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15 April, 1904

The Farming World



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Ye Olde Firme of
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115-117 King Street West, Toronto

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., Editor
D. T. MCALINSH, Manager

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

Subscription Prices.—One year, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

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

Discontinuances.—All subscriptions are promptly discontinued when time paid for expires, unless renewed.

The address label of each subscriber's paper shows the date to which paid.

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Receipts are sent only upon request. The charge of date on each label is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this charge is not made promptly notify us.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

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Caustic Bism Salve Gives Wonderful Results

Berlin, Ont., Mar. 22, 1904.
The Lawrence Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sirs:—I have been using several bottles of Gombault's Caustic Bism Salve, and found wonderful results. I have been getting it from an agent in Florida, but now I have moved to Berlin, which makes it rather inconvenient.

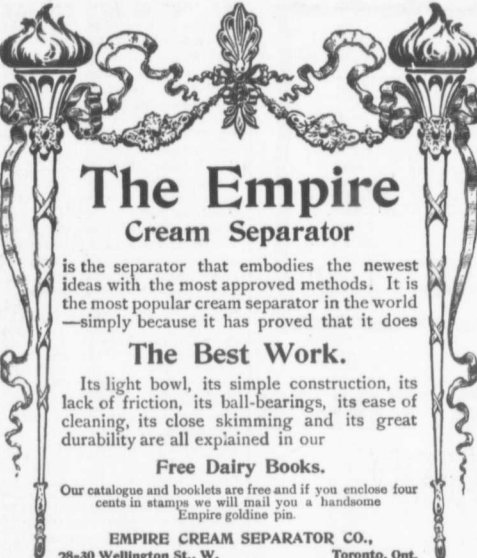
Kindly send me full information in regard to agency, as nearly all who once give it a trial want a bottle of it.

Yours truly,

M. S. STROMER.

Patent Report

For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of patents of interest to farmers, recently granted by the Canadian Government, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.
85,684—Stanislas M. Barre, Winnipeg, Man., apparatus for pasteurizing or keeping cream and milk; 85,695—Edward F. Wilson, Elkhorn, Man.,



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is the separator that embodies the newest ideas with the most approved methods. It is the most popular cream separator in the world—simply because it has proved that it does

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The 1904 Model
U.S. Cream Separator
With Low Supply Can.



Those who desire a Separator with a Low Milk Receiving Can will find just what they are looking for in the 1904 Model U.S. Separator. Another improvement is the increased ease of operation. The U.S. has always been noted for its easy running, but by making certain changes it now runs easier than ever. Dairy-men should also remember that the U.S. excels in clean skimming & Durability.

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Write for catalogue. Address all letters to
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

fruit harvester; 85,773—Richard L. Myers, Winnipeg, Man., fence construction; 85,933—Fred E. Woodworth, Grafton, N. S., saw-mill feed; 85,935—Alexander Murray, Golspie, Ont., gate latch.

Nature Study in Public Schools

W. H. Muldrew, Dean of the new Macdonald Institute at Guelph, has issued a circular letter to the public schools of Ontario outlining the relation of this institution to nature study in our schools. An important duty of the Macdonald Institute will be to assist teachers in extending their knowledge of nature and their interest in the nature studies of their schools. Correspondence is invited on all questions relating thereto.

The Fat of the Land

At last a great agricultural book has been written, one to be read and remembered. The wonder is that it had not been written before. The author, John William Streeter, who calls his book "The Fat of the Land," was born on a New England farm some sixty years ago. He tells us how, when a lad of fourteen, he worked seven months on a farm, and carried home his entire earnings, \$28.00, not having spent a cent. He does not tell us how it came about that he left the country and took up the study of medicine, but hints are dropped here and there to indicate that he married "Polly," a small heiress, and that he himself, inherited a little money from his maternal grandmother.

He was successful in his practice and invested his money wisely. When he was past fifty his health suddenly broke down. His physicians, and he says they were the best in the land, ordered him to give up his practice. He had always had "dreams" of a country home, and his life's work having thus suddenly given him up, he at once, after consulting Polly, decided to buy a farm. The story of this "factory farm," as he persists in calling it, is one of absorbing interest, not only to those who live on farms, but to townspeople as well. There is a vast amount of detail explaining how he worked out his theories, and the wonder is just how he is able to make his story so fascinating. Not only does he give the items of revenue and expenditure, but he tells us all about the fencing, planting building and stocking this 300 acre estate, and sets down in glowing words all his experiences, his trials, all about his children, his domestic and social life so that one has a vivid picture of an ideal country home. Altogether this book is the most important one that has been presented to the agricultural community for many years.

In his closing chapter he repudiates the idea that his success was due to the money at his command. He has this to say "I would exchange my age, money and cares for youth and forty acres, and think that I had the best of the bargain. I would start the factory by planting ten acres of orchard and buying two sows, two cows and two setting hens. Youth, strength and hustle are a great sight better than money, and the wise youth can have a finer farm than mine before he passes the half century mark, even though he have a bare forty to begin with."

We commend the book to townsmen and countrymen alike. It is published by Morang & Co., Toronto, and the price is one dollar and fifty cents.

YOU WANT a Cream Separator that will last—that will skim efficiently under all conditions—that will not affect the butter fat injuriously as it passes through the bowl—that will run easily—and that will save \$10 per cow every year. In short, you want the

DeLaval

SEVEN STYLES

FREE CATALOG

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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MONTREAL

Tolton Harrows

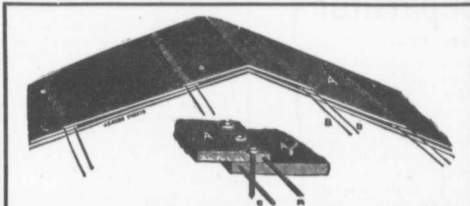


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OUR MOTTO "Not how Cheap, but how Good."

TOLTON BROS., GUELPH, ONT.

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We offer you a durable, fireproof roofing material for less money than you would pay for the poorest quality of shingles.

Wire-edged Ready Roofing is made in Canada by a responsible Canadian company, who stake their business reputation on the quality of the material they manufacture. For over 20 years our roofing has successfully stood the severe test of the variable climate of Canada, and our annual sales are now fully 100,000 rolls.

You can buy our Wire-edged Ready Roofing and other Goods from almost any hardware merchant in the Dominion.

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TORONTO and MONTREAL

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Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 APRIL, 1904

No. 8

Look out for Next Issue

THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE FARMING WORLD promises to be a most interesting one. The special dairy features will be of great value to dairymen. No pains are being spared to make it one of the best things of its kind ever published in Canada. Special articles and special illustrations will make it worth keeping for future reference. Look out for it.

The Hudson's Bay Route

In an address to the Canadian Club, Toronto, on April 4th, Mr. J. W. Tyrell gave some valuable information as to the possibilities of the Hudson's Bay route as an outlet for the grain products of Western Canada. He spent two years in investigating the harbors of the Bay and the climate and other conditions of Hudson's straits, several years ago, and was firmly convinced that in the near future the Hudson's Bay route would be the popular one for transporting the products of the West to the British markets.

Contrary to the opinion of many, Hudson's Bay never freezes over during the winter. The straits can be navigated at least five months, and, with suitable sea-worthy vessels, six months of every year. Fort Churchill, though a little farther north than many would like, has a magnificent harbor. Farther south the harbors on the Bay are shallow and it would require a large expenditure each year for dredging, to maintain them in fit condition for ocean freight traffic. The route from Regina via rail to Fort Churchill, and thence by water to Liverpool, is 800 miles shorter than from Regina via Montreal to Liverpool. Besides, there would be a much longer haul by boat, which means cheaper freight rates and less handling.

According to this the Hudson's Bay route is a practical scheme that should receive more consideration than it is getting at the present time. A well-equipped ocean steamship service in active operation for six months of the year would do much toward lowering freight rates and making grain growing in the Territories more profitable.

Their First Decision

The first judgment given out by the new railway commission has occasioned no little comment, and that largely of an unfavorable character. The decision was given in connection with the application of the municipal telephone system of Port Arthur to meet with the passenger and freight stations of the C. P. R. at that point. The C. P. R. has an agreement with the Bell Telephone Company, whereby the latter has the exclusive right to place telephones in

the stations of the former. The members of the commission disagreed, and as the chairman's decision rules in case of disagreement, the judgment was given out by the Hon. Mr. Blair was to the effect that the agreement was legal and binding and that failure to maintain the exclusive feature of the contract entitled the companies in question to compensation, which means that the municipal telephone cannot be connected except by the payment of a sum which would be practically prohibitive. Dr. Mills, the third commissioner, dissented from this view as follows:

"So, taking the law as set forth in the judgment of the Chief Commissioner, and considering all the facts of the case, I am forced to the conclusion that the exclusive privilege in the agreement aims at creating a monopoly, is intended to prevent competition in the telephone business, interferes with the public interest, is against public policy, and as a consequence debar the contracting parties in the agreement from all claims for compensation, in case an order is issued giving the municipality of Port Arthur permission to install telephones at its own expense in the stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway at that town, upon payment of reasonable compensation for use of the premises occupied and the expenses of operating their telephones in said stations."

The judgment given has more than a local bearing. This is not the only case where the operations of local telephones are hampered by the monopoly of the larger companies. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the judgment as handed out by Mr. Blair was not of a different nature. He claims that it is a case of law, and is willing to state a case for presentation to the Supreme Court.

Wool and Sheep Raising

Mr. J. B. Lloyd-Jones, who discusses the decrease in sheep raising in our correspondence column, this issue, raises one or two important questions that are worth careful consideration. Is it true, as he claims, that the woollen manufacturer is being protected at the expense of the wool grower? If he is, recent efforts to secure higher duties on woollen goods coming into Canada would seem to indicate that the manufacturer is looking for more protection. If he is protected to the tune of 33½ per cent. on the manufactured article and is allowed to bring in his raw material practically free, as Mr. Lloyd-Jones states, there is something very wrong in the arrangement. The wool grower should receive more consideration than he is getting.

But is the low duty on wool coming into Canada really responsible for present low prices. At the National Live Stock Convention, a report of which appeared in last issue, the low price of wool was stated to be due largely to the use

of shoddy and cotton material in so-called pure woollen goods. So firmly convinced were the delegates of this fact that a deputation waited upon the Minister of Agriculture and asked him, if possible to secure legislation making it a criminal offence to sell as woollen, fabrics containing shoddy or cotton.

A question that arises just here is, how far wool should be depended upon for profit in sheep-raising? The farmers today who are making the greatest success in sheep-raising are those who look largely to the lambs for revenue. Of course, the wool value should not be ignored, and the grower should aim to get as much as he can for it. But it is of secondary importance as compared with the lamb product.

Price of Farm Labor

The following table from a bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on farm labor shows how wages generally have advanced in that country during the past twenty years:

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM LABOR	1902. 1892. 1882.		
	\$21.14	\$18.90	\$18.94
Without board, per month.....	14.46	12.54	13.41
With board, per month.....	1.53	1.30	1.48
Harvest wages, without board, per day.....	1.34	1.09	1.16
Same, with board.....	1.13	.99	.98
Pay day, by year.....	.80	.68	.67
Same, with board.....	.674	.608	.633
Difference in wages, without and with board, per month.....	.21	.34	.30
Difference per day, by year.....			

A feature of this table is the small difference between wages with board and without board. Evidently American farmers are boarding their help or it is boarding itself at extremely low rates. Taking the cost of food into consideration these wages for farm labor do not look low. In fact, it is probable that ordinary farm labor when the cost of living is considered, is better paid than labor of the same rank in other lines. The bulletin shows that there are 2,044,761 hired agricultural laborers in the United States, working under all sorts of conditions as to wages, time of service, etc.

What are the conditions in Canada? Are the figures mentioned above, higher or lower than is being paid in Canada? We would like to hear from any of our readers on this subject.

The Armour Wheat Deal

On March 22nd, the Armour people sold out the last of their long May wheat. They are now out of the market and busily engaged, no doubt, in "counting their cash." This big bull operation began last November when May and July prices were in the seventies. It carried the May as high as \$1.09 and the July as high as 99½c. There has been an advance since it began of

over 30c. on the May and 26c. on the July wheat. This "corner" was the biggest on record and the most successful one ever put through. It was estimated that fully 20,000,000 bushels of wheat were affected, which at an advance of from 25c. to 30c. a bushel, means an enormous profit for those in the deal.

And so it goes. The producer of the wheat does not reap any advantage from this big profit-making deal. The manipulator of the market, who produces nothing, gets the big end of the stick, while the farmer who spends time and labor in producing the crop gets little more than will pay him for his trouble. How long will this inequality in the sharing of profits continue? Is there no way of keeping the speculator or superfluous middleman's hands off while the world's wheat crop is on the way from the producer to the consumer?

Co-operation in Fruit Selling

During the past few weeks a series of successful fruit meetings have been held in the fruit-growing districts of the province. One of the important topics discussed was that of co-operative fruit selling, which was ably championed by Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Mr. W. H. Owen, of Catawba Island, Ohio, was present at a few meetings and described the co-operative packing and selling organization of which he is a member. There are forty members in all, with an output of one hundred thousand bushels of peaches per annum. Some members live six miles from the central packing house. The manager is the arbiter in all grading and has full discretion in selling. Four-fifths of the fruit is sold f.o.b. at the packing station, and all prices are pooled each day. It costs an average of 17 cents per bushel for packages, management, grading, packing, and all other expenses after the fruit leaves the orchard. The manager's salary of \$2,000 per annum is the only one paid by the association.

There can be no doubt that the co-operative method is the one that will most satisfactorily solve the problem of packing, handling and marketing fruit. Every year our fruit growers lose thousands of dollars in the handling and the marketing of their fruit. This could be saved by a well-managed plan of co-operation. Where tried, it has been found to work successfully and to give splendid results.

As the market for a great deal of our fruit, especially apples, is in Great Britain, it is a question whether the co-operative organization could successfully carry on an export trade from the start. It might be better, at the beginning at least, to confine the co-operative plan largely to the work of packing and preparing the fruit for market. If this were done, and it were known to the trade that, say, five thousand barrels of apples of uniform quality and packing could be secured at one shipping point, and their purchase negotiated with one individual, it is safe to say that buyers



The Late B. H. Bull

There passed away on April 10th, at "Hawthorn Lodge," Brampton, Ont., after an illness of about ten days, Mr. B. H. Bull, one of Peel County's most prominent citizens. He was born in 1845, being the eldest son of Mr. J. P. Bull, of Downsview, York County. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Carpenter, of Winona.

Mr. Bull was best known to the readers of THE FARMING WORLD as the founder of the Brampton Jersey herd. For years B. H. Bull & Son, the firm of which he was the head, had been large importers and breeders of Jersey cattle, and at present have the largest herd of registered Jerseys in Canada. Mr. Bull was the second president of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association and did much to put that organization on a good footing and to popularize and make known the good qualities of the Jersey, in all parts of Canada. His firm had for years been one of the largest exhibitors of Jerseys at the leading shows in Canada, and it, it is needless to say, always stood well to the front in the prize awards. Latterly the exhibition side of the firm's business has been looked after by his son, Mr. D. O. Bull, who is also a lover of the Jersey, and knows how to keep her to the front.

Mr. Bull's education was received at Weston Grammar School and Victoria College. In 1867 he married a daughter of the late Wm. Duncan, J.P., of York County. Mrs. Bull and a family of ten survive. They are: Mrs. R. O. Mackay, Hamilton; W. P. Bull, Toronto; Mrs. Arch. Hyslop, Arcola, Assa; L. J. C. Bull, Yorkton, Assa; and Lillian, Ella, Florence, Duncan, Bartley and Jeffrey at home.

Mr. Bull served his town and county well. He was a prominent Methodist, and a most active and energetic worker in his own and other churches. He will be greatly missed in his own home, where he was a most indulgent and kind-hearted husband and father.

would be attracted from a long distance. In fact, under such conditions, the British exporter might send out a buyer to secure the goods. It is pretty certain that he would do so, if, say, half a dozen of these co-operative concerns

had their product ready at convenient shipping centres. The success of our cheese industry is largely due to the fact that the co-operative cheese factory has a market for its output at home. And success would come to the fruit industry also, if by organization the product could be sufficiently centralized to attract buyers from abroad or their agents in Canada. As to the local market, that is a different matter.

It could possibly be best looked after direct by the co-operative organization, through its head.

However this may be, the co-operative idea is worthy of the careful consideration of every fruit grower. It will enable him to make the most out of his product and to build up a steady trade that will leave room for expansion and growth. There should be at least half a dozen of these co-operative organizations in operation next season.

John Holderness Dead

Many live stock men throughout Ontario, and more especially the horse men, will regret to learn of the death on April 6th of Mr. John Holderness, proprietor of the Albion Hotel, Toronto. For years the Albion Hotel has been the rendezvous for the farmers and breeders of the Province when visiting the Queen City. Until the past year or two the annual meetings of the various breeders' associations were held at this well-known hostelry, closing with the annual banquet of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, at which the late Mr. Holderness dispensed liberally both good viands and good cheer. He was a genial host, respected by his guests and honored by his friends.

The deceased came to Canada in 1857 from Yorkshire, England, and engaged in farming. In 1862 he engaged as hostler at the Black Horse, Toronto, where he remained for several years. He subsequently purchased the Black Horse, which he conducted for ten years. In 1879 he bought the Albion Hotel, which he had conducted ever since. He died at the age of 65, leaving two daughters and one son.

Mr. Holderness was a lover of a good horse, and used his influence to introduce the Hackney breed into Canada. He is also credited with being one of the first if not the first to bring the sparrow, a bird known from one end of the country to the other, into Canada. His genial countenance will no longer welcome guests to the Albion.

Keep the Soil Stirred

Never allow the soil in a pot to harden down, as it will, in a short time, under repeated applications of water, if not worked over thoroughly from time to time. One of the little clay-wedgers used in the outdoor garden in summer will be found quite as useful in the window-garden in winter, as it will stir the soil thoroughly to just about the right depth. An open soil prevents diseased roots to a great extent, as it allows air to enter freely, and sweeten things up generally.



Outside View of New Live Stock Arena.

A New Live Stock Arena



Inside View, showing Seating Plan of Arena.

For many years the important live stock interests of Ontario have suffered for want of adequate area and stabling accommodation in Toronto for show and sale purposes, conventions, etc. The live stock associations have repeatedly urged this matter, but until now nothing definite has been done by anyone to provide this most necessary accommodation. The various associations have had to accept whatever was offered in the way of stabling for stock and buildings, in which to show stock, at considerable expense and inconvenience both to exhibitors and visitors.

But all this will be changed in the near future. A strong organization, is being formed by the leading breeders of Ontario, to erect an arena at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, that will in every way meet all possible requirements of the pure-bred live stock trade of the country in the way of shows, sales, conventions, etc., and at the same time yield handsome returns to those investing in it. The Union Stock Yards Company have generously offered a free site as well as to subscribe for a one-quarter interest in the Arena Company. It will be to the mutual advantage of each to have the arena located at the Junction. The live stock breeders will have at their disposal the splendid stabling accommodation which the Union Stock Yards afford, while the latter will be greatly benefited by having their yards made the chief centre for all live stock and kindred gatherings in Ontario.

The Arena Company will be incorporated with an authorized capital of \$60,000 in shares of \$100 each, having a representative board of directors chosen annually from the various associations. It is estimated that an adequate arena building with a seating capacity of 4,000 can be built for \$50,000. The various societies and others using the arena will be charged a fair return on the investment, and any surplus realized from shows, etc., will go into the treasury of the respective societies for their own purposes. A careful estimate shows that an annual revenue of at least \$5,000 can be earned by the Arena Company under present conditions, and at the same time give the large stock associations cheaper and

better accommodation than they are now getting.

We notice from recent reports that the Montreal Arena Company have purchased the lands on which their building is situated, for \$80,825, and we must congratulate the breeders of Ontario, who are getting their building site free of cost and exempted from taxation for the next 30 years.

Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Dominion Live Stock Associations, and Mr. Wm. Smith, President of the Dominion Clydesdale Association, have consented to act as secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the arena proposal until such time as permanent officers are elected. The live stock men of the Province will be given an opportunity to subscribe for shares at an early date, and there will, no doubt, be a prompt and liberal response.

A view of the proposed arena building and inside plans are shown on this page. These designs will be thoroughly considered by the board as soon as organized, to see if any improvement can be suggested.

Home Grown Feed for Hogs

In my own practice I never kept my breeding stock fat, for I believe it is impossible to raise strong and healthy pigs from fat parents. My pigs are raised mostly from old sows and never from sows less than 12 to 16 months old. After the pigs come I feed them very little, as scours is one of my worst troubles. I have found no way to prevent this except by limiting the feed for these sows for a week or so after farrowing.

Of course I feed my pigs in addition to what they get from the dams, but do this very carefully. I plan to change feed every few weeks and never feed young pigs anything that I don't feed their dams. I feed my hogs what I can raise on my farm, taking care to produce all variety possible. Corn, if rightly fed, and supplemented with other grains not of a fattening nature, is one of the best feeds I know of. I like good wheat shorts for feeding with corn when not too costly. I have fed a great deal of this. For the last two years shorts have been very high and

hard to get, so I have been feeding ground oats. I like oats nearly as well as shorts, and they are much easier fed. I keep my hogs on pasture as much as possible and have never been able to make pigs do their best without clover. I supply plenty of pure well water, salt the hogs regularly, giving all the ashes I have, and, in addition, burn and char the cobs that accumulate from feeding corn.

J. P. FLETCHER.

Destroying Rats

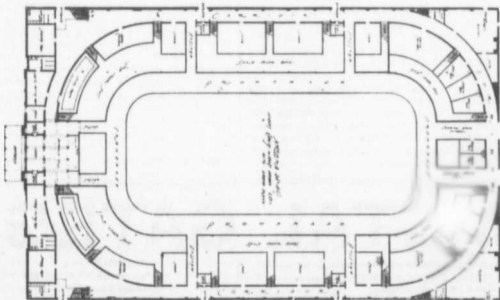
The following is the experience of an Ohio farmer in destroying rats.
O, rats! That common expression we often hear. Where it came from I never knew, or the first rat, either. To destroy rats is an everyday job, or should be. That is the way I keep them in check. I have a good dog that is always with me, also a cat that is always on duty. I never pile any lumber, posts, or anything else where the rats can harbor and the cat or dog cannot get at them. When a mow or crib becomes nearly empty I always scoop or fork the contents over once or twice, also keep my platform where I feed hogs so it can be moved on short notice, for the rats often nest there. If every one in a given community would exercise some care in cleaning out the rats I think in time they would become extinct, so far as that community was concerned. I know they travel from one feed lot to another. I caught a young muskrat in my straw stack that was half a mile from an open ditch, one mile from the creek. I have three neighbors within one mile who make no effort to kill off rats. I think there are enough at each farm to eat one bushel of corn per day. I never use poison on account of stock and fowls. All buildings are up off the ground so that the rats cannot mound up under them. I always help the dog, even if it takes an hour of good time. Eternal vigilance is my rule.

