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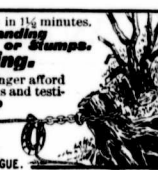
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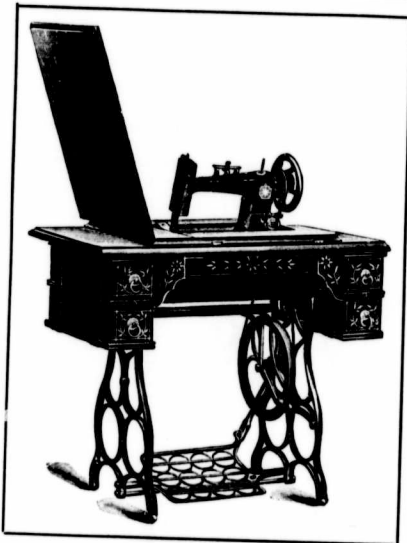
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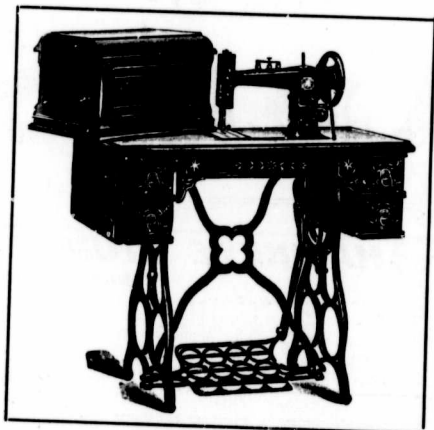
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XX

FEBRUARY 25th, 1902.

No. 8

Improvement of Fall Fairs.

ALARGE amount of space in this week's issue is devoted to a report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Fairs Association, held on Wednesday and Thursday last in this city. The gathering was a most notable one, not merely because of the large crowds who attended, but that a more aggressive policy was decided upon which gives promise of instilling into our agricultural societies such life and vigor as will make them of greater interest and of greater value to the agriculture of the Province. It cannot be denied that many of these societies have got into ruts and have managed their shows in such a way as not only to do no good to the community but in many cases to do positive injury in lowering the moral tone in the district by pandering to that which is low and debasing in their special attractions. That a new era has set in and that higher ideals are likely to prevail in the methods of conducting these fairs everyone interested in the welfare of this country will be glad to learn. We wish the new movement every success, and believe that if it is taken hold of in the right spirit by every society in the Province it will work nothing less than a revolution in the interest and in the educational value of our fall fairs.

The future development of this new policy centres largely around the appointment of a superintendent or head to the agricultural societies. To work out any reform or any improvement in the organizations without a central head, would be practically impossible, and the convention did wisely in commending to the Minister of Agriculture that such an officer be appointed. Further wisdom was shown in asking that Mr. G. C. Creelman be appointed to the position. Mr. Creelman is energetic and resourceful, and we believe, in so far as his time will permit, will do most effective work in reorganizing the fairs and placing them in a position to do more effective work for Canadian agriculture. But the superintendent cannot do everything. He must have the active cooperation and assistance of every society and of every officer of these societies. Given these, and the success of this new movement toward making our fall fairs more educational and beneficial is assured. Let there be then the heartiest cooperation between each society and the superintendent in working out this new policy towards higher and better agriculture.

The Canadian Fairs' Association has been meeting regularly in this

city for a dozen years or more, but it has only been within the past year or two that the general public or even the local societies have taken any special interest in its deliberations. What has wrought this change? Why was there so much interest shown last week in the proceedings and such a large and representative gathering of fair representatives from all parts of the province present? We do not like to single out any one person above his fellows in connection with any undertaking; but in this instance justice can only be done by so doing. The one individual more than all others responsible for this new interest, this change of sentiment and this new movement that has culminated in a recommendation for a superintendent, and in action being taken that means better value and better returns from our agricultural fairs, is Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner. Mr. Hodson, took up the question of the betterment of our fairs, a couple years ago, in his fearless and practical way, and the result has been an interest and desire on the part of the agricultural societies to do better than ever dreamed of a year or two ago.

As to the meeting itself we might add that while the addresses delivered were good and full of valuable suggestions for the guidance of fair managers, the discussions were rather disappointing. There was no lack of persons to take up discussions. In fact the chairman had some difficulty in deciding who had the floor. But there was too much of a tendency to discuss matters from one's own narrow point of view and to air grievances that were purely of local character and not applicable to the whole province. For this reason the meeting was not as valuable as it might have been from an educational point of view. Often more and better work could be done in a good strong committee. However, the convention was of value and we trust will have a wholesome effect in pushing forward the new movement for educational rather than frivolous and demoralizing attractions at fairs.

While nearly all the delegates present at the recent meeting of the Fair's Association are regular readers of THE FARMING WORLD, still there may be others who are interested in the accompanying report of the meeting. If any present subscriber will furnish the names and addresses of one or more of these interested we shall be pleased to send free sample copies.

Essentials for Sheep Raising.

The above formed the title of a most instructive and practical address by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., before the live stock judging class at the Agricultural College last month.

The first thing to be considered was the selection of the flock. To be successful, one must select the right type of the breed that suits his tastes best. In selecting a ram, look for one with compactness, not too long in the coupling, strong back, standing well up on his legs, carrying himself with a good deal of boldness and is sprightly and alert. In selecting the ewe nearly the opposite characteristic should be looked for. There should be more length, more sparing in the ribs, a good heart, gentle, of good constitution, bright, intelligent head, and bright eye and ear.

