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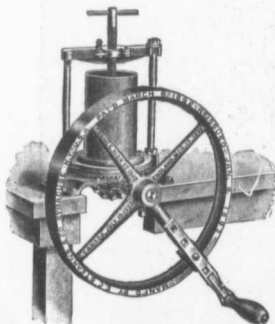
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## Activity in the West

### Two Agricultural Officials Resign—Farmers Losing Control To Break Lumber Combine

At the beginning of the year two resignations were placed in the hands of Hon. R. P. Robin, Minister of Agriculture, both being from prominent members of the staff of the Department—S. J. Thompson, V. S., Provincial Veterinarian, and Chas. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent. It is generally understood that both resignations were for personal reasons.

Dr. S. J. Thompson has occupied the position of Provincial Veterinarian since March, 1893. He has had full charge of the work of keeping in check the contagious diseases of animals, and in addition has done a great deal of Farmers' Institute work. No better commentary can be made on his work than to quote a few passages from his reports for the present and past years. The report for 1894 is the earliest I have at hand. A few sentences will suffice. The doctor says: "In the past year I have destroyed 78 horses affected with glanders, and 16 have been destroyed by assistants, making a total of 94 as compared with 122 during eleven months previous." "In 1893 I found so many cases of scab among sheep that I feared it would take years to get rid of it. I am pleased to report however that the province is now practically free from the disease." In 1895 he reported: "There were this year 42 horses destroyed for glanders." "I am pleased to report that the flocks of the province are free from disease."

In 1896 he reported 80 horses destroyed, and commenting on this increased number says: "The increase is accounted for by the fact that a number of horses were brought in from the territories and especially from the chart ranch, the latter being affected with glanders." In the past year not less than 25 horses were brought into the province suffering from this disease. Not only had these horses been destroyed, but others with which they came in contact. An unfortunate feature of the case is that it is usually the poor man who suffers the loss. These ranch prices are offered cheaper than Manitoba horses, and it is almost invariably the poor man who buys them."

In 1897 he reported that about 90 per cent. of the animals destroyed were from the ranches of the territories, and the Western States, and urged on the Government of the province the necessity of protecting the province by a thorough inspection of all importations.

The doctor has been equally aggressive and outspoken in his subsequent action against the disease, and against what he considers the chief source of infection, and the good effect of his work may be seen in the fact that though there were in 1903 nearly twice as many horses in the province as there were in 1893, yet the number of horses destroyed for this disease was less than half as great. The figures are as follows:

	1903	1904
Number of horses in province	88,000	150,000
Number destroyed in 1903	15	60
Number destroyed per 1,000	15	3

No greater compliment can be paid to the retiring Provincial Veterinarian than to say that in eleven years he has, in the face of great difficulties, reduced the amount of contagious diseases among horses to one-fifth of what it was at the date of his appointment.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mr. C. A. Murray, the retiring Dairy Superintendent, has, on the other hand,

seen a great increase in the volume of that which his appointment required should be his chief care. Since 1899, when his duties began, there had been a steady and gratifying increase in the volume and value of the dairy produce of the province for which it is only fair to give credit to Mr. Murray. He has been energetic, enthusiastic and positive in the management of his department. The work has not been of a nature to encourage enthusiasm. This is still essentially a grain-growing country, and dairying is as yet in the hands of the few. Mr. Murray has, however, the greatest faith in the future of the dairy industry here. He believes that with the growth of population the volume of the industry will increase in a much larger proportion. He will take the management of a newly formed Company doing a cold storage, produce and commission business in the City of Winnipeg.

\*\*\*\*\*

In days past the legislature of this province was known as "The Farming Parliament." Those were the days when the "Farmer Premier" stated in more than one speech that the greatest ambition was to be called "the premier farmer." Hon. Mr. Greenway may have realized his ambition and may still be the premier farmer, though no longer the farmer premier. But the legislature is no longer a farming parliament. When the house met on January 7th it was a body of lawyers, doctors, merchants and grain dealers that faced the Lieutenant-Governor. There are still farmers in the provincial legislature but they are no longer the controlling element. Yet when we look over the list we are pleasantly surprised to note that the majority commenced life in the west as farmers. The premier is an instance of this, and though no longer himself a farmer his farm is still managed by his son. Of other classes referred to above, almost all except those engaged in what we are accustomed to call the "learned" professions have been actively engaged in farming. We may be confident, therefore, that agricultural interests will not suffer at the hands of the present legislature for want of a proper appreciation of the needs of the farming community.

\*\*\*\*\*

An announcement was recently made by the old vice-president of the C. P. R. which if carried into effect will give the greatest of satisfaction to every farmer in Manitoba and the territories. The price of lumber has been a serious drawback to the progress of the country. Farmers desirous of engaging in stock farming found themselves face to face with the necessity of paying two prices (almost) for the lumber required for their buildings. The combine is so well organized that its system of agencies covers the ground so thoroughly that there has been no room for the independent dealer. Prices have been persistently and continuously raised until they have become a menace to the advancement of the country. The question recently came before parliament, and a commission has been appointed to enquire into the existence of that which to all outside the House of Commons is a startlingly obvious fact, viz., the lumber combine.

We have no evidence from the records of the past that the C. P. R. has existed for philanthropic purposes, but if the announcement made as above

stated is justified by their subsequent action people of the west will be willing to take the corporation to their hearts again and all will be forgiven. If Vice-President Whyte has proper authority for his statement that the west is to have cheap lumber we will gladly see his name placed beside the royal family in the prayer book. The price of lumber must come down, says Mr. Whyte. "The C. P. R. has great interests in the west. These are imperilled by the price of lumber. The combine must listen to reason or they will have to bow to force. Unless the lumber companies lower their prices they will have a competitor in the C. P. R. The prices are excessive, says Mr. Whyte, and here we have the best of evidence against the claim of the combine that their tariff is made in accordance with the cost of manufacture and distribution. These excessive prices must be reduced to a reasonable figure or the C. P. R. will establish mills on timber lands owned by them and sell the output to the trade at a reasonable figure."

The situation is well put in the following paragraph from an interview with Mr. Whyte:

"There is no disposition on the part of the company to enter into competition with the present owners of saw mill plants or retail dealers, provided they, recognizing the importance of the matter to the country at large, will sell lumber at a reasonable price, and give up the attempt to maintain high prices by 'combine' methods, but unless that is done, the company will certainly put in their own mills and deal with the matter as above outlined."—M. B.

#### Manitoba Breeders' Meeting

A mid-winter show will be held at Neepawa, Man., on February 16th and 17th. A course in live stock judging will take place at the same time, under the auspices of the Breeders' Associations, W. S. Engle, President, and G. A. P. Kitchen, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, and Geo. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, will deliver addresses.

On February 18th a stock judging school will open at Brandon and will be continued until the evening of Feb. 20th, and will be addressed by the same speakers as at Neepawa.

On February 22nd the annual breeders' meetings will open at Winnipeg and stock judging classes will be held in connection with them. The day meetings will be held in the large show room of the Cocksfoot Plow Company, and the evening meetings in the convocation hall of Wesley College. In addition to the other speakers named, Dr. Mills is expected. Thus, beginning on Feb. 16th, there will be so something doing among the breeders of Manitoba up to Feb. 27th.

#### Northwest Agricultural College

Mr. W. H. Coard, late publication-clerk at Ottawa, has established an agricultural college at Regina, N. W. T. The college farm consists of 30 acres and will be devoted to experimental work. The first half-yearly report—April to December, 1903—has just been issued. Twenty-six students wrote on the half-yearly examination in December. The college opened for the second term on January 16 last.

#### Horticultural Meeting

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural Society will be held on Friday, February 26th, afternoon and evening.

# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

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No. 3

### The Profits of Poultry Raising

NO branch of farming has made greater strides during recent years than poultry raising. The hen is not the despised, neglected creature she was a few years ago. Today she is recognized by the student farmer as a profit maker that will return good money on the small investment necessary to start a successful poultry establishment.

One of the large sources of profit in poultry is in eggs. The prices for these have for a few years back been gradually approaching to a higher level. During the present winter fresh eggs have been higher than they have ever been known before in our towns and cities. When fresh eggs reach a price of 40c. a dozen wholesale, which a Toronto dealer reported to us a few days ago he had to pay for fresh eggs, there must certainly be good money in the business for the producer. And yet many farmers will hesitate about giving more attention to their poultry.

A report that has just come to hand, giving the prices of eggs at New York and Boston during January for the past nine years, shows that current values today are more than 40 per cent. in excess of what they were in 1895. In New York, in 1895, fresh eggs were quoted at 24c. and storage at 17c. to 18c., while today they are quoted at 37c. and 26c. respectively. And this change has been a gradual one. If the figures for the leading Canadian cities for the same period were known they would show the same gradual tendency towards higher values.

Then there is the dressed poultry trade. This has assumed large proportions in recent years, but is capable of great extension. The total value of our dressed poultry exports for the year ending June 30th last was \$160,518. The total value of our egg exports for the same period was \$1,436,130. These items are not large as compared with our exports of other farm products. But as compared with capital invested and the amount required to produce both poultry and eggs, it is very large indeed. Add to this the value of the domestic trade and we have an industry that is second to none in its value to the farmer. The total receipts from poultry for the United States is given as \$279,000,000, or \$45,000,000 more than the total receipts from the railways of the great republic. From returns from our poultry census of last year it was estimated that if every hen in Canada brought a profit to her owner of \$1.00 a year it would add \$15,000,000 to the wealth of the country. This is a low estimate, and perhaps twice that sum

would be nearer the mark. At any rate, the industry is no small one.

In this issue is given the experience of several well-known authorities on poultry raising. Every farmer should read what they have to say. They practically agree that the cost of keeping a hen a year is from 80c. to \$1.00. On the farm where the poultry have a large run over the fields in summer it may go lower, but never higher. There is more variation as to the profit per hen per year. This varies from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per hen. An amount somewhere between these two is probably correct, where care and attention is given to poultry raising. Even at the lowest figure there is good money in the business for the practical, everyday farmer.

### Packing House By-Products

The agitation, begun a few weeks ago in these columns, for the establishment of the dressed meat trade in Canada is attracting no little attention. Nearly every one at all interested in the cattle trade of the country is in favor of the scheme. It is now up to the government to take the initiative in securing the establishment of this industry in Canada at an early date. The present is an opportune time and there should be no delay in setting the proper machinery in motion for bringing it about.

In establishing this trade at the present time, Canada will be able to profit by the experience of those who have been pioneers in the business. Up to 1870 the preservation of pork and beef products was carried no further than the air-drying and salt-pickle curing of hams, bacon, mess pork, and dried corn beef. The waste at that period was enormous. The great packing plants of Chicago were glad to get rid of the by-products by dumping them in the South river of the Windy City. Later, owing to protests about the pollution of the river, they were compelled to haul their waste on to prairie dumps at great expense.

But all this has been changed. The past twenty-five years has witnessed a revolution in the utilization of the by-products of the large packing plants of the West and the end is not yet. They are now utilized on a commercial scale of importance. What was formerly considered a bill of expense to get rid of is now looked upon as one of the most profitable branches of the business. These by-products, when converted into fertilizers, soap, glue, etc., greatly add to the profits of the business and enable the packer to pay a higher price to the farmer for his live animals. Coming in at this stage, Canada will be able to profit by the experience of the large

Chicago packers, which has cost them time and money to obtain.

The utilization of these by-products is an interesting study. It may be news to many to know that the gray brain matter of calves is now employed in the treatment of afflictions of the nervous system, such as nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, St. Vitus' dance, mental debility, insanity, etc. The blood from animals has long been used for the production of albumen, for the use of the calico printer, the tanner, sugar refiners, and others. The bones are used for a score of different purposes. Those coming from the cooked meats are boiled and the residual fat and gelatin extracted. The former is used for the manufacture of soap and the latter for various objects.

The bones from the feet of cattle now largely take the place of ivory for tooth brush handles, knife handles, etc. The tips of the horns are sawn off and made into mouthpieces for pipes and various articles. The horn itself is split open and pressed into plates from which are made combs, backs of brushes, large buttons, etc. The white hoofs are sent to Japan where they are used for making various ornaments; striped hoofs are worked up into buttons, etc.; and black hoofs are used in the manufacture of cyanide of potassium for gold extraction. Neats'-foot oil is extracted from the feet, and various oils are taken from different parts of the animal. These all have a high commercial value. A process is also in use for converting bones into useful adhesive materials, and certain fermentable substances which can be used for producing alcohol and distillers' wash, are by-products of this process.

And thus, by the skill of the chemist, the by-products of the big packing plants are being utilized to the profit of the packer and the country at large. Canada should be in the field and reaping its share of the profits of this important industry.

### A Yankee Subterfuge

The letter from Secretary Shaw, of Washington, in reply to some enquiries made by the Live Stock Commissioner's office at Ottawa, published elsewhere in this issue, states very definitely that no important changes have been made in the regulations governing the exhibiting of Canadian live stock at St. Louis. The question then naturally arises, why the report was circulated in certain American journals, presumably from an official source at St. Louis, that the way would be made quite easy for the exhibition of Canadian stock at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition? The reason now seems quite clear. It was a case of

make-believe; an effort on the part of the exhibition people or someone else to pull the wool over the eyes of Canadian breeders and get them committed to making an exhibit. But the game has not worked. No subterfuge will work this time, though it has proven effective in the past, as some of our breeders know to their cost.

A case in point occurred only recently in connection with the International Show at Chicago. Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., were urgently solicited by the International people to make an exhibit of horses, which they did, and brought great credit to Canada by so doing. They were assured that there would be no difficulty whatever in getting their animals through the customs. They took over a carload of horses all registered in the American Stud Book. They complied with all the rules and regulations to the letter, signed all the papers asked for, and yet were not allowed to pass their horses until a deposit of \$6,000 had been made to the United States customs' authorities at the port of entry. But this was not all. They were not allowed to make the deposit in their own name as Canadians, but were put to the inconvenience of having to get an American citizen to do it for them. This was done by telegraphing to their home bank to arrange the deposit through an American banker at the port of entry. This worked all right in this case, but had the American banker refused to undertake the arrangement, the Graham exhibit would not have been at Chicago.

This certainly shows that, notwithstanding the promises made by exhibition managers, the American customs authorities are determined to do everything in their power to keep Canadians out of that field. And yet in the face of all this, Americans are allowed to bring stock into Canada at their own sweet will. Every obstacle possible is put in the way of the Canadian taking stock to the United States, while for the American, it would seem as if we put ourselves about to remove everything out of his way when he wishes to bring live stock into Canada. So easy is it that he has flooded the Canadian West with syndicate stallions of all kinds and descriptions to the lasting injury of the horse breeding industry of that country. We have it on good authority that one American firm cashed last year no less than \$71,000 of notes in one bank in Western Canada, given by farmers for syndicated stallions. All this money and many thousands of dollars besides goes out of the country and what do we get for it? A lot of horses for which the Western farmer pays three times what they are worth.

It is surely time that this kind of thing came to an end. Are we to continue to be the laughing stock of those Americans, who wonder at our leniency in this and other things? Is it not about time that we were asserting our self-respect by giving them a dose of their own medicine?

#### Again in Harness

Prof. Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, returned to Ottawa a fortnight ago very much improved in health. Last spring he was forced to give up his duties and take a well-earned rest for the benefit of his health. He spent the summer and fall on the Isle of Wight and his many friends will be glad to learn that he has returned and has again taken up the important work connected with his department. While absent, the various branches of the work have been ably administered by his energetic staff. And yet some of it has remained in abeyance during his absence, notably that connected with the development of consolidated rural schools and the various enterprises set going through the liberality of Sir Wm. C. MacDonald. Prof. Robertson's presence again in Ottawa will bring renewed activity in this direction.

#### Appointed to the Railway Commission

The appointment of Dr. James Mills to a seat on the Railway Commission at Ottawa and the promotion of Mr. G. C. Creelman to succeed him as President of the Ontario Agricultural College, are among the interesting events in the agricultural world during the past ten days. Dr. Mills has been so closely identified with the Agricultural College and its work for many years, that his separation from it has come as a surprise to those interested in its welfare. To speak of Dr. Mills has been to speak of the College, and it will be difficult for a time to separate the two.

His has been the moving spirit that has brought the College to its present proud position as the best all-round agricultural educational institution in the world. For a quarter of a century he has directed its policy and piloted the College safely through many and trying difficulties. It stands today as a monument to his perseverance, his courage and his executive ability. His keen intellect and his high attainments as an educationalist have left an impress upon the College and its work which will live for all time. Not only this, his work as exemplified at the College and by other means, has stamped itself upon the agriculture of the province in no uncertain way and has made for higher ideals both in the home and on the farm. Thousands of tillers on the farms of Canada today are glad that Dr. Mills has lived and devoted a quarter of a century of his life to promoting their welfare, and they will rejoice in his well-deserved promotion to a wider field of usefulness.

Dr. Mills is the product of an Ontario farm. He was born in West Gwillimbury 63 years ago and worked on a farm until he was 21, when an accident with a threshing machine deprived him of his right arm. This accident changed the current of his whole life. Unfitted as he was to do the practical work of the farm, he immediately set about fitting himself for some other calling. To

school and to college he went, winning high honors, and finally after a few years as principal of the Brantford Collegiate Institute, he became head of the Agricultural College in 1879. The progress of the College under his direction was very fully set forth in the exhibition number of *THE FARMING WORLD* last September and need not be dealt with here.

As to Dr. Mills' qualifications for the important position to which he has been called, little need be said. No man is better fitted to represent the great farming interests on the railway commission than he. While at the College he has not been a recluse, but has kept himself in active touch with the agricultural interests of the country and knows their needs and requirements. Every farmer will feel that in him they have a friend at court, who is peculiarly qualified to weigh any grievances they may have against the railways, and who will bring to his duties a trained and impartial mind. Though he has not made the transportation problem a close study, his qualifications for the position are of a high order and we congratulate both Dr. Mills and the country upon his promotion.

Alongside of the photo-gravure of Dr. Mills, on opposite page, appears that of Hon. Mr. Bernier, another member of the commission. He, too, is more or less closely identified with the farming interests, and for many years he has been the possessor of a fine farm in Quebec. These two, with the Chairman of the Commission, the Hon. A. G. Blair, should form a trio, from whom both transportation companies and shippers may rely on getting fair treatment.

#### The New President

The appointment of a successor to Dr. Mills has not been long delayed and the choice is one of the best that could have been made. Mr. G. C. Creelman, both by training and personal worth, is well fitted to follow in Dr. Mills' footsteps as President of the Ontario Agricultural College. No man in Ontario knows better the needs of the farmer and the kind of education and training best suited for the practical and successful farmer of today than he. As Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Director of Agricultural fairs, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and Director of Dairy Schools, he has had exceptional facilities for keeping in active touch with the various departments of agricultural work in this province. Not only this, he knows the history of the College and the difficulties his predecessor had to overcome in bringing the institution to a first place in agricultural educational work.

Though not the product of an Ontario farm, Mr. Creelman's early training has been closely associated with one. He was born at Collingwood, Ont., in 1869. When nine years of age his parents moved to a fruit farm in Grey County where his youth was spent. His early experience was that of many a farm boy,



Dr. James Mills.



Hon. Mr. Bernier.

attendance at the country school and a few years at the Collegiate Institute. But here the similarity ends. Instead of passing on into one of the professions as many farm boys do, Mr. Creelman's bent was in another direction. After two years of Collegiate work he entered the Ontario Agricultural College, where he took the degree of B.S.A. in 1888, in the first class that was graduated from that institution.

Immediately upon receiving his degree, Mr. Creelman was appointed Assistant Professor of Biology in the Mississippi State Agricultural College. Three years later he was promoted to a full professorship, which he retained till coming to Canada to take up his recent duties in Ontario. With a special aptitude for work and a desire to perfect himself more fully for his varied professional duties, Mr. Creelman spent his vacations while in Mississippi in special work in botany and horticulture at the Michigan Agricultural College, the Minnesota State University and Cornell University. He received the degree of Master of Science from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1892 Mr. Creelman married Miss Ada, the eldest daughter of Dr. Mills. He is still a young man with the future before him, full of energy and push.

With Mr. Creelman's work in Ontario during the past five years most of our readers are familiar. The Farmers' Institutes have progressed under his direction. For the year ending June 30th, 1903, the paid-up membership was 754. Three years ago the organization of Women's Institutes was taken up and today they have a paid-up membership of over 1000. For two years Mr. Creelman has had the oversight of the agricultural societies and the work of the

expert judges. In 1903, 152 societies applied and were supplied by Mr. Creelman with competent judges in the different classes of live stock. Since his appointment as Secretary a couple of years ago he has put new life into the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and brought its work more in touch with every day agriculture.

Thus equipped and young in years, Mr. Creelman brings to his new position qualifications of a high order. He is a fluent and ready speaker and capable of keeping the College and its work to the front when required. We look for a continuation of the progress of recent years at the College under his guidance.

#### Do You Want Farm Help?

The demand for farm help the coming season will likely be as keen as ever.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, farm help is just as scarce in this province as it ever was. Farmers should therefore make arrangements early for their summer help. Elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, announces that he will be very glad to receive applications from farmers desiring help. A much larger immigration of suitable help is expected from the Old Country next spring. By making early application to Mr. Southworth, farmers will greatly aid him in having this help properly distributed on arrival.

#### Protect the Fish.

A report from Ottawa states that the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion have come to an understanding in regard to the regulations to be enforced for the protection of fish in Ontario.

By this understanding it is to be hoped that some effective methods will be evolved, not only for re-stocking our streams and rivers, but for protecting the fish we have. During the past few years something has been woefully wrong with the management of this branch. Where the blame lies we are not prepared to state. What we do know is that the supply of fish is rapidly decreasing and if something is not done very quickly there will be no fish left to protect.

#### May Delay Show

The new fat stock show building in course of construction for the coming show at Ottawa, was totally wrecked on Monday last by too much snow on the roof. Three men were badly hurt.

Unless another suitable building can be secured this accident may cause postponement of show.



G. C. Creelman.

## Canadian Breeders Better Not Go

### No Change in Regulations Governing Canadian Live Stock Exhibits at St. Louis—Statement from Headquarters

In January last issue we had something to say regarding an editorial (evidently inspired), which appeared in the *Breeders' Gazette* of Dec. 23rd last. That editorial *pooh-poohed* the objections raised by Canadians as being of a very trifling character.