What We get from Uncle Sam

For the year ending June 30th, 1903, there were imported into Canada from the United States agricultural implements to the value of \$3,438,886. Over \$1,000,000 of this was for harvesters and \$610,026 for mowing machines. In addition, we bought of Uncle Sam other goods identified with the farm implement trade to the value of \$428,879, of which \$1,800,865 was for binder twine, \$404,916 for cream separators, and over \$1,200,000 for barbed and galvanized wire.

Moves to the States

It is reported that the Dresden beet sugar factory is being moved to the United States. This factory, with that at Warton, had rather a disastrous year in 1903, as they were not able to procure nearly enough beets to keep them running. The Warton business is in the hands of its creditors, and the Dresden factory, owned largely by American capital, is being taken to the south of the line. This will leave only two factories in operation in Ontario this season, unless some arrangement can be made whereby the Warton plant can be operated.



Arena Plan showing Ring, Promenade and Arrangements below Seats.

Pointers for Farmers and Dairymen

New Brunswick Farmers in Session—Agricultural Education

The 29th annual convention of the New Brunswick's Farmers and Dairymen's Association met at Fredericton on March 22nd, the president, C. F. Rogers, of Woodstock, in the chair.

One of the most valuable papers presented to the meeting was read by D. W. Hamilton, principal of the new MacDonald school at Kingston, N.B., entitled "Bacteria in relation to the Farm," in which was pointed out the necessity of a thorough study and knowledge of bacteria in order to cope intelligently with the problems of the farm today. For example, the maintenance of fertility in the soil depends on the control and cultivation of bacteria, one method being by the growth of legumes, rich in bacteria, able to collect nitrogen from the atmosphere. Mr. Hamilton also outlined the course to be pursued at Kingston, with the aim of giving boys and girls a more practical education than they can receive at present. The wide-reaching scope of the work to be undertaken there is generally admitted to be in advance of anything yet attempted in that direction.

R. Robertson, Nappan Experimental Farm, speaking on the Selection, Feeding and Housing of Dairy Cattle, stated that last year his best cow gave a net profit of \$44.27, after allowing \$65.25, the cost of feed consumed, while the poorest returned \$6.40 in profit, and ate food worth \$49.60, showing that the best milkers are large consumers. Also, cows freshening in the fall yield him about \$10.75 more profit in the year than those calving in spring.

N. S. Dow, of Woodstock, speaking on the care of milk for cheese and butter making, pointed out that the factoryman usually had very little trouble with patrons who supplied large quantities of milk, for they took an interest in the business and a pride in handling their milk properly. When trouble arose it was principally through the carelessness or indifference of those supplying only a small amount. At present there was more chance of the hand separator causing trouble than anything else, but there was no use in fighting them. They had come to stay, and the farmers must be educated to use them properly and cleanse them thoroughly, paying no attention to the agents who say they need washing only once a day. Then with careful handling of the milk and cream, the hand separator will not be a source of terror to the maker.

Prof. G. N. Ehrhart, of Cornell, who attended the meetings, described the precautions taken to ensure pure milk in the more advanced dairies in New York State. They all aim at absolute cleanliness, and the elimination of bacteria. As an instance of the thoroughness of the measures taken, in some dairies the first squeezes of milk from the cows' teats are rejected, since by analysis the first milk drawn is found to contain a large percentage of bacteria which accumulate in the teat passage. Over 20,000 quarts of milk per day from these dairies are sold in New York at from 12c. to 15c. per quart,

while 2,500 quarts retail at 18c. To command these prices, strict adherence to model sanitary conditions is necessary, but the demand for milk from these dairies exceeds the supply.

W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, explained the purpose of the Fruit Marks Act, and drew attention to the benefits that would accrue to the farmers by adopting a more general system of co-operation, pointing out what is already being accomplished in the West by co-operative buying and selling of fruit. Not only are the farmers enabled to distribute their fruit on the best markets, adapting the supply to each one's demand, and securing the best available freight rates and other advantages, but the co-operative system of buying is a most effective way of inducing the grower to fall into line as quickly as possible and produce only the best. Mr. MacKinnon was followed by George H. Vroom, Dominion Fruit Inspector, on the care and management of an orchard, and making of fruit packages. Other subjects dealt with during the sessions included Farm Buildings and Ventilation, by A. F. Ketchen, Ottawa; Selection, Feeding and Housing of Beef Cattle, also by Mr. Ketchen; Seed Selection and Investigation and Judging Grains, by Geo. H. Clark, Chief of Seed Division, Ottawa; the Breeding, Feeding and Care of Heavy and Light Horses, by W. S. Spark, Ottawa; and Soil Cultivation, Implements and Power, by Duncan Anderson.

A paper from Geo. E. Baxter, Andover, was read, pointing out lines along which agricultural education might be extended, and amongst the resolutions passed was one appointing a committee to fully consider the matter of further agricultural education, to secure information from all parts of Europe and America upon the subject, and to report to the Association at its next annual meeting. The president nominated Thos. A. Peters, W. W. Hubbard, W. S. Tompkins and Alex. Dickson as a committee to act on the resolution.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Bliss Fawcett, Sackville; Vice-President, N. S. Dow, Woodstock; Recording-Sec., A. G. Dickson, Chatham; Corresponding Sec., W. W. Hubbard, St. John; Treasurer, Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham; Vice-Presidents for the different counties—Madawaska: B. A. Violette; Victoria: Wm. McPhail; Carleton: Wm. J. Owens; York: C. H. Giles; Sunbury: J. W. Stephenson; Queens: J. W. Foshy; Kings: E. O. McIntyre; St. John: R. R. Patchell; Charlotte: Jas. Russell; Albert: S. S. Ryan; Westmoreland: C. F. Alward; Kent, Robt. Lennox; Northumberland: Wm. Murray; Gloucester: P. J. Power; Restigouche: Jas. E. Stewart.

At the close of the convention a number of the speakers left for Woodstock to attend the seed fair convention on March 25th and 26th. From Woodstock they will proceed to Sussex and Chatham, where Institute meetings are also to take place. P.

Spring Calves and Young Pigs

It is the economy of rearing young stock that makes the profit in the end. If calves are fed new milk when butter is worth 30 cents per lb., it will show a long price for veal or beef to show a profit.

If pigs are fed for seven months when we months' time and feed should have made them ready for market the profits will be reduced almost to the vanishing point unless a good price is obtained for the pork and even with a good price the profits will be less than it would have been had Herbageum been fed to the pigs from the very beginning. It is true economy to feed Herbageum regularly from the first. The cost of feeding it to young pigs is less than one-third of a cent per day, and this will ensure a saving of two months' time and feed.

Very young calves will grow and thrive on skim-milk and Herbageum just as well as on new milk, and the cost of feeding Herbageum is 50 cents to one and a quarter tons of skim-milk. Here is true economy. The Canadian farmer is learning this, and he is also learning to distinguish between Herbageum and the flashily advertised "Stock Foods" that claim to do what Herbageum does do. Herbageum has been made in Canada for twenty years, and has for years been recognized as a standard preparation and a staple article. We believe it is wise to back up such statements as the above by the opinions of practical men who have tested the matter, and we therefore quote as follows:—

"Since last March I have sold 5,500 lbs. of pork, dressed weight. I have fed Herbageum all the time regularly and find profit in it. In July and August I fed it to my milch cows and would not be without it. I have found it good for fattening and extra good for stock that are run down."

NORMAN WARNER,

Osensbruck Centre, Ont.

Oct. 20, 1903.

"I have used Herbageum for several years and find it of great advantage not only fattening and keeping stock hearty and ready for their feed, but in many other ways. Cows give more and better milk when they are fed Herbageum."

"In 1901 I raised four calves, to one of which I fed skim-milk and Herbageum and to the other three I gave the same quantity of milk but no Herbageum with the result that the one fed Herbageum sold at nine months for \$12 while the other three at the same age were not saleable, and were not worth more than \$5 each."

At another time I had a pig that was so crippled that he could not walk and I had almost decided to kill him but thought I would try Herbageum, and in the fall that pig was fully equal to any pig I had. I have also used Herbageum for my horses and cows with good results."

ALLAN McFARLANE,

Vale Perkins, Que.

Oct. 20, 1903.

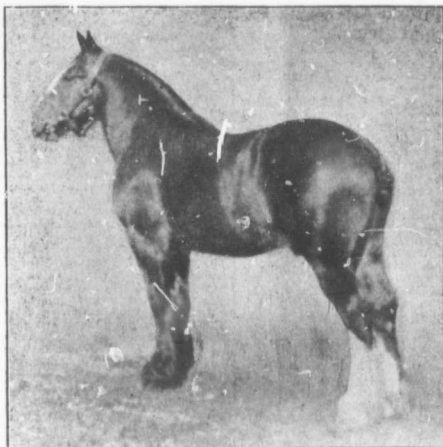
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Correspondence

Canadian Live Stock at St. Louis

THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER OUTLINES HIS ACTION THEREWITH.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In view of recent criticism, will you kindly allow me to outline briefly my action in connection with the proposal to make a national exhibit of Canadian live stock at the St. Louis Exposition? In the winter of 1902-3, several of the live stock associations passed resolutions requesting the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, to provide the funds necessary to ensure a creditable national display of Canadian live stock at St. Louis. At a later date a large deputation, representing all the live stock interests, interviewed the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance and Customs and asked for a Dominion grant of \$100,000 for the above purpose, backing up their request with strong and well presented arguments. The Ministers were obviously impressed and promised favorable consideration, on condition that breeders would retain their best show animals and guarantee to make a thoroughly representative exhibit that would be a distinct credit to Canada. Hon. Mr. Fisher particularly impressed upon the delegates the fact that an exhibit small in numbers and mediocre in quality would be worse than none at all.

Grants of this sort can only be justified on the ground of benefit to the country at large. It is true that breeders who produce pure-bred sires for grading up the general stock of the country are doing a highly necessary work without adequate returns.

It may be pointed out in this connection that the live stock exhibit at Chicago cost Canada \$32,097.89, and that at Buffalo, \$17,261.52. At the Columbian, Canadian breeders won \$21,461 in prizes, and at the Pan-American, \$6,729. Doubtless breeders of pure-bred stock were benefited in an indirect way as at the time of the Columbian and Pan-American Expositions we were doing a good export business in pure-bred stock with the United States.

Be that as it may, I supported the wishes of the breeders in regard to St. Louis, largely because I believed that sending a grand collection of our stock there would open the eyes of the people of the Middle West to the capabilities of this country, and would prove exceedingly valuable in attracting to our Northwest the well-to-do Americans who make such desirable settlers. Preparations for such an exhibit seemed to be going along smoothly when the Hon. Mr. Fisher received a letter from Mr. Wm. Linton, enclosing another from Mr. Robert Miller, both protesting strongly against a national exhibit under existing conditions. Mr. Linton wrote officially as president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the largest and most powerful breed organization in Canada, and his letter was like a bolt from the blue to the Minister and myself. It was pointed out to me that a grant could be given for this purpose only on condition that the breeders stood shoulder to shoulder for a national exhibit. In this quandary I wired at once to the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and asked that arrangements be made for a general meeting of the executive officers of each of the live stock associations, so that I could meet them and find out definitely just what they proposed to do.

Mr. Wade and Mr. Westervelt called the meeting, which was held at the Rossin House on November 11th, and was one of the most representative live stock gatherings ever held in Canada. I had no communication with any of the breeders previous to the meeting and used no influence and expressed no opinions during the deliberations. Every man present was asked to give his views, and, at the close, resolutions were unanimously passed declaring against the proposed national exhibit, unless the Exposition regulations were greatly modified.

Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Westervelt and I immediately proceeded to St. Louis and did our best to secure the concessions asked for by the Canadian breeders, but we met with no encouragement.

On our return the results were made known through the public press. At the annual meetings of the various live stock associations, held in January and February of this year, I reported fully the above facts, and my course was endorsed in every instance, usually without a dissenting voice.

In conclusion, I may say that throughout the whole affair I acted according to the wishes of the live stock breeders as expressed by the officers and members at public meetings. The insinuation of some writers that I exerted a mysterious influence over men like W. D. Platt, Arthur Johnston, Robert Miller, A. W. Smith, Graham Bros., and many others of that calibre, and so blocked the whole plan for a national display of Canadian live stock at St. Louis, is too absurd to require a reply.

F. W. HOBSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

Why Sheep Raising is Decreasing

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have read the letters published in THE FARMING WORLD dealing with the present state of the sheep raising industry in Canada with much interest. While there have been some good practical letters on the subject, they all stopped before they told the whole truth.

Let us have a glance at conditions in England. What is the price of the mutton sheep today as compared with fifteen years ago? Sheep which would then sell for \$15 will now bring about \$10. Wool also is much cheaper. What is the main cause for this? Free mutton from all the world, and free wool is the cause. If England had a duty of 75c. per lamb, \$1.50 per sheep, and 11c. duty on wool, it would be dearer than they now are, and farmers could make much more out of sheep and wool. It is not many years since the United States put up the duty on sheep and wool to what I have stated. What was the state of the sheep industry in that country at that time? Farmers had been getting rid of their sheep for several years. Why? Because they do not pay as well as other stock. The duty raised the price of mutton and wool, and gave a stimulus to the sheep industry, and today sheep raising in that country is one of the most profitable branches of farming. Today a big sheep ranch is starting in Michigan and there are others all over the country, and some of the best breeders, such as Parke, and J. C. Duncan, right from our immediate vicinity are accepting good positions as managers of sheep farms and ranches across the line. Can Canada afford to lose such men, and such an industry?

Comparing last week's prices for lambs in Buffalo and Toronto, J. C. Duncan sold his 94-lb. lambs in Buffalo for \$67.5 per cwt., while the top price at Toronto was \$5.50 per cwt. The same man sold his Shropshire wool last year, unwashed, for 18c. per lb. Had he been on this side of the river, he could have had only 9 or 9½ at the most. That firm's wool brought \$300, but had it been on this side, \$150 would have been his little pile. Our wool this year will bring about \$150. We would like to have the other \$150 very much, and how could we have it? Is it any wonder that we are going out of sheep, when we are growing wool at a loss? We cannot grow wool at 9c. per lb.

Mr. Campbell's letter I consider a good one with respect to the profit of feeding lambs, and it will not be necessary for me to dwell on that part. But what of the outlook for common sheep for mutton in Canada? I am of the opinion that we could buy ranch lambs weighing from 50 to 60 lbs. each

in Chicago, in December, bring them here, fatten them, take them to Buffalo at this time of the year, and make more money than to buy Canadian lambs and sell them in Toronto market. The point is this, is the duty large enough to keep American sheep on? I say, No. 20 per cent. is very little better than no duty at all. On a lamb worth \$1.80 the duty is only .36c. I claim that we should have a duty against sheep coming into this country of 75c. per head on lambs, \$1.50 on sheep, and 11c. per lb. on wool, which comes into this country free of duty, almost in ship loads, of every kind, even to goats' hair. Is it not scandalous to think that we have woollen manufactures valued at \$50,000,000 in Canada, and not enough wool grown to last the little Brantford mill six months? Free wool comes in to this country because the manufacturers want cheap wool, and I believe, sir, that they have a combination as well to keep the price of wool down. On the other hand, on some lines of manufactured goods (woolens), there is a duty of 33 1-3 per cent. Is it not enough to make one's hair stand on end to think and know of our position as compared with the Americans, who know how to protect their farmers? Why is it that those who wrote all the other letters evaded the main issue? Is it because they did not know of free wool coming into this country and the low duty on sheep? Or is it because they are getting a little pal on the Government?

As to the pure-bred sheep trade, I contend that we depend almost entirely upon the United States for our market, as the prices in our country are deplorable. Mr. Hamner's Shropshire sale, we hear, averaged about \$20 per head; but, where would that average have been had not four of the five ram lambs that brought \$50 each, ten other sheep at \$55 each, and about fifty of the other highest priced sheep sold to the Americans? Again, look at Dr. Davidson's sale of the same kind at Chicago, averaging \$37 per head.

I enclose an extract from the Shepherd's Bulletin, containing the number and price of sheep in the United States, which I hope you will publish. If the Dominion Government will publish something similar regarding the number and prices of sheep in Canada, we will then be able to compare them. I contend that the prosperity and wealth of the sheep trade in the United States is due largely to the protection which I have mentioned, and is it not an industry to be proud of, say nothing of the wealth to a country? Why should our Governments pander to the woollen manufacturers to the detriment of the sheep and woollen trade of this country? The surplus wool of the United States largely goes to England, the same as ours does. Then, there is another thing that would help the farmers in other lines as well as in sheep raising, and that is Chamberlain's preferential tariff, which would give us a preference over the United States. But our Government is mum on that point also. When we think of the monopolies and combines which exist against us farmers, it is high time to look after our interests, and not have so much politics.

JOHN B. LLOYD-JONES,
Burford, Ont.

NOTE.—We have not space here to give the extracts in full referred to by Mr. Lloyd-Jones. The report on sheep in the United States was compiled by the central Government at Washington, and gives the number and average price of sheep in each state on January 1st, 1904. They range from \$1.65 per head in Arkansas, up to \$4.54 per head in Connecticut, the average for the whole United States being \$2.59 per head. The total number of sheep is given as \$1,630,144, valued at \$133,530,000.

The ranch referred to is the Alcona Stock Farm Co., organized to run a large sheep farm in Alcona County, Michigan. The property secured is three miles square. The capital stock of the company is \$75,000, \$50,000 of which has already been sold.—Editor.

Experimental Union Fertilizers Experiments

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:—

Farmers' Institute speakers claim that the experiments carried on by the Ontario Experimental Union, show that the use of fertilizers does not pay. This seems to us a misleading conclusion, not justified by the results as obtained.

The report shows that complete fertilizers gave the greatest yield, while the next best yield was obtained by the use of nitrate of soda. If this means any-

thing, it shows that the yield can be increased by using fertilizers, and that the average soil is especially lacking in nitrogen, but that the supply of this element in the form of nitrate of soda on oats does not pay under ordinary conditions.

No account has been taken of the fact that it is not necessary to buy the expensive nitrogen fertilizer, but that the nitrogen needed can be had free, absolutely free, as every up-to-date farmer knows, simply by raising leguminous crops, such as clover and peas in rotation. These crops have the property of absorbing nitrogen from the air, which they store in their leaves and roots, and if these legumes were fertilized with potash and phosphoric acid (both of which are cheap), they will produce heavy yields and leave much valuable nitrogen in the soil for the grain crop to follow. Thus, by the simple use of mineral fertilizer we will increase our clover or pea crop, we will obtain more than enough nitrogen from the air for nothing to pay for the potash, and still have the potash in the roots of clover to benefit the next crop, which is as near solving the little boy's problem of how to eat his cake and still have it, of anything that I have yet heard.

The most economical way of using fertilizers in Canada is to utilize our steamed tankage, of which we now ship immense quantities to the United States and supplement it by potash salts or wood ashes. These materials will provide the potash and phosphoric acid in addition to some nitrogen for a grain crop and also leave a sufficient amount of mineral fertilizer in the soil to push on the clover crop. Thus the grain crop will be increased, a good crop of clover is ensured, which in turn will add to the soil a store of most expensive fertilizer—nitrogen—which has been abstracted from the air through the action of bacteria in the roots of the clover plant, which they are unable to do unless there is plenty of potash in the soil.

Surely this method of fertilizing pays. At least, we have seen hundreds of just such practical experiments carried on during the past couple of years in the United States by farmers, many of whom bought Canada packing-house tankage, supplementing it with potash, paid freight and profit to two or three middlemen and made money in the end.

Now, if it will pay the United States' farmers to buy our fertilizers and pay charges, it will certainly pay us to use them at home.

It is short-sighted policy for an institute speaker to tell our farmers that we have not reached the time when it will pay to use fertilizers, encouraging us to ship our fertilizers across the line and in reality cutting our own throats by helping others to undersell us in the foreign market. It is time for the Canadian people to wake up and stop such suicidal policy.

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G. F. MARSH.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers



Clydesdale Stallion Michaboe, winner of 4th Prize at the Glasgow Stallion Show. Sired by the Cawdor Cup Champion, Hawatha, imported and owned by Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

Shorthorn Prices and Market Values for Beef

The boom of 1902 in Shorthorns induced prices for the best blood and choicest pedigrees in many cases to go far beyond the means of the average breeder, his only salvation lying in the hope of immediate returns of the same in kind, and this in turn calling for further values in keeping. But, no matter how many gradations the process may have to pass through, it must at last come to the point where the average stock raiser can afford to participate at prices within his range of ordinary stock-raising business in order that useful ends may be served, and any real benefit derived. The farmer who can pay a large price for pure-bred stock, must be able to realize a little more for its progeny than their mere beef value, and the man who only realizes the beef value of the produce of his herd, must obtain that herd at a price compatible with the current quotations of the market. So that, there is, or ought to be, a double purpose for the breeder and importer to bear in mind, that of producing or obtaining for the benefit of the live stock interests of the country the very best that is possible, and this at a price that is compatible with the current market returns of the produce of the same in the form of steaks and roasts.

