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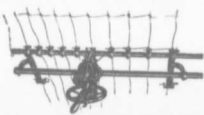
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Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., - - - Editor

D. T. McAINSH, Manager

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The volume will contain 14 sections, devoted to every interest of the farmer and live stock man. It runs to 250 pages and is well printed and neatly bound. It is feared that the edition will be exhausted at an early date. Those desiring copies should renew their subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD promptly, and thus avoid being disappointed.

In any case we do not agree to supply the book free to subscribers after the end of the present month.

We omitted to draw special attention to the International Poultry Food advertisement in our issue of 1st February, and would now recommend a careful reading of same. The manufacturers, at their Canadian factory, Toronto, tell you that THE FARMING WORLD advertising is inducing a very large business with a very good class of farmers.

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In this issue Messrs. Rice, Lewis & Co. advertise a very fine line in household safes. These safes are splendidly

constructed and possess the advantages of cheapness and handiness. One of these safes will be found not only a great security, but a great convenience as a deposit for household valuables generally. Write the makers for prices.

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# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 FEBRUARY, 1904

No. 4

### With the Breeders

THE various live stock breeders' associations, as reported elsewhere in this issue, have had a most successful series of meetings. With one or two exceptions the attendance was not so good as the importance of the work carried on demands. But this may be largely accounted for by the fact that many members were unable to be present because of the snow blockade. A great deal of the business transacted was, however, of a far-reaching character and will have an important bearing upon the live stock industry of the country.

The important thing that stands out before all others was the unanimous decision of the Clydesdale breeders to ask the Dominion Government to put into force in this country regulations affecting the importation of pure-bred and scrub horses, similar to those in force at the present time in the United States. As the resolution, published in full on another page, shows, there was no hedging about the matter. It is a clear-cut, definite demand which the Government cannot ignore. Action in this respect has already been too long deferred and should there be even a few months' further delay, the injury done by the importation of 'scrub' horses and inferior breeding stock, may be beyond recall. Prompt and decisive measures are necessary.

As was to be expected the associations without fail endorsed the action of the breeders last fall in deciding not to exhibit at St. Louis. Even the sheep-breeders, who will sacrifice more than all the others put together by not going to St. Louis, were willing to make this sacrifice in order that the breeders of Canada might present a united front on the matter. So great has been the sacrifice, that the government might well consider the granting of assistance to individual sheep-breeders who might desire to make an exhibit. However this may be, we think the breeders have acted wisely in the decided stand they have taken. It is worth something to stand up for principle and self-respect. Besides, good counter attractions in the way of big exhibits of our best stock at Winnipeg and Toronto will bring as much, if not more, honor and advertising to Canada's herds and flocks as if they were nationally represented at St. Louis.

Though more or less local in its scope, the decision of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association to join hands with the Union Stock Yards Co., at Toronto Junction, in the erection of a suitable arena for live stock meetings and shows, is an important move in a right direction. Much as we would like to see such an arena in the city of Toronto,

that corporation has meted out such narrow and niggardly treatment to the breeders, not only in the past but in connection with this very scheme, that our stockmen are justified in going elsewhere. At the Junction, provided the scheme can be successfully financed, we believe the breeders will receive liberal treatment, and will be able to build up a succession of live stock shows that will in time rival even the great International. Being adjacent to the city, the accommodation for visitors will be ample, while exhibits will be well provided for.

The scheme to form a national live stock association also received the hearty endorsement of the breeders. The time has certainly come when some action must be taken to bring the live stock interests of the various provinces into closer touch with each other. A Dominion organization will aid in nation-

### Future Issues

In March 15th issue will appear a full report of the Spring Station Show to be held here the first week of March, with special illustrations. In that number will also appear several articles having a special bearing upon the horse-breeding industry in Canada. It will therefore be an excellent medium for horse breeders' announcements.

On May 2nd, our annual dairy number will appear. Some new features are in course of preparation for that number, that will make it both interesting and profitable to all readers.

alizing these interests and in bringing the various elements together to discuss grievances and adjust differences. Friction between the live stock interests of the different provinces has been becoming more marked of late, and unless something is done to remove this and promote unity and harmony, all efforts to give our important live stock industry unity and scope will be fruitless. Then the requests from a national organization as to recognition of records, importation of pure-bred stock, etc., will have more force when presented to the government than if they came from different organizations in different provinces, not working in harmony. There should therefore be a representative gathering of stockmen from all the provinces, at Ottawa in March, when the first national convention takes place.

### War and Wheat

After several weeks of strained negotiations, *the die is cast*, and a state of war exists between Japan and Russia. Regarding the merits of the claims of

the contending countries there is no need for extended reference here. As, with the people of all English-speaking countries, our sympathies are with the "little fellow," and we trust he will win.

A question that might, however, be given some consideration just here is the effect the war will have upon the price of food products. Wheat is the first and the most important to be considered in this connection. Leaving the speculator out of consideration, who, if he gets a chance, may be relied upon to manipulate the war scare to suit his own purposes, the question is, will war cause the price of wheat to advance? We might answer yes and no to this. There is a probability that through the speculator and the unstableness which a state of war in any part of the world always gives to trade at the beginning, prices may advance pretty rapidly at the start only to recede later, when the war's actual effect on supply and demand is known. Should this rapid advance in the early stages of the war take place, our advice to the farmer would be to sell, for unless other European nations are involved, there is no good reason for believing that the price of wheat will be very greatly affected by a Japanese-Russian war.

To go a little more into detail. Japan is not a wheat consuming nation, though of late she is importing some wheat. Russia, on the other hand, is a wheat and grain consuming nation. But she grows every year a great deal more wheat than she consumes, and consequently the only effect of the war will perhaps be the withdrawing of her exports of wheat from the European markets. Of course this may have a stimulating effect upon prices. But when we consider the large number of countries that are sending wheat supplies to the old land, the withdrawal of Russian exports can have at most but a temporary effect in advancing values. Statistics show that there is at the present time plenty of wheat in the world for all consumptive requirements until the next cereal year begins, and consequently any diversion of supplies by the war cannot affect the supply and demand side of the question very much.

Should, however, the war cause a marked advance in the price of wheat Great Britain will be the country most affected by it. It will be interesting, therefore, to note just here the change that has taken place in Britain's sources of supply in recent years. In 1897 the United States supplied 61.06 per cent. of the wheat she imported. In 1902 the United States supply had decreased

to 6.19 per cent. But the decrease is more striking in the case of Russia. That country in 1897 supplied Britain with 17.06 per cent. of her wheat imports, while in 1902 she only supplied 6.14 per cent., a decrease of 10.92 per cent. This decrease is all the more striking when it is shown that in 1895 Russia supplied 21.51 per cent. of Great Britain's total imports of wheat. Taking all foreign countries, their share of Great Britain's wheat imports have decreased from 91.11 per cent. in 1897 to 76.20 per cent. in 1902. The wheat imports from the colonies have, on the other hand, greatly increased during this period. Canada has increased hers from 7.84 per cent. in 1897 to 11.33 per cent. in 1902; British India from 0.65 per cent. in 1897 to 8.11 per cent. in 1902; Australia and New Zealand from nothing in 1897 to 3.98 and 0.15 per cent. respectively in 1902. In all, the colonies have increased their wheat imports to Great Britain from 8.49 per cent. in 1897 to 23.57 per cent. in 1902. These figures are significant, and show that the mother country is more dependent upon her colonies than she was for her wheat, and that Russia figures in her sources of supply only to a very small degree.

In regard to other farm products, the one likely to be affected most by the war is dressed or canned meat. But the demand will be only for the cheaper brands. Already some big orders for canned meats are reported to have been placed with the large American packers by both Japan and Russia. As Canada's dressed meat trade has not yet been established we are not in a position to profit directly by this trade.

### The Price of Hogs

As we intimated a few issues ago, the usual low prices for hogs which began last fall, are being continued longer than usual. A year ago at this time select bacon hogs were selling on Toronto market at something near \$6.00 per cwt. Today the farmer has to be satisfied with \$1.00 per cwt. less. By March 1st of last year the \$6.00 limit had been passed and by the end of that month select bacon hogs were ranging at prices pretty close to \$7.00 per cwt. Those who are looking for a similar advance during the next few months are likely to be disappointed. The best information to hand at the present time seems to indicate that the market will not only not go any higher, but will likely go lower.

There are several causes given, by those who are supposed to know, for the present apparent dullness of the hog market. The chief one is the increased supplies of bacon being sent to England from Denmark and Ireland. Then the increased supply of hogs in Great Britain itself is given as another reason, while the larger number of hogs marketed in Canada during the past few months has greatly increased the exports of bacon from this country. Likewise the Americans have also been exporting of late increased quantities of their cheap Cumberland sides, which

sell at from 8s. to 10s. per cwt. less than our best Canadian in the British market. The cheaper quality is bought by many of the poorer working people who have not yet learned to appreciate the good qualities of our Canadian bacon sufficiently to pay the higher price asked for it. All these things are contributing to the present slowness of the hog market, which, if we are to be guided by the advice of one in the trade, must go lower rather than higher.

The snow blockade has greatly interfered with the marketing of hogs, which are not coming forward in large enough numbers to supply the immediate needs of the packers. And yet prices have not advanced, which would indicate that there must be an inherent dullness in the market somewhere. However, though things do not look very promising for any great advance on present values for a month or two, we would not advise the farmer to go out of the business of hog-raising. It has been a most remunerative one during the past year or two, and is likely to continue to be so, notwithstanding the present, which we hope to be only temporary, dullness.

### Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg

The proposition to hold a Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg in 1904, is meeting with the hearty endorsement of Eastern breeders. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held last month, \$1,200 was granted to Winnipeg, an increase of \$700 over last year, to be given in prizes for Shorthorns at the coming exhibition. The Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian breeders made grants of \$100 each. Other Associations will also give liberal assistance. Not only will they give liberal grants, but all the associations have expressed their willingness to give the exhibition their hearty support.

The breeders have acted wisely in this. One of the best markets they have for their surplus stock is opening up in the West, and the end is not yet. As Western Canada develops and becomes the great agricultural country it is destined to be, the market for pure-bred stock will greatly enlarge. In fact, our American friends, with a keen eye to all new avenues of trade, have already entered that field and are finding a remunerative market there for a large share of their surplus breeding stock. This market should be retained for Canada. But the trade will not come to the Eastern breeder. He must go after it. And one of the best opportunities for doing so is offered him in the coming Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg.

But the breeders are not the only classes who are interesting themselves in the undertaking. Eastern manufacturers are taking the matter up and preparing to make a big display of their goods in the Western metropolis. We know of more than one manufacturer in this city who has already reserved space for next July, so that the manufacturers' end of the show will be no small one.

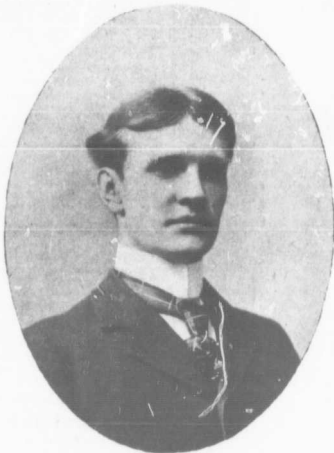
There will, therefore, be a good representation of Eastern exhibitors at Winnipeg next summer, and it is up to the people of the West to provide suitable accommodation for them. Suitable and sufficient buildings should be provided not only for live stock, but also for manufacturers. Although accommodation of all kinds at the Winnipeg Industrial has been improving each year of late, it will be no easy task to meet the increased demand. But the people of the West are energetic and resourceful, and we feel sure they will cope successfully with this large undertaking. Already, several new buildings are proposed and larger accommodation for all departments arranged for. But in looking after the exhibitor don't neglect the visitor. Hotel accommodation in Winnipeg is none too plentiful at any time, and is taxed to the uttermost at the exhibition season. A Dominion exhibition will bring a much larger number of visitors than usual, and extra accommodation will be required.

At the Winnipeg Industrial in the past it has been the practice to have, for the sake of economy, one judge for a number of classes of live stock. For instance, one man will judge all the dairy breeds of cattle, and another all the beef breeds. This system might well be changed for a Dominion exhibition, and the judging divided up a little more. It would prove more acceptable, we believe, to both Eastern and Western breeders and would greatly facilitate judging and give prestige to the Exhibition itself as a live stock show.

### Railway Taxation

Railway taxation will always be an important topic in Canada so long as we have railways that pay little or no taxes. Though public benefactors in many ways, there is no reason why they should not pay a fair share of the taxes of the country. They enjoy the protection of our laws and the benefits of our civilization, besides receiving large public aid, and should be willing to bear a fair share of their cost.

The unfairness of the present system of taxation by which the railways pay only a nominal rate, was well shown by Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, M.P.P., in a recent address to the Canadian Club at Toronto. He pointed out that while the owners of residential, farm, manufacturing and business property pay a municipal tax averaging \$6 for every \$1,000 actual value, the railways pay only an average of 60 cents. Even this would not call forth such strong criticism if it were not for the fact that while this condition prevails in Ontario, the adjoining States of the Union have a very different policy. For example, the Grand Trunk Railway System pays on its 3,000 miles of track in Canada a rate of only \$60 per mile, while on 1,000 miles of the track running through Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, it pays an average of \$300 per mile. But a more striking example of this inequality in tax rates is shown in the case of the St. Clair tunnel, which



G. A. Putnam, B.S.A., Supt. of Farmers' Institutes.

is half in Michigan and half in Ontario. The Canadian end received a subsidy of \$285,000, while the Michigan end received no public aid, and yet the American end paid in taxes last year \$29,400, while the Canadian end paid only \$400. Still more, the passenger rate on the Canadian side of the river is 3 cents a mile, while on the American side it is only 2 cents a mile.

These are pretty strong arguments for greatly increased railway taxation in Ontario. If our railways can afford to pay this high rate of taxation across the line and carry passengers at 2 cents per mile, surely they can pay the same tax in Ontario where passenger rates are 50 per cent. higher and freight traffic just as profitable, if not more so. This is one of the problems that our legislators should grapple with and adjust on a fair and equitable basis.

### The New Superintendent

The new superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario is Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, B.S.A. He will also act as director of the Kingston and Strathroy Dairy Schools.

In selecting Mr. Putnam, the Minister of Agriculture has chosen wisely. He has had extensive experience in institute organization work. As Secretary to Dr. Mills at the Ontario Agricultural College, he managed all the details of the work when the Ontario Institute branch was first organized, and conducted the work until he came to Toronto. He performed similar duties when the travelling dairy was first put upon the road in this province. Mr. Putnam is thus conversant with all the details of the work, an experience that will be of value to him as successor to Mr. Creelman.

Mr. Putnam was born in Elgin county in 1869. His early days were spent on his father's dairy farm near Aylmer, where he also had some training in practical cheese-making. His education after leaving the public school was received at the Aylmer High School and at the Forest City Business College, London. From the latter institution he went to Guelph as Secretary to the Ontario Agricultural College in 1890, where he remained till 1903, when he became Secretary of the City Dairy Co., of Toronto. While at the College he took up the regular course of studies and received his degree in the spring of 1900.

In Mr. Putnam the Institute branch will have an efficient and painstaking officer, well equipped to manage the details of the work and to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

### Superintendent of Fairs

The promotion of Mr. Creelman to the presidency of the Ontario Agricultural College has necessitated a rearrangement of the work formerly carried on by him. As noted elsewhere, Mr. Geo. A. Putnam has taken over the Institute and dairy school branches. Mr. H. B. Cowan, formerly of Ottawa, has been appointed Superintendent of Fairs and assistant editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist*, the official organ of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. Cowan has many qualifications that fit him for his new duties. He arranged the first circuit of fairs in Eastern Ontario and secured expert judges for them. He also organized the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, and the good roads train which operated in Eastern counties a couple of years ago was managed by him. His wide experience in editorial work and his quali-

cations as an organizer, will fit him for the new duties to which he has been called in Ontario.

### Nature About the Farm

Owing to a pressure of other matter at this season, and likewise the absence of Mr. Nash on Farmers' Institute work during the past couple of months, our "Nature about the Farm" department has been discontinued for a time. We hope to begin this department again in March 1st issue. If any reader has any query bearing upon nature about the farm, kindly forward early, if a reply is expected in that number.

### A National Live Stock Association

The call issued by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner for a national live stock convention at Ottawa, March 7-12, inclusive, has been unanimously endorsed by breeders at their Toronto meetings. The bringing together of representative stockmen from all parts of the Dominion cannot but have an important bearing upon the future live stock industry of Canada. The subjects on the program are far-reaching in their character, and if a discussion of them serves to crystallize the opinions of the varied live stock interests of the country into definite, authoritative pronouncements on these varied topics, a great deal of good will have been accomplished.

A question of importance on the program is the advisability or not of nationalizing and centralizing the various records of pure-bred stock kept in Canada. The time has undoubtedly come when something should be done to bring the interests affected by those varied records into closer touch with each other. Whether it would be advisable to go further than this and centralize these records at Ottawa or some other convenient point, is something that the assembled breeders will have to pronounce upon. Looked at from a national standpoint and in the general interests of the breeders, the buyer, and the seller of pure-bred stock, it does seem as if the consolidation of the records were a necessary step to be taken at this juncture. The keeping out of inferior pure-bred and grade live stock, and the establishment of the dressed meat trade in Canada are also subjects of importance for discussion. The extension of our live stock trade with other countries, the licensing of stallions and the advisability of regulating the manufacture and sale of woolen goods in Canada are subjects which the national convention could well devote considerable time to. We will have more to say on these topics in later issues.

### Dr. Mills' Leave-taking

Dr. Mills, on leaving to take up his new duties at Ottawa, was presented with a beautiful set of library furniture and an address by the officers and employees of the Ontario Agricultural College.

## Correspondence

**Farmers Should Start It Going**

*Editor THE FARMING WORLD:*

I am glad to see that you are trying to start the dead meat trade in Canada. This, I think, is a very important question. Canada is largely dependent upon the products of the farm. We would try to make the most out of what we have, and the proper thing to do is to make our products as nearly as possible ready for the consumer.

In starting the dead meat trade a number of other industries are set going that will give the Canadian people labor in the manufacturing of these by-products, and at the same time save them from importing them. Besides, as tannage is becoming a substitute for milk in feeding hogs, it would be of great benefit to farmers to get it near at hand.

I think that the government ought to take this matter in hand and help it along all that they can. Would it not be a good plan for the farmers to form a stock company and go into it themselves? Stock companies are now scouring the country and picking up all the loose money; they can get among the farmers.

Some of them pay good dividends, and some of them fail. The dressed meat trade should recommend itself to every farmer who has funds to spare. He would then get for his live stock all they were worth, and what he did not get through the better sale of his live stock, he would through the company.

J. W. BURT,  
Coningsby, Ont.

**Nearly \$65 per Cow**

*Editor THE FARMING WORLD:*

I want to give you some figures which I think are hard to beat. I have a herd of 25 cows. This year I sold 21 cows for the whole of 1923. I received from them \$1,353.90 or \$64.47 each for the 21 cows. I don't use a silo or roots. I feed all the hay the cows will eat up clean, 3 or 4 times a day. I give them grain after they come in until they get on the grass again. My cows are fat enough for beef. I think the secret lies in keeping them in A1 shape all the time.

My experience is that cows fed on straw for a couple of months, as is the rule among a great many farmers, is the greatest mistake that could be made. When a cow is dried off in December and fed straw, she quickly goes down in flesh, and she won't recover in time to be a profitable cow to her owner the following season. I tried this plan once and my cows only made from \$30 to \$40 per cow. But since I began feeding hay all winter, I have been getting from \$55 to \$65 per cow.

My cows have been in the stable since Nov. 30. They are cleaned off and given a clean bed regularly and I tell you it pays big. Poor cows and a lack of system in farm management will keep many a farmer poor.

D. F. ARMSTRONG,  
Leeds Co., Ont.

*Note.*—While Mr. Armstrong has reason to feel proud of his record, we would like to see him give the silo a trial for winter feeding. His cows have done well on a hay and grain ration, but they might do even better on a more succulent food, and ensilage is the cheapest food that can be grown. As Mr. Armstrong well states, it pays to feed and care for the cows properly, whether they are milking or not. A cow run down in the winter will not do as well the following season.

We would be glad to have the experience of other dairymen as to what

their cows produced for them during 1923. Can you beat Mr. Armstrong's record?—Editor.

**Sheep Decreasing in Nova Scotia also**

*Editor THE FARMING WORLD:*

I see in January and issue of THE FARMING WORLD quite a number of letters about the decrease of sheep rearing in Ontario. The same thing is happening down here in North Colchester, by the sea. Within the last few years the number of flocks have been greatly eliminated. Dogs have had little to do with the putting away of the sheep. One of the leading causes is the extra fencing required. Three rails will keep out cattle or horses, but it requires four to keep out the sheep. Plain wire can hardly be made to turn sheep. Besides, there don't seem to be the money in sheep there was 30 or 40 years ago. At that time the wool brought 30c to 32c at the factories, per lb., now the current price is 20c per lb. In those early days there was generally a sprinkling of wethers in a flock which always gave a good clip of wool, and no trouble or expense connected with them. Now the wethers have departed and nothing but breeders kept.

The Shropshires are the leading sheep here at present, and after a few years shearing the fleece becomes very small, so that, between the low price and the small clip the wool don't count for much. The lamb is the only thing that there is cash in here—you cannot get sale for the old ewes in the mutton market.

Perhaps a change of breed of sheep is the proper matter; some breed with longer wool and heavier carcass. But there is as good value in sheep, as weed exterminators and land improvers, as ever there was, which doubtless will tell on the fields after a few years' duty.

There is a good bit of the farming here done by pasturing the land for several years, then plowing it and taking one or two crops and letting it to pasture again. I believe the sheep will be badly missed where this system of farming is followed. A few years will give the test.

JOHN MCGREGOR,  
Colchester Co., N.S.

**Decreasing in New Brunswick**

*Editor THE FARMING WORLD:*

I was a good deal interested in the letters under the heading "Why is Sheep-Raising Decreasing?" in your January and issue. On Prospect Farm, which for over a century has been the same, I believe the last year was the only one in that time in which there has not been a flock of sheep on the farm. The four adjoining farms have each given up sheep-raising in the last year or two.

The cause of the decrease in sheep-raising here are much the same as were given by your correspondents: wire fences, dogs, care of lambs in the spring, etc. As "weeders," I think your correspondents over-estimate them. I have always found sheep experts in selecting the best grass on the farm and wasting no time either in making the choice.

HOWARD TRUEMAN,  
Prospect Farm,  
New Brunswick.

**The Dominion Grange**

The Dominion Grange met in annual convention on Feb. 2-3-A chief feature was the address of the Master, Ja-

bel Robinson, M.P., who retired after 21 years of service. He dealt chiefly with the tariff and trusts, and spoke strongly in favor of rural free mail delivery and the taxation of railroads. Subsequently the members dealt with these and other matters by resolutions, expressing themselves as being only in accord with such re-adjustment of the tariff as would be in the farmers' interests. The taxation of railroads was endorsed and more attention to the study of agricultural topics in public schools favored. The scarcity of farm labor and the grievances which fruit growers experience with dishonest commission and exorbitant freight charges were dealt with.

The officers for 1924 are: Mr. Henry Grose, Lefroy, Master; Thomas MacMurchy, Torco, Overseer; William F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Secretary; James Fallis, Newbridge, Treasurer; John Cowan, Vine, Lecturer; William Oke, Whitty, Chaplain; Walter Ralston, Lefroy, Steward; Elmer Lefroy, Assistant Steward; William Martin, Innisfil, Gate-Keeper; A. Primrose, Geo. E. Fisher, Executive Committee; Joseph Swoman and W. J. Goodfellow, Auditors.

