wanted.—A good man, either married or single, to do general farm work on a small farm in Parry Sound District, conveniently situated. Good wages to competent man. If married garden and wood will be furnished. State wages expected. No. 950. a.

Wanted.—A single man to do general farm work on a farm near Oshawa. Good wages to suitable man. No. 951. a.

meetings perhaps none has received so little attention as that of breeding and raising horses for profit, and yet it is one of the very greatest importance. With the improvement in prices it is necessary that increased attention should be given to the breeding of first-class horses. The present prices of horses has brought us back to a time when it is profitable for the average farmer to raise them.

The most profitable kind to breed in my opinion is a first-class horse of whatever breed is in most demand. For the average farmer the heavy draught horse in undoubtedly the most profitable. In the first place the heavy draught brood mare is more suitable for farm work than those of the lighter breeds, and can be more successfully worked on the farm. Young draught horses will also earn their keep at a younger age than any other class, and the heavy work on the farm is such as will give the young draught horse the best kind of training for his future usefulness when sold for heavy dray work.

A great deal of the success in horse breeding depends on the selection of the mares that are used for this purpose, exar ne your mares well, breed the very best, the best is none too good, study the mating, any deficiency in the mare should be made up by the sire. The sire should be a good type of the breed of which he belongs. As a rule the best sires are found to be of medium size, evenly made and with plenty of quality. He should have a good constitution, good head, fore-head broad and flat, eye bright, prominent and mild, the jaw should be broad, and the throat clean cut. The neck nicely arched, muscular and well set into the body, breast deep and broad with strong muscles, shoulders moderately sloping and well muscled covering the blade thoroughly, back short, straight and strongly coupled, ribs well sprung and deep, loins strong, broad and well muscled, quarters long and powerful, tail derafly sloping and well muscled strong and broad, legs short and strong. Forearm, large and strong, muscles extending well down the leg, knee broad and flat, bone below the knee short, strong and flat, of good quality and free from blemish, nicely feathered with straight silky hair, pasterns not too long and nicely sloping. Feet of good size, well shaped and of good quality. Toes should be clean and broad, looking at them either from the front or side and free from coarseness and puffiness. Hind foot a little smaller than the front one. His general appearance should be attractive, his action free, firm and easy, all feet being brought forward in a straight line and firmly plant-

Wanted.—A married man to work on a fruit and grain farm. Good house provided also fruit and wood for family use. Salary \$250 per year. No. 944. b.

Wanted.—A good man to drive a milk wagon and help on a small farm. No. 945. b.

Wanted.—At once a steady, reliable, single man for general farm work. Must be good with horses and understand general farm work. Good wages for suitable man. Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph. b.

Wanted a good single man on a dairy farm near Toronto. Wages \$20.00 a month. No. 947. b.

Domestic Help Wanted.

Wanted a girl or woman to do house work for small family near Georgetown. Must be experienced and willing to make herself generally useful. References required. No outside work. Good home provided for middle aged woman or widow wanting such. No. 948. a.

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

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 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 Institute that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

Horse Breeding for Profit.

BY JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT INSTITUTE MEETING LAST WINTER.

Among the many different topics discussed at the Farmers' Institute

The Farm Home

Spring.

I am the spring itself,
Call me fairy or elf;
I know all the weird words
That will summon the errant
birds:

When I whistle like all possessed,
You say, "There's the red breast;"
When I chirrup a roundelay,
You think, "There's the blue-jay."
When I carrol, you whisper,
"Hush!"

There's the sweet brown thrush;"
When my tuneful flute is heard,
You believe it's the blackbird;
I speak all the ancient speech
That brooks and breezes teach
At my touch the leaves that are
hid

Come forth as they are bid;
I smile and the violets blow;
I breathe, and the anemones
grow;

I know the magic which
Sets each fern in its niche;
I know the sleight of hand
That paints the dull brown land;
I own the secret spell
Which brings the grasses pell-
mell.

—Mary N. Prescott.

Farming World Helpmates.

The following letter from our practical Erin will be of interest to even those who may not agree with his ideas. I am under the impression that I received a letter from "Granny" in reply to "Erin's" last letter, and have looked in every possible and impossible place for it. She will wonder what has caused the delay. I hope she will not be prevented from writing again. The only excuse I can offer for my carelessness, is the fact that I had a houseful of visitors, and her letter may have been put with business letters or have been inadvertently misplaced with magazines or books which have a knack of crowding my desk. Will correspondents, in addition to my regular address, add the words, "The Farming World," then I shall have no excuse for mixing ordinary letters with these.

My Dear Mrs. Graham:
What would I call a Christian Training?

To teach the Fatherhood of God. The all-redeeming love of a risen Saviour. The brotherhood of man. To teach the Golden Rule more by practice than precept.

I have little faith in those who are continually preaching and harping on religion and telling one how to be good and at the same time do not show it in their own lives. Wesley is not the only one who has found so-called Christians, who were sour-tempered, inconsistent and most unreasonable in their demands on their fellow men, and they are not all dead yet.

In reply to your query: "What do I think of the duties of the up-

to-date farmer in his capacity of helpmate and the home."

This query, I understand, to refer more directly to the husband's duties in and about the home, which, I believe, are hard to define; they are so many ever increasing, and continually cropping up at all times and seasons of the year. I will endeavor to name a few, and will leave our friend "Granny" to tell us of the rest.

It is his duty to see that his poultry and dairy buildings are so constructed that they will be most convenient to the home and yet not in any way offensive; that the walks or paths to them are such that they will not be in a wet and sloppy condition during inclement weather; that the best appliances are at hand and kept in convenient and proper order and replaced as they become unfit for service, so that the best results can be procured; he should at all times keep a good supply of wood for fuel on hand and have plenty cut and split.

In the home he should endeavor to provide his wife with the most up-to-date and labor-saving utensils for performing her household duties, and when buying them, give the good article preference over the cheap—the best is the cheapest in any case.

The fitting up of the kitchen should receive careful consideration both for utility and comfort. I believe in a bright, sunny kitchen. We should remember our wife spends more time there than in the parlor. The summer kitchen or cook house should not be neglected, which is so often the case.

In the home his wife should be the queen and no one allowed to supersede her, and when appealed to, her husband should uphold her authority. Any difference of opinion is better to be talked over when husband and wife are alone rather than before children or a third party, and no third party should interfere.

In the training of the children, the husband has his duties, and should do them. He should win them to obedience by his love and affection, and not by fear or harshness. He should be willing to listen to their little troubles and difficulties, join in their pleasures, and not forever be sending them to their mother. He should require and demand, if necessary, implicit obedience of the children to their mother. He should at all times, when able, take his position as head of his household, and not delegate that to his wife. As an up-to-date farmer he will so order and arrange his work as to give proper time for the enjoyment of his home and the company of his wife and family. Last, but not least, if necessary, he should be able to prepare and cook "nicely" an ordinary plain meal.

Of course, I expect, he has secured one of my up-to-date girls.