This gradation may not all be accomplished at once, and high prices may have to be paid for the best blood in other lands, and the skill, time and money of the breeder in this country called into requisition before the desired end is obtained. Besides, the everyday breeder and stock-raiser has to be convinced of the value of all this in his everyday business and induced to avail himself of it at a price more or less in advance of that which he is accustomed to pay for sires and dams of a plainer style of pedigree and type. Therefore, it is obvious that the higher the price to be paid for the original blood, the end to be obtained is proportionately the farther away, that is, the making of the progeny of the same, as similar in type and quality, an animal destined solely for the butcher's block. Doubtly is this the case in the making of animals of good breeding and of inferior conformation to be regarded as legible sires of stock of this purpose. Booms of all kinds are usually followed by a corresponding reaction, and theoretically, this would be doubly so in the case of pure-bred stock in this regard. The Shorthorn, however, is an animal too well

established, its many good qualities too well known and too often proved to suffer seriously in this regard. As long as ability to feed to good weights in the stall and to readily take on beef, are of any value, and as long as sirloin steak is worth more than the same article cut from a "blue front" shoulder, further still, as long as the average farmer wishes to produce his own milk and butter and at the same time turn out a few presentable animals for beefing purposes, so long will the Shorthorn continue to vindicate its claims over all comers.

These are some of the assurances which are at the hand of the Shorthorn breeder, and while prices may rise above the intrinsic immediate value, or fall to that mark again or near it, he has the assurance that it will never fall below, and in fact its very falling is the surest promise of its rising again, that can be given. The fact that a great many people, now working along in their own small way, may by this means obtain some of the blood that they now find too far above them, will place this where it will do more good than if in the hands of the high-priced breeder. This high class stock disseminated throughout Canada will be of the greatest possible assistance in building up a future trade at home and a demand for all the efforts of the breeders. Of late years the tendency in this direction throughout Canada has been on the increase. There has been a noticeable increase of inclination to pay attention to this department. But it has been met at the outset by an upward boom in the price of the article wanted, that has in a general way acted as an effective stumbling block. That prices are now nearer the mark that the average stock-raiser and farmer can afford to pay is on the whole to be regarded as more satisfactory than otherwise, although the ease of the enterprising and experienced breeder and importer should not be forgotten. Most of them believe enough in their business to stay in it, and those who do not will for the most part prove themselves to be merely adventurers who have no real part in any industry or profession except to reap where they have not sown. Those who do stay, will find that there is as much scope for their energies as ever, and when the Shorthorn of good type and pedigree has a hundred homes in Canada to one it has now, the "old established breeder" will find a place in

his country's history as good as any who have helped to build it up.

I. W. S.

Holstein Grades in the Dairy

A poor man cannot afford to keep a poor cow. Nothing will more surely keep a man poor than to keep a herd of cows which produce only enough fat most to pay the bare cost of keeping. The aggregate yield from five cows, at an average of 3,000 lbs. each, is only as much as that of two cows at 7,500 lbs. each, while the cost of keeping the additional three cows uses up all the profit. To start right, a farmer had better buy one good, well bred Holstein-Friesian cow than invest the same money in a lot of inferior mongrels. In the first place he can, by breeding his cow to a pure-bred bull and raising all the heifer calves, in time possess a herd of choice pure-bred cows; but with a herd of scrubs, bred to scrub bulls, he will keep his nose on the grindstone to the end of the chapter, as too many dairy farmers are doing all over the country.

But many, if not most, of our dairy farmers, have in their herds of "noses" some individuals of more than average merit. By breeding these to good, pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bulls and continuing to breed up the heifer calves in the same way, a herd of high-grades may be established. If not as good as pure-bred cows, they will be far better than a miscellaneous lot of mongrels. Aside from moderate service fees to begin with, it costs no more to raise a grade calf than a scrub. A valuable object lesson on this subject is given in Bulletin 169 of the Cornell Experiment Station. It contains an absolute form of the history of the milk secretion of the University herd of about twenty cows, largely composed of Holstein grades. It is remarked in the beginning that in building up the herd the farmer has been to form one that would furnish an object lesson to those farmers who desire to improve their herds, but do not feel able to purchase pure-bred stock entirely. Accordingly, the herd has been developed from the ordinary stock of the neighborhood by the use of pure-bred bulls and a rigid selection of the best heifers. At the start the average yield of milk per cow was a little more than 3,000 lbs. The descendants of these same cows are now producing over 7,500 lbs. of milk per cow. This increase of two and a half times is the result of judicious selection of sire and dam, together with careful feeding, and is a result which every farmer can obtain by following a similar course.

In fact, taking the Holsteins alone, the average yield was over 9,000 lbs. of milk per year. The greatest production for one lactation was by Ruby, three-fourths Holstein, who gave in 64 weeks 16,080 lbs. of milk containing 534.32 lbs. of fat, equivalent to 625 lbs. of butter, containing 85 per cent. fat.

The lesson is a most impressive one for every farmer who keeps cows. By the use of pure-bred bulls, the selection of the best heifers and careful feeding, a herd was in a few years graded up from an average yield which scarcely paid the cost of keeping, to a highly profitable average. The result is one "which every farmer can obtain by following a similar course." If there is no available Holstein bull in the neighborhood, and the farmer does not feel able to buy one, he can almost certainly find neighbors who can be persuaded to join him in a club for that purpose. A few of the poorest cows in each herd, if fed up and sold to the butcher, would bring enough to buy a good bull, and the herds would be the better for the sifting.

Geo. P. MARTIN.

The Feeding and Management of Young Pigs

When the little pigs are born, the attendant should be on hand and see that they are placed on their mother to suck as soon as possible. Some prefer to put the pigs in a box or basket, for the first day or two, taking them out at short intervals to suck. If the pigs are strong, however, and the sow is a reasonably good mother, it is better to leave them with her.

By the time the pigs are three weeks old, they will have learned to eat. If at all possible they should be given access to another pen, in which is kept a small trough. Here they can be fed a little skim-milk, with a very little middlings stirred into it. The quantity of middlings can be gradually increased as the pigs grow older. If they can be taught to nibble at roots during this time, all the better. A little whole wheat, or soaked corn, scattered on the floor of the feeding pen, will cause them to take exercise while hunting for it. Exercise is very important for young pigs; and every possible means of securing it should be adopted. If they are kept in a small pen with the mother, some of the best of them are apt to become too fat, and are likely to sicken and die. Pigs that come in the spring, however, or early fall, are more easily managed than winter litters, as they can be given outdoor exercise. If the sow is turned out with her pigs, it is not well to give her a large range, as she is likely to travel too far and tire the pigs too much.

The pigs may be weaned at six weeks old. If skim-milk is not available it is generally better to defer weaning until eight weeks old. If they have been taught to eat as described, they will go right on eating and suffer but little from weaning. Skim-milk and middlings make about the best food for young pigs at this time. The middlings should be soaked for a few hours before feeding, or, better still, scalded. If fed freshly mixed, they are likely to cause indigestion. A few finely ground oats with the hulls sifted out, make a good combination with middlings. When the pigs are first weaned, it is better to feed four times a day, feeding only what they will eat up clean before leaving the trough. When well started, they may be changed to three feeds a day.

When the pigs are three months old a little ground barley may be added to the meal mixture. At first, the barley should constitute not more than a fifth of the total ration; and it can be gradually increased as desired, or other foods added as indicated under notes on food-stuffs.

It is important to teach young pigs to eat a few roots as early as possible; or, if it is too late in the spring for roots, some form of green food should be supplied every day.—Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph.

Peterboro Beet Sugar Factory

Mr. D. A. Gordon, of Wallaceburg, has offered to complete the Peterboro beet sugar factory if that municipality will guarantee his bonds for \$100,000, and to invest \$100,000 in the concern. If the deal goes through, \$350,000 will be expended in completing and equipping the plant.

No Other as Good

"I will say that it is a very fine paper, and is getting better all the time. There may be other farm papers that are good, but there are none as good as THE FARMING WORLD."

Yours sincerely,

ISAAC DENVALL,
Nipissing Co., Ont.

TOPPERS

There is something catchy about the above word, when applied to our short TOPCOATS. We are showing two lines at \$10 and \$12 that are fast sellers and quite correct in style for this season. Dark Oxford Grey and a new shade of Olive are the two best shades for this popular style of coat. Sizes 34 to 44. Orders by mail filled same day as received.

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Canada's Best Clothiers

J. COOMBS, Manager

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TORONTO

Neck and Shoulders above
all Competitors

More Veterinary Surgeons

The following is the graduating class at the Ontario Veterinary College, for 1904. As will be seen, students passed from every province and territory in Canada, as well as from foreign countries:

Irving S. Alford, Sibley, Ill.; Jed. Badgley, Tampico, Ill.; Truman Bailey, Rosemont, Ont.; Ernest A. Beavers, Perryville, Ohio; Lester D. Bettinger, Chittenden, N.Y.; James A. Black, Chesley, Charles L. Boissiere, Port of Spain, Trinidad; George R. Brewster, Sunderland; Linus W. Burr, Cameron, Mo.; Duncan C. Bell, Portage la Prairie; Absalom B. Campbell, Fergus; Fred T. Cheney, Lindsay, N.B.; Fred F. Consaul, Buffalo, N.Y.; Wm. A. Coyner, Staunton, Va.; Leroy L. Cress, Clinton, Mo.; George A. Cunningham, Brussels; Alexander Currie, Elmvale; A. R. Colman, jr., Jarvis; J. F. Chisholm, Lisbon, N.S.; Chas. C. Dauber, Argyle, N.Y.; Richard W. Deats, Bardston, Ky.; John A. Dilley, Aledo, Ill.; Robert R. Donaldson, Argyle, Minn.; Wilbert S. Eddy, Dubuque, Iowa; George D. Fisher, Grandin, N. Dak.; J. Williamson Frank, Victoria, B.C.; Theodore A. Girling, Wawanesa; Charles W. Grantham, Ladoga, Ind.; Ralph C. Harris, Jackson, Ark.; Arvid Hild Howden, Lewiston Junction, Maine; George A. Johnston, Lexington, Neb.; Herbert R. Jones, Newburg, Neb.; Charles J. Corrick, Cottage Grove, Oregon; Theodore F. Krey, Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. G. Lathrop, Weston, Ohio; Andrew A. Lockhart, Rapid City, Man.; Ira B. Ludington, Holley, N.Y.; Daniel A. McArthur, Laurier, Man.; Clarence L. McConkey, Tedrow, Ohio; Clarence McDowell, Watertown, S. Dak.; Robert McKenzie, Jarvis; Henry E. Maguire, Waterloo, P.Q.; Alex. M. McSeagrave; Harvey G. Malloy, Benmillar; Walter Martin, Pocahontas, Mo.; Chas. C. Mix, New Berlin, N.Y.; Albert A. Munn, Cambridge, Neb.; Samuel Murray, Dauphin; Samuel T. P. Nichol, Virden; Fred D. Orr, Caro, Mich.; Edwin J. Peck, Buffalo, N.Y.; Clark A. Philips, Wallaceburg, Ont.; Olaf J. Reed, Lion's Head; Samuel Robinson, Brandon; Thomas Schriener, Edgely; A. B. Sexsmith, Sidney, N.Y.; Ashley C. Spencer, Fowlerville, Mich.; Curtis J. Spring, Millersburg, Ohio; William P. Stuart, Rapid City; William Symes, Hutchinson, Kansas; Raymond Tiedt, Argyle, Minn.; Andrew M. Van Cleaf, Bloomfield; William W. Warnock, Aledo, Ill.; Clinton B. Weagly, Cave-town, Maryland; Oral W. Winters, Arthur, Ill.; T. Z. Woods, Winnipeg; Albert L. Wright, Columbus, Wis.; W. Wade Zirkle, Forestville, Va.

The Preservation of Hen Manure

By itself, hen-dung is a one-sided nitrogenous fertilizer. As usually managed, one-half or more of its nitrogen is lost, so that as ordinarily used it does not carry so great an excess of nitrogen. Because of its excess of nitrogen it will be much more economically used in connection with manures carrying phosphoric acid and potash. As both acid phosphate and kainit prevent the loss of nitrogen, it is possible to use them in connection with sawdust or some other dry material as an absorbent so as to make a well balanced fertilizer. For example, a mixture of 30 pounds of hen manure, 10 pounds of sawdust or dry loam, 10 pounds of acid phosphate, and 8 pounds of kainit would carry about 1.25 per cent. nitrogen, 4.5 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent. potash, which, used at the rate of 2 tons per acre, would furnish 50 pounds nitrogen, 185 phosphoric acid, and 80 pounds potash.—Bulletin 98, Maine Experiment Station.



Barn on Farm of Mr. Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont.

Care and Application of Farmyard Manure

No question should invite the farmer's attention and careful study so much as the value of farmyard manure. He should realize that if he expects the soil to feed him and his stock he must in return feed it. The humus left by the forests in the older cultivated soils has long since been exhausted, and unless in some way we replace this vegetable matter our fields will not return a profit.

The farmer seldom stops to consider the value of humus and plant food to the soil in the form of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid from our different farm animals. The following is the analysis given by Prof. Day at the O.A.C., Guelph:

Name of Animals.	Nitro- gen.	Phos- phor.	Acid.
Cattle excrement, solid	.39	.10	.17
" " liquid	.58	.49	
Horse " solid	.44	.35	.17
" " liquid	1.55	1.50	
Sheep " solid	.55	.15	.31
" " liquid	1.05	2.20	.01
Swine " solid	.60	.13	.41
" " liquid	.43	.83	.07

From this analysis it is clearly shown that the liquid parts are considerably more valuable in available plant food in nitrogen and potash, which are the most costly plant foods we have to supply. Farmers should exercise great care in absorbing every particle of the liquid manure and not allow it to be wasted, as is too frequently the case. Many farmers in years gone by placed little or no value in the liquid parts, and often bored holes in the wooden floors of the stables to get rid of the water. And sometimes today we find farmers so foolish when building bank barns as to put a tile in the wall opposite the gutter behind the cattle to allow the liquid to get away down a bank into a ravine, any way to get rid of it. Others, in using straw for bedding, will take out the rougher manure into a pile and scoop the liquid into a wheelbarrow and dump it about the yard. Hundreds of dollars of valuable plant food have been wasted every year by these methods.

The time is not far distant when most farmers will find it a great advantage to cut all their straw for bedding. Many are following this practice now. Threshing machines are being introduced that thresh and cut the straw at one operation. Cut straw is a splendid absorbent and cannot be equalled for bedding. It is less bulky, and can be hauled out to the field at much less expense, and worked into the surface soil.

APPLICATION OF MANURES

There exists a vast difference of opinion as to the best way of applying manure to the soil. Many claim that manure should be piled and heated to kill weed seeds before applying to the land. This method is fast going out of practice as the loss is too

great by fermentation. Others claim that manure should not be hauled out till you are ready to plow the land, then apply and turn down seven or eight inches to get best results. Good results have been obtained by hauling manure direct from the stable to the field, and spread on the surface where conditions will admit of it being done. At certain times of the year it is sometimes impossible to follow this practice. Under such conditions it would pay a farmer to have a shed to put his manure in where it could be tramped down by the stock to prevent heating. Manure scattered about the yard and left exposed to snow and rain loses a large amount of plant food.

Many claim that there is a great loss in applying manure on the snow, as when the snow goes off it takes considerable of plant food with it. In some instances we know this to be the case. Where the soil has a heavy coat of ice on it and a rain comes early, true some plant food is car-

ing in the mornings when the snow is mostly gone.

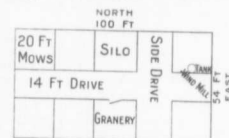
There are some advantages in applying manure to fall-plowed land intended for spring crop. The moisture problem is becoming a very important one. Where manure has been applied and worked in the surface soil it has a wonderful power in retaining the moisture, acting as a mulch. It also has a good effect in forcing the plant just when it requires help most to assist it in covering and shading the ground from the burning sun. Here the liquid portion becomes most valuable. Being available plant food the young plants can feed on it from the very start. Many farmers claim that to get the best results from manures, they should be plowed down 7 or 8 inches deep. By doing so we put the manure beyond the reach of the grain crop, which are mostly shallow feeders. If a soaking rain comes, the liquid portion is carried still further down in the sub-soil and can only be reached by our clover roots.

DEEP OR SHALLOW PLOWING

As a rule, most farmers are plowing too deeply, thus keeping plant food and humus at too great a depth in the soil. Better results would follow if from 3 to 5 inches were maintained, thereby keeping the surface soil open and porous. If it is found necessary to sub-soil, get a sub-soil plow. A better plan, however, is to use clover for this purpose, the roots forcing their way down into the sub-soil, letting the air in. Alfalfa is especially valuable for this purpose. Can you imagine anything that would penetrate the soil to so great a depth and leave it open, as the roots of a field of alfalfa standing 5 or 6 years. When plowed up, it leaves the sub-soil in the best shape possible.

The average farm in Ontario, if sufficient fertilizer were used could be made to produce double the quantity of farm crops it is now doing. We are allowing our American friends to come over here and take from our floors over \$5,000 worth of fertilizers every year, in the shape of bones, ashes and tankage, which we should retain and apply to our own soils.

J. W. CLARK,
Onondaga, Ont.

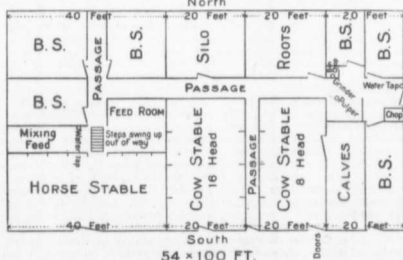


Barn Floor Plan. Geo. A. Brodie's Barn.

ried off, but taking the waste in the yard and the extra labor in the busy season, when other things require attention, a farmer would be ahead by hauling out, even under these conditions. Where it is impossible to haul out because of the deep snow, many practice waiting till the fields are partially bare in the spring, say last of March or first of April, when a farmer can haul out to good advantage by putting in small heaps and spread-

Poultry House Plans

Our thanks are due the Cyphers Incubator Company, of Buffalo, for a copy of Book No 3 of their series on practical poultry keeping, treating especially of profitable poultry houses and appliances. Plans and descriptions for the erection of all kinds of modern poultry houses are given, besides a large number of suitable illustrations. The work is a most valuable one, and the best of the kind we have seen.



Plan of Stables. Geo. A. Brodie's Barn.

In the Dairy

Kingston Dairy School Exams.

The dairy school long course, at Kingston, which opened on January 14 and closed on March 9, was well attended. Twenty-two students wrote on the examination and passed in the order named:

Cheese Course—Sherriff, G. A.; Taylor, G. H.; Wilson, J. H.; McDonald, A. A.; Coffey, T. J.; Coleman, H. W.; Dool, Warren; Sandwith, O. M.; Hogg, Ernest; McIntyre, W. M.; Anderson, Z. K.; Mathison, A.; Robeson, J.; Blancher, O.; Findlay, J.; Leeder, E.; McDonald, R. J.

Butter Course—Wilson, J. H.; McDonald, A. A.; Coleman, H. W.; Findlay, F.; Anderson, Z. K.; Robeson, J.

Guelph Dairy School Exams.

The final examinations for the term were held from March 23rd to 25th. On the evening of the 24th a pleasant "At Home" was held in the dairy building. The instructors were the hosts, the students and their friends were the guests.

The results of the exams are as follows, ranked in order of general proficiency:

Factory Class—1. Geo. Matheson, Shelburne, Manitoba; 2. Alexander Irvine, Hohenmühl, Grey, Ont.; 3. C. W. Holdaway, Ballantray, New Zealand; 4. Miss Gilholm, Bright, Oxford, Ont.; 5. C. H. Ralph, London, Middlesex, Ont.; 6. Wm. J. Hopkins, Thorndale, Middlesex, Ont.; 7. C. E. Ferguson, Cobourg, Northumberland, Ont.; 8. A. S. Parkin, Lindsay, Victoria, Ont.; 9. P. J. Baxter, St. Paul, Perth, Ont.; 10. P. J. Grey, Perrytown, Durham, Ont.; 11. A. J. O'Hara, La Seles, Que.; 12. F. C. Eastman, Arkona, Lambton, Ont.; 13. J. L. McNamara, Norwich, Oxford, Ont.; 14. F. Aleman, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 15. E. Aleman, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 16. J. A. Espindola, Entrerios, Argentine Republic.

Butter Specialists—1. G. S. Debbia, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 2. L. Southworth, Cheddar, Haliburton, Ont.; 3. E. B. Patterson, Cheddar, Haliburton, Ont.; 4. J. W. Ball, Elsmore, Bruce, Ont.

Farm Dairy—Miss Annie W. Green, Loyal, Huron, Ont.

Guelph Dairy School Notes

During March two of the cheese made with pepsin, and their duplicates made with rennet, were judged by the class. The first pair, made Jan. 22, 1904, scored 91 and 86 respectively, made with pepsin and rennet. There was such a unanimity of opinion among instructors and students that the pepsin cheese was so much superior to the cheese made from similar milk with rennet, that it was thought advisable to score another pair which had been made the day previous. In this case the results were practically reversed—the rennet cheese being superior. It must be said, however, that the pepsin cheese of this second lot was the first one made and sufficient pepsin for proper coagulation had not been used.

Three lots of butter made the previous week from the same vat of milk were judged on March 22nd. One of these lots was made from the milk unpasteurized, the other from pasteurized ripened cream, and the other from cream, the whole milk of which was pasteurized before separating. The class were almost unanimous in pronouncing the sample made from the pasteurized milk cream as being the finest flavor. This is another illustration of the value of making pasteurized butter, especially in winter when it is

more difficult to get a fine flavor in butter.

As many cream-gathering creameries are now changing from the oil-test to the Babcock test, patrons are asking what is the relation of the two tests to each other. From a large number of tests made during the past month, it has been found that a test of 100 on the oil-test corresponds to 21 per cent. on the Babcock test. A test of 100 on the oil-test is supposed to make one pound of butter for each creamery inch. Cream testing 21 per cent. fat will also make about one pound of butter per creamery inch. Some creamery men are weighing the cream instead of measuring it. For the benefit of those who wish to know the relation of creamery inches to pounds, if they divide the number of pounds of cream by 4.1, they will have the number of creamery inches. For example, 41 lbs. cream equals 41 divided by 4.1, equals 10 creamery inches. Some use the whole number 4, in which case 41 pounds equals 10.2 inches.

Profits from Sugar Beets

Mr. Frank Shuh, Waterloo Co., Ont., evidently believes in sugar beets as a profitable crop for the farmer.