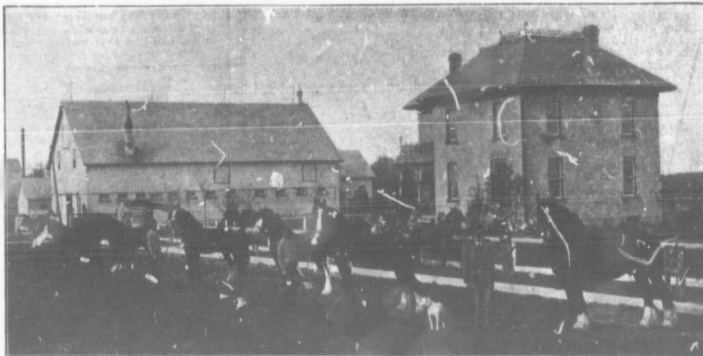
**Where the Difference Lies**

Where Herbageum differs from other preparations making the same claims is that in its manufacture and sale the profit to the feeder is never lost sight of. The greatest profit goes to the feeder. Herbageum has been on the market for twenty years. For many years the profits that came to the manufacturers did not allow the advertiser advertising, but the profit which the "Herbageum theory" assured to the feeder was good advertising, hence the demand for Herbageum steadily increases until to-day the word "Herbageum" has become a household word throughout rural Canada, and the Beaver Mfg. Co. can afford to advertise, although their profit is small indeed when compared with the profit the feeder derives from the use of Herbageum. Year by year, for twenty years, the demand for Herbageum has grown. The Company has been forced into larger premises and even now they have difficulty to fill all orders promptly. During twenty years, Herbageum has never changed in its make-up nor in its price. The Herbageum Theory is this:

The volatile oils and aromatic qualities of the best pastures are as important a part of an animal's food as are the nutriment-containing parts. The nutriment-containing parts cannot be thoroughly digested without the aromatic qualities. The volatile aromatic qualities that are present in the best June pasture are absent from the dry winter feed, having passed through the stage of the ripening and curing process. Herbageum replaces these aromatic qualities and when it is added to the dry winter foods it makes those foods equal to good pasture. The Herbageum theory is a true theory, and it is proven to be true by twenty years of continual increase in the demand for Herbageum.

It is an easy matter to put together a number of ingredients and call the mixture a stock food, and with sufficient advertising these mixtures can be sold as a good profit. But where does the feeder's profit come in?

Remember that Herbageum is in a class by itself. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." Herbageum is Herbageum pure and simple, and if you feed Herbageum you will get results and realize your profit. When tempted to buy other preparations, remember the "Herbageum theory" and stick to Herbageum. Write the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., for their new book "Stock Pointers."—(Advt.)



T. J. Berry's Residence and Sale Stables, Hensall, Ont.

## A Live Budget from the West

### Breeders' Meetings—Edmonton as a Stock Centre—Keeping out Scrub Horses

By Our Western Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6th, 1904.  
We have been having cold weather here, but not to the degree that some correspondents of Eastern papers have represented. There has been no delay in the arrival or departure of trains, except those from the East, which have been behind time pretty steadily. There have been no deaths from cold or exposure. Business has not been interrupted and school has kept every day as usual. But it has been cold just the same, and we expect it will be cold next winter and the winter after that.

While we are on this subject, we would like to remind Eastern readers that the reputation of Canada as a place of cold and snow and ice was made many years ago before the North-West was known to the world except as the game preserve of the Hudson's Bay Co. Canada was then only Ontario and Quebec, and if today the people of the old country think of this land as an ice-bound desert it is due to the accounts and pictures sent from those provinces to friends, relatives and newspapers across the water.

Arrangements are now being completed for the annual conventions to take place during the latter part of the present month. Commencing on the 22nd inst. and ending on the 26th, there will be the meetings of the following Associations: The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, the Pure-breed Cattle Breeders' Association, the Dairy Association, the Horse Breeders' Association, the Bee-keepers' Association and the Western Horticultural Society.

I have just received from a correspondent in the Territories the following account of the Live Stock Convention at Edmonton, Alta. It is evident that breeders and ranchers are thoroughly awake to the advantages of meeting their fellows as often as possible. The number of Provincial and Territorial conventions increases each year, and with this increase in number, there is a still more marked increase in the attendance at each. My correspondent writes:

"Our Edmonton meeting, closing the two days' school of stock judging, was well attended. The speakers were Mr.

Geo. Harcourt, Supt. of Fairs and Institutions, A. G. Hopkins, V.S., both of whom you know well, and Dr. McGilvray, V.S., of Inscarth, Man. The chairman, Mr. C. H. Stuart-Wade, spoke of the benefit of such meetings, and particularly when men who are noted specialists in their work, were secured to give addresses. Personally, he had given more attention to horticultural than to agricultural matters. In that line he had found that one of the needs of the country was an Experimental Farm at Edmonton, and he believed that all branches of agriculture would be benefited thereby. He urged the farmers to go more largely into horse breeding, for which industry the Edmonton district seems to be especially adapted.

Dr. Hopkins spoke at length on contagious diseases of animals and referred to the British embargo on Canadian cattle as a means of protecting the British farmer—not, however, against diseased cattle, but against competition. It should be removed as a matter of pure justice. Then, by exercising care, to prevent the occurrence of disease in our herds, the Canadians could secure the best part, and in time the whole, of the British meat trade. The latter portion of his address was an instructive treatise on contagious diseases and their prevention and cure. Glanders, blackleg, hog cholera, lumpy-jaw, and tuberculosis were considered.

"The treatment of brood mares was dealt with by Dr. McGilvray, who handled the subject with thoroughness and took great pains in answering questions. The frequency of these latter demonstrated the interest taken in the subject by the audience.

"Mr. Harcourt stuck to his usual theme and endeavored to impress on his audience the importance of the Agricultural Society to the community. He described it as a sort of farmers' union. It is for mutual help and protection, and if the farmers were not obtaining these from it the fault was their own. He was pleased with the start that had been made at Edmonton, and hoped that the meetings would in the near future extend over a whole week instead of two days, as at present. Improvement in agriculture was mainly the result of careful study, and experiment,

and these were made public property through the agricultural papers and libraries and public meetings. There was no way of encouraging improvement equal to the fairs where prizes were given for merit in all lines. He regarded the show ring as the best educator in live stock matters. The work of a society could not be carried on by one or two—all must do their share or they could not expect to obtain the best results. He advocated the formation of a Women's Institute at Edmonton. His address concluded with a eulogy of the farming possibilities of the district, which sent every one away with a happy smile."

A series of meetings is being held throughout the Territories of which the Edmonton meeting here reported may be considered a fair sample. The program in each case is a two-day course of instruction in stock judging with demonstrations by the two veterinary surgeons named and an evening meeting with addresses by these gentlemen and Mr. Harcourt. The meetings have been attended with an encouraging degree of interest, and are a credit to the year's work done by the Supt. of Societies, Mr. Harcourt. The closing meeting of the series will be held at Indian Head, where there will also be present the speakers engaged for the Manitoba conventions, as reported in our last issue, including Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa, W. S. Spark, of Canterbury, Eng., P. Kitchin, Ottawa, Geo. H. Clark, Ottawa, and the Hon. W. Elliott, Territorial Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. H. C. Telfer, of Montreal, passed through Winnipeg on his way west during the past week. Asked for his views on the matter, Mr. Telfer said: "I think that an earnest effort should be made by the Canadian Government to prevent the importation of scrub horses from the United States and to encourage the breeding of good horses in the West. During the South African war the British Government would have purchased 100,000 horses in Canada if they could have been obtained of the required standard, but they were not to be had. Everything points to war in the near future and there may be war in the far East for years to come, and the natural market for the purchase of horses for the East is the Northwest of America.

"If, however, the present system of importing scrubs is continued and the farmers breed these, as they certainly will, when the time comes to sell they will have nothing fit for army purposes.

This is a matter of such importance to the country that it should be persistently urged on the Government.

While we agree with the conclusion of Mr. Telfer's remarks, we cannot endorse the reasoning by which he reaches it. In the first place the British Government (as was shown by the report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Imperial Parliament) purchased hundreds of thousands of horses for use in South Africa which were of a degree of inferiority that cannot be found on the ranches of Western Canada. These horses were purchased because they were inferior and cheap. The purchasing agents wanted that class of horse in order that they might make a dishonest profit out of them. It would almost seem as though the standard was made impossibly high in Canada in order to throw as much of the purchasing as possible into the hands of these agents. Certainly, if the same standard had been called for here as was fixed in the purchases made in Austria (and elsewhere that we could mention) it would have been difficult to find a horse that would not comply with them. By all means encourage the farmer to breed good horses, but do not try to delude him into thinking that the British army will buy his product at good prices. There always will be a good price for a good horse, and we need not depend on plausible re-mount officers for encouragement to produce them.

#### Licensing Stallions

One of the important addresses at the horse breeders' banquet, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, was given by W. S. Sparks, of London, England, in which he outlined a scheme for the inspection of stallions as to soundness, that the Minister of Agriculture now has under consideration. On this point Mr. Sparks said:

"That there should be a system whereby a stallion can be registered for soundness then is little room for doubt. Only thoroughbreds and pure-breeds should, of course, be available for registration." He explained the system of registration as follows: "That a farmer owning a stallion may apply to any veterinary surgeon to have him examined for soundness, and if passed as sound, be given a certificate, and send that certificate to the government, who should then supply, at a fee of \$5, a certificate stating that the horse is a fit animal to serve mares. In order to put a check on these certificates the government should appoint, say, six commissioners of horse-breeding, elected in different districts, to look over horses granted these certificates. This would prevent fraud, and owners would then be absolutely certain that the horse having one of these certificates would be a fit animal to breed from. The farmer would not be inclined to take the services of any horse that did not hold such certificate, and would do away with a great deal of hereditary disease.

"It is a fact that the farmers say there are not nearly enough sound sires available, and this is the general opinion throughout Canada. It is undoubtedly a great handicap upon owners of good stallions that syndicates of hawkers of worthless American stallions should be allowed to dump them in this country and thereby compete with the genuine animal at a greatly reduced price.

"Now is the time to start this registration, and by so doing, I venture to say, it will obtain for Canada, at no distant date, the reputation of being one of the best horse-breeding countries of the world. You are now entering upon a period which can hardly be over-estimated. If you wish to supply the demand for good horses, both in your own and other countries, now is the time for you, and the government to



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help you, stamp out hereditary disease. If you neglect this, when you wake up to the fact that it is necessary you may find that some other country has taken the place which Canada should have had.

#### Look after the Brood Sow

In raising a litter of pigs there is a great drain on the brood sow's system. She imparts not only bone, muscle, nerve, etc., to each young pig, but also vitality. These have all to be supplied from the sow's system, and unless she is abundantly supplied with nourishing food she has to lower her own vitality. If the mother's vitality is lowered the litter will suffer to the same extent and will not be as profitable feeders as they otherwise might be. The successful hog-raiser should therefore look well to the stamina of his herd.

To this end the care and feed of the brood sow should be well looked after. Not only should the brood sow have exercise during the day, so also good comfortable quarters at night. The sleeping pen should be warm enough so that the sow can lie and keep warm without having to pile up with the others. The barnyard is a very good place for a day's run in the winter, as the sows will root over the straw and manure and thus get much needed exercise.

As to feed, not only should it contain heat-forming material, but also plenty of protein to make bone and muscle and keep the animal vigorous. For imparting vigor and vitality in a farm animal nothing is better than oats. If with her other feed the sow gets also good oats sprinkled thinly over the feed floor so that she will be forced to pick them up slowly, she will very much improve in vitality. Bran is also good for the brood sow and may be fed wet or dry in the trough. During the winter months a little bright clover hay will be relished by the brood sow. Some roots should also be fed.

#### Treating Smut in Grain

Farmers should begin early to look after their seed grain. If the selection of the seed grain is put off till seedling time arrives there is so much else to do that it is often neglected. Well selected seed grain will keep, and if it is prepared early it will be better done and will be ready when seedling time arrives.

A precaution that every farmer should take is to have his seed free from smut spores, and especially oats. This can be accomplished by special treatment. Mix together formaldehyde in the proportion of one pound of the former to forty or fifty gallons of water. The oats may be treated with this in a number of ways. The one most commonly used is to spread the seed to be treated on a tight floor and spray thoroughly with the above mixture. Keep stirring with a scoop shovel until the oats are thoroughly damp. When this is accomplished the oats should be piled up into a deep pile and left for two or three hours, after which they should be spread on the floor and stirred three or four times during the next twenty-four hours. If this is properly done the seed will be dry enough to sack up at this time.

Some claim that this treatment of oats should not be practiced in real cold weather as the germ of the oat may be affected injuriously. To prevent this, it would be better to use this treatment when the weather is mild and when there would be no danger from frost. Some prefer to leave off applying this treatment till they are ready to sow, when the treated seed is used without drying. This works all right where the seeding is done broadcast, but it does not work well if the drill is used. In many respects the plan of thoroughly drying the seed after treatment is best.



Mr. William Smith, Columbus, Ont., President of the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association.

## A Week With the Breeders

The important business transacted at the annual meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association was their decision to join hands with the Union Stock Yards Company at Toronto Junction in the erection of a suitable arena for exhibition purposes. The exhibition grounds in the city would be preferred for a building of this kind, but the city had refused to take any action in the matter. On motion of W. E. Wellington, seconded by Thomas Graham, the President and Directors of the Association were directed to negotiate with the Junction Company for the erection of an arena at a cost not to exceed \$60,000, in which the Union Stock Yards Company and the Horse Breeders' Association should each take one-quarter of the stock, the remainder to be divided among the other live stock associations. The mover pointed out that the Association had already \$5,000 in the treasury to meet its quarter interest of \$15,000; that the Stock Yards Company had already accommodation for the other live stock and would agree to build stabling for from 300 to 400 horses; and that it would also agree to deed to the arena company the land necessary for the building. Mr. Arthur Johnston pointed out that the city of Toronto had always treated the cattle, sheep and swine breeders with contempt, and in consequence a Winter Fair had been built up at Guelph, where the accommodation had become insufficient. The live stock men now would prefer to go to the Junction rather than to Toronto.

Mr. Henry Wade read the annual report, which referred to a denunciation which waited upon the Minister of Agriculture in regard to keeping out scrub stock. Mr. Fisher had promised that something would be done. The receipts for the year were \$8,552 and the expenditure \$3,150, leaving a balance on hand of \$5,402. The sum of \$500 was granted to the Ottawa Horse Show and \$1,000 to the Spring Stallion Show of next year. \$1,000 was also voted by the directors to the regular spring horse show to be held in Toronto the last week of April. F. M. Wade was ap-

pointed Assistant-Secretary of the Association.

The officers for 1904 are:

President—Dr. Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S.; Vice-President, W. E. Wellington; Second Vice-President, Thomas Graham; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade; Directors, Dr. Andrew Smith, W. Hendrie, jun., W. E. Wellington, C. B. Sheppard, Thomas Graham, E. C. H. Tisdale, Gerald Wade, H. M. Robinson, George Peppé, Samuel McBride, Peter Christie, Fred Richardson, J. M. Gardhouse, W. Wilkie.

### Clydesdale Breeders

The Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association held on February 4th the most successful meeting in its history. There were over one hundred breeders present from all parts of the country, including Quebec and Manitoba.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade, showed that 132 imported stallions and 57 mares were recorded. A great many more than this were imported that were not recorded. The total registrations for 1903 were 1,120 and 661 transfers and Scotch registrations, as against 664 re-

gistrations and 415 transfers in 1902. Vol. 12 of the Stud Book, containing 599 stallions and 920 mares, had been issued. \$843 had been paid out in prizes last year. The demand for stallions had been keen and prices good. The total receipts were \$3,770.00, of which \$1,547 was from registrations. The total expenditure was \$2,530.77, leaving a balance on hand of \$850.33.

The President, Mr. Wm. Smith, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke of the growing and widening influence of the Clydesdale horse, which was largely due to the higher standard of excellence adopted by breeders. At the leading shows of the year the Clydesdale had been very much to the front. He believed the time had come when national records for all our pure-bred stock were needed. Referring to St. Louis Exposition, he was of the opinion that Canadian breeders would lose to a certain extent their manhood by going to that exhibition under present conditions. Speaking of the trade in horses between Canada and the United States, he stated that up to Oct. of 1903 (nine months) Canada imported 254 Clydesdale stallions, while the United States during the same period imported only 33. This shows, therefore, that the stallions that are being sent into Western Canada at the present time from the United States were bred in that country.

The meeting confirmed the action of the directors in voting \$700 and \$400 respectively to the Toronto and Ottawa spring stallion shows. A grant of \$300 was made to the Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, on condition that it be given in prizes only to animals recorded in the Association's Stud Book.

The stand taken by the breeders at the Rossin House meeting and also the action of Live Stock Commissioner Hodson, at St. Louis, were unanimously proved. The forming of a national live stock association was also approved of, and Messrs. Wm. Smith, Robt. Miller, Peter Christie and John Bright were appointed delegates to the inaugural meeting in March.

A resolution of first importance, and which is given in full elsewhere, was that moved by Robt. Miller and seconded by Arthur Johnston, re keeping out scrub and inferior bred horses. The motion passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. F. M. Wade was made assistant secretary of the Association. A committee was appointed to confer with the railway commission regarding better railway rates.

The officers for 1904 are: Honorary President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, W. Smith (re-elected), Columbus; Vice-President, Oswald Sorby, Guelph; Vice-Presidents for Provinces—Ontario, Robt. Miller, Stouffville; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba, J. A. McMillan, Brandon; Alberta, J. A. Turner, Calgary; Assiniboia,

## TO KEEP OUT SCRUB HORSES

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

That the members of the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association in annual convention assembled memorialize the Dominion Government to place a minimum specific duty of \$30 on each horse that is being imported into Canada when the value is under \$150. When the value is over that amount that the duty be 20 per cent., always excepting registered horses for breeding purposes, which shall be admitted duty free, when owned and imported by British subjects, bona fide residents of the Dominion of Canada and registered in the recognized stud books for the different breeds of horses in the country in which the breed originated and in the stud books recognized by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.



A. G. Mutch, Lumsden; British Columbia, Dr. Tolmie, Victoria; Maritime Provinces, Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst. Directors—Thomas Graham, Claremont; Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Bright, Myrtle; George Gornley, Unionville; James Torrance, Markham; H. G. Boag, Barrie. Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade.

The delegates to the different fair boards were re-elected and Messrs. Peter Christie and George Grey, Newcastle, appointed to the Ottawa Central Fair Association.

#### Shire Horse Breeders

There was a fair attendance at the annual meeting of the Shire Horse Breeders' Association, held on Feb. 3rd. The Secretary-Treasurer's report showed that 31 pedigrees had been recorded during the year as compared with 40 for 1902. The membership, however, had been increased by twenty-six during 1903, a proof that the Association is in a flourishing condition.

Reference was also made to some notable sales of Shire horses during the past year. In Illinois the Shire stallion, Commodore Fifth, sold for \$3,500. The experiment made by S. George Mackness, Northampton, England, in offering at public auction in Toronto, an importation of Shire stallions and mares, was reported upon as being successful. Good prices had been obtained.

Mr. W. E. Wellington was re-elected president for 1904, and the other officers will be about the same as last year.

#### The Canadian Pony

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pony Society, held on Feb. 3rd, it was decided to co-operate with the Harness, Hunters and Saddle Horse Society in holding an open air show in Toronto during the summer. A request was made to the Industrial Exhibition to have the money prizes for ponies raised to the same scale as that offered in the large horse classes. Mr. R. W. Davies announced that he would donate a cup for some class of ponies at the spring show. The officers for 1904 are: President, H. M. Robertson; Vice-President, T. V. Foster; 2nd Vice-President, R. Miller; Secretary, H. Gerald Wade; Treasurer, A. Taylor; Directors, Messrs. R. W. Davies, W. N. Wade, E. T. Campbell, F. Hodgson, E. C. Tisdale, Dr. Mills, Capt. Harbottle, Adam Beck, M. P. P. (London).

#### Hackney Horse Breeders

The Hackney Horse Breeders' Association held its twelfth annual meeting on Feb. 3rd. The Vice-President, Mr. E. F. C. Tisdale, presided. The new constitution of the Association was adopted, the annual fee was reduced from \$5 to \$3, and the registrations of 93 pedigreed hackneys were reported. It was decided that all horses entered in the English Stud Book should be eligible for Canadian entry, provided that they were imported previous to 1901. Hackneys must be over 14 hands high or they will be classed as ponies. The elections resulted as follows:—President, Thomas Graham; First Vice-President, E. C. Attrill; Second Vice-President, E. T. Sofale; Vice-President for Ontario, R. W. Davies; Quebec, R. Ness; Alberta, A. M. Rolingson, Manitoba, J. A. S. McMillan; New Brunswick, F. E. Came; Nova Scotia, T. R. Black; Prince Edward Island, John Richards; British Columbia, T. Fabille; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade; Directors, Robert Miller, Robert Beith, H. M. Robinson, Dr. Andrew Smith, Robert Graham, Robert Bond, W. F. Spark, H. M. Crossley, George Pepper.

The association made the following grants for prizes:—Toronto Industrial

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Gourlay Pianos are all of one quality—the best. Our lowest priced piano is as well made as the highest. Better cannot be made.

The quality of material or workmanship in our most moderate-priced instrument cannot be improved, for we use the best only. We can increase the cost by spending more money on ornamentation, but this would not improve the quality.

**Don't Experiment on a cheap piano.** It will prove costly, for your loss will be great and your dissatisfaction and annoyance still greater.

We shall be pleased to write you more fully in this matter, and if no agent sells the "Gourlay" in your district will quote you prices direct from the factory. The payments can be just as conveniently arranged as though you lived next door to our factory.



Gourlay, Winter &  
Leeming,  
188 Yonge Street, Toronto

Exhibition, \$50; Winnipeg Exhibition, \$50; Calgary Exhibition, a silver cup, valued at \$25.

#### Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horses

The fourth annual meeting of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Association was held on Feb. 2nd. Mr. Walter Harland Smith presided.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the suggestion by O. B. Sheppard that there should be in Canada a thoroughbred and standardbred stud book.

F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, outlined his scheme for a national live stock association. With that end in view he proposed that every live stock association in Canada should send a deputation to meet the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa in March. The proposal was endorsed, and the President, W. Harland Smith, O. B. Sheppard, and H. J. P. Good, were deputed to go to Ottawa.

A resolution was adopted affirming that Canada should have a national register of all breeds of horses.

It was decided to hold an open-air horse show for all classes of working horses in June, and the board were appointed a committee to complete arrangements.

Officers for 1904 are as follows:—President, W. Harland Smith; Vice-President, O. B. Sheppard and T. A. Crow; Directors, Geo. Lempere, Dr. Paters, J. J. Dixon, W. E. Wellington, S. B. Fuller, H. M. Robinson, R. Bond, W. T. Murray, Dr. Thomas Hodson, R. W. Davies, jun.

#### Horsemen Wine and Dine

Those who accepted the invitation to the fourth annual banquet of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association at the Walker House, Toronto, on the evening of Feb. 3rd, were treated to a rare and enjoyable evening. President Dr. Andrew Smith presided in his hospitable way. Among those present were W. S. Sparks, F. W. Hodson, W. E. Wellington, Henry Wade, Wm. Smith, R. Ness, A. Johnston, R. Miller, J. M. Gardhouse, E. Graham, John Bright. Besides a number of leading horse breeders, there were present a good representation of the citizens of Toronto, more or less interested in a good horse.

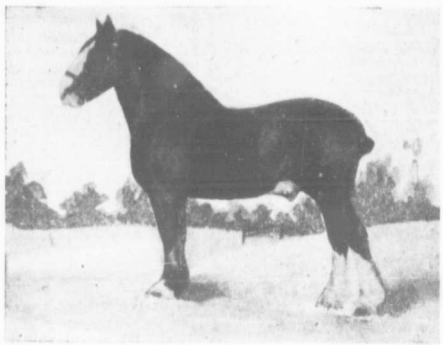
The keynote of all the speeches was the improvement of the horse-breeding industry in Canada, and ways and means to bring it about. A strong stand was taken against the admission of scrub stock, pure-bred and otherwise, from the United States; and it was shown that unless immediate action was taken a serious injury would result by the bringing in of thousands of inferior horses into the West. The proposal to form a national live stock association was endorsed by many of the speakers.

The banquet broke up at a seasonable hour and the favored one hundred present went away carrying with them pleasant recollections of a most enjoyable evening.

#### Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders

The annual meetings of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were held in Toronto on Feb. 4th and 6th. The joint report of the Secretary, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, was a most comprehensive one and dealt chiefly with the work that has been done during the year to extend the market for pure-bred stock in Western Canada. He also dealt with the educational work the Associations are doing, the annual grants to which are spent in the interests of live stock and nothing else. The Association's work is largely of a national character and therefore of value to every part of the Dominion. The





Clydesdale Stallion Baron Bombe; won first prize twice at Glasgow Stallion Show. He was for four years sired horse at the Royal Farms at Windsor, where he was also a noted prize winner. Baron Bombe was recently sold by G. Sorby, Guelph, to James Saultie, Inwood, Ont.

three Associations now receive in annual grants from the Ontario Department of Agriculture \$11,000, and in addition \$650 from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to assist in establishing auction sales, and \$500 from various breeders' associations towards advertising and transporting stock in the West. Referring to the development of trade in the West, Mr. Westervelt says: "There is a feeling among the breeders of pure-bred stock in the Territories, and among the live stock men of Manitoba that they, having built up their herds and flocks of pure-bred stock through purchases from Ontario breeders, should have the benefit of whatever trade there may be in what might be called their local district, and that Ontario breeders should not make special efforts to extend their trade in that direction. This, together with the fact that they consider that they have not been given representation at the annual and other meetings of associations of which they are members, has caused a feeling of dissatisfaction, and prevented a feeling of entire goodwill which should prevail among all breeders and feeders of live stock throughout the Dominion."

A reference was made to the auction sales at Calgary. In 1902 220 cattle averaged \$95.75 and in 1903 268 cattle averaged \$96.38 per head. The average of the ram sales in 1902 was \$15.62 for 108 head, and in 1903 \$11.84 per head. In regard to sheep Mr. Westervelt advised extending the trade in other directions than in the Northwest. While there will always be a demand for sheep in the west, the efforts of Ontario breeders might well be put forth in other directions. It might be advisable to send a representative to the Western States to develop a trade for pure-bred sheep. It would also be in the interest of the trade to have information regarding our live stock industry placed in the hands of all Dominion trade commissioners to foreign countries.

The auction sales at Guelph and Ottawa in 1903 averaged as follows:  
 Short horns . . . 99 \$90.05 to \$90.06  
 Herefords . . . 2 100.00 to 50.00  
 Ayrshires . . . 1 37.00 to 37.00  
 Total amount of sales, \$9,142.00  
 In 1903 no females were sold.

**FORT PERRY YORKSHIRE SWINE SALE**

Highest price paid, . . . . . \$41.00  
 7 boars sold for \$112.00—average 16.00  
 30 sows " " 545.00—average 18.16  
 37 animals " " 657.00—average 17.75

The auction sale system should be extended so as to encourage more sales throughout the province. Rules are given under which such sales may be conducted. Reference was made to the *Gazette* to be published soon, the railway commission, and the National Live Stock Association. The following shows the progress that has been made with the Winter Fair:

Date.	No of Entries.	Fee in Premium Receipts
1900 . . . . .	3,019	\$5,829.50
1901 . . . . .	3,461	2,114.75
1902 . . . . .	3,945	2,118.00
1903 . . . . .	4,210	2,401.50

The swine recorded during 1903 were as follows:

Berkshires . . . . .	1,700
Yorkshires . . . . .	3,311
Chester Whites . . . . .	359
Poland Chinas . . . . .	74
Tamworths . . . . .	544
Duroc Jerseys . . . . .	27
Essex . . . . .	12
Total . . . . .	6,035

Transfers for all breeds 459.  
 In closing his report Mr. Westervelt says:

"The following figures will show the importance of the live stock industry in Ontario. The figures for Ontario and Manitoba are for 1902. The figures for the Territories, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, are from the census returns of 1901:

	Ontario.	Manitoba	N. W. T.	B. C.	P. E. I.	N. S.
Cattle . . . . .	2,902,684	292,243	161,730	633,983		
Sheep . . . . .	1,715,213	20,518	154,132	444,140		
Swine . . . . .	1,984,625	95,268	73,995	134,351		

**CATTLE BREEDERS**

The President, Mr. Arthur Johnston, presided at the meeting of Cattle Breeders, which was not largely attended. The Secretary's report showed total receipts of \$3,419, \$919 of which was from members' fees. The expenditure totalled \$3,669.24, leaving a balance due the treasurer of \$250.24.

There was no change made in the list of officers, with the exception of J. M. Gardhouse as vice-president for Ontario in place of Henry Wade; G. H. Greig, in place of Hon. Thos. Greenwood, for Manitoba, and E. B. Elderkin for the Maritime Provinces. Mr. W. H. Taylor, M.P.P., was elected representative to the Western Fair, London, in place of Richard Gibson.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, outlined the program for the

National Live Stock Convention at Ottawa, and Messrs. Arthur Johnston, Chas. Calder, and W. H. Taylor were appointed delegates from the Association.

**SHEEP BREEDERS**

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeder's Association, which followed that of the Cattle, was not any better attended than the latter. The business transacted was, however, gone through with expeditiously. There was practically no change in the officers and delegates to fairs elected for 1904. A few changes were made in the list of judges recommended for the different fairs.

Mr. J. C. Duncan was again recommended as judge of Shropshires, at Toronto, and W. H. Beattie as reserve. For some reason or other the directors of the Industrial have failed to appoint Mr. Duncan, though twice recommended by the Association. A resolution was adopted this year, specially asking for Mr. Duncan's appointment at Toronto. Other judges on sheep at Toronto are: C. E. Wood, Freeman, and R. J. Garbutt reserve, and at London, Prof. G. E. Day and Frank Stone reserve. The latter and John Gardhouse were added to the list of expert judges.

A letter from John Campbell, Woodville, and also a petition largely signed by sheep-breeders, was presented, asking that the annual meeting be held at Guelph during the Winter Fair. The majority of the members present were of the opinion that there was already too much crowded into the week at Guelph to hold an annual meeting.

The meeting endorsed the stand taken by the other breeders not to exhibit at St. Louis, though there was a strong feeling that Canadian sheep interests should be largely reserved there, and probably some financial assistance may be given to those who desire to exhibit as individuals. The executive committee, including R. H. Harding, President, and W. G. Gibson, Vice-President, A. W. Smith, General Director, and A. P. Westervelt, were appointed delegates to the National Live Stock Association, and to present the views of the sheep breeders before the railway commission. The Western Fair, London, will be asked to put their sheep pens in a more sanitary condition, or members will be advised not to exhibit there.

The total receipts were \$2,487.00, including \$81 from members' fees. The expenditure was \$3,151.60, leaving a balance due the treasurer of \$769.60.

**SWINE BREEDERS**

The swine breeders had a fairly well attended meeting on Feb. 6th, which was presided over by Major G. B. Hood. Several communications were dealt with the method of recording were read and referred to the executive committee for adjustment. On motion, the Winter Fair Board was instructed to put Duroc-Jerseys, Poland Chinas and Essex breeds of hogs in one class with grades at future shows. A grant of \$300 was made to the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg, and \$300 to the Industrial, Toronto, on condition that the latter contributes a similar amount to the regular prize list. Mr. J. W. Nimmo was appointed assistant recording-secretary of the Association, and granted a bonus of \$100 for his services to the Association the past year. The total receipts for 1903 totalled \$6,621.58, of which \$1,866.55 was from registration fees. The expenditures were \$4,406.76, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,214.82.

The officers for 1904 are: President, Thos. Teasdale; Vice-President, R. H. Harding. The herd representatives are the same as last year, except that D. Decourcy will represent Chester Whites; Wm. Jones, Poland Chinas; and W. M. Smith, Duroc-Jerseys. The

(Continued on page 158.)

## In the Dairy

### January Notes from Guelph Dairy School

PASTEURIZATION OF SWEET VS. SOUR CREAM

To test the relative merits of pasteurizing sweet and sour cream, a number of trials have been made during December and January. On the whole, better results have been got by the pasteurization of the cream when sweet, or as soon as delivered by the patrons or handler. This cream contained from 2 to 5 per cent of acid and was pasteurized without difficulty. In some cases the pasteurized ripe cream was cooled and curdled immediately, with good results in flavor and texture of the butter. So far as our work has gone it indicates that good results are likely to be got in our cream-gathering creameries by the pasteurization of the cream—sweet, if possible, if not, then pasteurize it after ripening or souring.

#### PEPSIN IN CHEESE-MAKING.

One conclusion drawn from the experiments made at the New York Experiment Station is, that, "It is the pepsin contained in the rennet that causes the changes" (in cheese ripening). If this be true, it has been suggested that we use pure pepsin instead of rennet for coagulating milk in the making of Cheddar cheese. A sample lot of pepsin was got from The Armour Co., of Chicago, and some cheese have been made. While the coagulation did not appear to be normal, as with rennet, the curds after dipping, seemed very nice. It will be some time before we can report on the cheese.

#### MORE PRACTICAL WORK.

The amount of practical work for the factory class in cheese and butter-making has been increased by one-fourth this year. This is got by dividing the class into three sections instead of four, as in former years. The separator class now take milk testing in the afternoon instead of piping. The instructions on piping, soldering, etc., will be given during the last two weeks of the term, while practical examinations are in progress. The firing of the boiler and running of the engine is attended to by two of the students each day, under the supervision of a competent instructor.

The making of cheese boxes also forms a part of the instruction now given to the cheese classes. There is no reason why a cheese-maker should not become his own cheese box manufacturer, at a great saving in cost. He can make them as well, and of as strong material as he wishes. If he wishes to do so, he can make a double rim on each box, thus making them very much stronger.

#### CHESHIRE CHEESE-MAKING.

We all remember the nursery rhyme in which it was told how the mouse was enticed by "Cheshire cheese of most exquisite smell." A lady graduate of an English dairy school has been engaged for the month of February to give instruction in Cheshire cheese-making.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WORK.

These two sciences are closely associated with practical dairying. The bacteriologist and the chemist can do a great deal to assist cheese and butter-makers in overcoming the many difficulties in connection with the making of fancy cheese and butter. The afternoons of the month of February are given to practical laboratory work in bacteriology. This is the only time during the course when laboratory instruction can be given in this branch of dairy science.

Practical work in chemistry has been given during three weeks of January. The remainder of this work will take place during the last two weeks of February.

#### OPENING DAY

The opening exercises in connection with the Dairy School were held on Jan. 11th. Inspiring addresses were given by Mr. D. Derbyshire, President of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, and Mrs. A. F. Howie, a noted dairy woman, of Wisconsin. Short addresses on "Why I come back to the School for a second term," and "Why I came to the Dairy School," were given respectively by Messrs. Johnston and Parkin, of the class.

Everything points to a successful term's work.

H. H. DEAN.

### Canadian Cheese in South Africa

Dealing with the cheese trade of South Africa, the Commercial Agent of New South Wales in that country reports as follows:

"Canadian cheese is very popular throughout South Africa, being of good even quality and keeping well. Much of the cheese imported from England is Canadian. Each cheese, which usually weighs from 60 to 70 lbs., is packed separately in burlwood cases, and each case is sewn up in strong sacking. This method of packing has also proved satisfactory. Prices of late for this cheese have varied from 10d. to 1s. per lb., i.e., 7d. to 9d. net. It might also be advisable for our cheesemakers to consider the question of putting up cheese in tins for export to this market.

"Of late a considerable trade has been done in tinned Dutch cheese. This cheese is usually put up in 12 oz. tins. Colored cheese is generally preferred for this market. For Cheddar cheese, I would recommend sending cheeses of from 20 to 30 lbs. in weight in preference to the larger sizes. The only complaint that I could hear of regarding Canadian cheese was that the size was too large for most of the storekeepers."

An important point for Canadians to note in this report is that most of our cheese reaches South Africa through English channels. Why could it not be sent direct from here and not through British channels?

### New Brunswick Dairy School

The provincial dairy school for New Brunswick will open at Sussex on March 1st, and close April 2nd, 1904. The creamery course will extend from March 1st to 4th, and the cheese course from March 18th to April 2nd. A full course of instruction is given by competent instructors in cheese and butter-making, milk testing, dairy cattle breeding and feeding, factory returns, etc. The resident superintendent is Harvey Mitchell, Sussex, N.B.

### Returning to New Zealand

Mr. J. A. Kinsella, who recently resigned his position as Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand, to take up similar work in the Transvaal, South Africa, has given up the latter position and will return again to his former duties in New Zealand. Mr. Kinsella is a Canadian, who succeeded Mr. Ruddick in New Zealand on the latter's return to Canada a few years ago. Writing to this office recently, Mr. Kinsella states that it will be sometime before any extensive dairying will be done in South Africa.



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Who makes them? All our competitors make them; we have invented something better, and are the only ones who can make the

### Tubular Separators

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The Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

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LIST		
Patent Foot and Lever Drive.	No. Holds.	Churns.
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1	15 "	1 to 5 "
2	20 "	1 to 7 "
3	25 "	3 to 9 "
4	30 "	4 to 12 "
5	35 "	6 to 14 "
6	40 "	8 to 20 "

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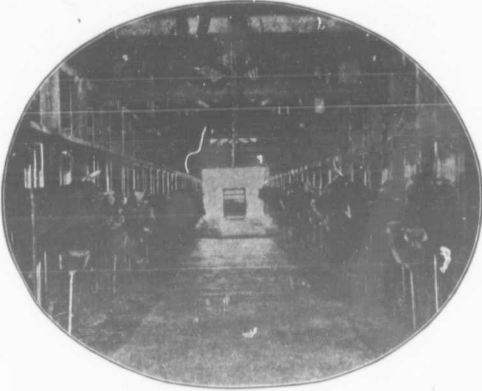
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JOHN T. McLEAN,  
Nova Scotia.



Interior view of the level ground stables at Dentonia Park Farm. The stable is 55 x 108 feet, will hold 30 cows, and is cheap, well lighted and well ventilated.

## Quebec Dairymen Meet

On January 26th and 27th, the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec held its 22nd annual convention in the city of Sherbrooke, the leading town of the Eastern Townships.

All the sessions were held in the Sherbrooke Art Hall, and Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P., President of the Association, presided.

Mr. J. A. Plamondon, assistant general inspector of cheese factories, in his report, amongst many other good things, said: The farmers and makers must keep up-to-date. There were 51 factories out of 281 in which first-class cheese was made. Quebec cheese is lacking in style and finish. Bad boxes are used. There are too many small factories in the province.

Mr. Robert Ness; if the Province of Quebec does not make the best quality of cheese she makes the largest quantity of milk products.

Mr. J. D. Leclair, general inspector of butter factories, in submitting his report, said: There are too many poorly equipped and lightly constructed creameries in the Province. There are too many incompetent butter-makers and too much badly cared for milk delivered. The system of refrigeration must be continuous from factory to consumer. Many countries are envying the Canadian product. Quality before quantity should be our motto. Pasteurization is imperative.

Mr. Jubinville, Montreal; Inspectors should be Government employees, and independent of the dairymen entirely.

Prof. J. C. Chapuis outlined the work of the four great dairy conventions of the year 1903, viz, those held at Quebec, Ottawa and Brussels. He made the following points: The roads need not only temporary repairs, but permanent improvements. Cows give milk according to the care and food they receive. Farmers' sons need agricultural education as much as the clergy need training first. Factories should be licensed and so should the makers. The duty of inspectors is to see that the interests of all parties are conserved. Pasteurization has been proved to be a success in making butter for export.

Mr. Parmelee: We are not perfect, but we have made remarkable progress. There are 2,000 butter and cheese factories in our Province.

Prof. Hills, Vermont: Farm cream

separators have come to stay, they have their advantages and disadvantages. Skim-milk should be boiled before being fed. 2,000 factories are too many for the Province of Quebec.

Hon. S. A. Fisher: Quebec Province shows by far the greatest progress in the dairy industry. The value of Quebec's dairy production in 1891 was \$3,000,000, in 1901 \$12,000,000.

Ontario had made the cheese industry almost perfect. Why do we send to the English market only 7 per cent. of its butter? We supply 70 per cent. of all cheese imported by the Mother Country. With regard to butter, "it's up to Quebec."

Mr. H. Nivin, of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, said many things to the point, and rubbed them well in, too. The year 1903 had been the most prosperous on record for the sale of cheese. Cleanliness is the foundation of success. The stations require refrigerators at country points. Bad boxes cause an immense loss annually to the Province.

Mr. Touchot: 760 different kinds of dairy instruments had been examined in the chemical laboratory at St. Hyacinthe, 350 were found to be good and 404 to be no good.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa: More cows must be kept per acre. The cost of food production must be lessened.

Mr. G. A. Gigault, Quebec: The Province of Quebec has 1,992 butter and cheese factories, 340 in which both butter and cheese are made, 1,207 in which cheese only was made, and 445 in which butter only was made. These produced 80,630,741 lbs. of cheese worth \$7,057,611, and 24,652,000 lbs. of butter worth \$4,916,750, a total of \$12,894,367.

Mr. Parmelee, M.P., was re-elected President and Mr. E. Castel, St. Hyacinthe, Secretary-Treasurer, and St. Johns, P. Q., chosen for next place of meeting.—H. W. P.

### Bedford District Dairy Convention

The Bedford District Dairymen's Association held its 13th annual meeting at Cowansville on Jan. 28th and 29th. Following right after the Quebec Dairymen's Association Convention, the Bedford Dairymen were fortunate in being able to secure nearly all the speakers

at the Sherbrooke meeting, so that a very high standard of addresses was attained, but the fact alone of Mr. H. S. Foster, being identified with the Association as its President, would in any event ensure a successful gathering, and an up-to-date program.

At the outset, the President made it clear that the meeting was called for a purpose, and that purpose, the furthering of the interests of the dairymen of the district of Bedford. This district is the leading dairy section, not only of the Eastern Townships, but of the whole Province. In his opening speech, Mr. Foster stated that he approved the licensing of cheese and butter makers and factories, and he read letters of approval from prominent dairymen. The Provincial Minister for the district also approved, but added that the Government of the Province could not act until it got some mandate from the people through the different Dairymen's Associations upon the point. Mr. Foster said that he had attended the convention at Sherbrooke to try and get the Quebec Dairymen's Association to take some action in the matter, but had been unable to do so. He was very sorry for this, for they could never raise the standard of their product until they secured absolute competence makers and properly equipped factories.

Prof. Shutt and Prof. Hills repeated in the main their Sherbrooke addresses, and the latter was followed by Hon. Sidney Fisher, who remarked, among other things, that no new factory should ever be erected within three miles of another establishment already in operation.

(Why the Hon. Minister should draw the line at three miles and not ten it is hard to conceive, the average cow population in three square miles would give but a small run to any factory. The existing conditions were nearly satisfactory above demand in that respect.)

Dr. Lynch moved a resolution urging the Dominion Government to take up the Good Roads movement. Dr. Cotton, in seconding this motion, had come to feel that a share of the vast sums of money expended on the development of railways might justifiably be expended on the improvement of highways. Canadian methods of road-making compared with European systems were primitive, and it was time for a change. The resolution was carried without a dissenting voice.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, in receiving the resolution, said the point raised was not a new one. However, the road-making was essentially a municipal work, carried on by municipal taxation, and that was entirely in the hands of the local government.

Prof. Hills emphasized the importance of the cow census, which the Minister of Agriculture proposed to inaugurate. The census was nothing more or less than the providing of definite personal knowledge whether the farmer's dairy herd was worth keeping or not. The Minister explained the nature of his proposition. No names would be used, farmers being referred to by numbers. Mr. Dunn, in charge of the Government cool-curing station at Cowansville, will look after the matter in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, and a committee was appointed to work with him in taking the census.

A resolution was passed at the conclusion of the convention, urging the Provincial Government to pass an act to provide for the licensing of cheese and butter makers.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: H. S. Foster, Knowlton, President; Directors, Brome, G. H. Boright, J. C. Draper and H. S. Foster; Missiquoi, Napoleon Roy, E. E. Spencer and Henry Beattie; and Shefford, J. A. Hayes, Z. S. Lawrence and Gardner Stevens. H. W. P.

## Farm Implements and Conveniences

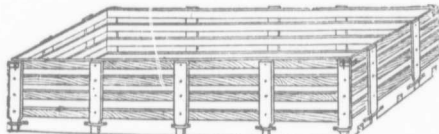
### A Wagon Rack for Stock

The following is a very good kind of a wagon bed for carrying stock: The frame for the bed is 14 feet long and 3 feet 8 inches wide. The side pieces are of 7/2-inch stuff and the end pieces of 6x2-inch, allowing 1 inch difference for tongue and groove flooring. There should be four cross pieces to secure the bottom of the bed. Take an old buggy tire and have straps made with a hole in each end. Five of these should be bolted on each side and two on each end as shown in cut. Standards which are

### Farm Implements

In the *Queen's University Quarterly* Senator Frost, of Smith's Falls, has the following to say regarding early harvesting machinery:

"But even the harvester is not an entirely modern invention. Pliny in A.D. 63 described a reaper used on the plains of Rhaetia. It was a comb-like bar which stripped off the heads of wheat, the straw being left standing. It was propelled by an ox walking behind. That such an old idea can be made to do service in a new guise in the twen-



DETAILS OF WAGON BED FOR CARRYING STOCK

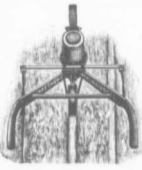
to slip into these, are made of 1 1/2 x 2-in. stuff, 40 inches long.

For slats get poplar 4 inches wide by 3/4 inch thick. Bolt these to the standards 4 inches apart. The top railing is made extra strong by putting on an extra strip which has a quarter inch groove. A tenon should be cut in the top of each upright to fit into this. The corners at the top should be fixed with ordinary strap-door-fastenings, bent around corner, fastening at one end with staple over which to slip the other. These can be held in place by small wooden wedges to fit the staple. By means of this strap fastener at the corner the sides and ends can be quickly unfastened and taken off and the bottom can then be removed with ease.

The wagon will carry 20 sheep or hogs at a load. By taking off the sides it makes a good rig for hauling fodder, etc.

### Universal Seed Drill

The accompanying cut is of the Mathews' new Universal Seed Drill, made by the Ames Plow Co., of Boston. The seeder drops so the operator can see the seed in the ground before the action of covering and rolling attachments. The garden drill might be termed the unit of the famous Mathews' group of all purpose tools. The plow for furrowing and ridging is one of them. The wide and narrow tooth cultivator is still another, followed by



the hoe for weed cutting and top soil stirring, and rake for pulverizing and smoothing. Wheel hoes are made for both straddle row and between row cultivation. Whatever the special need of the gardener, it is admirably met by one or another of the tools in this line. The Ames Company catalogue illustrates and describes each in detail.

tieth century is shown by the fact that a patent has recently been granted for a machine propelled from behind, to cut grain in the same old way, with only the added accomplishment of threshing it at the same time.

The advent and perfecting of the self-binder made possible the vast wheat fields of the West. As an instrument of civilization the binder is second only to the plow, and its influence is just as far-reaching. Grain crops are now harvested with an ever increasing ease and rapidity. The great scarcity of farm labor has led to the invention of machines for cutting and threshing at the same time, and in the near future these will assist the binder, and eventually supplant it.

The average wheat crop in Europe per acre in the eleventh century was six bushels, and in the fourteenth century six and a half bushels. In the Canadian Northwest the average for the last twenty years has been 20 1/2 bushels, and a yield of 40 bushels to the acre is not an uncommon occurrence.

Senator Frost also tells how sixty years ago in Canada the maker of farm implements put the product of his little shop in a wagon and peddled it through the country until he found a purchaser. The implements of that day were as primitive as the method of their manufacture and sale. Although the plow of today is similar in principle to that used in the days of Abraham, it was but in our own generation that it became the efficient cultivator of the soil that it now is. Labor-saving machinery has worked wonders—the self-binder alone has done much to relieve hunger in the world.