If the ewes are short in form it would be advisable to use a ram with longer range. A common fault in breeding, was to use on a flock of ewes, strong in front, but with poor hind quarters, a ram strong behind but weak in front. This was a serious mistake. On such ewes use a ram with good front and hind quarters.

In the management of sheep, nothing paid better than kind treatment. The sheep is naturally a very timid animal, and if badly or roughly treated would detract very much from the profits in the business. As a rule, sheep were more hardly treated than any other animal on the farm.

Sheep should be kept away from other animals, and in a clean, dry pen. For the average flock, \$100 would be sufficient to build a suitable pen. It need not necessarily be very warm, but there should be no drafts. Less labor was required in looking after sheep than any other animal. Too much bedding for sheep was not good, but the pen should be cleaned out often so as to keep it dry.

Special attention should be paid to dipping. The red louse and the tick, the common pests on sheep in Canada, were easily destroyed by dipping. Sheep should be dipped twice a year. They should be dipped in the spring, about ten days after lambing, and everything should be dipped. In the fall, before winter sets in, dip again. If the weather is too cold pour the dip over the sheep. Proper dipping would save grain in feeding and dollars on the flock.

In feeding sheep, he advised a variety of green feed during the summer. This could be provided at little expense. It had been his practice to sow rape for fall

feeding. It was a splendid food for the ewes, as it is conducive to a large crop of lambs in the spring. It makes the sheep vigorous and active. Rye was a good food in the spring, though as the grass came early, it was not as much needed. Green rye was rather too soft for ewes with lambs. He got better results by keeping the ewes from the soft grass in the spring, till it got firm. Feed hay and roots instead. When sheep shrink in their flesh the wool is not so good.

He advised shearing early. To leave off shearing till the water is warm enough to wash them, keeps the sheep uncomfortable and weakens the constitution and also the lambs. Sheep should be clipped about the last of April, and protected from the weather, if necessary. Before lambing, all tags on the ewes should be removed. He preferred having the lambs come before shearing.

For winter feeding there was nothing better than good pea straw. It was better to feed the straw or clover in two small feeds rather than in one large one, as the sheep would relish it better. Mangels were a good food for ewes, especially after feeding rape in the fall. If the pea straw is fed in the yard the sheep will get exercise when feeding. His experience with feeding ensilage to sheep had not been satisfactory. It seemed to have a tendency to loosen the wool, which indicates an unhealthy condition in the sheep. Don't feed sheep timothy hay as it seems to dry up the sheep. Pea straw is better, and if not that, clover is good. Sheep can be fed more profitably when the peas are threshed. If sheep are healthy, there is no need of grain feeding till lambing time. Five pounds of roots per day were enough. He said turnips were better for rams than mangels and better for the ewes after lambing. Mangels, however, give a better lustre to the wool. For grain feeding, oats and bran are good. To fit for the show ring, more concentrated feed should be given. Sheep can be fitted best on peas and oil cake. Over-fitted ewes give weak lambs.

In response to a number of questions by the students, Mr. Smith stated that if sheep are fed other feed before being turned on rape for the first time, they will eat very little and will not bloat. Sheep like a change in feed and should have water every day. The upright sheep rack was better than the sloping one. Head should not be allowed to get in the rack. If fed in small quantities at a time the sheep will not pull much feed out and waste it.

For breeding purposes it was better to have ram lambs come about March 1st, and have them weaned about July 1st, when if they can be turned on rape so much the better. If for mutton, it is as profitable to have lambs come later. A shearing or older ram is more profitable for service than a younger one. The number of lambs de-

pends largely upon the ewe. A ewe should not be bred till she is a year and one-half old. When there is a large flock it is better to keep ewes separate, and let in only a few ewes each morning to the ram.

Thomas A. Browne Dead

Many live stock breeders and farmers all over this Province will regret to learn of the sudden death on Thursday last of Postmaster Thomas A. Browne, of London. For twenty years Mr. Browne managed with skill and ability the Western Fair at London, and it

was largely due to his foresight and energy that the fair has had such a great record of success. For several years Mr. Browne acted as secretary of the Ontario Poultry Association, where his ability as an executive officer was clearly shown. He became postmaster of London three years ago, when he resigned the above offices.

Mr. Browne was one of the most respected citizens of the Forest City, where he was born and spent all the years of his life. His character was of that sterling, robust kind that makes its influence felt in all the walks of life.

Our Western Letter

Activity in Live Stock—Beef Types Popular—Manitoba Live Stock Commissioner.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17, 1902.

With the approach of spring, which indeed seems almost at hand, so mild is the weather at present, with the approach of spring and the impending resumption of farm operations, there is an evident revival of interest in agricultural matters. Stockmen, and especially breeders of pure-bred stock, are at their busiest; auction sales of live stock are of frequent occurrence; large and valuable importations are coming in from Ontario and the States, and preparations are being made for the biggest and best year that the live stock industry in this country has ever experienced. There can be little doubt that the present tendency in breeding in this country is toward the beef types. Dairying, though making wonderful strides, is little more than a side-issue in most cases. There are, it is true, many breeders of dairy animals and many of the Shorthorn herds boast milking animals of no mean quality, but if we are to take the importations as a criterion the "beefers" are in the ascendency in popular favor. Shorthorns lead, Herefords a close second, and the "Doddies" next. These last however, seem to be growing in favor. The exhibits in that section were larger at the fairs of 1901 than ever before. They are coming rapidly to the front in the States, and doubtless this fact will have a certain influence here, combined with the undoubted merit of the breed, in giving them greater prominence in future.