I would like all our good up-to-date farmers who did not read the article in April 1st issue on page 311, on "Gardening for Pleasure and Profit," to hunt it up and read it, for it's worth reading twice. It's good.

The subject: "What Education Should the Boy Receive Who is Expected to Become a Successful Up-to-date Farmer," could be taken up in the future with profit.

Yours sincerely,
Erin.

Note.—I am glad you are pleased with your prize. I have one of the watches which The Farming World offers to club raisers. It is a beauty in appearance and never varies as a time keeper. I wonder how I got along without it.

M. E. Graham.

Ailsa Craig.

Sensible Sayings.

Obtrusive silence or whispering in a sick-room is disturbing to the nerves.

No unforgiving woman can hope for much happiness in this world of imperfect human beings.

There is wonderful wisdom in dealing with conditions as they are when we cannot have them as we wish.

To put on an appearance of love when in reality you are indifferent, is to cultivate deceit and fatally to mar your character.

It is a sign of weakness rather than strength to bear a grudge, and the noblest souls on earth are they who are quickest to forgive a wrong.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Vinegar as a Solvent for Glue.

For all the fish glues vinegar is a good solvent. When gluing a piece of woodwork, if any particles of glue get on places where it is not desired, wet a bit of cloth with vinegar and rub it off. If the glue in the bottle becomes too thick, thin it with vinegar rather than water.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Some Good Remedies for Wrinkles.


One of the best preventives for wrinkles is to learn facial repose.

One cent wise
One dollar foolish
To use any but the best

SUNLIGHT
SOAP REDUCES
EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Mark

Typewriting
with
Shorthand
and other commercial
subjects are Special-
ties in our excellent
school—The



**CENTRAL
BUSINESS
COLLEGE
TORONTO**

12 teachers—80 machines, annual enrolment of
over 700 members indicate our standing among
progressive colleges.

Young men and women thoroughly trained
for lucrative positions in commercial life. Full
particulars cheerfully given—write for them.
Mention FARMING WORLD.

W. H. SHAW, Principal
Yonge and Gerrard Sts.,
TORONTO

Keep the body so well nourished that the face will share in the general well-being, giving evidence to this by its plumpness and lack of angularity. Then it is important to keep the teeth in good condition so that there will be no sagging in of the cheeks where teeth are missing. Massage for the face is like exercise for the rest of the body, and if used for the purpose of toning up the muscles it is beneficial. The general direction of the strokes on the face should be upward and outward, in order to lift up and strengthen the falling muscles.—Ladies' Home Journal.

California Illustrated.

Copy of the illustrated monthly, The Chicago 400, a journal of travel and topics, reaches us by the courtesy of the Chicago & North-Western R.V. It is one of the finest illustrated publications that we have ever seen. The tinted halftones rival those of the finest magazines, and the letter-press of the whole edition is as perfect as that of any publication ever issued, pictorially and descriptively mirroring California's wonderful scenery. Copy delivered free on application, or mailed to any address upon receipt of two cents postage, by B. H. Bennett, 2 East Kint St., Toronto.

He Presses the Question.—"Aren't you sorry you're not married, Auntie?" "H'm. Might be sorry if I was!" "But wouldn't you rather be sorry you were married than sorry you're not?"

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen uten
sils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and
forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Hints by May Manton.

WOMAN'S BLOUSE WAIST, NO. 4094.

Blouse waists with deep plaits at the shoulders are among the first favorites of the season and are both becoming and smart. The excellent example illustrated is made of pastel green sapho, with full front and sleeve puffs of white chiffon, cuffs, collar and trimming of cream, guipure lace and bits of black velvet held by brilliant jeweled buttons, but is suited to many materials and to both the odd waist and the costume.

The foundation is a snugly fitted lining with under-arm gores covered smoothly with the material. The back proper is plain and smooth across the shoulders, but drawn down in gathers below the waist



4094 Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 Bust.

line. The fronts are novel and include both tucks and plaits. The full vest front is simply gathered at both upper and lower edges, but the fronts of the waist are tucked and laid in deep plaits at the shoulders which extend to the waist line. The front edges are smartly trimmed with lace and velvet to give a stylish vest effect. The sleeves are among the latest and are arranged over fitted linings that are faced to form the deep cuffs. The puffs are gathered at each edge and arranged on indicated lines, but the upper sleeves are separated and finished with trimming at the lower edges.

To cut this waist in the medium size 3 yards of material 24 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1½ yards of chiffon for full front and under-sleeves and ½ yard of all-over lace for cuffs and collar to make as illustrated.

The pattern 4094 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

The price of above pattern post-paid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

To Make Soap for Washing Blankets.

Shave fine two pounds of good white soap and put into a saucepan with two quarts of boiling water.

Pulp and Paper

Canada is Pre-eminently the Great-
est Pulp Wood Producing
Country in the World.

The prospectus of the Atlantic Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, just issued by the brokers, Messrs. Sutherland & Cameron, Ottawa, contains some interesting reading matter. The mills of the company will be situated on the Little Cascapedia River, at New Richmond, on the Baie des Chaleurs, where it is proposed to erect a paper mill with a daily capacity of 54 tons, a ground wood pulp mill with a daily capacity of 50 tons, and a sulphite pulp mill with a daily capacity of 40 tons. The wood used will be principally spruce, and it is believed that pulp and paper can be more economically manufactured there than at any other place in America. The properties and limits acquired by the company contain about 302 square miles. The company has reports on the property made by five different rangers, whose reports show that there is sufficient wood to afford a perpetual supply of timber. One of the rangers who has traveled and examined limits in the State of Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec and worked in Wisconsin and Minnesota, says it is the best pulp limit he has ever seen or traveled over.

The water which will be used in the manufacture of paper is pure and clean, the Little Cascapedia River being fed by springs, and is suitable for making the finest grades of paper without the expense of filtering.

W. C. Edwards, M.P., of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, lumbermen, Ottawa, is the president of the company; R. V. Ellis, director of P. W. Ellis & Co., Limited, manufacturing jewelers, is the vice-president, and the other directors are: Charles H. Waterous, president of the Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, Brantford; R. H. Thompson, wholesale paper merchant, Buffalo; A. J. H. Eckardt, manufacturer, Toronto; Charles Lyman, president of the Lyman-Knox Company, Limited, Montreal; J. W. Wardrope, director of the New Richmond Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal; William M. McIntyre, paper manufacturer (late mechanical superintendent Laurentide Pulp Company), and W. R. P. Parker, barrister-at-law, Toronto.

The subscription books are now open, and prospectuses, with full information and application forms may be obtained from the office of Sutherland & Cameron, Ottawa, Canada, or the National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg.

Keep on the fire until the soap is dissolved—stirring occasionally. Add four ounces of borax, stir well and the soap is ready for use. Never use brown soap when washing woolen goods.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Countrified.

Do they call you "countrified?"
Let it be your joy and pride,
You, who love the birds and bees,
And the whispers of the trees!
Trust me, friend of flowers and grass,

Little brown-faced lad or lass,
Naught in all the world beside
Equals being "countrified."