He raised 17 acres of beets, and this is the way he figured his expenses:

Five per cent. interest for use of land.....	\$ 59.50
Fall cultivation.....	34.00
Spring cultivation.....	34.00
100 loads of manure.....	85.00
Cost of seed.....	38.25
Sowing seed.....	4.50
Cultivating, 3 times.....	20.75
Thinning beets twice.....	123.50
Harvesting.....	148.45
Loosening beets out of ground in fall.....	150.00
Hauling.....	159.00

Total \$ 726.95
Total value of beets..... 1,077.44

Net profit..... \$350.52

The yield was over 12 tons per acre. The kind of land which Mr. Shuh used was a sandy loam, and the roads were 18 inches apart. He planted 15 pounds of seed to the acre, and sowed on the flat.

New Use for Sugar Beets

A farmer who raised sugar beets for an American factory announces that he has found a new and valuable use for them. He asserts that Canadian thistle can be readily exterminated by planting the ground to beets, as he tried it on several different tracts of land last year and found it successful.

Testing Vitality of Seeds

The following is a simple plan for testing the vitality of any farm or garden seeds:

Place 100 seeds, taken at random from the stock which is to be planted, on a dish of sand, cover from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch of sand, moisten and keep in a warm place, as behind the kitchen stove, until the sprouts appear. The number of sprouts which appear will give an idea of the percentage which may be expected to grow. Care should be taken that the seeds are kept moist but not too wet. It is advisable to make more than one test, and be guided by the average results. A test of this kind is more valuable than one in which the seeds are placed in blotting paper, for seeds may sprout on paper which do not have sufficient vitality to grow.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

With their spiral skimming device and frictionless, self-emptying and self-balancing bowl



ARE SIMPLEST AND BEST
Ask your neighbor and write for Booklet No. 12.

R. ALISTER & CO. LTD.
775 & 800 ST. PAUL, MONTREAL

MAXWELL'S "Favorite" Churn



Patent Foot and Lever Drive.	LIST	
	No. Hols.	Churns.
Patent Steel Roller Bearings.	9 1/2	1 to 3 gal.
	1 1/2	1 to 5 "
	2 1/2	1 to 7 "
	4 3/4	1 to 12 "
	5 3/4	1 to 14 "
Improved Steel Frame.	6 3/4	8 to 20 "

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish.

Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to us.

David Maxwell & Sons,
St. Mary's, Ont.

Woodstock Wind Mills

Write for particulars of our

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Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

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The Best Printed
"I read your paper and think it is the best farm paper that is printed."

FRED WILLIAMS,
Lambton Co., Ont.



The pony Stallion, Duke of York. He is 13 hands 1 in. high by the Hackney Stallion, Royal Standard, out of a Welsh pony mare. He is a noted winner at the shows. Owned by the Broadview Pony Farm, Danforth Road, Toronto.

Our English Letter

Weather and Crops—Butter Prices—Adulteration in Russia—Butter from Argentina—Meat and Fruit

London, March 25.

Springtime is with us at last, and after many months of wet, dismal and depressing weather, we are cheered by bright sunshine. The past fortnight has been of a most seasonable character, cold and frosty nights, and bright sunny days, which have brought the land into something like a suitable condition for tillage. Plowing, drilling and harrowing are all lamentably behind, and up to the last few days very little grain had been put in; even now most soils turn up very raw after the plow. The winter wheat plant is sickly and weak and has suffered severely from the wet season. Many fields plowed and sown last autumn showed no signs of vegetation and had to be re-sown. This was particularly the case in the low-lying portions of Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. The farmers' position has improved wonderfully during the past ten days in consequence of better weather. The season has been a most trying one because of the great amount of rainfall all over the country.

Lambs are plentiful in all parts now, but many of them are not thriving at all well, while there has been an unusual percentage of deaths among the ewes. Sheep keep is running short as flockmasters are getting to the end of the root crop; rye, vetches and clover, are all very backward while the pastures are too wet to put sheep upon. Fortunately there is plenty of hay about, although much of it is of indifferent quality.

BUTTER PRICES

The enormous increase in the quantity of butter made throughout the

world during the last few years, together with accelerated transport, has had the effect of lessening the retail range of butter prices in this country. Not very many years ago we saw choicest butter sold by cutting firms as low as 20 cents per lb. in summer, and as high as 32 cents or more in winter, a range of 12 cents per lb. Nowadays choicest butter does not get below 24 cents, or rise above 28 cents, a range of only 4 cents per lb. At present, the eager Dane is being held in check in consequence of the welcome and plentiful supplies arriving from Australasia, and these butters are filling what would otherwise be an awkward gap. The net prices lately obtained by the New Zealanders ought to be satisfactory, for they cannot fall far short of those obtained by the Irish dairymen during our summer months. In the past, many retailers have been badly "hit" by reducing the price of butter in a too sanguine anticipation of an early and genial spring; fortunately now, prices do not fluctuate to the extent they did in days gone by, an advantage not only to the retailer but also to the producer.

AMERICAN BUTTER

Considerable attention has been recently drawn to a statement emanating from St. Petersburg to the effect that the sophistication of butter with margarine and other fats is practiced on a large scale in Russia by dealers in the natural product. The adulteration of butter was stated to be carried on by certain newly established Siberian butter makers in St. Petersburg and Moscow, where "a margarine industry is in full activity." A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent says that

these allegations, "though correct in the main, are erroneous in details, for these falsifications all refer to *melized butter* (schmalz butter) and not to the article that is exported." The adulteration of the former product has, it is admitted, greatly developed of late. Margarine is, however, much too expensive for the purpose; suet and vegetable oils are used. Premises in Moscow were found to be in use for the preparation of such compounds which owing to their cheapness, are in great demand by the poorest of the population of that city, but are always sold under the name of "natural butter." The compound is made in several grades and consists of melted butter, suet, sunflower, and coconut oil, and color to give it the appearance of genuine butter. The proportion of butter in it diminishes with the lowering of the grade; for instance, grade 1 consists of 130 lbs. of melted butter, 100 lbs. of suet, 50 lbs. of sunflower oil, 20 lbs. of coconut oil, 23 bottles of color. Measures are already taken against such adulterations, and it is asserted that no sophistication of export butter has ever been detected.

THE ARGENTINE

Few countries are more favored agriculturally than the Argentine Republic, and it is by no means surprising to find that it yields far more produce than it can consume. For some considerable time past, Argentina's surplus production—cereals, wool, flower, frozen meat—has been exported to other countries, but it is only of late that meat butter has been sent abroad. The exportation, it may be noted, reached 4,233 tons in 1902 or an increase of 180 per cent. over the quantity shipped during the preceding year. For 1903, it is reckoned at 6,500 tons, of which England has taken about 80 per cent, the remainder going to Brazil and South Africa. It would appear that the government of the Argentine Republic are fully alive to the importance of fostering the butter industry, and the Chamber of Deputies has before it a draft law for governing the exportation of butter by means of special inspection.

MEAT AND FRUIT

The price of beef continues low and prospects in the meat market are gloomy and depressing. Graziers in this country have had a most disappointing season. Stock has been dear so buy to fatten, while the price of the finished article has left no profit to the feeder. Store sheep sell fairly well, and a poor lambing season is likely to drive values higher still; mutton is in fair demand and likely to maintain, if not increase, its price.

The general supply of fruit is still good, all varieties are obtainable, yet they may not be seen on one day, but they are sure to be found in another parcel coming on the market. English apples are now very scarce and in most cases shrivelled; Australian will soon be here to take up the running. Canadian fruit has had a grand run this year, but it is only justifiable selfishness to hope that the home grower will get his turn next.

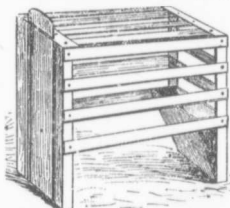
Kherson Oats

In 1897 the Nebraska Experimental Station imported the Kherson oats from Russia. This oat comes from the Kherson district in Southern Russia, and is a vigorous but not a rank grower. The straw is very short, the leaves are broad and expose a large surface. The berries are light yellow in color, small but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel. They mature very early. From tests made during the past two years this oat is shown to be peculiarly suited to central and western Nebraska.

Farm Implements and Conveniences

Crates for Ewes Disowning their Lambs

The diagram accompanying this article shows a stall or crate I have used for several years and it has never yet failed in the requirements of making ewes own their lambs even in instances where the material instinct was decidedly undeveloped. The length of the crate will depend somewhat upon the size of ewes, four feet is generally the proper length with the rear end so arranged that it can be set forward if necessary. Two feet, ordinarily, is sufficiently wide. As will be noticed in the diagram the rear end is arranged with a board sliding up and down in slots. This is not only arranged so that the crate may be made smaller, but also that the end can be taken out for cleaning the droppings.



Instead of siding the crate down to the bottom, a space of about twelve inches was left open so as to give the lamb a chance to get to the ewe's udder. I have found it a good plan to have a small pen for the lambs to run in so that they will not stray away from their dams. For the first time or two after the ewe is put into the crate she will probably do some thrashing but when she finds she is conquered that settles the matter. The time necessary to confine a ewe in the crate will depend entirely upon how she comes along, but before she is taken out be sure you are the winner or the whole thing will have to be done over again.—Leo C. Reynolds, in *Michigan Farmer*.

Fence Across a Stream

To construct a fence across a creek or small stream, set a post on each bank and brace well. If a tree happens to be near the right place, so much the better. Then fasten wire securely on posts, leaving enough slack so a weight

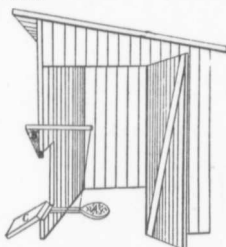


will draw the wires toward the bed of the stream, thus making it impossible for stock of any size to get through. A large stone, as shown in cut, makes a good weight. It can be blocked up to desired height and fastened in position with smooth wire.—J. R.

To Let Chicks Out

Chicks would like to go out at daylight when worms and bugs are easiest found. This is from 3 o'clock a. m. in summer and is too early for the owner to get up. Fix the coop as shown in the accompanying illustration and the chicks will let themselves out of their coop. When one gets upon the board A with grain upon it he

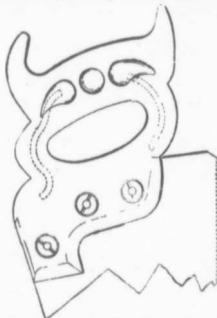
pulls the latch B overhead and the door C in front falls. Even without grain chicks will open the door. The same device can be used for hens in their houses.



Has anyone a plan for automatically closing the coop after the last chick has gone to roost?

Flexible Saw Handle

Among the newest ideas for the purpose of increasing the comfort of the working man is a saw handle made of rubber. The advantage of such a handle is that, being elastic, it prevents vibration and jarring of the hand of the operator, and also that, as it is non-breakable, it may be detached from one blade and put on another, and is, therefore, practically indestructible.



In shape and appearance, with the exception of the color, the handle is the same as the wooden one now in common use. In its manufacture the handle is made by pouring the soft rubber in a suitable mold, and at the time of its formation two small pieces of heavy wire are suspended within the mold in such a position that when the handle is complete the wire acts as reinforcement at the weak parts above and below the

finger opening. These pieces are bent so as to conform to the shape of the handle. The blade is inserted in the handle in the usual manner; that is, in a slot and hung attached by screws.



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He who thinks his work is beneath him and not worthy of his powers is "only a fussy idler in a garden of weeds."

A Spring Song

There's just a hidden note of spring
That trembles through the frosty air;
At dawn I heard a robin sing,
Across the stretch of woodland bare.
His clear, gay song rose strong and brave,

Then drifting—floated far away
Until it met a golden cloud—
Fair herald of the coming day.

There's just a hidden song in Life
That bore us up in struggles past;
A note that strengthened through the strife,

That taught us to be brave at last,
And moments when our life is dark
And all the joy has ceased to sing,
God sends his message through the skies

By little prophets of the spring.

The O'Rourke Improvement Society

By ERNE E. REYNOLDS in Home and Flowers

Mrs. O'Rourke paused a moment, on the steps of the "back kitchen," and contemplated the "back yard." It was awfully because the sky looked so clean, after the shower, and the air was sweet with April sunshine, that the appearance of the premises seemed to make a discord in the harmony of sight and sound to which the world seemed tuned, that bright spring day.

"I declare, I never saw it look so bad afore," she thought, as her eyes roamed over the heaps of refuse, the accumulation of years. "It ain't a fit place for a decent pig, let alone folks. I wonder, now—"

Mrs. O'Rourke stood on the steps, and continued to "wonder" for some time. And all the while the sunshine was doing its best to make her conscious of the sad lack of harmony between the back yard and the beautiful weather. It revealed the filthiness of the place mercilessly.

"I'm ashamed of it," said Mrs. O'Rourke, at length. "I wouldn't blame the looted-o'-health-man the taste bit if he complained of it. That's just what he ought to be doin'. Bridget O'Rourke, yer ought to be ashamed of yerself fer lettin' things get into such a state. Stir yerself, now, an' see they git out of it." This meant business. When Mrs. O'Rourke decided on doing anything, prompt action was sure to result.

Accordingly, when the boys and girls of the family gathered about the dinner-table, she opened the campaign by announcing her plans.

"To-morrow's Saturday, an' we're goin' to enind the day a-cleanin' the back yard."

All the children looked at her in great surprise. So far as their knowledge of matters went, back-yard cleaning was unknown.

"I mane it," said Mrs. O'Rourke. "We'll burn up an' the rubbish that's burnable, an' the rest we'll git rid of some way, but cleaned up the place has got to be. An' it's one of yez has got to help do it. We'll be afther playin'

it's a picnic we're havin', and that'll make it easier fer yez."

"But, what'll you do with it after we get it cleaned up?" asked Maggie.

"Kape it clam," answered her mother. "It's a kind o' object-lesson it'll be to yez, like them in the school, an' it'll tache yez the diff'rence betwixt cleanliness an' dirt. I'm expectin' that afther yez see the improvement, ye'll all be willin' to help kape things nate an' tidy."

"Why can't I have a garden in it?" asked Maggie, eagerly. "A posy-garden, ye mind, like Miss Brookses'? She's told me she'd give me roots an' seeds any time I wanted 'em, but we niver had a place to put 'em in."

"We'll see, afther the clarin'-up," answered Mrs. O'Rourke. "I didn't have posy-gardens in mind, whin I decided to kape up things, but maybe it'll come to that. There's no knowin' how things'll turn out whin yez begin."

Bright and early Saturday morning the work of improvement began. All the young O'Rourkes were workers, when once set in motion, and all of

it near the same place. Something like order had been evolved from chaos. As yet, it was not an attractive place, as yet, but there was such an improvement on the old order of things, that the neighbors who came and looked over the fence to see what was being done, were surprised at the change that had taken place in so short a time, and said some very commendatory things to the boys about the good work they were doing.

"I b'lieve I'll have to get at my back-yard," said one of them. "I don't s'pose, now, you boys 'ud like a job when you git this done?—had 'bout all o' this kind o' work you care for, I reckon?"

"Of course we'd like a job," responded the boys, eagerly. The result was that the neighbor gave them the job of cleaning up his yard as soon as the work begun at home was completed.

"I say, Mike, we'll be afther settin' ourselves up in the street-clarin' business, homebody," declared Bill, with a broad grin, as their neighbor took his departure. "If we do him a good job, look's not somebody else'll be afther wantin'



The Old Homestead in Summer Dress

them entered into the undertaking with a vim that promised good results. One of the boys borrowed a wheelbarrow, and such rubbish as could not be burned was taken to a place nearby where workmen were filling in a depression in the street's level. Layer after layer of old refuse was removed before the original soil of the back yard was reached. When the boys "got down to hardpan," Mrs. O'Rourke surveyed it critically and shook her head.

"Yez'll niver be able to make posies grow in a soil like that," she said to Maggie. "But it looks enough better to pay for all the trouble we've be'n to, doesn't it, now?"

"Yes, it does," answered Maggie. "But I'm goin' over to talk with Miss Brookses about it, an' it's a posy-garden I'm goin' to try for, if the chances don't look encouragin'."

When Saturday night came the O'Rourke back yard looked so unlike the place of the morning that Mrs. O'Rourke declared she couldn't believe

us, an' our fortune's made, d'ye see?" The boys were laughing over the rosy prospect when Mrs. O'Rourke appeared on the scene, from the washing up of the supper dishes.

"It's a stroke o' good luck fer yez," she said, when told of their job. "It niver'd ha' come to yez if we hadn't begun to clam up to home. It's a lesson I hope ye'll be afther remem'rin'."

Maggie went over to interview Mrs. Brooks after supper. She came home greatly encouraged.

"Miss Brooks says I can make things grow in the back-yard if we spade up the ground, an' kape at it 'til it's foiner an' nice, an' manure if I'll take a good dale o' hard work to do it, she says, but it can be done, an' I'm goin' to do it," declared Maggie, with some of her mother's resolution. "It's not the hard work I'm mindin', so long's it'll bring the posies."

The boys were soon interested in Maggie's plan, and they spaded up the

(Continued on page 310.)



Hickory

A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohn

Author of "How Hartman Won."

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CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

"But what can you do, Tom? How can you stay without anything at all?"

"No trouble about that, mother. I haven't been away five years for nothing. I've worked hard and saved money; and can start right here on the 14th, without the help of a cent from Jim or anybody else. But say, mother, what about Elsie? I haven't seen her yet. What's she doing? Christmas eve? Has she forgotten Tom? Does she, too, believe me dead? Tell me all about it. I want to know the worst."

"Do you still love her, Tom?" his mother asked, wistfully.

"By all that's holy, mother, I do. I never loved anybody else—not even Roxy."

"And who's Roxy?"

"Oh! a bright girl I once knew, but she is nothing to me."

"Perhaps you'd better take Roxy, Tom, if she was a good one. For I fear you haven't much chance for Elsie."

"Why haven't I, mother?" grasping her by the arm, and looking eagerly into her face.

"How could you, Tom? A man who's been away for five years, and never found time to write more than one little note. It ain't in reason, Tom. And then you've been dead and buried for two years, you know."

"Yes, I know, mother."

He arose and commenced to walk up and down the room.

"I suppose I am a fool to think there is any chance; but I'm not the man to give up, if there's hope at all. There must be some other reason why you speak so. Tell me what it is, mother. I can stand it if I have to; but I won't if I haven't."

"There is something in the way, Tom."

"What is it, mother?"

"It is your old teacher, Edgar Armstrong. He taught the section school when you went away. You know as a scholar he always liked her, and he's been faithful to her ever since. Up to the time that we heard of your death, she didn't give him any show at all—not for long afterwards, either. But this year she's not been so offish, and they say he's more attentive than ever. Another thing, he got a big promotion, as well as a first class certificate a year ago, and now is head master of the village school!"

"He's done well. I'm glad to hear of his success, for he was a good teacher, and the boys all liked him," said Tom; "but this is a different matter, mother. Has Elsie promised him? Can you tell me that?"

"Some say she has; some say she hasn't. I don't know," said his mother.

"I wonder if she's home to-night, or

will she be at the ball at the Maple Leaf?"

"She won't be there, that's sure. But, being Christmas Eve, if she's at home, it's likely Mr. Armstrong will be with her. It's late, anyway."

"Only half-past nine, mother, and for Christmas Eve, this is early. Tom, going to see her. Can you and Jim take me in when I come back?"

"Of course we can. God bless you, Tom, whatever you do."

And late as it was, he went.

CHAPTER XVIII.

It was Mr. Ross who opened the door in answer to Tom's rap, and seeing a respectably dressed man, he asked him in.

The larger room was beyond, and in it he saw a flood of light and heard merry voices.

"You don't know me?" said Tom, in a questioning tone.

"Can't say that I do, though your voice sound familiar."

"It is only five years."

"That's long enough to turn a boy into a man with a beard," was the answer, eyeing him more closely.

"I suppose it makes a difference. But you haven't changed, Mr. Ross. You look just as you did the afternoon you traded horses with Nelson Flood, on the street. Don't you remember? I was coming from the Burg, and stopped to watch you till the deal was over."

"Great heavens! Remember! I guess I do. Are you the man? You—Tom Potter?"

"Yes, Tom Potter."

"You amaze me. Give me your hand, boy—the strangest thing that ever happened—talk about wonders! Why, they had you—but never mind. I see you straight enough now. It's that black beard. It makes you handsome, but it spoils the old look. Come right in. We'll let the folks find out for themselves. The girls and mother are here, and Mr. Armstrong, the teacher. You'll remember him."

"I remember him well, and a fine fellow he was."

"Wife," exclaimed Mr. Ross, as he ushered Tom into the next room. "This is a man visiting these parts, just now; and being Christmas, he's dropped in just to get acquainted."

Tom made a general bow, during which his eyes caught Elsie's for a moment. She started slightly, laying her hand involuntarily upon Armstrong's arm.

"What did you say his name was?" Mrs. Ross asked, looking at him closely.

"We kinder 'greed we'd let you guess for yourselves."

There was a start, an exclamation, a little rush, and Elsie was beside him, flush and pallor chasing each other in quick succession over her face.

"It's Tom—Tom—Tom Potter—and no one else," she almost shrieked, and for a moment her two trembling hands were clasped in his. Amid a tumult of voices he was greeted with astonishment and pleasure.

Even Mrs. Ross bade him welcome. The last to shake hands was Armstrong, who, in this unlooked-for development, held himself under strong control. He had caught the first glance Elsie had given the stranger, and when he remembered the old love of the unthought lovers, and Elsie's sorrow for the dead Tom, it looked as if a second resurrection were possible.

"I think Genie must have had some premonition of your coming," he said in a constrained tone, "for she was about to sing: 'The Wandering Refugee.' It is open on the keyboard. She had just placed it there."

"By all means let us have it," said Tom.

"I wouldn't sing it now for the world," returned Genie, who had developed into a strong and comely maiden. "No one ever thought of Mr. Potter as a refugee."

"It is not Mr. Potter, but Tom," he volunteered, grateful for Genie's word.

"I don't like Mister for Tom," ventured Alice, who had grown into a big, shy girl.

"Are you come back for good, really to live among us again?" Genie asked, turning upon him her wide-open eyes.

"I hope so," was his answer.

"That's right," commented Mr. Ross. "You've been something of the world, no doubt; and for young men to go outside for a while, and then come back to stay, is the very thing we need."

"And where have you been during all these years?" Mrs. Ross asked.

"Out west among the corn and the lumber, working hard and trying to save money," he replied. He was schooling himself. Clary in his answers, he already felt the burden of the secret he must carry.