The following motion was offered at a joint meeting of the executive committee of the Stock Breeders' Associations held recently, and will be discussed at the approaching conventions of the various bodies. "That this meeting recommend to the annual meetings of the various associations, the nomination at a joint meeting of a suitable man for the position of Live Stock Commissioner, (provincial), with a view to his engagement as joint secretary if deemed advisable."

On Tuesday the 18th, the sheep and swine breeders will discuss this question, on Wednesday, the pure bred cattle breeders, on Thursday the horse breeders, and perhaps the

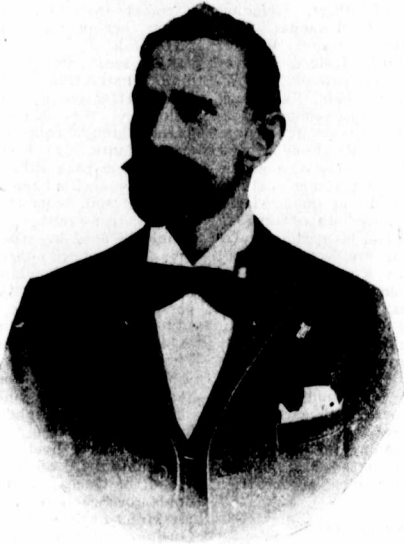
dairymen will take a hand on Friday. The matter will certainly be well thrashed out and unless personal ambitions interfere and block the movement, it should result in this very necessary action. It is understood that the government will act on the recommendation of the associations, though no official announcement has been made public.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will endeavor to make arrangements for shipment of some of the wheat now in store along their lines to Duluth where it is understood there is storage for several million bushels. If, as is expected by the U. S. millers the tariff regulations will permit them to grind Manitoba wheat in bond, the over crowded storage of the Northwest and of this province may thus be somewhat relieved.

The retail implement dealers of the West held their annual convention last week and after discussing the business of the past season, they in the words of their secretary "outlined a plan of campaign for the coming year." We suppose the campaign is to be directed against the farmers, as usual.

Hon. Mr. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, is in this city, as it is understood, on a mission to induce the C.P.R. to move the Territorial wheat. He gave most interesting information in an interview on the subject, and among other points made a strong declaration in favor of farmers' elevators, and further in favor of municipal elevators. He states that at least 275 temporary warehouses have been erected for storage of the wheat through the winter, at the towns along the line of railway. In Hon. Mr. Bulyea's opinion there must be at least half the crop still to move.

The Canadian Northern Railway Co., have issued a new tariff giving a further reduction in general freight rates. This is the second announcement of this character since the completion of the line to Port Arthur, and makes beside the 2c reduction on wheat a total reduction of fifteen per cent. since the signing of their contract with the government and the transfer of the Northern Pacific lines to their company.



F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, through whose instrumentality the new forward movement in our agricultural fairs was brought about.

Canadian Fairs Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Fairs Association opened at the Court House, Toronto, on Wednesday last. There was a large attendance of representatives of the local and district fairs from all parts of the province. In fact so large was the crowd that the court room where previous annual gatherings have been accommodated without difficulty did not begin to be large enough for the numbers present. A great many had to stand during the first session after which Richmond Hall was secured. If we judge by the enthusiasm and interest displayed the question of reorganizing or reinvigorating the agricultural fairs of this province is a very live one.

President J. Thomas Murphy, Simcoe, Ont., presided. In his annual address he touched on the subjects that would come up for discussion at the meetings. A change was necessary in the management of our fairs. The agricultural and arts act should be amended and made suitable to present needs. To gain the confidence of the public the agricultural fair must be managed in a business like way. Fair Associations should pay their debts. He strongly advised the appointment of a Superintendent of Fairs. Some were in favor of amalgamating the fairs and institutes while others were opposed to it. If made compulsory it might work injury to some. Incompetent judges often caused dissatisfaction. Judges should be appointed by disinterested parties and should know their business. At Norfolk County Fair, expert judges had

been brought in from a distance, and gave the best satisfaction.

HON. MR. DRYDEN.

The Hon. Jno. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, made a vigorous address dealing in a broad way with the question of fair improvement. Improvement was the watchword now along agricultural lines; it was in the air. There was no greater need for improved me-

thods than in our agricultural societies. The act governing these societies gave them a wide scope, but only one clause in the act was lived up to, the others were practically inoperative. Many of the shows had degenerated into spectacular amusements. There was no need of this. He instanced the Norfolk County Show, held annually at the town of Simcoe as one run purely on educational and agricultural lines and there was no lack of interest in or visitors to the show.

There were too many speculative or gambling features at our shows. The young boys were attracted by these and they had a demoralizing effect. The best people of the country do not endorse this kind of thing and consequently stay away. Show managers make the mistake of thinking that people are interested in these things, when they are only attracted by idle curiosity and would be as well pleased if these pernicious features were eliminated. The society that encourages these and puts the promotion of better agriculture in the back ground will go to the wall. The primary thought in the framer of the act governing these societies was to make them cooperative and helpful in improving the agriculture of the district. They were designed to be utilized to bring in good stock, new seeds, etc., and to carry on experiments. In short they were to be educational rather than merely entertaining in their work.