Since it appeared there has been some correspondence between the Live Stock Commissioners' Department at Ottawa and the authorities at Washington on the subject. Mr. A. P. Kitchen, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, wrote the Secretary of the Treasury for his official ruling on the points raised. He asked for particulars as to the basis of valuation, should Canadians be allowed to sell their pure-bred animals after the show at their value for commercial purposes, and if there had been any change made by the United States authorities as to recognizing Canadian records at the port of entry in the matter of live stock being imported for exhibition at St. Louis.

Secretary Shaw's reply is very explicit in regard to recognition of Canadian records and the valuation of pure-bred animals for Customs purposes. There is no indication that the Treasury and Agricultural Departments at Washington are likely to recognize our records, as promised by Chief Coburn, of the live stock department at St. Louis, in his letter of May 15th, 1903, in which he said: "Your favor of May 11th came duly to hand with list of Herd, Stud and Flock Books, recognized by the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada. Official recognition will be given to the books named in your list in the live stock Classification of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition." Secretary Shaw also flatly contradicts the statement of the *Breeders' Gazette* that the duty charged on Canadian pure-bred animals sold at St. Louis will be only that "levied on ordinary commercial cattle, without regard to pedigree." Here is his letter in full:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in regard to the importation into the United States from Canada of live stock for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and you enclose a clipping from the *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago, in the matter.

"As bearing upon the points raised in said clipping, and answering the enquiries made by you, I have to state as follows:

"1. All live stock from Canada, registered in the books set forth in the Department's circular of April 24, 1903, (T.D., 24381, copy herewith), or otherwise, can be admitted free of duty as exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, upon compliance by the importers with the regulations of April 14, 1903, (T.D., 24359), copies herewith.

"2. The question of the quarantine, inspection, certification, application of tuberculin test, etc., are fully set forth in

said circular of April 14, and no modification thereof has been made, or is contemplated, so far as this Department is concerned.

"3. The list of recognized books of record for animals imported for breeding purposes, are those set forth in the circular of April 24. To this list has been added Belgian draft horses, recorded in the book of record "Studbook des Chevaux de Trait Belges"; and the Chester (Ohio improved) swine, recorded in the Ohio Improved Chester Record (N.B.—No Canadian books of record whatever are mentioned in this circular—E.D.).

"4. The general regulations regarding the exportation and quarantine of animals imported from Canada will be found in Department's circular of May 5, 1903, (T.D., 24412), copy enclosed, but the operation of these regulations is suspended in part so far as exhibits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from Canada are concerned, by the circular of April 14, 1903, aforesaid.

"5. Only such animals as may be accompanied by proper pedigree certificates issued by the keepers of the recognized books aforesaid, and which are imported by citizens of the United States, can be admitted to free entry for breeding purposes at the close of the exposition, under the provisions of paragraph 473 of the tariff Act of July 24, 1897.

"6. Additional books, however, may be recognized, but only through the Secretary of Agriculture.

"7. Animals imported on entry for consumption in this country at the close of the exposition, will be appraised at the wholesale foreign market value "ereof, in the country of exportation, and at the time of exportation, and the special value of animals for racing or breeding will be taken as a basis for assessment of duty if the animals are of that character, and not their value as for drayage or beef purposes.

"8. Under the law aliens cannot import animals for breeding purposes free of duty.

"9. No Canadian books of record for animals of any kind are recognized by this Department or the Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of paragraph 473 of the tariff Act of July 24, 1897, so that no Canadian animals imported into the United States for breeding purposes can be admitted to free entry, unless duly registered in a recognized book of record, as set forth in the circular of April 24, 1903, aforesaid.

"10. Under the general regulations of the Department of Agriculture, no permits are required from that Department for the importation of animals from Canada, but under Article VIII of the special regulations governing the importation of animals from that country for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as set forth on this Department's cir-

cular of April 14, 1903, aforesaid, a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture is required.

Respectfully,  
(Sd.) L. M. SHAW,  
Secretary.

Canadian breeders can compare these official rulings with the statements referred to in the *Breeders' Gazette*, and judge for themselves how much credence should be given to the latter. Comment is unnecessary.

### A Subject for Inquiry

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Referring to your letter of recent date respecting the dressed meat trade, I beg to say, that until Canada follows the example of all other countries far removed from the world's markets, such as the United States, the Australian States and New Zealand, and establishes facilities for handling meats in chilled form, we cannot look for stability of prices and demand for this product. Whether the supply available today is sufficient to justify such a step is a subject for inquiry.

CHAS. W. PETERSON.

### A Mine of Wealth in Dressed Meat

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I am delighted to see that you have taken up the subject of the dressed meat trade, in which I am deeply interested. You would be conferring an everlasting blessing on this country, if your paper never did anything else, but lead the van to the inauguration of the dressed meat trade. It is generally overlooked that Chicago firms send hundreds of barrels of meat into Nova Scotia every year, paying \$4.00 duty. Why can they afford to do this? Simply because they engage in the export trade of dressed meat, and from the whole have sufficient profit to be worth while manufacturing the by-products to the best advantage. All the trade should be supplied by Ontario. The Government will bonus a railway to open up a new country, and they fail to assist an industry that would give the settled districts a chance to make money. Any firm undertaking to export meat and open up this avenue of trade for others to follow, is as much a pioneer as a railway in a new country, and as deserving of assistance. There is a mine of wealth in Ontario in cattle and offal, and its encouragement is the best investment any government could make, and the party that inaugurates it will command the backing of every enterprising farmer in Ontario. I hope you will follow it up.

E. K., Wellington Co., Ont.

### Pays For Two Years

"Please find enclosed \$1.00, subscription to THE FARMING WORLD for two years. The New Year's number is just to hand, and I find it replete with useful information."

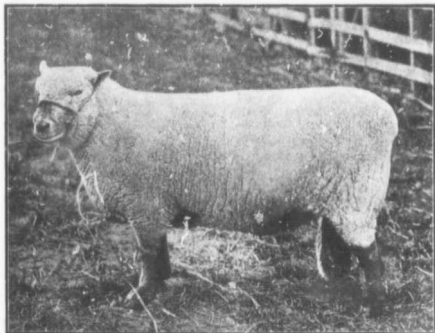
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Duke of Richmond's Southdown Ram, Champion Royal Show, 1903.

## Our English Letter

### The Past Year—Butter, Cheese and Bacon—The Potato Boom—How the Fat Stock Champions Killed—Trade Prospects

London, Jan. 8, 1904.

Few people in this country have cause to congratulate themselves upon the happenings of 1903. Farmers have experienced a terrible season, while in the commercial centres trade has been disappointing. The weather throughout the year has been of an exceptional character, rain has fallen so freely and frequently as to cause all meteorological records to be exceeded since the early sixties. The land has suffered from this great precipitation and the season has been a late one all through. Plowing was late, seeding was behind hand and harvesting, even in the eastern counties, to say nothing of more northern districts, was only completed a few days ago. The wet harvest time has also pressed hardly upon the Scotch and Irish farmer, in fact, one might say that this year has been disastrous for agriculture in this country. Lately we have had one or two seasonable spells of cold weather, but they have not lasted long and have usually ended in wet; work on the land is naturally again very backward, but if our weather prophets are accurate (2) and a severe winter duly comes along the soil will quickly get into condition and a favorable seed bed result. The British farmer's prospects are, however, not too encouraging, little wheat is planted as yet, and where it is above the ground it looks thin and weak. There is still plenty of keep for cattle, many having been lying out in our southern counties, and as there was a lot of grass on the pastures they have done fairly well, without any additional fodder.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE

Year after year sees the British Isles still more reliant on colonial and foreign butter, and the imports last year may without exaggeration be put down at the enormous sum of twenty million pounds sterling. Our markets seem to attract supplies from all parts of the world and they are always well supplied with dairy produce. Butter has arrived regularly throughout the year and this has resulted in keeping prices near the average level, for real scarcity has not been experienced. A large quantity of common qualities not suitable for table purposes has been placed

on the market during the year and this has tended to keep down values. Most of this low quality stuff came from Russia, Siberia, Poland and even France, large quantities being sold to manufacturers and confectioners. A deal of support has been afforded the market from this source, while at the same time the consumption of butter for purely domestic purposes, has been steadily increasing.

Canadian cheese has experienced an eventful year and quotations have been forced up to a dangerous point. As a proof, however, of the soundness of the position it may be recalled that prices were raised without the influence or assistance of speculators, the constant raise being due to the extreme bareness of the market and the repeated unsatisfied wants of the home trade. English cheesemakers have had a quiet and uneventful year, the trade having gone very smoothly. The season's make has been large and of good quality and prices have accordingly kept level and show no wide fluctuations.

#### BACON

The imports of bacon during last year show one or two points of great interest. Perhaps the most important of these is the shifting of the sources of supply. The quantity imported from the United States has again been materially lighter, while from Canada and Denmark the consignments have been on a much more liberal scale. Taking the year as a whole bacon was cheaper than in 1902, Irish being the dearest and Canadian the cheapest. The new year brought with it heavy reductions in the price of good saleable sides and this put confidence into sellers who came into the markets with increased orders. The trade consequently rallied slightly until August, but since that time quotations have been on the wane, and within the last month or two the fatness became intensified and prices had to be dropped so that now they are much below those quoted a year ago. Hams have also experienced a bad trade in sympathy with bacon.

#### HOW THE FAT STOCK CHAMPIONS KILLED

Particulars have lately come to hand relating to the quantity and quality of carcass yielded by the animals exhibited

at our principal fat stock shows. Information has been obtained respecting the champions at Smithfield, Birmingham and Norwich. It is interesting to observe that the champion heifer at the Smithfield Crib show, Mr. Betchelor's cross-bred Miss Charles, has amply fulfilled the predictions of her admirers, which it will be remembered were none too numerous. The dressed carcass weighed no less than 89.99 per cent. of her gross live weight, and respecting this remarkable heifer her buyer writes: "The best show heifer I ever cut up or sold in my life and she had the most lean flesh that ever was known in a 100 stone heifer." Once again it may be noted that the judges' decision, although severely criticized at the time has turned out to be the accurate one. H. R. the King's Hereford steer, which won first and champion at Birmingham, dressed 65.66 per cent of his live weight and is stated to have cut up well. It is not surprising to find that the highest percentage (66.85) of carcass to live weight was credited to Mr. K. W. Hudson's Norwich champion, Danesfield Patricia, about a fortnight ago. The butcher writes: "a model carcass of beef with a remarkable quantity of flesh and a grand cutter." Mr. J. J. Crillan's Aberdeen Angus steer, Twin Ben, which was reserve champion all the three shows, yielded a carcass weighing 68.58 per cent. of his live weight. The butcher's comment was: "a very good fleshed beast." A feature of the butchers' reports is the absence of any complaints of over-feeding, and the animals, prizewinners at all events, have killed well.

#### THE POTATO BOOM

IN THE FARMING WORLD of Oct. 1 last, I told readers something about the boom in seed potatoes in this country, and the rise into prominence of the Northern Star, a variety which has arisen, the name of this particular variety is Eldorado, and sales have been effected at £160 sterling per lb. of 16 oz. The price obtained for this particular tuber is quite a fancy price, to tell the truth, it is not yet upon the market. Mr. Findlay, the introducer of the Northern Star, was the original raiser, and he does not intend to offer it until the spring of 1905, when he will charge 3 gs., say \$16 per lb. for it. Mr. Findlay, however, sent a few pounds to two potato growers last spring, and it is from these that any tubers of which there are a few about the country were raised. Eldorado is said to be a great disease resister and to be very prolific, but up to the present a very great deal has to be taken for granted. The Northern Star, to which I particularly referred in October last, is still in the ascendant, and there is not a great quantity of seed now upon the market. Various prices are asked for the potato, but generally the price is from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per lb. King Edward VII. is another tuber about which I hear very favorable reports, in fact one or two men aver that it is even better than Northern Star. It is now fetching about \$75 per cwt., or just about half that asked for the Star. Number of new potatoes have been placed upon the market this back crop, and it is a great many of them will be of an ephemeral character. Trade just now is really brisk for anything that is good, for it is becoming more and more obvious that our present varieties of potatoes are played out and that it is imperative that new sorts be produced to take their place.

#### TRADE PROSPECTS

Markets are disappointing just now and prices for nearly all food stuffs are lower than a year ago. This is due to a great extent to slackness of trade.

Poverty is not actually rampant in this country, but at the same time there are a large number of men unable to get work. The effect of the depression in the towns may be judged from the fact that a large Derbyshire farmer told me the other day that he was able to get what labor he required and that he believed prices for farm servants would be lower in the immediate future. Clerks, etc., in London have had a bad time, for many large firms have materially lessened their staff and placed others upon half salaries.

Meat has been very cheap this last month and the price of beef has been most disappointing to farmers, for many of the beasts fed out will not leave any profit to speak of. Mutton was in rather better request, but still prices are not what they were a year or eighteen months ago. Turkeys were rather dear just before Christmas, but since then they have been cheap, in fact, better value for the money than butchers' meat. Heavy birds were rather scarce this season, and consequently they sold rapidly at remunerative prices; small and medium birds were in larger supply, hence were cheaper. To show how prices ran you could purchase a very nice bird, weighing about 11 lbs., for 16 cents per lb. This was purchased retail, the seller guaranteed it to be an English bird. It was feared that turkeys would be dear this Christmas, but from my experience should say that rates have been most reasonable. Fowls, too, have been moderate in price, with some good ones on the market. A good clearance was thus effected in our poultry markets, holders wisely taking a moderate figure and getting rid of the produce in preference to selling a small quantity at a big price.

Fruit has been coming forward in shorter quantities, prices depend upon the supply, that it is idle to say anything about them. Canadian apples arrive in fair quantities, prices will not vary much, but if shipments are small they are bound to rise. Some lots have arrived in a very waxy condition while others have been subjected to a bath of oil, which, of course, rendered them almost unsaleable. In the provision markets business is dull, but prices are practically unchanged; there is very little business done yet, however, trade having hardly recovered from the holidays. With seasonable weather, however, we can confidently expect a hardening tendency.

#### Live Stock Farming

The past year has been one of the worst ever known for the British farmer. At the beginning of December, oats were still to be seen in the stock in the fields. Grains of all kinds is a poor sample and much injured by the continued wet weather. The stock farmer has had the best of it. The *Scottish Farmer* says:—Stock has been the sheet anchor of the British farmer for 1903. Whoever grumbles, the man who is breeding pure-bred stock need not do so. All kinds of cattle have sold well, and horses, sheep and pigs have each been traded in to good purpose. Foreign trade has been fairly brisk. Big prices for British Short-horns have been realized in Buenos Ayres. High home averages at both Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus sales have been recorded. Galloways have shared in the revival, and a big shipment was made to Illinois in autumn. Ayrshires have been unusually popular, and numbers have gone to Scandinavia, Canada, Russia and far-off Japan. Clydesdale breeders have witnessed a significant revival in the demand for their favorites. The trade of 1903 has been

the best known for a great number of years. There is reason to expect a further expansion in 1904."

### The Science of Feeding

A combination of different foods combining in proper proportion the different constituents required to produce the desired finished product is called a balanced ration.

The great mistake usually made in the making up of a "balanced ration" is the omission of those qualities that go to aid in the assimilation of the nutriment containing parts. We are safe in taking Nature as our model in these matters, and while Nature at her best never neglects the parts that are rich in food values, neither does she omit those qualities that have no food value, but which supply the aromatic aid to digestion that is needed to insure the thorough assimilation of the parts containing food values.

Without these aromatic parts there can be no truly balanced ration. It is the food assimilated and not the food eaten that gives the results, and the more thorough the assimilation is, the more satisfactory will be the results. No amount of Carbohydrates of fat will produce flesh or butter unless it is assimilated.

Nature's way is the true way, and aroma is as necessary to the true balance of a ration as is nutritive ratio.

In the manufacturing of Herbageum, Nature's lines are closely followed, and Herbageum, when added to winter feed, assures perfect assimilation and makes that feed equal to good June pasture. This makes a truly balanced ration and this is true science in feeding, and it is science that will stand the dollars and cents test which is the true test from the standpoint of the man who is feeding for profit rather than for amusement.

Feed Herbageum to pigs and they will be mature bacon hogs at five months instead of at seven months, and the pork will grade "firm." Feed it to calves and there will be no scours, and it will make separated milk equal to new milk for them, and that without the addition of any fat containing indigestible meals. Feed it to horses and their coats will shine as though they were on a good June pasture, and this without antimony, arsenic, aloes, copperas, saltpetre, resin, or any drug or dope that should not be fed regularly, or that has any ill effect. And so on through the whole list of farm stock. It will clean out lice and ticks by making pure blood. This is nature's plan. A good pasture will do the same thing in the same way. Pure blood is poison to all parasites.

Gradually, but surely, in spite of opposition from those who should know better, the farmers of Canada are learning the "Herbageum Theory" and they are putting it in practice with satisfaction and profit.

### The Herbageum Theory

Some twenty years ago a certain man had a theory that the sweet, fragrant pastures of early summer could be so nearly reproduced by the proper blending of pure spices of an aromatic nature, as to assure to farm stock throughout the whole year that thorough assimilation of their food which they enjoy while living on the buds, blossoms and tender grasses of a perfect June pasture. He knew that if his theory was a true theory it meant freedom from disease, a rapid healthy growth and great economy in the production of all animal products. He also knew that unless true economy could be assured to the feeder the venture could not possibly prove a

permanent success financially.

The Herbageum proved to be a true theory and the product was put on the market in such shape and at such a price as to give the feeder the best end of the profit. All this took place twenty years ago and since that time there has been a steady increase in the demand for Herbageum. There have come numerous preparations of concentrated and so-called condimental Stock Foods, but Herbageum only has proven permanent. This is largely because in feeding Herbageum the feeder has the greatest margin of profit. For instance, 50 cents worth of Herbageum will make one and one-quarter tons of skim-milk equal to new milk, for calves. Certainly, there is substantial margin of profit there, and the fact has been proven beyond all doubt.

If fed regularly to young pigs from the first they will be mature bacon hogs at five months instead of at seven months, and the Herbageum fed hog always grades "firm."

It will keep milk cows right up to their highest standard of production and at the same time keep them up in flesh and with a coat like that which a June pasture gives. "The Herbageum Theory" excludes all injurious drugs and dopes that act directly on the system, the idea being simply to produce a substitute for those aromatic qualities that pass from the green food in the ripening and drying process.

Horses thrive when they have Herbageum added to their daily ration of dry winter feed and there is no after ill effect from its use. The Herbageum theory is a true theory and its truth is never questioned by those who have tested it in every day practical feeding.

## TREES

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL

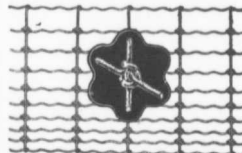
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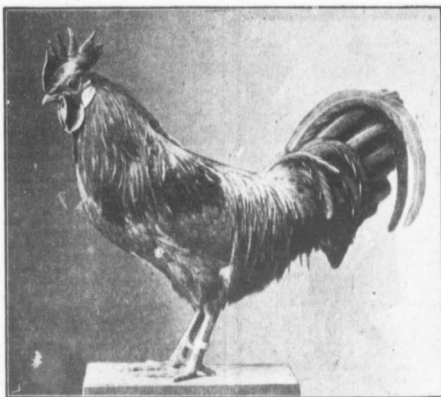
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## Poultry Raising for the Canadian Farmer

Can it be made Profitable?—Men of Experience say "Yes," and tell here how to do it

Last year the chief feature of our poultry number was a poultry census. This year the special feature is the replies to a list of questions by competent authorities, covering the whole field of poultry raising for the average farmer. The information thus obtained is most valuable because it comes from persons whose experience in poultry-raising is worth having. The questions submitted are as follows. The replies are given herewith:

1. Can poultry raising be made a profitable branch of the farmer's business?
2. What would be a necessary outlay to enable a farmer to begin poultry raising on a successful basis?
3. What should it cost the average farmer to keep a hen for a year?

4. What return should he get per hen per year—in eggs; in poultry?
5. What breed or breeds of poultry are best suited to the average farmer's condition?
6. What number of hens should be kept on the average farm?
7. Have you any other information to offer that would help in arousing more interest in poultry raising in Canada?

### Most Profitable Branch of Farming

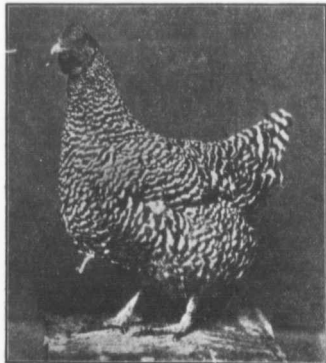
In reply to questions asked, would say that poultry are without a doubt the most paying stock a farmer can keep for the outlay, if managed properly. The demand far exceeds the supply even in our own country.

Our American friends are away ahead of us in this branch of farming. Prof. Spillman told us at the Experimental Union, Guelph, that the railway receipts in the U. S. amounted to \$234,000,000, while the receipts from the hen amounted to \$77,000,000.

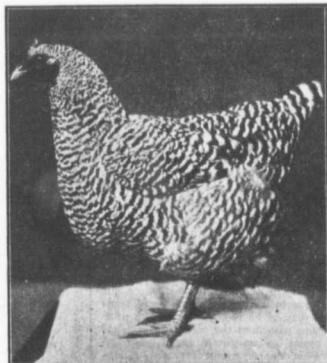
There is no reason why our farmers should not keep more poultry than they do. It is not necessary to build very expensive poultry houses. A building suitable for from 75 to 100 laying hens should be built for about \$85.00 by using studding and cheap lumber. Board up first, then put on tar paper and board again on the outside. By using tar paper under the shingles it will make a very comfortable house, quite suitable for the average farmer. It is important to have divisions in house so as not to have over 20 hens in each division. A pen 12x16 will accommodate that number. Have the roosting quarters on back side of house. In very cold weather enclose roosting quarters with tarred paper, using a draw curtain in front. This will keep them warm at night. Supply a scratching place where you can keep plenty of straw so as to induce them to take sufficient exercise. The breeds most suitable for the farmer are Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons, all being good market fowls and winter layers. If you are raising poultry for export, the Buff Orpingtons answer best as they have white legs and white flesh, which our English friends across the water so much admire, being extra good winter layers and rapid flesh formers. Regarding profits, the cost of keeping a hen one year is about 80c. She should be able to lay at least 12 doz. eggs, and, if properly fed and cared for, they will lay considerably more than that number. 12 dozen at 15c. brings \$1.80, leaving \$1.00 profit for each hen in eggs. A farmer should be able to raise 200 young birds each year. These should be sold when they weigh about 4 or 5 lbs. each. 200 birds weighing 4 lbs. each, 800 lbs. at 10c. per lb., means \$80.00. Allow 5c. per lb. as cost of feed to produce 800 lbs.—\$40.00—leaves \$40.00 profit. If your poultry has access to the fields after the crop is harvested they will pick up a lot of grain which would be lost, thus greatly reducing the cost of production.