### The Tamarack

The tamarack through all our forest land has suffered seriously in recent years. In the older settled districts of Ontario few large trees are alive, and in New Ontario settlers report the tamarack "all dead." A recent writer in *Road and Gun in Canada*, travelling north of height of land, mentions that "along the route travelled by canoe there are dense forests of poplar, birch, fir, spruces and tamarack, but the latter were all dead. The editor, commenting on this, says: "The destruction of the larch or tamarack throughout the forests of Canada, by insect depredation has been severe and widespread. The appearance of the destructive agent, the Larch Saw Fly (*Nematus Ericksonii*), was sudden and its spread very rapid, but it has now almost disappeared, leaving the tamarack trees bare and dead. It was first noticed in the United States in 1881 and spread into the Eastern Townships of Quebec in 1883. In 1885 the tamaracks were dead or dying all along the line of the Intercolonial. Then Ontario followed and the Northern forests were attacked. The practical disappearance of the pest is probably due to parasites, as this is Nature's usual method of keeping the balance of forces."

### A Most Useful Implement

The "Perfection" truck and bag holder shown herewith is a most useful contrivance for any farm. It is a complete combination of an up-to-date truck and bag-filling device. It is simple, no intricate parts to get out of order or broken, and is light, weighing only 14 pounds. Besides, it is strong, and constructed to carry all the load one man wishes to handle. It is so designed that



when utilized as a bag holder, the bag is easily put on or taken off. One boy can fill the bags and truck away as many as two men can handle. It is a bag saver as it is a labor saver but it is a bag saver as well. The bags are not dragged over the floor and destroyed. This combined truck is just the thing around a farm, store, warehouse, granary, grist mill, etc. It is manufactured by the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.

Of all the financial institutions of Canada receiving money on deposit, only three have a paid-up Capital as great as that of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto Street, Toronto.

A deposit account with this exceptionally strong institution may be opened with one dollar. Interest allowed at three and one-half per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly.

You can conveniently deposit by mail. Send your address for our booklet "SAVING MONEY BY MAIL."



# THE HOME WORLD

*You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people; why not make earnest efforts to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you will never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.*

## Spring Will Come Ag'in

I kind o' dread the winter's cold, the wind an' ice an' snow;  
Don't like to be all bundled up like some o' Eskimo.  
Don't like to see the cattle stan' an' shiver in the lane,  
Nor see the roosters on one laig ez tho they suffered pain,  
I like to hev my sleeves rolled up, an' one wide-brimmed straw hat,  
An' summertime an' limber j'ints, an' freedom an' all that,  
An' all the comfort I kin git when toasting foot and shin  
Is in the thought that by and by the spring will come ag'in.

I ain't young like I uster be, my blood is thick an' slow,  
An' I jes' dread the wintery gales, the slippery ice an' snow,  
Don't like a bed that's cold ez ice, or frosty winter lights,  
Or kitchens in the mornin's when the fire goes out o' nights,  
I like the "crick" all clear of ice, the boat tied on the shore,  
An' hev a chance to try my han' at pickin' once more.  
An' all the comfort I kin git when winter keeps me in  
Is in the thought that after all the spring will come ag'in.

## Housekeeping on the Farm

**I**F a woman will introduce into her every day routine of work an effort to elevate the home, to raise it to high attainments and look forward always to the satisfaction of having things right in every way, life will seem brighter. An occasional diversion such as a visit, an entertainment, of a good book to read will be better appreciated as a visit, an entertainment, or a good work has been faithfully performed in the home.

Sameness of labor is irksome and the monotony of humdrum home life on the farm must be broken up. That feeling of work never finished will be lost in the anticipation of happier things. By proper management the anticipation is realized and the farm home becomes the happiest spot on earth.

Singing while at work leads the mind into interesting happy channels. It may be washing dishes or the harder task of the family wash, but whatever the task in hand it may be lightened by cheerfulness.

One may exercise all the muscles and grow strong while performing these household duties if only the mind be trained to turn work into play. Quick, happy work is play; slow, laborious work is drudgery.

It is not always possible to get help, even on wash days, but good management often is better. It is an accomplishment to be able to wash well, and a pleasure to have the clothes after washing smell sweet and look white as

if the act had been done by one who knows how.

Probably more washings are done with the wash board, wringer and boiler than with a washing machine, especially in small families. The washing machine in a large family, however, is a great relief to many housewives.

Soft water is much better than hard, better for the hands and easier to remove dirt, besides saving both soap and clothes.

Many poor results in washing are due to neglect in the rinsing. It is just as important to remove the dirt as to loosen it. Washing without rinsing is nothing more than mixing soapsuds in the fabric with the dirt; yet many women are guilty of doing this.

Many housewives have very poor ar-

line taut. The far end of each line was unhooked after wash day and the lines neatly wound up. A wide board fastened to the woodshed made a slanting roof to keep all of the reels dry and clean.

## How a Woman Does It

I keep an account book with three columns. One is the expense column, one is for what we receive, and the third is for unpaid accounts or notes, and when due. I set down everything we buy and sell. I keep each month on a separate page, the date of each day and the transactions. At the beginning of each year I arrange separate pages for stock, one for cattle, one for hogs, one for horses and one for grain. The number and age of stock are set down at



The Mother and Her Bale.

rangements for drying clothes. A slack line with poor props is merely a makeshift that is discouraging to any woman.

Every back yard should be fitted up with solid posts with galvanized hammock hooks, or clean wooden pegs, about eight feet from the ground. Bright, clean manilla lines should be made in lengths, with loops at the ends, to stretch tight from the hooks. Plenty of good light props should be provided with long slits in the small ends to hold the lines firmly. The lines should be brought in with the clothes and the props neatly set up in a dry corner.

One sensible woman hired a carpenter to make a separate reel for each line. Each reel turned with a short crank, and had a ratchet and pawl to hold the

the beginning of the year, also number and date of increase, and if any stock die I make note of it. When we buy or sell I put down the price, also when we thresh and how many bushels we have. I keep a separate record for poultry and eggs and butter. All this takes but a few minutes each day, and at the end of the year I can tell how many dollars' worth we have sold in all by looking over the account book and what each separate industry has brought in. I also keep a diary showing what work was done daily and exchange of work, also if anyone came or went to town or elsewhere. This makes it convenient for future reference and has settled a good many questions of interest. I have kept a book of this kind for seventeen years.



# Hickory

## A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohn  
Author of "How Hartman Won"



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### CHAPTER XII

Lame, weary, with leg bruised and painful, though not fractured again, Hickory was helped back to the house by the doctor and put to bed.

"This is what you get for killing another man's dog," said the latter, grimly. "The old maid is wild over it. She claims that Nep wasn't mad at all. He was only sick and wanted to get to his mistress."

"Does Miss Roxy agree with her?" Hickory asked, with a wince from pain, as the doctor readjusted the bandages.

"I thought so at first, but when her aunt attacked you, it was amazing how quickly she dried her eyes and took up your defence."

"Did she really?"

"Miss Hart was for ordering you off the place at once, as an ungrateful renegade."

"I'll go mighty quick, if that's what she thinks!" exclaimed Hickory hotly, making an effort to get off his bed.

"Don't be a fool, man. You'll stay where you are. I'll have another talk with her and straighten the matter out before I go."

"But you believe I did the right thing, don't you?"

"Certainly. If you hadn't, he might have bitten both of you."

"I don't know," said Hickory. "Still, if Miss Roxy had not been there I could have got out of the way."

"The dog had to be killed, anyhow; so what does it matter who did it?"

"You'll tell that to Miss Hart, won't you?"

"Of course I will."

Hickory breathed more freely. Three days elapsed before he saw Roxy again. Her aunt did not come near him. Chin was his only visitor. He told about burying the dog in the orchard, and how Miss Hart wanted to have him skinned, but the doctor would not allow it, forbidding them even to touch the animal's body.

"Misses just cry and cry," said Chin, "an' Missus get mad an' scold an' scold. Still no mattair—doggee dead—berree good ting."

The Chinaman grinned, he never liked Nep.

Later in the day Roxy came in. The door was partly open and she saluted him in the ordinary way as if nothing had happened; but there was a touch of uneasiness and suppressed excitement in her manner, that Hickory noticed.

"You were in bed when Mr. Parker was here before," she exclaimed at last.

"Yes," assented Hickory. "Is he here again?"

"He's coming sooner than I thought. He'll be here tomorrow," was her answer.

"I won't be in his way."

"I wish he'd waited."

"It's immaterial to me," said Hickory, coldly.

"You think it queer that I didn't come in to thank you before now," she almost stammered. "I hope you will forgive me, but I thought so much of Nep that I just couldn't, and that's how it was."

Tears were gathering in her eyes. "I don't want any thanks," said Hickory, in a lower tone, turning his face away. "Any other man would have done just as I did. My only fear was that I would not be strong enough to do it."

"Dear old Hickory!" she exclaimed again, with one of her old quick flashes. "You have strength enough for anything. I believe you always have."

"I hope I'll have strength enough to work again by the time the captain returns," he responded, without returning her look.

"Are you impatient to leave us?" she asked.

"I'm tired of being idle," was his answer.

"Do you like the work on the Condor?"

"What a question to ask when your father owns the Condor."

"Of course; but father never let me sail on her, nor aunt, nor mother, either. He always said his ship was not the place for women."

"I am not surprised, for it has no accommodation for the comfort of ladies," returned Hickory, his mind going back over many things he knew.

During the ensuing week he saw little of the returned lover or Roxy, either. He thought the latter was probably Miss Hart's fault, and that, in suspense, she was awaiting the captain's judgment upon what he had done.

Only once, while conversing with Parker, and the gales that of the killing of Nep referred to. Then the latter superciliously remarked that: "He was glad that the sailors of the Condor made a special study of rabies."

"It is a good thing," Hickory flashed back. "We graduate a man from our ship whenever one is needed."

"So that is how you knew what to do," ejaculated Roxy, in wide-eyed amazement; and without a word Hickory swung off into the orchard by himself to search for peaches that had already been gathered, for his leg was better.

When the captain came home again Hickory could stand without a crutch; but Chin saw him first and gave a full account of what had happened, and Roxy was in her father's arms when Hickory came out to meet him.

For the first time since he knew him, the captain extended his hand.

"You are a brick, Hickory," he exclaimed, gruffly, "and it was a d—d

good thing for my Pussy that you were here."

"Don't swear, papa," she laughed, hugging him tightly by the neck.

"Nep was the best dog that ever lived," went on the captain, "but if it hadn't been for you I would have lost my Roxy. She is my only child. You did right, lad"; and again he arched his hand.

The young man was surprised. He never knew before what a warm heart beat within the old captain's breast.

In a few more days Hickory was ready to leave. The adieux were over and he was stepping off the veranda, when Roxy rushed up to him again; and in her impulsive way, threw her arms around his neck and pressed a hot kiss upon his cheek.

"This is my thanks for saving my life," she almost sobbed out. Then suddenly turning, she rushed into the house.

Hickory reddened, while the captain threw his head back and laughed, although something like a tear was in his eye.

"That's Roxy every time," he cried impulsively, warm-hearted, rattle-brained. She'll never change as long as I live."

Then the two men went down to the boat that was waiting, and put out from the shore.

Years rolled by. It was fall again, and Hickory was still on the Condor. Only twice during that time had he seen Roxy. On each occasion she treated him cordially and with something of her old gratitude, but her words were full of the sayings and doings of Parker, which made his way easier. During all these years there had been never a word from home or Elsie. Still the fault was his own; for the longer he stayed with the Condor, the more determined did he become to keep the past aloof from the present, until done with the ship forever.

Neither had there been any change in the men since that memorable night when he first heard the refrain: "Shiver my timber." But his five years were up, and this was to be his last trip, though none but Ginger and himself knew it.

Although the Condor was old and shaky she still carried loads of lumber and corn; and with her deep water draught, and the gales that so frequently swept the lakes, she required careful steering and masterful management to enable her safely to do her work.

The suspicion with which the vessel was regarded by customs men on both sides of the line still continued, and her movements were always watched; although the results of arrest and search in the past had been so unfruitful, that the officers did not care to attack her openly again. The wary captain was always prepared. Ginger, too, was continually on the lookout, and the men were quick as of old in detecting danger. Yet, somehow Hickory's routine had not changed. In knowledge and practice, as at first, his was simply the sailor's duty of the management of the ship; but his rank was next to Ginger's and of this the men grew jealous.

This year, the season being unusually open, the captain decided to make an extra trip in November, ostensibly to carry a cargo of corn from Lake Superior down to Lake Erie, Port Colborne being the destined haven. It was against the advice of Ginger; and when the decision

RED ROSE TEA IS GOD TEA

was mentioned to Hickory, he, too, considered the move a bad one, the risk being too great.

"The Condor is unsafe in a heavy gale, and we'll have snow and ice before we can get back," was his comment to the mate. "It's a risky business for her to take a long trip in November, no matter what the weather may be."

"I think so myself," returned Ginger, "but the captain is determined; and I reckon she'll stand it. The old brig has weathered too many storms to pan out under anything Lake Erie can scare up. It's the Huron gales that try her. Those on Lake Erie can't touch 'em, and we can put up at the lower dock for the winter on the return trip if we have to."

"We must take our chances, then, if the captain's determined," muttered Hickory. "We can only do our best."

"The season is as open as it was the year Hickory broke his leg," said the captain, who at this moment joined them, having overheard part of the conversation, "and may stay until December for that matter. I've special business in Canada just now, and this cargo has got to go."

After being a number of days out they passed down the Detroit river, and on their second day on Lake Erie the weather was still fine, with the wind from the west; but in the afternoon there was a change. Heavy clouds rolled over the sky, and the wind commenced to come in gusts from the north.

"This looks bad," said the captain at last to Ginger. "The barometer's falling, and the wind will be from the east before long."

"How far are we from the Port?" the mate asked.

"Not more than fifty miles. We are past the point, almost due east of it now. If the wind had stayed with us, we might have reached Colborne tonight."

"That's out of the question now."

"I was a blamed fool after all," muttered the captain; "if we get there tomorrow we'll do well."

"It's getting colder," said Ginger.

"Yes; we may have snow yet before we are through," said the captain, looking up at the ominous sky. "How's all below?"

"Hickory says that the joists about the coal bin are getting loose, and the middle crossbeams are sagging."

"How can he fix 'em?"

"It appears the lad's been preparing for it. He's got some iron bars and bolts to brace 'em with."

"Just like him," muttered the captain. "He's a chap we could never do without."

"By jimminy, we'll have to, though. This is Hickory's last trip."

"Last trip! What the devil do you mean? Who says it's his last trip?"

"The man who knows most about it. Hickory himself."

"I guess I've something to say in the matter. No man ever leaves the Condor without my permission. No more shall Hickory."

"I guess I was a fool to mention it. He told me not to say a word, till the trip was over, but it slipped out anyway. Still, it's straight business. He agreed to come for five years—I told you of it—well! they were up months ago, but he stayed on just to make a little more honest money, and because I wanted him to."

"Why didn't you tell me about it sooner?"

"What was the use? You'd kick up a dust anyhow. He's not leaving you in the lurch. The season's work will be over, and you'll have all winter to fill his place before the boat goes out again."

"I wonder if she ever will go out again?" questioned the captain, gloomily.

"Of course she will," replied the mate; "but I must give Hickory his or-

ders. He'd better stay down below until he gets everything fixed."

"Yes, and have Skittles go with him. The rest of us must man the ship and get her to port if we can."

"Aye, aye, sir."

And Ginger hurried off to give instructions to the men. Already waves sometimes swept the deck, and the ship careened to one side or the other as the strong wind bore her onwards.

"This is the worst we've had for many a day," said Skittles, stretching his legs wide to steady himself, while he bored a hole through a joist for the insertion of a rod.

"The old brig don't stand it well this time," replied Hickory, as with a heavy wrench he screwed a nut into place. "How she cracks! It would be bad if she sprung another leak."

"It was darned lucky we saw the other one and got it calked."

"The main dread is a smash midships. Some of these crossbeams sag terribly."

"No water," echoed Skittles, steadying himself and looking cautiously around, lest he might be overheard. "Every one of the blasted things is hollow. There isn't a rottener old hulk on the lakes than the Condor."

"I didn't know all of 'em were hollow," said Hickory, with a startled look.

"But it's true all the same, and you might have known if you had wanted to."

They were working with all their might. The element of danger drew them closer together. Although Hickory had been more intimate with Skittles than the rest, he had never made a complaint of his work.

"If you knew the boat was unsafe, why did you stay on her so long?" Hickory asked.

"That's easy," returned Skittles, with a short, hard laugh. "It was the devil's life for one thing, and the big pay for another. You knew well enough that the chaps on the Condor got the biggest pay of any men on the lakes."

"I knew I always worked hard and earned every cent I got," replied Hickory. "What the other men received was no business of mine."

"You were so dazed with Roxy's eyes," laughed Skittles, in a jeering tone, "that you could see nothing else."

"What do you know about Miss Roxy?" was the angry retort.

"More'n you think," was the laconic answer, as he drove in another bolt.

For some minutes the two worked on in silence. Hickory resented the jesting allusion to the captain's daughter; and if he had not known Skittles' true name, and that he was his fellow countryman, he would have resented it even more.

But Skittles had got possession of a new fact, a spicy bit of news; and as this was his first opportunity he intended to make use of it. The men had grown jealous of Hickory. He, the newest man, had received the most promotion, and I was in the best favor; and if Skittles could give him a sly sting in the interest of his fellow sailors he would be doing them a service. He did not stop to consider that it was only by attention to the minutest details of his craft that Hickory had earned promotion; but believed, with the rest of his companions, that it was purely a matter of favoritism.

"Yes, more'n you think," he repeated after a while. By this time Hickory was cool again.

"I'm glad you know so much."

"You wouldn't be if I was to tell you. Shall I?"

"Please yourself."

"Well, here goes. There's a fellow up on Lake Superior, who's cut you clean out."

"Out of what?"

"As if you didn't know."

"Blessed if I do."

"Go 'long. But it's just here. The cap'n and mate were talking long this morning, while I was on watch duty, and I heard every word they said. It kinder took my breath away when the old man up and told Ginger that his darrer was engaged to be married to some fellow in the navy."

"That's good news. I'm glad to hear it."

"You are, eh! That's a queer one! All the fellows said you were the chap she was after."

"Which shows how much they knew," said Hickory.

The vessel made a tremendous lurch and settled back with a shiver. Skittles and his companion a knee glance, and holding fast by the timbers, went on:

"He's a lucky dog, anyhow, whoever he is. What's more, the cap'n said he'd settled fifty thousand on her in her own right, and that her and her fellow were to be married at Christmas."

"Did he say he had settled it, or was going to settle it?" Hickory asked.

"That he had. He'd been to the lawyer and done the thing right up with the old doctor as a witness, before he started on this trip."

"Good that he did," said Hickory. "Heavens! how the timber strains! It sags with every lurch. Couldn't we shove a skantling in and break the pressure?"

"Perhaps we might."

They sawed one the right length, heaved up the sagging timber with a crowbar, and then pounded the support into place.

"That's all we can do," said Hickory. "By the Lord, it's nine o'clock, and we've had no supper yet."

"Better take it while we can. Heaven knows when we'll get another chance."

But they went on deck first.

#### CHAPTER XIII.

For a while rain came down in torrents. Then as the air got colder, sleet and snow followed, coating everything with ice.

"The storm was bad enough," said the captain, "without a blizzard as a finisher."

"It's going to be terribly cold, too," said the mate, wrapping his heavy coat closely round him. "I told the fellows to put on their pea jackets. They'll need 'em tonight."

"What are they all doing?"

"Two fore and one aft. Hickory and Skittles are still busy in the hold."

"Have the lads had their grub yet?"

"Yes, most of 'em, one at a time."

"Shiver my timber! has more meanings than one tonight. How the old girl shakes," muttered the captain.

The two were standing together at the wheel, partly sheltered from the blast, while the snow, which now had full sway, came down in swirls.

"It's going to be a shorter, surer," said Ginger. "Only the fifth of November and old Boreas going in for her innings already."

"Let him do it," was the grim response. "I guess we'll stand it. This ain't the first blizzard we've had on the Condor."

"Pray God it may be the last. Where are we now, captain?"

"I got my bearings two hours ago at the darkening. We were some miles east of the Point, but we hadn't changed much. Where we are now, the Lord only knows. The sky's as black as thunder, and the snow so dense that you can't see a rod from the bowsprit."

"We don't want to scratch gravel on the shoals of Long Point," said Ginger, gloomily.



# SUNDAY AT HOME

## The Key

Love is the key of life and death,  
Of hidden heavenly mystery;  
Of all Christ is, of all He saith,  
Love is the key.

As three times to His Saint He saith,  
He saith to me, He saith to thee,  
Breathing His grace-conferring breath,  
"Lovest thou me?"

Ah, Lord, I have such feeble faith,  
Such feeble hope to comfort me,  
But love it is, as strong as death,  
And I love Thee.

## Lent

The season of Lent is a season set apart by a certain portion of the Christian church for prayer and fasting; but whether we do or do not belong to this portion, the idea of Lent is not without a lesson. Our age is a rapid one; we move forward with great strides towards an unusual material prosperity. Nor are we unmindful of what progress we would like to make in a higher way, and our great movements for good are often on as magnificent a scale as our more material advances. We are strenuous even in our charities and our religion. But being good on a big scale is not all that is necessary. We need some quiet and reflection as well; we need time for thought on the conduct of things. Now and again it is good for a warrior in the battle to stop for rest and to count his own valor; now and again it is well for a runner to pause and take account of his road, to refresh himself in a shady place for new running. So for everybody a season when we are less active in endeavor, but more thoughtful, is a season to be welcomed and encouraged. We will do well as a nation and as individuals to take opportunity to relax from the "great handi-camp for sixpenny pieces" and do a little meditating. As we reflect, we may wonder whether or not so much of this scurry after money is worth while. We may wonder if so much doing and so little of real living is the best way to take things. It is not probable that we shall be able to overturn the modern spirit or to regenerate the world; it is quite probable that we will all be compelled in one fashion or another to keep in the swirl; but pausing for a little while will do us no harm. The withdrawal into ourselves will enable us to get a little better acquainted with our own natures; we will see things more sanely, be the better able to estimate values, to distinguish the real from the specious. Action is great, but it is not everything; reflection counts, too.—February *Woman's Home Companion*.

## A Good Name

The most important subject that confronts the young man or woman of the present day is a good name. The adage, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," is just as true as when first uttered. It is a common thing to hear young people say how happy they would be if they were only rich, but they were never more mistaken than they are in these thoughts. You can search the world over and the happiest people you will find, will be those who possess a good name. Moreover, riches are not to be won in the world and often "make themselves wings and

fly away," and we know that even if they remain with us during this life we must part with them at death. But a good name will remain with us forever and ever, and will do good in the world after our bodies are laid in the dust.

## Love Your Enemies

The highest culmination of the sum of all the other reasons which recommend our enemies to our good will, is this: If any member of the body does not feel pain when the others suffer, it is benumbed or paralyzed. When sensibility returns to the threatened member, the body resumes its normal tone. Hatred of one's enemy is to be likened to the presence in the body of a paralyzed member. The day when this member, and that which concern it, excite your interest as being a part of yourself, you are snatched for the time being from the menace of death—Charles Wagner.

The ugliest face may beautiful grow  
If love's lamps shine from out the eyes;  
The saddest life sweet joy may know,  
If from the soul love's incense rise.

## Tomorrow's Burden

It has been well said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when tomorrow's burden is added to the burden of today that the weight is more than a man can bear. Never load yourselves so, my friends. If you find yourselves so loaded, at least remember this: it is your doings, not God's. He begs you to leave the future to Him and mind the present. What more or what else could He do to take the burden off you?—George Macdonald.

## The Pathway of Obedience

After all, the pathway to personal knowledge of Christ is the pathway of obedience to his known commands as recorded in these gospels and epistles, and his religion has to do with our ordinary daily lives.