There was a hunger and thirst all over this country for information and if the fairs would undertake to supply this they would soon create an interest in the show. A prize list was only a means to an end. As the fairs did not supply information people were compelled to get it from the institutes. There was no reason why the institute



Expert Beef Cattle Judges at Work.

and the agricultural society should not come closer together. Instruction could be given by the fair as well as by the institute. The winter fair was a good example of this. The shows should aid in improving the general product of the country. Every society should have ideals before it, should be able to give information as to why one animal got a prize and another didn't, and should be able to instruct visitors how to produce these animals.

Competent judges should be selected who could give reasons for their awards. There were too many shows in some districts. Fairs should make a special feature of the line of agriculture most followed in the district. Shows need not necessarily be held in Sept. or Oct. Some might be held in May or June. Aim to get out of the beaten rut that had been travelled in so long. There was a need of some directing head for the societies. It was not a question of saving money, but of efficiency. The minister then paid a well-deserved compliment to the work of Supt. Creelman who might be utilized by the fairs to advantage. Do not attempt too many things at once.

DIFFICULTIES IN FAIR MANAGEMENT.

Mr. James Mitchell, of Goderich, under this heading outlined some of the difficulties he had experienced in managing a fair. These were, (1) Lack of attendance and interest at the annual meeting of the societies, (2) conflict of dates for holding the shows, (3) the professional exhibitor who worked to the detriment of the local exhibitor, (4) lack of uniform rules, regulations, prize lists, entry forms, etc. (5) Hard to interest the general public in fairs. He advised inducing stronger competition for the prizes, making the shows and exhibits attractive to the young people, so as to develop their liking for the farm and farm life. The fall fair can do a great deal toward making the boy proud that he is a farmer. The fairs should be made more attractive.

DISCUSSION

The discussion on Mr. Mitchell's address though not bringing out any new points served to emphasize very strongly some of the features touched upon. Mr. F. Metcalf, of Blyth, pointed out that excellence could only be got by experts and consequently the exhibitor who was able to make the best display no matter how he got his exhibits, should not be altogether condemned. Mr. D. G. Hamner, Burford, Ont., stated that greater interest would be created by getting down to practical work along educational lines. Judges should give reasons for their decisions. There was not much satisfaction to the onlooker to see animals judged if he did not learn why the awards were made. He deprecated very strongly the practice of many fairs allowing gambling and other questionable devices at shows.

A number of others, including Mr. Clarke, of Muskoka; Jno. George, N. Bruce; Major McGillivray, A. Gifford, Meaford; R. Honey, E. Northumberland; F. W. Hodson, J. I. Graham, Vandeleur, took part in the discussion. In reply to a statement by Mr. George that the Industrial, London, and other large fairs were responsible for the special attraction features so common now at many fairs, Major McGillivray stated that an improvement had been made at Toronto in this respect in recent years, but he would like to see more improvement and he suggested a memorial from the Fairs' Association to the Industrial Fair board with this object in view. He expressed himself as being quite in sympathy with the movement for bringing the fairs and institutes into closer touch with each other. The fairs were not so much to blame for weaning the young men from the farm as the cheap and popular education given at our High schools.

TOWNSHIP FAIRS

Mr. W. B. Sanders, of Stayner, read a paper in which he strongly defended the Township Fairs. Some reasons why these were not the success they should be were: (1) Unfair distribution of Government grants. (2) Lack of interest in Township shows by farmers. (3) The professional exhibitor of fancy work, etc., not live stock. (4) Allowing competition open to the world. (5) Poor judging.

Mr. Sanders pointed out that in championing the Township show he was opposing the views of Mr. Hodson expressed at last year's convention. To this Mr. Hodson replied that he had not advocated doing away entirely with the Township fair, but their improvement.

A somewhat general discussion followed and which waxed very warm when touching on the merits or demerits of the horse race or speeding in the ring attraction at fairs. Many upheld this as quite legitimate within reasonable limits, while others did not think it was necessary to attract visitors.

SEED FAIRS.

The address of Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist, O.A.C., Guelph, on the value of seed fairs, was a most important one. He emphasized the importance of crop production in the country and of giving helpful information to the farmers on this subject. At present farmers were obtaining information from the Agricultural College, Experimental Union, the Institutes, the agricultural press and agricultural shows. The last named were not doing the work in this direction they were designed to do. They could do good work by holding seed fairs or by developing that feature at the fall fairs. There were now several of these seed fairs in the Province. The oldest was that at Guelph, which was started about 35 years ago and was now under the management of the South Wellington

Farmers' Institute. It held two shows, one in the spring and one in the fall.

All seed shows should be made instructive and could be made attractive by observing the following: (1) Have with each grain exhibit a collection of 25 average plants. (2) There should be a ticket on each exhibit giving information such as the acres grown, kind of soil, correct name and bushels per acre. (3) Judging should be done by experts who can give reasons for their decisions. (4) Have special exhibits of interest in the locality. (5) Have the person who does the judging, or some other competent party, to explain the exhibit when the largest crowds are present.