Every farmer should be able to make a net profit of from \$100 to \$150 each year from his poultry, if managed properly.

To be successful in poultry raising, as much care and attention should be given



A Prize Winning Barred Rock Hen, and a fine Breeder. Owned by James McCormick & Son, Rockton, Ont.



A First Prize Barred Rock Hen. Owned by James McCormick & Son.

the fowls as any other stock on the farm. Too many farmers leave their poultry houses in a very filthy condition while their horse and cattle stables are clean and neat. Poultry will not thrive in filthy quarters. Poultry houses should be cleaned regularly, especially in the warm weather. To get winter eggs try and imitate spring and summer conditions by giving the hens the exercise they get while roaming the yard or fields. Supply some form of green food to take the place of the green grass they pick. This can be supplied in the form of roots or clover leaves. The worms and insects they gather in summer can be supplied in the form of beef heads and livers, boiled ground bones, blood meal, meat meal, etc. Feed the grain in sufficient straw to force exercise.

Considerable attention should be paid to utility type. Select good blocky, full-breasted, short-legged males. Best layers can be selected by picking out hens with small, well-defined heads. Hens that compare with the type of a dairy cow, being wedge-shaped, well developed in the rear part of the body, give best results as layers. Breed only from good performers and success is sure to follow.

J. W. CLARK, Brant Co., Ont.

#### A. G. Gilbert's Message

1. Yes. For the reason that a certain amount of waste grain, unmarketable vegetables and roots, house waste, in the shape of potato peelings, etc., may be converted into eggs and that in winter time, when they are worth most and the farmer has (except he is a dairy specialist) more leisure than at any other time of the year. Under any circumstances the farmer can have his feed at first cost.

2. In many cases farmers have a certain number of Barred Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Orpington fowls which they add to and make "foundation stock" for future operations. If the farmer has not a pure-bred male, let him buy one from experimental farms at (Ottawa or Guelph, for \$1.00 or \$2.00). If he has not pure-bred birds he should procure them—say a co-kerel and three females. They may be had at \$1.00 each during the fall. Surplus stock from the experimental farms are frequently sold cheap at that season. Or he may buy eggs in spring at moderate cost from a neighbor (if he has a good strain) or from experimental farms. The latter sell at \$1.00 per setting. All "scrub" birds should be done away with. The farmer should make a cast iron rule to keep only such birds as will make money for him during winter by laying eggs, and give him such chicks during the early summer as will make rapid flesh growers, and when sent to market prove to be the superior quality of poultry flesh. Certainly "scrubs" will not do this. But in many cases farmers have the foundation stock if they will only take care enough to keep the birds pure.

3. From 65 cents to \$1.00, according to circumstances. Mr. Joseph Yull of Carleton Place, a well-known and successful poultry breeder, says 68 to 75 cents. Our experimental work points to the latter figure up to 90 cents.

4. The margin of profit depends very much upon the location of the farmer. If he is near a railway which leads to a city market he will have better opportunity to get the highest price for his eggs in winter and chickens in summer than if he has to sell to the middleman who does the collecting and has to make his margin of profit. Mr. A. McPhadden, a young farmer of Dominionville, Ont., by having his hens lay in winter and sending the eggs to a Montreal dealer, and by raising a su-



## Starting a Bank Account

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Neck and Shoulders above  
all Competitors

rior quality of poultry in summer, and as early as he can, and also sending his chickens to Montreal, calculates his margin of profit at 300 per cent. Mr. Wm. Moe, a farmer of South Franklin, Que., wrote me that by sending his new laid eggs in winter to Walter Paul, family grocer, St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, for which he received 40 cents per dozen and a lesser price as the season became later, until he got 15 cents per dozen in summer. For chickens he received \$8 to 64 cents per pair, a moderate price. In this way he has made about \$2.00 per head profit. (Mr. Moe's letter is appended, as it is valuable.) To the man who has no such opportunities, and who does not get eggs in winter, but sells them during summer at 8 or 10 cents per dozen to middlemen, or to store, and chickens at equally low prices, the margin of profit will evidently not be so great—probably no more than 50 per cent. To the man who "just lets his hens run" and lay where they like, and he collects the eggs when he likes," and does not care "whether they are stale or half-hatched when they are sold, for he don't eat them" and has "scrub" chickens which "pick up their own living," there is probably little or no profit. Certainly he does not deserve to have any.

5. Barred or White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes or Buff Orpingtons, because, as already said, they are good winter layers and their progeny make rapid flesh-forming chickens. They are really "utility" fowl, for they permit the farmer making money during winter and summer.

6. From 50 to 150, according to circumstances. No more fowls should be on the farm than can be "profitably" handled.

7. The following is Mr. Moe's letter in full. I believe it gives a picture of what one farmer has done and doing another surely can accomplish. I received a letter from Mr. M. saying that his hens paid him well. I wrote him for particulars as to sort of ration fed and their cost, and received the following in reply:

"The cost of keeping the 80 fowls, out of which I made \$210 in one year, was for one year, \$69.35, which deducted from \$210, leaves a net balance of \$140.65. This is not counting the eggs or dressed poultry used in our house.

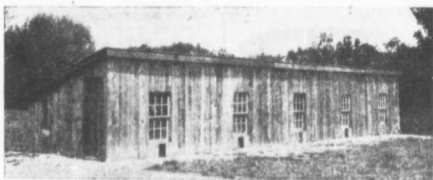
"The feed we gave the fowls was as follows:

"Morning—Mash, composed of cut clover, potatoes or turnips, all boiled together, and rounded up firm with ground wheat or other ground grain. This was fed warm in winter.

"Noon—Grain thrown in the litter on the floor of the scratching sheds. We have the scratching shed plan of house. We threw the grain in the litter to make the hens exercise in scratching for it.

"Afternoon—A good feed of grain so as to send the birds to roost with their crops full.

"We had green food in the shape of small apples or turnips. We had also grit, lime and pure water, before the layers all the time. We paid strict attention to the details, and kept strict account of expenses and receipts. We sold our eggs in Montreal during the winter, at 40 cents to 45 cents per dozen, and in summer at 15 cents per dozen. Chickens at 58 cents to 64 cents per pair. Our fowls are pure-bred. I do not believe in mongrels, for they do not make good winter layers. Much of this success is due to the help I receive from my wife."



View of C. R. Cottrell's Poultry House at Milton, Ont.

**Profit of \$4.50 to \$5 per Hen**

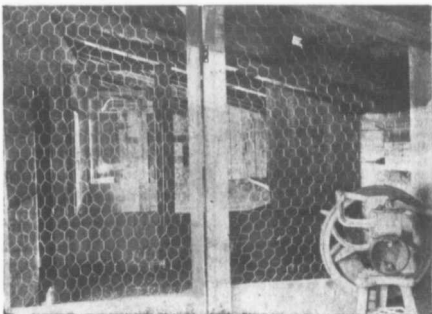
(1) For the amount of money invested a farmer can make more out of his poultry than any other stock connected with his farm.

The reason why the farmer has not made more in the past is because no attention was paid to the breed. When a man has a flock of scrabs, there are so many different characteristics in the same flock, besides, when feeding for winter eggs, the feed fed will put a few hens in proper condition for laying, while it will cause other hens to be too poor and some others too fat. Several other reasons can be given why the flocks should all be as nearly alike as possible. Then again poor results come from no attention in the summer time. The molting period is a great strain on the hen, she should be well-fed when molting, and that is the time to start to feed for winter eggs. Do not wait until the snow comes.

Enough attention has not been paid to the age of hens. A farmer should not keep a bird after the second season. By marking or punching the foot of the pullets before you place them with the yearling hens, one foot one year and the other the next, the age can be kept. The greatest loss the farmer has experienced with his poultry in the past was from not finishing his birds and not getting them on the market when young. Two many birds were put on the market before they had enough flesh on them.

With the way the market is at present, wait until the weather gets warm in the spring, then hatch the chickens, but don't hatch any more than you intend to feed well, and get them on the market before they are five months old. With good feeding, by the time they are three and a half months old, they will weigh three and a half pounds. Then they should be put in the crates and fattened. By selling the birds at this age and weight they are only worth

about six cents a pound, live weight, and it costs nearly that to get them to that weight, but by putting them in crates for three weeks, a gain of two pounds, on an average, will be the result, at a cost of three and a half cents a pound, but you will have a bird that is worth eleven or twelve cents a pound, and the feeder has increased the price of the three and a half pounds he had in the beginning from six cents a pound up to eleven or twelve cents a pound,



Inside view of C. R. Cottrell's Poultry House.

and the two pounds of flesh put on that cost three and a half cents a pound is also worth eleven or twelve cents a pound. In other words the farmer can double his profits.

The birds should be killed by breaking the necks or by bleeding, and plucked dry. Farmers paying attention to these points will, without doubt, make

more for the amount of money invested than any other industry connected with the farm.

(2) **Necessary Outlay**—In the first place, there must be some place to keep the hens, but by no means need it be a fancy or expensive building; the place must be free from draughts, easily cleaned, fairly well lighted, with a dry floor. The building in the photograph is 12 feet wide and 30 feet long, 4½ feet high at back and 9 feet high in front, and will hold nicely 100 birds. It is built of lumber and tar-paper, one ply of paper and one ply of boards on outside studding, and felt paper and planed, jointed lumber on inside, shingles on the roof and paper underneath shingles. The cost of this building, labor and all, was a little over \$80. In the next place, the outlay for the stock, by selecting the best hens, and selecting male birds from Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Dominiques, Rhode Island Red, Buff Orpington or Dorking varieties, at the end of five years a farmer would have a flock just as good as any pure-bred birds. But he must not use a male bird from one variety one year and from another variety the next; which-

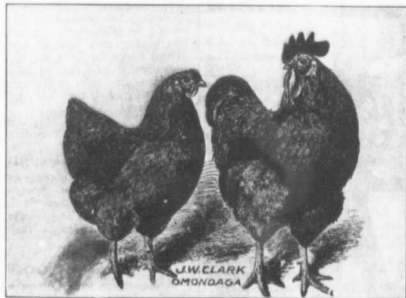
ever variety he starts with he must stay with. If a farmer had no stock whatever to start with, he would be able to procure from any good breeder a breeding pen of 15 females and one male for \$16.

(3) It costs a farmer on the average 90 cents a year to keep a hen.

(4) An average hen of the varieties mentioned will lay 100 eggs in a year, and also set and raise a pair of chickens, those chickens, if properly fattened, will be worth \$1.00 a pair at the least.

(5) There are a great many classes of poultry. With the exception of the first three classes the rest are all for the fancier, not the farmer. In the first three classes we have the Asiatic, American and the Mediterranean breeds. When the market demanded a large table bird, the Asiatic class had the lead—a Brahma, a Cochon or a Langshan. Then we have the Mediterranean class, the ever-lasting layers, non-setters; but they are not the ideal farmers' bird. The ideal bird for a farmer is a general purpose bird and we get that from the American class. We have a bird that will lay a good number of eggs in a year, will set and raise a number of chickens. They lay the right kind of an egg—a good size and a good color—also make a first-class market bird.

(6) There is no reason why each farmer in this province should not keep



Pair of Buff Orpingtons, owned by J. W. Clark, Onondaga, Ont.

100 hens, and with a little care they will yield him twice as much profit for the amount of money invested than any other stock on the farm.

(7) One hundred hens on a farm would give the farmer a profit of between \$150 and \$300.

C. K. COTTERLE,  
Haltom Co., Ont.

#### A Farmer's Experience

In response to your request, I will try and give a short account of my experience in raising poultry on a farm, from a farmer's standpoint.

In 1903 I started with a small flock of 15 hens and 3 males, one pen of S. G. Dorkings and one of colored Dorkings, and one of Barred Rocks. My wife kept a strict account of every pound of feed the fowl got and all the poultry and eggs sold, and at the end of the year we had expended on feed and birds \$50.30, of which \$25.00 was spent for breeding birds for 1904, and had received for birds and eggs sold \$95.35. Besides, our flock was increased from 15 hens and 3 males to 25 hens and 7 males. This gives a profit of \$45.05 over and above the increase of the flock.

I think that the average farmer can keep a flock of from 50 to 60 hens with a good profit. I would, however, advise all farmers to keep pure breeds of the three varieties I keep. The colored birds prove the best market fowl with me. They mature quicker and have a very good breast and you can feed any kind of feed you choose and their flesh is white. I dressed one pair of colored cockerels at 5 months that weighed 13 lbs., and no extra feeding, only range-of-the-farm.

JAS. M. MCCORMACK,  
Wentworth Co., Ont.

#### No Money in "Dung-hill" Stock

No. 1. Yes.  
No. 2. 1st, Pure-bred fowl, 2nd, Cost of eggs, 1 set, say \$2.00. Average hatch, 8 (4 males and 4 females). Select best male and start in. The 2nd year he would be able to clear cost of eggs, keep, etc., by selling eggs to his neighbors.

No. 3. The average cost per hen to a farmer should not exceed \$1.00 per year.

No. 4. "A" The average hen will lay with proper conditions, feed and care, about 168 eggs per year—"hen year"; result: 14 dozen eggs at average price of 15c. per doz., \$2.10. "B." Would say it all depends on conditions, as the average farmer neglects his fowl. If cared for as they should be, properly heated and fed, he should realize 10c. per lb. live weight. Supposing he had 100 chickens, weighing 3½ lbs. each, 350 lbs. at 10c., \$35.00. Good poultry always brings good prices—the more you will always pay more for a nice plump chicken than they would for one that had a breast on it like an old axe.

No. 5. This depends on the farmer's choice. Give me for all-round purposes. Eggs in winter and summer. Good for table, good for setters or mothers, and a sure setter. The Buff Orpington. Their skin is white, their legs are white, their strip fine—are the ideal fowl for the table, good growers, good and early to mature. My experience shows that when placed alongside of the Rock, it shows the Rock skin up a very yellow or creamy one. It's a ready seller, each and every time when shown.

No. 6. A farmer could keep on the average farm about 100 head. These would add materially to his income.

No. 7. The forming of local associations, to hold monthly or fortnightly meetings. Have proper constitution and by-laws drawn up. Charge a fee, and let each member make experiments and seek for other information through

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differ widely from the complicated "bucket bowl" type. Its bowl has no complications, all others have. It lets a wait high milk vat; all others are hand held. It has bottom, feed, simple, accessible gear line, stands on its own bottom. No other does. Skims clean, turns easy. Ask any grocery Catalogue No. 122

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Mention this paper.

poultry journals. I feel sure that if our farmers would spend 50c. or \$1.00 a year on one or two good farm or poultry papers they would in the end reap double or triple the cost of the papers in knowledge, which was unknown to them previous to reading these papers.

Above all things, let the farmer never lose sight of this fact, that there is no money in keeping dunghill stock of any kind or breed. Let us have pure blood and pure-bred stock of all kinds. Give each the care required, and watch results.

JOS. S. ALLEN,  
Secy-Treas. Ottawa Poultry Assn.

#### Farmers Should Use Incubators

In reply to the questions contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I would say that in giving answers to them so much depends upon the individual farmer and the attention he is willing to give to his poultry, it is not easy to give brief replies. Assuming that reasonable time and attention with ordinary care in housing and feeding, I would answer the questions as follows:—

1. Yes, if the farmer could spare the time to attend to them properly, or has the help from his household to do so.

2. This would depend upon circumstances. If the farmer can utilize parts of the present outbuildings to build the time to attend to them properly, or has the help from his household to do so.

3. The cost for feed for a hen for a year should come under a dollar when the feed is all purchased at market prices; on an average it would be about 50 cents. On a farm where the fowls can roam at will through the summer and then pick up most of their living, and feed on what would be otherwise lost to the farmer, I should think the cost for the year could not amount to more than 60 or 70 cents.

4. From \$2 to \$3 in all.

5. White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, or Orpingtons. My selection is White Wyandottes, and I would advise making a specialty of one breed. The White Wyandottes are excellent layers; especially in winter, and make excellent birds for the table. They are, in my opinion, better in many ways than others, and certainly are not surpassed by any as a general utility breed.

6. From 100 to 200 laying hens for the winter's stock.

7. I would strongly advise the farmer to make use of incubators, but not to try artificial brooding. When the chicks are hatched by incubators the farmer would, in my opinion, do better by placing the chicks under broody hens which have been kept ready for the purpose by keeping them setting on nest eggs. From 12 to 15 chicks might be placed under each hen. The chicks should be taken from the incubator 24 hours after they have all hatched, and placed under the hens late in the evening when it is dark, and with few exceptions the hens will undertake to brood them as if they had hatched them themselves.

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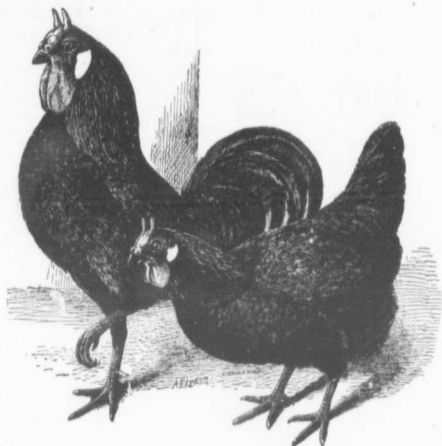
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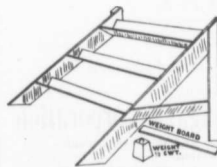
Creve Coeurs, an old style of English Poultry.

## The General Management of Poultry

### Practical Pointers for Poultry Raisers—To Get Winter Eggs

I have noticed in several articles on feeding fowls, writers advising giving whole grain for the early morning feed, their reason being that they like to make their birds scratch round for it. This is all very well, but it must be remembered that it is some considerable time before they can get any nourishment out of whole grain, which has first to go through the process of being ground up in the gizzard. For this reason I always prefer the first feed to consist of ground grain mixed with hot water, nice and stiff and yet crumbly. I know in the West it is often hard to get it properly ground, but it must be distinctly understood that chopped or crushed grain will not take its place, in fact it is injurious, and I would sooner use the whole grain boiled. Give good sound grain at night, and a little meat then is a good thing; during the day a little grain can be scattered about so as to give them exercise. Do not forget to give green food every day or roots to take its place, and make sure they are getting plenty of sharp grit. I believe there is more disease caused through the absence of this and pure water than anything else.

I was on a farm the other day when they were killing some birds, and on opening some of the gizzards I found in most cases just a few round stones. These birds had full liberty, but they could not get what they required with the ground covered with snow. Take a



A Surrey Press for Chickens.

large hammer and smash up a lot of stones for them.

Another thing I have noticed during the cold weather, people are too fond of keeping their birds shut up. I have seen them shut up all day in a house that was certainly nice and large, but there were about 200 birds in it and no proper ventilation. The owner said: "Oh, it is too cold to let them out." By all means do all you can to keep them warm, but they must have ventilation, and if they can get shelter from the wind during the day, the cold won't hurt them.

#### EGG-PRODUCING MACHINES

Where a large number of birds are kept, it is well to keep those you want to breed from separate, as you do not want to force them in any way, but to keep them in good condition so that they will produce strong stock. But with the others it is different. You don't, or should not, want to breed from them. You want all the eggs you can get, and must treat them as egg-producing machines. During the winter feed very generously; certainly do not let them get too fat or there will be no eggs, but if a bird is laying it wants good food and more of it.

Two or three mornings a week I would give them simply cut up meadow for their first feed or some granulated meat soaked in the hot water the soft food is mixed with, and on other days some good poultry powder in the soft food. I have tried this method, and although I would not give such rich food to my stock birds, it is all for winter egg-producing machines. As regards the kind of grain to use, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and a very little Indian corn, in cold weather, are what I advocate, and I prefer to give the oats, barley and buckwheat, ground up as soft food (as the two former are very likely to cause trouble in the crop) and just feed wheat as a whole grain. But, of course, every one must be guided by circumstances. Whole oats are very good when you just want to keep stock birds in condition or when your birds are too

fat, as it is not a favorite with them and they will never eat more than is good for them. Barley is heating and should be used more in winter than summer. Do not change from winter to summer rations too suddenly, but make the change gradually. Epsom salts are first class when birds are too fat or their livers out of order. It will never do any harm.

#### FEEDING AND RAISING THE CHICKS

After the first few feedings of eggs and bread crumbs, I feed my young chickens the same as the old stock, the wheat being cracked till they are big enough to eat it whole, and the barley meal and ground oats sifted. The only other difference I make for them is I give them lots of groats (oats with the hulls off) and bone meal. This is, I know, expensive and cannot be continued long for birds that are just for egg production, but for those you are going to pick your stock from it is just the thing; you can almost see them grow and you are not bothered with crooked breasts, leg weakness, etc. Cockerels of large breeds are given to outgrow their strength. If they show this way, mix a little cod liver oil in their soft food. It is worth while looking after these things to those you want to breed from, as it will depend on them which side of the book the balance is next year.

Have you ever noticed how many birds you see with crooked breasts? I read the other day of a man who said he put a step-ladder for his chickens to get up on to the perches. What on earth he wanted them up there, or he did not say. I should be very glad to keep them off. Too early roosting is one of the causes of crooked breasts, as is also in breeding.

Do not let them near the fowl house proper till full grown; keep them in their coops as long as you can and then give them a place of their own without perches, but something soft on the ground. If one gave them perches of various thicknesses and changed them often so that they would not use the same two nights running, I believe it would be the best plan and would be following the example of the wild birds, but it would give a lot of trouble where many are reared.

I always rub a little carbolic oil, 1 in 20, on the heads of my chickens when they are a week or more old, to kill any ticks and the eggs of same. They all get treated whether they have them or not. They will be found on 9 out of 12, and if left alone, will suck the life blood from the young chickens. If bone meal is used you will seldom have any of the usual chicken ailments, but should dys-

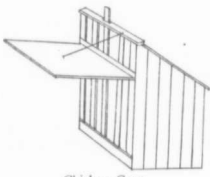


A Large Surrey Fowl, Aged 6 Months, Weight 8½ lbs.

entry occur, give powdered chalk on boiled rice and if this is not enough, three or more drops of chloroform to each in their drinking water. Do not forget slant grit for the chicks as well as the older birds and in hot weather provide shelter from the sun.

Do not be in any great hurry for your pullets to begin laying; one frequently hears people say with pride that their pullets began to lay very young, but this is not a good thing. You do not want them to lay till they are full grown, as they will not grow any more if they begin laying.