## A Prayer

By Jeremy Taylor

O almighty God and gracious Father of men and angels, who openest Thy hand and fillest all things with plenty, and hast provided for Thy servant sufficient to satisfy all my needs; teach me to use Thy creatures soberly and temperately, that I may not, with loads of meat or drink, make the temptations of my enemy to prevail upon me, or my spirit unapt for the performance of my duty, or my body healthless, or my affections sensual and unwholy. O my God, never suffer that the blessing which Thou givest me may either minister to sin or sickness, but to health and holiness and thanksgiving; that in the strength of Thy provisions I may cheerfully and actively and diligently serve Thee; that I may worthily feast at Thy table here, and be accounted worthy, through Thy grace, to be admitted to Thy table hereafter, at the eternal supper of the Lamb, to sing an hallelujah to God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, forever and ever. Amen.

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# THE BOYS AND GIRLS

## Just Do What is Right

When Molly came home from the party tonight—

The party was out at nine—  
There were traces of tears in her bright blue eyes

That looked mournfully up to mine.

For some one had said, she whispered to me,

With a face on my shoulder hid,  
Some one had said (there were sob in her voice)

That they didn't like something she did.

So I took my little girl up on my knee—  
I am old and exceedingly wise—  
And I said, "My dear, now listen to me;

Just listen, and dry your eyes.

"This world is a difficult world, indeed,  
And people are hard to suit,  
And the man who plays on the violin  
Is a bore to the man with the flute.

"And I myself have often thought  
How very much better 't would be,  
If every one of the folks that I know  
Would only agree with me.

"But since they will not, the very best way

To make this world look bright,  
Is never to mind what people say,  
But to do what you think is right."

## "In Bed with the Grip"

The above is the correct answer to the inquiry below the picture published on this page in January first issue. Over two hundred answers were received, the larger number of them being correct. However, a great many were quite astray in their replies, and some rather amusing reasons were given as to why the little girl in the photograph should be in bed. The following are some of them:

"During the holidays this little girl sprained her ankle trying to get a ride on a bob-sleigh."

"I think she is home-sick."

"I think this little girl was out for a run with her dog, and tripped and fell and broke her arm, and the doctor was there and left his valise."

"My answer is, she is resting in bed."

"I say she is asleep."

"I guess she does not want to go to school."

"The little girl has broken her arm, sleigh-riding."

"There is nothing wrong with that little girl."

"I think she has burned her arm, or scalded it."

"I think the little girl has a bad cold, and the doctor has sent her to bed until she gets over it, which is the safest way of getting better of a cold."

"I should judge that she has prepared for a journey or visit to some friend or relation, and was taken suddenly ill, which prevented her going."

"I think the little girl is having her picture taken."

"My answer is that she wants the valise taken off her feet."

"I think she has been travelling and is worn out by the journey."

"She is taking a rest before going on a journey."

"I think the little girl has everything ready for going away, and cannot sleep for thinking of her journey."

"I think the little girl is going on a journey, perhaps her first, in the morning, and she cannot go to sleep for thinking of it, so she lies awake, looking at her valise."

"I think the little girl has a broken leg."

"The little girl is sick, and the doctor was seeing her."

"The little girl in bed is getting better. She is con-valise-cent."

"I think she must be waiting for daylight, to see if Santa Claus brought her anything in the valise. Or, she may have a broken arm."

"She may have some kind of fever, or be restless, but she appears to be well cared for."

"She has the measles."

A funny, though able swimmer, is the rabbit. He submerges his body with the exception of head and tail. The latter sticks away up into the air and his hind legs make "soapsuds" as he churns the water madly to get away. But with all his awkwardness he is a swift swimmer and is only beaten by the squirrel among the land animals.

The squirrel swims with its heavy tail sunk away down in the water and his head held high. He cleaves the waves like a duck, and a man in a row-boat has all he can do to keep abreast of the swimming squirrel.

One thing that none of the land-living animals does is to dive. No matter how hard pressed a swimming deer, rabbit, squirrel, or other purely terrestrial animal may be, it will remain above water. But the muskrat, beaver, ice bear and otter dive immediately.

## A Boy Should Learn

To build a fire scientifically;  
To fill the wood-box every night;  
To shut doors in summer to keep the flies out;



Two Nova Scotia Misses Out for Fun.

"I should say that she was lazy. At first I thought she was sick, but she has not the look of a sick person, so I would say that she was lazy."

"I would say that she has appendicitis, or some such disease, and that the doctor is going to operate on her."

## How Animals Swim

Almost all animals know how to swim without having to learn it. As soon as they fall into the water or are driven into it, they instinctively make the proper motions, and not only manage to keep afloat, but propel themselves without trouble.

Exceptions are the monkey, the camel, giraffe and llama, which cannot swim without assistance. Camels and llamas have to be helped across water, and giraffes and monkeys drown if they enter it. Now and then both of the latter species manage to cross waterways when they are driven to extremities, just as human beings occasionally can keep themselves above water through sheer fright.

To shut doors without slamming;  
To shut them in winter to keep the cold out;

To do errands promptly and cheerfully;

To get ready to go away without the united efforts of mother and sister;

To be gentle to his little sisters;  
To wash dishes and make his bed when necessary;

To sew on a button and darn a stocking;

To be kind to all animals;  
To have a dog if possible, and make a companion of him;

To ride, row, shoot and swim;  
To be manly and courageous;  
To let cigarettes alone.

To say No when he ought to say No, and Yes when he ought to say Yes.

To know all about his country and to be thoroughly patriotic.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### Warm Foot-Baths

The warm foot-bath is a remedy so easily to be had in any household, so quickly prepared and so simple to administer, that it is a pity it should not be more universally understood and used. Its possible uses are legion. Only a few of them can here be enumerated.

It is generally understood to be one of the good "old-fashioned" remedies for a cold—especially a cold in the head. It should not be allowed to become old-fashioned for this purpose, for with all our rapid multiplications of "antis" and other new medicines, it still remains one of the best modes we have of combating a bad cold. It must be properly given, but this is a very easy matter. The patient should be well covered as to the body; the pail or other receptacle for the water should be deep and preferably narrow, for the higher the water reaches up the calves of the legs the better. A heaping teaspoonful of mustard should be added, and the feet should go into water as hot as can be borne, fresh hot water being slowly added as that in the bath cools. The whole process should last twenty minutes to half an hour, during which a glass of hot water or lemonade should be slowly sipped.

It is perfectly ridiculous for the patient to take the feet out of the water, dry them, and go to clearing up the room, as is sometimes done. Five minutes attention to the feet is absolutely needed at this juncture, as it is most important that the feet should be quickly dried, and the patient immediately covered up very warm, preferably with a hot bottle to the feet, in order that the profuse perspiration, which is the principal result to be desired, should not be checked. If this process is faithfully carried out, a cold will generally be found scotched the next morning.

A headache, especially that variety known as "nervous," may often be relieved by a warm, not necessarily a very hot, foot-bath. The foot-sore, overdriven housewife can gain blessed relief for her aching muscles and tired nerves by ten minutes devoted to a warm foot-bath. A very cross baby can often be converted into a cherub by the same simple treatment. There are many times and places in which it is not convenient to give the baby a warm bath, and then a pint of warm water and a very small basin will serve for the miracle-working foot-bath.—*Youth's Companion*.

### Old People and the Weather

Up to thirty years of age the system bears changes of temperature better than later in life. All know the injurious nature of sudden changes from a colder to a warmer air. Observation shows that, while there is one death from such sudden changes among persons about thirty years of age, there will be two deaths among an equal number at thirty-nine, four deaths among an equal number nine years later, that is, at forty-eight, eight deaths at fifty-seven, sixteen at sixty-six, thirty-two at seventy-five, sixty-four at eighty-four; hence, there is a rapidly increasing necessity, after "three score" of guarding against exposure to sudden changes of weather; when one dies at thirty, thirty-two die at seventy-five.

No one, after "three score," can afford to neglect these precautions. It

cannot be done with impunity. It is for the want of it that so many persons, after that age, in apparent health, are hurried to the grave in a few days from pneumonia, known commonly as inflammation of the lungs.

It would answer a valuable purpose if all frail persons would have a permanent thermometer outside the chamber window, and one inside, so as to determine every morning the difference between the outer and inner temperature.

### Typhoid Fever

The world will be slow to give up the theory that typhoid fever is a germ disease, disseminated through the agency of infected water or milk, even at the bidding of so eminent a bacteriologist as Dr. Koch, who has been refuting the commonly accepted view before the military school at Berlin. He did not deny that the typhoid fever germ can live in water or milk, and that when it is taken into the stomach with these fluids it causes illness. But he declared that it does not live long outside the human body, and that such agencies as milk and water are not important factors in dissemination. From special investigations made at Treves, where there was an epidemic of typhoid, he has concluded that the personal contact of typhoid patients with well persons is the chief cause of infection, and that isolation of patients is the most effective way of exterminating it. Further evidence on this point may properly be asked. But meanwhile, it may well be advisable to add more attention to the handling of patients to efforts at keeping pure the water and milk supply.

### Remedy for Rheumatism

A lady who has suffered greatly with rheumatism, caused by acidity of the blood, cured it with common baking soda, which simple remedy was prescribed by a physician. The soda was taken night and morning for a week—a level teaspoonful in a glass of water. Then the dose was discontinued. The rheumatism was gone. If it had not disappeared the way would have been to sip the dose for a week then to resume it for a week. If the rheumatism will not go after this course is followed it is not worth while to try soda any longer, but it is usually efficacious.

### Quit Worrying

No matter how the clouds may drift  
While scurrying  
Across the sky, The winds will shift  
And blue come laughing through the rift—  
Quit worrying.

No matter what the crowd may say  
While hurrying  
Along the way, A brighter day  
Is lingering along the way—  
Quit worrying.

No matter how the winds may blow  
While flurrying  
And scurrying, We ought to know  
That brighter things are here below,  
They're brighter still where we should go—  
Quit worrying.

## 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 move once a day now regularly.

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# IN THE KITCHEN

## How to Buy Meat

There are a few rules to remember in buying beef, mutton or poultry, which the inexperienced housekeeper does well to bear in mind.

To test beef, press it down with the thumb. If it rises quickly the meat is good.

Beef should be fine grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean, white-looking fat.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Veal should be fat.

Soup meat should have as little fat as possible, and come from the round; and also meat intended for beef tea, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

In buying fish, the gills should be red. Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue, it is not good.

Grouse and quail both have white flesh; the pinnated grouse, however, has dark flesh.

Birds with white meat take about ten minutes longer to cook than those with dark meat.

## Drippings

Articles of food fried in drippings are not only more palatable than those fried in lard, but more wholesome. Indeed, there are many persons whose stomachs will fight against any food fried in lard, yet take kindly to that where drippings have been used. It may be utilized, too, not only for frying, but for pastry purposes, in the making of which good beef drippings is far preferable to the common butter generally used. Therefore, to the family in which economy is any object, the proper care of drippings is of considerable importance.

The manner of clarifying the drippings, though simple, requires a little time and care. First, every particle of fat should be melted down, and this, with whatever superfluous quantity you may have in your meat pan, should be poured into a bowl with some boiling water. Stir it afterwards for three or four minutes, and set it away until the next day. Then take the cake from the bowl and remove with a knife whatever impurities may have settled on the bottom of it. Put it into a saucepan, adding a little salt and some boiling water, and allow it to simmer for twenty minutes, skimming off the impurities if any rise to the surface. Then pour it again into a bowl, and, when cold, free the bottom of the cake as before, melt, and the bottom of the cake as before, melt, and strain it through a sieve. It generally cold, put away for use in a covered stone crock. Drippings may be used for frying purposes over and over again, but should be clarified after each use.

## Six Good Recipes

**Potato Soup**—Take a piece of butter the size of an egg and melt it, and then take two onions and chop them fine, put this and butter together and leave them until they are brown, then add enough water to cover your potatoes, take your potatoes and cut them up fine, and add pepper and salt to taste. I generally take eight potatoes and make soup for six in family.

**White Soup**—For this soup we took the bones and bits left from the roasted

chickens and simmered two hours, having two quarts of the stock when done. Add three tablespoonfuls of washed rice, one cup vermicelli broken fine, and simmer till tender—about one-half hour. Just before serving put in a large cup of sweet cream, one teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of celery salt. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, place in the bottom of the tureen and pour the soup over them. This is a very delicate soup. Strain the stock before adding the rice and the vermicelli.

**Ginger Snaps**—One egg beaten well, one cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, mix in flour to make a stiff batter, then add one cup of white sugar and roll thin.

**Spiced Rolls**—Make quickly a light, rich baking-powder dough, roll thin as for cookies, spread with butter, sugar, sprinkle with cinnamon and grated nutmeg; roll again with the rolling-pin, then roll as for jelly rolls. Cut an inch thick, wet the tops with milk and bake quickly in greased tins.

**Baked Apple Dumplings**—Select small or medium sized apples, pare, core and cover with pieces of pastry made as you make pie crust and rolled about the same thickness. Put on a plate close enough to touch each other, and bake as you would a pie. Serve hot, with butter and sugar for a dressing.

**Queen's Pudding**—Soak a pint of bread crumbs in a quart of warm milk half an hour, then add a level tablespoonful of cottolene. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a teaspoonful of sugar; add to the milk with the juice and grated rind of a lemon, and bake half an hour. When done, put over the top a meringue of half the whites of the eggs beaten until very stiff with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Over this spread a layer, or bits of any fruit jelly, then the remainder of the meringue and brown in the oven. Serve with cream sauce made as follows: Mix smoothly a tablespoonful of cottolene with two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and pour over gradually, a pint and a half of boiling water, when smoothly mixed, add half a pint of milk and boil five minutes.

Kerosene oil should be kept for use in air-tight, closed vessels. A large quantity is best kept in a well-corked can provided with a faucet an inch or two from the bottom, so that the oil can be drawn off as required without disturbing the sediment which usually collects on the bottom of the vessel. The oil for daily use should be kept in a small can, kept corked at the neck and spout. If either cork be left out for a day or two, the oil will burn dull and clog on the wick, especially if the kerosene is kept in a warm place.

A gentleman met a young woman who had formerly been a servant in his house, and, being interested in her welfare, said to her: "Why, haven't you got married yet?" "No, sir." "Well I thought you would have been married before now." "Oh, no, sir," she said. "There's two waitin'." "Two!" he exclaimed: "why, you don't mean to marry two, do you?" "No, sir." "Then who are they?" he inquired. "Why," she replied, naively, "the two that's waitin' is the priest and me."

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## IN THE SEWING ROOM

### May Manton's Hints

#### MISSIE'S WAIST WITH BERTHA 4512

Young girls are always charming in waists that give a broad effect at the shoulders. This one follows the prevailing style in that particular and can be made either high or low neck, with long or elbow sleeves, a fact which renders it much to be desired. The model is made of figured Nile green louisiane silk with the yoke of lace and a bertha of chiffon velours edged with lace, but the design suits all the fabrics of the season and the bertha can be made to match the waist or of contrasting material as preferred.



4512 Misses' Waist  
with Bertha,  
12 to 16 yrs.



4518 Girl's Costume,  
8 to 14 years.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is faced to form the yoke, the full front and backs and is closed invisibly at the centre back. The circular bertha is arranged over the waist, outlining the yoke. The sleeves are shirred to fit the arms snugly just below the shoulders and can be gathered into pointed cuffs at the wrists or cut off at elbow length as shown in the small sketch.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide, with  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 21 inches wide for bertha and cuffs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 18 inches wide for yoke and collar and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards of applique to trim as illustrated. The waist pattern 4512 is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.



4621 Coat and Dress  
Sleeves, 32, 36, 40  
bust.

#### GIRL'S COSTUME 4518.

Yoke dresses are always becoming to young girls and are shown in many variations. This one is exceptionally pretty and includes a skirt yoke, as well as one in the waist, that gives smooth fit over the hips while allowing fullness below. The original is made of sapphirine blue henrietta with the yokes, sleeve caps and cuffs made of narrow bands of silk, interlaced and held by fancy stitches and laid over white, but all the simpler materials of fashion are suitable and the yokes can be of lace, silk or any contrasting material, or made of bands of velvet or silk ribbon in place of the folded silk.

This waist is made over a body lining on which the full front and backs

and the deep pointed yoke are arranged. The sleeves are the full ones of fashion with caps that combine with the yoke to give the needed broad effect. The skirt is straight, gathered and joined to the yoke, which in turn is joined to the waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size 12 years is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21 inches wide, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  yards 27 inches wide or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide, with 20 yards of banding to make as illustrated. The pattern 4518 is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

COAT AND DRESS SUITERS 4621  
That the sleeves make or mar the garment is a well recognized fact, but its truth this season is even more apparent than common. The three designs shown cover a variety of needs and are all smart and new.

Number One is suited to gowns and waists and to both silk and wool fabrics, but it is shown in pearl gray chiffon velvet with frill and medalion of cream lace and silk fringe. It is made over a fitted lining on which the full puff, the shaped frill and the cuff are arranged. The puff is tucked to fit snugly at the shoulder, and the cuff is gathered at the lower, straight at the upper edge.

Number Two is designed for coats and is loose and ample enough to allow of slipping on over the gown with perfect ease. The model is made of violet cloth with trimming of braid and handsome buttons and frill of cream Lierre lace, but it can be utilized for any cloaking or suiting material.

Number Three is another dress sleeve and is made with the deep gauntlet cuff of the latest designs. Above the cuff is the soft full puff, and both are mounted on a fitted foundation. As illustrated, the materials are crepe de chene, velvet and lace applique, but combinations without number can be made.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for Number One 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 21, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 27 or  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 44 inches wide with four yards of lace, 1 yard of fringe and 2 medalions; for Number Two 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 21, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 27 or 1 yard 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of banding and 4 yards of lace; for Number Three 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 21, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 27 or 1 yard 44 inches wide with  $\frac{3}{8}$  yard of velvet and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of applique. The pattern 4621 is cut in three sizes, small, corresponding to 32 inch bust measure, medium, corresponding to 36 inch bust measure, and large, corresponding to 40 inch bust measure.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

Shirt-waist suits of etamine, linens and cottons are put together with fagoting or bands of self-color embroidery. In the main the skirt is trimmed to match the waist. Very few plain skirts are seen as yet.

Some men are born for great things,

And some are born for small,

And of some it isn't recorded,

Why they were born at all.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

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Windsor  
Salt

## "HICKORY"

(Continued from page 147.)

"The less canvas we carry the better. Just enough to steady the brig. Give 'em the order, mate."

"Aye, aye, sir."

For hours the tempest tossed the Condor in mad fury. With all her weight of corn she was only a plaything in the grip of the savage elements, pitching fore and aft, creaking in agony and making little headway. Her masts were soon covered with ice, and snow fell faster than the men could shovel it overboard. Now and then a big lurch bore her heavily to port or starboard, sweeping the deck, and forcing the men to cling to anything within reach, while slush piled up around them.

As night advanced, the temperature went steadily down: the wind increased, and the men's clothes froze upon them like boards; while the vessel settled down deeper, for the water was slowly filling the hold.

"Lighten ship," at last cried the captain.

"If we open the hatches the sea will flush 'em," remonstrated the mate.

"But we've got to, or go to the bottom."

"Aye, aye, sir; you're right there. Davy'll get us anyhow, I reckon. Still we'll try it."

But before the order could be repeated, there was a crash overhead, a shiver among the rigging, and one of the masts clattered down.

"It's the top-gallant," yelled the captain, "cut her away, lads."

It had fallen amidships and was bearing hard to port.

In a moment Hickory was there with an axe, and planting a foot on each side a frozen tarpaulin to steady himself, he cut it loose. The Skittles and he lifted the butt end to hurry it overboard. But another lurch slid the timber over the ice, catching Skittles in its gearing; and though Hickory grabbed him, he went out with a wild yell, dropping with the mast into the blackness of darkness; while Hickory, with its last twist, was hurled on his back upon the deck.

"What's happened, lads?" shouted the captain.

"Skittles is overboard," was the frantic response.

"Great heaven!" ejaculated the captain, "one of our best men gone already!"

Hickory was on his feet again, with a lump in his throat, peering over the railing into chaos. But that one despairing cry was the last heard from Skittles.

Ginger put his hand on Hickory's shoulder. There was a shake in the old tar's voice.

"Too bad, too bad, my boy!" he exclaimed, "no one could help it."

"For answer, there was a sob. "I know 'it," gasped Hickory, "the best of 'em all, and he's gone!"

"Lighten ship," again shouted the captain.

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Take care, lads," cried Ginger. "Hold on to the little hatchway abaft. Swing the lamps, then carry up the corn—watch your chances and throw the sacks overboard."

"There are thousands of 'em," muttered Cranks.

"No matter. We must work like mad to save our lives."

And for long hours they worked with all their strength. Both Ginger and the men—carrying the sacks up from the hold—watching their opportunity and flinging them into the lake. At the first streak of dawn they were still at it—hungry, weary and wet. With senses blunted, and less mindful of possibi-

ties, in an unguarded moment the hatchway was left open.

Suddenly the brig, with a tremendous shiver and crash, shoved her prow into a sand-bar, stopping her course and making her ship a huge sea. "Another man overboard," was the cry, and tons of water poured down upon them in the hold.

"All hands on deck!" yelled the captain, still clinging to his wheel. "Ship sinking, lower the boats!"

But only Ginger and Hickory appeared, crawling along the frozen deck, half drowned and chilled to the bone.

"Where are the rest, Pickles and Rozin and Cranks?" was the frenzied question.

"God knows if we'll ever see 'em again," said Ginger.

"Cranks was on deck when the wave struck us," cried Hickory, "but I did not see him afterwards."

"For heaven's sake, help the lads if you can!" shouted the captain.

"The lights are out, but we can try."

By grasping the icy railing, Hickory reached the gangway again; but the hold was half full of water, and cries brought no answer.

"I reason it's all up with 'em, sir," came more like a sob than a shout from Hickory.

"Three timbers and a splinter gone already, as well as the heathen Chinese," muttered Ginger to the captain. "This comes of your blasted notion of a trip in November."

"Don't pile it on, mate. The idea was as rotten as the brig itself. I know it all now."

"That's not the end of it," growled the mate between his chattering teeth.

"The brig'll be in pieces in an hour and every man on her lost. What then will be the use of your diamonds and watches and opium?"

"Good God! it ain't that bad," groaned the captain.

"Ain't it though. Stuck in a sand-bar; no land in sight, a sea that 'ud swamp any boat, even with men in fettle, and a sixty-mile wind out of an ice blast to boot."

"Shall we lower the boat, sir?" Hickory cried.

"Yes, quick, for Ginger and you," was the answer.

"And for you, too, Cap'n," returned the mate, almost repenting what he had said.

"Not this time, Ginger," exclaimed the captain, rousing himself. "The brig's not going down yet. She'll stand it for a while, anyhow, and when you fellows get to land you can send me help."

"But you must come with us, captain. The brig's going to pieces. Don't you see it?"

"No, I don't," was the dogged answer.

"Hickory, fetch my top coat from the cabin." Then in a low tone of passionate pleading he went on: "Do as I tell you, Ginger. There is a chance, and you've got to take it. Hickory'll stand it sure. He saved Roxey's life. It's only fair to save his if we can. You and he must go, old man. For me it don't matter. I've had my day—made my pile—Thank God, Roxey has it now—and as for the rest, if the ship goes down, I go with her. What does it matter? I never was hard on my men till this time, and heaven knows I'd give every cent in the ship and the cargo and the load we've got on board, to save their lives, but it's no use. Oh, my God! just to think that they're all gone, Cranks and Pickles and Rozin and Skittles, and the Chinaman, too; every man but you and Hickory, all because I was so d—d greedy that I wanted to add more to my

pile. And now it's only square that I should go down with the rotten old hulk. But, my hearties, you must go, and God be with you."

And with this strange mixture of profanity and prayer, the captain sank down, trembling with cold, over the wheel.

"Still, there's no occasion to stay, Cap'n. The boat will hold us all. You've got to come."

"Got to come? Ha, ha! Who says got to me?"

"I do," cried Hickory, as he wrapped the big coat round the old man's shoulders. "It's light enough to see now, and in a minute we'll have the boat ready."

"You are a good lad," muttered the captain, as Hickory hurried off; "better than a hundred Parkers, but it's too late now. No, I'll not leave the ship. What's the use? Better go down with the men and die, than carry their ghosts and live."

The heavy fur coat thrown over his wet clothes made him warmer, and he watched them launch the boat with eagerness. The slanting deck made it all visible.