Up of mornings when the light
Reddens on the mountain height;
Hearing how the bird throats swell
With the joy they cannot tell;
Conscious that the morning sings
Like a harp with unseen strings,
Over which the breezes glide;
This is being "countrified."

Roaming far, on summer days,
Or when autumn woodlands blaze;
Learning how to catch and tell
Nature's precious secrets well;
Filled with sunshine, heart and face
Or, where branches interlace,
Dappled like the shy trout's side;
This is being "countrified."

What though little fit to pose
In the city's ways and clothes!
There is vastly more to love
In the brawn of nature's glove.
Health and happiness and tan
Are best fashions for a man.
All who near God abide
Are in some way "countrified."

—James Buckham

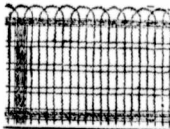
Removing Ink Stains from Cloth

The removal of ink stains is always a problem, because inks are made by so many processes. Soap and water will remove some inks while strong chemicals make little impression on others. The sooner the stain is treated the more easily it is removed. Washing and soaking in cold water, or in sweet or sour milk, will remove the greater part of the ink and frequently the stain. Spots on washable articles should be soaked in milk or water. Rub the spot and change the liquid frequently. After two or three days, if a stain remains, wet it with a strong solution of oxalic acid and place it in the sun. After this rinse very thoroughly.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Keeping Velvet Fresh and Clean.

Keep your velvets thoroughly clean and free from dust, using for this purpose a soft brush; then steam them by holding them over a hot flatiron. This will remove creases. If you cover the velvet with a damp cloth, and press lightly with an iron, you will have a velvet resembling panne in effect.—Ladies' Home Journal.

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory.



Page Metal Ornamental Fence. We now make ornamental, very showy and surprisingly cheap. It is just what is wanted for door yards, division fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is **20 cts. PER RUNNING FOOT**, painted and retails at only 25 cts. Let us send you full particulars. We also make farm fence, poultry netting, nails and staples.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 9



100% a Year is Big Interest

but that is what many users of
THE IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR
are receiving on the money invested.

It is nothing unusual to receive letters from users of the U. S. stating that it has produced enough more cream in a year to pay for the machine, to say nothing of the improved quality of the product and the saving of time and labor.

The U. S. Separator is not only

"The kind that gets all the Cream."

but it also wears the longest and saves its users much by not requiring repairs like other makes. Write for our latest illustrated catalogues.—Free.

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We send our 200 page—illustrated catalogue free on receipt of 2c. stamp to help pay postage. No matter what your sport is you should have a copy.

FREE

With it you can choose your equipment for field or indoor sports, for summer or winter, just as well as by calling at any store—and cheaper—as we make special prices for our catalogue goods and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. Here are a few leading lines: **BICYCLES**, Automobiles and Sundries, **BASEBALL**, Lacrosse, Football, **GOLF**, Tennis, **FISHING TACKLE**, Guns, **RIFLES**, Revolvers, Ammunition, Traps, Targets, **SKATES**, Hockey Sticks, **SNOWSHOES**, Toboggans, Punching Bags, **BOXING GLOVES**, Camping Equipment.

T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Try Eddy's...

"HEADLIGHT" Parlor Matches

- Non-Sulphurous
- Odorless
- Every Stick a Match
- Every Match a Lighter

Everybody ask for EDDY'S "HEADLIGHT" PARLOR MATCHES

The finest matches in the world—made from soft corky pine, and especially suitable for domestic use—put up in neat sliding boxes, assorted colors, each box containing about 500 matches—three boxes in a package.

For Sale by All First-Class Dealers

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS

If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature, fertile land, ample rainfall, heavy crops, rapid growth, and splendid market for everything you raise at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is the garden of the province. Write for farm pamphlet telling you all about it and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale. The Settlers' Association of B.C., Box 940, Vancouver, B.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

Gentlemen or Ladies \$2 a day sure, not to canvass, but to employ agents. Position permanent. \$600 per year and expenses. Reliable firm with best references. Experience unnecessary. M. A. O'KEEFE, District Manager. Address care of "The Farming World," Toronto.

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J.L. JONES ENG. CO
TORONTO**

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EPILEPSY**

FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIG'S FIT CURE.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle with valuable Treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King St. West, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. T. MCANISH, PUBLISHER.
J. W. WICKATON, EDITOR.

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published weekly, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

Postage is prepaid by the publisher for all subscriptions in Canada and the United States. For all other countries in the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old addresses must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Receipts are only sent upon request. The date opposite the name on the address label indicates the time up to which the subscription is paid, and the change of date is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this change is not made promptly notify us.

Discontinuances.—Following the general desire of our readers, no subscriber's copy of THE FARMING WORLD is discontinued until notice to that effect is given. All arrears must be paid.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by cheque, draft, express order, postal note, or money order payable to order of THE FARMING WORLD. Cash should be sent in registered letter.

Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed to:

THE FARMING WORLD,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Machine for Sowing Lime.

J. W. F. writes: "Could you or any of your readers tell me through the columns of your valuable paper the name and address of any firm in Canada that either makes or sells a machine for sowing lime on land broadcast, and greatly oblige an old subscriber."

We have made several enquiries of manufacturers and others interested, and so far have not obtained any information regarding machines for sowing lime. If any of our readers know of such a machine, or could give any information regarding it, we would be glad to have it. Mr. W. L. Scott, of the Wellington Lime Co., Limited, writes in regard to this matter, as follows:

"We believe there is no machine made for scattering or sowing lime, but would advise enquirer to try a seed drill and sow about 10 bushels of lime to an acre. The lime should be made into a powder before sowing. Seed drills are reported to do the work very well."

Settlers' Low Rates West

Chicago & North-Western R.V. every day during March and April. Colonist one-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson, Rossland and other points in Kootenay District. Also special round-trip Homeseekers' tickets on first and third Tuesday, March, April and May. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Agricultural Estimates.

The agricultural estimates were before the House of Commons last week. The Hon. Mr. Fisher, in dealing with the operations of his department during the year, pointed out that last year's cheese trade had not been so satisfactory as in previous years, and that the farmers had lost fully \$2,000,000 last year on their cheese, because of improper methods of handling and curing. To remedy this consolidated curing stations, as already announced, would be established. Referring to the dressed poultry trade, Mr. Fisher stated that there had been an increase in the exports of fattened poultry from \$20,000 four years ago to over \$200,000 last season. Last year there had been a small export of butter from Manitoba and the Northwest via Montreal, the demand in the West being equal to the supply. The great bulk of the export butter, however, is furnished from Ontario and Quebec Provinces. The greater number of applications for bonuses to creameries come from Ontario and Quebec, the first named Province exporting one-fourth the total, and Quebec about three-quarters. On the other hand, Ontario furnishes the larger quantity of cheese.