**TO GET BIRDS TO MOULT EARLY.**  
I have often been asked how to get hens and pullets to moult early. Well, one great thing is not to try and stop them sitting in the summer when they want to. If you don't want to hatch chickens, let them take three or four weeks' rest, anyway, on stone eggs, of course, looking after their feeding, etc. After this they will probably start moulting right away and have got through and begun to lay before the cold weather comes, and continue laying. What is gained by knocking them off when they want to sit in the summer? You may



Chicken Coop.

perhaps get a few more eggs when they are worth very little, but the bird does not moult before the cold weather comes on and then she probably takes a long time over it and you sit on eggs from her right through the winter. There is no excuse, in my mind, for anyone keeping their sitting hens in the fowl house proper. If there is not some place handy that will do, it will be money and time saved over and over again to put one up where those sitting can be kept by themselves, and where they can be let out once a day and given food and water. A fair amount of Indian corn is very good for sitting hens. Sometimes a bird will not come off to feed—then you must take her off. I have had some dozens sitting in the same house, but they all come off to feed together except those hatching out. It does not matter about their going back on the same nest, but always give those that have been sitting longest the nest hatch to hatch. Pick them up and if they are getting light, give them a batch due to hatch soon. Always have a dust bath handy for the sitting hens to use, with some good insect powder in it.

#### HATCHING.

The bottom of the nest box should be always filled with earth or turf pressed and hollowed out in the shape of a saucer, just slope enough to make the eggs roll together, and hay on top of this. Each nest should be watered with hot water about 105 deg., twice during the latter part of the time of incubation. Take the eggs and hay out and well water the earth. If any eggs should get broken, wash all the others and make a new nest. Anyway, it is a good plan to put in fresh hay just before the eggs are due to hatch. Remember, the chicks do not require any food for twenty-four hours after they are hatched.

What farmers' wives and daughters have got to do is to make the men folks give them suitable accommodation for

their poultry. Lumber may be expensive, but it takes very little. Keep on till you get what you want. Have some small houses that you can move out on the land. Don't rear all your birds round the farm yard. Of course, provision must be made against wolves, etc., but I would sooner take my chance of a wolf than some of those puddles round the manure heap.

PHIL SULLIVAN,  
Marquette Co., Man.

#### A Successful Turkey Raiser's Experience

By W. E. Wright, Sunnyside Farm, Middlesex Co., Ont.

My experience with turkeys has been a very successful one, extending over quite a number of years. I breed only from fine healthy stock, saving my best for that purpose, and do not breed from the same stock long. I usually change my gobbler every year, but sometimes keep him a second year if the offspring are healthy and strong. I select the best hens from my own stock as they are less inclined to wander away than strangers. New blood I consider a great point which the average farmer neglects. He often gets birds too near home which are often inbred and that is the cause of a great many deformities. I usually import a gobbler, and in doing so aim to choose one that is healthy, a vigorous grower, and of strong constitution.

Turkeys differ from other classes of poultry in many ways. The domestic turkey is but a few removes from its wild ancestors and much of that wildness remains. When I notice my turkey manifesting intentions of beginning to lay, I prepare nests for them around the orchard and yard, out of brush and old boards, making them look as much like a brush heap as possible, as the turkeys are more apt to lay in them than. I place nesting material on the ground, as the eggs hatch out better if the nest is not too dry. I gather the eggs as soon as laid, if possible, and keep them in a room with not too warm a temperature, taking care to turn the eggs every day. I set the first turkey hen that becomes broody on as many eggs as she can nicely cover, in the same nest she laid in, putting in fresh nesting material and dusting her well with good insect powder first. When I notice the hen off the nest during the incubation period, I go and see if the nest and eggs are all right. If an egg has been broken and the other eggs soiled, I sponge them off with lukewarm water and put in fresh nesting material.

A turkey hen can usually cover fifteen eggs nicely. A few days before I expect the eggs to chip, when the hen is off feeding, I dust the nest well with insect powder. I also dust the hen if possible, as it is important that the little turkeys get a start free from lice. The first feed I give them is stale bread soaked in milk and pressed out dry. I also give them milk to drink.

I also give them hard boiled eggs mixed with stale bread crumbs, rubbed fine with a sprinkle of black pepper occasionally. I also feed them curds made from sour milk, with tender onion tops and dandelion tops cut up very fine. The onion tops and dandelions I consider very good for them, as they act as a tonic and increase their appetites. I always keep plenty of clean drinking water before them. When the turkeys are two weeks old I find that they can take a change of food, such as granulated oatmeal, or sometimes I make them a cake composed of bran, shorts and corn meal, mixed with sour milk and soda, and feed it to them crumbled up fine. When they are about three weeks old I give them their freedom (if it is nice, warm, dry weather), letting them wander around the fields, picking up insects and such food they like. I always bring them home at night and feed them a few fine wheat screenings or some such food. By feeding them when I bring them home they learn to come home themselves. When the turkeys start to roam through the fields they do not need much feed until fall, when they do very well on a mixture of corn, wheat and oats.

#### Poultry Poetry

The chickens in the poultry show  
Delight the passing eye,  
We can't help thinking they would look  
Much better in a pie.



View of J. S. Allen's Poultry Yards, Ottawa.

The hens that lay the golden eggs  
Are there this week in force,  
Well guarded by a squad or two  
Of brave police, of course.

So high the strutting rooster crows,  
It lifts him off his legs,  
And yet his nose's not half so high  
As are his good wife's eggs.

We love to do the chicken show!  
And hear the poultry cook;  
It makes us eager for the time  
When we'll raise chickens, too.  
—Newark Evening News.

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# THE HOME WORLD



*The best of life ought to be before and not behind us; greater attainments, greater strength, greater blessedness. Waste not the days in idle regrets, in vain lamentations of the past, but forgetting the things that are behind, our joys and failures, press onward and upward.*

## To Winter

The valley stream is frozen,  
The hills are cold and bare,  
And the wild white bees of winter  
Swarm in the darkened air.

I look at the naked forest,  
Was it ever green in June?  
Did it burn with gold and crimson  
In the dim autumnal moon?

I look on the barren meadow,  
Was it ever heaped with hay?  
Did it hide the grassy cottage  
Where the skylarks' children lay?

I look on the desolate garden,  
Is it true the rose was there?  
And the woodbine's murky blossoms,  
And the hyacinth's purple air?

I look on my heart and marvel  
If love were ever its own—  
If the spring of the primrose brightened,  
And the summer of passion shone?

Is the stem of bliss but withered,  
And the root survives the blast?  
Are the seeds of the future sleeping  
Under the leaves of the past?

Ah, yes for a thousand Aprils  
The frozen germs shall grow,  
And the dew of a thousand summers,  
Wait in the womb of the snow—  
—Bayard Taylor.

## Home Without a Parlor

One of the richest tributes I can pay my mother, says a recent writer, is that she so loved her home that she never had a parlor. The largest and sunniest room had the best furnishings, and along with easy chairs, cherry pictures, an open piano and books in plenty, were the open window and vases of flowers in summer, and warm fire and plate of fruits in winter.

My mother had a sitting-room apart, because our reception room was so popular that sometimes she wished to spend her evening more quietly with book or friend than with our merry group. But no guest left the happy young circle without a good-night to mother, even if she had seen fit to withdraw from our musical, fun-loving crowd.

All who came thought the evening incomplete without the pleasant smile, jolly word, or bit of kindly counsel they sought of my mother, "the young folks' friend."

It was through this sweet freedom informality and unity of our home life that the children's friends were always under the supervision of our parents.

A shield invisible was about us in this parental love and companionship, and our home made the centre of pure and wholesome amusement for our young companions. Our mother knew our friends, and she was our, and often their, confidential friend.

Let us not waste one inch of room in our house by making it a show room. If we would have our home the bright-

est spot in the memory of our boys and girls, when they have become men and women, let the atmosphere of the home be genial, sympathetic, with every belonging serving every day the human needs of unfolding lives.

## Idiosyncrasies of 1904

The year 1904, upon which we have recently entered, is a somewhat interesting one. In the first place, it is a leap year, and that means that aside from the fact that it is one day longer than common years, it is a period during which unusual privileges are by general consent given to women.

The year commenced on Friday, and so the "superstitious will therefore be inclined to look upon it with some suspicion. But it need not be found that the year 1904 will be at all unlike other years because it happens to have commenced on Friday. Ordinarily a year closes on the day on which it commences, but when leap year occurs the addition of the extra day, carries the

## Home Sunshine

Many a child goes astray, not because there is want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases they are apt to see it. If home is the place where faces are sour and words harsh, and fault-finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother then try to be happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

## Money for Children

There is a great deal said about the value of an allowance for children, and it is certainly a wise plan to train them to spend small sums judiciously that they may learn the value of money while young.

But perhaps many parents live on farms where money comes in slowly or



A Neighboring Call

closing of the year over another day, and so next year will close on Saturday.

Nineteen hundred and four is rather shy in the matter of eclipses. There will be but two, and both of these will be of the sun and neither will be visible in any part of this country.

Holidays of the year will fall as follows: Victoria day on Tuesday; Dominion day on Friday; Labor day on September 5th; and Christmas on Sunday.

Lent commences on February 17th. This is a trifle earlier than last year, and Easter Sunday will fall on April 3rd, which is nine days earlier than Easter of last year. Palm Sunday will fall on March 27th, and Good Friday on April 1st.

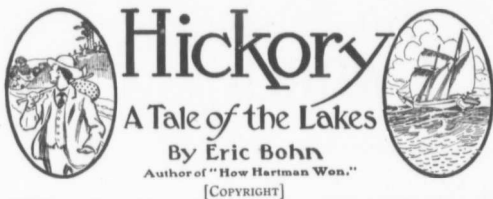
The most common error of men and women is to look for happiness outside of useful work. It has never been found when thus sought.

irregularly, so that an allowance for their children is out of the question.

I would suggest to them that they give to their young people something on the farm that shall yield an income, though ever so small. Let them have a hive of bees, or a few hens of their own, or perhaps a lamb or calf, but insist that any expense incurred by their pets shall be met by themselves from their profits.

If none of these ways seem practical, let them have a piece of ground on which to experiment with berries, small fruits, or vegetables, or give them the yield of certain apple trees for a season, provided they do the work involved themselves.

It may require a little sacrifice to make the gift or to bother with the unskillful work of the children's hands, but in a small way they will be receiving a valuable business training worth more to them than a regular allowance from the family purse.



## CHAPTER XI (Continued).

The next morning ushered in another Indian summer day. Violet blue haze hung everywhere. The sun, on fire with glistening sheen, shot his beams through the thousand tints of forest and upland; while he illumined in stretches of red gold the smooth surface of the lake. The air was still and hot. To stroll for the dead leaves to fall. Too hot, even in the early morning, for Hickory to remain indoors. He had to be out in the open, on the broad veranda, ready to catch any chance zephyr that might sweep refreshingly past the unshaded corner.

Chin brought Hickory's breakfast early, but he found him already washed and dressed and outside.

"Neppee bad 'is mornin'," he said, as he set down the tray. "He no eat, no drink, just howl."

"I heard him," said Hickory. "Don't let him out on any account."

"Dat so. Still he want get out berry bad."

"No matter. Keep him where he is," persisted the young man.

"Alike rightee. Chin barree door."

"That's right. I will talk to Miss Hart about it."

Hickory, on his crutches, swung along the veranda, and near the dining room door took a seat. Miss Hart and her niece were still at the breakfast table, and part of their conversation reached his ear.

"Nep must be very sick indeed, from the way he howls," said Miss Hart, in much concern.

"What can it be?" said Roxey, in equal distress. "He acted very strangely yesterday. I believe Hickory thought he was going mad, when he advised that he should be fastened in the barn."

"It would be terrible for anything to happen to him," said Miss Hart. "Your father would go crazy over it. You know, child, he was your mother's pet dog; and ever since he saved your life, the captain thinks there's nothing too good for him."

"That's a long time ago, aunty."

"Nep's no puppy, I can tell you. He's nearly as old as you are, Roxey. You weren't more than a year old when your mother brought him from her father's for you to play with. He wasn't as big as a water spaniel then."

"How long after that was it when he pulled me out of the water?"

"Only the second summer. The nurse-girl had taken you out on the long dock without you mother's knowledge; when suddenly there was a scream, and she saw the girl lying down on the planks with her hands stretched out over the water, but you were not there. Nep saw it, too, and with a yelp he cleared the fence at a bound. Then he ran with all his might past the girl and sprang

into the lake; and by the time your mother reached the edge, he was swimming back with you in his mouth. It was no wonder your father liked him. I once heard him say he wouldn't trade him for the best diamond ring he ever owned."

"Diamond ring he ever owned!" exclaimed Roxey. "What a funny expression! I never knew he ever had any but those he gave to mother; and which I have now in my drawer."

"Some diamond rings are worth thousands of dollars," replied Miss Hart, serenely, "was just his way of putting a high value on the dog that saved his little daughter's life."

Hickory, without wishing to intrude, sat for some minutes thinking over what had been said.

"Good morning, Old Hickory, I mean Mr. Old Hickory," was the ringing salutation that greeted his ears. The dog for the nonce had stopped howling, and Roxey had regained her spirits.

"I thought you were not going to mistle me any more."

"How could I help it, when you fix up so finely? The Hickory is actually polished."

The young man reddened. He had taken more pains than usual with his toilet; and he knew almost without thinking that he had done it on her account. She dressed so daintily, and was so much with him, that her influence had been steadily growing. Still he was nettled at being reminded of the fact.

"Pity if a man can't dress himself decently, if he has nothing else to do," he grumbled.

"You had a shave, too," she said, drawing down the corners of her mouth.

"Don't I always shave?"

"You were grizzled yesterday."

"I shall have to be more careful or else lose my reputation," he replied, turning towards her.

"You mean to say you think you ought to win one," she rattled off with a merry laugh.

Her freedom of speech made him like her, though in a different way to his liking for Elsie. Was she laughing at him? Was she simply a tease? Anyway, her drollery and merriment made the days pass pleasantly, and for this he was grateful.

"We shall have to be more careful of that dog," she exclaimed again, as another dismal howl greeted their ears.

"I should not have let him run yesterday. It was too hot for an old dog like Nep to be racing up and down as he did."

"You did your best to stop him, so don't blame yourself," Miss Roxey said.

"But I should have made him. Oh! there's Chin taking Nep his breakfast. Auntie says I'm not to go near him, but I will."

"You must not, Miss Roxey."

But Roxey had bounded off the veranda, and in a minute had overtaken the Chinaman.

"No, no, no!" he exclaimed, vigorously shaking his hair up and down. "You not come at all. Chin won't go one steppe—not one steppe—you go right back."

And, reluctantly, Roxey returned. "That Chinaman is as stubborn as a mule," she exclaimed angrily, with a sudden pout. "What harm would it do for me to see the dog? Dear old Nep."

Her eyes filled with tears. "The doctor has not been here for a week, but I expect him this morning," said Hickory. "Perhaps he could do something for him."

"I wish he'd come this minute," she exclaimed, impulsively.

Soon the dog quieted down again. All became still at the barn, and the thoughts of the strangely assorted pair wandered away from the subject.

"I'm going to pick some late peaches," said Roxey after a while. "They are a new kind and there are only a few of them. Auntie wants me to gather them. Will you come, too? That is, if your leg is well enough."

"Certainly, I'll come," replied Hickory, jumping eagerly at the prospect that he almost upstaged the chair. "It's splendid to be out a day like this. Must I carry your basket?"

"Carry my basket, indeed!" was her scornful rejoinder. "It will be all you can do to carry your crutches," and with a merry laugh she skipped off the veranda, leading the way. He followed her down into the orchard, away to one side of the house, past the apple trees and into the peach grove. The house, the nearest building, was a hundred yards away; but the rustic seat he placed near the tree from which Roxey was to gather her peaches.

"Now, you sit down," she directed in a businesslike tone, "I'll pick them, and if you are good, I'll give you some."

"For which accept my thanks beforehand," he replied, primly crossing his hands.

He did not know what to make of her, but he watched her every movement; as with swift fingers, and caroling a school girl's song, she deftly nipped the fruit. Her form was graceful and girlish, her eyes sparkling, and her transparent complexion radiant with flush of youth. Somehow, he never watched Roxey but he thought of Elsie. Yet they were not in any way alike—the earnest, passionate, appealing Elsie, who had given him her nurse as a physician for good, and whose very remembrance was a prayer—and the impulsive, generous, imperious Roxey, who laughed at his misfortunes and ridiculed his ideas, while she did her best to hasten his recovery and make his life pleasant.

By-and-by she had gathered all the peaches. There was only a small basketful, but they were ripe and large and juicy.

"You are the best piece of Old Hickory I ever saw," she cried at last, with a laugh. "So here are two of the largest ones for you."

"As a reward for my obedience?" he asked demurely.

"Yes; for doing as you were told."

"Thank you, Miss Roxey; but you must be my philopene. You and I will each eat one of them; and afterwards, whichever rises from the seat first, pays the forfeit."

**RED ROSE TEA** Is **GOOD**  
**TEA**

It was agreed, and side by side they commenced to nibble the peaches. In another minute the whole of the dog, a loud rattle as though a plank had fallen, a yell from Chin's voice; and then an unearthly howl from the dog, which seemed to be running.

"He's loose, he's loose!" cried Roxey, springing from her seat and throwing her peach away. Then she screamed frantically: "Nep, Nep, come here, sir."

"For heaven's sake, don't call him, he's mad," shouted Hickory, but unheeding, Roxey was already running towards the barn. "Roxey, Roxey," he yelled again, "you must not, I tell you, you must not." And with tremendous long sweeps with his crutches he followed hard after her toward the barn.

"He won't bite—no danger—he'll do what I tell him," she shouted back over her shoulder; but in doing so she struck her foot against a snag and fell.

It was not a moment too soon. The big Newfoundland had heard her call, and with long bounds was coming toward them, uttering a yelping howl with every step. Streams of spray from hung from his mouth on either side, while his jaws snapped sharply as every second brought him nearer.

Hickory had caught up to Roxey by the time she had regained her feet. "Stop," he cried fiercely, seizing her by the shoulder. "Not another step shall you take."

"But I must—I will."

"And you won't?"

"But with the grasp of a vise he held her on the spot. He wondered how he did it. Strange thoughts rushed through the young man's mind at that moment of time, for the dog was rapidly nearing them. Could he kill the dog? Could he save her? Could he hold Roxey back for five seconds longer, and then hurl her out of danger in time to smash poor old Nep's skull with his osseous crutch? And then the thought of it—Nep, the pride of the household—the dog that diamonds could not buy—the captain's pet, dearer to him than all else but Roxey—he must kill. Not a thought for himself, only a dim sort of wonder: would his leg hold out, or would it snap again before the deed was done?"

A lurch forward—a wild scream as Roxey was thrown far behind him—the glancing eyes and hot breath of the animal—the dropping on one crutch and the whirling of the other high in the air to come down with tremendous force and lightning speed upon the dog's head—and all was over. He had killed the brute, but he had wrenched his leg, and covered with hot sweat, he staggered back with pain and sank upon the grass.

"Hoity, toity! what the deuce are you doing?" cried the doctor, who had seen part of the performance; and out of breath came running across to the scene.

"The dog was mad—and I killed him," stammered Hickory.

"By the Lord, you are right. Look at his mouth. Keep back, Roxey. It's as much as your life is worth to touch him. Well, you are a brave lad, if ever there was one; to be in on your crutches and yet dare to do it!"

"I had to be. I couldn't help it," gasped Hickory.

"It's good you thought so."

"He needn't have killed him," sobbed Roxey. "I could have managed Nep myself. He would never have hurt me."

"Child, you don't know what you are talking about," retorted the doctor, angrily. "Hickory has saved your life; but he may have broken your leg again to do it. If he hadn't killed the dog, he would have bitten you, and then you'd have gone mad, too."

Then Roxey threw herself on the grass and, with her handkerchief over her face, sobbed like a child.

(To be continued.)

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Putnam—5 octave organ, by The Dominion Organ Co. in neat walnut case with small rail top, has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 1 in bass, 2 knee swells, manseroof pedals, height 4 feet 5 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced to.....	41
Kilgour—3 octave parlor organ, by Kilgour, Hamilton, in neatly decorated solid walnut, has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 1 inch. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	43
Karn—5 octave parlor organ by D. W. Karn Co. in handsome solid walnut case with high top, has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 6 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	44
Dominion—5 octave parlor organ, by The Dominion Organ Co. in handsome walnut case with high top. Has 10 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 6 feet 6 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to.....	47
Karn—5 octave parlor organ, by D. W. Karn Co. in neatly decorated solid walnut case with high top. Has 10 stops, including couplers, 2 complete sets of reeds, knee swells, manseroof pedals, etc. height 6 feet 8 inches. Originally \$135. Reduced to.....	49
Bell—5 octave parlor organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in handsomely decorated solid walnut case with high top. Has 12 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc. 2 knee swells, 2 sets of reeds, revolving fall board, etc., height 7 feet 6 inches. Originally \$140. Reduced to.....	54
Karn—5 octave chapel organ, by D. W. Karn Co. in handsome solid walnut case with decorated ends and finished back. Has 13 stops, 3 sets of reeds in treble and 2 sets with an extra cab bass set in the bass, couplers, knee swells, etc. A splendid organ for a church. Originally \$150. Reduced to.....	63
Putnam—6 octave organ by W. Putnam & Co. in exceptionally handsome walnut case of colonial design, beautifully carved and ornamented, with plate mirror in top. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, 2 knee swells, etc. Height 8 feet 6 inches. Used less than eight months. Catalogue price \$200. Now.....	67
Goderich—6 octave piano case organ, by The Goderich Organ Co. in handsome rosewood case, has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc. 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, manseroof pedals, height 7 feet, height 7 feet 6 inches. Reduced to.....	69
Bell—6 octave piano case organ, by W. Bell & Co. in rich, dark mahogany case with handsome mirror rail top. Has twelve stops including couplers and vox humana, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 7 feet 6 inches. Originally \$175. Reduced to.....	74
Bell—6 octave piano case organ, by W. Bell & Co., solid walnut case, with handsome mirror rail top, has 11 stops, couplers and vox humana, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, height 5 feet 3 inches. Originally \$175. Reduced to.....	78
Thomas—6 octave piano case organ, by The Thomas Organ Co. in handsome walnut case with rail length music desk, rich mahogany and carved panels, lamp stands and mirror rail top. Has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, couplers, knee swells, etc., height 5 feet 11 inches. Used less than 6 months. Catalogue price \$250. Reduced to.....	87

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# SUNDAY AT HOME

## Wherefore?

Wherefore dost thou doubt, O soul?  
Wherefore dost thou doubt?  
Cannot Christ, thy loving Lord,  
Work life's problems out?