Mr. Zavitz had on exhibition samples of grain and straw to show how they might be arranged for the fall fairs.

There was a lively discussion on this subject, led off by Major G. B. Hood, of Guelph, and A. J. Reynolds, of Scarboro Junction. Major Hood outlined the work of the Guelph seed fair, which had been conducted for a number of years with marked success. All grains are grown by the exhibitors and must be correctly named. The entry fee was 25 cents to members and 50 cents to non-members of the institute. The fair was a medium through which farmers get change of seed at reasonable cost. It helped to introduce new varieties. The purchaser could examine grains. Exhibitors come not so much for the prize-money as to sell their seeds. The local seedsmen were also interested. Mr. Reynolds stated that at the East York seed show, held every spring, no prizes were given, the object being merely to bring buyer and seller together. Last spring over 6,000 bushels of seed changed hands. A discussion on seeds and the growing of crops is held on the afternoon of the show. He advised giving prizes for crops grown in the field as well as for the grain. If addresses on fall wheat growing could be given at the Industrial Fair they would be helpful.

PRIZE LIST FOR SEED FAIRS.

Mr. G. H. Clarke, in charge of the Macdonald seed grain competition, in a brief address, pointed out how interested boys and girls were in the seed contest. A seed grain show should have an aim in view. It was not advisable to give prizes for different varieties. For example, wheats might be classed as soft wheats, hard wheats, etc. It should be stipulated that all seeds should be grown and matured within one year previous to the show. Each exhibit should consist at least of one bushel of the grain and a sheaf containing not less than 500 straws. In corn 30 lbs. and a number of the stalks should be shown. In grasses half bushel of the seed and 100 samples of straw. The growing of our own root-seeds should be encouraged. It would also help to secure better seeds in the country if all local dealers



Mr. G. C. Creelman, asked by the Association to become Superintendent of Fairs for Ontario.

were compelled to sell seeds in packages put up by some responsible dealer.

HORTICULTURE

Prof. H. L. Hutt, of Guelph, discussed the horticultural side of the fall fair. Prize lists should be made so as to encourage exhibits of all kinds of fruits that can be grown in the district. Exhibits of strawberries and other tender fruit might be shown in gem jars. In each kind of fruit a few of the leading varieties and those best adapted to the district should be on the prize list. No prizes should be given for large collections. It is quality not quantity that should be considered. There was little to be gained by classing apples as fall and winter varieties. At the end of each list there should be prizes for any other variety. The naming of the different varieties should be made as simple as possible.

HOW OTHER ORGANIZATIONS MAY ASSIST THE FAIR

Mr. G. C. Creelman, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, in a brief but pointed address, discussed in a thoroughly practical way how other agricultural organizations may assist the fall fairs. He believed the Farmers' Institutes were not doing enough to help the fall fairs. They could do a great deal by aiding the social side. People do not get together enough for social intercourse. If each local institute had a tent on the grounds where its members and their families could meet in a social way it would not only help the institute itself but greatly assist the fair, as well. Institutes can assist the shows financially by appropriating money for lectures at the fairs on educational topics. Institute officers should aid the shows as much as possible.

The local Fruit Growers' Association can also assist the fall fairs very materially. There will soon be local associations all over the

Province and they should be asked to assist in arranging the prize lists. Then there are the fruit experiment stations. The fairs are not making the use of these that they should. The horticultural societies should also assist, and be given a place in the main building where their officers, or someone else, could explain the best methods of growing flowers, etc.

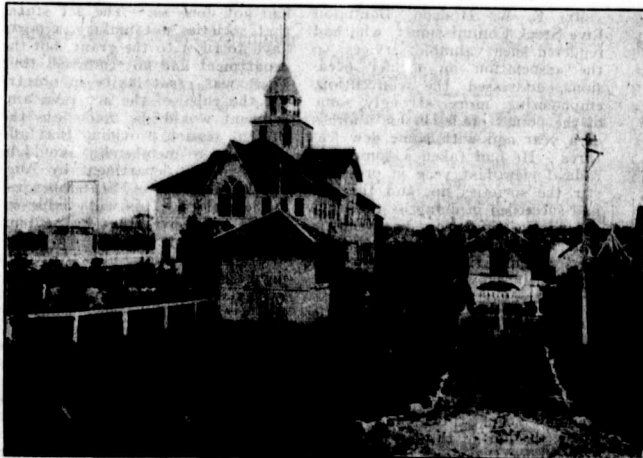
A great deal could be done at the fairs by giving more attention to poultry exhibits. Prizes should be given for dressed poultry, eggs; then demonstration along the line of plucking and packing poultry for market would attract attention. There was no reason why a show should not be held in the winter for poultry and for such other exhibits as the fall show will not catch. These might be held as supplementary to the fall fairs. He urged more co-operation between all agricultural organizations, and espe-

cially between the institutes and the fairs.

EDUCATION AT FAIRS.