"Working so hard that you had not time to come home or even write to your mother," said Elsie, slowly.

She was looking hard at him. After the first impulsive greeting, everything was haze to her. She could not understand.

Tom flushed. His answer came slowly, too, for all eyes were upon him.

"No, I had not time. But I have seen my mother. Now I need not write, for I shall be near her always. If I had come before, I might have had to go away again."

"And you know everything?" was Elsie's eager question. She had returned to her place at the other side of the table.

"Yes, my mother told me."

"I am glad of that."

When Jim returned from the hall, Tom was home again and in bed. Mrs. Potter remained up, however, and Tom could hear them talking in low tones until nearly daylight. Finally the voices ceased, all was still, and he went to sleep.

"Alive after all," was Jim's first greeting when the brothers met and shook hands next morning. The long talk with his mother had changed his attitude. If accepted as fact, that all was his, and that nothing was to be given up except

REAROSE TEA IS GOOD TEA

under discretion, he was willing to be cordial while the visit lasted. "Glad to see you, Tom. You look as though the world used you well—a trifle pale—a little washed-out—but general air satisfactory. Right glad to see you."

"Thank you," returned Tom. "It is good to see the old place again, and mother—and you."

"It's just like old times," said Mrs. Potter, smiling through tears that would still come. "But what makes you so pale? Have you been ill?"

"Yes, mother. Out west we have to rough it sometimes with blizzards and things; and I happened to get my feet frozen, which laid me up a bit."

"So that's the reason you are wearing moccasins?"

"Yes, mother."

"How about the railroad accident?" said Jim. "The papers said you were killed out and out, and buried with a heap of other fellows—most of 'em foreign navies. It seemed curious that you would be working with that crowd."

"I'll have to declare an alibi," said Tom, with a smile. "It must have been some other Tom Potter, for I was not there. At that time I was sailing on Lake Superior."

"I am so glad," exclaimed Mrs. Potter, with evident relief in her voice. "You don't know how it distressed me to hear you your companions were. The paper stated that a box car full of Italian laborers were caught in a cut by an express engine, and that all were killed, including two who could speak English, and that the name of one of them was Tom Potter. Mr. Ross and I both wrote to the railroad officials, but the only answer we received was that he was a Canadian and about your age. It was hard to believe you had lived with them."

"So you were sailing on the lakes," said Jim. "What did you do in the winter time?"

"Lots of things," was the answer. "When out west to make money, a man must be willing to turn his hand to anything that offers."

"For instance," interlarded Jim. "I've worked all winter long as carpenter, and all summer as sailor. I've shovelled thousands of bushels of corn; and helped to stack millions of feet of lumber; and worked in the lumber woods as well. In fact, it is hard to tell what I have not done in a general way."

"And saved money?" said Jim.

"Yes, a trifle. Oh, mother! I did not quite forget it was Christmas, so I ordered a big turkey to be sent up this morning from the village. Yonder is the boy bringing it."

"We'll be well supplied," said Jim. "There was a rake on for a dozen last night at the ball. I came out third; and the winners are all to be there this morning at ten to make their choice."

"We'll have Tom's today, and yours at New Year's," said his mother.

Jim assented, and putting on his hat and coat, went off in quest of his bird.

For some minutes Tom and his mother remained silent. Both were thinking.

Mrs. Potter, though not satisfied, was content. The ice had been broken. Her two sons, the one possessed of all his father's goods, the other dispossessed of everything, had met through her mediation without friction. That there was little love lost between them she well knew; but it was the cynical, selfish nature of the elder son that she feared; and not the impulsive warm-heartedness of the younger. How glad she was that Tom had come while Jim was away; and how thankful that she had been able to smooth over difficulties before the brothers met.

Tom's thought ran in a different channel. He was prospecting. What would he do, and how should he do it? Intui-



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Kindly mention this paper when writing.

tion was strong enough to assure him that his presence had already put a check on the progress of Armstrong's wooing. But to accomplish anything positive he must act. He must remain right here in the arena, with something practical in view. What must it be? He felt from the few words that had already passed between himself and his brother—friendly though they were—that he was only here on sufferance; and that with divided aims there could be no unity between them. There might be work enough on the farm for two; but when the one owned the whole, the other could never be his helper.

"What am I thinking about?" Mrs. Potter exclaimed at last. "Here's the morning half gone, and I haven't commenced to dress the turkey." And immediately she rose and went into the wood-shed to bring it in. "My! What a big one! It must be sixteen pounds at least!"

"Can I help you, mother?" he asked. "You know I've nothing else to do."

"No indeed; a nice thing to let you pluck a turkey the first day you are home."

"Why not? I used to pluck the chickens. The proportion is about the same so far as size goes. What a boy is to a man, so is a chicken to a turkey."

"Ah, ah!" laughed his mother. "So you haven't forgotten your old school days and the rule of three?"

"I did not get enough of them," said Tom, echoing his mother's laugh, "but I can just as well pluck the turkey as not, while you peel your apples. Another thing, it will help us to talk. Nothing like busy fingers to make the tongue wag."

"All right. Wait till I get you the things," and more pleased than she had been for years, she brought him an apron to cover his knees, and a basket to put the feathers in. Her own dish of apples and pareing knife were already at hand.

"Without you are careful, you'll get them feathers all over your good clothes. They fly so," was her comment, as she started. "Hadin't you better put on your old ones?"

"I haven't any old ones, mother."

"Why, that's true. You didn't even bring a satchel with you. Where did you leave 'em all, Tom?"

"I just put them away, mother. A man don't want to be bothered with a load of things when he's travelling on foot."

"But some things you can't do without—shirts, underclothes, handkerchiefs, and such things. Didn't you bring any?"

"You see, mother, there are no railways in these parts, and as I didn't want to hire a rig to bring my things, I just discarded everything but what I had on. I can get anything I need at the village."

"It seems funny," said Mrs. Potter, reflectively, "but perhaps it's the best plan. It's like turning over an old leaf and commencing new."

"That's exactly what it is, mother."

"And what do you think of doing, Tom? I mean after you've rested and feel like working again."

"I am thinking of buying a farm."

"Buying a farm!" exclaimed Mrs. Potter, opening her eyes with astonishment. She looked upon him still as a boy. "Have you really money enough?"

"I think I have, if I can get one to suit. I could make a good payment upon it, and stock it moderately, and pay my way till the crops come off it in the fall."

His mother's eyes glistened with expressive wonder.

"You will make me the happiest woman in the world, Tom, if you can."

(To be continued.)

Why is a horse a curious feeder? Because he eats best when he has not got a bit in his mouth.

STAY AT HOME

Trust

He holds the key to all unknown,
And I am glad;
If other hands should hold the key,
Or if He trusted it to me,
I might be sad.

What if tomorrow's cares were here,
Without its rest?
I'd rather He unlocked the day,
And as its hours swing open, say,
"My will is best."

I cannot read His future plans,
But this I know,
I have the smiling of His face
And all the refuge of His grace
While here below.

Enough, this covers all my needs,
And so I rest.
For what I cannot He can see,
And in His love I'er shall be
Forever blest.

—Maltbie D. Babcock.

Talk Time

We are often in a hurry in our religious devotions. How much time do we spend in them daily? Can it not easily be reckoned in minutes? Probably many of us would be discomfited by an arithmetical estimate of our communion with God. It might reveal to us the secret of much of our apathy in prayer, because it might disclose how little we desire to be alone with God. We might learn from such a computation that Augustine's idea of prayer, as "the measure of love," is not very flattering to us. We do not grudge time given to a privilege which we love. * * * Who ever knew an earnestly holy man who did not spend much of his time in prayer? Did ever a man exhibit much of the spirit of prayer who did not devote much time to his closet? Whitefield says: "Whole days and weeks have I spent prostrate on the ground, in silent or vocal prayer." "Fall upon your knees and grow there," is the language of another, who knew wherof he affirmed. It has been said that no great work in literature or science was ever wrought by a man who did not love solitude. We may lay it down as an elemental principle of religion, that no large growth in holiness was ever gained by one who did not take time to be often and long alone with God—Austin Phelps.

What It Costs

Did you ever hear anyone say that it did not matter how many "wild oats" a young man sowed so long as he reformed a little later on? There are some who claim that it makes people manly to know something about sin in their own experience, and that since it can be pardoned it will leave no lasting effect. But wild oats are sure to give a wild oats' crop, and even if the after life seems good and right it will at least have lost something that it might have had.

The prodigal son, whose story is told in the Bible, came home to his father after he had wasted his substance in riotous living and had exhausted all the pleasures of sin in a far country. He had truly repented and wished now to live a better life and when he returned home his father gave him welcome and freely forgave him. There was a great feast and a fine robe awaiting him,

and he who had been an outcast was restored to his family again. But was it just as if he had never left the home? He was welcomed back, but there was no share in the property for him. He had had his part of the estate and sinfully wasted it, and now he could have no more in his own right. That was what his wild oats had done for him. He had had his cup of pleasure, but it cost him dear, and while the wrong was now forgiven he would always feel the loss. And that is the way it always is.

Keep at It

Religion is life-work. There is no intermission or vocation in the service. "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," is the Christian's motto. Do not get discouraged because fruit does not immediately appear. The seed, being planted, must have time to germinate, spring up, grow and mature. "Be patient, therefore. * * * Behold, the husbandman waited for the precious fruit of the earth and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain." Be expectant also. "For one sowing and another reaping." We are constantly entering into the labor of others. We may at any time lift up our eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest. Men are hungry, waiting to be fed. They are perishing, ready to be saved. We are to be minute-men, "thoroughly-furnished into every good work;" "instant in season, out of season."

Power to Make them Go

Among the wonderful things that are being done nowadays is putting a harness on Niagara Falls and sending their tremendous power miles away to various parts of the country. The machinery in the factories, however, and the wires stretching all along the way, will be useless unless they are connected with the power-house at the Falls, so that the electric force may be sent through the wires to the machines that will be waiting for it.

In just the same way, our ambitions will do us no good unless we put force into them. We may lay plans very carefully and have great hopes, but to make them work there must be power. Ambitions without power are like electric wires without electricity. And as it was God who put the power in Niagara Falls, so it is God who alone can give us the power we need.

A Prayer

Holy and eternal Lord God, who art the kingdom of heaven and the watchman of Israel, that never slumberest or sleepest, what shall we render unto Thee for all Thy benefits? Because Thou hast inclined Thine ear unto me, therefore will I call on Thee as long as I live. From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same let Thy name be praised. Among the infinite riches of Thy mercy towards me, I desire to render thanks and praise for Thy merciful preservation of me this day as well as all the days of my life, and for the many other blessings and mercies, spiritual and temporal, which Thou hast bestowed on me contrary to my deserving. All these Thy mercies call on me to be thankful. Amen.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Bunch of "Whys"

"Oh, can you tell me, mamma, dear,
If turnips grow on trees?
Why watermelons grow on hills,
And other things like these?"

"Why do the apples fall in fall?
Why are tomatoes red?
Why do some trees have apricot-s
And lettuce just a bed?"

"And does the spinach spin the silks
We find upon the corn?
And, please, to tell me why the cow
Won't ever blow her horn?"

"Why do the cabbages have heads?
How can the grape vines shoot?
What do potatoes want with eyes
If they are just a root?"

"Why does the wheat stalk so, mamma?
Why does the mustard seed?
If folks have all the dough they want,
Why do they knead and knead?"

"And how can folks make sheep's eyes,
ma?
And how does sunshine grow?
And if the hens lay all the eggs,
Why do the roosters crow?"

The Magic in the Letter R

"Did you ever notice," asked the observer of things nobody else ever notices, "what a lot of magic there is in that little letter R? For instance, it can turn an air into a rail; again into a grain; a fog into a frog; a tail into a tail; a hose into a horse; a bid into a bird; a hen into a hern; a heath into a hearth; a bit of heat into a heart; a hat into another kind of hat; a pat into a part; a cat into a cart; a spit into a spit; a fist into a first; a bow into a brow; a peal into a pearl; a beach into a breach; a wing into a wring; a stave into a starve; a bag into a barb; a skit into a skirt; a sting into a string; a tuck into a truck; a boil into a broil; a mine into a miner; a bush into a brush; a fine into a liner; a bag into a brag; a bay into a bray; a payer into a prayer; a band into a brand; a cow into a crow; etc., world without end."

The Tale of a Cat

Samuel was a trusted family cat of many talents. He was a good mouser, an amiable companion, and very good-looking. His greatest accomplishment, however, was his music. He was a star singer among the many

and distinct. The neighboring cats greatly enjoyed it, but the neighbors in the houses did not so much appreciate Sam's melodious efforts. A win-



dow nearby opened presently and some who had evidently been awakened from sleep, looked out.



Then something happened. Samuel's music was rudely interrupted, and the concert was at an end.

Fun in Japan

Simple amusements bring keen pleasure to the Japanese child, who, as a general rule, has very little money to spend. In the streets in Japanese cities are many peddlers whose pro-

fession it is to entertain the children for exceedingly small recompense. The most popular peddler is the "candy-man." He wanders about the streets carrying a box that contains a kettleful of "ame"—a sort of soft taffy—and beats a drum to herald his approach. The children flock about him, giving orders for taffy birds, fish, lanterns and other things dear to the childish heart. The peddler proceeds to fill an order by dipping a bamboo tube into the "ame," molding the sweet into the shape desired, and he gives a finishing touch by blowing through the tube into the model, thus puffing it out. One order costs from one to two "sen." A "sen" is of about the same value as one-half of our penny.

The peep-show peddler is also in much demand. He carries about a box that has a small round hole in front and a top of frosted glass. The little patron peeks through the hole and sees within the box beautiful pictures that the showman describes in song; and the songs he sings are the same that delighted the little ones very many years ago.

In the Looking-glass

This world is like a looking-glass,
And if you want to see
People from you as you pass
And use you slightly;
If you want quarrels, snubs and foes,
Put on a fretful face—
Sow! at the world—you'll find it shows
The very same grimace.

The world is like a looking-glass,
And if you wish to be
On pleasant terms with all who pass,
Smile on them pleasantly;
Be helpful, generous and true,
And very soon you'll find
Each face reflecting back to you
An image bright and kind.

Next Issue

Look out for the next issue of FARMING WORLD, boys! There will be an announcement on this page that you will be interested in—a prize competition for the boys and girls on the farm.



cats of the neighborhood, and a few nights ago he consented to lead an outdoor concert. Choosing a good position on the sidewalk, he began his first song in a voice both vigorous



The Peep-Show for Japanese Children

The O'Rourke Improvement Society

(Continued from page 305.)

soil for her between the jobs which began to come to them in a most encouraging way. They procured some manure from a man who gave them employment, and wheeled it home, and Maggie declared she could "do the rest." And she did. She worked at her garden early and late until Mrs. Brooks, who came one day to see how matters were progressing, said that it was in a condition to grow flowers, and grow them well. Then the work of planting it began. Maggie made many trips to Mrs. Brooks' with a big basket, bringing home roots of hardy plants, seedlings and cuttings from her friend's little greenhouse. She had carefully watched Mrs. Brooks at her work among her plants until she had caught "the knack" of setting out, and transplanting, and nearly everything she planted grew for her.

The boys gave such satisfaction to those who employed them that they were kept busy all the spring. And the work of improvement which began at Mrs. O'Rourke's spread until improvement was the order of the day in the village. Old Uncle Sam Layman declared that he'd "never known so much slickin' up, any one year, since he could remember. 'Seems to be ketchin', like mumps an' measles," he said. "It's got a-go'in' in the place an' it'll keep a-go'in' till ev'rybody's had it." The result was that the village looked like a new place, in many ways—cleaner, tidier, and more self-respecting. The residents of it began to see how large improvements may grow out of a small amount of work,

and at slight cost. But the good work did not confine itself to the back-yard. Houses were painted. Fences were repaired. An era of general improvement had begun, and it dated its beginning to the clearing of the O'Rourke backyard. If Mrs. O'Rourke had not taken the initiative, perhaps nothing would have been done. Here, as that worthy woman would say, is "a lesson" for those who would like to see improvement in the place in which they live. Begin it. Begin it at home. Begin now. Do the best you can to make your place attractive, and be sure that your neighbors will see what you have done, and appreciate the change, and "go and do likewise." Mrs. O'Rourke believed in "ob-jek-lessons." So do I. Furnish one for your neighbors, and thus organize a local improvement society of the most effective kind.

Maggie's "posy-garden" was a success. It was like an oasis in a desert of empty backyards in that part of the village, and the neighbors got into the habit of leaning over the fence to admire it, and chat with Maggie as she worked in it, and it became "quite a rayson," according to Mrs. O'Rourke, who was very proud of it. "An't thim Verbaynies illigant, now?—an' the Pay-tunies, jist smell 'em!—an' the Morn-in' Glories, d'ye mind how they've gone up, up, up! till they're after pakin' in to the up-stair windy? Injoy 'em, d'ye say? Mis' O'Hooligan! Well now, I sh'd say! Injoyment's no name for it! I don't know of any word that jist ix-prises it. But one thing I do know, an' that's this—the O'Rourke's'll not be wid-out a posy-garden a'long's Maggie's me can lift a finger to do the work in it!"

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Care of the Baby

By a Mother

I read lots of nonsense about babies. The latest is endless ways to keep a restless child covered at night. One gave the advice to cover the whole crib with a heavy comforter. If any try that I expect they will find a smothered baby in the morning; but, at best, one would find a fevered child. Such treatment is not human. Healthy children that are comfortable will keep well and quiet. If they are restless, there is a cause; remove the cause and you will have no more trouble.

It may be they are overtired, or that they did not have enough water. Sometimes they do not have enough salt, but more times cold feet are the cause of sleeplessness. A hot-water bottle is the ideal remedy for this, but a small flat-iron or freestone well warmed will do.

If they want to keep their small arms out put on a flannel sack and let them do as they please. Plan things so as to make the least fuss, not only for yourself, but everybody else.

Nothing equals spotted muslin for a baby's dress. It is easy to wash, does not muss easily and looks fairly well if not ironed. Baby's diapers should never be ironed, being much less of a conductor of heat when rough dry, and consequently healthier. Don't use powder. Any of the many brands of vaseline or cold cream are much better. A healthy baby that is well used never frets, and needs less attention than a pet cat usually gets.

Sounds like some old maid's notion? "Well, I have eight healthy, happy children of my own, and just the sweetest

granddaughter that anybody has, so it seems to me I have some experience to base my opinions of."

Nowadays there is some artificial device for every defect, and one of the nicest is the nipple shield. Some nipples lose their terrors, and even the lack of nipples are happily bridged over, to the comfort and health of both baby and the mother.

Lemons are one of the best of medicines and cure a sore throat almost like magic. The juice may be used clear or with sugar. It may be used full-strength or diluted one-half with water—hot or cold. Lemons employed daily, it is said, will prevent typhoid fever.

Eat an Apple

Are you feeling sort of blue.

Don't know hardly what to do?

Everything gone all awry.

Or, at least, so to your eye?

Eat an apple.

Are you feeling kinder sick.

Like a rag the chickens pick?

Are you feeling cross and worried?

Wish, almost, you're dead and buried?

Eat an apple.

Apples, apples are the charm.

That can keep the world from harm;

Call back faith though far recessed.

Give an uplift when most needed—

Eat an apple.

My sister when a little child drank a large quantity of camphor. An old lady who was visiting at her house told my mother to give her cream. The doctor soon arrived, but said it was the cream that saved her, that it was the cream had been too late.—E. W. W.

Farm Labor

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THE KITCHEN

Cooking for Future Use

The capacity of my oven is so much greater than that of the family stomach that I have resorted to the following device to economize time and effort in cooking meat pies, stews, meat sauce for macaroni, and the like. I cut up and cook my meat in the usual way but take care to put nothing other than seasoning—particularly no vegetable—with any which is not to be consumed at once. When the meat is nearly cooked, I put it into ordinary glass preserve jars, heat again to boiling, put on sterilized rubbers, and fasten down the covers with the same precautions as in canning fruit. I now have jars of sterilized meat which will keep for months. Thus I cook half a dozen meals at once, and have them on the pantry shelf ready for use whenever I need them.

A Meat Dish

A favorite meat dish in my family, one which commends itself for economical as well as savory reasons, is prepared as follows: I buy three pounds of breast of veal, which is an inexpensive, yet particularly toothsome, cut. Before it is sent home I have the butcher separate and crack the ribs and then make a "pocket" in the meat which lies between them and their fleshy covering. Before putting the meat into the roasting pan, I fill this "pocket" with a stuffing made of two cups of bread crumbs, two small onions minced fine, a tablespoon of salt and a dash of cayenne. The meat is then dredged well with flour, which helps to seal up the juices. After the meat is in the pan, I pack around it a sufficient number of sweet or Irish potatoes. These cook in the drippings of the meat and are delicious. A pint of boiling water is then poured into the pan and the whole put to roast or, more properly, bake.

A Seasonable Jelly

I have a new and original recipe for very nice jelly, which is easily made, and quite different in taste from the ordinary gelatine desserts. At this season, too, you can get the material, which consists of the little blood oranges sold at all the fruit stands. The juice of four of these will fill a cup about three-quarters full. Into this amount put a half cup of gelatine (scant the amount if it is the old-fashioned English gelatine), and let it soak for half an hour or longer. Add one cup of sugar, one and a quarter cups of boiling water and the juice of half a lemon. Be sure that it is well dissolved, and strain and put in a mold and set away to harden. It is of a dark rich color and has a delicious flavor.

Recommended Recipes

Milk Porridge.—Soak two cupfuls of oatmeal in a quart of water overnight. In the morning strain and boil the water half an hour; scald a pint and a half of rich milk, and thicken with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Add this to the water, with a teaspoonful of butter and half a tablespoonful of salt; boil well and serve.

Raised Wheat Muffins.—Heat a pint of milk to the boiling point, then cool it. When lukewarm, dissolve half a compressed yeast cake in it, and add a liberal tablespoonful of melted butter and

two well-beaten eggs. Scald out the bread bowl with boiling water so as to have it warm, and sift into it one quart of bread flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Pour in the warm milk, beaten eggs, yeast and butter and beat the whole until the batter "blisters." Cover closely and set near the fire. Do this about 9 o'clock at night. About 6 o'clock in the morning, butter twelve deep muffin tins, fill half full and set them covered where they may rise within a quarter inch of the top. Have the oven hot and bake about half an hour.