Has He not delivered thee  
Many a trying hour?  
Is He not the same today  
In almighty power?

Has His blood not purchased thee?  
Art thou not His own?  
Through the whelming waters deep  
Dost thou go alone?

Wouldst thou know the reason why  
All these things go wrong?  
He will show thee by and by;  
Change thy sigh to song.

He will surely bring to thee  
Whatso'er is best;  
Guide thee all thy journey through  
To His promised rest.

Doubt Him not, O troubled soul!  
Wherefore be afraid?  
Arms of love encompass thee!  
Be thou not dismayed!

## Every Good Thought Helps You

When you are working hard to learn a poem or a verse in the Bible, you often wonder what good it will do you to know them. You will find that every good poem or verse and every bit of information you gain will be a help to you. Sometimes you will need the very thing you are learning now. It may be many years before you can use it, but it will be just in place sometime.

An aged man said one of the greatest comforts he had when he was ill for a long time, was in thinking over and repeating the beautiful verses he had learned when he was a boy.

Once Daniel Webster told a good story in a speech, and was asked where he got it. "I had it laid up in my head for fourteen years, and never had a chance to use it till today," he said. All great men have stored their minds with noble thoughts.

## Unconscious Kindness

A young woman who had passed through deep sorrows said to a friend one day, in speaking of the comfort certain persons had given her unconsciously: "I wish some people knew just how much their faces can comfort one! I often ride down in the same street car with your father and it has been such a help to me to sit next to him. There is something so good and strong and kind about him; it has been a comfort just to feel he was beside me. Sometimes, when I have been utterly depressed and discouraged, he has seemed somehow to know just the right word to say to me; but if he didn't talk, why, I just looked at his face, and that helped me. He probably has not the least idea of it either, for I know him so slightly, and I don't suppose people half realize anyway, how much they are helping or hindering others!" There is a great deal of this unconscious kindness in the world. Moses wist not that his face shone. The best people are not aware of their goodness. According to the old

legend, it was only when it fell behind him, where he could not see it, that the saintly man's shadow healed the sick. This is a parable. Goodness that is aware of itself has lost much of its charm. Kindnesses that are done unconsciously mean the most.

## Holiness and Humility

By Andrew Murray.

The highest lesson a believer has to learn is humility. O, that every Christian who seeks to advance in holiness may remember this well! There may be intense consecration, and fervent zeal, and heavenly experience, and yet, if it is not prevented by dealings of the Lord, there may be an unconscious self-exaltation with it all.

Let us learn the lesson—the highest holiness is the deepest humility; and let us remember that it comes not of itself, but only as it is made a matter of special dealing on the part of our faithful Lord and His faithful servant.

## Untold Love

The mystery of love enshrouds the feet of God, so that we cannot see through the clouds and darkness which are around the eternal throne, and we sit perplexed at the strange things in our lives, and we gaze at the stars and remain silent. We cannot solve the problems which confront us every day, and we wonder whether or not we have been forgotten by Him who loves us. We cannot see him, and we dare not attempt to build our tiny Babels to affront him nor sit under a withering gourd as a protest against his dealings. But he has treasures in store for each of us awaiting the day of revealing, and the secrets of his love will be made known. Have courage and trust him for he has not told you all there is hidden away for your peace and comfort in the days of need. God is good. Clouds may hang over your pathway, yet you may know and sing:

"God is so good, He wears a fold  
Of heaven and earth across his face—  
Like secrets kept, for love, untold."

True humility recognizes the greatness of duty and one's real helplessness before it and therefore the need of Divine help.

Duties as God sends them are steps suited to our feet and through daily experience we may climb to the greatest height.

## A Prayer

By Joseph Parker

Heavenly Father, I draw near unto Thee with a heavy heart.. I have done wrong. I have made up my mind to unburden my soul in confession. Thou canst not over-accuse me; I am desperately wicked; there is none righteous, no, not one, and least of all the man who thinks that he is righteous.. I am at the cross. O, cleanse me by the power of that blood, take away my sins, and make me free. Thou art a righteous God; justice is Thy habitation. Thou art a jealous God. Thou dost not bend to hypocrisy. Thou prostrate Thyself before the weakness of penitence. O, that I might see Thy meaning, and be wise with the eternal wisdom. May I by Thy grace pay the price now!

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## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### Afraid of the Dark

Who's afraid of the dark!  
"Oh, not I," said the owl,  
And he gave a great scowl,  
And he wiped his eye  
And fluffed his jowl—"To-whoo!"  
Said the dog, "I bark  
Out loud in the dark—'Boo-oo!"  
Said the cat, "Miew!  
I'll scratch anyone who  
Dares say that I do  
Feel afraid—Miew!"  
"Afraid," said the mouse,  
"Of dark in the house!  
Hear me scatter,  
Whatever's the matter—  
Squark!"

Then the toad in the hole,  
And the bug in the ground,  
They both shook their heads  
And passed the word around.

And the bird in the tree,  
And the fish and the bee,  
They declared all three  
That you never did see  
One of them afraid  
In the dark!

But the little boy  
Who had gone to bed,  
Just raised the bedclothes  
And covered his head!

### The Franks of a Crow

Since this issue of THE FARMING WORLD is a poultry number, we will be quite in order to have on this page a short article about a well-known bird, the crow. Of course, crows are not usually included among "poultry," but we may be permitted to do so for just this once. The following interesting sketch is from the *Detroit Free Press*:

One day Father came in from the fields, carefully carrying a crow in his hands. The poor thing cawed as if it felt very bad, for its leg was broken. Father is very tender hearted and cannot bear to see anything suffer, so he whittled two wooden splints and, holding one on each side of the leg, wound bandages around them until they were firm. For a day or so the crow lay on his side most of the time, but after that he hopped around on one leg. We fairly stuffed him with dainties and he grew very tame. We named him Billy.

In about two weeks his leg was well and he seemed very contented. Father put him out doors one day and tried to chase him into the woods, but he would not go. He just hopped along with one wing on the ground and shook his head and laughed and said in the plainest crow language:

"No, sir, you don't chase me off. This place suits me very well."

So father let him stay. We boys liked him. He was so fond of mischief. Crows are natural pranksters, and I think Billy had more than his share of crow nature. He had the worst habit of doing mean things then laughing and cawing in the most tantalizing manner.

One day sister Jennie planted some pansies, and Billy watched her, with his head on one side. He had a bad look in his eye, so I thought I'd keep him in sight. After she went into the house he looked around to see if anyone was watching him, and then he began to tear up the plants and lay them in a row. I raised an alarm and Jennie came out

with a stick in her hand. But Billy flew upon the top of the porch and made all sorts of fun of her. He was the most tormenting thing I ever saw. Sometimes he'd fly up behind us boys and give our bare legs and toes a good bite and be off again before we could catch him. Then he used to go out in the pigpen and grab one of the pigs by the ear. The poor thing would run squealing around the pen and Billy would stand on a post and flap his wings and nearly kill himself laughing.

One time an old man came to work for us. He cut wood and carried water, and sometimes mother had him wash windows and clean the woodshed. He was a very polite old man and always took off his hat the minute he came into the house. He had a big bald spot on the top of his head. Well, one day Billy noticed that spot, and he wanted to investigate. He flew upon the old man's head and began pecking away with all his might. The man screamed and tried to shake him off, but he wouldn't budge. I grabbed him and cuffed him hard. After that he always followed the old man wherever he went as long as he worked for us, and if he happened to take off his hat Billy made for that bald spot.

Then we had an old goat that was as cross as two sticks, and Billy would fly on to his back and peck him two or three times and then fly right in front of

in spite of mother's watching, he managed to hop upstairs. Jennie had a new spring hat, with big pink roses on it. One day Billy waited his chance and sneaked upstairs. In a little while he came down with a pink rose in his bill. Jennie looked at him a moment and then fairly flew to her room. Oh, how she did cry! For there was her new hat all torn to ribbon—every rose was picked to pieces, except the one he had. Then father said Billy must die. He had reached the limit of our patience. He must be shot tomorrow. We boys cried and everybody looked sober. Even Jennie felt sorry and asked father to let him off. But father said no. He had done enough mischief. We gave poor Billy a fine feast that night and petted him all evening.

Next morning father had to go to the further corn lot and he took Billy with him. He carried his gun full of buckshot. We all said goodbye to our pet, for we thought we'd never see him again. Even mother wiped tears from her eyes. Father forbade us to come down the lot that morning, as he knew how bad we felt, and he did not want us to see him shoot Billy.

Well, we boys waited around for an hour or so, when all of a sudden we heard a familiar "Caw," and into the kitchen flew Billy in great excitement. We yelled and ran for him and were tickled to death to see him again. But in a minute we knew something was wrong. He acted so queer. He kept flying towards the fields and back to us again in such a frightened, appealing way. We couldn't understand what he wanted us to do until an idea occurred to mother.

"I wonder if anything could have happened to father," she said. "Perhaps he is hurt and Billy is trying to lead us



When Mr. and Mrs. Fox and the Little Foxes Had a Big Feast.

him. The goat would be nearly crazy. He had an awful temper, anyway, and would try to butt Billy, who always kept just beyond reach of his horns. How we boys did like Billy! We had such a fellow feeling for him. Sometimes he perched on the top of the porch and when anyone came to the house he flew down and pecked them, then flew up again. Mother used to get so mad at him. When she spread the sheets on the grass to dry he would walk all over them with muddy feet, and, of course, they would have to be washed again.

But the prank that brought him into utter disgrace happened in the spring. He was very fond of picking flowers, and we had to keep the flower beds covered with wire. Now Billy knew every room in the house and sometimes

to him. See, he is flying towards the corn lot."

So he was, and we started on a run after him. He flew straight for the corn lot, and we followed as fast as we could. When we reached there we saw poor father lying on the grass with the bird hopping about him. He was faint and weak, but not badly injured. He told us how he had stood his gun against a tree while he tied Billy's legs together before shooting him, and it had fallen to the ground. In falling it went off and some of the buckshot entered the calf of his leg. "He knew he would have to stay all morning until he could manage to let us know he was hurt. This lot was a long distance from the house and no sounds would reach us. Moreover, he had forbidden us to

come to the lot that morning. Presently he heard a "caw, caw" at his elbow and there was Billy blinking his little black eyes. Then he thought perhaps the bird might be his help. So he took him in his hand and said, "Bring boys, Billy; bring boys," and then three him gently into the air.

Now, Billy was an unusually intelligent crow, and we boys used to talk to him a great deal. Father said he appeared to understand and flew towards the house. We helped father home and brought a doctor who pronounced the wound a simple one. Then we all begged for Billy's life and father promised

not to shoot him. He said he had redeemed all his past wickedness by his cleverness, and we would have to overlook his future pranks if he lived. We boys fairly shouted with delight. Jennie tied a bright red ribbon on each leg, and Billy walked up and down displaying his decorations with the greatest pride. Father was all right in three weeks, but Billy was same old mischief as ever. We boys fairly adored him, and mother and Jennie patiently watched him and never said a word when he occasionally walked into a custard pie or picked the raisins out of a cake.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### Comfort and Beauty

There was a time when women thought they could not have pretty figures unless they were uncomfortable. Now all beauty doctors emphasize the fact that discomfort means ugliness. Comfort and health go hand in hand, and beauty is impossible without health. And physical discomfort, moreover, gives a strained expression to the face and tends to bring that *bete noire* of womanhood, wrinkles.

### Keeping Warm

Many persons who suffer from cold extremities accept the discomfort as a condition which is natural and therefore beyond their control. The remedy really lies with themselves, and does not consist in hugging the stove or staying indoors, or in any other artificial protection.

The reason one feels cold first in the extremities is not alone because they are the remotest points reached by the blood in its circulation, but also because they contain a network of the minute blood-vessels known as capillaries, in which the blood current tends to stagnate. When this happens, the nerves, unwarmed by fresh blood, ache in consequence.

The small boy who leaves a warm house on a cold winter morning usually starts on the run, or romps about for a while in the snow. This activity gives such an impetus to his circulation by the rapid breathing which it necessitates that the boy is soon in a glow. Not every one can imitate the boy's activity or enjoy his fun, but all can imitate his breathing.

Breathing complements the circulation. The heart pumps the blood out through the arteries, which become smaller and smaller until they are microscopic. This may be in the wall of the heart itself or in the great toe, but wherever it is the blood current there becomes almost stagnant. It is as if a river had debouched into a broad lake. On the other side of the lake are the venous capillaries with which the arterial capillaries connect, and which carry the blood back to the heart. The question whether the blood shall stagnate here or be frequently renewed is, then, a matter of providing for its speedy entrance into the venous capillaries and its subsequent movement through the larger veins to the heart. This in turn is a matter of breathing, because breathing, by its suction-like action—the so-called aspiration of the thorax—accelerates the speed of the blood on its return to the heart. A deep breath thus makes its influence

felt at those distant points where blood is halting and nerves are tingling. The rate for keeping warm is, therefore, first to clear the nose and then to breathe well, both deeply and rapidly.—*Yourth's Companion.*

### The Emergency Box

Take any suitable box of light self-sealing bottles, such as we use for preserving fruit. Into one put some strips of old linen or cotton that have been boiled or scalded in water which contained ten drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water. Into another sealer put some absorbent cotton or fine cotton batting that has been heated in the oven long enough to kill all the microbes, a slight scorching will not hurt it. Into another bottle some surgeon plaster that comes in yard rolls costing 10 or 15 cents per roll, also some carbolized bandages of cotton. Then if possible add a bottle of moist gauze which seems to me invaluable for covering wounds, thus reducing the pain and causing them to heal so quickly. I knew a jagged, dangerous wound, that had to have four stitches, to heal enough to take the stitches out in one week, in very warm weather, by dressing it with iodoform gauze.

Borax is one of the most valuable simple remedies. A tablespoonful of borax dissolved in a pint of hot water is an excellent preparation for bathing wounds or, all kinds also in cases of inflammation and bites of insects, therefore good for burns. Many cases of blood-poisoning might be prevented by using it freely. Inhaling it often will relieve a cold in the head and also catarrh.

Such other remedies as sweet oil, carbolized oil made by adding 10 drops of carbolic acid to an ordinary bottle of vaseline mixing thoroughly, arnica, camphor and camphorated oil made by adding as much camphor as the sweet oil will dissolve, alum, a hot water bag and a small glass syringe for washing sores and package of linseed meal for poultices and some old flannel bags filled with wheat bran so valuable in cases of inflammation, also some fine wool.

Any poisonous remedy, I would certainly keep by itself, in a very safe place, sticking a pin in the cork to warn, thus preventing serious mistakes.

In putting down carpets if care is exercised in thoroughly drying the floor beforehand, the moths will not be so liable to bother in the house.

## Constipated

I suffered three years from constipation. Would go three and four days without a movement of the bowels, and suffered terrible headaches and spells of sickness.

## Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters Tonic

taken three times a day after meals cured me completely and my bowels moved once a day now regularly.

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	3 1/2 " 3 to 9 "	
	4 1/2 " 4 to 12 "	
	5 1/2 " 5 to 14 "	
	6 1/2 " 6 to 20 "	

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## IN THE SEWING ROOM

### Don't in Dress

Don't sacrifice fitness to fashion.  
Don't spoil the gown for a yard of stuff.  
Don't sacrifice neatness to artistic effect.

Don't neglect quality for the sake of quantity.

Don't dress more fashionable than becomingly.

Don't imagine beauty will atone for untidiness.

Don't dress to startle people's eyes, but to satisfy them.

Don't look a frump because you cannot look especially smart.

Don't dress your head at the expense of your hands and feet.

Don't buy foolishly and then blame your limited income for your shoddy appearance.

Don't wear vertically striped material if you are tall.

Don't expect great bargains to turn out great savings.

Don't wear big sleeves and big hats if you are short.

Don't jump into your clothes and expect to look dressed.

Don't put cost before cut. Corded silk won't cover a poor fit.

Don't forget that dress was made for woman, not woman for dress.

Don't put all your allowance outside.

A shabby petticoat kills the smartest gown.

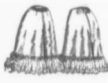
as in wool and silk waistings. The model shown is a specially good one and well adapted to all materials used for waists and simple gowns.

The applied box plait at the centre front is both new and desirable and is graduated to give a narrow line at the waist, a broad one at the shoulders, an effect which is repeated in the tucks at the back while those at the front give a pointed yoke effect and provide fullness below. The sleeves are the latest ones with full puffs at the wrists and are gathered into fancy cuffs which match the stock collar. The model is made of fine green pearl de cygne with collar and cuffs of velvet and cut steel buttons.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is optional, fronts and back with the box plait that is separate and stitched to position. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows, full below and are



4620 Girl's Apron.  
6 to 12 years.



4622 Dart Fitted  
Drawers, 26 to 36  
waist.

finished with the cuffs which, when the lining is not used, are joined to the lower edge.

### GIRL'S APRON 4620

Pretty and attractive aprons are always charming in addition to serving a practical end and are much in demand both for school and playtime. This one allows of making either with or without the bertha, and sleeves can be worn over the frock, or the gimpie only as preferred. As shown it is made of lawn with the bertha of needlework and a finish of tiny frills, but all materials used for the purpose are appropriate.

The apron consists of the yoke, which is fitted by means of shoulder seams, front, back and sleeves. Both front and back are gathered at their upper edges and joined to the yoke, and over this yoke the bertha is arranged. The sleeves are gathered at their upper edges and slip on easily over the frock. At the back is a sash of the material which is attached to the under-arm seams.

### DART FITTED DRAWERS 4622

The advantage of undergarments that fit smoothly over the hips is apparent at a glance. The drawers illustrated have that merit and are otherwise shapely and comfortable. As shown they are made of mouseline with a frill of insertion of German Valenciennes lace, but material may be any of the muslins preferred and trimming either embroidery or lace, or the frill may be omitted and a hem used in its stead.

The drawers are open with leg portions of generous width. The fulness at the top is collected in a succession of short darts that provide a perfect fit, and the edge is finished with a curved under-facing that is absolutely smooth.

### May Mantion's Hints

#### TUCKED BLOUSE 4617

Tucked blouses are much in vogue and may be looked for in still greater numbers with the season to come. This one is made with pale pink crepe albattross with trimming of cream lace, but is suited to all the cotton and linen waistings as well as to silk and wool. The arrangement of the tucks at the back is peculiarly desirable and gives graceful tapering lines to the figure, while those in fronts and sleeves provide becoming and fashionable fullness



4617 Tucked Blouse,  
32 to 40 bust.



4619 Tucked Blouse,  
32 to 40 bust.

below the stitchings. When preferred the lining can be omitted and the waist can be left plain, with a regulation box plait at the centre.

The waist consists of a fitted lining, fronts and back. The back is smooth, but the fronts are full and blouse stylishly over the belt. The sleeves are the favorite ones that fit the upper arms snugly and form soft puffs below the elbows. At the neck is the usual stock.

#### TUCKED BLOUSE 4619

Tucked blouses or shirt waists are held exceedingly smart and are shown in the new washable fabrics as well

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# THE KITCHEN

## The Art of Serving

Many a good meal has been spoiled by the appearance of the table and the manner in which the viands themselves were served. The housekeeper should always bear in mind that the most frugal meal is made enjoyable if the table linen is neat and fresh and a small vase of flowers occupies the centre of the board. Another important item is the arrangement of the dishes on the table. If they are piled on in a helter skelter way the table cannot help having a tumbled, mussy look. If things are put on neatly with some regard to their relative value to each other and the effect of the various dishes on each other will be of undoubted value to the mistress of the house.

## Several Cakes in One

Frequently a housekeeper wishes to place a variety of cake before a guest and has not time to follow several recipes. Imperial cake has the advantage of making from one proportion three varieties. A proportion of it can be baked in a biscuit tin, iced, and when the icing has stood till it is firm enough, mark it off in squares with a knife, melt a little chocolate in a cup over a teakettle, and with a small camel's hair brush mark each square as the taste dictates. Two small bar-tins can be made, one with citron or raisins, and one plain cake, or a cake of three layers and a bar-tin. Two kinds of layer cake can be made by cutting the layers in halves and filling each with something different. A piece of white writing paper can be placed between the halves, and they can be placed lightly together so that they will not become dry.

The recipe calls for seven ounces of butter for a rich cake, six for a plainer one; one pound of powdered sugar, one pound of sifted flour, and a scant half pint of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, slightly more than level, two level teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and five eggs. Flavor with almond, vanilla, or rose. Pulverize the soda thoroughly and sift it and the cream of tartar with the flour. It is better to sift it twice, beat the butter to a cream and stir the sugar in. Then add the yolks of the eggs well beaten and stir for a few minutes, and then add the milk. Have some one stir in the flour while the eggs are being beaten to a stiff froth. The whites must be lightly stirred in just before it is ready to be put into the pan. Bake in a quick oven.

## Try These

**Cream Toast**—One half cup cream, one-half cup milk, one-half teaspoonful salt, a small lump of butter. Melt the butter and then add enough sifted flour to make it stiff. Mix the milk, cream and salt and pour slowly over the butter and flour, keeping the mixture smooth by stirring. When thickened, strain and pour over toast. Serve hot.

**Hamburg Steak**—Chop round steak fine and season with salt, make into patties, brush with white of an egg, fry in butter in spider. At the meat market you can often get the steak already chopped.

**How to Boil a Ham**—Put the ham into a boiler two-thirds full of cold water, set on the stove and boil slowly six or seven hours, keeping the same amount of water in the boiler by filling

with hot water as it boils away, then leave the ham in the water after it is cooked until perfectly cold, and you will find the meat nice and tender. Trim off all the outside of the ham before putting it on to boil.

**Angel Cake**—Sift one teaspoonful of cream of tartar in one cup of flour five times, one and three-fourths cups of sugar and the whites of eleven eggs; beat the whites to a stiff froth, add the sugar and then the flour, and one teaspoonful of vanilla; bake in an ungreased pan fifty minutes. Turn the pan upside down to cool, resting it on something so the air can pass under as well as over the pan. A good way is to have a timer put some legs on the top of the pan.

**Scalloped Cauliflower**—Break the cauliflower into small sprigs and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Place the pieces in a buttered pudding dish and pour over them a sauce made as follows: Mix well together one-half pint of bread crumbs, one pint of sweet milk, one beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls of salt and a little pepper. Bake until slightly browned. One cupful of diced chicken or veal added to the sauce makes a great improvement. When this is used allow an extra cupful of milk and a little more seasoning.

