

# The Farming World

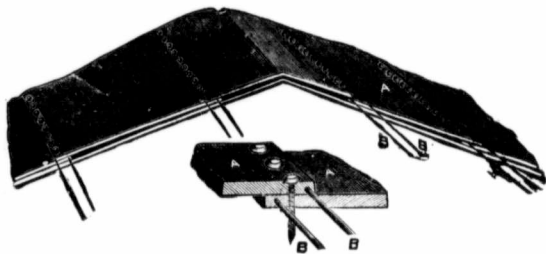
A PAPER FOR  
Farmers and Stockmen

## PATERSON'S Red Star Brand

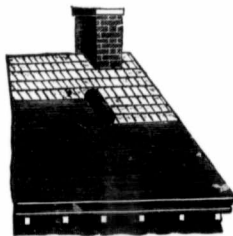
*Patent Wire-Edged Ready Roofing*

ECONOMICAL DURABLE FIRE-PROOF

Introduced in Canada in 1880 :: :: :: Actual Sales in 1900, 85,000 Rolls



A shows method of laying Red Star Brand Wire Edged Ready Roofing, with 2-inch laps secured by nailing two inches apart. B B shows wires running through the edges of the roofing, giving it great strength at the joints or laps—a very desirable feature, especially in localities where high winds prevail.



**LEAKY SHINGLE ROOFS**

May be made **WATERTIGHT** and **DURABLE**, without removing the shingles, by covering the roof with Red Star Brand Ready Roofing, as shown in above cut.

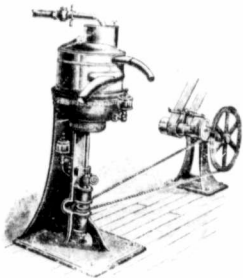
FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Further particulars and samples by addressing :

**The Paterson Manfg. Co. Limited**  
TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN HALIFAX

Address  
**The Farming World**

**Confederation Life Building**  
Toronto



# OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY

## THE Alpha DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

### Is the Leader of Separators

#### THE WISDOM OF THINGS.

In the course of time, all things come to their natural or proper adjustment. So the public opinion in matters of practical every-day life, its judgments may not be evident at first but are finally asserted in unmistakable terms.

In the choice of a cream separator, the judgment of public opinion must be of a greater weight than in any other thing, as a disregard of its tenets, in thousands of instances, have brought—and will bring—utterly disastrous results to the unsatisfied creameryman.

What separator—what make of separator should you buy for your creamery or for your dairy?

We will not answer directly, but we will give you the elements to form a judgment for yourself; we will refer you to the general opinion of the men in the trade and abundantly constitute the best authority in the matter.

#### WHAT DO CREAMERYMEN SAY ?

Let us look around us.

In the United States, they have a *National Butter Makers' Association* which has been established in 1901, the annual meetings of this essentially representative body, have so grown in importance that their butter competitions are now the largest in the world. One feature of these competitions has direct bearing upon our subject. Under the rules and regulations of the contest, all competitors must make known the kind of furnishings and appliances they are using, including of course, the make or style of cream separator.

Since the organization of this Association, the butter made with the Alpha Separator has, each year, carried off all the highest honors, without an exception. The successive First Prize Winners with places of convention and scores have been as follows:

- 1892. Madison, Wis., Louis Brahe, Washington, Iowa..... Score 98
- 1893. Dubuque, Iowa, C. W. Smith, Colvin's Park, Ill..... " 97
- 1894. Rockford, Ill., F. C. Oltrogge, Tripoli, Iowa..... " 98
- 1896. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thos. Milton, St. Paul, Minn..... " 97.82
- 1897. Owatonna, Minn., H. N. Miller, Randall, Iowa..... " 98.5
- 1898. Topeka, Kas., Samuel Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn..... " 98
- 1899. Sioux Falls, S. D., A. W. McCall, Creston, Iowa..... " 97

Last year, February 1900, at Lincoln, Nebraska, the three highest scores and Prize Winners were as follows:

- 1st—H. T. Sundergaard, Litchfield, Minn..... Score 98
- 2nd—Martin Mortensen, Willow Creek, Iowa..... " 97 1/2
- 3rd—F. E. Barrett, Union, Ill..... " 96 1/2

This year, at St. Paul, Minn., the two highest scores and Prize Winners were as follows:

- 1st—E. O. Quenvold, Owatonna, Minn..... Score 97
- 2nd—C. H. Jensen, Berneadotte, Minn..... " 96 1/2

What is still more directly important and conclusive, as giving the pulse of general opinion, is the number and the proportion of the different makes of separators used by the competing butter makers in the two last annual conventions of the Association, as shown by the following table.

	Lincoln, Neb. Held February, 1900.	St. Paul, Minn. Held February, 1901.
Total Number of Competitors in Separator Butter.....	673	786
Make and Number of Separators used by Competitors:		
ALPHA DE LAVAL.....	556	668
Sharples Russian.....	40	37
Sharples Tubular.....	6	1
Reed Danish.....	37	34
Springers.....	13	11
Jumbo Alexandra.....	10	14
United States.....	8	19
Danish Weston.....	2	—
Empire.....	2	—
Proportion of Alpha De Laval in use as compared to other makes with next largest number of users.....	14 to 1	18 to 1
Proportion of Alpha De Laval in use as compared to all other makes combined (each and everyone going out of use or selling in smaller proportions every year).....	556 to 117 or 82.61% to 17.39%	668 to 118 or 85% to 15%

#### WHAT SAY YOU ?

The "Wisdom of Things" is clearly asserted. The **ALPHA DE LAVAL** is the **Leader**, and it leads at such a distance that it clearly proves itself to be the **only separator you should ever think of buying.**

#### TO OUR FRIEND THE FARMER.

There is, in the above creamery statistics, a good deal that applies directly to the hand separator, that very useful implement, growing in favor every day as a farm helper, and even as a creamery helper.

With our competitors in hand separators, there is no greater joy in the camp than when they can occasionally boast of *having beaten the Alpha*, which by the way they have never done and will never do with their means in sight under equal conditions. How is it that, with the same concerns in the factory separator line, single factory separator that could "hold its own" for a longer time than it took to make itself known.

If their factory separators are so inferior as compared to the Alpha, why should their hand separators be better.

The same reasons that work against their power separators, stand as against their hand separators.

#### DO NOT BE MISTAKEN—BUY THE ALPHA DE LAVAL.

For Catalogue Apply to

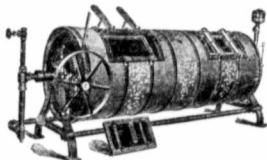
**CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.** 327 Commissioners Street **Montreal**

### THE FARRINGTON Cream Ripener

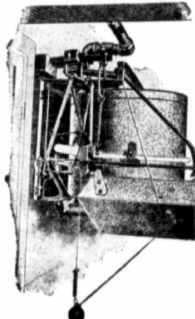
A careful study of all conditions clearly demonstrates that proper methods of cream ripening more closely affects the quality of the butter than any other portion of the process.

Uniform Ripening Increases Yield.

Increased Yield Represents Increased Profits.

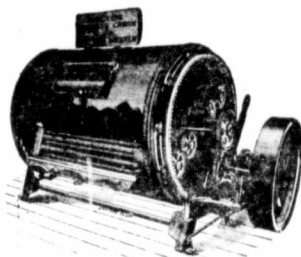


**About Uniformity.** It is an impossibility for any creamery make of butter absolutely uniform under all conditions. With the Farrington Ripener the contents is always under the control of the butter maker and absolute uniformity can be secured. The cream can always be cooled and held at the same temperature each day, the same amount of starter added and held the same length of time. Where an open cream vat is used the buttermaker is always at the mercy of the process to be looked for in the near future are along the cream ripening line. If you have failed of producing a uniform high grade of butter in your creamery, investigate carefully the conditions governing the churned, and you will undoubtedly locate the cause of your trouble. Write for descriptive circular of the Farrington Ripener.



#### Ideal Skimmilk Weigher

Is just as accurate as your weigh can scales or the man that operates them. If you don't know about it, write us for information.



### The Victor

COMBINED CHURN and BUTTER WORKER

Takes the Lead!

THE VICTOR will save you time and money. It will increase your yield of butter. It will improve the quality of your butter.

**CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.**

**COWANSVILLE, QUE.**

**GOOD SEEDS**

# "Canada's Greatest Seed House"

**GOOD CROPS**

By Nature's law—like produces like. This law applies to the re-production from seed. Improved strains mean increased product and perfection in growth. Imperfectly selected and cheaply grown seed cannot but produce a like crop. Is it not reasonable that seed which has had intelligent care given in its growth is of increased worth to the planter? Care in selection means added cost in growing, it also means increased profit to the planter using it. The loss attending the use of poorly grown seed is many times greater than the total first cost for "good seed." The natural desire is to buy in the cheapest market. This is an unwise policy; either for the dealer, as he does not consider the planter, or for the planter, as he overlooks the risk attending cheap seed. The following varieties of Field Root Seeds have been produced from the finest strains known, which will commend them to the most careful buyers. Steele, Briggs' Seeds are used by the most successful growers. They prove their worth as is attested by their yearly increasing demand.

## CARROT

Steele, Briggs' "Imported Short White"

The World's Champion Prize Winner. It is the heaviest cropper, easiest harvested, handsomest roots, and the very best Field Carrot in cultivation. Secure it early.

*Very short supply from crop failure.*  
Price per lb. 65 cents, postpaid

## SUGAR BEET

Steele, Briggs' "Royal Giant"

This new Sugar Beet has proved a perfect wonder to growers. As a crop producer, labor-saver in harvesting, and a profitable feeding variety, it is without an equal. Try "Royal Giant."

Supplied in 1 lb. sealed packages only.  
Price per lb. 45 cents; 10 lb. lots or more, per lb. 33 cents carriage paid.



## MANGLE WURTZEL

Steele, Briggs' Challenge Varieties

By repeated selections of Seed Roots from year to year only can perfection be acquired.

Our Mangel Seed proves the care bestowed upon its growing, and produces most perfectly formed, large, handsome roots. Next to Sugar Beet it is the favorite root crop for dairy farmers, produces the greatest amount of food per acre. For a good crop use

Steele, Briggs'

- "Prize Mammoth Long Red"
- "Giant Yellow Oval" and
- "Giant Yellow Globe"

See our catalogue for full description.

Price each (carriage paid)  
per lb. 25 cents; 10 lb. lots or more,  
per lb. 23 cents.

## SWEDE TURNIPS

The value of a good Turnip Crop is always appreciated. The following varieties are of superior excellence and in demand with every grower who has once used them.

Steele, Briggs' "Jumbo"

Precisely the largest oval-shaped Swede known. The genuine "Jumbo" is supplied in sealed packages only. Supply very limited.

Price (carriage paid) half lb. for 25 cents, per lb. 50 cents.

Steele, Briggs' "Selected"

A leading favorite everywhere. One of the most extensively grown varieties in Canada. Supply limited.

Price (carriage paid) half lb. for 25 cents, per lb. 44 cents.

Steele, Briggs' "Highland Prize"

A large, oval-shaped variety, a favorite with many leading growers.

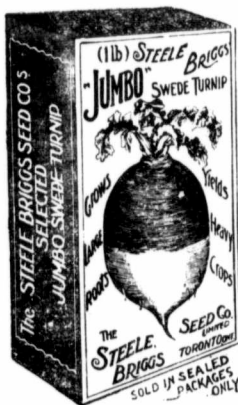
Price (carriage paid) per lb. 29 cents.

Steele, Briggs' "Selected Westbury"

A grand shipping variety, large, round, uniform; flesh yellow and sweet.

Price (carriage paid) per lb. 29 cents.

A complete list of staple and leading varieties described in our catalogue. If you have not got a copy, send your name.



## HOW TO GET STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

Leading merchants, who sell good seeds, can supply Steele, Briggs' Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. They are seeds that meet the want of buyers who plant to grow a crop. Ask your dealer for Steele, Briggs' Seeds. If he cannot supply you, refuse to accept those said to be "just as good." Go elsewhere and procure them, or send your order direct to us. You can select from our catalogue, and get just what you want and just what you order. We carry the most complete list in Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Small Fruits, etc., to be found in any list, and only varieties that are suited to Canada. Prepare for planting time by ordering at once.

# The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited, Toronto



THE UNDERWOOD

## REBUILT TYPEWRITERS

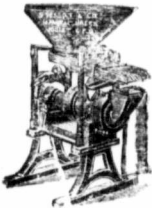
We have in stock at present and offer for sale rebuilt machines as follows:

	Cash.	Time.		Cash.	Time.
No. 2 and 3 Caligraphs	\$20 00	\$35 00	No. 6 Remingtons	\$75 00	\$80 00
No. 5 Bickensdrifer	25 00	30 00	No. 1 York	35 00	40 00
No. 1 Williams	40 00	45 00	No. 1 New York	45 00	50 00
No. 1 Smith Premier	50 00	55 00	New Franklin	30 00	35 00
No. 2 Smith Premier	75 00	80 00	Bar-lock	40 00	45 00
No. 1 Jewett	50 00	55 00	Latest Oliviers	40 00	45 00
No. 2 and 3 Jewett	75 00	80 00	Hammond Ideal	25 00	30 00
No. 2 Remington	50 00	55 00	Hammond Universal	40 00	45 00

A good many of these machines are practically as good as new. We have ten expert mechanics in our Repair Room; several of these men have been in the employ of prominent typewriter factories in the United States for many years, and are thoroughly familiar with all makes of machines. We mention this fact, since we are the only concern in Canada thoroughly equipped for this work.

**ALL MACHINES CARRY A YEAR'S GUARANTEE**

**Creelman Brothers' Typewriter Co.**  
15 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO



## Blood Tells!

Feed your horses on grain ground on the . . . . .

### "Joliette" Grinder

And you will be surprised at the improvement. Good feed properly ground makes rich, red blood, and a full blooded animal, is always the best.

S. VESSOT & CO.

108 Front Street East - - - TORONTO

Factory at Joliette, Quebec

## "Rapid-Easy" Grinders



Can do for you what they are doing for others—grind MORE grain with the SAME POWER than ANY OTHER GRINDER. Made for use with Trca 1 Power, Sweep Power, Windmill or Steam Engine.

Perth, Ont., Feb. 25th, 1901.

"I bought one of your No. 2 Rapid-Easy Grinders from your agent, Mr. John Dittick, and I must say that it more than pleases me, and exceeds my expectations. It is noiseless, runs easy, grinds fast; there is no bother with it. On one occasion we brought from our granary what we considered a good day's grinding, but, to our surprise, we were done before two o'clock, and it took two men doing keep the grinder going. I do not say this for any low, but am just speaking of the machine as I found it. I got the machine on trial. We have used other grinders but none to compare with this."

JAMES MACLAREN.  
Note.—Mr. MacLaren is son of Senator MacLaren of Perth.

**Medals for Plows:—World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900.**

**J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ontario.**

## SHEPHERDS



## SHEEP DIP

Kills Lice and Ticks, destroys all disease germs. Disinfectant and antiseptic. Is healing. Prevents and cures skin diseases.

Having so much confidence in this preparation we will give to any farmer who personally brings this advertisement to our warehouse a full-sized bottle for trial.

**Any Dealer who has not got it in Stock can get it for you from us.**

Put up in Qt. Bottles. Price 25 Cents. Manufactured by

**THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited,**

Wholesale Druggists,

71 73 Front Street, Toronto.

## Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.



Patent Foot and Lever Drive.	No.	HOLDS	CRUSHS
•	0	6 gal.	4 to 8 gal.
•	1	10 "	1 to 5 "
Patented Steel Roller	2	15 "	2 to 7 "
•	3	30 "	3 to 9 "
Bearings.	•	4 36 "	4 to 12 "
•	5	50 "	6 to 14 "
Improved Steel Frame	6	60 "	8 to 20 "

**Superior in Workmanship and Finish**

**DAVID MAXWELL & SONS**  
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada.

## Cheese and Butter

Makers of these articles, in many instances, do not pay the necessary attention to the quality of the salt they use. Some people think that "salt is salt," and it does not matter where it comes from or who makes it. This is a great mistake, for it is essential that to produce the best Butter or Cheese nothing but the purest salt should be used.

The number of prizes obtained by users of

### "RICE'S or COLEMAN'S" DAIRY SALT

at the various exhibitions is conclusive proof that these brands of salt stand unrivalled. For prices, etc., address

**R. & J. RANSFORD,**

Clinton, Ont.

# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XVIII

APRIL 16th, 1901

No. 34

## Review of the Horse Industry



SOME two or three years have elapsed since the horse industry emerged from that period of depression incident to the introduction of electricity and the supplanting of the horse for street railways and similar purposes by other motive powers. During this period the transition from a state of stagnation and lethargy in the horse trade to one of prosperity and activity has been watched with a great deal of interest by producer and buyer alike. Some were very skeptical as to what the outcome would be, and looked upon all signs of improvement in the market conditions as only temporary, contending that the day of the horse was doomed. Others were more hopeful, and after weighing carefully the changed conditions governing this important trade, were forced to the conclusion that this improvement was most permanent in its character. And this latter view has proved to be the correct one. This trade to-day has reached a point at which there is no room for doubting that the horse-breeding industry is on a fair way to become one of the most profitable our farmers can engage in.