The money spent for the direct benefit of the agricultural industry was: Experimental farms, \$80,000; printing and distributing farm bulletins, \$4,000; fumigating stations, \$3,000; commissioners' branch of agriculture and dairying, including cold-storage, \$210,000; to promote dairying interests, \$40,000.

The Ottawa Dairy Conference.

We are indebted to Mr. J. A. Ruddle, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, for a copy of the program of the conference of dairy experts and instructors to be held at Ottawa, on April 29th and 30th, and May 1st, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. At the opening the Hon. Sydney Fisher will deliver the address of welcome. No set addresses are arranged for, and the time of the conference will be given up to a discussion of the following subjects:

(1) Education in dairying, (2) description of the plans of instruction followed in the different provinces (3) best methods of securing the co-operation of patrons in improving the condition of the milk supplied to cheese factories and creameries, (4) the duties of an inspector and an instructor in regard to (a) the milk supply, (b) the making of cheese or butter. In reporting on (a) the building and equipment, (b) the milk supply, (c) the maker and his work. (5) Sanitation at creameries and cheese factories, (6) the importance of low temperature in the manufacture, transport, and storage of cheese and butter. (7) (a) How can responsibility of a maker for culls be determined? (b) How far should makers be liable?



Small crops, unsalable vegetables, result from want of

Potash.

Vegetables are especially fond of Potash. Write for our free pamphlets.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Advanced Stock - Raisers

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Thomas - Phosphate

Carefully conducted investigations in Great Britain have CONCLUSIVELY PROVED THAT

Thomas-Phosphate

applied to pastures when the content of PHOSPHORIC ACID has been reduced by constant grazing causes a much finer growth of herbage, and enables TWICE AS MANY CATTLE to be FATTENED as when not so manured.

For particulars address

G. Campbell Arnott,

AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,

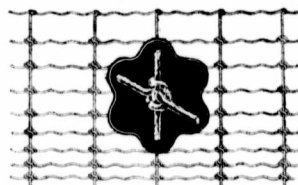
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Agent General for Canada of the Manufacturers.

Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

Complete in the Roll

A heavy one-piece stay that will not buckle up and cannot slip. Note the lock. No. 9



hard spring wire throughout. A fence that will last.

McGREGOR, BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited
Windsor, Ont.

Coiled spring and other fence wires.

(8) The fermentation test. Its use. (9) The pasteurizing of milk and cream. Is it advisable? (10) The fermentation starter in cheese and buttermaking. (11) The acidimeter. (12) Dairy institutes. How they may be made useful. (13) Technical terms used in connection with the manufacture of butter and cheese, and in describing defects in quality. (14) Commercial standards of quality for "Finest" cheese and butter. (15) How the surroundings of cheese factories and creameries may be made more attractive.

Other subjects will be discussed as far as time will permit. Any delegate who has a subject to suggest will please communicate with J. A. Ruddick, Chief of Dairy Division, as soon as possible.

To facilitate the work of the conference, and prevent unnecessary waste of time, it is proposed to fix a time limit for speakers as follows:—

For those who are nominated to lead in a discussion 15 minutes, for those who are specially requested to speak on the subject 10 minutes, others 5 minutes, the leader to have 5 minutes in which to close the discussion. A part of one day will be devoted to visiting the Experimental Farm.

Dairy Instruction in Western Ontario.

The directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, have issued the following prospectus of the Instructor's book for the coming season:—

The directors have appointed three instructors to devote the whole of their time to assisting the cheesemakers, factory managers and patrons to raise the quality of the product of the cheese factories of Western Ontario to the very highest standard of excellence, and, by so doing, to retain the pre-eminence in the British markets that we have for so long a period enjoyed.

Besides increasing the number of Instructors, the Board has been able to materially reduce the fees payable by the factories. It is to be hoped that every cheesemaker or factory manager in Western Ontario will take advantage of the opportunity now offered, and make application for the services of the instructor for the district in which his factory is situated.

DISTRICTS.

For instruction purposes the Territory is divided into three districts as under—

1. Northern:—Being all north of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway running west from Toronto via Guelph and Stratford.

2. South-Eastern:—Being all South of such G.T.R. main line East of, and including, the counties of Oxford (except West Nissouri) and Norfolk.

3. South-Western:—Being all South of such G.T.R. main line West of, and including, the Township of West Nissouri and the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, and

Kills the Bugs. Feeds the Plant.



Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897, Jan. 25, 1900.
NON-POISONOUS. PREVENTS BLIGHT.

Insure Potatoes

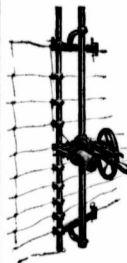
against destruction by bugs of blight. INSURE the quality and quantity of the crop.

BUG DEATH

is guaranteed to kill the bugs; to prevent the blight; to keep the plants strong and healthy. Makes the yield larger and better quality. It pays to use bug death.

Send for free booklet.

Bug Death Chemical Co., Limited
St. Stephen, N.B.



It's fun to weave with a—

London Fence Machine

Fence

Built on the ground with a London gives best satisfaction, costs least money, is easiest built, looks best, lasts longest of any fence in the world.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO.
London, Canada Limited.

BELL . . . PIANOS . . . AND ORGANS.



Built to last a lifetime
By the Largest Makers
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BELL is the Musician's Favorite

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Catalogue No. 41 Free

Set Your Office Boy to Work with a Rotary Neostyle

and he will soon earn his wages. Any boy or girl can run off any number of copies of a hand or typewritten letter or circular in a very little while, and those to whom they are addressed will think they have received a personal communication from yourself—so accurately does the Neostyle copy the original letter. Write for further particulars.

CREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
15 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

also the portion of Perth south of the G.T.R. main line.

INSTRUCTORS.

The following have been appointed instructors—James Morrison, 75 Fleet street, Brantford, for the South Eastern District; James Brinston, Bright, for the South Western District; John F. Millar, Listowel, for the Northern District.

The fees to be paid by the factories are—For one visit of one day's duration, \$3.00, for two or more visits, each of one day's duration, \$2.00 per visit.

Applications for the services of the Instructors should be made to the secretary as quickly as possible using the form enclosed herewith.

Arrangements regarding instructors at Summer Creameries will be announced later.

George Hately, Secretary,
Brantford, Ont.

Fruit Instruction on P.E.I.

Through the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the fruit growers of Prince Edward Island are to have practical instruction in fruit culture this season. Prof. Robertson has written the President of the P. E. I. Fruit Growers' Association, that he has been authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to send two instructors, under the Fruit Marks Act, to visit the orchards on the island and give instruction at several times during the season. One of the instructors will be Mr. Vroom, of Nova Scotia, a practical fruit grower. The other has not been named yet.