## Ironing

Of course ironing comes after the washing; we all know that, but dear me! What a job it is to do the ironing for a large family in hot weather. The other day a woman told me that it took all the spare time she could get for four days after washing to do the ironing, and I didn't wonder when I found out how she ironed. Every thing down to the dish towels was ironed as smooth as hot irons could make it. "What is the use of taking so much pains with the plain things?" I asked. "Oh," she replied, "I like to have everything ironed all over; they look so nice on the bars. There is Mrs. B. now—the only iron in the hems of sheets and her kitchen towels are not ironed at all—just folded and pressed under weights. Did you ever hear of such shiftlessness?" And I owned up right then and there that we were guilty of the same thing at our house; and I sincerely hope that any over-worked woman who reads this will be guilty of a like piece of "shiftlessness," and use the time thus saved for better purposes.

## Queer Foods

Human nature may be the same the world over, but tastes in matters of cuisine vary a good deal.

For instance, in Arabia horse flesh is a favorite article of food.

The flesh of the elephant is partaken of with zest in certain parts of India.

Visit Hindostan and you will find the miserable pariahs contending with dogs and vultures for carrion.

Chinese taste, as we all know, runs to cats, dogs, bears' paws and bird's nests.

In the West Indies there is a certain large caterpillar found on the palm tree which is reckoned a luxury of diet, while in Java the nests of swallows are considered edible.

Inhabitants of portions of Sweden, Finland and other countries eat clay with gusto; indeed, it is partaken of in all the countries of the torrid zone.



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7B

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## Cheese, Butter and Bacon

### Western Dairymen Discuss Ways and Means—Valuable Hints for Makers and Dairy Farmers

St. Thomas was the city selected for the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. The choice was a happy one, as the successful gathering held on January 12th-14th last showed. The attendance was good and the addresses practical and to the point. The only criticism that might be made was that the program was too full and not enough time was allowed for discussion. The dairymen were right royally entertained by the people of St. Thomas, and went away with a desire to return again at the earliest possible opportunity.

President James Connolly, in his opening address, referred to the season just closed as being a most prosperous one for dairymen. But they must prepare for the unfavorable season which was sure to follow in the summer, by producing milk at a lower cost, by caring for the milk in the best way for cheese-making, and by having better equipped factories. He strongly urged more co-operation among farmers. They should work hand in hand with the maker in securing the highest quality of product. Where farmers co-operated and patronized the factory in the district the cost of manufacturing was greatly reduced. Where, in other sections the cost was greatly increased because only a farmer here and there patronized the factory. In Western Ontario there were 246 cheese factories, which handled 6,800,000 gallons of milk, from which was made 24,000 tons of cheese and for which was realized about \$5,000,000. Add to this the amount realized from butter and hog products, and the sum reaches \$10,000,000. It is this industry that the Association has jurisdiction over. Mr. Connolly closed his able address with a reference to the advisability or not of exhibiting dairy products at St. Louis. Under favorable conditions it might be wise to make an exhibit, otherwise there was nothing to be gained by it.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The annual report of the board of directors strongly urged salesmen to market their products at regular periods and advised the holding of local meetings to be addressed by members of the board and others. The grouping of factories had been found satisfactory and an effort would be made this coming season to form the whole territory into groups of from 20 to 25 factories each. The licensing of cheese and butter factories was strongly recommended as a means to secure better sanitary conditions at factories and a better quality of product.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report showed total receipts of \$7,637.44 and expenditures totaling \$7,161.16, leaving a balance on hand of \$474.28.

#### THE CHIEF INSTRUCTOR

The report of the chief instructor, Geo. H. Barr, was a comprehensive one. The work of syndicate instruction had been carried on. Four groups had been formed with an instructor over each, and instruction provided for factories outside on payment of a fee. The instructors in charge of the different groups, Messrs. S. P. Brown, W. G. Mead, J. B. Burgess and Alex. McKay, reported satisfactory progress. Considerable had been expended in improving the buildings and equipment. Considerable improvement had been shown in the finishing of the cheese. All the factories were visited from 5 to 6 times

during the season. Mr. Frank Hems, who acted as outside instructor, had visited 39 factories that were not in the group.

Mr. Barr visited nearly all the factories in the groups and spent several days with each of the instructors to see that all were giving uniform instruction. A number of meetings were addressed that were only fairly well attended. Arrangements have been completed for two more groups in 1904, making seven in all.

Mr. Barr also reported on the work of the butter instructors. Two had been employed, Messrs. J. A. McFeters and J. C. Bell. Every creamery in Western Ontario was visited, or 59 in all. Only 17 are run on the factory separator system, the balance being cream-gathered creameries. The great defect in the latter system is the receiving of over-ripe and thin cream. During the warm weather the cream reached the factory showing 6 to 7 per cent. of acid when it should only show about 3 per cent. The percentage of fat was nearly always too low, in some instances it being 15



J. N. Paget, President Dairymen's Assn. of Western Ontario.

per cent. when 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. would be better. Where the cream had been pasteurized the quality of the butter was improved. The butter boxes used were not of the best.

#### CHEESE RIPENING

Mr. W. P. Gamble, of the O. A. C., Guelph, dealt with the results of experiments conducted chiefly in the ripening of cheese. These may be summed up as follows:

(1) That high temperatures in ripening promote rapid development of soluble nitrogenous compounds, some of which are undesirable.

(2) That cheese with a higher moisture content ripen more rapidly, but rapid ripening is not conducive to the production of cheese of best quality.

(3) That an ordinary amount of salt used in the manufacture of cheese does not materially affect the ripening process, but a higher percentage of salt retards the development of soluble nitrogenous compounds.

(4) The conditions of the manufacture of cheese and of ripening determine the rapidity and extent to which chemical changes take place in nitrogenous compounds during ripening.

(5) That cheese made and handled so as to ripen slowly is of a higher commercial value. Speaking of ripening of cheese, the lecturer stated that the

best results would be obtained where a temperature of 40 degrees or below was maintained in the curing room. Some discussion ensued on this point, some of those present stating that a temperature of 55 degrees was the proper one to be maintained. The lecturer made answer that perhaps as good results would be obtained at that temperature, but they had found the 40 degrees the most satisfactory.

#### HOME LIFE ON THE FARM

The evening sessions of the convention were interspersed with music and were more or less of a social character, during which courtesies were interchanged. Mr. Derbyshire, President of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, brought greetings from the east. One of the best addresses at the evening sessions was given by Mrs. A. F. Howie, of Wisconsin, on "Home Life on the Farm." Too much attention had been paid to dollars and cents and not enough to the gentler things of life. What had been done to make farm life attractive to the boys and girls? Had we not placed a stigma on the farm and painted in glowing words the attractions of life in the city? This should be changed. Teach the dignity of labor, and that the only disgrace is an idle pair of hands. Teach him that it is possible to find acres beneath God's skies rather than a small patch of ground in the sun-begrimed city. Boys and girls have been taught false ideals of life and had not been taught that the sweet duties of home were the true missions of manhood and womanhood. The girls should not be allowed to grow up in ignorance of housekeeping. They should be instructed in darning stockings rather than in fancy work, told that washing dishes and mending and cooking and even scrubbing are the true and proud accomplishments of a true woman. Raise a few generations of home-makers rather than of promiscuous, self-supporting girls, who, in the hard struggle for life become self-assertive. "Look out for No. 1" is what these girls are taught, instead of to look out for the comfort and well being of others. Let her look out for her loved ones, and I promise you that she will have No. 1 looked after.

In spoiling our daughters we had spoiled our sons, she continued, for in turning out such girls the boys came to see they could not afford to marry under such conditions. And then the boys spent money on their backs and in vicious ways, which might otherwise have supported a modest home. For these reasons it was that the American home was in danger today.

#### WITH THE CHEESE-MAKERS

A large proportion of the time of the convention, and rightly so, was given up to the maker. Instructor W. G. Mild advocated more sanitary factories. At least 50 per cent. of our factories were unsanitary and 20 per cent. more not perfect. Most factories were not well situated. They should be on gravelly soil if possible. The water supply, drainage floors, etc., should be best to be had. Cement floors were best.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, Ottawa, took up the question of cool curing pretty much along the same lines as at Belleville. He thought it was possible to have underground curing rooms and cement floors, and with proper circulation of air to carry off moisture to keep the temperature down to about 65 degrees during the season.

Mr. Frank Hems advocated the claims of the acidimeter. It will measure accurately the amount of acid at all the stages of cheese-making. It is quicker than the rennet test. It is the best guide for salting (1.15 to 1.30).

More attention should be given to paying for milk according to the percentage of butter fat. The system had not progressed for several reasons. Many patrons don't want it, others don't understand it, while many makers do not want it because it raises more work for themselves. The Wisconsin law, making it a misdemeanor to knowingly misread the test or to use improperly graduated glasses, shows in force here.

How best to benefit the milk producer was taken up by Instructor J. R. Burgess. He advocated the strictest cleanliness and cooling to 60 degrees or 65 degrees immediately after milking. Why should be taken out of cans as soon as milk-man returns. As a rule, inferior or tainted milk came from disinterested patrons.

W. A. Bothwell, Hickson, described the fan ventilation in use in the Strathallan curing-room. The use of ice-boxes had been unsatisfactory owing to amount of labor. A plan had been evolved by using a fan with a sub-circuit that worked well and kept the temperature of the curing-room to 67 degrees during the hottest of the season. This gave splendid ventilation and perfect mould. The curing-room should be made as nearly air-tight as possible. The fan in boiler room drew the air 210 feet from curing-room and forced it back again after passing through a fan and ice-box. The cost of the outfit was not more than \$200.

Mr. Ruddick, while commending Mr. Bothwell's plan as an improvement over the ordinary curing-room, thought it did not go far enough, and was not an ideal plan for that account.

The Western makers had the benefit of hearing C. G. Plow, Chief, Instructor for Eastern Ontario, who reported upon the work of the past season as given in our report of the Eastern convention last issue.

Prof. Dean gave the result of his experiments at the college in curing cheese at different temperatures. A temperature of 40 degrees had given the best all round results. There were better results from mechanical refrigeration method of cooling, than from the ice method, though the former was rather too expensive for the average factory to adopt. The rate of ripening after 4 to 6 weeks is about the same, no matter what the temperature was. At a temperature of 40 degrees, cheese may be directly boxed without turning, though moulding would be prevalent.

#### WITH THE BUTTER-MAKERS

Butter-making came in for a good deal of attention at the St. Thomas meeting, several important addresses being given on this subject.

Prof. F. C. Harris took up the bacteriological side of the question. In cream-gathered creameries there were many different kinds of injurious bacteria to deal with. There is also the lactic acid or normal germ. Lactic acid changes milk sugar to acid and frees the oils that give the right kind of flavor to butter. The color and firmness of butter depends upon having the right kind of organisms in it. Undesirable bacteria grow well in old cream. Yeast germs grow well when there is a large amount of lactic acid present. Pasteurization at 165 degrees will kill all lactic acid germs and many others, at 140 degrees all the lactic acid germs will be destroyed. A pure culture is necessary after pasteurization. In most well water there is a germ which exercises a very injurious effect upon the keeping quality of butter, making it stale. Rancidity, staleness, off flavors, were the chief defects in butter the past season. Small amounts of preservatives may be used in butter with safety, such as salicylic and boric acids.

Caring for, delivering and determin-

ing the value of cream were dealt with by J. A. McFeter. He advised cooling at once after separating and keeping in a cool clean cellar. Keep in the small vessels till cooled to 60 degrees. Individual cans should be used instead of tanks for hauling cream and it should be collected oftener than is the practice at the present time.

J. C. Bell spoke on the ripening, churning and packing of creamy butter. The cream delivered at most of the creameries is too thin and is of bad flavor. It contains only about 20 per cent. fat when it should be from 30 to 40 per cent. The butter boxes were not good and the parchment paper used was only 30 lbs. to the ream, when it should be 45 to 50.

Mr. Ruddick, in dealing with the preservation and safe transportation of dairy products, touched upon the same points as at Belleville.

Mr. Arch. Smith had as his subject the requirements of the export butter trade. The chief defect was lack of uniformity. The Eastern Townships' creameries of Quebec sold regularly every week, while in Ontario, where the butter was made mostly in the cream-gathered plan, the butter was held too long. Because they made in the old way, 31 cream-gathered creameries lost \$27,000. If they had adopted the methods of the best creameries this amount would have been saved. Butter from the best gathered creameries sold on the British market as high as the best Eastern Townships'. He advised using as a preservative, boracic acid to the extent of 1/2 of one per cent. Over 90 per cent. of Danish butter was consumed two weeks after it was made, while our butter was kept from 2 to 5 weeks at 40 degrees to 50 degrees. The refrigerator cars were not properly iced and the temperature of the butter was not low enough when put on the cars. There was also delay in transportation. Other defects were: poor keeping quality and too much moisture. Mr. Smith stated that steamship companies prefer to take frozen butter out of cold storage at Montreal, as it does not heat the compartments so quickly.

Mr. Ruddick stated that butter had been known to remain on the docks at Glasgow 11 days after landing before being taken to the warehouses.

Mr. F. T. Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, reported upon recent investigations re the percentage of water in butter. There is a distinct relationship between the water content and quality. The higher the churning temperature the larger the percentage of water. The higher the temperature of the wash water the greater the percentage of water in the butter. The smaller the granules the less water. The longer the butter dripped after washing the greater the percentage of water. There was slightly more water in saltless butter. The longer the period between churning and working the less water. Slightly working before salting decreases the percentage of water. Salting did not materially affect water content.

#### FOR THE FARMER

While there was not much on the program as far as might have been directly for the dairy farmer, yet he was not neglected altogether. Mrs. Howie, in an address on managing a dairy herd, gave some sound advice. The cow-keeper should use judgment in selecting his herd. It cost no more to feed a good cow than a poor cow. Buildings should be built to save labor, but labor-saving apparatus should be used in that will injure the cow, such as the stanchion. Don't put a cow on a cement floor. Cement will do for the passage and gutter. Stalls should be higher at back than in front so cow will rest on fore shoulder. A model stall was exhibited where the cow was left untied and kept in place by a rope across stall at rear end. Ventilation, sunlight and cleanliness were indispensable in a stable. There was no need of bad odors in a cow barn. Clean the gutters twice a day, and whitewash the stable at least once a year. A daily record should be kept for each individual cow. Groom cows daily. It will increase milk flow. Get cows to drink early and often. Cleanliness, kindness and unflinching energy form the secret of handling cows for profit.

In dealing with the instruction work of the past season, the Hon. Mr. Dryden made a strong appeal to the dairy farmer to stand by the work. By improving the quality the price is improved. Bad milk will make a bad product. The chief defects in the system were unsanitary factories and impure milk. If a maker guarantees to make good cheese the farmer should guarantee to supply good milk.

#### SKILL AND PERSISTENCE WINS

When the evening of the convention was the one set apart for bestowing honor where honor was due. To bring about improvement in factory buildings and surroundings, from a sanitary standpoint, the Canadian Salt Co., through its energetic manager, Mr. E. G. Henderson, gave \$250 to be distributed among the makers in the syndicates of factories showing the most improvement during the season. The prizes were awarded by Chief Instructor Barr, assisted by several of the directors. Mr. Henderson stated that the prizes were given with the object of stimulating better factories and better kept factories, and to make them object lessons to the farmers. Next year the Company will give similar prizes for creameries in the West and for cheese factories in Eastern Ontario.

An interesting ceremony was the presentation of the cheese buyers' trophy for the best cheese on exhibition, as noted elsewhere, to R. H. Green, Trowbridge. This trophy, which has to be won twice in succession, or three times in all by one exhibitor, before it can become his property, was presented in a neat address by Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P.

Mr. MacLaren also dealt with the transportation problem in a few words. The railroads were doing better than a

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	{Dunville	.....J. Seitz	.....Canboro	2
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few years ago. Some improvement was needed in steamboat transportation. Cheese and butter were frequently left on the docks in the Old Country from 5 to 10 days. Electric railways might help to simplify things at home by carrying the product to some lake centre from which it could be carried to seaboard by lake boats.

**OFFICERS FOR 1903**

After passing a number of resolutions of more or less local interest, the following officers were elected for 1903: President, J. M. Paget, Camboro; 1st vice, Robt. Johnson, St. Thomas; 2nd vice, I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford; 3rd vice, Thomas Ballantyne, jr., Stratford. Directors: John McQuaker, Owen Sound; W. R. Shearer, Villa Nova; John Brodie, Mapleton; Wm. Connolly, Porter Hill; W. K. McLeod, Yarmack; W. A. Bothwell, Hickson; A. F. McLaren, M.P., Stratford. Representatives to Toronto Industrial, A. F. McLaren and J. N. Paget. Representatives to Western Fair, London, I. W. Steinhoff and John R. Isaac, London.

### The Dairy Products Exhibit

For the past few years the Western Dairymen's Association have held an exhibit of cheese and butter in connection with their annual convention. The exhibit at St. Thomas, especially that of cheese, was an excellent one. The judge, Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, pronounced the cheese exhibit one of the best ever gathered together in Canada. The finish was very good. There was not so much attention paid to finish in the east. A solid boring cheese was made in the west and the September and October makes excelled anything made on this continent. But June, July and August makes are too dry as compared with eastern cheese. They were somewhat like skim-milk cheese in texture. The May cheese of the west was usually very good, but after that month the cheese got too solid and stiff. More extract and less salt might help to overcome that difficulty.

Mr. P. N. McLagan, of Montreal, reported upon the butter exhibit, which he scored pretty severely. Generally speaking western winter creamery was good. Some was too highly colored for export. Highly colored butter was not wanted in England. The October butter on exhibition was utterly bad, badly kept and stale. Most of the boxes were too poor, wood not heavy enough.

The boxes were not properly filled. They should be filled with butter to the brim, with no salt on top of parchment paper. The chief defect of winter creamery was a lacking in body and texture.

The cheese and butter were sold by auction, the former going for 10 1/2c per lb., and the latter at 19c. for boxes and 20c. for prints.

The following are the winners in the cheese and butter classes, with the points scored by each exhibitor:

**BUTTER**

Winter creamery boxes—1, W. M. Waddell, Kerwood, 96; 2, W. A. McKay, Courties, 94; 3, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson, 92 1/2.

Winter prints—1, W. A. Bothwell, 95; 2, W. A. McKay, 93; 3, W. M. Waddell, 92.

October in boxes—1, Jas. Bristow, St. Thomas, 65 1/2; 2, Thomas Ballwell, Lafontaine, 63; 3, John McQuaker, Owen Sound, 60 1/2.

Alderney butter color—1, W. M. Waddell; 2, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll.



Challenge Trophy, valued at \$200, presented by the Cheese Buyers of Western Ontario, to competitor receiving the highest score three times, or in two successive years, at the winter dairy show.

**CHEESE**

September white—1, R. H. Green, Trowbridge, 99; 2, W. J. Goodwin, Brussels, 98; 3, A. C. Gracey, Dorchester, 97 1/2.

October white—1, W. Stacey, Fullerton, 98; 2, J. S. Lard, Paisley, 97 1/2; 3, R. H. Green, Trowbridge, 97.

September colored—1, Frank Boyce, Kingsmill, 97; 2, Geo. A. Boyce, Putnam, 96 1/2; 3, J. D. Doan, New Sarum, 96.

October colored—1, Hugh Wilson, Keyser, 68 1/2; 2, R. Cuddy, Woodstock, 97; 3, John Francis, Eden, 66 1/2.

The trophy was awarded to R. H. Green, Trowbridge, winner of the sweepstakes.

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## Shorthorn Breeders Have Another Good Year

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its annual meeting on January 19th. The attendance was good and the interest in the proceedings well maintained. The address of President Wm. Linton was full of encouragement for Shorthorn breeders. He advised action by the Association towards securing the establishment of the dressed meat trade in Canada. More attention should be given to Shorthorn cattle at Farmers' institute meetings by the speakers. If the money it would cost to send an exhibit to St. Louis were expended in distributing good bulls and stallions in every county in the Dominion it would be for the country's good. He strongly urged that measures be taken to establish a trade in pure-bred stock with the Argentine.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, was most encouraging. Registrations have kept up well. Volume XIX has been issued and contains the pedigrees of 4,797 bulls and 5,647 cows, or a total of 10,444, an increase of 1,277 over that of Volume XVIII. There are in the nineteen volumes a total registra-



Mr. Wm. Linton, President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

tion of 45,244 bulls and 51,904 cows, or a grand total of 99,228 pedigrees. The pedigrees of 84 imported bulls and 428 imported cows are recorded in Volume XIX. The total registrations for 1903 were 10,008, and transfers 3,735, as against 9,980 and 3,883 respectively in 1902. The membership increased from 1,762 in 1902 to 1,936 for 1903. The financial statement showed total receipts of \$21,756, and expenditures totaling 16,243, leaving a balance on hand of \$5,513.93.

A total of nearly \$5,000 was made in grants to farms throughout the Dominion. The individual grants were similar to last year, with the exception that Winnipeg got \$1,200 instead of \$500 and Maritime Winter Fair \$100 in stead of \$150, as was the case last year. The increased grant to Winnipeg is in connection with the Dominion Exhibition to be held there next summer.

Some changes were made in the list of officers for 1904. They were: Wm. H. Gibson, Point Claire, Que., in place of James H. Cochrane, as Vice-President for Quebec; Bliss A. Fawcett in place of Geo. A. Fawcett, for N. B., and C. W. Peterson in place of John A. Turner for Alta. The following new directors were elected: E. C. Attrell, Goderich; F. W. Brown, Portage La Prairie, and J. W. Barron, Carberry, Man.

Mr. Wm. Linton replaces Hon. John Dryden as representative to Toronto Industrial. F. L. Fuller, Truro, was elect-

ed to Halifax in place of F. W. Thompson; Bliss A. Fawcett in place of Geo. A. Fawcett to New Brunswick Provincial, and J. G. Washington, Ninga, Man., to Winnipeg, in place of W. S. Lister. The following additional representatives were elected:

Hon. M. Beresford, to Calgary Exhibition; T. W. Patterson, New Westminster; J. G. Barron, Carberry, and W. Challinor, Hayville, to Brandon; H. J. Elliott, Danville, and H. W. Burton, Huntingtonville, to Sherbrooke; J. Ruppert Coates, Nappan, N. S., and A. C. Archibald, Truro, N. S., delegates to Maritime Winter Fair.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, made a report as to his mission to St. Louis for Canadian live stock exhibit. He stated that Chief Coburn, in charge of the live stock department at St. Louis, was particularly antagonistic to the requests made by the breeders at the Rossin House meeting. He has, however, under pressure from other sources, made some changes in the prize list as suggested by him (Mr. Hodson). Mr. Hodson denounced Mr. Coburn's letter to the American consuls in Canada as published, as they contained untruthful statements. Chief Coburn, last May, promised to recognize Canadian records, but did not do so in the prize list as published. He has promised now to recognize them in a secondary list to be published later. Mr. Hodson has investigated the statement published in some American papers, that Canadians would be allowed to sell their show cattle by paying the duty on their commercial value, and found that instead of a duty on \$80 a Canadian would have to pay a duty on \$1,000, provided the animal sold for that much. It would cost the Dominion and the provinces at least \$15,000 to make a creditable live stock exhibit at St. Louis. This money could be better expended by developing trade in Western Canada.