"No, lads, positively no," he shouted in answer to their final entreaty. And then they shoved off, shipping a wave in the net.

"By Jimminy, only one pair of oars," said Ginger, "I took the others out yesterday to retip 'em and forgot to put 'em in again."

"Shall we go back?" Hickory asked.

"No. It 'ud swamp us to try." So with the mate at the stern, Hickory did his best with the oars. The cold was still intense, and the mate chilled through and through, shivered in his wet clothes.

Day was dawning, and though the air was now clearer, no land was visible. So, by the horizon, they steered in the direction, as they believed, of Long Point—keeping the stern of the boat directly towards the Condor. The consequence was that, when not continuously watching the treacherous waves he was angling across, Hickory's eye was ever upon the captain on the wreck, still hugging the wheel.

Again and again his heart smote him for obeying orders. Why did he do it?

Why consent to leave an old man perish by himself on the wreck? Why did he not insist that Ginger and he should force him into the boat and compel him to share their own chance of escape? Better drown together than die one by one. He felt like a guilty felon, as rowing with all his might, the distance between them and the ship gradually increased. At last, he could stand the thought no longer.

"I tell you, Ginger," he exclaimed hotly, for hard rowing had made him warm spite of the cold, "we'd no business to leave him. It was a dastardly thing to do."

(To be continued.)

## Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.

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Feeding Poultry on the Farm of J. W. Clarke, Oronodaga, Ont.

### Poultry Raising on Canadian Farms

By JOHN O. ALLEN, LANARK CO., ONT.  
Before placing my views on this subject before the readers of this paper permit me to say that for seven years I tried faithfully to find just how profitable poultry were in our province, and also what variety would prove the most satisfactory.

During that time I handled carefully thirteen breeds, so that the variety I would advocate is not the best because I have it, but I have it because it has proved the best with me.

On the average Canadian farm the money in hens is in the eggs. There may be some situations where raising broilers and roasters can be made profitable, but they are only close to a high-class market.

Therefore, the breed that lays is the breed that pays and, boom new varieties as they will, the Leghorns as a breed will outlay any of them. Doubtless there are strains of Rocks, Wyandottes, etc., that will lay well, but the average of the breed is not so good.

More depends on the strain than on the breed, but for eggs no farmer will go amiss to get some good White or Buff Leghorns. The Browns, as a rule, lay a rather small egg. Personally I prefer the Bufts, but that is only a matter of fancy, as I believe the Whites are just as profitable.

But, I hear some say, they are so small. Now, brother farmer, does it pay you to feed extra pounds for three years for the extra 16 cents worth of eating in the old hen. If it almost the same kind of business as the man who bought a heavy binder and worked it for six years so that he could have 500 extra pounds of old metal to sell. The heavy machine might last longer than the light one, but it's the other way with hens. As for selling chicks, we get 60 cents per pair for the culls at three and one-half months, while you feed the larger breeds 6 months and get 75 cents to \$1.00. Where's the difference? The larger breeds are not much more than breast bone and legs at three and a half months.

The cost of feeding a Leghorn hen one year averages 85 cents, but a farmer can feed a flock of fifty for about 60 cents each.

They will lay 150 eggs at an average price of 12 cents per dozen, leaving 90 cents for care and profit. It costs

about 40 cents to raise a pullet. This is not an arithmetical problem, but actual experience. Is it profitable? Of course it is. Any farmer can make a profit on from 40 to 100 hens of the right kind. As for a larger flock, if you have a taste for the work, and attend to all the details, you will be all right, but if not, better just keep a small flock. It is a well-known fact among all stock breeders that there is a limit above which a flock does not do as well, and poultry is no exception.

As for the cost and way to get a start. If a farmer has \$10.00 to spend he could get a pen of fowl or 100 eggs and have his start the first year. Most, however, would rather spend less and go slow. Two dollars would buy a setting of eggs, and two more would buy a cocked next fall. If he had good luck he should have a pen to breed all his pullets from the next year.

Get one breed, only one, and then don't let the idea that bothers so many of us run away with you, that you would further improve by crossing two pure-breeds. Get new blood once in a while, but don't undo what some painstaking man has spent a dozen years in doing, viz., building up a laying strain of fowl.

You will find that the poultry will rank along with your mitch cows, and that is saying quite a deal at the present time.

### To Tell Young of Old Poultry

Mr. H. W. Atwater, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, in a recent bulletin gives some valuable information in regard to the quality of poultry. He says:

"Nothing is more important to the average buyer of poultry than to know how to distinguish good and bad, old and young birds. A good, fresh bird shows a well-rounded form with neat, compact legs and no sharp, bony angles on the breast, indicating a lack of tender white meat. The skin should be a color (yellow being preferred in the American market), and free from blotches and pin-feathers. The flesh should be neither flabby nor stiff, but should give evenly and gently when pressed by the finger.

"In a fresh bird, the feet feel moist, soft and limber, and if dressed with the head on the eyes look bright and full. As it becomes stale the eyes shrink and

the feet dry and harden; when too stale, i.e., when decomposition is well under way the body turns dark and greenish. Cold storage birds are commonly packed so closely that the wings remain pressed against the body even after the birds have been unpacked for some time. They can usually be distinguished by their squeezed look from fresh birds, which should lie or hang in a natural position.

"One of the commonest ways of testing the age of dressed poultry is to take the end of the breast bone farthest from the head between the thumb and finger and attempt to bend it to one side. In a very young bird, say a "broiler" chicken or a green goose, it will be easily bent, like the cartilage in the human ear; in a bird a year or so old it will be brittle, and in an old bird tough and hard to bend or break. If the feet are left on the carcass they furnish a test of the age. In a young bird they are soft and smooth, becoming hard and rough as the bird grows older. The claws are short and sharp in a young bird, becoming longer and blunter with age and use. The spur above the foot is also to be observed: when the bird is very young like a "broiler" chicken it is hardly apparent; a few months later it is long, but straight; in a mature state it is larger still, receding at the end. It is more developed in males than in females and capons. Turkeys up to a year old are said to have black feet, which grow up to three years old and then turn gradually gray and dull. The age of pigeons can sometimes be told by the color of the breast. In squabs the flesh looks whitish as seen through the skin, but becomes more and more purplish as the birds grow older. Red feet are said to be a sign of age in a pigeon."

### How to Make Hens Lay

An alleged "Old Correspondent" sends the following recipe for making hens lay. The last sentence of the advice is sensible, though not novel:

"Now, when eggs sell at a large price, is the time when they are scarce, but this difficulty is easily overcome if these directions are followed: It is the advice of a young Englishman, who came out from the motherland last April:

"Take a pole about two yards long; drive two spikes into the roof of the henhouse, the same distance apart as the length of the pole; then, with two bits of binder twine, hang the pole about six inches higher, and a foot in front of the other roosts.

"Now that all things are completed, watch the hens jump on the exerciser. When they are on and try to get off it will commence to sway, and of course, a hen will not fly off of a moving roost, and the more they try to get off the more it will swing, and so it keeps on going until they are swinging and singing merrily, while they beat time with their tails. Besides exercising the hens this will furnish loads of amusement for the bystander. If you have a pen of hens to lay: feed lots of barley and oats mixed with corn, wheat and cut straw.

—Advertiser.

### Cheapest and Best in Canada

"I have been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years, and could not get along without it. I congratulate you upon the many improvements you have made. I think it the cheapest paper for the amount of useful reading matter that there is in Canada now."

W. G. WOODMAN,  
FROBENAC CO., ONT.

Building up a business is like building a house—you must start at the foundation and work up.—White's Sayings.

### Notes on Wintering Bees

The winter season now being quite well advanced the bees require some attention, as their long confinement is likely to affect them if any unfavorable conditions exist.

Bees that are wintering well will now be found snugly clustered on the combs, and are not usually disturbed by a light shining directly on them. In fact it is a test of mine to allow the light to shine directly on the cluster for one minute, and if no movement is noticed during that time I know that they are wintering well. If you find them noisy you can lay it to one of three causes: had ventilation, temperature or mice. Either of these causes of disturbance if allowed to continue, and coupled with poor food, is likely to cause dysentery. You can sometimes winter on poor food, but other conditions must be perfect, with no disturbing element. Dysentery cannot be cured except by allowing the bees to fly, so there is danger of losing, or at least greatly weakening, the colonies before the season is sufficiently advanced to put them in their summer stands. If the temperature is more than 44 degrees it should be reduced to about that figure and maintained there as nearly as possible.

The air in the cellar should be kept pure and wholesome. If it is not so, your system of ventilation is at fault, and should be at once be corrected.

These are two essentials, pure air and a proper temperature, if you would keep your bees quiet.

You need not be alarmed if you find quite a sprinkling of dead bees on the cellar bottom, as they are the old bees which will die naturally. Sometimes they will taunt the air, especially if the cellar is inclined to be damp and poorly ventilated, and if so they should be carefully swept up and removed. If the air is tainted, a small quantity of air-sacked lime will do much toward sweetening it.

If your bees are packed outside, all the attention they will need is to prevent the ice from blocking the entrance after there is a thaw. If the entrance is clear the drifting of loose snow over the hive will do no harm, but be sure and keep it open, otherwise the bees are likely to smother from lack of air.

In giving the bees the slight attention needed, be very careful and do not disturb them, as the prime object in successful wintering is to keep them quiet; in fact, their natural condition under proper conditions in the winter would be a state of semi-hibernation.

CHAS. O. JONES,  
Missisquoi Co., Quebec.

### Why Alfalfa Fails to Grow

A common cause of failure to get a good stand of alfalfa is undoubtedly low or weak vitality in the seed. The possibility of this is apt to be overlooked by the experimenter and the fault is wrongfully laid to unfavorable soil. The prevalence of seed of low vitality has been proven by tests in the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa. The average percentage of germination in fifteen samples was sixty-nine; in several it was below forty, and in one case only five. In several others again over eighty-five per cent germinated. There is considerable difference in appearance between good and poor samples of alfalfa seed. Those with a bright greenish yellow color have usually good vitality; darker colored samples have considerable brown seed present, and these are generally dead or give a very weak growth. A prevailing color of light green is an indication of many immature seeds, which are also of low vitality. Not infrequently alfalfa seed contains considerable impurity in the form

of broken pods, stems and weed seeds, which detracts from its value.

Even a sample of seed of low vitality may safely be used, provided the percentage of growth is known, as the quantity of seed per acre may then be properly regulated. Therefore, it is important that farmers growing this crop, particularly for the first time, know what proportion of the seed will grow. Tests may readily be conducted in an ordinary living room, or any farmer may have samples tested free by sending them to the Seed Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### Portable Hog Houses

The portable hog house is a most convenient plan, where hogs are fed outside at a distance from the buildings. They make an excellent temporary sleeping accommodation and are not expensive. Prof. Curtis, of Iowa, gives the following method of constructing this style of hog house:

The house is eight feet square. There are four posts on each side 2x8 inches in size. The sleepers, five in number, which are 2x4 scantlings, are made in runner shape, and are eight feet long. Four plates are required, which are also eight feet long. Three sets of rafters are used, which are cut in five foot lengths. The ridge pole is eight feet right inches long. The flooring is made out of four boards, twelve by sixteen, cut in the centre. The sides and ends are covered in with eight inch drop siding, with grooved inch rough boards, 10x12, cut into two pieces, without waste for the roof. The window in the end is 24x21 inches, that in the roof 2x5 feet. The door is made two feet six inches by two feet eight inches. Where not otherwise specified, the lumber is 2x4 inches. Where these houses are to be

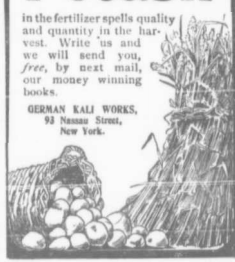
### A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

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permanent, they may be floored. It affords an excellent place for the sow at farrowing time and the window in the roof lets in sunlight and warmth during the winter days. If used in the winter it is a good idea to bank up the house a little at the bottom.

## A Square Offer

### Canadian Good Housekeeping

It tells how the everyday affairs of life should be conducted, and appeals to the craving for the new and helpful in household duties. It is unlike any other periodical and is adapted to old and young. Its splendid cooking service, its practical health department, its bright stories, sketches, verses, etc., are supplemented by special articles from the most noted writers of the day. Over 100 pages every month.

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Nothing at all like this has ever been made in this country. It is strictly a book for everyday use. If you want to know the how or the why or the when of any subject in connection with agriculture consult the Farmers' Handy Book. The information is all there, carefully indexed. It is a big book and thoroughly up-to-date.

### The Farming World

Twice a month, every month in the year, it is filled with original and practical articles from the pens of the most experienced farmers and stockmen throughout the country. It is essentially the money-making farmer's paper, its motto is "larger incomes and more comfortable homes for Canadian farmers."

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THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto, Ont.



## What Eastern Canada is Doing

### In and About Quebec

Cold weather is what is expected at this time of the year, but the record for cold is not broken ever yet. At Sherbrooke, on January 19th, the thermometer registered 50 degrees below zero, the lowest on record. The extreme cold did not interfere materially with business, it rarely does. The further the mercury drops away from zero, the brisker we move, the more alert we become, and, by the way, the more wood we burn. Business is rushing just now, there is just the right quantity of snow for heavy teaming and for lumbering operations, and farmers have been able to make the full daily complement of trips with their teams for the past five weeks, with scarcely a break. A little more snow has just come, and some has gone, but if the springs are to be thoroughly replenished, we must have a lot of snow-fall before spring.

The farmers are taking a lot of interest in advanced agriculture, and are in many places forming clubs to hold monthly meetings to discuss the latest ideas.

### FARMERS MEET

A very interesting meeting was held recently at Compton, after the election of councillors. There was a good attendance. Some good practical points were brought out in the papers read. Mr. Cleveland, of Jonville, was in the chair. The first address was by H. Weston Parry, of the Model Farm Creamery. He urged a more ready adoption of the ordinary rules of business in farming. Conditions are always changing, and to make money, farming today entails a change based upon a lot of previous thought; often much work goes with very little thought, and sometimes the reverse, the results in both cases being disappointing. One thing is sure, however, that whoever does the thinking, the farmer always has to do the work, and it may not be the farmers' loss that in most of the lines of agriculture followed today, there are those whose duty and privilege it is to do quite a bit of the thinking for him, or direct his own thinking along the proper direction. It remains then, said the speaker, to put the most profitable ideas, no matter where they come from, into practice and reap the reward. The urgent necessity of co-operation was emphasized. Co-operation is the spirit of the age. In all businesses today there is an instinctive drawing together of the various factors which make for their success; where the reverse is the case, and the various factors are looking after their own interests alone, we see ill-feeling, strikes and failure. Farming is the backbone of this country, but many interests are involved before the products of the farm reach the consumer, so a better understanding should be sought with those who handle the products of the farm, with those who carry them, and with those who manufacture or buy the raw or manufactured article. True co-operation implies the just and equitable conservation of each and every interest to the direct benefit of the whole.

### THE DAIRY HERD

Mr. E. Bjorklund followed with an excellent paper on the Dairy Herd, its Formation and Management. Mr. Bjorklund spoke from an experience of twenty-five years of dairy work, and re-emphasized those points in dairying which are now generally recognized as essential. The speaker believed in choosing one of the prominent dairy breeds and sticking to it, giving special

attention to the selection of the bull, so aptly described as half the herd. By weighing and testing the milk, the herd should be brought up to a standard and kept up to a good high standard of profitable milk and butter production.

### SILOS AND ENSILAGE

Mr. W. Johnston gave a good paper on silos and ensilage. He saw the need of our farmers growing more corn, both on account of the large fodder yield per acre, and because nothing equalled ensilage as a succulent, bulky, milk-producing winter food. Better silos should be built, silos which would last and not require patching up so often. Mr. Johnston concluded his paper with an appeal to his fellow-farmers to discourage the shooting of birds, which are the best of the farmers' friends in keeping down insects. A good deal of amusement was caused by a farmer in the audience, after putting a few questions relating to the quantity of seed corn per acre, then asking Mr. Johnston, very innocently, how he kept the cows off his corn. As no reply was forthcoming, there was considerable surmise occasioned whether poison was used.

### \$9 FOR A YEARLING

Mr. C. Leavitt read a most practical and humorous paper dealing with the dairy problems of the day, and suggested a number of questions which, however, remained unanswered. An instance was related of raising a calf on skim milk, which sold as a yearling for only nine dollars. This animal was the result of crossing a native cow with a pure-bred dairy bull, and Mr. Leavitt considered that in this way the ordinary farmer could raise a good dairy herd without going to the expense of buying pure-breeds, which were always expensive but not often profitable.

Mr. James Cochrane, of Hillhurst, the noted Shorthorn breeder, ridiculed the idea of a nine dollar yearling even from a native cow, and asserted that by the use of a good Shorthorn sire, yearlings should be worth from forty to fifty dollars. He thought that with the judicious use of bulls of beef breeds the quality of the beef for sale locally might be materially improved, but at the same time, there was plenty of room for every breed, whether it be for beef, milk, butter, cheese, or even general purpose. Mr. Cochrane remarked that he had felt some disappointment when he found that the Farmers' Institute speakers would not include Compton in their itinerary, but now, he was glad to say this feeling had gone, as he realized that they were able to provide speakers of their own as good as any from outside.

At the close of the meeting Mr. C. McClary, Ex-M.L.A., spoke a few words of encouragement, and Mr. J. A. McClary proposed that the meetings be continued monthly throughout the winter. This met with the approval of those present, and Mr. Johnston was appointed President, and Mr. Parry Secretary, with full powers to arrange for the next meeting, to be held on Feb. 27th.—H. W. P.

### New Brunswick Farmers' Meetings

The 29th annual meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association will be held at Fredericton on March 22-24, 1924. Among those from a distance who will address the meeting are W. S. Sparks, Canterbury, England; F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner; A. P. Kitchen, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner; W. A. Mc-

Kinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division; and G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, all of Ottawa. A number of local speakers will also give addresses. Return rates on railways at single fare on the certificate plan for many, and our ice is in good condition now, and our farmers are taking advantage of the good roads—some are busy hauling muskeg mud, some firewood, and others hauling produce to the market. There was a small attendance at the market on Feb. 2, owing to the disagreeable weather. Very little produce was offered. Beef per qr. per lb., 6 to 7c., small, 8 to 2c.; pork, 5 to 6c.; mutton per carcass, 6 to 7c.; dressed cattle, 12 to 13c.; butter, 23 to 25c. per lb.; eggs, 23 to 24c. per doz.; flour per cw. 5c.; oatmeal, 2 1/2 to 3c. per lb.; potatoes per bus., 27 to 30c.; hay per ton, pressed, \$8 to \$9; oats per bus., 30c.; turnips, 12 to 14c. per bus.; onions, 3c. per lb.; geese per lb., 8 to 10c.; chickens, 8 to 9c.; ducks per lb., 8 to 10c.; turkeys per lb., 12 to 13c.; herts per bus., 45c.; carrots per bus., 50c.

A meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held at Cape Traverse on the 26th inst. A large number of farmers were present and the meeting was very interesting. Mr. J. M. Coffey, president, Mr. McMillan, and some others, delivered some good practical addresses. Mr. Dillon strongly advised the farmers to stick to dairying rather than beef-raising, which he considered could be produced much cheaper elsewhere than here. He favored cheese rather than butter making.

Mr. Wiley said that buyers had been taking from the farmers pigs not properly fattened or trained. Some of the hogs received at their factory were fish fed, and thus rendered utterly useless. They wanted the farmers to better prepare their hogs before shipping. They found it necessary to change the weights in the different classes of hogs at the packing house on account of the number of soft, inferior hogs sent in.

Mr. McMillan took up the question of how to increase the productivity of the soil under cultivation. He advocated manuring lightly, and often, rather than heavily at longer periods apart, growth of more clover, keeping more stock, and feeding all the produce of the farm.

Mr. Charles Carter, of Winslow North, is the owner of a sow that within the year has had 3 litters as follows: Jan. 10, 1923, 13; July 6, 20; Dec. 22, 13, a total of 46 live pigs, 36 of which lived, and were fattened for the market.

A seed fair will be held in Charlottetown on March 15. Mr. B. B. Kitchen, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, and Mr. F. J. Sparks, of Canterbury, England, will be present and deliver addresses. Mr. G. H. Clark will also be present. Every facility will be afforded for the sale and exchange of seeds. A prize list is being prepared. A. R.

A Chicago advertising man is responsible for this spring's first one was never made. "If a man does me a favor and mentions it, it ceases to be a favor; if he mentions it a second time, it becomes an offense."—Judicious Advertising.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Scaling a Log

A simple rule for scaling any log, specially so in odd numbered logs, as 7 inches, 9 or 13 inches, giving board measure rule, is as follows: from the diameter of the log take 4 inches for waste, multiply remainder by half itself, then by length of log, divide by 8. This will give correct board measure in any log. Example: How many feet of lumber in a log 13 inches in diameter, 12 feet long? From 13 diameter, take 4 for waste, leaving 9; multiply by 4½, half itself, equals 40½. Multiply by 12 length, equals 486; divide by eight: 60½ feet. Example: How many feet in a log 15 inches in diameter. From 15 diameter, take 4 for waste, leaving 11; multiply by 5½, half itself, equals 60½; multiply by 12, length of log, equals 726; divide by 8 gives 92 feet board measure. By using this simple rule you can scale any size or length of log board measure.

W. J. BULLOCK,  
Peterboro Co., Ont.

### Scratches or Cracked Heels

Will you please tell me the best treatment for a horse that has the scratches or cracked heels? I have used several things and when I have them healed they break out again. I want a treatment that will cure.—H.B.D., Lake Charles, Ont.

Scratches or chapped heels are simply chaps and cracks around the heels and in the hollow of the hoof, which correspond to chapped hands in man. They are usually quite simple, but sometimes are quite severe and require considerable perseverance to cure them. They are caused by exposure to cold mud, snow, slush and ice water without proper care in fall, winter and spring. Scratches are unknown in hot weather.

Scratches can usually be prevented by proper care. When a horse with scratches comes in the stable, wipe off the parts affected as nicely as possible, bandage them with flannel to keep warm, and when dry clean thoroughly with a brush, not touching them with water at all. Washing with warm water would do no harm if they were well dried afterwards, but to be on the safe side it is better not to wash them at all. When clean, any one of the following may be applied: castoline, petrolina, arnica jelly, carbolic salve, or an ointment made of lard and powdered alum in equal parts. Any of these may be applied when coming in or going out. If they get very bad give the horse a few days' rest. If proud flesh shows in the cracks, burn it down with burnt alum. If it is necessary to rest the horse, give a teaspoonful of saltpetre in the feed night and morning for three or four days.

There is nothing to prevent a horse, once cured of scratches, from having them again if subjected to the conditions that produce them. To prevent a recurrence, dry and clean the feet and legs thoroughly when coming in from cold slush and mud. Never wash the feet and legs in cold or wet weather. If it is necessary to do so, be sure they are thoroughly dried off before leaving him.

### Business and Religion

When men attempt to divide business life from religious life it is a criminal attempt. They cannot be divorced. They are really, as far as the world is concerned, Siamese twins.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

### Rights of Inheritance in British Columbia

Q.—A man is married twice and also his wife. The man has four children by his first wife, but none by his second. The man's second wife has one child by her first husband. If the husband should die without making any will, how would his second wife then living receive any part of his estate, and, if so, how much? 2. Would it all go to the children by his first wife? 3. Would the second wife's child by first husband receive any portion of the property?—W. H. H.

A.—1. Assuming that the property consists of real estate, the wife would be entitled to one-third, provided she had not been deprived of her right to dower in any way, e.g., by the deed of the land to the husband, declaring that she should not be entitled to it. 2. No. 3. The property would be divided equally among all the children (save as above as to the wife's share), but if the land came to the husband by descent, gift or devise from some of his ancestors, then only his own children by his first wife would share.