It is worth noting, however, that the demand for the inferior, or what is commonly styled the "scrub" horse, is very little better than it was several years ago, when all classes of horses were more or less of a drug on the market. And this condition of the market is likely to continue. To get all the advantages to be derived from an active and profitable market the farmer must produce only the finest quality of horse of the special breed he chooses to raise. In this respect the horse industry does not differ from any of the various live stock branches of trade which are now engaging the attention of the farmer. In any one of them it is only the finest quality that commands the top price, and which is the most profitable to produce. In the beef cattle trade, in the bacon trade, or in the sheep trade, it is the highest quality that tops the market and that is most in demand. And so it is in connection with the trade engaging our special attention at the moment, quality counts. We have laid special stress on this point for the reason that several complaints have reached us lately, that prices for horses had not improved much. This may

be quite true, but if the quality is looked into it will be found not to be of the very best, and often below the average. There are numbers of what may be styled the medium kind of horses put upon the market every day. This class may be serviceable in a way, but they are not the kind for which there is the greatest demand at the present time, and for which the trade will pay the highest prices.

A year ago we pointed out that the types of horses in demand were the heavy draft, the carriage, saddle and harness horse. In regard to these the market has not changed. The finest quality of these types is still in active demand, while the supply is less than at this time a year ago. In addition to these a market has been created in Canada for remounts for the British army. And this trade is likely to grow. If two or three permanent remount depots are established in Canada, as there now seems some possibility of, this branch of the horse trade is likely to assume large proportions. Farmers must remember, however, that the prices paid for remounts are limited, and they must not look for fancy figures. Still, for the class of horses required for this purpose, profitable prices are obtainable, and if a little more attention is given to the breeding of suitable animals the production of remounts for army purposes may become a fairly remunerative industry in this country.

To get this high quality that is so necessary in all the classes of horses for which there is the greatest demand at the present time, definite and persistent lines of breeding must be followed. Nothing can be accomplished by changing from one line or one breed to another every year or two. Every farmer who wishes to make a success of horse breeding must follow some definite and systematic line of breeding, first selecting the breed best suited to his own conditions or tastes. As to the most profitable horse for the farmer to breed we are inclined to the views expressed by several prominent breeders and others elsewhere in this issue, that taking everything into consideration the heavy horse is the most profitable one for him to produce. In saying this we are not discounting the merits of any other type or class. No horse sells better to-day than the high-class carriage or harness horse. But these require so much time to properly fit and train them for market that unless the farmer has the

taste for the work, and has the leisure, it will hardly pay him to do so. In discussing this matter we have the average farmer in view, the one who has not given any special attention to the question of horse breeding. If a farmer has the inclination and the time to give to it, the breeding of the fancy carriage, harness or saddle horse will prove a profitable undertaking. But unless he is in a position to give it his very best attention it would be better to try some other class.

Before closing, we would like to impress upon our readers the importance of the premium plan, referred to elsewhere, for promoting the breeding of a better class of horses in this country. Nothing the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association has ever done will do more than this to create an interest in and promote better breeding methods. But the mere outlining of this scheme, and the granting of premiums by the central organization, will accomplish little, unless farmers avail themselves of these privileges. Local agricultural societies or organizations formed for the purpose should take action at once and appoint committees to select suitable stallions before their routes for the season are arranged. The fact that this premium plan has been so successful in raising the standard of horses produced in many parts of Scotland and England, makes it imperative that the offer of the Canadian Association should not go a-begging. Let there be a liberal response, so that the total premium money may be taken up. The adopting of the scheme in any locality will give the farmers of the district the advantages of a good stallion at reasonable rates.

## To Test Cattle Going to U.S.

The memorandum of agreement between the Minister of Agriculture and Dr. McEachran, representing the Department of Agriculture of Canada, and Secretary Wilson and Dr. Salmon, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in regard to the testing of cattle going from Canada to the United States, arrived at February 25, 1901, is as follows:

1. "The certificates issued by inspectors specially selected and duly appointed as officials of the Government of Canada will be accepted for breeding cattle and dairy cows over six months old, at United States ports.

2. "The certificates of Canadian veterinaries of cattle tested by them in Great Britain, accepted at Canadian quarantines, when endorsed by the chief inspector of veterinary superintendents of the quarantine, will be accepted at United States points of entry. The following are the veterinary surgeons who are official veterinaries of the Department of Agriculture to apply the tuberculin test to cattle exported to the United States: W. H. Pethick, Central Bedeque,

P.E.I.; W. M. Jackman, V.S., Halifax, N.S.; J. H. Frink, V.S., St. John, Que.; J. A. Couture, V.S., Que.; A. E. Moore, V.S., Montreal; Chas. H. Higgins, V.S., Montreal; V. T. Daubigny, V.S., Montreal; George W. Higginson, Rockland, Ont.; Wm. Stubbs, V. S., Toronto; Chas. Little, V.S., Winnipeg; J. C. Stargreave, V.S., Medicine Hat, N.W.T.; J. B. Hart, V.S., British Columbia."

We have been informed by several Ontario breeders, who have recently sold animals to go to the United States, that there has been some delay in getting inspectors to test cattle. This is probably due to the fact that while negotiations have been pending the work of inspection has had to remain in abeyance. We presume, however, that now that arrangements are completed and the inspectors appointed, there should be no delay in beginning the work. It will be in the interest of the trade if the inspection of cattle already sold is performed as quickly as possible. Applications for inspection should be made to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## Manual Training in Schools

Prof. Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, addressed the Ontario Educational Association last week on Manual Training. Some sixteen schools for illustrating this movement have been established in Canada through the generosity of Sir Wm. C. McDonald. It is not intended to locate any more, a sufficient number having been established to give educationalists in different parts of the Dominion a clear idea of what this system will do in training and developing the minds of the young.

Prof. Robertson also outlined to the school inspectors present, a plan along a somewhat similar line for influencing the teaching in rural schools more along agricultural lines. No definite proposal was made, but merely a discussion to ascertain if such a scheme as is to be found in Germany were feasible in Canada. If so, Sir Wm. C. McDonald is prepared to donate a sufficient sum to introduce the system in this country.

## Good Matter Held Over

**Owing to the extra demand on our advertising columns this week, and the large amount of matter dealing especially with the horse breeding industry, we have been compelled to hold over some valuable articles till next issue, among them being a letter from Prof. Dean dealing with some important features of the cheese trade. This article, with others on the same line, will appear next week, together with some special matter on swine feeding and poultry raising.**

## Valuable Hints on the Horse Industry

### Some Practical Pointers for Farmers from Men of Experience in Horse Breeding Methods

During a short interview last week with Dr. Andrew Smith, president of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, a representative of THE FARMING WORLD was able to obtain some very valuable information as to the present position of the horse breeding industry in Canada. When asked as to the best means to adopt to bring about an improvement in the class of horses produced in Canada, the doctor said:

"I think a great improvement could be brought about if local agricultural societies or other organizations in the country would offer premiums to good stallions to travel in their respective districts. These societies should undertake to guarantee a sufficient number of mares to the stallion owners for the season to make it worth while (at least 80), at a reasonable fee, to be paid,

at the present time suitable for remounts, and the establishment of permanent depots would create a steady market for these, and prove an incentive to farmers to raise a better quality of horses. In raising horses for remount purposes, especially for the lighter remounts, thoroughbred stallions may be used to good advantage. Nevertheless, the well-bred and well-made Canadian trotter with substance and size is an excellent animal. Some of the finest carriage and harness horses have a good deal of trotting blood in them."

Has there been any improvement in the quality of horses produced in this country during the past year or two? To this Dr. Smith replied:

"Yes, I think there has been considerable improvement. It takes time to bring about any very great improve-

ment. What class of horses would it be best for our farmers to breed?

"There was," the doctor replied, "a good demand for first-class animals of all the various breeds. I think, however, that there is more money for the average farmer in breeding heavy horses. Good draft horses are always saleable at profitable prices. After they are a couple of years old, the Clydesdale, for example, can be easily broken to do considerable work on the farm which will help to pay for his keep while being made ready for market. With the carriage or harness horse a large amount of training and fitting is necessary before the animal is ready for market. As a rule the farmer has not the time to spare for this purpose, and consequently does not get full value for his animal when put upon the market."



Musical Ride by members of the Toronto Hunt, Horse Show, 1900. The gentleman to extreme left is Mr. Geo. W. Beardmore, Chairman Horse Show Committee.

ment in the quality of the horses produced. The rapid introduction of electricity a few years ago caused a falling off in the demand for certain classes of horses, thereby inducing many farmers to go largely out of horse breeding. It takes time to recover from a period of depression of this nature. But there has been a marked advance in breeding methods during the past year or two, and a number of very fine horses are being produced in Canada at the present time. A striking example of this was to be seen in the parade of prize winning animals at the Toronto Industrial Fair last September. Some very fine horses are to be seen on the streets of Toronto every day, both of the carriage and harness types, and heavy draft classes. These are all of home breeding and a credit to the country which produces them."

Will the establishment of remount stations be of value to the industry?

"Yes," he said, "I think they will be a great help in inducing farmers to breed a better class of horses. There are a number of horses in the country

part at the time of service and the balance when the mare proved to be in foal. The stallion or stallions should be selected by a committee appointed by each association giving premiums. This plan has had a most excellent effect in improving the breeds of horses during the past forty years in many parts of Scotland. I believe the same plan is also carried out in England, more especially with heavy horses. In Scotland great care is exercised by the local committees in selecting the stallions, the animals selected being free from any of those diseases or conformations which have an hereditary tendency."

What do you think of the general outlook for horses?

"I think the outlook is excellent. As I have already said there is a good demand for first-class animals of nearly all breeds and types. But to secure the top price, the animal, whether a draft, carriage, harness or saddle horse, must be of the best. At the present time there is not enough of this really prime quality to supply the demand. The trouble is that there are too many inferior horses being marketed, for which there is no regular demand. The really good animals are being rapidly picked up. A good sign is the improved demand for stallions throughout the country. During the past year or two a great many importations of stallions had been made, and there would have a wholesome effect in improving the quality of the horses in the country."

Incidentally, Dr. Smith stated that he was of the opinion that a general inspection or licensing of stallions was impracticable, and that no Government would undertake to enforce such a law. The giving of premiums by local societies, and the scheme as outlined elsewhere by which the Horse Breeders' Association will grant a bonus to such organizations, would have a more beneficial effect, and greatly stimulate the production of a better class of horses by Canadian farmers.

#### A SCARCITY OF GOOD HORSES.

Mr. Robert Miller, President of the Hackney Horse Society, writes:

"In reply to your request, I give you my opinion as to what would be the best thing for horse-breeders to do at the present time.

"There is a scarcity of good horses in Canada, in the numbers of brood mares and stallions, as well as in the horses fit for high class harness, draft, or carriage. There is no doubt that

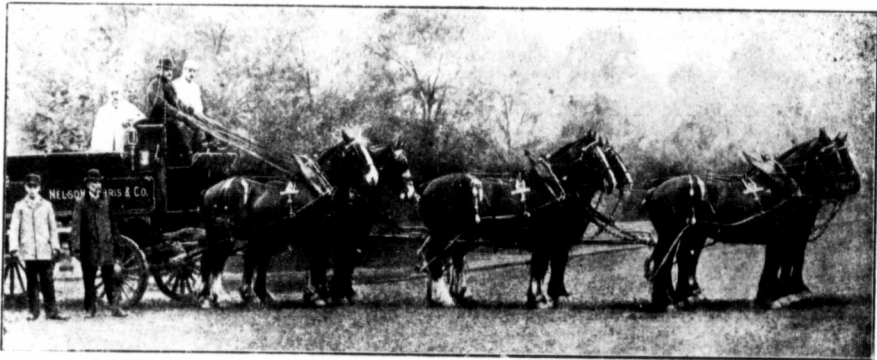
"The Dominion Horse Breeders' Association is giving five premiums to societies throughout this province, such societies to get together enough members to guarantee a certain number of mares, as is done in Scotland. The terms are, to a certain extent, dictated by the Dominion Horse Breeders' Association, and circulars giving plan of organization and procedure can be had by applying to Henry Wade, Esq., Provincial Live Stock Registrar, Toronto. I would advise the formation of such societies and the selection of the best sires to be found, thus using in the committee that select the sire the best judgment in the district, and, if followed up year after year, creating a uniformity in the horse of the district that is worth an inestimable amount.

"If you are at liberty to choose your breed, I say choose Clydesdales, as the best paying horse to breed in this country. If you have good, light nares of any breed, keep them pure

increase still further, as the demand from the Old Country is increasing every year. Our own Western country is bound to be settled by people full of energy and push, and one of their first requirements will be heavy Clyde horses to break the vast prairies of that region.

"Care should be taken to breed only the very best. I am sorry to say that we have too few high class stallions in Canada at the present time. In my opinion Canadians should concentrate capital and import none but large horses of the very best type, and be careful to keep only their best mares for breeding purposes. Too often the best mares are sold to go to some foreign country, and their progeny comes back to compete with horses of our own breeding, as is done in the Northwest.

"I think I am safe in saying that we in the Province of Ontario have the climate and the soil to produce as good horses of this type as can be



Six Clydesdales, exhibited by George Moore, Waterloo, Ont., at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1900. The pair next wagon are Berlin, 4 years, 1,840 lbs., and Waterloo, 4 years, 1,840 lbs., both by Bold Boy; the middle pair are Maude, 5 years, 1,775 lbs., by Croy Lynedoch, and Bets, 4 years, 1,850 lbs., by Lord Fife; and the first pair, Wallace, 4 years, 1,700 lbs., by Erskie Style, and Bruce, 4 years, 1,700 lbs., by Newday. They won the following prizes at the show: 1st prize, best pair, 3,400 lbs. to wagon; 1st for best pair over 3,400 lbs. to wagon; 1st for best 6 horse team to wagon; 1st for best 3 horses abreast to wagon; 1st for best 4 horse team to wagon; gold medal for best pair to wagon, and gold medal for best four Clydesdales to wagon. They sold for \$3,000 to Nelson, Morris & Co., Chicago. Mr. Moore is standing by the front wheel of the wagon.

breeders have learned a lesson during the bad years that we have had, regarding the kind of horses that paid the least; and that were the most burdensome when left on their hands. I mean the rough, bad-legged horses that are hard to sell at any time, no matter how much size they have, and that cannot be sold at all when sale is slow. As an object lesson, I will give you our experience during the time when horses were the very lowest and everybody said they would never rise again. We, during the three worst years, bought and sold more geldings, and at a greater profit, than we have ever done in three years before or since. We bought nothing but the very choicest, and they could be bought low, but when fitted well there was so little opposition in the top market that we could and did get as much for them as we can at any time. The best will always sell, so breed the best now and always.

by breeding to the best horse you can find or reach, of the same breed.

"Never on any account use an unsound or second class horse. Keep the colts well, but do not overfeed; give lots of exercise and you will be successful."

#### CLYDESDALES THE BEST.

Mr. Peter Christie, president Canadian Clydesdale Association writes:

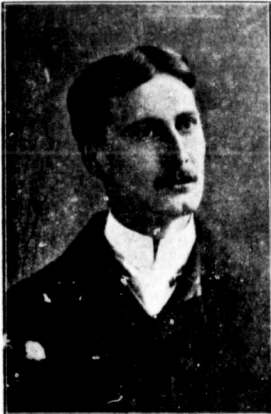
"I think there never was a time in the history of Canada when farmers had such opportunities for the breeding of first class Clydesdales as at present. In my opinion they are the only class of horses that it is profitable for a farmer to breed, as there is always a ready demand for them at good prices. From all appearances the demand is sure to increase, as electricity in no way affects the market for heavy Clyde horses. It is a well-known fact that dray horses have increased 50 per cent. over the prices of the past few years, and are sure to

produced under the sun, and with the new arrangements made last year with the railroad companies for the transportation of registered horses to the Northwest at half-price, there is no reason why we should not have that western trade to ourselves. It ought to belong to us, and every effort should be made to develop and keep it for Ontario.

"There are other breeds of horses, such as the lofty carriage horse and the high stepper that are profitable, but should in my opinion be bred by other than farmers. These classes require careful breaking and training which takes up more time than the average farmer can spare. In addition to this the farmer who breeds them too often gets a small price from the man who makes a business of training horses as high steppers, etc., and this latter individual is the one who gets the large price for well-trained animals and not the farmer who breeds them."



## Canadian Horse Show



Stewart Houston, Manager Horse Show.

The seventh annual Canadian Horse Show takes place at the Armouries, Toronto, on April 24, 25, 26 and 27 next. This year a special military tournament will form one of the leading features of the show. In addition, a detachment of sailors from one of His Majesty's men-of-war will be on hand to represent the British navy. As an entertainment, this year's show promises to be one of more than usual interest and profit.

But it is the regular horse exhibit in which our readers will be most interested. In this respect no one will be disappointed. The total entries, though we were not able up to the time of going to press to obtain the exact figures, will equal those of any other year, and in several important classes are far in advance. The farmers' classes will be

well represented, there being several new exhibitors. Visitors are therefore assured of seeing one of the best exhibits of horses to be seen in Canada.

The prize list totals over \$4,000, and, in addition, three gold and two silver medals will be given. His Excellency the Governor General is offering a special \$50 prize and a cup valued at \$25, entrance free, for the best four-year old Canadian-bred geldings or mares suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, sired by a thoroughbred stallion, animals not to be less than 15 hands nor more than 15.3 hands high. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is giving a second prize in this class, valued at \$20. This splendid prize-list should ensure an exhibit of the very finest types of horses to be found in the country.