Homes for Children

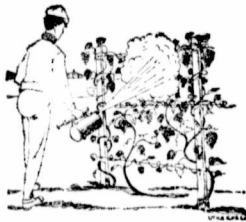
Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

The article which you published on work for homeless children was a great help in making known this work to the people of the Province. I have received many letters in consequence and a large number of applications for children. The majority, however, ask for boys and girls from ten to fifteen years of age and there are not many on hand to meet the very large demand. There is not much philanthropy about the taking of a strong, healthy, good-looking boy or girl of twelve but I would like very much to hear of persons who would receive a baby or a little fellow of from three to six into their homes. If any of your numerous readers feel disposed to help and mother little ones of these ages I shall be greatly pleased to have them write me.

J. J. Kelso.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, April 12th, 1902.

"That's a terrible noise in the nursery, Molley," said a mistress to the Irish servant. "What's the matter? Can't you keep the baby quiet?" "Shure, ma'am," replied Molley, "I can't keep him quiet unless I let him make a noise."



BLIZZARD SPRAYER Sells at sight. Holds one gallon. Will throw a spray 20 feet high. Send for full particulars. Best selling article for agents on the market.

BRASS SPRAMOTOR With two lines of hose each 10 feet long, with couplings attached, two brass stop cocks, two bamboo extension rods with brass tube, etc., etc. Write for fuller description and special price to

S. W. GRANT

Room 137, Confederation Building, Toronto.



International Stud Barns

Importers of Clydesdales and Shire Stallions

Our last importation was Sept. 6. Our next importation will arrive March 16. A few Canadian stallions for sale cheap. Write for particulars. Remember, next arrival March 16.

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

THE DOMINION DRAUGHT HORSE BREEDERS' SOCIETY

Incorporated April 12th, 1886

HEAD OFFICE

GODERICH, ONT.

For the Registration of Clydesdales, Shires and their Crosses.

We invite inquiry and correspondence from breeders of Draught Horses in any part of Canada, and will be pleased to forward Rules, Entry Forms and other information at any time.

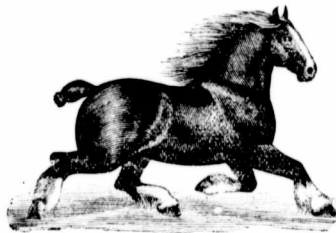
Entries for our 4th volume will close December 1, 1902. Present standard requires four crosses, and after above date will be five crosses.

D. McINTOSH, V.S., President
Brucefield P.O.

JAMES MITCHELL, Secretary
Goderich P.O.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SHIRE HORSES



The Largest Importers and Breeders of Shire Horses in Canada.

FOR SALE THIS SPRING

3 Stallions, and 15 Brood Mares and Fillies—All Registered

Parties wishing to examine stock will be met at depot by writing us a day or two in advance.

Fenwick Station, on C.P.R. Port Robinson, or Welland, on G.T.R.

Morris, Stone & Wellington

Font Hill P.O., ONTARIO

PURE-BRED STOCK
NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Horses

We learn that the Messrs. Montgomery have purchased from Lord Polwarth the Mertoun stud horse MacRaith, 10229, and fifteen other Clydesdales. These fifteen other Clydesdales are all first-class animals, and include five yearling fillies, three yearling colts, four two-year-old fillies, one three-year-old mare, and two four-year-old mares. They are all sired by MacRaith with the exception of three. MacRaith, it will be remembered, was first at Avr, Edinburgh, and the Perth "Highland" when a yearling, and he won many other prizes when a two-year-old. He was then purchased at a long price by Lord Polwarth for a stud horse, and has proved himself a great breeding horse.

The Messrs. Montgomery have also purchased the fine big Baron's Pride stallion Baron Briton, 1007, and two good two-year-old stallions from Lord Arthur Cecil. Baron Briton is full brother to Casabianca, and was second at the Royal Shows as a two-year-old, and three-year-old, and has been stud horse to his Lordship. The two year-olds are respectively by Baron's Pride, 9122, and MacAra, 6992. All three are first-class horses.

Messrs. Montgomery have also purchased a good three-year-old stallion, a fine big grey five-year-old gelding, and a grand yearling colt from Mr. D. P. Elliot, Nisbethyl, Duns. The yearling colt in question was bred by Lord Polwarth, and got by MacRaith. He is a very big well-made colt with beautiful legs, feet, and pasterns, and is said by good judges to greatly resemble his new owners' champion colt Everlasting.—North British Agriculturist.

Cattle.

John G. Chapman & Son, Oak Farm, St. Thomas, Ont., writes:—“Our herd of Shorthorns, have come through the winter looking fine and are in capital order. The calves are coming good and strong six in number. Our herd of 23 head have decreased in number by 5 head through advantageous sales. Joseph Thompson, of Magnetawan, Ont., purchased one bull, Thomas Roberts, of Sparta, one bull, Albert Friar, of Lawrence Station purchased a cow and her calf, and David Milne, of Ethel, Ont., one young heifer. We have increased our herd by the purchase of an imported cow, Carnation, from (A. & D. Brown, Iona.) which is about due to calve to Blue Ribbon imported. We have also an interest in an imported bull, Scottish Rex—36107—of the Campbell

Claret family. This bull was purchased by ourselves and W. G. Sanders & Son, St. Thomas. Their herd of 15 Shorthorns are looking well and are in good condition for grass. They have purchased an imported yearling heifer, Carnation 2nd, from A. & D. Brown, Iona. Other yearling heifers in the herd are Geraldine Forest, whose grand dam is sired by Clan Campbell, got by Sittyton Sort (61831) and Fashion's Mayne, of the Fashion family. They have a fine 2 year old heifer of the same family. Their last bull calf was shipped last week to the North West.”

John H. Douglass' sale of Ayrshires held on April 1st last, was not as successful as it might have been owing to the very unfavorable condition of the weather, which prevented buyers from attending. Previous to the sale Mr. Douglass had a large number of enquiries for catalogues from all parts of Canada and also from the United States and has sold a number of bull and heifer calves since the sale and will sell the balance by private sale, thus offering a good opportunity to parties wanting high-class Ayrshires. Mr. Douglass has recently purchased six Shorthorn heifers and one bull from some of the best herds in the province.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS.

Scotch and Scotch-topped choice young cows and heifers for sale at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,
Queenston, Ont.

W. R. BOWMAN
Mt. Forest, Ontario

Is offering 2 richly-bred Shorthorn Bulls at \$80; one Polled Angus Bull \$85; Plymouth Rock eggs 5 settings for \$2; Yorkshires always on hand.

FOR SALE

Imported Shire Stallion, color brown, stands 17 hands, weight 2000 lbs., splendid action, flat clean bone, good worker, has always been sure foal getter, have matched teams, quiet. This horse is sound and right in every particular. Registered in England and Canadian Stud Book No. 220. Parties interested can see stallion at Tottenham.

JOHN SEMPLE,
Box 73, Tottenham, Ont.

FOR SALE—Beautiful farm, 100 acres, all cleared; no waste land; good stone house and kitchen; two good barns; stable room for thirty cows and five horses; good hog pen; hen house; two never-failing wells. Everything in good shape. Fruit in abundance. **Price \$5,500.00.**

DOW HANSON, Irena, Ont.