### Rights of Son to Farm

Q.—My father and I went into partnership in the purchase of a farm. I had no money, but stayed at home and worked the farm. At the time we purchased the farm we had very little money or stock. We have now paid about five times as much money on the farm as we had when we purchased it. My youngest brother left home at that time, went to the States and is now married. I have an older brother and an older sister married and living in the States. There are two younger sisters living with me and my father. 1. If father died suddenly, in what position would I be, with reference to the stock, implements and farm? I have no written contract, but both my father's name and mine appear on the mortgage to the Company.—F. M.

A.—You will have whatever rights your contract with your father gives you. You do not state what that contract provided for in the event of your father's death. If it was that you were to have the farm and stock you will be entitled to it. It would be necessary for you to prove your contract, however, and you had better have it put in writing before your father dies, if he is still living. If the deed was taken in your joint names, the deed would be corroborative evidence of the partnership, and the fact of the mortgage being signed by both will also corroborate it.

### Rights of Lien for Work Done

Q.—I sent a dress to a dressmaker to have new work done on it. I left that part of the country shortly afterwards and did not return for over a year. When I came back I called at the dressmaker's for the dress and she informed me that she had sold it to pay her rent. I did not want to lose the dress as it was made of alk which my grandmother had worn, and besides it was worth much more than the amount

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word  
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head are not paid for. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each insertion and month counts as one word.

HOLLSTEINS—4 bulls, from 6 to 15 months old. Write for particulars. S. K. SMITH, Dunlop, Ont.

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

IF YOU KEEP Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Hirds or Cats, ask for our new Catalogue. MOHGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London, Barbours, Wis., U.S.A.

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

EGGS for hatching, from extra fine Buff Orpingtons and New Victoria. Best setting! 10¢ (Ontario), in a class of 35 cocklebees, 10¢ (U.S.). 30 White Rocks are Ontario winners. W. L. BIGG, Galt, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed-air hand sprayer used. Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVELLS BROS., Galt, Ont.

EGGS from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. See and specify particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER—Ladies, would you like to own one of our New Victoria Protection Egg? If so, send stamp for particulars of special offer. B. MACHONALD & CO., Dept. B, Box 260, Halifax, N.S.

WANTED—Employment on good class farm or ranch, adjoining free grant land, for twelve months from next March, by two energetic Englishmen, aged 25 and 30 years married, at present both engaged on farms. Apply BOX P, Port Rowan, Ont.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for 45-acre farm near Dunnville, Ont., good frame house, barn, stables, etc.; 28 acres timber, 7 acres orchard. Would sell for small property. For full particulars and for our big farm catalogue, address S. G. HEAD & SON, Brantford, Ont.

SCOTCH and Scotch Topped harness, some with calf to Golden Bess (imp.), son of Duthie's Golden Fawn. Also imported bulls 12 months. Mina Family shorthorn Ewes, all ages. D. H. RUSSELL, Bonnie Burn Stock Farm, Stouffville, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Orpingtons, exclusively bred from imported stock. Plenty of good birds left. In good color, fine and uniform. Importers direct. No middlemen. For prices, stating quality of stock you wish. Price \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. CLARK, Importer, Toronto, Ont. Telephone 104. Ont., President Buff Orpington Club.

FARMERS' ATTENTION!—You can make big money, during the winter months, selling nursery stock for the United States. Nurseries cover 800 acres. Now is the time to also hold your farmers are placing orders for spring delivery. Big inducements pay weekly, free outfit. Full particulars and catalogue on application. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

BEE-KEEPERS—Wanted to correspond with bee-keepers who desire practical advice and help in selecting the best quality of supplies and queens best suited for their purpose. Avoid recanting days in obtaining goods by four years ago method. Try our new line of extensive experience in bee-keeping, and until four years ago method. Try our new line of supply business in Canada. Having four hundred colonies the advice offer closes May 1st, after which time I will not be able to answer correspondence. Address R. F. HOLTERRMANN, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE—For twelve hundred dollars, half cash, 100 acres land, 40 acres cleared of stumps and stones, balance 60 acres with maple, birch, balsam, cedar; plenty of good water; 2000 bushels of good feed from barn, 4000 bushels under; two harn, 2500 bushels in bin; 2000 bushels in bin; Falls and G.T.R. station; 1 mile from school. When you want good cheap farms, apply to J. A. MARSHALL, Burk's Falls, Ont.

I would have had to pay her for fixing it. I have I any redress?—D. M. S.

A.—Certainly. The dressmaker would only have a lien for her charges, i.e., a right of retaining the dress till her charges were paid. She has no right to sell it. You should sue her for the return of the dress or for damages. You would recover the value of the dress, less the charges. The fact that the dress was your granchild's is of no special value to you on that account, would not increase the damages you could recover. You would only get what the dress would be worth, if sold.

### Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders

(Continued from Page 141.)

delegates to the leading fairs are the same as last year. Messrs. Thos. Teasdale, J. E. Brethour, D. C. Flatt and Wm. Jones were elected delegates to the National Live Stock Association. The President and Messrs. Flatt and Brethour were appointed to deal with matters before the railway commission.

#### WINTER FAIR BOARD

At a meeting of the Winter Fair Board held on Feb. 6th, it was decided to have all the cattle exhibits placed in the building as they are classed in the prize list. This was strongly objected to by some members as being an unnecessary hardship upon exhibitors. But as the first object of the Winter Fair is educational, the majority decided that all the animals in one class shall be placed alongside of one another in the stalls, whether owned by one or several exhibitors. It was decided that in the bacon hog classes, animals competing in the regular classes shall not be changed before competing for the sweepstakes prizes. A grand sweepstake prize of \$25 will be given for the best beef animal, any breed or cross, at the show. It was also recommended that the cattle that export steers should range in weights from 1,300 to 1,600 lbs. each. On motion of Arthur Johnston, some discussion took place as to the advisability of eliminating all purebred cattle from the show. It was thought advisable, however, not to take action along this line for the present.

The board endorsed the action of the breeders and Live Stock Commissioners in reference to exhibiting at St. Louis. A long letter from Mr. John McKee, of Norwich, in which he advocated some radical changes in the management of the dairy department of the Winter Fair, was referred to the executive committee to deal with.

### Canadian Jersey Breeders

The Canadian Jersey Cattle Club held its annual meeting on Feb. 6th. Owing to the snow blockade the attendance was small. The officers elected for 1904 are: President, R. J. Fleming; first vice, D. O. Bull; and vice, J. B. Kitchen; secretary, R. Reid; directors, Geo. Davies, H. C. Clarridge, F. L. Green, H. G. Clark and D. Duncan. The delegates to the different fairs are: Toronto, D. O. Bull and D. Duncan; London, Wm. Laidlaw and Mr. O'Brien; Ottawa, A. Wright and P. Clarke; Winnipeg, S. P. Hodson and L. J. C. Bull; Quebec, W. B. Warden and R. H. Pope.

The judges recommended are as follows: Toronto, V. E. Feltz; London, H. C. Clarridge; Ottawa, John L. Clarke; Winnipeg, H. G. Clark; Sherbrooke, Thompson Porter. The recommendation of reserves was left to the executive committee. We also had the list of expert judges for the local and county fairs.

R. J. Fleming, D. O. Bull, Geo. Davies, G. B. Hunnan and D. Duncan were appointed a committee to wait upon the

Minister of Agriculture with a view of securing better treatment for Jerseys at the Ontario Agricultural College. The statement was made that not only are poor specimens of Jerseys kept at the College, but that they are not properly fed and cared for. Strong objection was taken to the practice in vogue at the College of regulating the amount of feed for a cow by the quantity of milk she gives. This, it was claimed, was unfair to the Jersey, which gave a richer milk than the other breeds kept. A committee was appointed to write articles setting forth the good qualities of the Jerseys for publication in the agricultural press. objection was taken to the doubling of the registration fee after two years of age, as by compelling the breeder to record his animals a great many were recorded that were not worth it. The majority present were, however, of the opinion that the sooner the offspring was registered the better. Unless done early there was liable to be a mix-up in placing the different animals when older.

The Club heartily endorsed the action of the other breeders in reference to St. Louis.

### The Holstein Breeders

The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association met on Feb. 2nd. The annual report presented showed that there had been 1,101 registrations this year, as against 882 last year. There were 1,049 transfers as against 618 in 1902. There are now 3,060 bulls registered, and 4,084 cows. Forty-one new members have joined the association during the year, as against 27 last year. Volume VI of the Herd Book had been issued during the year, and is now ready for distribution.

The finances of the association are in a very flourishing condition, there being on hand a balance of \$1,222.15. Forty-one cows have been admitted into the record of merit during the year, as have four bulls, which were qualified by records of four or more daughters.

The officers for 1904 are: President, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; First Vice-President, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia; Second Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Third Vice-President, A. C. Hallman, Brantara; Fourth Vice-President, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Bael.

Directors for two years—W. W. Brown, Lyn; H. Bollert, Cassel. Directors for one year—B. Mallory, Frankford; F. E. Came, St. Andrew's, N. B.

Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.; Auditors, William Suhring, Sebringville, Ont.; J. H. Patten, Paris, Ont.

Delegates to fairs are: Toronto, W. G. Ellis and P. Shuck; London, H. Bollert and G. W. Clemons; Ottawa, Jno. A. Richardson and C. J. Gibson; Winnipeg, James Harriot and James Munro; Amherst, Winter Fair, F. E. Came and Stanley Logan.

The association endorsed the proposal laid before them for a national live stock association, and appointed President James Rettie, Secretary G. W. Clemons, and G. W. Ellis, Toronto, to represent them in the conference at Ottawa in March.

The one judge system was recommended and the following recommended to be chosen in order named: Toronto, R. S. Stevenson, H. Bollert and B. Mallory; London—Wm. Suhring and B. Mallory; Ottawa—M. Richardson, and A. C. Hallman; Winnipeg—G. W. Clemons, H. Bollert and A. C. Hallman.

### \$100 for Seed Fair

The Carleton County Council has granted \$100 towards the coming seed fair to be held in Ottawa.

**Every Farmer Knows**

Just how much of a crop to expect from each acre of his farm, whether it be Oats, Wheat, Rice, Barley, Corn, Potatoes or Fruit. He would consider himself lucky if he could get larger crops from the same ground. As surely as the sun shines, one hundred pounds of

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fed as a Top Dressing to any growing crop, with or without other fertilizers, will return its cost many times over an increased yield.

Send your name and complete address on Post Card for valuable Bulletin showing actual results of Experiment Stations all over the world on all imaginable crops. The information is worth its weight in gold. They are absolutely free to farmers.

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**USE THE GRIMM SPOUT**

**Remove no Bark From the Tree**

Assuming that 600 trees with antiquated saws produce 20 pounds of sugar, the Grimm Spout produces 100 pounds. What is the value of 80 pounds of sugar and the cost of 600 hours' spout? The gain is guaranteed. **Simple free.**

similar conditions with the Grimm Spout produce 100 pounds. What is the value of 80 pounds of sugar and the cost of 600 hours' spout? The gain is guaranteed. **Simple free.**

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FOR MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel; steam-firing; simple strap pump actuated by aluminum, easily broken and cleaned; stirring; and a perfect automatic regulation, which increases rapid and shallow evaporation, and produces the best quality of syrup.

See Champion Fair perfect evaporation of 100 lbs. of sugar in 10 hours.


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

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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All subscriptions are discontinued immediately when the time paid for expires.

## FINANCE ON THE FARM

## Know What You are Worth

The winter should be the farmer's stock-taking time. The business man takes stock once a year and so should the farmer. Let the readers of this column get to work at once and find out just how their last season's operations have named out. If you have had a good year the result will encourage you to go ahead and do better next time. Find out how you stand and send a copy of the result for publication in this column.

The following, by a Michigan farmer, will help you in estimating the quantities of stock you had on hand at the end of the year:

"A fellow might work on a farm all his life and never know whether or how he made his money or lost it unless he was keeping pretty close tab on his invoice sheet, sales sheet, etc. A good many farmers have been surprised to see where their best results were obtained during the year from keeping such a record of their business, and through it may have made a success of their business when otherwise it would have been a failure. If I had never taken an invoice I would begin at once, and something on the following basis:

Farm, 80 acres.....	Jan. 1st, 1903.	No. of	Value.
Stock.....		Head.	
Horses.....	3		\$150.00
Cows.....	7		350.00
Sheep.....	65		265.00
Hogs.....	12		140.00
Steers.....	5		200.00
Chickens.....	100		35.00
Other stock, if any.....			

Amount of produce in stock and value.....	\$1435.00
Hay, 17 tons timothy.....	\$170.00
Hay, 20 tons clover.....	100.00
Fodder, on to acres.....	30.00
Straw.....	15.00
Corn, 500 bu.....	125.00
Wheat, 150 bu.....	110.00
Oats, 500 bu.....	150.00
Potatoes, roots, etc.....	50.00

Tools necessary on an 80-acre farm (5 years' use).....	\$750.00
Binder.....	60.00
Mower.....	15.00
Rake and other small tools.....	25.00
Wagon.....	25.00
Carriage.....	40.00
Plows and Harrows.....	25.00
Harness, small tools, etc.....	75.00

Household furniture and provisions (itemized).....	\$265.00
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Total..... \$1,000.00  
 "The investment in a farm, \$6,650.00, the way invoiced here, makes a total of \$6,650. On a good many farms it will overrun this and for some these figures will be too high, yet, taking it as a whole, I think that the above is just about the average for an 80-acre farm. I figure this from my own farm. We must surely figure the value of this investment, \$6,650, at 6 per cent., and the interest therefore amounts to \$399 a year.

"All kinds of tools depreciate in value every year and I have invoiced them at one-half cost, as they had been used five years. Now our total investment in tools is only the small sum of \$265, and we figure they will not be worth as

## IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

INTEREST is paid or added to the principal every six months.

In DEPOSITING or WITHDRAWING money, whether over the counter or by Mail, every convenience is afforded.

INCORPORATED 1855

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 Reserve Fund . . . . 3,200,000  
 Total Assets . . . . . 25,000,000

THE  
**BANK OF TORONTO**  
 TORONTO, ONT.

much by 10 per cent. one year from date, for the average farm tool when used ten years is about used up. It is different with a horse; he grows more valuable until about ten years old and then depreciates about 10 per cent. a year. To be on the safe side we will figure the depreciation on horses at only 5 per cent., which on \$450 amounts to \$22.50. In deducting the depreciation from the tools, 10 per cent. of the first cost should be taken from the net value, and not 10 per cent. from the present worth. But for brevity and convenience we will figure the depreciation of the \$265 worth of tools at only 10 per cent., which is \$26.50. Adding the depreciation of tools, horses, etc., to the interest we have an unavoidable expense of \$288. In short, this is what we lose by having our money in farm lands and depreciatory stock. Now the serious part of the whole thing is, how are we going to make the investment pay this \$288 above all labor and leave the soil in just as good condition as when we started at the beginning of the year?"

## Mortgage Lending on Farms

The remarks of the president at the meeting on Wednesday of the Canadian Lending and National Investment Company suggest a backward glance at the origin and purpose of Ontario mortgage and lending companies. Fifty years ago the rapidly growing farm population of this country were mostly poor. They needed money to clear their farms and to stock them, to provide implements, to build houses and barns. The primary purpose of the loan companies formed in Ontario was to furnish money for such purposes; and it is not too much to say that many a farmer, now comfortably well off, with his mortgages paid, and with money of his own to lend, was in the way of prosperity by the money first advanced to him by a loan company. Similarly, there are thousands of farmers in Manitoba and the Territories today who find mortgage loan companies of the most signal service. And indeed the farmer of the Western plains has a great advantage over the bush farmer of Ontario (who had to clear his land of trees), for he gets a quicker return for his labor than the latter can do. But in either case the farmer is most often virtually beholden to a company or private lender for his start in life. And it is only fair to say that no mortgage need look for a better borrower than an honest farmer or for better security than farm lands, especially in an agricultural country. Indeed, if some of the companies had stuck to farm lending and kept out of town and city properties and away from "booms" they would have been saved from irritating losses.—*The Monetary Times.*

Some men's business methods are as mysterious as some chafing dish mixtures.

## Quick Horse Sales



During the past year, 1903, Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Horses were sold by auction and private sale at

## "The Repository"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH  
 Proprietor

Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO  
**EXPERIENCED HORSE BUYERS**  
 always attend the leading market where they can see the largest variety at present market value.

**EXPERIENCED CONSIGNORS**  
 always ship to the leading market where every intending purchaser is sure to see their stock, and there are a hundred chances to sell to one at any other point in Canada.

"THE REPOSITORY" is the Leading Horse Market of Canada.  
 Correspondence solicited. Advances made on consignments. Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Horses, Carriages, Harness and every stable requisite for private sale.

## New Officers

The new officers elected at the December meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union (omitted in our report) were as follows:

President—Mr. E. C. Drury, Crown Hill.

Vice-President—Mr. F. C. Elford, Holmesville.

Secretary—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph.

Treasurer—Prof. H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph.

Directors—Dr. Jas. Mills, Nelson Montclair; G. C. Creelman, Geo. Carlow and R. J. Deachman.

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Enquiries will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications are strictly confidential.



## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### The Farming World Man on the Wing

There will be an auction sale at Powle's, corner, near Hall's Station, G. T. R., on March 3rd, when the owners, Messrs. Cullies and Lean will offer some forty head of pure-breeds of all ages. It will mean the dispersion of one of the best herds in the country, a lot of remarkably well bred and good looking animals. For years the owners of this herd have endeavored to obtain the best blood in the country, a fact which has left its impress unmistakably in the individuals it now comprises.

Bulls of such breeding as Goldtiger, by Golden Crown, imp. 17998, dam Golden Belle, imp. 23014; Scotsman, 23253, by Knight of St. John, dam Lady Lancaster 6th, imp., and their present herd bull Lord Douglas, bred by Sidney Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, sired by Baron Buttercup, dam Mary, by Enthusiast, with his e.g.g. sire Hiawatha, through Undine have stood at the head of this herd, among whose female members may be found descendants of the famous sire and prize Scotch Indian Chief, through Indian Count. A number of outstanding quality are by Scotsman, one of these is from a dam by Prime Minister. One of Cochrane's favorite Hillhurst Breeders will also be sold with her calf, a splendid young roan bull, now eight months old, a choice animal in every way, and one that careful fitting would in all probability develop into an animal to be heard from again. There are two crops of calves from Lord Douglas in the herd and they show up well, most of them the true Scotch Shorthorn type. Altogether the herd will be one of the most considerable offerings of the season. Geo. Jackson will wield the hammer, and prospective purchasers can depend upon every courtesy from the management.

\*\*\*\*\*

J. Duff, Myrtle, Ont., has generally a few nice looking Shorthorns around his farm, he believes in a true Scotch breed, with a whole lot of the kind of meat on them that sells for sixteen cents a pound. His young stuff, from such bulls as Roan McKay, bred by H. Carrell & Sons, and herd bull on the farm of Charles Calder, Prince of Hyacinthe, imp., and now owned by John Howden, Whitty. Among his herd of cows may

be mentioned a fine Rowena Fairfax, got by Bonnie Lad. Her last year's calf was sold to the Government farm at Truro, N. S. A good big, heavy cow, thick and well fleshed, is Uxbridge Belle, bred by Geo. Isaac & Son. She is by Vice-President, and her three-months' calf by Roan McKay is a fine promising animal. Other good ones are Miss Waterwood, got by Indian Agent, Lady Isabella, dam Queen Isabella of the Ramsden strain, tracing to D. P. 6000; a Cruickshank-Victoria bull, out of Ena 2nd, by sire Vensgarth, 1309.

#### Sheep in Australia

"You will be glad to hear that the run on Shropshire flock rams the last month throughout Australia has been phenomenal—never saw anything like it before. Pure-breeds in Tasmania and Victoria all cleaned out, and now breeders of freezers are buying up grade rams, but it is a pity they have to use the latter. Half-bred Shrop. lambs for export to London have been sold in thousands this year in Victoria and South Australia at £12 to £15, on the properties, prices unheard of before breeders used Shropshire sires."

ALFRED MANSELL & CO.

#### To Import Good Stock

Mr. Wm. Litton, Aurora, Ont., sailed for England on February 13th, from St. John, N. B., to bring out a large importation of pure-bred stock, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

#### Canada Again Scores

At the great Chicago Poultry Show at the end of January, Canada again carried off a number of the best awards, making a clean sweep of the prizes in several classes. The Canadian winners were: G. A. Tossy, Hamilton, 2 firsts and 1 second on Light Brahmans; N. K. Cornwall, Thamesville, 5 firsts and 3 seconds on Buff Leghorns; Wm. Barber, Toronto, clean sweep in games; J. N. O'Neil, Toronto, 2 firsts, 1 second and 1 fourth on White Minorcas; Wm. McNeil, London, sweep Poland, Hamburgs and Bantams; Dr. A. W. Bell, Toronto, 3 firsts, 1 second and 1 third on Buff Cochins and 4 firsts on Partidge Cuckin Bantams.

#### IMPORTANT SALE OF

### Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

On THURSDAY, MARCH 17th, at WHITBY, Ont.

The Shorthorns are all registered stock and include 1 well-bred imported bull of individual merit, 5 young home-bred bulls of good breeding and 15 females of various ages. The Clydesdales are all pure-bred and include 1 high-class mare and fillet descended from imported stock, and 1 stallion rising two years old. There will also be sold the stock and farm implements necessary on a well-managed 200-acre farm.

**Sale will begin sharp at 1 p.m.** Whitty is on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Port Perry and Whitty branch. The sale will be held at the farm, which is one-half mile from the station. For Catalogues, which will be ready by Feb. 20th, apply to the owners,

**J. D. HOWDEN & SON, Whitty, Ont.**

## Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz:

### GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Prepared exclusively by the Hon. J. Gombault, Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.



#### SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or identify. The safest and best remedy ever used. Takes the most obstinate sores for mild or severe action. Removes all humors of the skin from the Horse.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio  
21 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO



## Windmills!

### THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

Will do more HARD WORK year in than any other machine ON THE FARM. It is the Simplest on the market.

Do not be fooled with new-fangled mills. Write us.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.

LIMITED  
30 WELLINGTON ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

## Limp Jaw

## Spavin

## Curb

## Splint

## Sweeny

#### Cure Them

Limp Jaw is curable, Spavin and Splint in horses, and almost every blemish that a horse can have, even Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Knavel, can be readily cured by applying this ointment. It is easy to use, and how to do it, prove that you can do it, and guarantee you money in doing it. Two big booklets explaining everything sent free. Write now, enclosing five cents.

21 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

The price of The Farming World is sixty cents for one year, or one dollar for two years, strictly in advance, including a free copy of The Farmer's Handy Book to every subscriber.

All subscriptions are discontinued immediately when the time paid for expires.

*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 breeds in Canada.*

### ASHLAND STOCK FARM

**PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**  
A number of fine young bulls and heifers for sale. Herd bull Aberdonian. Such strains as Ross Duchess, Bampton's Hero, Vrie 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, GUERNEYS**  
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,** Belmont 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. Locust Hill Sta., C.P.R., 1 mile, Markham Sta., G.T.R., 4 miles.

### VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

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

**NEIL DOW,**  
Tara Sta., G.T.R. P.O. and Tel.

### Choice Scotch-Topped Young Stock.

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

**JAS. FLEMING,**  
Nelles Corners, P.O.

### From Galloway to Claremont

Mr. Tom Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario, sailed on Saturday with the Donaldson Line s.s. *Tritonia*, with a splendid shipment of ten Clydesdale stallions and four hackney stallions, all purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The Clydesdale stallions are all three years old, and are mostly got by such horses as Baron's Pride, Up-To-Time, Prince Thomas and Harbinger. The hackneys are also of the best breeding, and are a nice lot. Messrs. Graham Bros. won the most of the prizes for Clydesdales at Chicago and Toronto shows last year, and this shipment must add considerably to the numerical and qualitative strength of their famous stud.—*North British Agriculturist.*

### South Africa Cattle Regulations

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, has received a copy of the regulations governing cattle importation into Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal. In the case of the first the cattle imported must be accompanied by a certificate showing that they have undergone the tuberculin test without any reaction. Before entering the Transvaal, cattle have to pass inspection by a veterinary inspector. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. Rutherford.