## SCARCITY OF FIRST CLASS STALLIONS.

Mr. William Smith, Columbus, Ont., writes:

"As the time draws near for the annual Toronto Horse Show, it is hoped many of our farmers and breeders may attend, with the object of finding out the weak spots of horse breeding in the past, and how this great work can be more systematically and extensively carried on in the future.

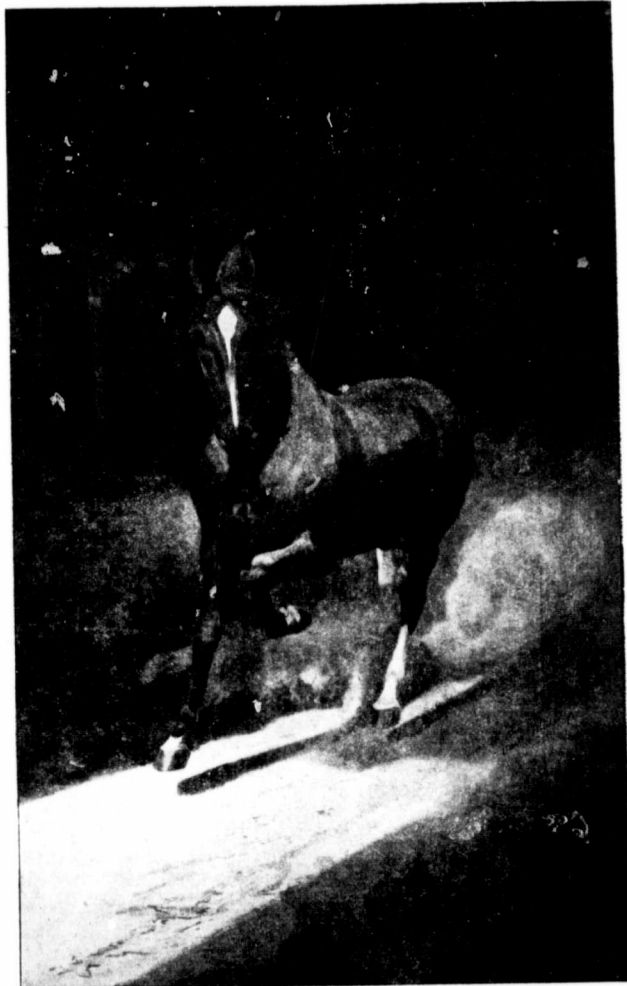
"It goes without saying that at present prices breeding the right kind of horses pays, but many farmers are afraid to launch out, principally on account of electricity, and forgetting the fact that it takes five or six years to raise an animal for the market. There was much force in this contention a few years ago, but it does appear to have spent its power for years to come, as it has been demonstrated it can do some work well, and some not at all.

"One of the great drawbacks to successful horse breeding has been the want of first-class stallions, so few caring to invest any large amount of money in one animal, and that very perishable. This can and must be overcome, and the only reasonable solution seems to be in a number of farmers banding themselves together, and thereby controlling the very best.

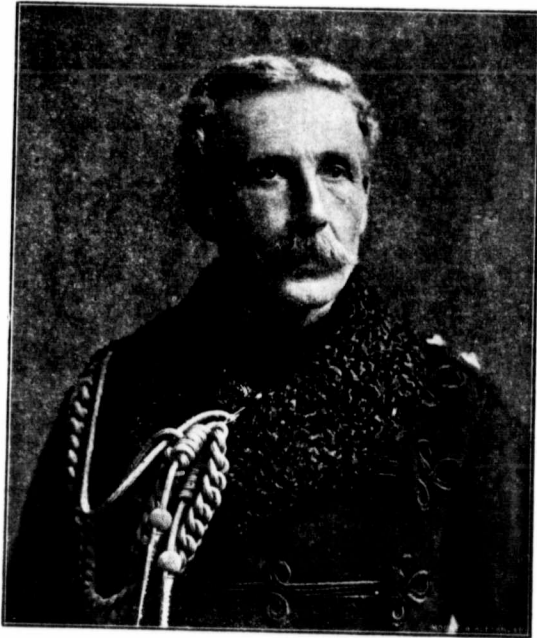
"Another hindrance has been letting our best mares slip away—a fair price being the temptation. Farmers now fortunately realize this fact, and are eagerly purchasing every good mare in sight.

"What breed of horses will pay the average farmer best, may be reasonably asked, but difficult to answer. The natural demands of sections of country are as different as the ideas of men, and to a certain extent have to be met, but, everything considered, I have no hesitation in advising the Ontario farmers to follow on the lines of the heavy draught horse, weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs.

"With the present demand and outlook for a lighter horse, some, perhaps a fair number, may succeed, but there will be fewer heartburnings over the breeding and rearing of the heavy horse, and on Clydesdale lines at that."



Langton Performer (4884) 242. Bred by Mr. Thomas Hall, Langton, England. Foaled, 1892. Imported, 1895, by F. C. Stevens, Maplewood Hackney Stud, Attica, N.Y.



Colonel Otter, Commandant First Canadian Contingent to South Africa, Chairman, Joint Committee, Conducting Horse Show.

The Canadian Horse Show is an institution that should be more largely patronized than it is by the farmers and breeders of the country. Coming as it does in the spring, immediately before the breeding season begins, it furnishes a splendid opportunity for inspecting and studying the types of horses most in demand at the present time. Farmers who intend engaging in horse breeding to any great extent should become thoroughly familiar with

those types, and make an effort to attend the show.

We urge this upon our readers, notwithstanding the fact that the horse show is looked upon by many as merely a great society event. But be this as it may, it in no way lessens the value of the show as an educational institution. The very fact that it is made a great social event, and advertised as such, brings to the city wealthy people from the United States and elsewhere,

in whom are to be found some of our very best customers, and who purchase largely at high prices.

To make this year's show of greater value to farmers and breeders than heretofore, it has been arranged to devote the first day of the show nearly altogether to the exhibiting of farmers' horses of the types they are more particularly interested in. This will be known as farmers' day, and will give them the opportunity of studying the exhibits without having their attention distracted by gay society in the boxes. Visitors from the country then can take in the show the first day to the best advantage, and if they wish to enjoy the special functions later in the week can do so at their leisure. We bespeak, therefore, a good attendance of farmers and breeders. Reduced passenger rates will be given on the railways to parties attending the show.

#### The Age of a Horse.

To distinguish merely between the young horse and colt it is necessary to remember a few salient facts. The first is that the milk teeth are present in the horse's mouth until he is between four and five years old. The second fact is that the "mark," or dark central depression on the surface of the incisors, become gradually worn out, and in a horse over eight years has nearly always disappeared from the teeth of the lower jaw. The third fact is that the shape of the tooth is much wider from side to side than it is from front to back. As the horse becomes older the surface becomes progressively narrower, from side to side, and thus, instead of remaining always oblong, it becomes triangular, and then in very old animals flattened from side to side.



Dr. Andrew Smith, Vice-Chairman Horse Show Committee.



Henry Wade, Secretary Canadian Horse Show.

## Premiums for Stallions

### Rules and Regulations Governing Societies Desiring to Secure the Bounty

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Wade, secretary of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, we are enabled to supply our readers with full particulars regarding the offering of premiums to local societies which engage suitable stallions for breeding purposes in their respective districts. The details of the scheme are as follows:

At the last meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association a resolution was passed, at the instigation of Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, seconded by Col. David McCrae, of Guelph, to the effect that it was advisable to give certain premiums in order to encourage the securing of pure-bred stallions for service in various parts of the province, as is done, for instance, in Scotland, where selected stallions travel under the auspices of local societies. The resolution set forth:

"That this Association, desiring to advance the best interests of horse-breeding throughout the country, hereby authorize the directors to offer premiums to encourage the placing of the very best stallions in districts in Ontario where horse-breeders guarantee a sufficient sum for his services; the details to be determined by the directors, and the gross amount not to exceed \$500."

It was pointed out by the various speakers that such associations or societies as are contemplated would give each and every part of the province a chance to have travelling in the community a first-class stallion. Breeders would be induced with some assistance to import high-class stallions, the price for which in England and Scotland, without some such inducement or the formation of an association or society, oftentimes ran beyond the price that private individuals cared, or could afford, to pay. The premiums will not be confined to any particular breed of horses, but will be given to the stallion best suited to the district, or chosen by the local society, whether the stallion be Thoroughbred, Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Coach, trotting, pacing or any other. The society will, of course, be expected to choose its own stallion, either through delegates, or by the authorization of an individual member to make the selection. With a view to the carrying out of the object defined in the resolution quoted, the accompanying constitution, giving the terms of the grants and illustrating to societies the conditions by which they are to be governed, has, by instruction of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, been drafted by Messrs. Miller and McCrae, and is herewith submitted for your approval and action. I might say that the directors, wishing the grants to be made, if possible, this

year, will entertain at once any application coming before them, and will be pleased at all times to receive suggestions as to the best way to promote the object desired. HENRY WADE.

#### CONSTITUTION.

That this Society shall be known as (here insert the name by which the Society will be known), and will consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and board of directors.

The Society is formed for the purpose of selecting one or more purebred and registered horses to travel in the district, to improve the present standard, and assist in creating a greater uniformity in the horses produced.

Under the present system of paying the service fees for stallions, it is too much to expect importers to buy the best horses in foreign countries for our use, for they are worth more at home.

One of the chief objects of this Society will, therefore, be to join with the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, in making a premium, payable in cash, to induce the owners of the best horses to send them to our district at a moderate fee to members, partly payable after service and partly payable when the mares prove in foal.

The officers shall be elected yearly, at the annual meeting to be held each year, not later than the 15th of March, such election to be by ballot or otherwise. Members of the preceding year shall have due notice of such meeting.

#### RULES.

1. To become members of the Society application must be made to the secretary, and a fee of \$1.25 must be paid. \$1 of this amount will go into the fund to make up the premium, and 25c. to pay postage and secretary's expenses.

2. A guarantee of not more than 100, or less than 50, mares must be made to the owner of the stallion selected. One membership entitles the holder to the service of the horse for one mare; to have his use for more than one mare a membership will be necessary for each.

3. Each member will be liable for payment of fees for each mare guaranteed.

4. In case of death or accident to a mare owned by a member, he may substitute one belonging to a person not holding membership.

5. Outside mares must not be taken, except by consent of the board of directors, when the fee must be at least 50 per cent. greater, half payable after service, and half when the mare proves in foal, the same as fees are paid by members.

6. No member shall have any financial interest in the stallion selected.

7. Stallions selected must be registered in the Stud Book recognised by

the Dominion Association, representing the breed to which he belongs.

8. The stallion will be selected by a committee of not less than three, selected for the purpose at a general meeting of the members.

9. Should the stallion selected by such committee prove to be a non-breeder the owner will forfeit any claim to the premium or payment of any part of the fees. Another horse may be selected by the society if not too late. Owners of stallions knowingly letting a stallion that has been unsure or that has not gotten 40 per cent. of the mares served by him in the past season in foal, will be liable to an amount agreed to by the members and such owner of stallion.

10. Should the stallion selected become unable in any way to travel and do service, a substitute may at any time be chosen by the society. Such horse will finish the season at the same terms as agreed on for the first horse, and the premium must be divided in proportion to the number of mares served by each.

11. Members will be responsible for all undertakings to the owner of the second or third horse necessary to finish the season, the same as to the owners of the first horse chosen.

12. The fees for service shall be \$5 payable after service on the first of October after the season, and \$5 payable February 1 the following year if the mare proves in foal.

13. All accidents will be at the risk of owners unless negligence is proven on the part of those in charge of stallions or mares.

14. Membership fees and the first payment for service must be paid to the Secretary.

15. Those not members must sign an agreement to pay one half the service fee on October 1, and the other half Feb. 1, after service, if the mare proves to be in foal.

16. It will be considered that members have agreed to this when they sign the roll of membership, or pay the membership fee.

17. The groom and all expenses must be paid by the owner of the horse, and the horse must make the route so as to come as near the residences of the members as possible as arranged between the directors and the owner. Where stopping places are made at any member's place arrangements must be made between the owner and such member.

18. The amount of premium will be paid by the treasurer to the stallion owner after the season is finished, if the directors are satisfied that the horse has been sure.

## Canadian Artillery Horses in South Africa

By Lt.-Col. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

The Canadian Artillery formed a considerable part of the Second Contingent sent to South Africa and were found a valuable arm of the servicewhile there. There has been in the past little or no volunteer field artillery in Britain. It was considered that the time given to drill by volunteer corps was not enough to make the artilleryman useful in the field on active service. The record made by the Canadians in Africa was so good that the home authorities have decided to enrol a number of field artillery batteries throughout Great Britain. Not so much the marching and the fighting as the record made by the Canadian horses is the subject of this article. The long and arduous marches in pursuit of a mobile foe over high mountains and through deep valleys and flooded rivers tried the horses to their utmost, and the latter stages of the war had not been so much the record of hard fighting as of hard marching

These were obtained from London, Guelph, Port Hope and Ottawa, the places from which the men came to make up the fighting force of the battery. Not many of the teams accustomed to the animal drill in camp were obtained. The horses were selected by officers appointed for that purpose, but some mistakes were made, and as good animals were not obtained as may often be seen turned out for our ordinary annual camps. In the early days of January, on the Exhibition grounds at Ottawa, officers, drivers and gunners were all busy fitting harness, mating horses, and working hard to get a creditable start made from the crude material supplied. From "A" battery there came a few men and some of the trained horses that had been used there. Strangely enough these were the first to succumb under the hardships of campaigning. As it was, they helped for a start and "D" battery hooked in and paraded through

horses were everywhere. The fittings had to be hurriedly put in by those not accustomed to fitting up troop ships. All the stalls were fitted, and some of the rows were so closely packed that the drivers had difficulty in getting between the rows to feed and water. There should have been stalls left on each deck, and means left to get out a horse and work around him. The boat rolled a great deal, and that on the slightest excuse—she has a bad reputation in that way—with sea-sickness, pneumonia and influenza the drivers had a hard time—and there were many deaths. The first to go overboard were the horses from "A" Battery, Kingston. The heat of the tropics was very trying, and the men did all they could to keep the horses in good shape. Between decks the ship was like a furnace—it was difficult to get enough of the tropical heated air down to the poor brutes sweating and sweltering. Washing and grooming



16th (Ontario Agricultural College) Battery, C.F.A. The officer on white horse in centre of group is Lieut. McCrae, who had charge of a section of D Battery in South Africa. The horses shown are good types for artillery purposes.

in which the horse played the most prominent part.

### THE START.

In the early days of 1900 there was activity in several centres of artillery. It had been decided to send three fully equipped batteries to Africa. There already existed in the permanent corps two field batteries, "A" and "B." The new ones organized were designated "C," "D" and "E." The former mobilized at Kingston, was delayed a long time at Halifax, and in Africa made the celebrated march, via Biern, to the relief of Mafeking. In this march the Canadian horses were not used, but relays of mules were used to quickly transport guns and men over the long distance the march covered. "D" and "E" went out together on the "Laurentian," leaving Halifax on the 21st January, 1900. With the horses of "D" battery our story is more immediately connected.

the streets of Ottawa with the mercury very near zero. The run to Halifax was made in cold weather. Influenza broke out amongst the horses, and many, during the long voyage, were very ill from that disease.

The prices paid were not high, and the horses looked but an ordinary lot. Few of them, except those from "A" battery had ever been hooked to a gun before, they had all their drill to learn. Many of them were just taken from the farmers' teams, gathered together in a hurry, and others of lighter build were fitted only for light work under the saddle. They were by no means such a lot as may be seen in some of our best volunteer artillery batteries.

### THE VOYAGE.

The "Laurentian" was not well fitted for a troop ship and was overcrowded. Stalls had to be closely placed and were but poorly ventilated, especially the lower decks. Above,

was kept up to save them as much as possible. Cape Town was reached on Saturday, 18th February. "D" Battery landed 123 out of 137, having lost ten per cent. on the voyage out. The harbor was filled with troopships—just after the Canadians landed there came to dock a transport with 68th Battery R.F.A. They had much better arrangements for their horses and they landed their English horses in fine condition, a great contrast to the gaunt Canadians that clearly showed the results of a hard voyage. The Brigade went into camp at Green Point a sandy plain at the foot of Table Mountain—and the drill for men and horses began in good earnest.

### THE RAILWAY TRIP.

On Sunday, at noon, on the 3rd of March, orders came for two sections to go north by train. At once all was bustle, and by three o'clock the narrow gauge train, with the four guns and

equipment, the horses packed in open trucks holding about 10 each untied, was steaming away up country—all that night, and most of the next day—over sandy plains with queer looking hills they went. They halted and unloaded at Victoria Road Station—and at once marched out to Victoria West where with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, New Zealand Mounted Rifles and Imperial Yeomanry they formed the Canarvon Field Force under Sir Charles Parsons. By the 19th they had reached Carnarvon, and the rebel forces had scattered and retired as they advanced. On that day the two right section guns of "D" Battery—the Guelph contingent—were sent on with the advanced guard. They had the first detached duty, and expected the others to be with them again in twelve hours, as they chafed and shouted their hasty good-byes. None suspected that they had hundreds of miles to cover—the hardest march of the whole campaign to go through, and thirteen weeks of hard work, and weary waiting, before they would be together again.