ALVA FARM GURNSEYS

The Typical Dairy Breed

Good Animals of Both Sexes for Sale



SYDNEY FISHER, Knowlton, Que.

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

JOHN DRYDEN

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO

BREEDER OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS and CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Young Bulls and Ram Lambs for sale. Write for prices.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM

A few choice HOLSTEINS, both sexes, bred from Pan-American prize-winner.

WM. H. SIMMONS,
New Durham, P.O., Ont.

ANNANDALE STOCK FARM

has a few choice young Holstein bulls for sale, also some Improved Yorkshires pigs at reasonable prices.

Correspondence promptly answered. Inspection specially invited.

The Annandale Stock Farm

Tilsontown, Ont.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires

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

"WOODBINE FARM HERD" of Holstein Friesians

Offers a few choice bulls now fit for service, sired by Homestead Albino Paul De Kol out of dams sired by Dara Beet's 3rd Pieterje Netherlands.

For particulars and prices address,
A. KENNEDY,
Ayr, Ont.

T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales 100 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee—28861— and Double Gold—37852—. April offering—8 grad young bulls and cows, and heifers of all ages. Clydesdales—1 three-year old stallion and one four-year old mare (in foal)

Farm one mile north of town.

Feeding Farm Horses.

About one year ago the New Hampshire Agricultural College Station conducted a series of experiments in reference to the feeding and watering of horses and the cost of feeding same. The results are summarized in a recent bulletin as follows:

1. More working units of horse power are needed for the improvement of our soil.
2. Pure-bred sires of coach and draft breeds are necessary for the improvement of the farm horse stock of the state.
3. Various kinds of food stuffs can be used to advantage and with economy in feeding horses.
4. There is no so-called "one ration for horses."
5. Any food stuff or combination of food stuffs, furnishing the desirable nutriment at least cost, should be considered in preparing rations for horses.
6. A mixture of bran and corn, half and half, is a good substitute for corn and oats for feeding work horses.
7. Corn stover is a good substitute for timothy hay for winter feeding of horses because of its feeding value, the yield per acre and commercial value.
8. A change from a grain mixture, consisting partially of linseed oil meal, slowly or abruptly, does not cause a decrease in weight in horses, if proper substitute ration is fed.
9. Feed influences the quantity of water drank by work horses.
10. Labor influences also the quantity of water drank by work horses.
11. The individuality of the horse has greatest effect on quantity of water drank.
12. The quantity of water drank by the five college farm horses varied from 25,895 pounds per year to 32,997 pounds.
13. The average total cost per year for actual food supply per horse was \$74.32.
14. The average cost for feed per hour's work done during two years was 3.4 cents.

American Guernsey Cattle Club.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club will be held on Wednesday, May 14, 1902, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

The year's work of the club which is now closing will ever be a memorable one in the history of the Guernsey. Not only will it be a most successful one financially, but by the establishment of The Advanced Register a most important forward movement has been taken. The position which the breed has acquired by its complete victory in butter production in the Pan American Model Dairy Breed test will also mark the year with a lasting monument in the eyes of the public. These matters will be fully reported and discussed at the meeting. Mr. Wm. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H., is secretary.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
FOR SALE

I have a number of choice cows and heifers, 2-year old heifers in calf, and bull and heifer calves sired by "Blair Athol of St. Annos." Breeders will find this a rare opportunity to get choice Ayrshires at low prices. I have three choice litters of Yorkshire pigs, six weeks old, ready to ship. Quick buyers will get bargains.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS, Warkworth, Ont.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



Years of CAREFUL BREEDING have made the OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 4 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition.

Prices are reasonable.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

Scales FOR EVERY PURPOSE
SPECIAL PRICES
EASY TERMS

By a special arrangement with one of the oldest and most reliable scale manufacturers in Canada we are able to furnish Dairymen, Stockmen and others with Scales of any style or capacity at exceptionally close prices, and on small monthly payments. This arrangement has been made in the interest of the readers of THE FARMING WORLD, and no special inducements can be offered to anyone whose subscription is not paid in advance.



Dairy Scale

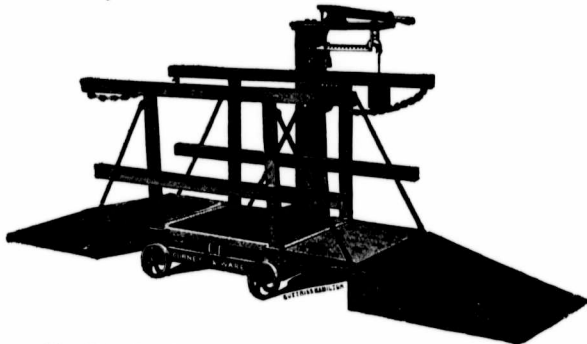
- 600 lbs.
- 1,000 "
- 1,200 "
- 2,000 "
- 3,000 "



Family Scale

Half Ounce
to
240 Pounds

Government Inspection Certificate forwarded with each Scale.



The Live Stock Scales have a capacity of from one to three tons, and weigh from one pound up. When rack is off may be used for grain.

If you need a Scale, large or small, for any purpose, fill out the following blank and mail to us. We can save you money. Anyway it won't cost you anything to get our terms:—

THE FARMING WORLD,

Confederation Life Building, TORONTO.

Please send me particulars, price, terms, etc., for a Scale which will weigh about.....lbs., and suitable for weighing.....

NAME.....

P.O.

It is understood that this is not an order.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of the Farming World Confederation Life Bldg.

Toronto, April 21st, 1902.

General trade is reported in some lines to be a little slower than a week ago due, largely to the fact that buyers are supplied for the time being. And yet the volume of business done so far this season is away ahead of last year. Money keeps in fair supply at the banks but call loans are steady at 5 per cent. Mercantile paper is discounted at from 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

The duty of 12 cents per cwt. on wheat as announced in the budget speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach last week, has had no depressing effect so far on the wheat market. In fact the wheat question generally speaking is somewhat stronger than a week ago. The market just now seems to be governed more by the condition of the growing crop than by the demand. The government crop report from Washington, of winter wheat in the United States shows the condition on April 1st as 78.7 as against 91.7 on April 1st last year. This is quite a falling off and on the total means a shrinkage of 40,000,000 in the winter wheat supply of 1902, as compared with that of 1901. But some independent authorities consider this estimate too low. The world's total supply in sight is 93,345,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,398,000 bushels on the week and 4,688,000 bushels as compared with this time last year.

There is reported to be large quantities of Manitoba wheat yet to go forward. And the only effect of the British budget so far reported is that it has checked business in Manitoba wheat for the time being. But this will likely be only temporary. The market here rules firmer at from 72c to 73c at outside points, for red and white 66c for goose and 72c to 73c, for No. 2 spring east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 70c to 77½c, goose 66c and spring fine 67c per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

Oats rule steady. Canadian oats are quoted in England at 19s. 6d. to 20s. duty paid, an advance of 6d. Prices rule steady here at from 40c to 41c, outside for No. 2. On the farmers' market oats bring 48c per bushel.