### Big Ayrshire Sale

As will be noted by announcement elsewhere the big sale of Ayrshires by R. Reid & Co., will take place at Ottawa on March 10th, instead of March 15th, as noted in last issue. Parties desiring good Ayrshire stock should remember this and endeavor to be present on March 10th. A fuller announcement will appear later.

### Pleasant Valley Farm

Shorthorns headed by the Lancaster bull, Old Lancaster (Imp.), two good young bulls and several females of straight Scotch breeding for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**GEO. AMOS & SONS,**  
Moffat P.O. and Station, C.P.R.

## GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Canada's leading Horse Importers

### Clydesdales and Hackneys Stallions and Mares.

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

Write for Catalogue.

## Bawden & McDonnell EXETER, ONT.

Importers of

### Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Bright Star 4 yrs., Vol. XXVI, sire Good Gift 1894, dam Lightsome Lass, by Lightsome Lad, g.d. Great Sterling by Young Duke of Hamilton 112.

Buller (Hackney), imp. by the famous Bonfire 280 dam Fanny by Norfolk swell dam. A number of other equally gilt-edge breeding, and individual size and quality to be seen at their stables, or described on inquiry.

EXETER P. O., Ont., and Sta. G. T. R.

## CLYDESDALE

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

**I. DEVITT & SONS,**  
FREMONT P.O., BURLINGTON JCT. STA. G.T.R.

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

## AUCTION SALE

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE  
at the  
BRITISH EXCHANGE, GODERICH, ONTARIO

Wednesday, March 9th, Commencing at 1.30 P.M.

The following well-known Shorthorn breeders have decided to hold this combination sale in Goderich making it more convenient for intending purchasers and fully expect that the cattle offered will offer in point of breeding and individual merit to any lot of the same number ever offered by public auction in Huron County.

The contributors to the sale are K. C. Attrib, Goderich, who contributes 9 head; Salkeld Bros., of Laurier, 3 head; John Jamieson, Laurier, 3 head; Other contributors are: Hubert Morris, Salford; Robert Hoop, Carleton; George Sowerby, Goderich; Thomas Beatty, Goderich, and Thomas Amey, Goderich.

All animals are fully described in the catalogue, copies of which may be had on application to any of the contributors or to

**THOMAS GUNDRY, Auctioneer,** GODERICH, ONT.

## Carnefac Saves and Makes Money for Every Farmer

It is not guess work. It has been proven times without number. Hundreds have written us of these things much as this gentleman does. Send for free booklet "About CARNEFAC."

Pine Grove, Rockland Ont. July 15th, 1941  
Carnefac Stock Food Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs—We fed your little pig to two cows that were badly run down, the result was an improved appetite all over, and all three were well. In milk they have gained in weight, from the time they were fed your food. We dropped feeding a few days before they went to grass, but instead so did increase in their appetite. We intend to try it further on some of our show stock.  
Yours truly,  
Eug. J. M. BARNETT,  
Mgr. Pine Grove Stock Farm

You are fattening cattle and hogs. If you feed CARNEFAC (as your neighbor does) you will make more flesh, with less feed and in less time. It can be done with CARNEFAC. It can't be done without it.

A CANADIAN FOOD TONIC FOR CANADIAN STOCK.

**Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg** Branch—65 Front St. East, Toronto

\$12.00 in prices paid to owners of fat calves born since Jan. 1st, 1941, to be shown at Guelph and Winnipeg Exhibitions. Write for particulars.

### Big Combination Sale of Short-horns

Attention is called to the big Short-horn sale to be held at Goderich, Ont., on March 9th next. Some of the contributors to this sale are breeders of renown in Ontario, and the catalogue shows a long list of well-bred animals of individual merit. Mr. E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, contributes nine head, including Victor—48270—and Village Queen, Vol. XX, both got by World's Fair King; Mary Wilkes—31870—by Young Abbott's Heir—15047—bred to imported Favorite, Vol. XX, E. H. B. 49; King Colborne—38269—by World's Fair King, dam Mary Wilkes—31870—; Roberta Wilkes, Vol. XXIII—43760—by Diamond Jubilee (imp)—38861—; Robert Wilkes—42008—by Baron Ridgeway—8766—dam Roberta Wilkes, by imported Diamond Jubilee; Maple Park Fancy—13704—by Valkyrie—21806—bred to imported Favorite, and Fancy 2nd, Vol. XX, by World's Fair King, dam Maple Park Fancy.

Salkeld Bros.' contribution of seven head, four young bulls and three females, are all sired by their former stock bull Grandeur 2nd—31095—. They are all good individuals from 1 to 12 months old and from exceptionally good milking cows. Mr. John Jamieson, who contributes eight head, is one of the most successful breeders of Shorthorns in Ontario. Mr. Robert Morris contributes Elgatha 21st, a successful breeding cow with her calf, by World's Fair King. This cow is now in calf to Imperial Favorite. Other contributors are Messrs. Robt. Bean, George Sowerby, Thomas Beattie and Thomas Ames; whose contributions are fully described in the catalogue now ready.

### Some Shorthorn Sales

Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., write: "In ordering a change in our advertisement, we would report the following recent sales: To C. Heintz & Sons, Fremont, Ohio, our stock bull (imp.) Ben Leonard, bred by A. Watson; Ancherone Skene, Scotland, sired by Clifton, dam Craibstone Beauty, a Kibblean Beauty, by Craibstone. Messrs. Heintz & Sons have bought him to head their show herd the coming season and he, no doubt, will be heard from later. To Wm. Stallibrass, Corwin, the roan heifer Amelia Leslie, by Village Captain—39914—a heifer that won numerous prizes last fall as a calf. To Geo. Graham, Rockwood, the good bull calf,

### Langdon 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**

Blair, - - - Ontario

### KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Horses, and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Friesian cattle of a number of the best varieties of Friesian, Standard Lovers, Red Bone, and other-bred breeding, and other sires of choice Scotch breeding, a fine stock of pure Scotch Friesian. Write or call on W. HAY, Tel. P. O., and Room 10, r. 10.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Six choice richly-lbred bulls, 3 to 12 months old, for sale. Also choice females, all ages.  
MATT RICHARDSON & SON,  
Caledonia P.O. and Sta., Ont.

### 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 yr. (11450) sire Prince of Hurstvale (967) dam, Jeanne (1460) by Prince Robert, sire of Hiallawa.  
Montrose Lawrence (1021) sire Prince of Albany (1178) sold for £3,000, dam Laura Lee (1087) by Burnley (229).  
Others from equally celebrated dams. Intending purchasers call 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 prizewinning stallions, Anson Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address:—  
PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont.  
Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

### GLENAVON STOCK FARM

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

Pride of Spring Valley, by Pride of Tavistock, a calf that won numerous first prizes last fall. Have still got for sale two young bulls and several females of Scotch breeding.

"We have just purchased to head our herd the grandly bred Lancaester bull (imp.) Old Lancaester, bred by A. Crombie, Woodend, Scotland, sired by King Robert (7962), dam Lovely, by Coldstream (6030). This young bull brought \$600 at the Hamilton sale on January 26th, and was pronounced by many good judges to be the best bull in the sale."

### The Spring Stallion Show

Don't forget the Spring Stallion Show to be held at Grand's Repository, Toronto, March 2-4, 1944. The entries so far have been larger than for last year's show and a big exhibit of horses is expected. It will pay farmers to attend this show. A number of practical addresses by practical men will be delivered during the show.

### A Good Lot

Messrs. J. D. Howden & Son, Whitby, Ont., are offering a good lot of pure-bred Shorthorns at their sale, which is announced to take place on March 17th. Everything is being offered without reserve and purchasers will have an opportunity to get some good stock at their own price.

### Shorthorn Unreserved Sale

A splendid opportunity is given to obtain some good pure-bred and graded Shorthorns at Messrs. J. & W. H. Cullen's big sale on March 3rd next. All the animals offered are well bred, including 23 Yorkshires bred to the well-known Platt and Brethour stock. See announcement on page 166.

### The Ayrshire Breeders

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Toronto on Feb. 2nd. The address of the President, Hon. Senator Owen, of Montreal, was most encouraging. The results of competitions at dairy tests and fairs last year had been most favorable to the Ayrshire. While this was so, he believed that the real test of value of the Ayrshire was in the ability to give a constant supply of good milk all the year through. The Ayrshire was the farmers' cow and best suited to Canadian dairy work. At present there was no distinctive agreement as to the most desirable type of cow in relation to her productive power. Many breeders think a change should be made in the scale of points used.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade, showed the registration to be 1,733, and transfers 300, an increase of 83 in registrations and 23 in transfers over last year. The membership is 273. Volume XII of the herd book had been issued and Volume XIII is ready for the press. The winning of the championships at the Guelph and Amherst dairy tests makes the eighth time it has been won by Ayrshires in Canada. The finances showed a balance on hand of \$724 and a total revenue of \$3,463. There were 37 Ayrshires imported during 1903. \$304 had been paid out in prices.

\$700 was granted to Winnipeg Fair and its distribution advised as follows: \$40 for herd of 1 bull and 4 females, 2 years and over, bred and all owned by exhibitor. \$30 for herd of 1 bull and 4 females, under 2 years, bred and all owned by exhibitor. \$30 for 3 animals, any age, or six progeny of one bull, progeny to be owned and bred by exhibitor.



# KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Used it ten years.  
Sold in U.S.A., Nov. 20, 1898.  
"Horse and his Diseases." How  
to cure spavin, ringbone, etc.  
and give vitality to its joints.  
Yours truly, JAMES C. BROWN.



Five Cases of Spavin  
Absolutely Cured.  
By J. C. BROWN, Nov. 20, 1898.  
I have cured five horses absolutely  
of spavin in the last four years with your  
Kendall's Spavin Cure.  
Very truly yours, Harry D. Russell.

## THE OLD RELIABLE

And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones,  
Splints and all Lamenesses.

This is the unqualified experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

In addition to being the best stable remedy known, it is unequalled as a liniment for household and family use. Sold generally by all druggists. Price \$11; six bottles for \$5. We send valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," profusely illustrated, free upon request.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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

WE are glad to announce to our brother farmers, dairymen, that we have arranged with a firm in Guelph, Ont., for the manufacture of this Anti-Butting Halter, and are now prepared to furnish it made at those works to any such as desire to use this very useful instrument on their cattle. We take pleasure in recommending this halter as a thing that has been tried and proven to be a success, and would be glad to answer any inquiries as to its merits and its price.

Very respectfully,

Williams Street Dairy Co.,  
Findlay, O., U.S.A.

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.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM  
Shorthorns and Leicesters

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855

Scotch Houth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature.  
(Imp.) ROBERTSON OF DALMEY—4220—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,  
Brooklin

..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 20th ready for shipment.  
J. B. C. ARK Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

UNRESERVED AND DISPERSION

## Auction Sale

Of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshire Cattle and Dairy Grade Cows, consisting of 90 head of pure-bred cattle, cows, bulls and heifers, and a number of choice Dairy Grade Cows. Sale at 11 a.m. on **Thursday, March 10th**, in Cattle Barns, on Exhibition Grounds, Ottawa.

Catalogue, giving description of each lot, on application.

R. REID & CO.,  
HINTONBURG

## A GOOD LINIMENT

For 50 cents a gallon can be made as follows:—

Absorbine, 4 ounces  
Vinegar, 1 quart  
Water, 3 quarts  
Saltpetre (powdered), 1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for various diseases. Strains, Collar Galls, to toughen the shoulders if of work horses; will reduce swellings of the knees; Bad Tendons, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

## ABSORBINE

at the store, or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Egan's Sons & Co., Montreal, Agents who will send it prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or such as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.



The following additional grants were made: \$25 each to New Westminster and Victoria, B. C.; \$75 each to the Guelph, Amherst and Ottawa winter dairy tests, \$50 for the sweepstakes cow, and \$25 for the sweepstakes, provided the highest scoring be made by a pure-bred Ayrshire. The Ontario and Maritime members were made members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association and the Maritime Live Stock Association respectively, at 50 cents each.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, was asked to look after the interests of the Association before the Railway Commission. The Ontario directors were re-elected with the exception that Mr. John McKee, Norwich, replaces Mr. Hodson, who retired. Mr. Hodson was subsequently elected Honorary-President.

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of judging herds first at the leading exhibitions. The members were equally divided on the question, and on the ruling of the chair it was decided to recommend that the herd prizes be judged first.

The delegates to the different fairs are: Toronto—W. W. Ballantyne and Wm. Stewart; Kains and H. Hill; Ottawa Winter Fair—J. G. Clark and J. C. Smith; Ottawa Central Fair—A. Clark and Robt. Hunter, Jr.; Maxville Sherbrooke—T. D. McClelland and Ness; Quebec—N. L. Chappelle and Hon. Mr. Owen; Dominion Cattle Breeders'—W. W. Ballantyne and Henry Wade.

The judges recommended are as follows: Toronto, W. W. Ballantyne and A. Kains, reserve, W. F. Stevens; Ottawa, A. Hume, reserve, D. Drummond; London, W. F. Stevens, reserve, Thos. Bradshaw, Sherbrooke, James Bode, reserve, James Brison, Quebec, N. La-Chapelle, reserve, Thos. Drysdale, Three Rivers, Thos. Irving, Jr., St. John, James Brison, Winnipeg, A. Kains, reserve, D. Drummond.

On explanation of Mr. Hodson of the difficulties that have arisen over Canadian exhibits at the recent meeting decided to make no exhibit and to ask the government not to make any grant towards the exhibit of cattle at the exposition.

Mr. Hodson discussed the advisability of forming a national live stock association, with a national herd book, which would be recognized as the National herd book of Canada. He referred to the excellent possibilities of selling pure-bred stock in Newfoundland, the West Indies, Mexico, and South America generally. The best breeders in all these countries were ready to buy extensively from Canada if the opportunity offered. He touched on how a national association could grade and classify all classes of sheep, swine, horse and cattle breeders. The dead meat trade would also benefit. He believed that with a national association it would be possible to arrange for a recognition of the British herd books in Canada, and for a recognition of Canada's authorized herd books in Britain.

It was unanimously resolved to support the proposals, and representatives of the various provinces were appointed to attend a convention to be held in Ottawa in March.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the Hon. Mr. Owens was re-elected President, and Henry Wade Secretary-Treasurer.

A model poultry farm, showing all kinds of poultry in all conditions from the egg to the table will be seen at the World's Fair next year. In connection with the farm a chicken restaurant will be operated. Here poultry in all forms will be served to order. The privilege will be granted the patron of catching the chicken that serves him for a meal.

## Brookside Ayrshires

Cows from this herd won 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec., 1902, and 1st and Sweepstakes over all breeds, Dec., 1903, Royal Star of St. Anne's, 1903—, at head of the herd. Will have a few calves to spare after January 1st.

H. & J. McKEE,

"Brookside," Norwich, Oxford Co., 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. AYLWIN, - Freeman P.O., Ont.



## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Feb. 11th, 1904.

What with snow blockades, ice, and general disorganization of railway traffic, general business in this province is in very bad shape. Orders for spring delivery have been fairly satisfactory, but so far there has been very little distribution of goods. When the weather improves and the railways are clear, there will be a big rush of freight. Money rates are about 3½ per cent. on call, and discounts at per cent.

#### WHEAT

Whether due to the war scare or not, wheat is evidently on the up grade. At Chicago, though the speculator has had full swing, prices have been gradually advancing, though on Tuesday they weakened somewhat. On the other hand, at Liverpool where things have been quiet and the market has refused to follow Chicago advances, on Tuesday May wheat was quoted higher. It is reported that the Russian government will not prohibit the exportation of wheat in case of war. If so, there is nothing in the war situation in itself to materially affect values. A stronger factor on this side is the disposition of farmers to hold their stocks. In Ontario the snow blockade has prevented wheat from being marketed and local millers in many places cannot get enough to keep their mills running. Ontario winter wheat has sold at country points at 88c, as compared with 72c a year ago at this time. As to the future, it is hard to say. Things are very unsettled just now and will be for a time. Some are prophesying \$1.00 by April, while others are not so sanguine. Quotations here are 88c, for red and white; 75c, for goose, and 83c, for spring, at outside points. The flour market is also firmer.

#### COARSE GRAINS

There is a firmer feeling all round in coarse grains. There is a demand in England for Canadian malt barley. Local exporters here quote oats higher. May oats at Chicago advanced 4c last week, to 46¼c. Corn reached the highest point of the season at Chicago last week, or 55c for May. Here Canada corn is firm at 27½ to 38c, f.o.b. west. American is quoted at 31 to 31c in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

#### SEEDS

The seed market rules quiet. Quotations here are steady at \$4 to \$6.00 per bushel for alsike; \$5.50 to \$6.35 for red clover, and \$2 to \$3 per 100 lbs. for timothy, at outside points. Extra choice quality would bring more money. At Montreal, quotations at timothy, \$2.50 to \$3.50; red clover, \$8.50 to \$10, and alsike, \$5.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. at Ontario points, and \$1.00 to \$1.15 per bus. for flax seed on spot.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market has taken quite a jump upward since last writing on Toronto market, due largely to the non-arrival of supplies owing to blockade. Quotations are 80c. for car lots on track. At Montreal supplies are more plentiful.

Trade in beans here is rather quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.65 for hand-picked, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for primes, in job lots. Car lots of primes are quoted at Montreal at \$1.40, and jobbing lots at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel.

#### HAY AND STRAW

The hay market continues firm, owing to smallness of receipts at quotations. This trade has been similarly affected like the others by the great difficulty of getting it to market. The straw situation is unchanged.

#### POULTRY AND EGGS

Supplies of dressed poultry are light at all central points. Chickens are more in demand than anything else and are quoted here higher than turkeys. At Montreal the market rules quiet.

When the mercury falls, the price of eggs goes upward, and as we have had cold weather, eggs are high. At Montreal, a few new-laid are coming forward and sell readily at 40c. wholesale. As soon as mild spring weather obtains these prices will soon be cut into. A very few new laid are coming in here and are quoted at 33 to 35c. in case lots. Selected cold storage are firm at 32c, and lined at 30c. On Toronto Farmers' market new laid bring 35 to 40c. a dozen.

#### FRUIT

There has been no notable change in the fruit market since last writing. At Montreal No. 1 winter apples are quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.50, and No. 2 at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bush. On Toronto Farmers' market ordinary apples bring \$1 to \$2 a bush.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market has ruled a little quiet of late, very little new business being done. Some New Zealand cheese has recently arrived in England, but this will not affect the market much. On this side holders have got their stocks down to a point at which they can afford to wait for a higher market. Some finest Westerns have changed hands recently at 10½ to 10¾c. Cheese rules here at 11c. per lb.

In butter, the general tone of the market has got improved much. Cable reports are brighter, but not sufficiently so to enable dealers on this side to export at a profit. At Montreal local trade is reported quiet with large stocks on hand. Quotations there are 21c. for choice creamery; 20 to 20½c. for fine to finest, and 14 to 16½c. for Western dairy. Receipts here are large considering the condition of the railroads. The demand is fair at 20 to 21c. for creamery prints, and 19½ to 20c. for solids.

#### LIVE STOCK

Live stock receipts continue to be small and prices do not advance materially. In fact, last week they were easier on two or three lines. At the city market there has been very few export cattle offering, most lots being butchers' of fairly good quality. On Tuesday last the highest price paid for exporters was \$4.60 and for butchers' cattle \$4.30 per cwt. Common to good butchers' sell at \$3.30 to \$4.25 per cwt. Few feeders and stockers are being offered, although farmers are looking for them. Feeding steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sell at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt, and stockers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt, and poorer quality of the same weights \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. Few milch cows are being offered. They sell at from \$33 to \$60 each. Calves are quoted at \$3 to \$12 each or \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep deliveries are small and prices rule steady. The highest figure for lambs on Tuesday was \$5.50 per cwt. Sheep sell at from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and \$3 to \$3.25 for bucks. Lambs sell at from \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt, and \$5.30 to \$5.50 per cwt. for choice ewes and wethers. Export sheep are light, though receipts are light, have taken another drop. Owing to the large receipts of Danish and Irish bacon, the English bacon market is somewhat demoralized. This has affected the situation here. Best select bacon hogs, 160 to 200 lbs. each, sell at \$4.75, and lights and fats at \$4.50 per cwt.

#### HORSES

The snow blockade has interfered with horse sales very much. The arrivals at Grands Repository last week were only about half of the usual run. Those offered sold readily at, however, a little lower price, owing to buyers being afraid to purchase or fear they might not be able to get their purchases shipped. Good, useful farmers' blocks sold at from \$75 to \$100 each, as to quality. The outlook, however, is bright, and as soon as the railways are clear and things running regularly, things will be pretty busy in horses of nearly all kinds.

### TORONTO JUNCTION

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards have been small also. Some exporters sold here on Tuesday at \$4.60 to \$4.90 per cwt.

#### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	12	11	15	15	8
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 88	\$ 0 90	\$ ....	\$ ....	\$ 0 86
Oats, per bushel.....	32½	38	43	44	32
Barley, per bushel.....	44	43½	45	47	37
Peas, per bushel.....	64	64	70	70	....
Corn, per bushel.....	54	55	56	56	....
Flour, per barrel.....	3 25	4 00	5 30	5 30	4 90
Bran, per ton.....	17 00	19 00	21 50	22 00	16 00
Shorts, per ton.....	19 00	21 00	22 50	23 50	18 00
Potatoes, per bushel.....	80	75	1 20	1 20	1 05
Beans, per bushel.....	1 55	1 45	1 85	1 85	....
Hay, per ton.....	9 00	10 00	13 00	13 50	10 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 50	7 00	8 00	8 00	....
Eggs, per dozen.....	35	40	40	35	25
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	15	12	per 50	50	per 12
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	10	13	per 35	60	per 11
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	15	14	11	14	17
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	9	10	11	12	11
Apples, per barrel.....	2 50	3 30	3 50	3 50	4 00
Cheese, per pound.....	11	11 ½	11 ½	12	14
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	22	21	23	23	24
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	17	16 ½	19	19	20
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 75	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 00
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 25	4 10	3 75	4 00	4 00
Hogs, per cwt.....	4 75	5 00	5 50	5 50	5 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 50	6 50	5 00	5 25	....



**Coming Events**

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairy-men's Association, Fredericton, March 22-24.

Eastern Ontario Winter Poultry Show, Ottawa, March 7-11, 1904.

Central Canada Spring Horse Show, Ottawa, March 7-11, 1904.

Annual meeting Canadian Forestry Association, Toronto, March 10th and 11th, 1904.

Canadian Horse Show and Military Tournament, Toronto, April 28-30, 1904.

Canadian Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, March 2-4, 1904.

**Minister Got the Prize**

A good one is told on a well-known minister who was walking along the street the other day and saw a crowd of boys sitting in front of a ring with a small dog in the centre. When he came up to them he put the following question: "What are you doing to the dog?" One little boy said, "Whoever tells the biggest lie wins it." "Oh," said the minister, "I am surprised at you little boys, for when I was like you I never

told a lie." There was a silence for awhile, until one of the boys shouted, "Hand him up the dog!"—Mount Olivet Democrat.

**Conundrums**

What chins are never shaved? Ur-chins.

What wig cannot a barber make? An ear-wig.

If 32 is freezing point, what is squeezing point? Two in the shade.

# 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,**

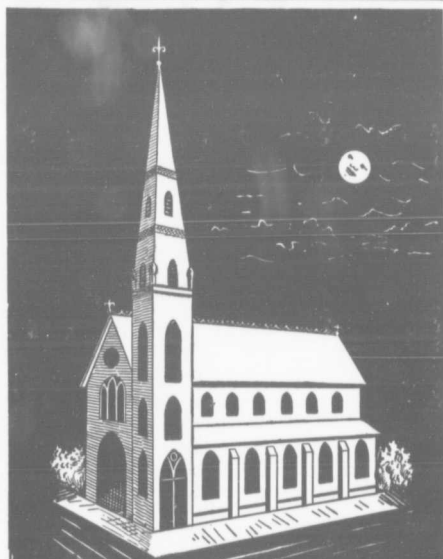
Director of Colonization,

TORONTO

**HON. E. J. DAVIS,**

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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