A resolution, moved by Arthur Johnston and seconded by A. W. Smith, was unanimously adopted confirming the resolutions passed by the breeders at the Rossin House meeting and endorsing the scheme for a National Live Stock Association.

Mr. H. Gerald Wade was appointed assistant secretary and editor of the Association.

### Shorthorns Sell Well

About 300 hundred were in attendance at the big combination sale of Shorthorns held at Hamilton on January 20th last, including many from the United States. The auctioneers were Capt. T. E. Robson, Thos. Ingram and George Jackson. The sixty head sold brought \$19,020, an average of \$312 per head. The highest price paid was \$950, given by E. G. Stevenson, Detroit, for W. D. Flatt's imported Victor of Dalmeny, \$800. The combination sale were H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.; Robt. Miller, Stouffville; T. E. Robson, Ideron; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Geo. Amos, Moffatt; Allen Bros., Oshawa; and W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont. The following are some of the important sales made:

OWNED BY H. CARGILL AND SON.  
Clara C. 2nd, to Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, \$225; Lady Delmark, to F. W. Harding, Waukegan, Wis., \$70; Lavender Drop, to Wm. Wylie, Tara,

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FOR SALE—Fifteen good White Wyandotte cockerels, \$10.00 each. E. H. EIDT, Stratford, Ont.

SHROPSHIREs of choice breeding and one Shorthorn bull, call for sale. Also White Wyandottes. W. D. MCKENNA, Bond Head, Ont.

IF YOU KEEP Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Birds or Cats, ask for our new Catalogue, MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

SHORTHORNS—The beef and butter combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

A FEW choice young English Berkshire sows, recently bred, two to four months, not skinned. Also registered Leicester sheep. ISAAC KREGD, Andra, Ont.

FINE Buff Orpington Cockerels for sale, bred from imported stock; beautiful light, shipped on approval. Terms reasonable. Eggs for hatching. NELLIE ST. JOHN, Fallow, Ont.

EGGS for hatching, from extra fine Buff Orpingtons and White Rocks, \$2.50 setting. At the Ontario, in a class of 35 cockerels, 1 won fifth. My White Rocks are Ontario winners. W. H. BIGGAR, Trafalgar, Ont.

SALISBURY WANTED for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed hand sprayer made. Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

EGGS from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, etc. Irresistible giving particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Freston, Ont.

WANTED—Employment on good class farm or ranch, adjoining free grant land, for twelve months from next spring. I am a native Englishman, aged 25 and 30 one married. Write for full particulars and for our big farm catalogue, address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for 148-acre farm near Dunnville, Ont., good frame house, barn, stables, etc.; 28 acres timber, 7 acres orchard. Would exchange for city property. For full particulars and for our big farm catalogue, address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

SCOTCH and Scotch Topped heifers, some with call to Golden Beam (imp.), son of Duthie's Golden Fawn. Also imported bulls 12 months. BEN KELL, Bonnie Burn Stock Farm, Stouffville, Ont.

BROMZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Seventy-five head, bred from Fertig Pound Tom. Splendid young birds that have the characteristics of their illustrious sire stamped in them. A clean sweep of first and second prizes on young turkey 1901, 1902 and 1903 at Toronto Industrial, makes a record never before equaled. JAS. FORD & SONS, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible man to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Cautious, long outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrange, terms made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Orpingtons, exclusively bred from imported stock. Plenty of good birds left. Can give you good colored utility stock at \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Can give you up to 100 or 200 unrelated. Write for prices, stating quality of stock you wish. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. CLARK, Importer of stock, 111 Dundas, Ont., President Buff Orpington Club.

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

\$270; Lovely Lass 3rd, to Thos. Wornall, Liberty, Wis., \$205 (all in Vol. 20); Mavis—\$286½—, Wm. Douglas, Caledonia, \$185; Mina 6th (imp.), to Wm. Hendrie, \$225; Mina 8th (Vol. 20), to A. Gardner, Leadbury, \$200; Mina C (Vol. 20), Arthur Johnston, \$165; Sappho 2d (imp.)—\$7980—to Thos. Wornall, Liberty, Wis., \$310; Clarified Prince—\$7927—to John Davidson, Ashburn, \$150; Cumberland Archer (imp.), (Vol. 20), to McDonald & Son, Omagh, Ont., \$230; Marengo's Victory—\$7917—to D. Galbraith, Bowmanville, Ont., \$125; Star Chief (imp.), (Vol. 20), to A. Gardner, \$270; The Patriot (imp.), (Vol. 20), to R. Mitchell, Hagarville, Ont., \$275; Victorious Knight—\$7917—to T. Bowman, Berlin, \$230.

OWNED BY R. MILLER  
 Augusta Queen 3rd (imp.), (Vol. 20), to W. Pierce, Mt. Brydges, Ont., \$305; Buchan Fancy 9th (Vol. 20), to Ross & Murray, Rochelle, Wis., \$150; Duchess of Gloster 101st (Vol. 20), to John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, \$175; Missie of Avondale 3rd—\$9172—to Ross & Murray, \$315; Scottish Primrose 2d (imp.)—\$8383—to J. J. Hodgins, Hazel-dean, \$300.

OWNED BY CAPT. BOBSON  
 Sittytton's Gloster 21st—\$2768—to H. Brown, Minneapolis, \$230; Village

Beauty of Ilderton—\$1502—Ross & Murray, \$335; Warden Blossom (Vol. 20), Jas. Douglas, Caledonia, \$375.

OWNED BY J. M. GARDHOUSE

Aggie Grace 2nd (imp.)—\$8397—Thos. Brigham, Wightman's Corners, \$450; Fanny 8th (imp.)—\$8510—to A. Lawrence, Thamesville, \$300; Lovely Mary—\$1938—to T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Wis., \$300; Lucretia (imp.)—\$8445—to Wm. Hendrie, \$470; Missie 159th (imp.)—\$3154—to E. C. Attrill, Goderich, \$800.

OWNED BY ALLEN BROS.

Strawberry's King—\$9731—to J. Wharton, Carleton, \$95.

OWNED BY GEO. AMOS

Rosebud 9th—\$8896—Wm. Hendrie, \$225; Rosebud 12th—\$8858—James Burnett, Carberry, Man., \$235; Rosie Leslie—\$8899—to R. Miller, \$145.

OWNED BY W. D. FLATT

Beauty 45th (Vol. 20), J. Crerar, Shakespear, \$265; Clematine (imp.), (Vol. 20), Wm. Hendrie, \$475; Goldie of Byres (imp.), (Vol. 20), A. Pettit, Freeman, \$350; Hawthorn 24th (imp.), (Vol. 20), W. Hendrie, \$60; Kirklingto Bloom—\$9164—to Wm. Hendrie, \$215; Meadow Beauty 2nd (imp.), (Vol. 20), to J. Pollard, Iowa, \$400; Mina of

Kinellar 7th (imp.) (Vol. 20), J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, \$335; Roan Beauty (imp.), (Vol. 20), A. Pettit, \$400; Roan Lady (imp.), F. Lowden, Oregon, Ill., \$610; Rosemary 217th (imp.), (Vol. 20), to Ed. Blakely, \$380; Rosewood 86th (imp.), (Vol. 20), to E. S. Kelly, Ohio, \$925; Sea Shell (imp.), (Vol. 20), Mrs. A. Marr, Goderich, \$310; Sea Weed (imp.), (Vol. 20), to Thos. Brigham, \$500; Vanda (imp.), (Vol. 20), to H. Easterbrook, Freeman, \$400; Byre's Queen (imp.), H. T. Brown, \$375; Carnage (imp.), (Vol. 20), to A. L. Pardo, M.P.P., Cedar Springs, \$380; Diamond—\$4665—to T. Douglas & Sons, Strathtroy, \$395; Magistrand (imp.), Thos. Brigham, \$025; Old Lancaster (Vol. 20), C. Heintz & Sons, Tremont, Ohio, \$600; Proud Gift (imp.), (Vol. 20), T. J. Gibson, Denfield, \$375; Trout Creek King, Mr. Eckford, High River, Alta., \$170; Victor of Dalmeny (imp.), (Vol. 20), A. G. Stevenson, Detroit, \$950.

### Jersey Breeders

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held on Saturday, February 6th, at 10 a.m., at the Walker House, Toronto.

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## Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as at Dec. 31st, 1903

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital Stock paid up .....	\$1,000,000.00	Specie and Dominion notes, ...	\$ 171,341.36
Reserve Fund .....	1,000,000.00	Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment for security of note cir- culation .....	6,036.66
Rebate on Bills Discounted, .....	6,851.62	Notes and cheques of other Banks .....	100,517.38
Balance of Profit and Loss ac- count carried forward .....	18,232.31	Balances due from other Banks in Canada .....	297,610.20
Notes of the Bank in circulation	526,687.50	Balances due from agents in United Kingdom .....	20,731.28
Deposits not bearing interest ..	205,103.31	Balance due from agents in foreign countries .....	44,018.94
Deposits bearing interest (in- cluding interest accrued to date) .....	735,021.84	Railway and other bonds, de- bentures and securities .....	316,226.66
Deposits by other Banks in Canada .....	5,016.67	Call loans secured by bonds, debentures and stocks .....	617,833.74
	1,471,829.32	Current loans and discounts ..	1,656,977.77
		Notes and bills overdue .....	1,139.95
		Bank premises, safes and office furniture .....	233,032.72
		Stationery, etc. ....	1,447.49
			1,892,597.03
	\$3,406,913.25		\$3,406,913.25

## In and About Quebec

There will be few farmers in many sections of this province who will now be compelled to buy pretty freely of hay and straw in order to bring their cattle through winter in fair condition. Hopes were expressed that a mild winter would discount to some extent the failure of the hay crop, but after the severe weather which occurred in December there can be no doubt at all now that large quantities of roughage will be required to replenish the rapidly emptying hay-mows. Those farmers who disposed of their unnecessary stock during the summer and fall have good reason to congratulate themselves, but many who sold young and good stock with undue haste at ridiculously low prices, are regretting their lack of deliberation. Hay in the townships is worth \$12 a ton, and carloads of baled hay can be seen at every station, not being loaded, as formerly, but unloaded.

The water famine continues and is extending still further throughout the Province. Those farmers who have a plentiful supply of roots and ensilage have reason to be thankful for their having not to depend entirely on hay at \$12 a ton, washed down with water at \$1 to \$1.50 a ton.

The price of beef is down and scarcely worth feeding for, and there is no money in live hogs at 45¢. Butter is worth 23¢ a pound, but the shortage of both water and fodder tends to curtail the supply of milk at the creameries. Eggs are worth 23¢, that is, ordinary goods, but strictly fresh laid are in good demand at 30¢.

The County Council and municipal elections passed off very quietly, retiring councillors being re-elected by acclamation in the majority of cases. The feeling throughout the county districts seems to be that the prices and harder times generally for the next year or two may be expected.

A movement is on foot to endeavor to induce the Provincial Government to give assistance to a new establishment of an agricultural college in the province on the same lines as the world-famed institution at Guelph. It is proposed to extend the scope of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, so as to embrace in its curriculum, the entire list of subjects comprising the four years' course at Guelph, as well as to provide buildings, land and stock necessary for practical and experimental agriculture in all its branches. At present the idea is being fostered by the Bishop of Quebec, but does not seem to have been considered seriously as yet beyond the locality where it originated. There is certainly no crying need for such an institution in this province as projected, the courses at Guelph being every available requirement in agricultural education, the staff is comprised of Canadians who stand eminent before the world in their respective branches. A similar institution in Quebec would be almost entirely dependent on a rapidly decreasing English-speaking minority for students, and I hardly expect to see public confidence placed where the past, the present and the future unite in limiting the usefulness of Bishop's College to the Protestant population of the province. However, if a second Guelph in our Dominion is a possibility, let us have it in our province by all means—H. W. P.

## Prince Edward Island

Mild weather during the second week of January. The late thaw has improved the condition of the roots. Plenty of snow left yet. Some farmers in the western section of the island commenced mud digging early in January. The ice is reported good. Business is rushing. Wheat is expected to advance

in price. The market was well attended on January 15. Beef sold for 6 to 8¢, pig, by qr., small, 8 to 12¢, pork 25¢ to 40¢, mutton, per carcass, 6 to 7¢, cattle, dressed, 3 to 6¢, flour \$2.00 per cwt., oatmeal 2½ to 3¢, per lb., hay 60 to 65¢, per cwt., straw, per cwt., 25¢, pressed hay, per ton, \$11 to \$11.50, oats 22, turpins 12 to 14¢, per lb., onions 5¢, per lb., apples, per peck, 20 to 25¢, wild geese, each, \$1 to \$1.25, turkey, per lb., 12 to 15¢, chickens, per pair, 40 to 65¢, ducks, per lb., 9 to 10¢, rabbits, per pair, 25 to 35¢, beets, per bu., 45¢, carrots, per bu., 50¢, butter, fresh, 24 to 25¢, eggs, 25¢ per doz., cranberries, 15¢, per qt., potatoes, per bu., 27 to 30¢.

We are informed that the Japanese government has sent to the Dominion Packer Co. recently one of the largest orders which that firm has ever had. Although the Dominion Packer Co. has its headquarters at Charlottetown, it has branches in Sydney and Halifax.

Our farmers are rushing their pork to market. On January 8 about 1,000 hogs were brought to the city. About 10 o'clock 60 loads were standing at the door of Davis & Fraser's warehouse awaiting their turn to unload. In the morning many received 6¢, per lb., but towards noon, owing to the large quantity offered, the price was dropped to 5½¢ per lb.

Many of the farmers are finding out that there is no money in marketing lean, underweight hogs. Better feeding and better care is needed, in order to supply first-class bacon. Thus would their industry be rewarded by good prices, and also a greater demand be created for the island product.

The annual meeting of Carnegie Farmers' Institute was held at Clifton on Dec. 31. The Institute still has its two pure-bred Yorkshire boars, purchased from J. W. Calbeck last year.

During the summer they purchased a ton of binder twine from Kingston. Messrs. J. Campbell and T. Ross gave very instructive and interesting addresses.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, of Rollo Bay, delivered an excellent lecture on forestry and agriculture, on Jan. 12. He referred to the great loss to the province in moisture and shelter, in health and beauty, as well as in fuel, resulting from the destruction of the woods. He said that the forestry question would be solved if farmers would build shelter belts to protect their orchards. If farmers could be persuaded to plant a few trees every year, they would be well repaid for their trouble—A. R.

## Sugar Beets at Peterboro

The past season's experience has shown that in the Peterboro district is a good place to grow sugar beets. The following is a list of the growers for the Peterboro Sugar Company Limited, who received \$4 per ton f.o.b.

Name.	P.O.	acre	tons	Tons per acre.
Thos. Gibson,	Mississaug	1	9.8	9.8
Wm. Addison,	"	1	16.4	16.4
Jas. Dumas,	"	1	15.6	15.6
J. Traze,	Elmville	1	18.6	18.6
C. M. Hickling,	Barré	1/2	10.7	21.4
Ira Nelson,	Peterboro	1/2	10.7	21.4
H. Holleran,	"	1/2	11.4	22.8
R. Hambley,	"	1/2	11.4	22.8
D. Brown,	Guthrie	1/2	11.4	22.8
M. Conway,	Peterboro	1/2	10.5	21.0
Dennis McCarthy,	"	3/4	23	30.7
S. Chambers,	"	3/4	28	37.3
R. Graham,	"	3/4	30	40.0
F. Cann,	Osmoree	1	14.7	14.7
T. Montgomery,	Stirling	1 1/2	11.7	17.7

## Canadian Fairs Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Fairs Association will be held in Toronto on February 17th and 18th next. A large delegation is expected.

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Assuming that 600  
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Send \$1.00 for 100 pages.  
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Certificate with each package.  
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W.L.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To Tell a Gander from a Goose

Could you inform me if there is any way of telling a young gander from a goose? I have asked several that have kept geese all their lives and have failed to find anyone who could give me the information.—J. E. G., Kent Co., N. B. Guelph, Ont., Jan. 20, 1904.

Replying to the above enquiry as to the way to tell young Ganders, I may say that this is rather difficult to describe. However, you will usually find that the gander is somewhat coarser in the neck than the goose and has a slightly sharper voice.

The most satisfactory way to distinguish a gander from a goose that I have ever used is a moderately large flock is to drive the geese into a rather small corner and then put a small dog down in front of them. The result will be that in nine cases out of ten the geese will go to the back of the flock and the Ganders will come up to the front and stick out their necks. This method is considered by many of the large geese growers in the United States to be absolutely reliable. Of course, it is not uncommon for some of our very best growers of geese to sell unintentionally Ganders for geese and geese for Ganders.

W. R. GRAHAM,  
Poultry Dept., O. A. C.  
Guelph.

Black Leg

During last summer and fall twenty head of cattle, yearlings and two-year-olds, died from something very much like the Black Leg. Is there any Black Leg in Ontario, and what are the symptoms?—H. C. L., Canton, Ont.

There have occasionally been cases of Black Leg in this province, but the disease has not been prevalent to any large extent. We do not know of any cases recently. Sheep and cattle are the only animals on the farm liable to Black Leg. Age gives immunity to cattle, but not to sheep. Sucking calves are not liable and over 4-years cattle are immune. From one to two-years cattle are most liable to Black Leg. Though not generally prevalent here, the disease is a very fatal one. It does not spread from animal to animal. Dead carcasses are more dangerous than the living diseased animal. Micro-organisms producing it may lay in the ground for years and then produce the disease.

Black Leg usually affects the hind quarters, one or both, but occasionally the forequarters. It shows a lower part of the neck and breast. The symptoms are excessive swelling of affected parts. The disease develops in the swelling and therefore it will feel as if there is air in it. The part affected is black when cut into and smells like rancid butter. Death results in a couple of days. The disease is not communicable to other species, excepting sheep and cattle.

Sick Horse

I have a sick mare. She has been illing now for three weeks. Always healthy before, never missed a meal, and has a fine constitution. I noticed her dull with loss of appetite. She continued that way for four or five days. Then a large swelling appeared on the right shoulder, not on top, but near the top, just where the collar goes. In a couple of days her hind shoulder and chest swelled very badly, and the left front

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leg seemed to be affected. I have been applying liniments and the swelling is reduced in the chest; then the left front leg swelled and she appeared very sore on that leg. The swelling on the leg and chest is mostly gone, but the first swelling on the right shoulder is still there. Now, she seems to be losing the power of her front legs and can hardly use them at all. She does not lie down at all, eats a little, pulse regular, no sign of fever whatever. Front legs and hoofs cold, legs seem to be numb. Answer, stating what is the matter with her, how she should be treated, and will she come out all right?—J. M. McG., Lanark Co., Ont.

Though a very full description of the trouble is given, it would be impossible, owing to so many causes for swellings, under similar conditions, to say definitely what is wrong. It may possibly be a case of purpura hemorrhagica, though the symptoms do not exactly suit, or may be from direct injury. It might also be a swelling caused from some constitutional disease. The case is so complicated that we would advise consulting a qualified veterinary surgeon at once. If a case of purpura hemorrhagica it is infectious and may spread to the other horses on the farm.

Indigestion in Cow

I have a pure-bred Shorthorn cow, twelve years old. Occasionally I find in the morning a lump of food in the manger, about half a pailful. It looks as if it had been chewed and spit out afterwards. She is about a week from calving. This is the third winter that I have seen this, but it has been more frequent this winter.—J. C. J., Owen Sound, Ont.

This is probably a case of indigestion. Cows suffering from this will occasionally act in this way. Examine the teeth, they may not be in a condition to masticate the food properly. Give phosphate of lime in the form of ground bones, and a little lime water, about half a teacupful—morning and night, in a bran mash. The following recipe may be given instead: 3 drams bi-carbonate of soda, 2 drams gentian, and two drams of ginger. Mix thoroughly. Give as one dose, repeating it night and morning. Give a complete change of food, including roots, etc.

Homestead Rights

Q.—I. If a man applies for a homestead on a timber limit before it is open for settlement, will the application hold good after it is thrown open, or will the first man that applies after it is thrown open have priority?—S. A.

A.—I. You had better make another application. If another man is applying for the same land as you are located on, set out the facts to the department and they will protect your rights.

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We watch the business of *Machines, Inventions, Engineers* and others who realize the *ad-venturability* of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our *Inventors' Help*, 125 pages, sent upon request. *Marion B. Marvin, New York, L. I. Bridge, Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*

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Farm Labor

If you desire to secure Farm Help for the winter or for next season through the **Free Labor Bureau** of the Provincial Bureau of Colonization, send a postal card for a blank form of application to

Thos. Southworth,

Director of Colonization,  
TORONTO.

Hon. E. J. Davis,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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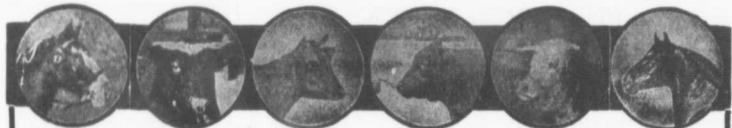
Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, . . . Principal









**The Farming World** stands firm for the improvement of every class of **Live Stock** in Canada, and for the financial betterment of every breeder. As such, it appeals to all thoughtful, progressive stockmen throughout the Dominion, and its advertising columns become a valuable directory of the best herds in Canada.

### WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Leicesters

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855

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

(Bulls) HOSBURNIAN OF DALMEY—4329—heads the herd.  
Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep.

JAMES DOUGLAS,  
Caledonia, Ont.

#### IMPORTED

### Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON  
Columbus, Ont.

—Importers of—

Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

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

40 miles east of Toronto.

Long-distance telephone at Residence,  
near Columbus. Telegraph,  
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### GLENVIEW STOCK FARM

**CLYDESDALES  
and HACKNEYS**  
All Imported Stock

A consignment of first-class Clydesdales and Hackneys just arrived from Scotland. Such horses as Banner of Gold, 2 yrs. (1130) sire Prince of Hurstane (977) dam, Joanne (1102) by Prince Rogers, sire of Hildawa.

Montrose Lawrence (1011) sire Prince of Alton (979) sold for \$2,000, dam Laura Lee (1087) by Darnley (225).