#### THE KAROO.

South of the great Kalahari desert lies a vast table land, sandy, parched and soil on which grow at intervals low scrubby plants or bushes—much of it barren sand. In the valleys where there is moisture after the rains there springs up a luxuriant growth, on which and the leaves of the bushes flocks of fat-tailed sheep and goats subsist. In the dry season all is scorched, shrivelled and parched. All the forage for the horses had to be carried on wagons, and it was scant enough. The allowance was 5 lbs. of wheat and 5 lbs. of wheat chaff per day. Wheat is risky food for horses at any time. With nothing else they foundered frequently, and the poor brutes had to be dragged along hardly able to put one foot before another. Whenever a halt was called they lay down in their harness where they stood. The first day out the advanced guard made 54 miles in 36 hours. Water was scarce and bad. The Boers had spoiled the wells by putting dead sheep into them. At one time they had 28 miles between watering places. Weight out 5 lbs. wheat and look at it as food for a horse on extra heavy work—drawing guns across soft sand. They became almost crazy with hunger and would devour the manure every chance they got. The men pulled up the karoo bushes at the halting places, and fed the roots to the horses to give them something to chew. Much of the marching was done at night by moonlight, and on the rest halts—ten minutes in the hour—they frequently fell asleep, even while standing on their feet. The rains came, the roads flooded, rivers overflowed. The transports stuck at one of the rivers, 1,200 yards wide; but for Canadian pluck they would have been hopelessly stuck. Men working in water and mud two to four feet deep; wheels in the clay to the hubs; men sleeping in

their wet clothes on damp ground; no tents, no shelter; glad to get under a wagon or anywhere; chewing the horses' wheat to help out their only ration—fresh mutton from the sheep they shot; fuel, karroo goat droppings, bad enough with high odor when dry, when soaking wet unspeakably vile.

Kenhardt was reached on the first of April; rebellion crumpled; many rebels captured, and the old flag hoisted again over that part of Cape Colony. The main force had halted at Van Wick's blei. The advanced guard under Major Craddock, from New Zealand, had done the work. Then came the march back. Drenching rain; constant care to keep the horses' shoulders and backs in decent shape; flooded roads and wet camps back to the railway, which they were all glad to see again. Nearly five hundred miles of marching; result, five horses dead, three off duty out of thirty-five in the section, all in bad shape. But the hardest march was over.

WITH IAN HAMILTON.

Towards the last week in June the battery were together again at Bloemfontein, where they got a few fresh horses from the remount station to supply losses. Then followed a chase after De Wet by Ian Hamilton, in whose brigade the Canadians served. With him in July they had their fire disciplined, and acquitted themselves creditably. By careful practice they had not only got their gun drill up well, but had acquired a good knowledge of judging distance, which was very useful in action. It was not as hard as the former campaign. At several camps there was no hay, and the horses always suffered without it. It was winter—mid winter and cold. One night near Balmoral some of the cow guns (47 guns) were upset, the road blocked, and no forage or grub for anyone. Worse luck, the blankets and great coats were also missing. A cold drizzling rain chilled one to the marrow; no meals all day; an awful night of cold and exposure. The morning found ten men and 200 animals dead. About ten o'clock breakfast and forage came. Later followed the march to Lydenburg, Buller and Ian Hamilton converging on that place, the Canadians acting as horse artillery. In action every day for a week, some days covering 25 miles, mostly at a trot, through a very mountainous country, parts of it like the Highlands of Scotland and other parts compared to the Himalayas near Simla. It was the last big stand the Boers made in trenches carefully made and easily held by resolute men, but the hot artillery fire drove them out; they could not wait for the bayonets which followed.

ON THE LINE.

The Boers fled for the Portuguese frontier. Part of the army followed, and the Canadians returned to the railway line, which they guarded for a time and made frequent forays against

bands of the enemy threatening the line. On the 24th September they were camped with the 75th Battalion, R.F.A. This British battery had 180 remounts, while the Canadians had but 25. Again the 86th Battery had been much the same time in Africa, and had but one horse left of those they started with, and had used up two full lots of remounts. When the year's service was through "D" Battery turned over about 70 horses which were valued at \$105 each, almost as much as they had cost in Canada. Of course, we cannot say the comparisons here made are fair. We know that in actual distance marched the Canadians had excelled—that in hardships endured the Kenhardt force held the palm—but there are other matters to be considered. A few days without food on weakened horses makes a heavy death rate—but as fair as one can compare, it is the opinion of Canadians that their horses stood the work better than any others in Africa. The horse that stood the hard work on the guns was a stout, chunky, low-set fellow, with a good chest and plenty of timber in his legs. The horses from Canada had far more pluck than those from South America, and would push on as long as they had a leg to stand on. On the contrary the others often gave up easily and went down seemingly lacking courage. The experience gained in Africa teaches us that here in Canada we have as good artillery horses amongst the farm teams of the country as can be found anywhere in the world.

#### The French Canadian Horse.

In a rather rare work called "Sketches of Upper Canada in 1833" by a Backwoodsman, who it is understood, was Dr. Wm. Dunlop, of Goderich, it is said: "The best working horse we have is the Lower Canadian, which has many of the properties and much the appearance of the Scotch Galloway; he is strong, active and indefatigable in harness but makes a bad saddle horse, and is not sure-footed. A cross between this and the American horse makes a good useful farm horse; and it is possible that a cross between the French-Canadian mare and the Flanders horse would be something like the Clydesdales, tradition asserting that the ancestors of the Carnwarth breed sprang from a cross of some Flanders mares brought to Scotland by the Duke of Hamilton with the Galloway stallions of the country."

An English tenderfoot out west that could ride any 'oss that they had was given a lifeless pony that soon began bucking, and threw him into the air. After he picked himself up he said, "He's a good 'oss, but he lopes too bloomin' 'igh."

Judge—Gentlemen of the jury, what is your verdict?

Irish Foreman—We find that the man who stole the horse is not guilty.

## Practical Hints on Horse Breeding

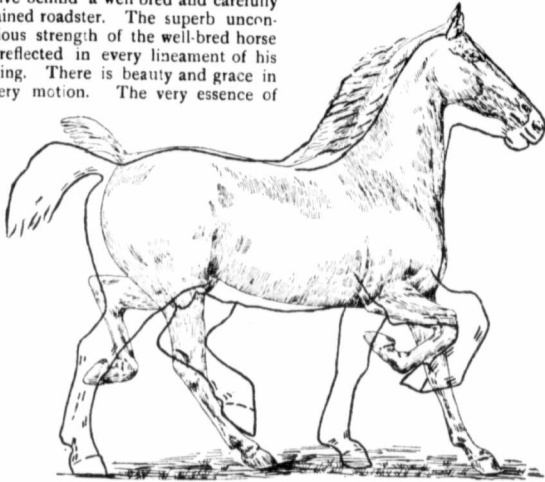
By Andrew M. Soule, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Tennessee

Horse-breeding, as an industry, is very fascinating. In spite of the advent of the electric car, the bicycle and the automobile, there are few people whose financial condition warrants them in maintaining a horse and carriage who will not abandon all the others for this one delightful luxury. Few pleasures in life excel that of a drive behind a well bred and carefully trained roadster. The superb unconscious strength of the well-bred horse is reflected in every lineament of his being. There is beauty and grace in every motion. The very essence of

It is many years since there has been such a demand for first-class coach, roadster and saddle horses. During the past year the English Government has spent something like five million dollars in the purchase of horses and mules for its army, and in many of the European countries the

sale breeding to overstock the market again.

Before entering into a general discussion of the best methods to be pursued in this business, it will be well to consider briefly some of the mistakes that have been made in the past, and try to point out how these may be avoided in the future. One of the worst of these has been the ignoring of market demands. Not long since there was an abundant supply of horses, but they were of unsuitable types, covered with blemishes, lacking in uniformity, and entirely deficient in conformation, constitution and breeding. This was the result of the haphazard method of breeding followed by the farmers a few years ago, when the market was not so discriminating as at the present day, and when the rapid development of the country made a fair price for any kind of a horse possible. With the passing of that day and the application of electricity as a motive power, this animal became a drug on the market. Another reason why the market became so surfeited with undesirable horses was due to the continued endeavor of the American farmer to breed fast horses. His idea apparently was to cross blooded sires on common farm work mares, whose period of usefulness was over, in the hope that he would thus secure a phenomenal horse that would make him rich and comfortable for the balance of his life. This was only one of the violent crosses pursued, the blooded sire being crossed with anything from a draft animal to one of the pony type, and the reverse policy being followed with the heavy draft sire. The possibility of like begetting like, and questions of atavism, prepotency, and the importance of "nicking" were apparently all cast to the



The Relative Action of Draft and Roadster Types of Horses.

symmetry and perfect action is expressed in the forward movement, and what is more pleasant to hear than the rhythmical beat of the hoofs on the roadway or to see than the reflected glint of the sunshine on the bright surface of the shoe as the foot is flexed and reflexed by the powerful knee action, perfect in its simplicity of movement.

It is rather strange that an industry which appeals so keenly to the mass of humanity should often prove unremunerative, and yet, it is not so surprising for the very essence of skill in breeding and in the general care and management of the horse is the key to success in this business. It is really not so surprising that many should fail when they come to deal with an animal whose intelligence occupies such a high plane and whose affection and faithfulness have been recognized these many centuries. Then, an animal whose every feature of conformation must be in perfect accord, the mechanism of whose parts must be harmonious in action, and whose power of endurance will be measured by his inherited constitution must require the utmost skill in his successful breeding. Neglect to study the horse as a unit and to realize the difficulties of perpetuating desirable qualities in a creature of so much character will explain most of the failures recorded in this industry.

importation of American-bred horses for this work is a comparatively new business. In a country accumulating wealth with such great rapidity, and whose people have surfeited themselves with other pleasures, the return to their first love, the horse, is but a logical result. Thus, the field was never more inviting than at the present day, and, owing to the depression in the business in the immediate past, there is such a dearth of first-class animals that it will require a good many years of whole-



Perfect Action, Far Reaching, True and Strong.

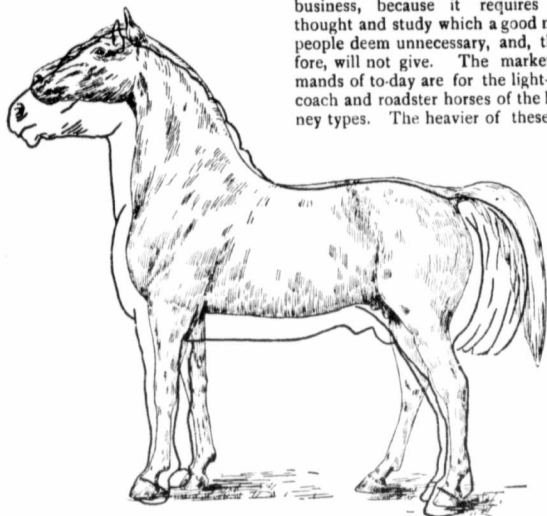
wind. The sire might have many apparent imperfections, the dam might have a predisposition to disease, but all were evidently unheeded in the wild rush for money, and in the belief

ible for the average farmer to breed horses of the style the market now demands. The breeding of superior animals of the types most commonly sought will always be a remunerative business, because it requires that thought and study which a good many people deem unnecessary, and, therefore, will not give. The market demands of to-day are for the light-class coach and roadster horses of the hackney types. The heavier of these can

breed sire on mares possessed of considerable warm blood, free from defects of conformation, and showing a good weight.

Successful horse breeding is based on a careful study of animal structure, and an intimate knowledge of the relation of one part to another, conditions influencing speed, stamina, etc. It will be recalled that the speed of the American race horse has been increased one minute in the space of 75 years by attention to these matters, and this in itself should be sufficient proof of the necessity and importance of studying the business from a rational standpoint.

An examination of the skeleton of a well developed horse will show many interesting features. First of all, the bones will be found to act as sets of levers. This is made plain by the many prominences found on them where the tendons are strongly attached, and over which the muscles play to give them greater elasticity, and hence develop better knee and hock action, as the case may be. The necessity of a highly developed and well nourished nervous system will be clearly recognized. A good horse is an animal whose stamina and whose grit are quantities never to be called in question. The quality displayed by a horse is also in accord with his nervous development, and this again in turn is closely related with the full and ample development of the muscular system, without which great power for draft or speed can never be secured. A well nourished nervous system is displayed in the breadth of forehead, in the large, clear, bright, active eye, in quick, nery action, and in the soft refinement of the hair and hide. The other pre-requisite of a first-class horse will be found in the highly-developed muscular system. This will be more clearly brought out by the comparison of the skeleton of the horse with the living specimen. A brief examination shows the form of the head to result from the bony structure. On the other hand, the neck is almost a mass of muscles, while the form and symmetry of the animal from the shoulder to the pastern depends entirely on the muscu-



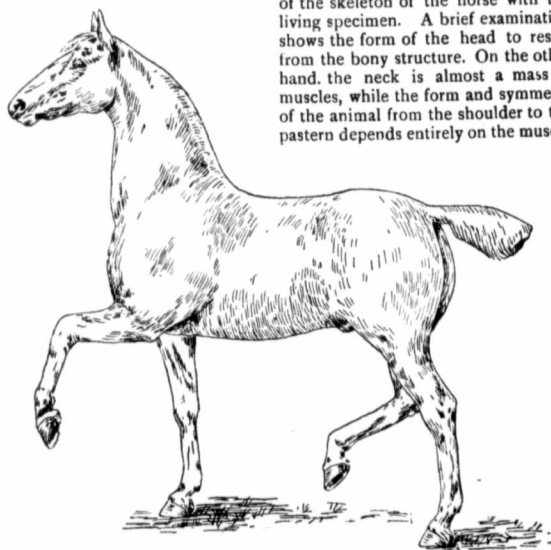
The Relative Conformation of Draft and Roadster Types of Horses.

that it was unnecessary to pay high service fees for quality in the sire.

It is thus evident that there was no standard of excellence, and that under such circumstances the industry could not possibly prosper. The lack of an ideal was never more clearly shown, and after what has happened, it would seem that its necessity would be recognized as a matter of course, and the man who hopes to succeed in the future must first fix in his mind the "ideal type" which he proposes to produce. He must then secure breeding stock in accord with this ideal, and adapt it to the production of animals suitable for his particular market. He must study all questions relating to breeding, giving full consideration to the importance of confirmation, constitution, symmetry of outline, etc., and after using a sire of the highest type offset his defects by nicking him with females in which these are not apparent. By a rigorous selection of his stock and by an intense pursuit after his ideal, he can, sooner or later, reach the high standard he has set for himself, and if this standard be based on the market demand, and be in accord with natural laws, the type of animals produced will not only be superior in quality, but will find a ready and profitable sale. It seems impossible for the average farmer to fully recognize the importance of this ideal, and where most failures are made is in the belief that the selection need not be so rigorous as often advocated, thus allowing undesirable breeding animals to remain in "service" to the present wrecking of the whole business because of the "cropping out" of the defective types.

The bright side of the business is found in the fact that it is quite fea-

re produced by the crossing of the thoroughbred sire on heavy draft mares of strong bone and good development, while the reverse of this practice can rarely be followed with success. Breeding mares weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and standing 15 hands high, which have a moderate amount of warm blood in their veins will produce a high quality in horse flesh when crossed with hackney sires. Good saddle horses and hunters are occasionally produced in this way, but more frequently by crossing the thorough-



The Walking Gait.

lar development. Again, the posterior region with its nicely rounded crop, breadth and strength of loin and fullness at the thigh depend entirely on the muscular development of this region, and how important a perfect development is, will be more clearly understood when it is remembered that the hind quarters is the pivotal portion of the skeleton, and its structure determines the balance, symmetry, and strength of the forward movement. It will rarely happen, therefore, that too much muscular development will be secured in this portion of the animal, and its importance can never be too strongly urged. It should be clearly understood that there is a great difference between muscular development and the formation of flesh and fat. The muscles at all times should be hard, firm, and cordy, and imbued with great elasticity. This latter can be determined more readily by the action of the horse than in any other way.

The muscles really measure the successful performance of the animal. They consist of bunches of fibers. As the fibers lengthen there is a great elasticity, and as they shorten the reverse is true, so that the long muscle with the long leverage of bones is favorable to the quick action required in the fast horse, while the heavier, shorter muscle is best adapted to the draft animal. In fast horses it is important that the muscles be attached by means of tendons to the prominences, so they can work freely and furnish a greater leverage. While the cannon bone should be short in both light and draft types, there is relatively a much greater length of bone desired above the knee in light horses, so that the muscles may have a greater leverage and consequently more elasticity. This enables the leg to be flexed with greater rapidity and to be thrown further forward as it unfolds, thus adding materially to the length of the stride.

After a thorough study of the structure, including the skeleton, nerves and muscles, the types of horses to be bred must be determined. So far as the horse is concerned, there are only two main types, namely, the draft and the light horse. While it is true that there are several classes of light horses, they differ chiefly in style and action. The draft horse, as already indicated, requires much greater weight than the light horse. He should have the same unity of organization and the same symmetry of parts. His nervous system should be highly organized, and he should be free from blemishes or any predisposition to disease. His legs should be short and stalky with relatively short forearm and cannon bones. The idea is to bring the animal close to the ground and provide the limb with joints flat on the side but wide across, and to have it strongly muscled and free from any blemish. This shortness of limb and weight of body give the animal better co-ordination and help to fit him better for his work.