Barley keeps steady at last week's quotations. On Toronto farmers' market malt barley brings 54c to 60½c and feed barley 53c to 54c per bushel.

Peas and Corn

Peas rule steady at about 80c outside points.

The corn market continues firm. Cars on track are quoted at Montreal at 67½c to 68c. The market here is steady and higher at 57c to 58c for Canadian west in car lots.

BONDS

issued bearing interest at

Four Per Cent.

Payable half-yearly.

The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, TORONTO ST., TORONTO

President . . . George Gooderham
1st Vice-President and Managing Director . . . J. Herbert Mason
2nd Vice-President . . . W. H. Beatty

Canada's Premier Company

Bran and Shorts

Car lots of Ontario bran are selling at Montreal at \$18.25 to \$18.50 and shorts at \$22.00 per ton. City mills here sell bran at \$18.50 and shorts at \$21.00 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

The potato market is strong. Car lots of Ontario potatoes are quoted at Montreal at 65c on track. Here the demand is strong and the supplies liberal. Some American dealers have been buying here during the week. Car lots are quoted here at 63c to 65c and at outside points at 60c per bag. On the farmers' market potatoes bring 60c to 75c per bag.

The bean market shows no change.

Hay and Straw.

The withdrawal of government orders for hay for South Africa has had a depressing effect upon the hay trade East, though just at the moment farmers are too busy to bring out hay which is helping to keep up values. No. 2 timothy is quoted at country points east, at \$7.50 to \$7.75 f.o.b. equal to \$8.50 to \$8.75 on track Montreal. Prices rule steady here at about \$10.00 for No. 1 timothy on track, Toronto. Baled straw is quoted at \$5.00 in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$13 to \$14.50, clover \$8 to \$9 and sheaf straw \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

Though egg supplies are large the market rules firm under an increased demand because of the high prices for meats. At Montreal case lots of new laid are quoted at 12½c and

11c to 11½c at country points east. In New York packers are paying 16½c to 16¼c to go into cold storage. Prices here keep firm at 12c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 10c to 12c per dozen.

The season is over for country shipments of dressed poultry. 815 cases were shipped from Toronto to Manchester last week. On Toronto farmers' market live and dressed chickens bring 70c to \$1.00 and ducks \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pair, and geese 8c to 9c, and turkeys 15c to 18c per lb.

The Canadian Produce Co., Ltd., 36 and 38 Esplanade St. East, Toronto, will pay until further notice for live chickens, 8c, for ducks and turkeys 11c, for geese 6c per lb. All must be young birds. For hens 5c per lb. Dressed poultry, dry picked (except hens), ½ lb. higher. These prices are for weight on arrival. Crates for live poultry supplied free, and express paid up to 50c per 100 lbs. of chickens. No thin birds will be taken.

Seeds.

The demand for seeds keeps up. At Montreal last week's quotations rule. There is a slight lowering in value here. On the farmers' market alsike sells for \$12.50 to \$16.50, red clover \$6.50 to \$9.25 and timothy for \$7.80 to \$8.25 per cwt.

Cheese

The cheese market continues strong with prices on the upward turn. There was an advance of 1s on finest Canadians in England last week. The season for old cheese is nearly over and stocks are pretty well cleaned out, not more than

Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Spring, 1902, at lowest possible prices. Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a Catalogue and Price list.

Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place orders early and secure the varieties you want. Correspondence solicited.

WINONA NURSERY CO., Winona, Ont.



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
TORONTO

8,000 or 10,000 boxes remaining unsold. The finest grades are now quoted at 11½¢ to 11¾¢. Considerable interest is being taken in fodder cheese. At Montreal foddors in small lots are quoted at 10½¢ to 10¾¢ with some holders asking more money. Some sales in the Ingersoll district are reported at 10½¢ during the week.

Butter

The butter market also rules firm. Not only on this side, but in England where new finest Canadian creamery is quoted at 10½¢ to 11¢. The Trade Bulletin's summary of last week's trade is as follows:

"The market for choice, fresh made creamery is steady at 21½¢ to 22¢, it being very difficult to get over 22¢ in a wholesale way. The make of an Eastern Township creamery was bought yesterday and re-sold on this market to-day at 22¢, the quality being choice. A New York buyer was in the market this week, but he found nothing worth mentioning, all he purchased being a small lot of fall creamery at 18¢ and a lot of fine roll butter. The New York and Boston markets are quite excited, prices having been run up in the former city to 34¢ for best Western creamery. It is a long time since such a scarcity, as now exists on the other side of the line, was experienced. In fact, there is quite a famine there at the moment. A lot of 20 tubs of new Western store-packed dairy was sold here to-day at 17¢."

The demand here is strong and creamery sells well at 22¢ to 23¢ for prints and 21¢ to 22¢ for boxes. Choice dairy butter is scarce lb. rolls selling at 18¢ to 20¢, large rolls 18¢ to 19¢ and tubs 14¢ to 16¢ per lb. in jobbing lots. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 18¢ to 22¢ and corks 15¢ to 17¢ per lb.

Cattle

The feature of the cattle situation just now is the keen demand for export cattle and the scarcity of

A plain question: Do you really get the only Painkiller—Ferry Davis'—when you ask for it? Be sure he sure than sorry. It has not, in 60 years, failed to stop louseness and pain in the bowels.

Sweeny Cured

Nowak, Cal., Nov. 7, 1901.
The Lawrence Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I received Yours of Sept. 25th at hand. The case of sweeny I cured is as follows: It was a young horse, 4 years old; had been sweened on a gang plow. I had seen your advertisement in How's Dairymen, and concluded to try "GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BAL-SAM." I read the directions on sweeny that came with the bottle, and applied it and rubbed it in thoroughly. Next day applied it again, but the horse would not stand as much rubbing. In five days there was a scurf, or scaling off of hair and skin. I cleaned it as well as I could and applied the Balsam again. That was the last time. I did not use any grease or other medicine or lotion. The shoulder is as even and looks as nice as it did before the injury.
FRANK M. WARNER.

choice cattle suitable for this trade. So great has been the demand here that some of the best butchers' cattle are being taken for export thus advancing the price of the latter. This condition is not applicable to Canada alone, but to the United States and is likely to continue for a couple of months. At Toronto cattle market on Friday, there was a fairly large run of live stock, comprising 1,003 cattle, 17,303 hogs, 145 sheep and lambs and 264 calves. Very few choice, well-finished animals were offered and the quality on the whole was not as good as earlier in the week. Trade was good, but not quite as brisk as a few days ago. Select exporters are worth \$6.40 per cwt., the best price paid in years on Toronto market.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$5.90 to \$6.40 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.40 to \$5.75 and light ones \$5.15 to \$5.40 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00 and light ones at \$4.25 to \$4.35 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.40 to \$4.85 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.40 to \$5.75 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025 lbs. each sold at \$5.15 to \$5.40, good cattle at \$4.85 to \$5.35, medium at \$4.75 to \$5.00 and inferior to common at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Feeders.—Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$4.25 to \$5.00 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers weighing 400 to 800 lbs. each sold at \$3.30 to \$4.00, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Calves.—These are higher at Buffalo. Good to choice veals bring \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt. At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$4.00 to \$6.00 per cwt. and \$2 to \$10 each.