An instructive address on this topic was given by Dr. James Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The aim of every organization existing for furthering the interests of agriculture should be to promote the productive power of the people and to fit a man to perform the duties of life in a better way. Fairs have an educational value, some of them good and some of them not so good, tending to dissipation rather than uplifting. The fairs, however, can be made to do effective work in improving the industrial habits of the people. Expert judges should be engaged. These are scarce, and it is difficult sometimes to secure a person who is competent to judge and at the same time explain why he places the awards on certain exhibits. Each society should make provision by way of proper buildings in amphitheatre style where the judging could be done or the addresses delivered. Show managers should insist upon it that exhibitors place the prize tickets on the animal winning the prize so that the visitor may be educated. The directors should be made to feel that the important things in managing a show are the educational features. In the Old Land all exhibitors at shows are compelled to place the prize tickets so that the animals winning them can be identified. Canadians have shown themselves capable of entering the show-ring with people from any other country and carrying off the bulk of the awards. This was shown at the Pan-American and other large shows where they have competed. This quality in our people should be fostered as much as possible by our agricultural societies.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, Ottawa, followed, outlining the work that had been accomplished last year at the



East County Fair Buildings and Grounds, Aylmer, Ont.

fairs in the Ottawa Valley already referred to in these columns. In addition to the expert judges secured through the Live Stock Commissioner, and who gave the very best of satisfaction, athletic contests were held at every county fair and a championship prize given for each county and the champions of each county competed later for the Ottawa Valley Championship at Ottawa. This had created very great interest. A banner was given to the show making the best exhibit of stock, which went to Russell County. Next fall they propose to have a circuit of fairs and to give prizes for the best arranged grounds and buildings.

Mr. J. E. Berthour, Burford, and Mr. George Grey, Newcastle, two of the expert judges employed in the Ottawa Valley last year, spoke of the work and how favorably it had been received both by the exhibitors and onlookers at the show. Mr. Berthour believed this work should be extended over the Province. There should be uniform methods in judging at all fairs. These served to establish ideals to which the farmers in the district could work up to. The judges should be thoroughly competent and should be granted certificates of such competency. Where shows depended on special attractions there was always difficulty in getting something new; with the educational features it was not so, as they were always interesting. He advised the appointment of a superintendent of fairs. All fairs not doing proper work and not coming up to the standard should not receive the Government grant. Mr. Gray, who judged horses, gave some valuable points along this line. By having expert judges from a distance prizes would be given for the animals and not because they were owned by certain parties. In the Ottawa Valley he had found that Shires and Clydes crossed on the mares of the district were giving splendid results.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who had rendered such valuable services to the association on former occasions, addressed the convention, emphasizing more strongly some of the points made in his address of a year ago with some new features. He had taken a somewhat radical view last year in order to stir the societies up, and this he had succeeded in doing as the large attendance this year had shown. Fair managers should occasionally do something radical in connection with their shows in order to attract attention and create interest. He did not say last year that the local or township shows should be abolished, but only pointed out that some people had advocated doing so. He still believed in the union of the societies and the Farmers' Institutes, but more along the line of the district societies doing the work of the institutes. Greater work can be done by the agricultural societies than

even the institutes had accomplished. There was a feeling of unrest all over the country with regard to the management of agricultural fairs. He had succeeded in establishing a circuit of fairs in the N.W. Territories and in British Columbia, where they had, with the expert judges, given the best of satisfaction.

Secretaries and even directors of these societies should be better paid. What was needed was a man in each county, elected by the people, who would look after the distribution of reports, give information, etc., as to the agricultural needs of the county. Expert judges might be selected and trained in the same way as institute speakers had been trained. Get gilt-edged men and the people will support them. Don't attempt to force, but lead the people. Judges should be selected by a central body. To do this work satisfactorily and at the least cost circuits must be arranged. There should be a uniform set of books and also rules and regulations and prize list for all fairs. Fairs that do not do well should be dropped.

An effort should be made towards keeping the boys and girls on the farm, and for this purpose he recommended giving prizes to the school section for the best display of grain in the straw; for the best display of grain in glass jars and also in straw; for flowers grown in school grounds; collection of weeds and weed seeds; best arranged selection of injurious insects and the best collection of wild flowers and plants. All this work should be done by the children under the teacher's direction.

THE WORKING OF THE ACT.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, discussed the working of the act governing agricultural societies. The Department of Agriculture was governed by this act the same as the societies. Societies should report within one month after the annual meeting. This year 73 societies had not done so. The act states that societies not making reports have no right to the grant, but the department had not enforced this. There was great laxity in observing the rules of the act. An amendment would be made at the present session providing that affidavits as to membership should be made to the department by August 1st instead of September 1st as heretofore. This will enable societies to receive grant by September 1st.

Mr. James was subjected to a deluge of questions from representatives asking for information as to the working of the act. Some of his replies are summarized as follows: Directors cannot change the place for holding the show; this can only be done by members of two years' standing; where there are less than 200 ratepayers 30 members are required, and where over that 50 members are required in order to secure the grant. The law was not clear as to withhold-

ing members' fee from prize money. If this were so stipulated in the rules it could be enforced. Directors of a society cannot administer an oath but can exact a statutory declaration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee appointed last year to report on Mr. Hodson's address recommended the valuable suggestions contained therein to the careful consideration of fair managers; that the Minister of Agriculture be requested to appoint a superintendent of agricultural, associations; that a committee be appointed to meet with the committee from the Ottawa Valley associations to impress upon the minister the importance of rendering such assistance to the associations as will increase their usefulness and prosperity, and that the thanks of this association be tendered to Mr. Hodson for the assistance he has rendered the Province in bringing about what promises to be a new and prosperous era in the history of our agricultural associations.