The draft horse will, of course, have a heavier head and a coarseness of

feature not found in the other type. His neck, while nicely arched, will be heavier and more massive, and his middle piece will be short and compact, with good length from the hock point to the rump, and with a long development of the fore quarter. There should also be ample chest room for the vital organs.

The light horse requires what may be termed style and quality. If for carriage purposes the action will be particularly light and showy. The correlation of parts and the symmetry of outline must be perfect, and there should be grace displayed in every posture and action. If bred for a trotter or roadster, the conformation will be somewhat deeper and narrower and the weight not quite so great, with a more cordy muscular development in those parts chiefly concerned in giving speed. There will not be that rotundity of form and that beauty of outline that is characteristic of the carriage horse, but



Forward Action of the Light Horse.

there will be if anything a greater intensity of expression and a more highly developed nervous system. The essential sought in this horse is the ability to trot fast, and therefore there is not so much knee action displayed, this type of horse working closer to the ground.

The saddle horse has more or less of the desirable characteristics of both the trotter and roadster, except that he is required to possess a greater variety of gaits, namely, the walk, trot, rack, canter and the running walk. One of the chief features in the saddle horse must be the highest type of manners.

Quality is an essential in all forms of light horses. This term includes every feature of the organization and its evidences are shown in the silky form of hair, the firm clean bone, the strong cordy muscles and the clean cut contour of the features in general. Any apparent coarseness or unsoundness as in the case of coarse hair or a thick skin are associated with predisposition to disease or the presence of soft bone. The action of the light horse is more or less characteristic of the various types mentioned, but the

desire to utilize it in various ways requires the development of considerable difference in its qualities.

The walking gait is of the utmost importance in any class of horses and is an excellent means to determine the general make-up of the animal. The stride should be even and the foot should be snapped quickly from the ground with that energy characteristic of a highly developed nervous system. The foot should be well flexed, lifted clear from the ground and thrown forward with strength and energy, while at the same time the movement should be straight ahead, hand over hand as it were, without the slightest swerving from side to side or spreading at the knee or hock. If all the parts of the animal's structure are in perfect accord there will be no wobbling or dishing, as the case may be, but if defects are present they will be made apparent by the unsteady gait of the animal and the imperfect balance displayed in the movement of the body and the limbs. Of the several actions demanded in the light horse, that of the high stepper commands the highest price. This is brought about by the high flexing of the knee and the hock and the throwing of the leg well under the body and its quick reverse to an inordinately high degree. While this form of action is pretty to look at, it is a tremendous strain on the animal and soon uses it up. Its only value is for pleasure driving. It will not stand very much hard road work and its use should not be attempted in this way. An explanation of the high price brought by this class of animals is found in the rapidity with which they are used up. The carriage horse when in motion, as already referred to in the beginning of this article, displays gracefulness in every feature of his make-up, and his pleasing temperament and apparent interest in all that concerns the pleasure of his master are not the least of his fascinating qualities. His gait, of course, should be straight away and should indicate power and the ability to move forward with freedom. There should be evidences of sufficient stamina to maintain a gait for any desired length of time.

Finally, the action of the trotter, as in the instance mentioned, must be true, strong and straight away. Stamina is one of the principal essentials of this animal and a true and level gait are the best indications of durability for this kind of work. There should be no waste of knee action which brings this class of animals near to the ground when in motion. The extension of the limb, however, is very much greater and consequently provides a better reach, a highly important consideration in this class of animals.

#### ARTICHOKES FOR SEED.

We have in stock a large quantity of artichokes which we are offering for sale. They are the most profitable food that can be grown as a vegetable food for hogs with the least amount of work.

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# The Sugar Beet World

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

EDITED BY JAMES FOWLER.

## ONTARIO BEET SUGAR ASSOCIATION. OFFICERS FOR 1901.

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## The Culture of the Sugar Beet.

The real sugar beet is white, or nearly so, in color, slim, with a single tap root covered with fine rootlets. Originally the sugar beet was identical with the field or garden beet, but by careful cultivation and selection of seed, has been improved until it now contains from 12 to 18 per cent. of sugar. The sugar beet differs from the ordinary garden beet, and the beet used for stock feeding in formatic, size and shape, growing deeply into the soil, and will entirely cover itself if given an opportunity.

The small beets are richer in sugar than the large ones, and are kept down in size by close planting. As the value of the beet depends entirely upon the sugar contents there is every advantage in growing quality rather than quantity, a pound and a-half to two pounds each is about the proper size.

It is important that the sugar beet should be the proper shape and size, which can only be obtained by being grown in the proper manner. If you simply expect to "tickle the earth with a hoe," and look for good results you had better keep out of the sugar beet business.

The tap root of the beet penetrates the soil to a great depth, and for that reason subsoiling is of great importance. Should the beets meet practically impervious soil, it will change its whole shape, and being forced above the ground will become, nearly or entirely, useless for sugar purposes. Beets should follow a cereal crop, because the latter being harvested early leaves the ground ready for early fall plowing, which is necessary for successful beet culture.

### Beet Sugar Bill.

The following is the complete text of the Act respecting the Encouragement of the Sugar Beet Industry, passed by the Ontario Legislature:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The sum of \$225,000 shall be and is hereby set apart as a special fund, to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of sugar beets, and the establishment of factories within the Province of Ontario for the manufacture of refined sugar therefrom.

2. In this Act the word "year" shall mean the twelve months from June 30 to July 1 of the succeeding year.

3. In case any person or company shall establish and erect in any part of this Province suitable buildings and instal the necessary plant for the manufacture of refined sugar from sugar beets grown within this Province, such person or company shall be entitled to be paid out of the said sum mentioned in section one, for sugar so produced of first-class marketable quality, at the rate of one-half cent per pound, for the product of the first and second year's operations of such factory, and at the rate of one quarter cent per pound for the product of the third year, and no longer.

4. Not more than \$75,000 shall be paid out in any one year, and in case the total amounts claimed in any one year in accordance with section 3 shall exceed \$75,000, then the amount of \$75,000 shall be divided among the applicants in proportion to the amounts of their claims under this Act.

5. Every person or company desiring to share in the grant made under this Act shall file notice to that effect with the Treasurer of the Province on or before September 1 of the year in which claim is to be made, and the said person or company shall furnish to the Treasurer of the Province such proof of the correctness of the production and transactions of his or their factory as may be required.

6. Any moneys payable to any person or company claiming the same under this Act shall be payable only under and subject to the following conditions:

(a) That during the first year of the

operations of such factory the full sum of at least \$4 per ton shall have been paid for all beets delivered at the factory, under contract, irrespective of the quantity of saccharine matter contained in such beets.

(b) That during the operations of the second and third years of such factory, the said person or company shall have paid for all beets grown according to contract and delivered at the factory at the rate of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  cents or fraction thereof for every one per cent. or fraction of one per cent. of sugar which such beets contain.

(c) Any form of contract for the growing and delivery of beets made by any person or company claiming aid under this Act must be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and approved by him.

7. In the event of any dispute between any such person or company and any contractor for the supply of sugar better, as to the quantity of saccharine matter which said beets are said to contain, reference shall be made to the analyst of the Agricultural College, Guelph, or to such person as may be nominated for that purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, whose report shall be final.

### The Bounty Bill.

The Bounty Bill for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry has passed the third reading of the House and became law. A copy of it appears in this issue, and all persons interested can study it for themselves and draw their own conclusions. From our standpoint, and with our knowledge of the business, it is the most important act of the present legislature, so far as the farmer is concerned. And had the grant been supplemented by an equal amount, a half cent per pound from the Dominion Government, the farming interests would have received the greatest possible boon. That the raising of beets for sugar purposes is the most valuable crop the farmer can raise has been fully shown by the published reports from farmers who have grown them.

### Dunnville.

A meeting in the interests of the beet sugar industry was held in Dunnville on the 8th inst., and was largely attended. Much enthusiasm was shown, and it was decided to put in fifty experimental plots of beets this year, these experiments to be under the supervision of Prof. Shuttleworth. Addresses were made by Messrs. Shuttleworth, Creelman and Harcourt, on the subject. A committee was appointed to take charge of the matter.

**Peterboro.**

About one hundred and fifty farmers and others interested in the beet sugar industry attended a meeting under the auspices of the Board of Trade and Farmers' Institute, held in the Market Hall, Peterboro, on 10th inst. Great interest was taken by all present, and it was decided to experiment in the growing of sugar beets this year. Prof. Shuttleworth and C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, were present and addressed the meeting.

**Carleton and Renfrew Counties.**

Mr. Kidd, M. P. P. for Carleton County, scored the Agricultural Department for neglecting the eastern part of the Province in experiments with sugar beets, and Mr. Latchford, M.P.P. for South Renfrew, claims that the experiments at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, suffices for Eastern Ontario. Speaking from experience, we know that talk will never build a sugar factory. Nor will a few experiments carried on at Ottawa Experimental Farm influence any capitalists to put their money into the enterprise. Knowing every portion of these counties we would strongly advise that some practical results be shown in growing beets. That the Counties of Lanark (comprising that portion around Packenham), Carleton, Renfrew and Russell, should combine in making these experiments under the supervision of the Agricultural Department. Carleton County alone cannot produce sufficient beets to supply a factory, but combined would make a handsome showing. The climatic conditions, as well as the soil is suitable for the raising of sugar beets. A certain amount of capital is ready for investment in the enterprise when the people in that vicinity are prepared to take the matter up in the proper manner.

Grow beets, don't wait for the Government to make a move.

**Is Ontario a Sugar Province?**

To the Editor of *The Sun*:

The *Farm Journal* says: "The real property of the first New York Beet Sugar Company, at Rome, was sold recently by the receiver to the bondholders, for the petty sum of \$18,000. New York is not a sugar State.

I believe this is the plant that was originally set up at Farnham, in the Province of Quebec. The *Farm Journal* says New York is not a sugar State, and I believe it is not. When I was there last winter farmers told me it did not pay them to grow beets for factories. But if New York is not a sugar State, what about Ontario?

ONTARIO FARMER.

The above communication, taken from the *Weekly Sun*, is, so far as New York State is concerned, best answered by the following returns published in

one of the local papers of the Catharine Valley:

C. W. Ingalls, eleven acres, 245 tons, \$1,225; James Brenan, two and one fourth acres, 50 tons, 467 pounds, \$251.17; Nicholas Bauer, two acres, 43 tons, 70 pounds, \$216.75; M. L. Frost, one half acre, 10 tons, 748 pounds, \$51.87; W. A. L. Martin, two acres, 66 tons, 733 pounds, \$331.83; W. N. Foster, one and three-eighths acres, 30 tons, 100 pounds, \$152.50; Charles Messig, one and one-third acres, 22 tons, 800 pounds, \$112; R. B. Everts, one acre, 20 tons, 1,800 pounds, \$104.50; C. A. Sloane, three acres, 75 tons, \$375; W. A. Peck, three and one-half acres, 60 tons, \$300; C. W. Jackson, one acre, 19 tons, 370 pounds, \$95.92; Thomas Parks, one and one-third acres, 28 tons, \$140.

If the New York farmers are not satisfied with these results, "nothing on this earth" will satisfy them. What New York farmers can do, Ontario farmers can do and go them one better. Ontario is a sugar State, as has been fully proven by the growing of beets in the western part of the Province.

**Wallaceburg.**

A company has been formed to build a sugar factory at Wallaceburg. Amongst the incorporators is found the name of Capt. Benj. Boutell, of Bay City, Mich., "The Sugar King" of Michigan.

**A Suggestion**

**For Girls.**



This is a representative of our many successful girls. As a graduate and Gold Medalist she found no difficulty whatever in securing a splendid position as stenographer with a publishing company in this city. She does not work from sunrise to sunset as farmers' daughters frequently are required to do,

but enjoys short hours and pleasant surroundings, in an intellectual and refined occupation.

There are hundreds of chances for just such girls. Our School prepares bright young women for nice situations in a short time. Get our catalogue and arrange to enter. No vacations. Start any time.

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# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders' \$1; Swine Breeders' \$1

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

Who names and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 1,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

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

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

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

### List of Stock for Sale.

#### DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### Shorthorns.

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall, Ont.—Cows, heifers; and bull and heifer calves.  
Bright, Jno., Myrtle, Ont.—7 bulls from 7 to 18 months; females, all ages.  
Chapman, John G., St. Thomas, Ont.—2 bull calves, 1 and 7 months.  
Claus, W. W., Vineland, Ont.—3 bulls, 11 to 14 months; two-year old heifer; cow.  
Docker, Francis T., Dunnville, Ont.—3 bulls, 15 months; 2 bulls, 3 months.  
Drummond, A. & J., Clifford, Ont.—2 bulls, 18 to 22 months.  
Gardhouse, Jno., Highfield—4 bulls; few young cows and heifers.  
Gibson, Richard, Delaware, Ont.—2 bulls, 11 months; 6 heifers in calf, 2 years; 4 heifers, 12 months.  
Hauser, Ignatius, Weisenburg, Ont.—3 bull calves; heifer newly calved; cow in calf.  
Holdsworth, R. L. & Sons, Port Hope, Ont.—2 bulls, 15 months and 2 years.  
Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head, Ont.—3 bulls, 11 to 16 months; young cow; 4 heifers, 2 years; yearling heifers and heifer calves.  
Leask, Jas., Greenbank, Ont.—4 heifers, 12 to 18 months.  
Love, Alex., Eagle, Ont.—Bulls; cows and heifers.  
Martindale, F. & Son, York, Ont.—3 bulls, 8 to 16 months.  
Milne, D., Ethel, Ont.—4 bulls, 11 to 17 months; cows and heifers.  
Rankin, Chas., Wyebridge, Ont.—6 imported calves; 11 homebred calves.  
Ramsay, W. & Son, Eden Mills, Ont.—3 bulls; 2 heifers, 12 months; 2 heifers, 2 years, in calf.  
Sibbald, F. C., Sutton West, Ont.—4 bulls, 1 year; 3 heifers, 1 year.  
Snowden, Sam., Bowmanville, Ont.—2 bulls, 18 to 24 months.  
Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge, Ont.—Young bulls and heifers.  
Trestain, J. & Son, Strathburn, Ont.—2 bulls, 1 year; 4 bulls, 10 months; cows; heifers in calf; heifer calves.  
**Holsteins.**  
Clemons, G. W., St. George, Ont.—3 bulls, 2 to 11 months; 2 cows, 5 and 7 years; 1 heifer, 2 years; 2 heifers, 1 year.  
Hallman, A. C., New Dundee—2 bulls, 3 and 7 months; cow, 3 years; 2 heifers, 12 months; 2 heifer calves, 4 weeks.  
Kennedy, A., Ayr, Ont.—4 bulls, 10 to 12 months.  
Smith, S. E., Dundas, Ont.—Bull calf; cow, 4 years; 2 heifers, 1 year; 3 heifer calves.

##### Jerseys.

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall, Ont.—Bull calf, 8 months.  
Gibson, R., Delaware, Ont.—Bull, 2 years; 2 cows in calf; heifer calf.

##### Ayrshires.

Taylor, F. W., Wellman's Corners, Ont.—7 bulls, 10 to 12 months.  
Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont.—3 bull calves, under 6 months; females, all ages.

##### Polled Angus.

Bowman, Jas., Guelph, Ont.—24 young bulls; few heifers.  
Kaufman, A. E., Washington, Ont.—2 bulls, 15 months; 2 heifers, 2 years.  
Phillips, F. W., Oakville, Ont.—Young and matured stock of both sexes.  
Sharp, Jas., Rockside, Ont.—2 bulls, 14 and 27 months; females of various ages.

#### DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### Shropshires.

Gibson, R., Delaware, Ont.—50 yearling rams; 25 yearling ewes.  
Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont.—Ram, 2 shears; shearing ram; females, all ages.

##### Southdowns.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head, Ont.—Aged sheep; shearings and lambs of both sexes.  
Scott, Jas., Aberfoyle, Ont.—Aged ram; 4 rams, 2 shears; 5 shearing rams; shearing ewes.

##### Leicesters.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head, Ont.—Stock of all ages and both sexes.  
Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge, Ont.—100 head of rams and ewes.

##### Dorset Horns.

Bowman, Jas., Guelph, Ont.—4 shearing ewes; 5 rams.  
Phillips, F. W., Oakville, Ont.—Young and matured stock of both sexes.

#### DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### Berkshires.

Barr, D. Jr., Renfrew, Ont.—2 boars, 7 months; 7 sows, 7 months; 50 young pigs, 1 to 9 weeks; 10 aged sows.  
Bowman, T. E., Berlin, Ont.—Pigs, both sexes, 6 to 8 weeks; sows in pig; aged boar.  
Boyd, Arch., Kars, Ont.—Young stock of both sexes, 4 weeks.  
Hauser, Ignatius, Weisenburg, Ont.—Boars and sows, 5 months; 2 sows in pig.  
Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head, Ont.—Boar, 6 months; 3 sows, 6 months; sow, 10 months; young stock.  
Snowden, Sam., Bowmanville, Ont.—3 boars, 4 to 5 months; sow, 4 months.

Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont.—pigs of both sexes, fit for shipping.