Milch Cows.—These sold at from \$27 to \$47 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

The sheep market was firmer owing to the very light run. Sheep sold at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per cwt. for ewes and \$3.50 to \$4.00 for bucks. Yearling lambs sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. and spring lambs at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 each.

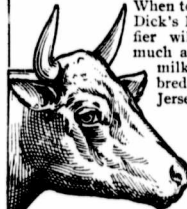
Hogs

The hog market as indicated last week shows a slight advance. Select bacon hogs sold at \$6.25 and lights and fats at \$6.00 per cwt. Unculled car lots sold at about \$6.10 per cwt.

For the week ending April 26th, the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.50 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, \$6.25 for lights, and \$6.25 for fats.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of April 17th, re Canadian bacon reads thus:

"The market is firmer and higher for Canadian bacon, and at an advance of 18, there is an improved business."

A Common Bred Cow

When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents,
MONTREAL.

Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, 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.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. TORONTO SALT WORKS, Toronto

Horses

A fair business in horses is reported at Montreal chiefly in heavy workers. One very fine heavy draft horse sold there during the week at \$240. There is a good demand for remounts.

Quotations there for all classes are: Carriage horses, \$175-\$350; heavy draughts, \$140-\$250; light roadsters, drivers, and saddles, \$100-\$250; common stock, \$50-\$80.00.

Good business was done in horses at Grand's last week. 100 horses were sold in the regular classes besides 50 for the new South African contingent. All classes sold fairly well. Heavy draft horses 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. each, sold at \$120 to \$175; general purpose, at \$100 to \$125; fair and sound drivers \$100 to \$150 and several extra good carriage horses at \$175 to \$250 each. Ordinary useful second hand horses sold at \$25 to \$75 each. From \$125 to \$130 is being paid for horses for the new Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Fargone—Ah, good afternoon, Bertie, is your sister engaged?

Bertie—I guess she is this time, sure, this ring she got from a fellow last night scratches glass.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED



There is no need to suffer torturing pains and ruin your stomach with drugs when you can be completely cured in from one day to a few weeks. Give me one of those poor unfortunates with twisted joints, swollen and distorted; give me a man with pains in his back, in hips and chest, and I will pour the oil of life into his joints, warm them up, start the life blood circulating and remove his pains in a few days. I will cure him and fill him full of life and courage, and make him glad with the Sunshine of Youth. I will cure his kidneys, strengthen his stomach, make him hearty and strong, and ask no pay till I've done it. I will not take every case, but every man or woman who has doctored and drugged till they are sick of drugging can come to me with confidence and I will cure if I can. If not I will ask no pay. My Belt is an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It is arranged for women as well as men, and cures female weakness.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S OFFER

I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you are cured. I have an Electric Belt which DOES CURE. I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before you pay for it. This offer is open to anyone who will secure me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering reasonable security. I will then take your case on the condition of

NO CURE, NO PAY

THIS IS WHAT THE CURED SAY:

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir, I know you are glad to hear about the Belt and the effects. I am pleased to tell you that I am more than satisfied with the results of it. I am pleased to say that I have not been laid up since using it. I feel it my duty to recommend it to anyone who suffers from rheumatism, and to get relief in such a short time. I cannot speak high enough of your Belt, and the benefit of it. I am feeling splendid, and I must thank you very much. You will always get a good praise from me wherever I go. For anyone suffering from weakness and that dreadful disease of rheumatism there is relief in your Belt in a very short time. Yours truly, S. Nickerson, Niagara Falls South, Ont., February 2, 1902.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin: Dear Sir, I is a good while since I wrote you, but I have not forgotten you, and if any one has given you a Belt a fair trial I have, and I do not regret it. When I got the Belt I could not stoop to tie my shoes, and had to be helped to get my coat on. Now I have not a pain or ache and feel as well as ever I did. If I feel sore after heavy work I put my Belt on, and get up in the morning as limber as ever. I recommend the Belt to everyone I see. I will be 86 years old in May next. Yesterday I lifted a barrel of butter (100 pounds) into the sleighs and six months ago I would not think of doing it. Yours truly, M. Haig, 10 By Ward, Market Square, Ottawa Ont., January 29, 1902.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir, I will drop you a few lines concerning your Belt,

and the good it has done me. I was in the Anikien Hospital from November 18 until April 6. For four and one-half months I was helpless, bed with statitis, lumbago and inflammatory rheumatism. My weight at that time was only 98 pounds. I wore the Belt from April 6 to 28, and in that time gained 30 pounds in weight. By May 15 I was completely cured. After leaving the hospital I walked a distance of 100 miles. I have been in the train service of the Canadian Pacific Railway since 1887, and have been troubled with rheumatism off and on for ten or twelve years, but since wearing your Belt I have felt nothing of it what ever, and would advise young and old to try Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Yours truly, Frank Anderson, Port Caldwell, Ont., February 15, 1902.

FREE BOOK

I have just completed my beautifully Illustrated Book telling how it cures the weakness of men and women. It is worth reading. I will send it closely sealed free upon request. Call, if possible, and I will explain what my Belt will do.

If you cannot call write for my FREE BOOK. Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

FREE TEST

DR. B. A. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.



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PREPARED exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud. Impossible to produce any scar or Blemish. The safest, best blister ever used. Takes the place of all humors for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

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The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.
I have been selling GOMBALD'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for a number of years and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best of results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.
W. T. PRICE.

CURED POLL EVIL AND FISTULA

REINOLDS, MINN., Dec. 30, 1899.
I have used your GOMBALD'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for five years and can recommend it because of the good results I have had with it in curing POLL EVIL and FISTULA on horses, etc.
A. W. DREHER.

CURED BOG SPAVIN

DEERFIELD, IOWA, April 30, 1899.
Please send me your special directions. I cured a bog spavin on a horse last fall with your Caustic Balsam. Everybody said I could use a worse caustic, but of liniments and it would do no good. BALSAM CURED IT. I used it on a horse that was kicked in the hock, was lame and very tender. It took the soreness out, but there is some swelling left. Would you advise me to use it more? I put it on twice.
LEVIN J. JOHNSON.

"THE BEST SPAVIN REMEDY THEY EVER USED"

DAKOTA, TEX., Dec. 3, 1898.
Enclosed find check for \$1.50 in payment for one bottle GOMBALD'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. The bottle ordered before has already been used, and with very good success indeed. Our teamster, who has had long experience with horses in Kentucky and New York, claims that it is the best SPAVIN REMEDY he has ever used, and the results were astounding.
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