A motion was carried asking for the appointment of Mr. G. C. Creelman as superintendent of fairs and requesting societies desirous of securing expert judges to leave their dates unfixd for the superintendent to arrange the fairs in circuits. A resolution was also adopted recommending that the committee appointed to draft uniform prize list make provision for judging roots and grains in the field, and taking into consideration methods of cultivation, etc. Another resolution was carried recommending the Minister of Agriculture to look into the present system of dividing the grants, and if there were any grievance to have it remedied.

The report on rules, regulations and a uniform prize list was presented by Mr. Creelman. He was authorized to have it published and distributed among the various local societies at an early date for their consideration.

The auditors' statement showed receipts for 1901 amounting to \$156.84 and expenditures totalling \$61.46, leaving a balance of \$95.38.

OFFICERS FOR 1902.

President, J. Thomas Murphy, Simcoe; 1st vice-pres., D. H. Price, Aylmer; 2nd vice-pres., W. B. Sanders, Stayner; secretary-treasurer, A. MacFarlane, Otterville; corresponding secretary and editor, G. C. Creelman.

Directors—W. E. Roxburgh, Norwood; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Wm. Laidlaw, Guelph; J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga; H. Foreman, Collingwood; M. Metcalf, Blyth; James Mitchell, Goderich.

Auditors—J. V. Murdock, Jarvis; and J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield.

Teacher—Jonny! Johnny! It is very wrong for you to say such a thing about one of your playmates.

Johnny Thickneck—Huh! That aint half as bad as what I ain't sayin' about him.—"Smart Set."

Correspondence

Paying for Milk for Cheese Making.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD

In my communication in your issue of the 4th inst., re "Influence of Fat on Cheese" Company A., it should have been said, manufactures milk containing 4.9 p.c. fat, while company B., manufactures 3 p.c. milk.

Surely my manuscript is not accountable for the omission of that material point in the parallel drawn between the two companies as it was on that fact I based my calculations. If it is, I apologize for the regretted oversight and ask you to kindly rectify by publishing this in your next issue.

J. J. Macdonald
Kinkora, P.E.I., Feb. 11th, 1902.

Information Wanted

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I wish to build a hen-house to accommodate about one hundred hens.

This flock will consist of two breeding pens and a third pen of hens to lay eggs for local markets, etc. Only as I wish to build of concrete, would be pleased to receive any pointers as to size of house and best way to lay it out to secure best results, from some of our practical farmers through the columns of your valuable farm journal, to which I have been a subscriber for several years.

Can any of your readers furnish me with plans for a pig pen, to be built of concrete and to be divided into pens for brood sows, (not more than two) a pen for fattening pigs for market and for young pigs and feeding pens attached, through columns of the Farming World.

Any suggestions along these lines will be thankfully received by

Yours truly,

Dunc. Carmichael.

West Lorne P. O.

Note.—The information asked for is of a practical nature and if any of our readers can supply what is wanted we shall be glad to give it space. A simple diagram giving proper dimensions drawn on plain white paper can easily be reproduced. In *The Farming World* of Nov. 26th last were given several plans of poultry houses some of which might be of help in building a cement pen.

Quality of Canadian Cattle.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD

The article headed, "The London Cattle Market" in *The Farming World* of February 4th seems to be very misleading. The writer does not know what he is talking about when he says that cattle from the United States are better than from Canada. The best cattle in Ontario are bought by American buyers and shipped as United States cattle.

The Toronto cattle market should be no guide in this matter, as the best cattle are never brought there. I will just give an instance. Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota State Agricultural College, came over to Canada and purchased a year and one-half old steer at \$300 to lecture on to the students. Why did he not buy his steer in Chicago? Simply because he could not get the kind to suit him there. We have many more such cattle in this country. The Americans keep their cattle longer than we do and finish more of them.

W. D. Nassagaweya, Ont., Feb. 7, 1902.

Note.—We are pleased indeed to have this testimony as to the quality and excellence of Canadian cattle. The article referred to was based upon a review of the cattle imports by the London, England, Live Stock Journal, a recognized authority on British live stock affairs. If it is correct that high-class Canadian cattle are bought and sold as American cattle in the British market, the sooner the facts are known and the practice put a stop to, the better for the cattle trade of this country. If these high-class cattle are produced in this country, as we believe they are or can be produced, for some reason or other our farmers are not getting the prices they should for them. As was shown by Mr. Dryden in Feb. 11th issue, there is a difference of over \$2 per cwt. as between the highest prices paid in Ontario for choice beef animals and those paid at Chicago for choice quality. If we have as good quality here how is it that so much more is paid at Chicago, over 300 miles further west, for similar quality. This is a question we would like to have discussed, and if any of our readers can throw any light on it we would be pleased to hear from them.—Editor.

Canada the Place for Scotchmen

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have just read with a good deal of interest your correspondent's letter "A Reader in Scotland," and feel it my duty as a Scotchman and farmer to reply giving my opinion and part of my experience in Canada, my adopted country, of which I have every reason to feel proud.

My opinion leads me to say without fear of contradiction: "That no honest man willing to work, need fear or hesitate in coming to Canada," and my experience is that I do not know a single instance of an emigrant who possesses those traits of character after spending say five years here who ever wished to go back to live "Even in Bonny Scotland."