##### Yorkshires.

Gibson, R., Delaware, Ont.—2 boars, 6 months; 4 sows, 6 months.  
Phillips, F. W., Oakville, Ont.—Young and matured stock of both sexes.  
Rogers, L., Weston, Ont.—Young pigs, both sexes.

##### Chester Whites.

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall, Ont.—Pigs, 8 weeks.  
Bowman, T. E., Berlin, Ont.—Pigs, both sexes, 4 to 5 months.  
Holdsworth, R. L. & Sons, Port Hope, Ont.—Young pigs of both sexes.  
McPherson, Alex., Rutherford, Ont.—Pigs, 6 weeks, both sexes.

##### Tamworths.

Boyd, Arch., Kars, Ont.—Young pigs, both sexes, 3 weeks.  
Hallman, A. C., New Dundee, Ont.—3 boars, 4 to 9 months; 4 sows, 6 to 8 months; 10 pigs, 4 weeks.

### Who Has Stock for the Maritime Provinces?

Applications have been received at this office for space for a number of animals sold to go to Nova Scotia at an early date. There will be space left for several more head. If, therefore, any of the readers of The Gazette have sold stock to buyers in any of the Maritime Provinces and wish them delivered there they should write at once to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, so that space may be reserved for them.

### Car for the Northwest.

An Association car of stock left Woodstock, Wednesday morning, April 10, calling at Streetsville Jct., North Toronto, Myrtle and Peterboro'. It contained stock consigned to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Oak Lake, Hargrave, Moosomin, White-wood, Regina and Calgary. The majority of the stock are Shorthorns, but there are two stallions in the lot.

### Shropshire Judges.

The following Shropshire judges were nominated at the meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association, held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Feb. 22. Through an error the judges for 1900 were published in The Gazette on Feb. 26:

Toronto Industrial—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N.Y.; reserve, Geo. Phin, Hespeler, Ont.  
Western Fair, London—Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont.; reserve, George Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig, Ont.  
Central Fair, Ottawa—R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; reserve, J. W. Barnett, Rockland, Ont.  
Provincial Winter Fair—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N.Y.; reserve, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

**FARM HELP EXCHANGE**

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

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

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

**Help Wanted.**

Wanted, at once, man of mature age on a 100 acre farm for a period of 7 or 8 months. Would give \$18 a month or more to a good man. No. 801.

Wanted a youth about 15 or 16 years of age to help work on a 200-acre farm in Lanark county. One who has a liking for stock preferred. Steady employment, suitable wages and a good home provided. No. 802. a

Wanted, young man and wife, no family, for a ranch in Manitoba, 10 miles from Carberry. Man to do ordinary farm work; wife to board 3 or 4 men. Apply to N. K. Boyd, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont. a

Wanted, a man for general farm work, for a term of 7 months or one year. State wages wanted, age, and experience. Address Box 58, Wyoming, Ont. a

Wanted, a working farmer, to take charge of the Indian Industrial Farm at Red Deer, Alta., and instruct the boys. Must be a single man, understand farming, kitchen gardening, breeding of live stock of all kinds, and be able to milk. Must be a Christian and have good references. Salary, \$30 a month, with board, washing, etc. Permanent situation. Address C. E. Somerset, Red Deer Industrial School, Red Deer, Alta. a

Will hire a good man for 8 months, or by the year. State nationality and wages expected. No. 793. b

Good man, who can milk, is handy with cattle, and willing to make himself generally useful, wanted at once. Shorthorn cattle and dairy cows kept. Everything handy. Would engage by the year and give good wages. Single man preferred. No. 794. b

Wanted, at once, a good, reliable man over 18 years old, who must not use liquor or tobacco or bad language. Must be healthy, able to handle a team well and milk. Engagement by the year. Wages moderate at first, but will be raised, if man proves satisfactory. Two men employed. No. 795. b

Young man of good character and able to milk, wanted by the year or for eight months. State lowest wages asked for eight or twelve months, respectively. No. 796. b

Farm hand wanted to tend stock of all kinds and do general farm work. Must be a good milker. Will hire by the year or for eight months. Wages, \$145 for eight months or \$180 by the year, with board and washing. Must be steady. No. 797. b

Wanted, at once, on a farm, near Milton, half in pasture and hay, a man who can plough and do general work. Will give \$19 to \$20 a month and board. No. 799. b

Wanted, immediately, man without family, to take a fruit and hen ranch in British Columbia on shares for a term of 2 or more years. Orchard of 400 trees is coming into bearing, and large plots of berries are in full bearing. Good market for all produce. Terms \$10 per month and half interest on all receipts for the first year, tenant furnishing all manual labor, owner providing seed, implements, team, etc. For succeeding years tenant to have half interest only in all receipts. No. 800. b

**Domestic Help Wanted.**

Wanted, woman for general housework, 3 miles out of Toronto. No milking. State wages expected and give references. Apply to Toronto Poultry Co., Davisville, Ont.

**Situations Wanted.**

Young man, good milker, and able to do all kinds of farm work and handle machinery (having worked two years in a grist mill) wants a place on a farm. No. 927. b

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

**Farmers' Institutes.**

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

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

**List of Institute Members Received Since April 1st.**

The following additional membership lists have been received since April 1, thus raising the total membership of Farmers' Institutes to 18,692.

**FARMERS' INSTITUTES.**

Algoma, C. ....	14
Bruce, W. ....	2
Bruce, S. ....	1
Dundas. ....	2
Elgin, W. ....	6
Grey, C. ....	8
Halton. ....	5
Huron, E. ....	9

Hastings, W. ....	7
Middlesex, W. ....	6
Middlesex, E. ....	7
Norfolk, N. ....	1
Norfolk, S. ....	4
Ontario, N. ....	4
Prescott. ....	1
Renfrew, S. ....	37
Simcoe, W. ....	6
Union. ....	2
Victoria, E. ....	3
Wellington, C. ....	39
Wellington, S. ....	47
Wentworth, S. ....	170
Waterloo, S. ....	25

**WOMEN'S INSTITUTES**

Amherst Island. ....	32
Durham, E. ....	19
Ontario, N. ....	3
Peterboro', W. ....	3
York, E. ....	5

Brushes and sponges that have been used in the bathroom and kitchen require frequent cleaning to prevent them from having a musty, disagreeable smell. Wash them in a strong pear-line suds, rinse in clear water, and put them up to dry. A rack made of wire, which allows the air to circulate freely through it, should be used to keep sponges in after they have been used, and they will dry quickly.—Selected.



**Government Approval of the  
Spramotor.**

The following extracts will show how the Spramotor is regarded by some of the leading Government officials. They have purchased the Spramotor only after making elaborate and exhaustive tests. These facts should mean something to you. Profit by the experience of others:—

**ONTARIO.** This is to certify that at the contest of Spraying apparatus held at Grimby, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Station of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., was AWARDED FIRST PLACE.  
H. L. HUIT & M. PETIT, Judges.  
Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Spramotor ordered from your Company has given entire satisfaction.  
JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.

The London Spramotor combination is the only reliable pump I know for applying mechanical mixtures.  
GEORGE E. FISHER,  
Chief Inspector, San Jose Scale Investigation.  
Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**DOMINION OF CANADA.** I used your Spramotor in my apple orchard, and I do so of CANADA. It is easy to handle and perfect in action. I never had my orchard looking cleaner than at the end of last season.  
GEORGE JOHNSON.

Cattle Quarantine Station, Quebec.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the outfit bought from you for disinfecting is giving us the greatest satisfaction.  
J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S., Inspector.

I have the honor to apply to you **RUSSIA.** for five Spramotor machines of the same size, No. 1-D, and one Spramotor Knapsack. I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, NICKOLAS KRUKOFF  
Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Russia.

Write a postal card with your address to  
**THE SPRAMOTOR CO.,**  
LONDON, ONT.

And they will send you a complete treatise on Spraying and full particulars regarding their Spraying Machines.

# COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

is of interest to horsemen, and especially those who are not veterinarians or within reach of one, and when you consider that many of the veterinary surgeons are buying and using it, a horseman can well say that it

## IS A VALUABLE REMEDY \*

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

*None genuine without the signature of*  
**The Lawrence, Williams Co.**  
*Sole Importers & Proprietors for the*  
 U.S. & CANADA. } CLEVELAND, O.

is a *reliable, safe and active blister and counter irritant*—is used successfully by the very best horsemen in this country, and the very fact that it is both "reliable and safe" for any person to use

**WHY?** Because Caustic Balsam can be applied by anyone with safety, will do its work well and in no way injure the horse, while other blisters need daily attention and care and are then liable to leave a blemish.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Sent free.

## THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.

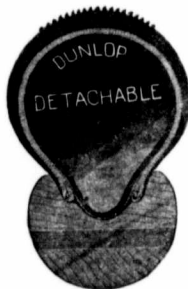
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

## Dunlop Solid Rubber or Pneumatic Carriage Tire

HIGHEST GRADE  
CANADIAN MADE  
FULLY GUARANTEED



## Dunlop Bicycle Tires

Supplied on Every Wheel

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. No Insisting Necessary

*The Dunlop Tire Co., Limited*

ST. JOHN

MONTREAL

TORONTO

VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG



These are the only tools you'll need.

All the warm day through,  
 "Cuckoo, cuckoo," shy and sleek of wing,  
 He's the low-voiced harbinger  
 That makes us sure of spring.

No use to look for orioles, they haven't come  
 as yet,  
 Although I've heard a linnet and the quail has  
 cried "More wet,"  
 Good Uncle Zenas Tompkins has been out  
 and planted peas—  
 He "Doesn't think 'I'll hurt 'em if we have  
 another freeze";  
 But don't you put in corn or beans (for if you  
 do they'll rot)  
 Till you hear the cuckoo calling in the  
 pasture lot."

'Way over in the scrub-oaks you can hear  
 the partridge drum,  
 The girls are playing hop-sotch and the  
 boys say "tops have come."  
 Miss Abigail is making soap—that's pretty  
 nearly sure  
 That pleasant weather's right at hand and  
 I'm likely to endure.  
 We're only lacking one more sign—and hark,  
 'Tis on the spot!  
 Don't you hear the cuckoo calling in the  
 pasture lot!

"Cuckoo, cuckoo," softly calling you,  
 Down behind the pasture bars  
 All the warm day through.  
 "Cuckoo, cuckoo," shy and sleek of wing,  
 He's the low-voiced harbinger  
 That makes us sure of spring.  
 —Harper's Bazar.

### A Farm Kitchen.\*

Ours is a farmhouse kitchen, roomy enough to accommodate our family of eleven. It has two large windows with eastern exposure, which flood the room with sunshine in the morning. A side and back entry connect it with out-doors. The back entry opens into the wood-shed. Two ventilators cool the room in summer and serve to clear the air of kitchen odors. The finish is cypress, varnished, with wall wainscotted to a height of four feet. The floor is birch. The closet is furnished with shelves and hooks, and is used for the children's house slippers and playthings, the ironing board, etc. A lounge, desk, and easy-chair are near the windows. Several wooden chairs, one high, stand in their places.

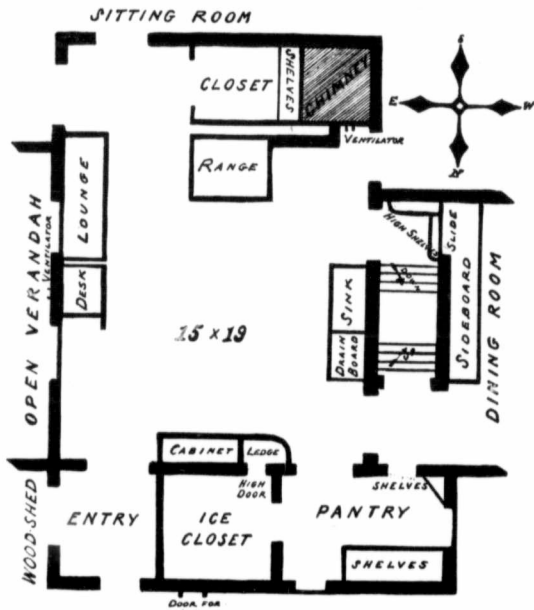
In drawing the plan of our kitchen before the house was built, our first aim was to get the stove, sink, pantry and work-table convenient to each

\* By Helen P. Gowen, awarded second prize by *American Kitchen Magazine* for best plans with description of kitchens, and published in the April number.

by this stove. It burns wood, coke, or coal.

The sink is of slate, with open plumbing and hot and cold water.

This is eight feet square in size, and well equipped with hooks and shelves. A full-sized door opens into it from the pantry. The ice is put in it from the outside.



Plan of Farm Kitchen.

The soap-holder is at the left, with a hand towel hanging close by. The dish towels, etc., are hung on a drier at the back of the stove. The grooved slate draining-board is at the right, with a place beneath for the dish-pan.

Next comes our kitchen cabinet, which is our special pride. It is divided into three parts horizontally: the lower part extends from the entry to the pantry door in usual table height. It contains one shelf, used for baking-tins, etc., the kettles being beneath. This lower division of the cabinet is finished as a ledge or narrow table on the pantry side, while at the right it is built up to a height of eight feet. The next division of this side is a work-table which is formed by letting down a leaf, desk fashion. In the enclosed space are kept the smaller cook-

The pantry, that most important adjunct to the kitchen, has one door opening into the kitchen, and one into the dining room. It has enclosed flour barrels on swing attachments and abundant shelf room.

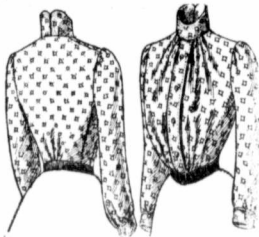
Altogether we are well pleased with our workrooms, and hope that they may contain features suggestive to the readers of the *American Kitchen Magazine*.

If you wish to prepare a new iron kettle for use, fill it with potato peelings and boil them an hour or two, then wash the kettle and rub it with lard. This will prevent rust, and the food cooked in it will not have the bad taste that a new kettle is apt to give it.

**Hints by May Manton.**

**Woman's Shirt Waist With Under-Arm Gore. No. 3762. Specially Designed for Stout Figures. To Be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.**

The plain shirt waist with slight fullness at the front is preferred before all other styles for such materials as Madras, cheviot, linen, pique and wash silk, and for general utility wear. The model illustrated is suited to all, but is specially designed for stout figures, as it includes the under-arm gores that render the adjustment smooth and help to reduce apparent size. It is made with the latest style sleeves. As shown, the material is mercerized Ma-



dras in tan color with figures in silk in the same shade, but stripes are favorites of the season, and are admirable whenever it is desirable to use the perpendicular lines that always tend to give a slender effect.

The fronts are simply gathered at the neck and waist line, and closed by means of studs and button-holes worked through the box plait. The back is smooth across the shoulders, drawn down in gathers at the waist, and the two are joined by the under-arm gores. The sleeves are in bishop shape, but open at the back, where they are finished with regulation over-laps, and terminate in straight cuffs buttoned over. At the neck is a shaped stock, but the neck band alone may be used, and linen collars or cuffs can be substituted when preferred.

To make this waist for a woman of medium size, 3 3/4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 32 inches wide, or two yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern No. 3762 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust measure.

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

One can make a supply of good vinegar with very little trouble and expense. Put half a gallon of vinegar in a barrel and add five gallons of soft water and half a gallon of molasses. This will make vinegar in about three weeks. Stand the barrel on end, bore a hole in the top to admit the air and cover it with wire screening or cheese cloth to keep the bugs out.—Selected.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**SETTLERS' ONE-WAY EXCURSIONS**

To Manitoba and Canadian North-West will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during April, 1901.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m.

Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide" apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN  
Assistant General Passenger Agent,  
1 King St. East, TORONTO.

**SALESMAN WANTED**

To travel with most complete line of Paint Colors and Varnishes on the market.

**Jewel Refining Co.,**

Paint Department. Cleveland Ohio

**CABBAGE SEEDS AND PLANTS** of undoubted purity and excellence. Pedigreed stock. Price-list free. **Hillinghast Seed Co., La Plume, Pa**

**Good Butter**

Windsor Salt makes good butter because it dissolves easily and quickly, and, too, because the butter receives the full goodness of each flake of the Salt and the delicate flavor of pure Salt.

**Windsor Salt**

Best grocers sell it.

**THE WINDSOR SALT CO.**

Limited  
**WINDSOR, : : : : ONT.**

**Wilson's High Glass Scales**

Special Offer for April

2000 lb. Scale Drop Lever.  
Every Scale Tested.

This offer is for FARMING WORLD readers only.

Diamond Steel Bearings Get Prices now

**C. WILSON, & SON**

50 Esplanade Street E., TORONTO



**The Standard Rotary Shuttle SEWING MACHINE**

Makes both the Hock and Chain Stitch, has a Five Stitch Ruffler and Pleater and many other improvements that places it in the front rank of the high-grade machines of the day. Good agents wanted in localities where we are not represented.

Apply to

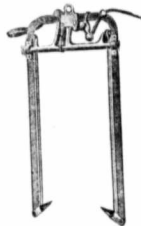
**GEO. NUNN, Hamilton, Ont.**

General Canadian Wholesale Agent.

Toronto Office, 289 Yonge St.