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

### W. COLQUHOUN

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

#### FOR SALE

### Six Imported Clydesdale Fillies,

2-year-olds, sired by the prize-winning stallions, Assart Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address—

MATTHEWSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont.  
Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

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Pure-bred Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young Stock of both sexes for sale. Write or call.  
Sparta P.O. Station, St. Thomas,  
C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

### SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES,

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

Write to or call on

J. M. GARDHOUSE,

Weston Station and P.O.

Telephone at house and farm.

### Brampton Jersey Herd

Prominent among the list of Jersey exhibitors and breeders during recent years has been the name of Messrs. B. H. Bull and Son, of Brampton, Ont. Selections from the Brampton herd were exhibited at Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Brampton and Woodbridge in 1903. At these fairs there was a total of seventy-three first prizes and championships offered, and selections from the Brampton herd were successful in winning sixty of these, being more than four and one-half times as many as all other competitors combined. This is a record never before equaled by any Jersey herd. Messrs. Bull and Son have now twenty-five bulls and one hundred and ten females. They report business very satisfactory.

### Big Ayrshire Sale

Messrs. R. Reed & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., will sell their entire herd of pure-bred Ayrshires by auction at Ottawa on March 15th. The herd comprises 60 head of pure-breds and 15 head of grade dairy cows.

### World's Fair Prize List

Chief Cobsurn of the live stock department at St. Louis announces some changes in the prize list. In cattle a new section has been added, providing for two herds bred by exhibitor instead of one, and it is not necessary that the bull shown in either of these herds shall be bred by the exhibitor. The cash to be offered in each of these herd sections is \$200 in the classes for Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys, and \$150 for Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durhams and Brown Swiss.

Two entirely new classes have been arranged for champion pure-bred and grade fat cattle by age. These will be for direct competition between Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durham and Brown Swiss steers and spayed heifers.

In sheep the Lincolns and Dorsets will be raised to the same classification and prizes as are given to Hampshires, Cheviots or Leicesters, each breed being allotted \$2,021. The three Merino types will be somewhat changed from the arrangement given in the preliminary list. All fine-wool wethers, including Rambouillets, will now be grouped in one class, and compete together. In swine the class for large Yorkshire swine will be increased as to the amount of money allotted from the original arrangement of \$488 to \$3,241.

All white breeds of record not otherwise classified are grouped, and will compete together, including Cheshires, Victorias, Small Yorkshires, Suffolks, etc., the class for Chester Whites remaining unchanged. Some alterations have been made in the classes for Essex and Tamworth swine.

### GRAHAM BROS.,

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Stallions and Mares.

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

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Bright Star 4 yrs., Vol. XXVI, sire Good Girl 1856, dam Lightsome Lass, by Lightsome Lad, g.d. Great Sterling by Young Duke of Hamilton 422.

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A number of other equally gilt-edge breeding, and individual size and quality to be seen at their stables, or described on inquiry.

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### CLYDESDALE

Stallions and Fillies. Also several choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers, for sale by

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DAVID McCRACK, Janfield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Crossbred Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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### VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minnie, Upps, Clippers, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

NEIL DOW,

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### Choice Scotch-Topped Young Stock.

A number of young Bulls of grand quality and choice breeding, along good beef and dairy lines.

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will waste its feed; 'twill all go to flesh. Hundreds, like this gentleman, have written us letters. Let us send you copies.

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Dear Sirs,—I have fed your Carnefac Stock Food, and can say that it is a great flesh producer, and it is also good in keeping an animal in keeping, and free from scouring.

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\$175.00 in prizes paid to owners of fat calves born since Jan. 1st, 1904, to be shown at Guelph and Winnipeg Exhibitions. Write for particulars.

### High-priced Shorthorns for the Argentine

South American buyers continue to scour the country in search of the very best class of yearling and two-year-old Shorthorns for exportation. We learn that Mr. Casares, of Buenos Ayres, who recently bought Sir John Gilmour's stock bull, Royal Archer, the champion of the breed at the Highland Show, for 600 gs, has purchased from Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, the two-year-old heifer, Darlington 68th, at the handsome price of 300 gs. The heifer is about due to calve to a bull which is a direct descendant on both sides of the house of the record priced bull, Duke of Connaught. Mr. Casares also offered 300 gs. for a couple of yearling heifers of the same strain, but Lord Fitzhardinge declined to part with them under 400 gs. Mr. Hughes, another enterprising exporter to the Argentine, has purchased from Sir Nigel Kingscote a couple of heifers and a young bull at high price.—*North British Agriculturalist.*

### The Short Courses at Guelph

Canada's seat of agricultural education, the Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, has been crowded once more with students, who wisely have taken advantage of the special short courses. The Hon. John Dryden and President Mills cannot be given too much praise for the golden opportunities which they offer each year to the farming class in the different branches of agriculture.

In the first week of January special courses were opened in stock and grain judging, poultry raising and dairying.

The attendance at the judging class was not so large as it has been the two previous years. Why this should be is hard to explain. Had those who should be interested known how much valuable information lay in store for them at so little expense, the attendance would certainly have increased rather than diminish. However, some one hundred and fifty attended the different lectures.

The Hon. John Dryden was present during the opening days, and the college professors were assisted throughout the course by Messrs. John Gosling, of Kansas City; Robert Ness, of Howick, Quebec; A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge; John Campbell, of Woodville, and J. E. Brethour, of Burford. Special inter-

YOU have an odd steer which grows fat on little feed. ALL the stock you have can be made do the same. It's purely a question of assimilation. Remember—each day of unnecessary feeding, and each pound of unnecessary food costs money. No animal fed

est was centred on the placing of four steers, which were to be slaughtered and then the carcasses also judged. Mr. Gosling is an expert judge of cattle alive or dressed, which was proved by his placing of these animals.

Besides having these morning and afternoon lectures in the practical judging, night sessions were held at which lectures were given on the care, feeding and management of the different classes of animals.

Professors Day, Reed and Cumming, and the able gentlemen who gave such valued assistance, certainly have had a busy two weeks, and their efforts have been appreciated by all.

Some twenty-five are in attendance at the four weeks' course in poultry raising, while about forty-five names appear on the roll in the twelve weeks' course in dairying.—A. J. H.

### British Columbia Fall Fairs

Mr. Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., spent several weeks in British Columbia last fall judging at the fairs and speaking at Farmers' Institute meetings. In his report he attended the following fall exhibitions in the capacity of judge, viz., Nanaimo, Courtney, in the Comox district; Duncan's, in the Cowichan district; Salt Spring Island, and Victoria. He was also present at the New Westminster fair as a sightseer. Capt. T. E. Robson was with me at all these shows except Nanaimo, where I judged alone the grain and all the horses, cattle and hogs. The stock generally was poor, with the exception of a couple of Jersey cows, and some Yorkshire hogs that came from Mr. J. E. Brethour. From an agricultural standpoint the show was very poor. There was a large exhibit of dogs, and I suppose some of them were very good. At this show \$300.00 was paid for some circus performances, besides probably \$100 more spent in providing appliances for these. The Secretary told me afterwards that the Society was left \$300.00 in debt, just what was paid to the circus men, and it was generally conceded that they did not attract any more people than would have been present without them.

"The other shows were not so bad for circus performances, and the people appeared to enjoy the talks given by the judges in the ring more than anything else. There are many things that appear strange to an Ontario man in the show rings here. For instance, a man will show the same horses in the draft class, general purpose class, carriage class and saddle horse class. I always called the attention of the officers to this matter, and a number of them will probably make a change in their rules another year.

"The Victoria and New Westminster shows were the best that I attended. At these there were some good horses brought from Brandon, and Mercer and Owen Sound had a very good lot of Shorthorns, which carried off the principal prizes in their classes. This caused a great deal of annoyance to some of the old exhibitors who have for years taken all the prizes. I pointed out to them that it was a secret thing that ever happened to them, as they had been breeding along wrong lines. Most of the cattle they had were very patchy, great lumps of blubber on the hooks and pin-bones, and they thought that was the proper thing. I had the satisfaction of being told by the manager of one of the best herds in the province that he had learned more from what I said about the correct type of animal than he had ever known before, and that he was going to get one of the best Shorthorn bulls that Ontario could produce.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Six choice richly-bred bulls, 8 to 12 months old, for sale. Also choice females, all ages.  
MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,  
Caledonia P.O. and Sta., Ont.

### AYRSHIRES

A number of choice pure-bred bulls for sale, or will exchange on suitable terms for pure-bred or grade heifers of dairy strain.

C. S. AYLVIN, - Freeman P.O., Ont.

### Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Six grand young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK.  
September Yorkshire ready for shipment.

J. G. G. ARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

### Pleasant Valley Stock Farm

CANADIAN AND IMPORTED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Ben Leonard (Imp.), a grand individual of the famous Kilbuck heavy family (see the herd). A few choice young bulls, one imported in dam, also a number of imported and home bred cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Write or visit the farm, one half mile from Moffat Sta., C.P.R. GEO. AMOS, Prop., Moffat Sta. and P.O., Ont.

### Brookside Ayrshires

Cows from this herd won 1st, 2nd and 4th in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec., 1902, and 1st and Sweetstakes over all breeds, Dec., 1903, at the test of St. Anne's—1903—at the head of the herd. Will have a few calves to spare after January 1st.

H. & J. McKEE,

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

### Langdon Hall SHROPSHIRE

My Breeding Flock consists of Imported Stock Only : : : :

We have this year imported more Ewes from leading English breeders.

Now for sale : 8 Ram Lambs by Mansel prize winners out of Imported Ewes.

—Apply—

E. LANGDON WILKS

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### KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Oldfield Brown, and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch mixed Shorthorns for sale, a number of fine individuals of Fleck, Shetland, Lerwick, Red Face, and other choice breeds from such local bulls as Sir John Gilmour, Royal Time, Aberdeen, and other sires of choice Scotch breeding. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on Mr. H. B. TATE, Prop., and Manager G. T. R.

## THE HORSE MARKET

**Demands Sound Horses Only.**

Lame horses sell for less than half their actual value and are seldom recovered for. Buy only the best horses on a guarantee of value.



**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

Will work a permanent cure for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness of the lower limbs of any animal. See testimonials in the enclosed circular or guarantee of value.

**Cured Two Bone Spavins of Ten Years' Standing.**

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Toronto—Some years ago I had your famous ointment sent me a horse that had two Bone Spavins, and it removed them entirely. The horse has since been in harness and was of the best of his kind. I now have a case of a mare that was cured by your ointment of a Spavin and a Ringbone for a considerable time. I am glad to give you a testimonial for a cure of your Spavin and Ringbone Ointment. I am very truly, Yours, J. A. LARK, G. 1017 T.

Price 51 cts for 4 oz. As a Shipment for Family use 1 lb. in tin 90c. Ask your Druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, and "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENSBURY FALLS, VI.

## ASHLAND STOCK FARM

**PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**

A number of fine young bulls and heifers for sale. Herd bull Aberdonian. Some strains as Ross Duchess, Harpington's Hero, Virgo and others. Call on or write to

**J. MARSHALL,**

TARA STA., G.T.R., JACKSON P.O.

## Dentonia Park Farm,

**COLEMAN, P.O., - ONT.**

**For Sale** During the next six weeks, young animals of both sexes

**JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS**

**and Ayrshires**

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

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE**

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

**IRA JOHNSON**

Itagerville Sta., Balmora P. O.

## PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 3 Ayrshire Bull Calves from 6 to 10 months old, a number of Pure Bred Ayrshire Heifer Calves from 2 to 10 months old. Heifers coming one year old, 1 Shorthorn Bull two years old, choice Yorkshire Boar one year old, Yorkshire Sows and Boars from four weeks to six months old. These animals are all in good breeding condition. Buyers will be interested in this herd.

**JOHN H. DOUGLAS,**

Warkworth, Ont.

## SHANNON BANKS STOCK FARM

**W. H. TRAN, Proprietor**

**Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine**

Choose young animals of both breeds and sexes for sale. Cedar Grove P.O., Ont. Local Hill Sta., C.P.R., Mile Parkon, Ont. G.T.R., 4 miles.

**A Sudden Call**  
Among those who waited upon the Ottawa government on January 8th and asked for more stringent regulations governing the bringing of inferior breeding stock into Canada was W. R. Stewart, of Fort McLeod. Within a week of that date Mr. Stewart dropped dead in the telegraph office in St. Thomas, where he went to send a message. He was a man well-known among the breeders of the Territories, being at the time of his death president of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association. He was sent east to specially represent western interests before the government, and his sudden taking away will leave a blank that will be hard to fill. He was buried at Guelph, his former home before moving west, on January 21 last.

## Canadian Holstein Record of Merit

The following are the cows entered in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association's Record of Merit since January, 1903:

Rideau Delah's Lena, 1721, at 6y. 16d. of age; 15,320 lbs. butter fat; milk, 307.5 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Flora Wayne of Riverside, 2414, at 3y. 3m. 1d. of age; 13,825 lbs. butter fat; milk, 460.062 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Nancy Wayne of Riverside, 2415, at 2y. 11m. 22d. of age; 12,047 lbs. butter fat; milk, 417.312 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Tensen's Beauty, 2804, at 3y. 1m. 7d. of age; 10,652 lbs. butter fat; milk, 372.687 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Kantje De Boer 2nd, 1651, at 5y. 10m. 9d. of age; 19,325 lbs. butter fat; milk, 445.062 lbs. Owned by James Kettle, Norwich, Ont.

Alta Posch, 2343, at 2y. 11m. 28d. of age; 15,545 lbs. butter fat; milk, 450.937 lbs. Owned by James Kettle, Norwich, Ont.

Lady Acme 3rd, 2531, at 3y. 15d. of age; 11,020 lbs. butter fat; milk, 307.687 lbs. Owned by J. W. Cohoe, New Durham, Ont.

Lady Grace of Avondale, 2024, at 4y. 11m. 1d. of age; 11,730 lbs. butter fat; milk, 370.437 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Netherland Crony, 3028, at 2y. of age; 9,505 lbs. butter fat; milk, 320.562 lbs. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Daisy B. DeKol, 1502, at 6y. 3m. 7d. of age; 14,510 lbs. butter fat; milk, 302.75 lbs. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Kantje De Boer 3rd, 1832, at 4y. 11m. 19d. of age; 13,197 lbs. butter fat; milk, 347.25 lbs. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Daisy Soldene Clothilde, 2563, at 3y. 8m. 22d. of age; 11,611 lbs. butter fat; milk, 323.575 lbs. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Calamity Jane 2nd, 3706, at 3y. 4m. 13d. of age; 14,261 lbs. butter fat; milk, 359.875 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Calamity Jane 2nd, 3706, at 3y. 4m. 13d. of age; 15,461 lbs. butter fat; milk, 441.312 lbs. Owned by Geo. Rice, Curries, Ont.

Josephine DeKol Colantha, 2307, at 3y. 9m. of age; 14,928 lbs. butter fat; milk, 462.687 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Daisy Mechthilde 2nd, 2511, at 2y. 11m. 10d. of age; 10,719 lbs. butter fat; milk, 357.562 lbs. Owned by Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

(To be continued.)

## Horsemen, Use Dr. Turnbull's CURINE THE GREAT AMERICAN VETERINARY REMEDY



Formulated by Dr. W. Turnbull, V. M., Late House Surgeon, Central Veterinary University of Wisconsin. A Safe and Positive Cure for Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, Bony Growths, Rheumatism, Struck Tees, Lameness of

all kinds, etc.

It is the most Powerful Pain-killer and supersedes all Caustic or Firing.

**NO BLEMISH! NO HAIR COIL!**

Its effects are Absorbent, Antiseptic and it will reach the deepest seated trouble.

**WAGER \$500** on a bottle of CURINE will produce better results than any other cure of spavin cure ever made, and will give \$100 for any curable case that it will not cure if used as directed. Every bottle is GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION! Testimonials from the best horsemen in the world are on hand. Druggists or harness dealers or expressed from the manufacturers.

**R. S. BOSSART & CO., ANFIELD BLDG., PITTSBURG, PA.**

Price 1 Large Bottle, \$2.00.

Small Bottles, \$1.00.

Send for our 46-page Little Giant, up-to-date book on the principal diseases of horses, diseases, symptoms and treatment, with testimonials and directions for CURINE. By mail free.

**Woodstock Yorkshires and Shorthorns.**

Young bulls fit for service, imported and Canadian bred. Also cows and heifers. Yorkshire Boars fit for service and young cows of the highest quality. Young pigs all ages, in pairs not apart.

**H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder.** Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

**\$10.00 COAT ONLY \$7.95**

**KEEPS YOU WARM AND DRY**



Send name and address to the nearest agent Express Co. or to the manufacturer. No outside cost. Every coat is guaranteed to be warm and dry by express. No charge for return of old coats.

**TRY THE COATON**

If you don't see a factory in every city a medium sized, you can buy anywhere else at the same price. You can have one made to order. If the coat is not satisfactory, return it at our expense.

**This Handsome Coat**

is not 27 inches long and fits you in 20. It is made of the best cloth material in the world. It is made of the best cloth material in the world. It is made of the best cloth material in the world.

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\$4.30 to \$4.60; good lots, \$4 to \$4.25; and common to good \$3.15 to \$3.85 per cwt. Prices for feeders, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sell at \$1.50 to \$1.80. One lot of short-keep feeders sold last week at \$4.50 per cwt. Feeding bulls sell at \$2.50 to \$3. In stockers, yearling steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cwt, and common sturf from \$2 to \$2.50; milch cows sell at from \$30 to \$60 each, and calves at \$2 to \$10 each, or \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs has been light, with sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.75 to \$3 for bucks. Lambs range at from \$4.60 to \$5.40 per cwt, and \$5.25 to \$5.50 for choice ewes and wethers for export.

There is little change in the bacon hog market and quotations are \$5.12½ per cwt. for select bacon hogs, and \$4.87½ for lights and fats. The English bacon market has advanced 2 shillings during the past week, but an unsettled feeling is said to exist.

#### HORSES

Quite a few horses are being sold. At Grand's Repository last week, W. Harland Smith sold 130, mostly working horses, very few drivers being offered as the demand for them is slack just now. One good draft bay gelding, 1,350 in weight, sold last week for \$225. This was the top price, and they sold down to \$100 for horses weighing, 1,200 to 1,300. A number of North-West buyers are now in the province looking for working horses and the demand for these is good.

#### TORONTO JUNCTION

On January 25th, 27 cars containing 477 cattle and 10 sheep were sold at the Union Stock Yards. The quality of the export cattle was fairly good. Prices ranged from \$4.65 to \$5. One load of exporters and butchers' mixed sold for \$4.10. Export bulls sold at \$3.65 to \$4.12½ per cwt. Butchers' cattle sold all the way from \$3 to \$4.50 per cwt. as to quality.

#### MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, January 22nd, 1904.

The market for all kinds of farm produce shows little change. The season of the P. E. Island navigation is closed and there is less than the usual quan-

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tity of Island produce held over at this point, which may lead to firm prices in the spring for potatoes, turnips and oats. The provision market has developed some strength and barrelled pork is about two dollars higher than at the first of the month. Beef has advanced one dollar per barrel and is very firm. Lard is firmer in sympathy with pork products. Beans are easier and seem to be in good supply. Flour has advanced about 20 cents per barrel in wholesale lots since the first of the month. Hay is very quiet and there seems to be a very light demand, but the price keeps firm. Eggs are very scarce, there being practically nothing on the market except limited stock. Dairy produce is unchanged, with fair quantities arriving from Montreal. The Suisse Cheese and Butter Company, at its annual meeting, reported a gain in business of over 33 1-3 per cent. The gross earnings of the Company for 1903 were \$55,070.57, the value of the butter and cheese output, \$54,500.05, and the total amount paid the patrons, \$49,383.80. The average price paid for milk was 86 cents per 100 lbs, to which should be added at least 14 cents for the skim milk which is returned. The yearly statements from other factories have not come to hand, but in comparison with last year's statements, the Sussex factory is one of the largest in Eastern Canada. There is very little doing here in fish at the present time and quotations are unchanged. Lobster fishermen are doing well when the weather is not too rough for them to lift the traps, the Scotch expert who has been in this province has decided to locate an experimental station at Canso and will introduce Scottish methods of catching and curing herring. He has returned to Scotland to bring out a steamboat and crew for this purpose. The winter haddock fishing is being prosecuted vigorously and a regular supply of fresh fish is being sent forward to Montreal and other markets.

An excursion to Ontario is being organized by the C. P. R. for the convenience of Maritime Province stockmen during the first ten days of March. The party will first visit the Toronto Horse Show, then the Agricultural College at Guelph, and the National Live Stock Convention and sale of bulls at Ottawa.

There is much activity in railway construction in Nova Scotia this winter. It is expected that the first train over the Halifax and Southwestern Ry. will run into Halifax early in June. Steam

communication with P. E. Island is again interrupted. The Stanley is stuck in the ice five miles from Pictou, and today the Minto, which came within two miles of Pictou, was unable to enter the harbor and had to return to Georgetown to await a change of weather.

#### A Successful Western Creamery

Mr. H. W. Trimble sends us a statement of what his creamery at Red Deer, Alta., did last year. From Nov. 1st, 1902, up to Oct. 31st, 1903, there were received 52,237.7 inches of cream which made 64,250 lbs. of butter. The price received by patrons for the winter season, commencing Nov. 1st, 1902, and ending April 30th, 1903, was 27c. clear; and for the summer season, beginning May 1st and ending Oct. 31st, 15½c per lb. clear. There are eighty-one patrons.

This creamery has been running for three years. The first year's make was 22,625 lbs. of butter, with 24 patrons; the second year, 47,641 lbs., with 44 patrons, and last year, 64,250 lbs., as noted above. A bigger business is expected in 1904.

#### Ottawa Looking for Dominion Fair

The annual meeting of the Central Canada Exhibition Association was held last week, the total expenditure for 1903 was \$58,710, as compared with receipts of \$58,013, leaving an overdraft of \$697, which would have been more than made up had not one wet day interfered with the receipts at last year's fair.

With a view of obtaining a Dominion Fair for Ottawa in the near future it was strongly urged that the Ottawa City Council take immediate steps towards securing additional land for the purpose of enlarging the present exhibition grounds.

An effort will be made to secure more local stock exhibits for next fair.

The thirteen directors elected for 1904

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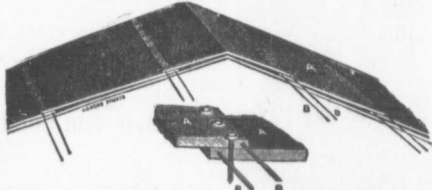
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