Potato Rolls.—When mashing potatoes for dinner put one large tablespoonful in a pint of the water in which they were boiled, and set aside until bedtime. Strain through a colander; add one-half pint of sweet milk (which has been scalded and cooled), one tablespoonful of nice lard, one heaping tablespoonful of white sugar, one teaspoonful (even) of salt, one-third of a yeast cake dissolved in water, and enough sifted flour to make a stiff batter. Beat well, cover and leave in a moderately warm place until morning. Then add sifted flour enough to make a soft dough, working it well. Let it rise again, roll out half an inch thick, cut into round cakes, fold together, drawing a buttered knife through as you fold them. Let them rise again until light.

Macaroni and Ham.—An excellent accompaniment to cold boiled ham is macaroni. A nice way to serve it is to heat the hot, boiled tubes in the centre of a platter with slices of ham surrounding it. Send to the table with a dish of Parmesan cheese and abundance of a savory tomato sauce.

Eggs and Rice.—Stir together one cup of hot boiled rice, one cup of well-seasoned tomato sauce, half a cup of chopped celery and a tablespoon of grated cheese. Heat on back of range for five minutes. Fry six fresh eggs in clarified butter, dust with salt and pepper, remove from the fire, separate and trim the edges neatly, arrange the rice in a low mound in centre of serving dish and encircle it with the fried eggs.

About Potatoes

Mealy potatoes are more nutritious than waxy, because the former contain the greatest quantity of starch. Thus a microscope shows a potato to be almost entirely composed of cells, which are sometimes filled and sometimes contain clusters of beautiful little oval grains. Now, those little grains remain unchanged in cold weather, but when the water is heated to about the degree that melts wax they dissolve in it, the whole becoming a jelly and occupying a larger space than it did in the form of grains. When a potato is boiled each of the cells becomes full of jelly, and if there is not a great quantity of starch in the cells it will not burst, but if the number of grains or their size is very great the potato is broken on all sides by the expansion of the jelly in the cells, and meanness is produced. To insure mealy potatoes, peel them and put them on the fire in boiling water, when nearly done drain them, put them on a dry cloth, cover them closely, and set them near the fire for five minutes. In time of frost the only precaution is to keep the potatoes in a perfectly dark place for some days after the thaw has commenced.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

The Value of Learning to Knit

Fifty years ago every woman and girl was taught to knit as part of her education. Now, however, comparatively few are taking up knitting needles with any seriousness of intention. Young women should become expert knitters not because they cannot buy many things as cheaply as they can produce them, but with a view of that far-off day which is certain to come in time—the day of old age. To the brightest girl there may, fifty years hence, arrive the day of deafness, when the voices of music shall be brought low, or the day of blindness when this fair world shall be dim and darkening to twilight or night. To the gayest of us all may come in the far-off time of the future a period of great loneliness, for "friend after friend departs."

When one cannot see well or hear well, when acquaintances are few and hours drag, there is a great satisfaction in being able to employ the fingers. A good knitter uses hers with the swiftness of an automaton. She sits in the firelight and knits, an embodiment of contentment.

May Manton's Hints

WOMAN'S BLOUSE WAIST 4530

Shirt waists made with pointed capes and detachable tunics are among the latest novelties offered. This one is made of pale blue velveteen with antique lace dyed to match and can be made with a cape and tunic, as illustrated, or plain, as shown in the small sketch, when preferred. When made with the cape and skirt portions it becomes suited to outdoor as well as indoor wear and is appropriate for all the season's materials. When plain it becomes a simple shirt waist and is suited to the fabrics used for the purpose. The model is made over a fitted lining but that can be omitted when washable materials are used.



4530 Blouse Waist,
32 to 40 bust.



4517 Girl's Dress,
4 to 12 years.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, on which are arranged the fronts and back of the waist proper, the cape, tunic and sleeves. The back of the waist is plain but the fronts are tucked from the shoulders to yoke depth, so providing becoming fullness over the bust. The cape is cut in deep points over the shoulders and is square across the back. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows and are full below and the tunic is cut in points at both back and front.

GIRL'S DRESS 4517

Simple frocks with baby waists suit girls up to twelve years of age to a nicety and always are becoming. This one allows of wearing with or without a gumpie and is adapted to all seasons. As shown it is made of figured pique

and is trimmed with embroidery, but all materials suited to simple girl's frocks are appropriate, wool as well as cotton and linen.

The dress consists of the waist and the skirt. The waist is gathered at both upper and lower edges and can be arranged over the fitted lining or left unlined as preferred. The fancy collar, or bertha, is cut on a square outline and is arranged over the neck. The sleeves are full and puffed. The skirt is straight, and, therefore, well adapted to washable fabrics, and is simply gathered at the upper edge and joined to the belt, which, in turn, is joined to the waist.

WOMAN'S SHIRRED WAIST 4442

Soft materials shirred make one of the most attractive features of the season's styles and are exceedingly becoming to slender figures. This very stylish waist shows them used after a novel



4442 Shirred Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

fashion and can be made with a low round neck, or high neck finished with stock collar as may be preferred. The model is made of cream-colored silk mull and is trimmed with lace at the edges of the sleeves, but every soft and pliable material is appropriate.

The waist consists of a fitted lining on which the shirred portions are arranged. The waist proper is shirred to yoke depth then falls in soft full folds to the belt. The sleeves are shirred from shoulders to elbows and are arranged over a lining which serves to keep the shirrings in place, but fall in drooping frills below that point.

WOMAN'S BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 4281

Slot seam effects are seen upon the latest waists and gowns and are exceedingly effective. The very stylish blouse illustrated shows them used to advantage and in conjunction with tucks at the shoulders and the princess closing in front. The original is made of reseda peau de cygne, piped with black and stitched with black corticelli silk, but all waist cloths and silks and many gown materials are appropriate, as the design suits both the odd waist and the costume.

The lining is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front quite separately from the outside, but can be omitted whenever an unlined waist is desired. The waist proper consists of fronts and back, which are laid in inverted tucks that are stitched to give the slot seam effect from the shoulder to the waist line, the fronts also including additional tucks at the shoulders, that are stitched to yoke depth, and the front edges being laid in wide tucks that meet over the hems through which the closing is made. The back is smooth and without fullness, but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt.

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Seedless Apples

Mr. Jno. F. Spencer, a noted fruit grower, of Grand Junction, Col., has after seven years of experimenting, succeeded in perfecting a seedless apple. The apple looks like a navel orange. Its inside is entirely solid, and there is a depression in the navel end very similar to that of seedless oranges. The tree on which the seedless fruit is grown is unusual in that it has no blossoms.

While a seedless apple would be an improvement on the old variety, there is doubt about its being as popular. Where will the love-sick girl get seeds to "pop" if the apples haven't any? And what will become of the boy, who delights to eat an apple right down to the core and then take in the core also, remarking at the same time, "There ain't going to be no core."

About Flower Beds

A low bed with a pretty combination of colors can be made with Phlox Drummeadi. Pink, white and cream colors arranged in rows are very pretty.

A most brilliant bed can be made by the use of Rudbeckia Submontana edged with scarlet Geranium.

Sweet Alyssum is fine for bordering beds if kept from producing seed. By clipping its flowers as soon as they begin to fade, it can be kept blooming throughout the season.

Asters are fine bedding plants if one is careful to graduate the varieties so that the taller sorts are in the background. But being late bloomers, they should not be used where early summer effects are desired.

For early summer flowering a bed of Poppies is magnificent. They are most effective when not with other plants.

Geraniums that have bloomed in the house all winter can be used effectively in the garden in summer if most of the old top is cut away when put out. Keep each color by itself.

Preserving Cut Flowers

The best time to cut flowers to keep well is in the early morning, before the sun's rays have reached them. A knife or a pair of scissors should always be used to clip them off, as they should be cut smooth and clean from the stem and never pulled or broken off. Flowers not fully developed will keep the longest, but they should reach their maturity of color and size before being cut. After they are cut they should be kept in a cool shady place, and care taken to prevent drying winds from blowing upon them. If they are to be kept over night or for several days, it is a good plan to put them in a pitcher or a pan of water, and cover the whole with a paper framed like a balloon, then set away in a dark, cool place. In this way they will have plenty of air, darkness and moisture, which are essential to preservation of cut flowers.

Planning the Garden

Now is a good time to begin making plans for next summer's garden. Go over the catalogues and decide on what you will have, and then set about deciding where you will have it. Take into careful consideration the size, the habit, and the color of the plant before you locate a bed for it. Keep the large plants in the background, graduating them according to their height. Hit-or-miss arrangements are generally most unsatisfactory. The little plants get where the big plants ought to be, and inharmonious colors get jumbled together in a fashion absolutely painful to the eye that is keenly sensitive to color-harmony. Therefore, consider your material well before deciding where you

will put it. It is an excellent idea to make a diagram of your garden. When you have an outline of it on paper it materializes, in a sense, and you see things more clearly than when you carry the plan in your mind. Therefore, make a sketch of it, and when you have made this sketch over, as very likely you will more than once, before seed-planting time is here, you will have something definite to work to. This, you will find, greatly simplifies matters. We have all seen the amateur gardener who begins in some part of the garden and makes a bed for Petunias, or As-ters, or some other plant, and then goes on to make a bed for something else, and so keeps on without giving any thought to the garden as a whole. The

result is always unsatisfactory. It lacks coherence, unity, general harmony. Every bed seems striving to be independent of every other bed, precisely in the same manner in which each was planned. It is simply a collection of beds, and not a garden in the true sense of the term. Always consider the garden as a whole, rather than the units of it separately. Bear that in mind, and you will avoid many of the mistakes amateur gardeners fall into. This will oblige you to locate each plant with due regard to its neighbors, and to the place it is fitted to fill, and no colors that clash, no plants that stand out of place because of size, will annoy you when too late to remedy matters.—*Home and Flowers.*

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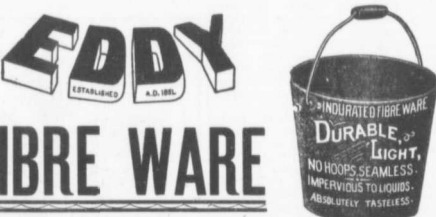
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Early Potatoes

To grow early potatoes, the land should be in a good state of fertility. The drainage should be good, and the soil should contain a large amount of humus. It will then retain moisture and will not pack hard after a heavy rain. In preparing the ground, plow deep, and do it when the ground is not too wet. Harrow well and make a good seed bed. Some high-grade bone or blood fertilizers applied in the hill will produce most rapid growth. Cultivation should begin early and continue till the vines begin to ripen. Do not cultivate deep enough to cut the feeding roots.

Growing Onion Sets

Onion sets are grown from seed sown so thickly that the bulbs do not have sufficient room, moisture or plant food to attain to much size. They ripen prematurely, and if carefully stored in winter and planted out the next spring they will complete their development into large bulbs. They are chiefly used for producing bunches of onions early in the spring.

The seed is usually sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked to advantage, and is used at the rate of from 30 to 60 pounds per acre, in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The seedlings are cultivated with wheel hoes and weeded the same as any other onions, but they are never thinned. The thicker they stand in a row the better.

As soon as most of the tops have died, the crop is harvested. If the sets are to be cured in the field, an onion puller attachment on a wheel hoe is often used to get them out of the ground. If they are to be cured in shallow crates or on shelves under cover (which is the safer method), they are sometimes dug with trowels and separated from the dirt by being thrown on a sieve, which allows the soil to pass through but retains the little onions. Sometimes they are pulled by hand. For curing, the bulbs must be exposed to a free circulation of air. They must not be placed in bins or piled deeply, but should be spread out in layers only three or four inches thick.

Agriculture in Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia for 1903 gives some interesting facts regarding agricultural development in that province. The apple crop of 1903 was a very large one. Orchards are being extended, not only in the Annapolis Valley, but in other sections. In countries outside the fruit belt there are now 23 model orchards of two acres each, in every county but one, supervised by government experts. No San Jose scale has yet appeared in the province. Cranberry culture on the bog lands is progressing satisfactorily. There is great improvement in the dairy industry. Two new creameries were started last year. The travelling dairy, conducted by Miss Laura Rose, is specially commended. Agricultural societies are growing. In 1864 there were only 37 societies. From that time till 1894, when the number was 80, growth was slow. Since then it has been steady and rapid and today there are 172 societies with 9,444 members, subscribing \$13,207. The total now subscribed is much larger than the government grant, where as, previous to 1894, the grant was double the amount subscribed by the societies.

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The Georgian Bay Fruit Growers in Session

Mr. G. F. Marsh, Secretary of the Georgian Bay District Association, sends us the following report:

Mr. G. C. Caston is holding a series of very interesting and profitable fruit institute meetings in this district. This was especially true of the one held by the Thornbury local Association, where in spite of melting snow and almost impassable condition of the roads a fair sized but very enthusiastic audience greeted the speaker.

After the secretary, Mr. Ferguson, had given his report, Mr. Mitchell, the president, referred to what had been done during the short time the Association had been in existence. A reduction of 20 per cent. had been secured on the express rates to the north.

The railway company had been induced to build a platform for the shipping of plums and other small fruits. The Association had been instrumental in obtaining for the Georgian Bay district a vast amount of free advertising, which, coupled with the high quality of the fruit, was making the Georgian Bay brand a standard of perfection for the world.

Arrangements were made for the co-operative buying of packages and considerable stock was subscribed for the co-operative fruit house. The old officers were re-elected for they had that they induce the railway company to build a roof over the platform previously erected which they promised to do.

Mr. Caston then gave a very timely address on the needs of the market, and especially advised catering to our own markets to the east and west of us. He sounded a word of warning that Ontario fruit growers would do well to heed, which was, that one must put up the best, and that if we continue shipping our choice fruit to England, and a lower grade to the North and Manitoba, we will surely lose the market, as the people are willing to pay the money but must have the fruit good.

The pruning, cultivation and spraying of orchards were all ably dealt with. As the best means of counteracting the ravages of field mice, he recommended the use of grafting wax, and, where possible, the banking up with earth to keep out the air, and keep the bark moist, and if the injury was not too severe, nature

would effect a complete recovery. Where more damage had been done he advised the use of scions, a method of inserting which he fully described.

He struck a true note when he denounced the shipping of tankage and ashes to the United States, as a short-sighted policy for Ontario fruit growers, whose orchards need every pound. He claimed that many orchards all over the province, but especially in the older districts, were practically starving for want of plant food, and that in many cases where it is claimed certain varieties, as the Baldwin, for instance, do not bear as they once did, it was really a case of starvation, and in most cases fruit would be plentifully produced if the trees were properly fed. He advised the growing of clover as a cover crop to supply the nitrogen and the application of potash and phosphoric acid to supply the mineral matter which gives the color, and long-keeping qualities of the fruit. He very properly claimed that Canada should use all her own fertilizer material without shipping to other countries.

In the course of the discussion on fertilizers, reference was made to the good work done by the Department at Ottawa in publishing a bulletin giving the composition and relative value of all fertilizers sold in Canada, and a motion was passed instructing the secretary to write, asking the Department to send a copy of the bulletin to each of the members.

Some Hardy Plums

There is a very large territory extending over part of the Province of New Brunswick, a large part of the Province of Quebec, the Eastern and Northern parts of Ontario, and the Prairie Provinces, where the European plums cannot be grown successfully. During the past fifteen years the native plums in some sections of the country have been a total failure owing to a disease closely related to the apple spot fungus, which causes the fruit to wither and fall before the plums are full grown. This can be prevented by thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture. There is a class of plums, however, which will bear fruit every year, and are but little, if any, affected with this disease, namely, the native plum of the United States, *Prunus Americana*. This plum has, during the past few years, been greatly improved, and a large number of named varieties have been disseminated. At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there are no less than 100 named kinds growing. Some of these are very fine, although not considered by most people quite equal to the European plums, are delicious when eaten out of hand, and if properly cooked make good preserves also. The season of these plums is from the last week of August to October. Of the best of those which can be bought in Canada, may be mentioned Hawkeye, Stoddard, and DeSoto. The Cheney is another excellent sort and earlier than the others. It is an improved plum of the Canadian species. Other varieties which are not yet sold to any extent by Canadian Nurserymen, but which are among the very best varieties, are Bibby, Mankato, U. S. Terry, Smith, Atkins, Bender, Queen, Kieth, Etta. Further information regarding these plums will be found in a bulletin on plum culture, by the horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, W. T. Macoun, which may be had on application.

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In the Poultry Yard

Raising Geese

I feed my geese a warm mash in the morning, with corn and small grain for noon and night, also cabbage and apples. They are fond of clover and timothy heads. They should be supplied with plenty of grit and water. The eggs should be kept in a warm place and set under hens as soon as four or five are gathered. The time for hatching is same as ducks, four weeks. The eggs should be soaked in blood-warm water a day or two before hatching.

As soon as the goslings are dry, remove them from hen to a warm box or basket. If left with hen they are very apt to be killed, as they are such dull fellows. Keep them warm and dry with water to drink only. Plenty of grit and grass are needed. Feed them lightly for a time on meal and bran mixed. They should grow very fast and will never miss their mother. Gather into a warm box for some time and cover over at night.—C. W.

Poultry as Food

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued many valuable bulletins. One recently published on poultry as food is specially valuable. The following paragraph gives a summary of what the bulletin contains on this subject:

"As regards composition, poultry does not differ as much as is commonly supposed from meat of other domestic animals used for food. Individual kinds and specimens, of course, vary in the relative amounts of protein and fat contained, and there are certain flavors present in poultry which differ from those in other meats. But these differences are so small that they are practically negligible in ordinary diet. Nor is there



What Breed is This?

as much difference in digestibility as is often stated. On the average, poultry is somewhat more easily digested than beef and mutton, but only very slightly. The difference in digestibility between the various kinds of poultry probably depends on the amount of fat contained, the fatter sorts being least easily digested. Tenderness of fibre may have something to do with both ease and thoroughness of digestion, and if so, young birds are more easily digested than old, and the less-used muscles of the chicken, such as the breast, more so than the much-used muscular tissues of the legs. Similarly, white-fleshed birds may be more easily digested than dark-fleshed, because the fibres of their flesh are less closely set; but this is not fully proved. Indeed, very little is positively known on this subject, and that little seems to indicate that the differences in thoroughness of digestion are very slight, and that cooking has much more to do with the digestibility of the birds than these slight differences in composition and texture."

Poultry Prices to be High for Several Years

The following extract from a recent issue of the Montreal Trade Bulletin is significant:

"Exporters of and dealers in poultry are of the opinion that high prices for poultry will rule during the next five or six years at least. They base their ideas on the belief that Canada will not produce sufficient for her home and export requirements for some years to come.

The poultry trade is destined to become one of much greater importance than it has been although it has made considerable progress during the past two or three years. It is believed in the trade that it will be a long time before the price of turkeys will again be down to 8c. and 9c. per lb. and chickens to 6c. and 7c. per lb., as they used to be a few years ago."

If this prediction be true, and conditions seem to point that way, there is a very bright future for the poultry trade of this country. Not only has the demand for table poultry increased, but

the average price of eggs during the past couple of years has advanced 25 per cent. Fresh eggs at 10 cents a dozen are a rarity in any of our large cities and towns, even in the summer months. Every farmer in a farming country, with proper facilities the work can be done with little extra time and trouble. Keep pure-breds of some standard variety, use them well and good profits are assured.

The Geese and Their Little Joke

No one thinks a goose as a creature capable of enjoying a joke. In fact, when a boy is called—goose—naturally, of course—a little goose, it is intended to hint that he is something of a stupid. But it is said by Miss Frances Power Cobbe that, saving its arch enemy, the fox, no animal has a keener sense of humor than the goose. Of this she gives an instance in the practical joke played by a flock of geese upon a number of pigs. Having formed themselves into a lane, they forced the pigs to run the gauntlet, biting at them with their bills the while, and ordered that they might enjoy the terror and the squeals of the perplexed porkers.

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Corn, Compton's Early	1 25	Flax Seed, Screened	Per 100 lbs.
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do do Mammoth White	1 10	do 4th Grade	1 50
do do Yellow Dent	1 10	Mammoth, 1st Grade	7 50
Oats, Feas, Whippoorwill	1 10	do 2nd Grade	6 50
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Oats, Scotch Black Tartarian	1 25	do 4th Grade	4 50
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Peas, Blue Prussian	1 25	Laws Grass, Bruch	3 50
do Green Vicia	1 00	do 2nd Grade, per bushel, per 40 lbs.	1 00
do Grass, Bug Proof	1 00	do Common, per bushel	1 00
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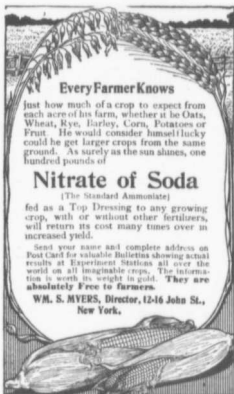
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J. A. SIMMERS
TORONTO, ONTARIO

faces. In such cases a purgative may prove advantageous. It is doubtful, however, if medicines will have much effect in dislodging bots if firmly fastened to the stomach walls. Turpentine, two ozs. in one and one-half pints of new milk, three mornings in succession, given on an empty stomach, will probably be as effectual as any drug. Tartar emetic, two drams in the food daily for two weeks might be used in place of the drench.

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses. The most common is the pin-worm, which, as a rule, produce little disturbance to the general health. They are found in the rectum, and are best got rid of by means of an injection followed with one of salt and water, one ounce of salt to one-half gallon of water. The next most common is the round worm which usually inhabits the small intestines. When many are present the animal loses condition, gets pot-bellied, has a rough coat, wretched appetite, shows a tendency to eat dirt, with occasionally a colic or diarrhoea, and presence of worms in the dung. The worms are from 6 to 12 inches in length. To get rid of, starve the animal, then give $\frac{1}{2}$ dram tartar emetic and $\frac{1}{2}$ dram copperas mixed, three times a day in the feed, followed by turpentine 2 ozs., new milk one pint, given three successive mornings on an empty stomach. The fourth morning give tartar emetic, two drams, in a pint of raw linseed meal. If the horse has to be worked steadily, the following powders will be useful: Powdered copperas, 1 oz.; powdered bluestone, 1 oz. powdered sugar, 2 ozs.; mix and make into twelve powders, one to be given twice daily in the feed.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Right to Floor of Loft

Q.—I bought a farm from A, I found that he had removed the floor of the loft over the stable. This loft floor consisted of a quantity of inch pine lumber, and in some places was laid three or four boards thick, which was not necessary as a floor. I asked A to return the lumber, which he has refused to do. 1. Can I make him pay for the whole lumber, or only that part necessary to make a pine floor?—J. W.