Provan's Patent REVERSIBLE



**Carriers, Fork and Slings**

For Round Iron, Wood, or Angle Steel Tracks

Have now become a Standard of Excellence with the Farmers of Canada and the United States. At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the only medal and Diploma given on Hay Carriers, Forks and Slings, was awarded to us on these Implements. Following is a copy of the Judges AWARD: "For open trip look to receive the sling; automatic clutch, adjustable for size of load desired; ingenious design of stop block, which enables precise control of carriage; no springs required for locking car which has motion in all directions; compact form of fork which can be tripped in any position; the car is reversible and of double action; for novelty, ingenuity and usefulness, excellence of material and construction." Manufactured by

**James W. Provan, Oshawa, Ont., Canada.**

Special Discount for Cash. Correspondence Solicited.

# The Farming World

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Publisher, D. T. McAINSH,  
Editor, J. W. WHEATON, B.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Advertising Rates** on application.

**Letters** should be addressed:

THE FARMING WORLD,  
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING  
TORONTO

## Business Notes.

On inside front cover appears the advertisement of Alpha DeLaval Cream Separator, "Overwhelming Testimony." Intending buyers should read every word very carefully.

Creamery Package Company, of Chicago, show, in their adv. on inside front cover page, cuts of their three machines. You will do well to get full particulars. Canadian branch at Cowansville, Que.

The typewriter to anyone who has any considerable amount of correspondence is an absolute necessity in these days of keen competition, where time is so important an element. The type written letter carries with it a business air that means money as a rule. The Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co. offer some bargains on page 836.

B. R. Howard, Pope, Tenn., writes re Gombault's Caustic Balsam. "It is just introduced into this section, and is giving good results. I have had splendid results with the remedy on sweeney and curb." Turn to page 853 where you will find their announcement, "My kingdom for a horse."

To those interested in the cultivation of sugar beets or other root we specially recommend the Vessor Subsoiler. As will be seen by the illustration, on page 850, it is not a plow, but simply a hook attachable to ANY STYLE of plow. A certain writer on subsoilers says as follows regarding the Vessor Subsoiler: "This instrument, as is well-known, replaces the subsoil plow in breaking up a soil that we wish to work deeply, especially for planting long straight rooted vegetables such as parsnips, carrots, beets, etc. I used it last spring on a sandy clay with a hard, gravelly clay subsoil. The plowing with the subsoiler broke up the earth six inches below an eight inch upper cut at one operation, with very little extra strain on the horses. The result was that from ground that had never before been opened more than six inches deep I harvested carrots 18 inches long, perfectly smooth and without forked roots. I therefore consider this invention a most useful one and one which does honor to the practical sense and capacity of the inventor."

When the hinges of a door creak apply a few drops of oil from the machine oil can, and swing the door back and forth to allow it to work down to all parts of the hinges. Soap may be used for the same purpose, and either one will stop the disagreeable noise.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Weed Seeds Identified.

Mr. E. Albert Bruneau, Ste. Charlotique, Que., writes:

"Enclosed please find samples of seeds (weeds) which I believe are not to be expected in first-class clover seed. I send you them in a separate slip, numbered to correspond with those I have kept. Please tell me what they are, and I will be able to look them up in a work on botany I have."

Answered by Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa:

The seeds inclosed for report are as follows:

1. *Polygonum Persicaria* — Lady's thumb smart weed,
2. *Setaria viridis* — Pigeon grass,
3. *Echinopspermum Lappula* — Blue bur.
4. *Trifolium pratense* — Red clover, probably mammoth red. These seeds were in their pods, and will be easily recognized now they are broken.
5. This is a collection of several seeds. There are 11 in the small envelope, viz: 4 Canada thistle; 4 rib grass — *Plantago lanceolata*; 2 maple-leaved goose-foot — *Chenopodium hybridum*; 1 *Rumex acetosella*, sheep sorrel.

### Mange, Ringworm, Sore Knee, Sick Pigs.

Mr. J. A. M. Thornbury, Ont., writes: "Give me, through your paper, some good recipes for curing mange on cattle, and also ringworm. Will the same ingredients cure both diseases. Also state if the germs will stay in the stable from one winter til the next, and if so, what would be good to clean the stable of them."

I have a heavy draft horse, which has a scab just a little below where the knee bends, on front leg. It becomes very sore sometimes, and seems to be hard to cure permanently. If you know of any good wash or salve for this please give it.

I have had hogs with a kind of sneezing cough, when raised up out of their bed. I have noticed them run at the nose, and I have fancied it stuck to the flock. I think it is catching. Would there be any germs in the pen, and what would cause them? These hogs have been well fed, and kept warm and dry, and had plenty of exercise. I have fed them sulphur, condition powders, and sulphate of iron, and still the cough seems to stick to them all summer. When killed in the fall, the lights seemed to have purple spots on them, and did not seem to be in a healthy condition. Still the pigs seem to do fairly well."

Mange is a parasitic disease, and solutions would have to be applied over the animal's body. A good wash may be made by a mixture of 1 part

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for 2 : : : 2 and from 6 to 8

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sulphur, 1 part oil of tar, and 6 or 8 parts of linseed oil. One application might destroy the parasite, but as the eggs would remain the lotion should be applied three or four times at intervals of a day or two.

A good preparation for ringworm is tincture of iodine, or a preparation of iodide of sulphur mixed with lard in the proportion of 1 to 10 parts. This latter preparation is good for any ruptured or skin affliction, and would be good for mange as well but it is rather too expensive to apply over the body of an animal.

In both cases the parts affected by ringworm or mange should be thoroughly washed with warm water and softened before applying the remedy.

The mange parasite would not live long separated from the animal, but all the surroundings should be well washed with a solution of coarse carbolic acid and water in the proportion of 1 to 100, or stronger if necessary. A good plan is to whitewash the stables thoroughly. This can be done at little expense and labor by putting the whitewash on with a sprayer. It will pay every farmer to give all his stables a good whitewashing once or twice a year.

For the sore on the horse's knee some good healing lotion for flesh wounds might be applied. A good healing lotion for any kind of a healthy wound is a mixture of 1 drachm of sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce of acetate of lead to 1 quart of water.

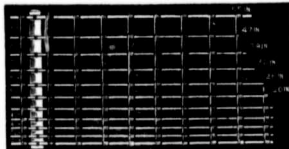
The symptoms given would seem to indicate that the hogs had parasitic bronchitis, or minute parasites in the lungs. For this disease small doses of turpentine given frequently with the food would help. It would require a post mortem and a careful examination of the bronchial tubes to detect the disease, and for this it might be advisable to call in some qualified veterinary surgeon. The best remedy for this disease is the injection of pure turpentine into the trachea, which would require a skilled person to do.

Parasitic bronchitis is usually quite fatal to young pigs, but not so much so with older ones. As this parasite does not propagate itself in the animal, but in the litter after being forced out of the nostrils through violent sneezing, all healthy pigs should be removed to clean surroundings. The parasite gets into the animal by its eggs being taken into the lungs from the feed or litter. These develop, and the parasite itself becomes located in the bronchial tubes, thus causing the sneezing.

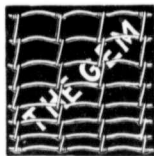
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### Western Dairymen.

The Season's Work Outlined.

A meeting of the directors of the Dairymen's Association was held at Stratford a week ago. In the absence of the president, Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, the first vice-president, Mr. A. Wenger, Ayton, presided, the other directors present being Messrs. Jas. Connolly, Porter's Hill; J. H. Paget, Canboro'; Harold Eagle, Attercliffe Station; Robt. Johnston, Bright; A. F. MacLaren, Stratford; G. E. Goodhand, Milverton; W. T. Petrie, Holstein; John Brodie, Mapleton. The business of the meeting was chiefly to consider a report of the special committee appointed at the previous meeting, which, as amended in a few details, was adopted. The following were the committee's recommendations regarding instructions: That provision be made for instruction on the same lines as during the last few years; that during the months of June, July and August instructors be requested to give sufficient notice to the cheese and butter makers of the date of their proposed visit, to enable the makers to give notice that a meeting of the Patrons would be held at the factory on the evening of the day of the instructor's visit; that at other times other than the months of June, July and August instructors shall remain to address meetings of the Patrons when requested to do so, provided reasonable notice has been given by the cheese or butter maker; that the instructors shall test the milk for the purpose of discovering adulterations, when requested to do so by the cheese or butter maker; that the instructor shall prosecute Patrons for supplying adulterated milk only when requested to do so by the managers of the factory, and then only when it will not interfere with his other duties as an instructor.

The following instructors were appointed on the recommendation of the committee: For cheese factories, James Morrison, Brantford; Arch. Smith, Beachville; Jas. Bristow, Stratford. For summer creameries, Arch. Smith, Beachville. The district assigned to Mr. Morrison comprises the counties of Oxford, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Brant, Halton and Peel. Mr. Bristow's district comprises the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin, and the portion of Huron and Perth lying south of the railway from Goderich to Stratford and by the G. T. R. east of Stratford. Mr. Smith's comprises Wellington, Dufferin, Simcoe, Grey, Bruce, and the northern portions of Huron and Perth. The instructors

are to submit weekly written reports as to their work.

Messrs. J. N. Paget, Robt. Johnston and Harold Eagle were appointed a committee on instruction at cheese factories, and Messrs. A. Wenger and W. T. Petrie were appointed a committee on instruction at creameries, with power to direct the instructors in their work and to rearrange the work assigned to them when considered advisable. The fee to be charged the factories and creameries for the services of the instructor are practically the same as last year, that is, \$3 per visit when three visits or over are applied for; if only two visits are applied for the fee to be \$3.25 per visit, and if one visit is applied for \$3.50 per visit, the object of the board being to encourage the makers to secure the services of the instructors at regular intervals. The object to be kept in view by the instructors in addressing the meetings of the Patrons is to instruct them as to the care of milk and the necessity for its being delivered at the factory in perfect condition. Instructors are to use the tests of the milk received that day at the factory for illustration purposes. They are to lay special emphasis on the necessity for thoroughly cleansing cans in which whey has been carried before they are again used, and on the proper condition of milk wagons, cow stables and all the surroundings where cows are milked and milk is kept.

Messrs. A. F. MacLaren and Ballantyne were appointed a committee to select the cheese for the Glasgow Exhibition and to forward them to their destination. It was decided that should the Dominion Department of Agriculture request the directors to make a selection of cheese or butter for the Pan American Exposition that Messrs. A. F. MacLaren, A. Wenger, W. T. Petrie and Hon. Mr. Ballantyne be a committee to make such selection. The board was decidedly of the opinion that an exhibition of the dairy products of Canada should be made at the Pan American, and the following resolution was, on motion of James Connolly, seconded by Harold Eagle, adopted: "That A. F. MacLaren, M.P., be requested to communicate to the proper authorities representing the Dominion Government at Ottawa the views of this board regarding the question of an exhibition of Canadian dairy products at the Pan American Exposition. This board is of the opinion that general benefits would be likely to result to the Canadian dairymen from a first-class exhibition of Canadian cheese and butter at the Pan American Exposition. This board is of the opinion,



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Messrs. E. R. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield, Ill. Gentlemen,—I used to buy seed corn from you several years ago, and it was always good, and gave me great crops, 20 to 24 tons to the acre, but late years I have bought my seed corn from \* \* \* \* \* from which I have had poor crops, yielding 4 to 6 tons less per acre than what I got from your seed. Two years ago, one-half of my seed failed to grow at all. I had to replant with other seed. Are you still selling that good, sound, Mammoth Southern Sweet Corn that I used to buy from you? If so, what would it cost me per bushel, delivered in Bond; and have you some good earlier varieties that you can recommend as large yielders of ensilage? We like some earlier that will mature for ensilage. Earlier varieties make richer and sweeter silage, but not so much of it to the acre. I grow 60 acres for silage. Yours truly,

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and would strongly urge, that such an exhibition be made by the Dominion Government, and so not only occupy the space that has been reserved for this purpose, but by so doing take advantage of the immense sums expended by the promoters of the exhibition to attract visitors from all parts of the world, and in this way add to the reputation of Canadian dairy products, as was so successfully done with Canadian cheese at the Chicago World's Fair. This board believes that it will be a great disappointment to a large number of dairymen in western Ontario if such an exhibition of their dairy products is not made at the Pan-American Exposition. This board regrets that it is unable to divert any portion of the limited revenue of the association to this purpose, such revenue being required for its regular educational work, but would be glad in other ways to assist and to make the selections in western Ontario of cheese and butter for the exhibition, should the Government desire it to do so.

Miss Jones—"It seems to me that all the nice men are married."

Mrs. Brown—"Well, dear, they weren't always so nice, you know; they've only been caught early and tamed."

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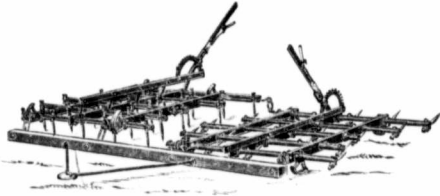
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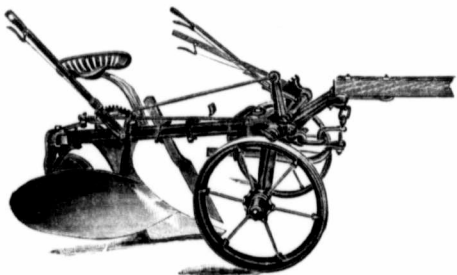
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Any boy capable of handling a team of horses can do good work with this plow. By means of a lock in rear of seat plow can be made rigid when opening out a land or finishing up a furrow.

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

#### Horses.

I. Devitt & Sons, Freeman, Ont., write: We have sold a pair of Clydesdale mares to Mr. D. S. Shenz, of Didsbury, Alta. They were got by Douglass Macpherson, and are both in foal to Grandeur II. Our stock has wintered well, and are in good breeding condition. The young stallion has done remarkably well, and will make a winner some day if he keeps well.

#### Cattle.

H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., write: We sold recently to W. J. Shean, of Owen Sound, the imported bull Mareng's Heyden Duke (7200). As his name signifies, he has for sire the great bull Mareng (69068), probably the greatest prize-winning bull of modern times, he having won the championship at four different shows in 1898, including the Royal at Birmingham. He also won 6 first and 1 third prize in 1896, 4 firsts and 3 seconds in 1897. He is the principal herd bull in the large herd of Thim L. Mills, of Buddington Hall, Nottingham, England, probably the largest herd of Shorthorns in England. On the dam's side he is of Bates extraction, belonging to the Heyden Rose family. Mr. Mills claims he is meeting with great success crossing Scotch bulls on females of Bates breeding. Mareng's Heyden Duke is long, on short legs, with good level lines above and below, plenty of substance, a good bull's head; taken altogether, he should prove a good sire, and we think the breeders in Mr. Sheen's neighborhood should feel it their duty to patronize him, and thus encourage Mr. Sheen in his laudable enterprise of establishing a first-class herd of Shorthorns in their vicinity. Geo. Snell, of Yeovil, P.O., visited us recently, and purchased Livy Mary (imp.), a nice, smooth heifer of good size, quality and true feminine character, safely in calf to Golden Drop Victor (imp.). He also selected the bull calf Newton Prince, out of Tulip Princess (imp.) (third prize heifer in her class at Perth Show and sale in 1900), sired by Newton Stone (75129), a son of the far-famed prize-winning bull Corner Stone (68406). Newton Stone (75129) is showing well as a sire, having got the second prize bull calf at Perth Show and sale, spring, 1901. Newton Prince is a very promising calf of splendid quality, a broad, level back, thick flanked, and good lines. Mr. Snell is a

fresh addition to the ranks of Shorthorn breeders, we understand, and as he is starting out right we will expect to hear of him in the future.

#### Sheep.

John Rawlings, Ravenswood, Ont., writes: "I might report a very successful lambing season. I have an extra fine lot of lambs, good, strong, bony fellows, with lots of quality. Our shearing rams are doing nicely. We will have a carload of good rams and ewes, shearlings, besides our crop of spring lambs, for sale this season."

A mile and a half from Burford Station, on the Tilsonburg and Harrisburg branch of the G.T.R., is located the Brant and Plain View Stock Farm of J. H. Jull & Sons, the well-known breeders and importers of Oxford Down sheep.

In one pen we noticed forty March lambs with their mothers, all looking well and hearty. In the adjoining pen were thirty large, thrifty ewes yet to lamb. Another bunch of 13 yearling ewes are getting a little extra feed to fit them for the show ring, and still another lot of seventeen rams a year old this spring are also being fitted for show purposes.

Hampton Hero, the stock ram, is an exceedingly fine sheep, bred by Hobbs. He won first at the Royal, England, and also at both Toronto and London the past season.

We were shown a beautiful pair of imported ewes two years old this spring, deep, broad, very active, and well woolled. These two ewes are exceedingly well mated, and are considered by many good judges to be the best pair of ewes in Canada. They have proved their superiority by winning many first prizes in both England and Canada, such as first at Yorkshire, sweepstakes over all other breeds, and first at the Royal Counties, Bath, and West of England, and the Royal in England, also first at both Toronto and London.

We also noticed two especially good imported lambs, which were first at the Royal last year, and will, doubtless, make things interesting for competitors at the exhibitions this fall. At another barn we were shown a flock of thirty ewe lambs of grand type, close, firm fleece, also a choice bunch of 20 ram lambs of good type, well formed and well woolled on head and legs.

#### CHAMPIONS OVER ALL.

#### BLOOD WILL TELL.

## MAPLEWOOD HACKNEY STUD

Property of FREDERICK C. STEVENS, Attica, N.Y.