A.—1. You can only make him return or pay for enough to make a proper floor for a loft, unless all the boards were nailed down. You say that one thickness of boards is sufficient; we might call your attention to the fact, however, that the floors of hay lofts are sometimes two boards thick so as to prevent the hay seeds from coming through, so that, perhaps, you might in that view, claim all the lumber.

Turned out by His Wife at the Age of Seventy-seven

Q.—Can a man claim his wife's property, if he can prove his money bought it? The man and wife have been living on the farm for the last thirty years, and now she has turned him out at the age of seventy-seven. At the time she bought the farm it was taken in her name.—L. McN.

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A—1. Yes, if he can show that when it was taken in her name he had no intention of giving it to her. He should at least sue her for the money paid by him on her account for the farm.

Fraud

Q.—I have a blood mare and wanted to use a blood horse. O, who owned a blood horse, lived quite a distance from my house. I told D about this. D, owned a Clyde horse and told me to come to his place and he would go with me to meet O. I went to his house and he asked me to stay in the barn till he telephoned to O. When he came back he said that O's horse was sick, and that O had turned away twenty mares. I then used to tell D about this to O, and he said that his horse never was sick, and that he hadn't turned away any mare; that he had never heard from D, and hadn't seen him for a year and a half. 1. Can I come on D, for damages? 2. Can he collect pay for his horse?—W. M.

A.—1. Yes, if you can prove any. Probably your damage would be the difference in price between a mixed Clydesdale and blood, and a blood colt. 2. No. Refuse to pay him, and if he sues you, counterclaim for damages for fraud.

Rights of Wife Living Apart from Husband

Q.—A was living apart from her husband, and has been for two years, during which time she has not been contributing to her support. The husband was killed a week ago as he was passing along the street, by the fall of a brick from a house. 1. Can the wife sue the contractor for damages for the death?—E. G.

A.—1. Yes. So long as A has not acted in a way to forfeit her right to support at the hands of her husband, she is entitled to it, and can claim damages for the death of her husband.

No Damages for Drying up Well

Q.—I have a well on my farm which never went dry until last summer. The well is near the border of my farm. Last summer my neighbor dug a well on his farm near to mine and deeper than mine. His well now drains mine, and mine went dry last summer. 1. Can I claim damages from my neighbor for drying up my well?—H. W. F.

A.—1. No, you cannot claim damages for the draining away of percolating water.

Canadian Fruit Abroad

Some apples shipped recently by a Burlington, Ont., packer to Glasgow, sold at \$1.75 to \$1.87 per case of about 35 lbs. for the large fruit, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for the smaller fruit. All the apples were wrapped in paper and graded in size from 2½ inches upwards. All the apples were XXX Spies.

Another shipment which arrived about the same time, of 10 barrels and cases, did not fare so well, owing to the improper packing. The prices realized for the barrels ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.00, and for the cases (large) 60c to \$1.35 each.

Some peaches and plums have recently arrived in Montreal in good condition. It is offered at \$1.00 per dozen, which will likely limit the market. Some English hot-house grapes are also offering at \$2.00 a pound.

Canadian apples are fast displacing United States apples in the British markets. One reason for this is the great uniformity in style and size of fruit packages as compared with those in the United States. Canadian fruit growers have adopted a uniform case 10x12x20 inches, inside measurements, for apples, and a case half this size for pears.

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of every description receive constant attention.

FINANCE ON THE FARM

Banks and Banking in England and Wales

The last yearly reports of the joint stock banks in England and Wales have been made public. They show an increase of £9,055,000 in the amount held by these banks on deposit, which now totals, £593,248,000, an enormous sum. The cash in hand, at call and short notice (fully secured) is £152,641,000; investment in Government securities and other first-class stocks, bonds, etc., amount to £131,638,000; discounts, loans, etc., to £392,483,000; and an item of sundry assets stands at £92,244,000.

During the past year the number of banks has decreased by five through amalgamation, and is now 66, while the branches number 4,219, an increase of 100 in the year. The deposits have increased over two hundred millions of pounds sterling in ten years.

Want More Legal Protection

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association, a report of which appeared in THE FARMING WORLD a few issues ago, one of the important topics discussed was the need of better legal protection for veterinary surgeons practicing in Ontario. Dr. Rutherford spoke strongly in favor of better protection. Manitoba was cited as having an excellent veterinary act, which Ontario might well copy. He also urged that steps be taken to organize local veterinary associations in the counties. All spoke favorably of this scheme and a committee of organization was appointed, which is now at work. A resolution was adopted asking for subscriptions to secure better legal protection for the profession in Ontario.

As to the need of more protection for the veterinary surgeon, we are not prepared to say. Those in the trade will, perhaps, know best. But what strikes us at the moment as being desirous in the practice of veterinary science is the need of a higher standard of education for those entering the profession. In Toronto is located one of the best veterinary colleges on the continent. But a well-equipped and efficient school of this kind cannot make up for the lack of a good educational training before entering the college. A veterinary surgeon will render more effective service in his locality and better adorn his profession if he has had, previous to taking up his college work, a good training at a collegiate institute or similar institution. In our opinion, therefore, the Ontario Veterinary Association should, in seeking for better legal protection, take steps to secure a higher standard of education for students before entering upon their college work. It would raise the standard of veterinary science in the country to a higher plane and give the profession a higher standing in the country.

FARMER JONES:—"Well neighbor try Frost Fence. I have had this fence for many years, and it is as tight today as when put up."

FARMER BROWN:—"Never again will I buy another fence or any fence that won't give me more around another."



Welland, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man.

Prince Edward Island

Some blustery weather with occasional thaws of short duration during the latter part of March. The roads have been fairly good with the exception of a few pitches. Numbers of country people crossed the ice to attend the Easter market on April 2. Some who came by road reported from 6 to 7 feet of snow in some places. Good Friday was a beautiful day, with southerly winds prevailing, but Easter Sunday was ushered in with snow flurries. There was a large attendance at the Easter market, and sales were brisk.

There was an excellent display of Easter beef in the market this year.

A steer, fed by Blake Bros., weighed 1,125 pounds of dressed beef, being 67½ less his live weight. This beautiful carcass was pronounced by all to be the best on exhibition in the market.

Barrett Henderson had three fine carcasses of beef, one fed by B. Hearty, weighing 800 pounds; one by R. Younker, 825 lbs., and one from W. Crews, weighing 680 lbs., all of excellent quality. Lem Silliphant, Samuel Silliphant, Drake Brothers, S. Brown, A. Brown, P. Curley, S. Gay & Son, J. Allen, and H. Ward also made excellent displays.

The firm of Saunders & Newsons were fully up to their standard of former years. Our province is said to have wonderful capabilities as a meat producing country. Among the lot were six carcasses dressing 5,025 lbs. of the highest grade of beef. One was fed by D. C. McKinley, of North River, another by D. McMillan, of Cymbria, also a heifer fed by J. Smith. Two of the finest carcasses of mutton ever seen in our market, were displayed, one of them weighing 125 lbs. They were fed by A. Wells, of Alberton. Three carcasses of fine spring lamb, besides an excellent showing of hams, bacon, lard sausages, etc., completed the Easter display.

A very fine turkey was on sale in the market on April 2. It was raised by Mrs. McQuarrie, of Argyle Shore, and weighed 30 lbs. It sold for \$4.80.

A sow owned by Mr. D. Mullins, Ten Mile House, recently gave birth to a litter of 23 pigs.

A farmers' meeting was held recently at Vernon River. Mr. Wiley, of D. P. Company, was present and showed the great profits derived from growing vegetables suitable for pickling purposes, also that of growing white beans for canning, an industry as yet undeveloped on the Island, and stated that the Company would soon be prepared to handle and pay a profitable price for all of those articles that could be supplied.

A meeting of prominent farmers, who were delegates from the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, was held on March 30. Capt. J. Read was chairman and Prof. E. J. McMillan, secretary. The chairman outlined the objects of the meeting, viz., central organization for all the Farmers' Institutes and a rearrangement of the pork industry. Mr. Wiley, of the Dominion Packing Co., was present, and mutual explanations were made. A committee of six of the delegates was appointed to wait upon the government for the purpose of soliciting a grant of \$4,000 a year for five years, towards a Provincial Exhibition.

The government promised to give the committee's representation their serious consideration. A. R.

Favorite in the Home

I am again renewing my subscription for your excellent paper. I take solid satisfaction in perusing it. It contains information that materially builds up farming. It honors the occupation. It is a general favorite in the home. I cannot command language to express all its merits. SALEM FRANKLIN.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of 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 to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The Editor of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Under the able management of Mr. Jas. Cochrane, jr., the Hillhurst Farm at Compton, Que., is still the home of finely bred Shorthorns, and what is more, they are still the best known in Canada. Hampshire Down sheep. At the head of his herd Shorthorns is still the famous sire that was kept at home when such good ones were scarce. The joy of the farm went under the hammer. Used as he is on a number of grand, big, roomy, Bates' bred cows, carefully selected and imported, they are being bred to produce what Mr. Cochrane calls "a good cow in view." Another practical combination of milk and beef. Scottish Hero was bred by Duthie of Collynie and of the same breeding on both sides as the royal English champion, Marengo. His sire, Scottish Archer, and his dam, Missie, were bred by the same sire of the first Missie breeding on his dam's side for seven generations, his dam being by William of Orange. A few cows of the best Scotch breeding still remain on the Hillhurst Farm. Vain Belle 2nd, sire Scottish Archer; Blythe some 23rd, sire Spicy Robin, being among the number. Quite a number are sired by Prince Horsa, Prince of Wales, Missie, and others bred in California, and other good ones in the county of Aberdeenshire. There are some fine young bulls on the farm, two very fine ones being by Scottish Hero, one by Mountstephen and one by Joy of Morning.

Mr. Cochrane has on the farm a large flock of Hampshire Down sheep, a breed that should be better known in Canada, being a large breed of down sheep, one that is serviceable and that is a true mutton with greater size and hardiness combines the quality of mutton that makes the Downs popular. A peculiar feature of breeding the Hampshire Downs is that a strong early lamb is always fit for service the first year, in many places it is not customary to keep them for further seasons, thus obviating the keeping of a buck the year round. Butchers who have purchased lambs from Mr. Cochrane are very favorably disposed towards this breed of sheep, and it has to be felt a better knowledge to be appreciated.

Ayrshire cattle of the highest type and most modern breeding find a comfortable home in the fine barns on the farm of W. W. Ogilvie, at Lachine, Quebec. Most of the breeding cows are imported, and thirty per cent. of all, and were selected especially for their dairy qualities, being animals of good size, with large udders and teats. These are bred to carefully selected imported bulls, and in this way the best of both worlds are obtained. It has been in the past, an important factor in the improvement of the Ayrshire cattle of the Province of Quebec. The stables have been eminently successful in the show-ring as well, and the animals are as good as new, as far as he is, to the small, old-fashioned Ayrshires at home, needs only to once see the large and improved animals being bred on a few of the leading farms in Quebec, to once appreciate the dairy value of the new type of the Ayrshire district. It is possible that a good

lection from the farm may go to the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg this year. Edith of Lessnessock, who was born in 1900 at Brandon and Ottawa in 1900, will look like a good White Rose, imp., a cow of equal size and dairy characteristics is a good cow that combines a good deal of show with a good deal of usefulness. She is now in a row in one corner of the trim and well kept stables, are about a dozen others imported from the States, and beauty and conformation, and at the same time bearing such evidences of utility, in the form of large and well-placed udders and teats, well-sprung ribs and a great outline. The first place some idea of the improvement being made in the modern type of the Ayrshire cow. The young stock are from the well-known sire, imp. Douglass Dale, champion at the Pan-American in 1901. The yearling heifer, imp. Ontario, was this year, champion at Toronto and Ottawa. She is also proving a splendid sire. A few of the youngsters were imported in a herd from Scotland, standing for service in Scotland.

The farm of Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, near Ottawa, is the home of a few good Ayshires, fine Yorkshire swine, and Clydesdale horses. Mr. J. Reid is a well known breeder, and still more so his herd of Ayshires. He is importing a number this summer. The recent sale at Ottawa took a large number of the present herd to other parts, and he is now getting ready to re-starting the business, and will in all probability bring a few prize winners when he returns from Scotland. The farm is run in connection with the city dairy, and the best of the best of the kind is to be seen in any city. Two very fine Clyde stallions are to be seen on the Maple Cliff farm, the imported one, the sire of McCarron's champion, and the other, the sire of the champion-bred Maple Cliff Stamp, sire Right Stamp, dam Highland Maid, by Sir Walter. At the head of the piggery is the imp. Yorkshire boar, Whitcrae, a sire of the champion, and the sire of the champion, the first and second prize at Toronto. At the late show at Ottawa the herd again won honors, getting first, second and third on pure bacon carcass, and third, fifth and seventh on pure pork, and first and second sweet-stakes on grades.

Years ago the Waverly Stock Farm of Bowmanville, Ont., stood foremost as the home of the best Clydesdales to be found in Ontario, and the proprietor, Mr. R. Beith, M.P., enjoyed the entire credit of the success of the Ontario breed, the cause of his thorough integrity, but also because of his judgment on the Clyde horse as well. Of late years the name of both the farm and its owner have been identified more closely with the lighter harness horse, more especially the American Standardbred, and in America which can claim as its own more merited trophies of the show-rings than can the Waverly Stock Farm. At the time of visiting the farm there were a number of grand brood mares and stallions to be seen, and recently had depleted the barns of everything that was ready for sale, and Mr. Beith was

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
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Bright Star 4 yrs., Vol. XXVI, sire Good Gift 1904, dam Lightsome Lady, by Lightsome Lad, g.d. Great Sterling by Young Duke of Hamilton 4122.

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JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS

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Our prices won at Toronto and Ottawa, this year give only a fair idea of the quality of the stock. Our prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

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Clydesdale, Shire,
and Hackney Horses

A number of fine young half-bred Hackney fillies for sale.

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

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

SEND FOR CATALOGUES OF STOCK.

September Yorkshires ready for shipment.

J. G. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

on the eve of starting for the Old Country to select another consignment of good ones for importation. That these will be animals of interest to the lovers of the high-stepper all over America goes without saying, as they will, if possible, be an improvement on any made in the past, and to recount the history of the Waverly Stock Farm, would be to write the history of the Hackney in Canada, and a good part of that of the United States as well. The grand sire, Jubilee Chief, who has done so much to make the Hackney popular in Canada, was imported by Mr. Beith, as was also the horse Robin Adair who is making such history in the West. Robin Adair may be known in Ontario as the sire of Saxon, who has been champion at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago, and under the able handling of Messrs. Graham Bros. may be looked for to do things at this spring show once more. Indeed, were the Farming World Man on the Wing inclined to prophecy it would be that if Saxon ever has to surrender to anything in Canada at the present time, it would be an honorable surrender of place to a younger brother, from the same sire and dam, Alberta, now to be seen as a raw two-year-old, in the Waverly stables at Bowmanville. Another good-looking one there bears the somewhat "hackeneyized" name of "Mister Dooley," the same dam as Toscar, winner at Ottawa, and recently sold to Mr. Julio Pancher for exportation to the Argentine. The granddam of these, County Belle, a pure-bred hackney mare, was trained to a mark of 2.40 at the 1902 Canadian Queen, champion of Toronto last year, is now in foal to Smylett's Performer. Mona's Queen, the dam of Banquo, a famous winner, and Jessica, who was sold for the sum of \$1,500, and Titania, sold for \$1,000, is still on the farm with a fine yearling to her credit. Wild Cherry, a beautiful daughter of Wild Mint, is to be kept at the farm in spite of numerous tempting offers, to be placed on the breeding list. Lady Aberdeen, one of the pair that were first and second at Chicago, is also in foal to Smylett's Performer.

Mr. Beith is still in the Clydesdale business, too, and it is to be questioned if there is to be found in Canada today a finer specimen of the Clydesdale horse than Prince Priam, a dark brown, six years old, got by the Prince of Albion, by the Prince of Wales. His dam was Jessie Anne, by Mountain Boy, a mare who has to her credit the winning of over twenty first prizes in Scotland. He is a horse of the best quality and good scale, weighing in ordinary condition over 1,900 lbs. The Treasurer, by Lord Stewart, dam The Treasure, is another good one with fine limbs and feet, perfectly turned quarters and deep, solid middle. He was shown at Ottawa where he took first in his class, beating a lot of good ones. Feral, sire The Prior, dam Madame of Blackpark, is a handsome bay horse, five years of age, and a proved stock getter, smooth and stylishly turned, with good underpinning. Star of Roses, by King of Roses, and dam by Lord Douglas, is a bright bay, a very handsome horse with fine limbs and action. He has proved a successful sire at his own stables and would be a valuable acquisition to most parts of Ontario, as he is, like everything else that is ever imported by the proprietor of the Waverly Stock Farm, a horse of real and apparent merit. A fine, large and commodious stable has been recently erected on the farm for

the accommodation of the rapidly increasing and valuable stock, and gives to the place a fine appearance.



Lameness

In all forms and Curb, Saddle, Spavin, Sprain, Cord, etc., all yield readily to and are permanently cured by

Tuttle's Elixir

Cord and Endorse by Adams

Nothing equals it when used internally for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc., all yield readily to and are permanently cured by

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 487 North St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—none greater than Tuttle's.

Avoid all others they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,

Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Brampton Jersey Herd

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



HOCK SAULT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

DEALER IN

CLYDESDALE, COACH AND STANDARD BRED STALLIONS

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

MILLBROOK, - ONT.

SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES,

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep for sale at all times.

Write to or call on

J. M. GARDHOUSE,

Weston Station and P.O.

Telephone on house and farm.

HILLHURST FARM.

Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Shorthorns from imported direct blood. Deep milking strains. **JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P.Q.**

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

W. H. TRAN, Proprietor

Breeder of **AYRSHIRE CATTLE and YORKSHIRE SWINE**

Imported now will arrive 10th April. Young bulls ready to ship.

Cedar Grove P.O., Ont., Locust Hill Sta., C.P.R., one mile. **Marshall Sta., G.T.R., 4 miles.**

Imported Clyde Fillies Sell Well

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies held at "The Repository," Toronto, on March 30th, was very well attended. Clyde breeders were present in large numbers, but with one or two exceptions, were not buyers. One reason for this was that the quality of the stuff offered was not as good as one would expect from a consignor of the standing of Douglas H. Grant. With a few exceptions, the lot offered were rough in quality and in pedigree also. Of course, none of the lot were fitted in a proper condition for sale. In spite of this, however, the consignment was not of the highest type, either in individual quality or breeding, and had there not been an exceptionally good demand for mares, and the sale in the hands of one of the best auctioneers in the country, they would have lost to the consignor much more than he claimed they did at prices sold. The consignment consisted of one and two-year-olds. Prices ranged from \$155 to \$350, averaging \$227 each. The stock is young, and may, in the hands of good feeders and fitters, develop into fine breeding stock, though we are afraid that some of those who paid between \$200 and \$300 for rather ordinary looking yearling fillies will be disappointed two or three years from now. Had the stock been in good condition and of the best quality, the average would have been at least \$100 higher, so great is the demand in the country for breeding mares. The following is a list of the sales made and the purchasers:

Two-year-olds—Lady Brown, Vol. XXVII, J. M. Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., \$190; Love Knot, Vol. XXVII, R. Cumdie, Barrie, \$180; Blossom, Vol. XXVII, J. Hobson, Highfield, \$245; Dark Queen, Vol. XXV, John Bright, Myrtle, \$175; Gipsy Jane, Vol. XXVII, W. J. Haslett, Jarvis, \$130; Royal Rosie, Vol. XXVII, James Patton, Swinton, Park, \$300; Queen of Midway, Vol. XXVII, John Bright, Myrtle, \$235; Maid of Chesterfield, Vol. XXVII, John Bright, \$265; Black Belle, Vol. XXVII, Jno. S. Johnson, Ravenswood, \$185; Sarah Grand, Vol. XXVII, W. K. Harkness, Toronto, \$250.

One-year-olds—Crown Gem, Vol. XXVII, G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, \$155; Brown Beauty, Vol. XXVI, Wm. Harris, Toronto, \$170; Lady Paterson, Vol. XXVI, Jno. G. Stewart, Greenlands, \$205; Craigend Lily, Vol. XXVII, J. W. Patterson, Milton, \$185; Lady Ronald, Vol. XXVII, D. H. McCaugherty, Streetsville, \$250; Sturdy Queen, Vol. XXVII, T. Howden, Milton, \$190; Kate Lauder, Vol. XXVII, Lt.-Col. McGillivray, Uxbridge, \$200; Lady Muirside, Vol. XXVII, Wm. Harris, Toronto, \$180; Jewel, Vol. XXVII, John Gilber, Berlin, \$210; Lady Crawford, Vol. XXVII, Wm. Harris, Toronto, \$185.

Western Range Cattle Losses

The Medicine Hat Board of Trade has issued a statement to the effect that the average cattle losses in that district of the Territories will not exceed 12 per cent, chiefly confined to last year's importation of stockers. The winter has not been severe, and the snowfall very little over the average.

Royal Horticultural Show

On Tuesday and Wednesday, December 13 and 14, the Royal Horticultural Society will hold an exhibition of Colonial fruit and vegetables with preserved fruits. The exhibits will be held in the Society's new Horticultural Hall in Vincent Square, Westminster.

Woodstock Yorkshires and Shorthorns

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

Yorkshire Boars fit for service and young sows in pig to Imported Show Boars. Young pigs all ages, in pairs not sold.

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

**HACKNEY-WELSH PONY STALLION
DUKE OF YORK**

By Royal Standard H.M.S.B., C.H.S.B.
5 years old, 13-1 hands, Dark Brown.
Winner of 4 Firsts at Toronto Spring Show and Toronto Industrial Exhibition

For Cards and other information apply to
BROADVIEW PONY FARM

Danforth Road TORONTO

Waverly Stock Farm

R. BEITH, Prop., Bowmanville, Ont.

FOUR CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE

Prince Prim, 6 years old, by Prince of Albion (by Prince of Wales); dam Jessie Anne, winner of over twenty first prizes in Scotland.
The Treasurer, 4 years, by Lord Stewart, dam The Treasurer.
Feveril, 5 years, by The Prior, dam Madam of Blackpark.

Star of Roses, sire King of the Roses, dam by Lord Douglas.

These are all horses of grand quality and heavy scale, and are both prize-winners and proved sires. Write or call on

R. BEITH,
Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ontario.

**A FEW GOOD CANADIAN BRED
Stallions and Fillies**

Some of the gets of such horses as McQueen from fine registered mares. Also a number of good geldings.

A. Torrance, - Markham, Ont.

A. G. GORMLEY

BURDENNETT STOCK FARM

Breeder and dealer in Canadian and Imported Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine of good breeding and the Clydesdale type and quality. Address or call at Unionville Sta. and G.T.R. Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Leicesters

HEAD ESTABLISHED 1855

Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature.

(Imp.) ROMERUCIAN OF DALMEY - £1200 - heads the herd.

Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Calcutta, Ont.

IMPORTED**Clydesdales and Shorthorns**

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON
Columbus, Ont.

—Importers of—

Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

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

40 miles east of Toronto.

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

**GRAHAM BROS.,
CLAREMONT, ONT.**

Canada's leading Horse Importers

**Clydesdales and Hackneys
Stallions and Mares.**

Farm one mile from station on C.P.R.

Write for Catalogue.

PRIZE WINNING SHIRE HORSES

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

Morris & Wellington

Railway Station, Welland, G.T.R.

Fonthill, Ont.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

H. CLANCY, Mgr.

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

Ontario Live Stock Co.

Offer for sale

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

6 Imp. Yorkshire Sows

4 Imp. Yorkshire Boars nearly fit for service

4 large Improved Berkshire Sows, from imported stock

Choice young stock of both breeds and sexes for sale. Prices low.

Pedigrees, numbers, weight and ages on application.

Unionville P.O. and Sta. G.T.R. H. Powers, Mgr.





USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E. 14th St., New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the last fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I have had one of your bottles that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours,

B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the spavins and leaves no scars. Price 50¢ per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

MENIE STOCK FARM

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES

A number of young bulls and better calves for sale. Reasonable prices to quick buyers.

W. STEWART & SONS.

Hoar's Sta. G.T.R. Menie P.O.

"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and better calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchtermuchty (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 75 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McALLAN.

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

ASHLAND STOCK FARM

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Cows bred from such noted bulls as Aberdonian, Royal Tim, Uriah, Ben Machine, Marengo, Heydon Duke (imp.), Golden Able (imp. in dam). Present stock bull, Big Gamey dam Flora, sired by Marengo, a Mar-Musie bull by a son of Royal Sailer. Fine young stock of both sexes for sale.

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

Clydesdales Sell Well

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., report two good sales from their splendid lot of Clydesdales. Ardethan Premier, the first prize three-year-old stallion at the Ottawa Spring Horse Show has been purchased by R. W. Stewart, Aylmer, Que., for \$1,500. Halestone Chief, another of their recent importations, has been sold to a company of farmers at Balsam, Ont., for a figure pretty close to \$2,000. These two horses will give a good account of themselves in the improvement of the stock in the districts in which they are located.

Goes to the North West

Mr. George Nichol, Waubuno, Ont., writes: "I have sold the yearling stallion Brunstone's Model to T. E. Scott, Medicine Hat, Assa. This colt won second prize at London fair in 1903, and five firsts at local shows. He is a half-brother to the 11 months old filly that figured so conspicuously among the McQueen fillies at the Spring Stallion Show. Their illustrious sire, Brunstone Boy has wintered well and is in full bloom."

A Chance for You

Mr. A. G. Gormley, Unionville Station, offers for sale a grand imported Clydesdale stallion, Fullarton (9910)—2370—imp. by R. Ness, sired by Prince of Kyle, a Cawdor Cup winner, also sire of Prince of Albion, highest priced Clydesdale yet sold. He is a half-brother to the 11 months old filly that figured so conspicuously among the McQueen fillies at the Spring Stallion Show. Their illustrious sire, Brunstone Boy has wintered well and is in full bloom.

A Great Help

"I will tell you that we all like the paper, and would not be without it more than twice the price. We find it a great help in the care of the dairy, and also the poultry. We were all more than pleased with the poultry number of February 1st.

Wishing you every success, and may the good work go on, is the wish of

WALTER LOCKHART,

Northumberland Co.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Two Holstein Yearling Bulls for sale, ready for work, apply to WILLIAM BUEHRING, Sebringville, Ont.

Brookside Ayrshires

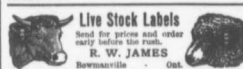
Cows from this herd won 1st, 3rd and 5th in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec., 1902, and 1st and Sweetestest over all breeds, Dec., 1903. Royal Star of St. Anne's, '796—, at head of the herd. Will have a few calves to spare after January 1st.

H. & J. McKEE,

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

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Horses, and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns for sale, a number of the individuals of Plain, Shandling, Leary, Red Rose, and other choice breeds. From such herd bulls as the Scotch Royal (imp.), Aberdeen, and other fine of choice Scotch breeding. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on W. BAY, Tara P.O., and Sebringville, Ont.



GLENVIEW STOCK FARM

OLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

All Imported Stock

A consignment of first-class Clydesdales and Hackneys (just arrived from Scotland). Such horses as Banner of Gold, 2 yr. (1180) sire Prince of Burnstone (807) dam, Jeanne (1450) by Prince Robert, sire of Hithwaite. Montrose Lawrence (1024) sire Prince of Albion (817) sold for \$3,000, dam Laura Lee (1087) by Danley (225).

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

W. COLQUHOUN

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

FOR SALE

7 Ayrshire Bulls from 1 to 16 months old. Good individuals from high class stock. Prices right.

C. S. AYLWIN,

Freeman P.O., Ont.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP.

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

Sparta P.O.

Station, St. Thomas.

C.P.R. G.T.R., M.C.R.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE

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

IRA JOHNSON

Hagerville Sta. Raimore P.O.

Your Horses Need It

We can use no stronger words than those of men who Know Horses, Breed Horses and Sell Horses.

—Read Them

WINGHAM, ONT., Feb. 29th, 1904.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that we have used Carnefac Stock Food for the past year, and find it the leader of all the foods we have ever used, and we have used them all. We have been feeding horses for years.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) BEATTIE BROS., Liverymen, Wingham, Ont.

Write us for a cheap way in which you may try CARNEFAC.

Carnefac Stock Food Co., - Winnipeg

65 FRONT STREET EAST, - - - - - TORONTO

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, April 13th, 1904.

Trade in wholesale lines is fairly busy and already considerable shipments of merchandises have been made to the West. Generally the outlook for spring trade is favorable. Money is in good request and discounts are steady.

WHEAT

The wheat situation is summarized by the Montreal Trade Bulletin of last week, as follows:

"The weather conditions throughout the winter wheat belt have not been sufficiently adverse to help the bulls to hoist May wheat to the dollar line again; but on the other hand, they have been favorable enough to cause values to sag towards the 90c. limit and they had gone there, in order to work up a good export trade for the opening of navigation. The monthly statement of European stocks of wheat and flour ashore and afloat gives the amount as 68,000,000 bushels against 58,144,000 bushels a year ago, showing an increase of 10,856,000 bushels. The last weekly returns make the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada 33,205,000 bushels, showing an increase of 784,000 bushels on the week and a decrease of 8,663,000 bushels as compared with that of a year ago. Europe and afloat for Europe wheat stocks, per Liverpool "Corn Trade News", increased 400,000 bushels last year at a corresponding date there was a decrease of 2,187,000 bushels in home stock of wheat."

Here the market has an easier tendency, at 92 to 93c. for red and white; 83c. for goose, and 88c. for spring, at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

Holders of oats state that it is hard to sell them, and lower prices are looked for. Prices are now about as above an export basis. The local market here is reported steady. Barley and peas are quiet. Corn rolls steady at lower prices.

SEEDS

Speculators, according to a Toledo report, are looking for a shortage in April receipts of clover seed. It is also reported that the long severe winter has hurt the crop. Locally markets are steady. Montreal wholesale quotations per cwt. are: Timothy, \$2.50 to \$3.50; red clover, \$8.50 to \$10; and alsike, \$5.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs.; flax seed firm at \$1.15 to \$1.25. Here jobbing prices are \$5.50 to \$7.75 per bush. for red clover; \$4.25 to \$7.50 for alsike; and \$1.50 to \$2.75 for timothy.

HAY AND STRAW

Though prices have not dropped, yet dealers are looking for lower values as soon as the roads improve and farmers begin to get rid of their surplus stock. Generally speaking, where the snow has disappeared, the grass has a healthy appearance and the outlook is for a good crop, though, of course, much will depend on later conditions. The English market for hay is quiet, though shipments of Canadian hay continue to go forward.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The egg market has taken some sudden drops lately; prices are none too low for the city consumer who has had to pay pretty high for his winter eggs. At present prices an active demand has sprung up which will keep things moving. At some Western Ontario points eggs are down to a 12 cent basis. Here the market is active at about 14 cents in case lots for fresh eggs.

Dressed poultry supplies are growing less and less, and prices are largely nominal.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

A large make of maple products is not expected. The season has been so late in opening that a large run of sap cannot be looked for. But evidently what cannot be got from the maple can be had from the city warehouse. Reports indicate that the quantity of old Maple sugar and granulated sugar bought for this purpose has been unusually large this spring, sugar makers evidently intending to make up for loss of sap by tapping the sugar barrel. It is time the proposed legislation on this point were getting under way. However, the average maple syrup buyer does not know when he is getting the real thing, and so any kind of adulteration goes. Small tins are quoted at Montreal at 70 to 80c., and large ones at 90 to 95c. each; new sugar at 10 to 10½c., and mixtures at 8 to 9c. per lb. guaranteed pure maple syrup is selling here in large lots at \$1.00 per gal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market continues dull and the wind-up of the season is likely to prove discouraging to holders. Estimates of stocks on hand a few months ago are now considered to have been too low as cheese is turning up from unexpected quarters. Old cheese is quoted at Montreal at from 94 to 104c. A few small lots of fodders are being offered at about 9c. A few lots are reported sold in Western Ontario at 8½c. The make is small, and better prices are looked for next month.

Butter is also easier and prices lower. There appears to be too much held creamery for the trade, and as the season is now pretty well advanced, holders are making concessions. Sales of finest well made creamery have been made at Montreal at 20 to 20½c., and finest new milk butter at 20½c. to 21c. The English butter market is weak. Receipts are large here, and the market has an easier tone at quotations.

LIVE STOCK

Trade in live stock has ruled steady and good quality sells readily. The quality of the fat cattle being offered here of late shows some improvement in quality. The best exporters sell at from \$4.70 to \$5. per cwt. Export bulls and cows of choice quality are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Butchers' cattle have been selling better than exporters. Choice picked lots, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, emal in quality to the best exporters, sell at \$4.50 to \$4.75; good stock at \$4.25 to \$4.40, and common to good at \$3.25 to \$3.85 per cwt. The demand for feeders, especially for short keep feeders, has been good. Good steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sell at \$3.75 to \$4.12½. One to two-year-old stockers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, sell at \$3 to \$3.50, and other quality at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. Not many milch cows are offering. Choice ones would find a ready sale at \$30 to \$55 each. Calves sell at \$2 to \$10 each, or \$3.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Deliveries of hogs and lambs have been light and prices are firm at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per cwt. for ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks. Yearling lambs sell at \$5.50 to \$6.10 per cwt. for choice grain-fed ewes and wethers, and \$4.50 to \$5.50 for barnyard lambs. Good spring lambs are worth from \$5 to \$7 each.

Hogs sell at \$4.75 for select and \$4.50 per cwt. for lights and fats. Deliveries have been light, and the market has ruled steady at quotations.

HORSES

Business in horses has been brisk at Walter Harland Smith's Repository of late, and everything offered has been sold. Some of the best were attended, several Manitoba buyers being present. Low-priced workers are a little firmer, while good ones sell readily at profitable prices. Mr. White's saddle horses averaged \$50 each, the top price was \$3.75 and the lowest \$85. The Repository quotations are: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$210; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$300; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16½ hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$175; general purposes, and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$190; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$145 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$40 to \$125; serviceable second-hand drivers \$50 to \$115.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	13	11	9	9	9
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 93	\$ 95	\$	\$	\$ 91
Oats, per bushel.....	32	37	48	47	39
Barley, per bushel.....	43	45	47	47	43
Peas, per bushel.....	66	70	79	70
Corn, per bushel.....	40	50	61	65
Beans, per bushel.....	37	50	60	60	58
Bran, per ton.....	18	20	20	25	18
Shorts, per ton.....	20	21	50	24	19
Potatoes, per bag.....	85	85	165	165	75
Onions, per bushel.....	175	140	185	190
Hay, per ton.....	9	11	14	14	12
Straw, per ton.....	5	6	8	8
Eggs, per dozen.....	14	16	18	18	20
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	12	13	12	12	12
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	13	13	12½	12½	12
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	15	16	14	14	15
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	10	11	12	12	10
Apples, per barrel.....	2 50	3 75	3 50	3 50	6 00
Cheese, per pound.....	11	10	11½	11½	12½
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	22	21	23	24	22
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	16	16	20	20	25
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 80	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 50
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 50	3 50	4 00	4 00	4 25
Hogs, per cwt.....	7 25	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 85	6 00	5 75	5 75

TORONTO JUNCTION

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards have been large. The quality of the cattle offered on Monday last was good, trade steady, and everything sold. Exporters sold at from \$4.75 to \$4.80 per cwt. Prices ranged from this down to \$4.35. Choice butchers' cattle sold at \$4.50, and good ones at from \$4.25 to \$4.35 per cwt.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, April 8, 1904.

The last few days have been very fine and warm, and business at once felt the benefit of the change. Up to a week ago the season has been cold and backward and trade generally has been late in opening up. There is still a good deal of ice on the rivers and lakes, but a continuation of the present weather for a few days will work a great change. Halifax and St. John markets are firm for all classes of produce. The price of eggs has kept up remarkably well and this article is still jobbing at 18 to 20c, but the warm weather is causing an accumulation at country points which must bring down the price during the next week. The local butter factories are starting up, and arrangements are being made for converting the bulk of the early milk into butter instead of cheese. It is not likely there will be much fodder cheese made in the Maritime Provinces this season, as cheese stocks are quite liberal and the article is not moving out very briskly.

There is a good deal of activity at Halifax in re-shipping P. E. Island potatoes to the United States, where a good demand and fair prices prevail. The local demand for Island produce is not very active, but there will be no surplus owing to the good export demand. Oats are keeping up well, sales being at 48 to 49c. Island potatoes are quoted at 55 cents per bushel. There has been a good deal of activity in hay in this Province this spring owing to the short crop in several important districts last year. The price has been kept within bounds by liberal importations from New Brunswick and Quebec.

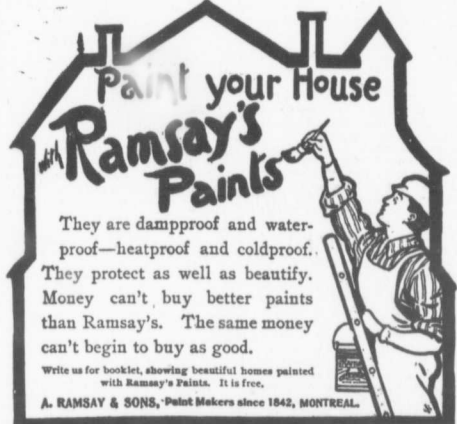
The London apple market has eased off and this has caused a decline in shipments. There are probably 20,000 barrels in the Annapolis Valley still to go forward. Horticultural plantings this season promise to be the largest in any single year in the history of the Province. We have now 100 acre orchards and the number of these will be increased. It is predicted that a 200 acre orchard in the Annapolis Valley under one management, will be realized within ten years. Chas. Sheffield, of Canard, last year sold \$1600 worth of apples from four acres. That orchard is valued at \$1,000 an acre. Abundance of land can be bought for \$50 an acre, which, planted in orchard, in ten years time would be just as valuable.

A cattle train of thirty cars was wrecked near St. John last week. Twenty cars left the rails. Only 150 cattle escaped injury. The entire damage is estimated at \$12,000 to \$15,000. The dead and wounded animals were sold by auction and were bought for the sake of the hides and the fat contained in the carcasses.

Ottawa Shorthorn Sale

The Provincial auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, held in Ottawa on the 6th inst., did not prove as successful as anticipated nor as in former ventures of the kind. This was, in a large measure, due to the bad condition of the country roads and also to the fact that the advertising did not seem to have reached where it was most wanted.

Prices as a result were below the average, there being little competition among those present. The quality of the animals offered was, with one or two exceptions, exceedingly good, and as a result the buyers profited. The highest price received for bulls was \$110, and the lowest,



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

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

JOHN WALKER, DUKE, Elgin Co., Ont.

Aged 81 and Cured.

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

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

MILTON DAV, Plum Hollow, Ont.

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

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

JOS. D. BORNICK, Midland, Ont.

TO PROVE to Rupture sufferers that I can cure them, I will send my valuable book, "HOW TO CURE RUPTURE," plainly sealed, postpaid, free of all cost; also my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT so that all sufferers can test it for themselves. Write today

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\$20. (This was for a bull calf.) The highest bid for female brought \$100, and the lowest \$47. Average, males, \$64.33; females, \$72.09. Geo. Jackson, of Port Perry, Ont., was auctioneer.

The animals offered for sale, the price realized, and the purchasers, were as follows:

Stewart, 44011, contributed by Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont. sold to Geo. Bell, Musgrove, Ont. \$110.

Challenger, 49070, contributed by Chas. Calder, Brooklyn, Ont. sold to J. G. Foster, Moira, Ont. \$77.

Lord Nelson, 49113, contributed by W. G. Howden, Columbus, Ont. sold to R. Kydd, Burritt's Rapids. \$91.

Bold Boy, 45846, contributed by T. J. Graham, Musgrove, Ont. sold to Albert Montgomery, Picton, Ont. \$60.

Clarentine Hero, 59039, contributed by John Bright, Myrtle, Ont. sold to J. J. Wilson, Marathon, Ont. \$45.

Red Chief, 59038, contributed by John Bright, Myrtle, Ont. sold to Robt. Moore, Belts Corners, Ont. \$24.

Hunter, 59037, contributed by John Bright, Myrtle, Ont. sold to David Crookery, Kinburn, Ont. \$41.

Prince James, 47824, contributed by John Duff, Myrtle, Ont. sold to David Lenox, Leitrim, Ont. \$55.

Prince John, 47825, contributed by John Duff, Myrtle, Ont. sold to John Smith, Cantley, Que. \$76.

Dido 2nd, 46519, contributed by John Gordon, Vroomanton, Ont. sold to Jos. Kerr, Ironsides, Que. \$60.

Red Prince, 48551, contributed by Wm. Ormiston, Columbus, Ont. sold to S. J. Nixon, Carsonby, Ont. \$75.

Royal Edward, 51018, contributed by Jas. Jackson, Seugog, Ont. sold to J. McGlashan, Gatineau Point, Que. \$80.

Waterloo Knight, 51019, contributed by Jas. Jackson, Seugog, Ont. sold to John Phalen, North Gower, Ont. \$65.

Prince of Richmond, 50879, contributed by Wm. Ormiston, Columbus, Ont. sold to J. J. Wilson, Marathon, Ont. \$65.

Cesar's General, 47555, contributed by S. F. Johnson & Sons, Ashburn, Ont. sold to Francis Kelly, Bray's Crossing, Ont. \$80.

Prince of Carsonby, 46151, contributed by G. R. Bradley, Carsonby, Ont. sold to E. R. Chugg, Quarries, Ont. \$20.

Sir Arthur, 51089, contributed by Wm. Ormiston, jr., Columbus, Ont. sold to J. H. Armstrong, Kinburn, Ont. \$63.

Roan Lyndhurst, contributed by S. F. Johnson & Sons, Ashburn, Ont. sold to S. J. Gourley, Diamond, Ont. \$51.

FEMALES.

White Oak Maid 3rd (Vol. 20), contributed by John Gordon, Vroomanton, Ont. sold to R. R. Fleck, Middleville, Ont. \$90.

Ella (Vol. 19), contributed by John Gordon, Vroomanton, Ont. sold to Thos. Henderson, City View, Ont. \$100.

White Blossom (Vol. 19), contributed by John Gordon, Vroomanton, Ont. sold to J. C. Smith, Hintonburg, Ont. \$70.

Nora (Vol. 19), contributed by John Gordon, Vroomanton, Ont. sold to Wm. Ormiston, jr., Columbus, Ont. \$65.

Bess (Vol. 21), sold to R. R. Fleck, Middleville, Ont. \$65.

Crimson Lady (Vol. 20), sold to A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, Ont. \$77.

Rose 2nd (Vol. 21), contributed by Wm. Bright, Easton, Ont. sold to Jas. Wilson, Cantley, Que. \$85.

Mayflower Lady (Vol. 21), sold to Geo. Story, Pannure, Ont. \$60.

Ella Langshin (Vol. 17), contributed by S. F. Johnson & Sons, Ashburn, Ont. sold to Peter Cochrane, Almonte, Ont. \$90.



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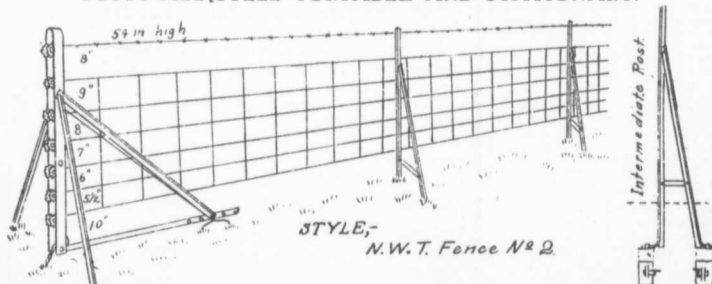
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