Again Furnished BOTH CHAMPIONS at the NATIONAL HORSE SHOW

STALLIONS IN SERVICE FOR THE COMING SEASON ARE

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#### ALL CHAMPIONS.

Magnificent young stallions and mares sired by the above stallions and out of mares equally famous always on hand for sale. Beautiful, high-acting carriage horses, bred, raised and trained at Maplewood, now ready for sale. Here you can purchase four-in-hands, pairs, tandems, single drivers, ladies' pairs and children's ponies. For further particulars address, E. T. GAY, Manager. - - Attica, N.Y.

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### Wide-Tire Wheels

Made to fit any axle.

They are lighter, stronger and much cheaper than wooden wheels.

### Wrought Iron Wheels with Wide Tires

should be used by every farmer, in fact by everyone who has a wagon.

**Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.**  
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## NO SPAVINS

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

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

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**Offers a PRIZE OF \$25.00 FOR AN IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION**

weighing 1800 lbs. or over, to travel in district.

For particulars apply to

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The Estate of the Late **JOHN BELL.**

### 4 CLYDE STALLIONS

2 four-year old  
1 seven year old  
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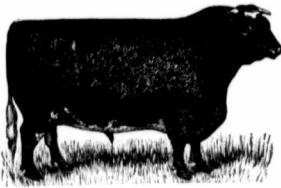
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\$1.00 per setting, \$5 per 100. Express paid on orders of \$3 and upwards.

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LIMITED**

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# Market Review and Forecast

Office of THE FARMING WORLD,  
Confederation Life Building,

Toronto, April 15, 1901.

Wholesale trade continues to rule quiet. The present dullness is, however, regarded by many as only temporary, and that things will brighten up as soon as regular spring weather sets in. Money keeps steady on call at 5 per cent., and discounts on mercantile paper range from 6 to 7 per cent.

## Wheat.

The general condition of the wheat market continues to favor the buyer. There is reported to be large quantities of spring wheat to come out of the Western States. The favorable condition in the growing crops continues to be maintained. The United States Government report promises a yield of 440 million bushels if present condition is maintained till harvest, as against 395 million bushels last year on April 1st and 330 millions at harvest. Of course the next few weeks might change the complexion of things very much. But unless serious damage to the growing crop results higher values than at present ruling need not be looked for.

The local situation has not improved any. The market here is dull and easy, with more demand for red winter wheat for export than for white. Exporters quote 65½¢. for red and white at Ontario points. Goose is quoted at 65 to 66½¢. and spring at 67¢. for No. 1 east; on Toronto farmers' market red and white being 68 to 68½¢; goose 66½¢. and spring life 69½ to 70¢. per bushel.

## Oats and Barley.

There is reported to be a big corner in oats and corn in at Chicago. The oat market keeps firm, with a good export demand. No. 1 white east are quoted at 30¢. and No. 2 white at 29 to 29½¢. middle freights; on the farmers' market here oats bring 34 to 34½¢. per bushel.

A fairly good business in barley is reported at Ontario points. Quotations here are 43 to 44¢. as to quality and point of shipment. On the farmers' market barley brings 46¢. per bushel.

## Peas and Corn.

Things are a little quiet in peas, though a steady feeling prevails. Quotations here are 63¢. west, 64¢. east, and 63½¢. middle freights. On Toronto farmers' market peas bring 65¢. per bushel.

Corn rules firmer and higher. Car lots of American on track, Montreal, are quoted at 53¢. per bu-hel. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 49¢., Toronto and Canadian yellow at 43¢. west.

## Bran and Shorts.

Prices for Ontario bran are higher at Montreal at \$18 to \$18.50 per ton, and \$19 to \$19.25 for shorts. City mills here sell bran at \$16 and shorts at \$17 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

## Eggs and Poultry.

The English market for eggs keeps firm and active. The low values stimulating the demand. A very good Easter trade has been transacted on this side. Prices were reasonable and no large stocks have accumulated. Prices at Montreal during the week have ruled at 12½ to 13¢. with light receipts. At country points east dealers have been paying about 11¢. It is reported that west of Toronto dealers will not pay over 10¢. this week for fresh eggs. The market here is quiet with values ruling at 11½¢. in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market strictly new laid bring 13 to 15¢. per doz.

On Toronto farmers' market chickens bring 50¢. to \$1.10 per pair, and turkeys 11 to 13¢. per lb.

## Potatoes.

There is a fairly good demand at Montreal where car lots are quoted at from 38 to 42¢. per bag as to quality. Car lots are quoted here at 27 to 29¢. On the farmers' market potatoes being 25 to 30¢. per bag.

## Hay and Straw.

The Government is still buying hay at \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1, and \$9.50 for No. 2 at points east. Montreal quotations for baled hay are No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50; and clover \$8.50 to \$9 per ton in car lots. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$9.75 to \$11 as to quality. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$13 to \$15, sheaf straw \$8 to \$9 and loose straw \$6 per ton.

## Seeds.

The selling prices for seeds at Montreal are \$12 to \$14 per cwt. for red clover, and \$12 to \$15 for alsike. Timothy sells for \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel and flax seed for \$2 to \$2.25. On Toronto farmers' market the quotations are \$6.25 to \$7 for alsike, \$6.50 to \$7 for red clover, and \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bu-hel for timothy.

## Maple Syrup.

Reports from the eastern townships, Quebec, indicate a rather poor run of sap, owing to continued cold wet weather.

## Cheese.

The Trade Bulletin summarizes the cheese situation of last week at Montreal as follows: "With the exception of finest white, which is scarce and wanted, there is a very dull market, it being difficult to sell colored even at the low prices it is offered at. A lot of 400 colored cheese sold in this market about two days ago at about 8½¢. for which 11¢. was refused some months ago. The loss on the 400 boxes was \$800. Shipments are going out pretty lively, and if they continue at the same rate as at present, there will not be many left by next May. Finest white is steady at 9½ to 9½¢., and colored at 8½ to 9½¢. as to quality. About 250 fadders have been reported to be sold on this market at 8½ to 8¾¢. A number of factories have started making cheese."

## Butter.

The same paper deals with the butter market as follows: "The market for fresh creamery butter closed easier to-day under more liberal receipts, which, however, do not appear to be going a-begging, as stocks are well cleared up. To-day first class Eastern Townships factories sold their make at 20¢. f.o.b. Held creamery and other quali-

ties are very slow sale, as will be seen by reference to our regular market report in another column."

Creamery is steady here at 20 to 21¢. for prints and 18½ to 19¢. for tubs and boxes. There seems to be a good supply as well as a good demand for dairy. Pound rolls are quoted at 15 to 16¢.; on Toronto farmers' market butter brings 18 to 20¢. per lb.

## Cattle.

The cattle trade has been more active of late, and generally speaking prime cattle are dearer, and the market active. During the week the leading American markets have ruled strong and active for prime beef cattle, as well as for stockers and feeders. \$4.50 to \$4.75 were the highest prices at Montreal, but the quality offered was not the best.

The run of live stock at Toronto market on Friday was not as large as expected, comprising 1,000 cattle, 1,200 hogs, 284 sheep, and 30 calves. The quality of the fat cattle was not as good as it should be at this season, there being too many half-finished cattle. Trade was generally good, with prices firm all round, more especially for the best grades of butchers' cattle. There is a good demand for feeders and stockers, and prices ruled strong at quotations. Stock calves, 350 to 400 lbs. each, are in good demand at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cwt. Good milch cows are scarce, the quality of those offering being mostly medium.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.60 to \$5.12½ per cwt. and light ones \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$3.85 to \$4.25 and light ones at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters', weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt., good cattle at \$4.00 to \$4.10, medium \$3.50 to \$3.85, and inferior to common at \$2.80 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy, well bred steers, from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$4.00 to \$4.35, and other quality at \$3.60 to \$3.80 per cwt. Light steers, weighing 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers, 500 to 600 lbs. each, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50, off colors, and inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. Yearling bulls, 600 to 900 lbs. each, sold at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt.

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**JAMES MILLS, M.A.**

President.

**Calves.**—These are lower at Buffalo, choice to extra bringing \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves bring \$2 to \$8 each.

**Milk Cows.**—These sold at from \$30 to \$50 each. Choice cows would bring more money.

**Sheep and Lambs**

Prices keep steady for sheep at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to 3.25 for bucks. Yearlings, grain fed lambs, sold at \$4.75 to \$5.37 1/2 per cwt., and barnyards at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per cwt. Good yearling lambs at Montreal bring \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt., and spring lambs \$3.50 to \$6.

**Hogs.**

The hog market shows still further improvement. On Friday select bacon hogs sold at \$6.87 1/2; light fats at \$6.50; and thick fats at \$6.25 per cwt. Uncalled car lots sold at \$6.00 to \$6.75 per cwt.

The Wm. Davis Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.00 this week for select bacon hogs, and \$6.50 for light and thick fats.

The Montreal market is reported firm at \$7 per cwt. The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable of April 11th re Canadian bacon reads thus: "The 1s. advance cabled last week has been followed by a further advance of 2s. per cwt., with a good demand at the advance, No. 1 being quoted at 58s. to 63s."

**Horses**

Five two-year-old highly-bred trotters belonging to Mr. Philip Dwyer sold at New York last week for \$35,000, or \$7,000 each. A Montreal report says: "Although the horse trade in this city cannot be called active, there has been more doing since our last report in all classes, heavy draughts having sold at from \$150 to \$225, a very fine young bay three-year-old selling at the latter figure to make a match team. Several heavy draughts sold for shipment to Ottawa at prices ranging from \$150 to \$175. A handsome match pair of dark brown carriage horses was reported sold to a private family for \$700. Light driving and saddle horses have met purchasers at from \$100 to \$150 each, a fine four-year-old saddle animal bringing \$175. A pair of Shetland ponies was sold for \$210."

Over 100 horses were sold at Grand's last week. Prices were fair, excepting for work horses. Blocky general purpose farm horses sold cheaply. Heavy draughts and general purpose blocks sold at \$85 to \$120 and drivers at \$75 to \$115. W. H. Smith, proprietor of Grand's, will have 250 re-mount horses for inspection on Monday next. These have been procured in all parts of Ontario.

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He wrote a quatrain on her eyebrow,  
A sonnet on her throat,  
And her father put a footprint  
On the flag-end of his coat.

*Chicago Times-Herald.*

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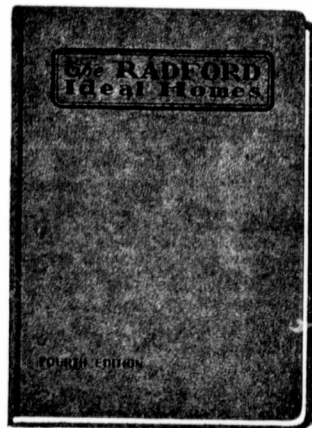
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**Beans**—Green Pod Dwarf  
**Beans**—Wax or Butter Dwarf  
**Beans**—Pole Butter  
**Beet**—Best Round  
**Beet**—Best Long  
**Borecole**—or Kail  
**Carrot**—Shorthorn  
**Carrot**—Long Orange  
**Cabbage**—Late Flat  
**Cabbage**—Long Keeper  
**Cauliflower**—Main Crop  
**Cucumber**—For Slicing  
**Cucumber**—For Pickle  
**Corn**—Early  
**Corn**—Late  
**Celery**—White Choice  
**Celery**—Red Early  
**Cress**—Cult-d  
**Lettuce**—Curly  
**Lettuce**—Heading  
**Leek**—Large Flag  
**Muskmelon**—Earliest & Best  
**Watermelon**—Sweetest  
**Citron**—For Preserve  
**Onion**—Large Yellow

**Onion**—Best Red  
**Onion**—Large White  
**Onion**—White Pickling  
**Pepper**—Long Red  
**Parsnip**—Best Long  
**Parsley**—For Garnishing  
**Pumpkin**—For Pie  
**Peas**—Dwarf Early  
**Peas**—Medium Early  
**Peas**—Sugar  
**Salsify**—or Vegetable Oyster  
**Radish**—Long Summer  
**Radish**—Round Summer  
**Radish**—Winter  
**Squash**—Summer Marrow  
**Squash**—Winter Keeping  
**Tobacco**—Hardest Kind  
**Tomato**—Early Large Red  
**Tomato**—Yellow Plum  
**Tomato**—For Preserve  
**Turnip**—White, for Garden  
**Turnip**—Yellow, for Garden  
**Turnip**—Swede for Garden  
**Sage**  
**Summer Savory**

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**Alyssum**—Sweet  
**Aster**—Tall, Mix ure  
**Aster**—Dwarf, Mixture  
**Balsam**—Camelia Flowered  
**Bartonia**—Golden  
**Calendula**—or Eng. Marigold  
**Calopsis**—Mixed  
**Canary Bird**—Climber  
**Candytuft**—Brs. Colors Mix'd  
**Candytuft**—Fragrant White  
**Chrysanthemum**—Dbl. Annual  
**Dianthus**—Indian Pinks  
**Delphinium**—Larkspur  
**Gaillardia**—Large Flowered  
**Marigold**—Tall African  
**Marigold**—Dwarf French  
**Mignonette**—Sweet

**Nasturtium**—Tall, Mixed  
**Nasturtium**—Dwarf, Mix'd  
**Pansy**—Simmers' Premium  
**Petunia**—Large Mixed  
**Phlox Drummondii**—Mixed  
**Poppy Shirley**—Mixed  
**Poppy**—Caravan Flowered  
**Portulaca**—Single, Mix'd  
**Salpiglossis**—Large Flow'g  
**Scabiosa**—Tall, Mixed  
**Scarlet Runner Beans**  
**Stocks**—German, 10 weeks  
**Sunflower**—Best Double  
**Sweet Peas**—Eckford's Mix'd  
**Verbenas**—Mammoth Mix'd  
**Zinnias**—Double, Mixed  
**Wild Garden Mixture**

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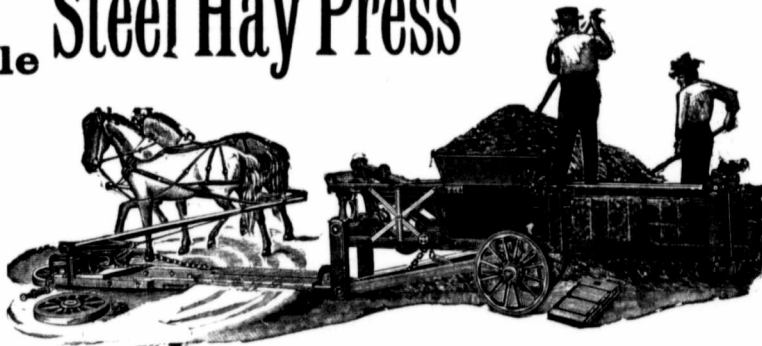
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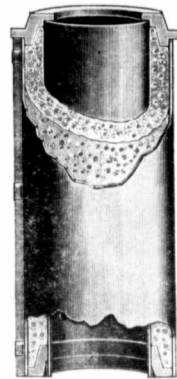
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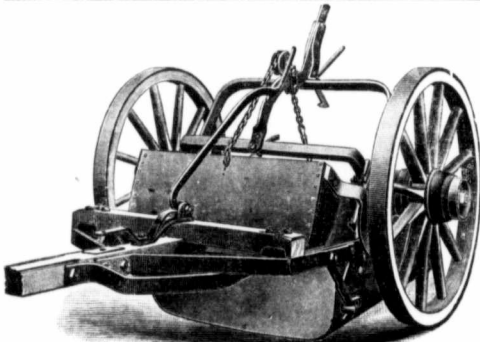
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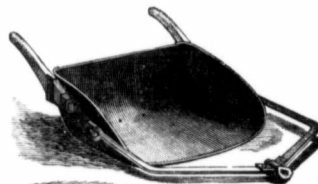
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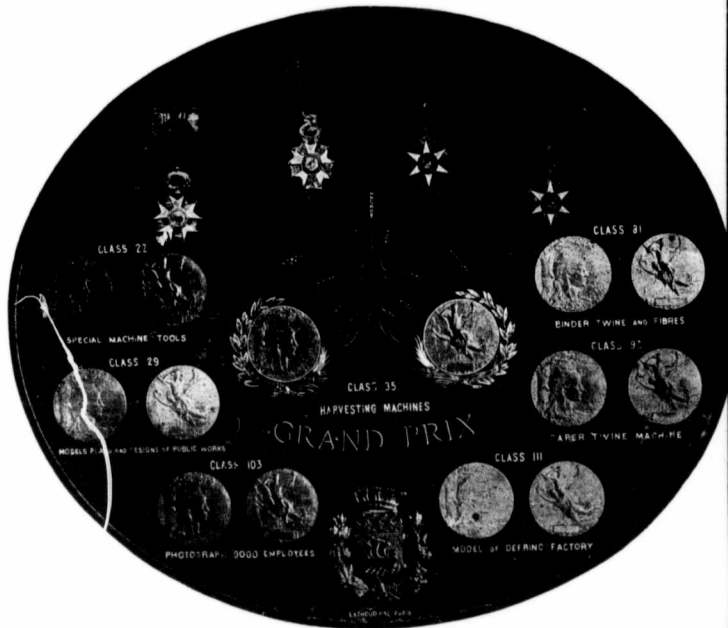
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