As a precedent I will give two instances for your reader in Scotland to consider. Some twenty years ago or nearly so two Scotchmen

came here with little or no capital but health and willingness. In one case there were a husband, wife, two children (aged 4 and 6, girl and boy respectively) and the wife's mother. In the other there were but husband and wife. The first named went to work in the lumber camps the first winter, working at the mills the following summer as he had no experience in farming. This he followed for five or six years saving a little by the aid of a good helpmate until he had sufficient to make a substantial payment on a 50 acre farm, partly cleared, having gained some knowledge of farming in the mean time. He then moved his family onto the farm but continued working about the mills to reduce the mortgage for a few years, when he took himself to farming exclusively and to-day he lives in a brick house with all modern conveniences found on a good farm, good bank barn, drive house, etc., etc., all his own and money in the bank, still a comparatively young man, (say 48 years).

The other mentioned above, had some experience in farming and went to work for a farmer following this for a time until his capital enabled him to rent a farm. This he did for some 12 or 13 years, when he bought one of the best farms in our neighborhood and will (if not already) have it all paid for. These men both have good stock all implements required on a farm and all paid for.

Now, sir, not wishing to encroach too much upon your valuable space, I will say in conclusion that we Canadian farmers will always be glad to welcome new comers let them be English, Irish, Scotch or any other nationality (I prefer the Scotch) and aid them to climb the ladder of prosperity within our borders if they will only do their part. Should, "Reader in Scotland" have any doubt about the genuineness of the above I will be pleased to give him the names and address of each so that he can convince himself.

Yours truly,

A Scotch Canadian Farmer.
Coldwater P. O., County of
Simcoe, Ont.

Ayrshire Cattle at the St. Louis Exposition.

The breeders of dairy cattle in the United States are already beginning to prepare for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903. At the recent meeting of the American Ayrshire Breeders Association, held at Providence, R. I., it was voted to appropriate money from the treasury to pay the expense of placing a herd of Ayrshire cows in the breed test at that Exposition, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the same. Canadian breeders who intend to exhibit at St. Louis, should at once begin to prepare their stock, so that they will not be taken at a disadvantage when the time for this great international contest arrives.

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets.

About fifty per cent. of the weight of the beet is generally returned to the farmer in the form of pulp.

Beet pulp forms a wholesome and nutritious ration.

Pulp will keep for years properly siloed.

Beet pulp is not suitable for the entire food of the animal, but it can be the principal part, supplemented by some coarse ration.

Experience has shown that it is especially relished by dairy cattle.

It produces an abundant supply of milk and can be used in unlimited quantities without imparting any unpleasant flavor.

The pulp diminishes in weight in the silos, losing about 6 p.c. a month.

In sections where the dairy interests are prominent a sugar factory will prove of almost inestimable value.

Sugar beets are valuable as a cattle food, beets too small for factory purposes or unsaleable for that purpose can be fed at a profit.

Farmers should grow sugar beets for an experiment, if a factory is near sell them, if not feed them.

Farmers as a rule are slow in taking hold of pulp feeding, but where they do give it a trial they are well satisfied with it and adopt it.

Dairies and creameries should increase in districts where sugar factories are established.

Cattle, sheep, and hogs do well on beet pulp. Experiments have been conducted on a large scale and have proven the value of it.

The more the farmer has to do with beet pulp the more he will appreciate its true value.

Duty Free.

An Order-in-Council has been passed providing for the payment of a drawback of the duty paid on imported materials used in the manufacture of machinery and structural iron and steel for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root. By an amendment to the tariff made last session, provision was made for the free entry of such machinery and structural iron and steel, and the object of this order is to place the Canadian manufacturer of these articles in as good a position as his foreign competitors. The time for the free admission of such machinery and steel expires on the 1st April, 1902. It is provided that the drawback regulation referred to

shall apply only in respect of machinery and structural iron and steel manufactured and sold for bona fide use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, during the time when the imported machinery and structural iron and steel aforesaid are exempt from customs duty.

Quality of Beets.

One of the first things that every factory considers is the quality of beets grown in the locality. The more impurities, or such elements as are recognized as impurities, contained in the beet the more difficulties there are in extracting the sugar. It is therefore necessary that a high percentage of purity as well as sugar content should exist in the beet and, to make it remunerative both to the farmer and factory, the size of the beet and tonnage must be considered. A beet may run high in sugar content and purity and be too small to handle profitably by the factory and the tonnage too small to be profitable to the farmer. A medium size beet, one weighing about 1½ pounds, will give the best results.

Factory Conditions.

There are several conditions requisite to the successful operation of a sugar factory. It might be possible to grow successfully sugar beets, and yet the local conditions might not be favorable for operating a factory, and without a factory the farmer has no market for his beets. One of the first things is the quality of the beets. Pure water, for a factory having a capacity of 600 tons of beets per day will use 3,000,000 gallons each 24 hours. Fuel is another item that must be carefully considered. Limestone is consumed in large quantities; this stone is burned in the factory in a specially arranged kiln, and the stone must contain certain elements. A market is one of the conditions necessary to success; without a factory situated favorably for the distribution of their product they are seriously handicapped.

The general agricultural conditions must be favorable; there must be sufficient available land so the farmer can rotate his crop. A factory requiring the product of 5,000 acres will need to have 200,000 acres of good land to draw from. It is impossible to raise sugar beets continually on the same tract, about a four years' rotation is preferable and, say, about one-tenth of the land in sugar beets—10 acres to every hundred.

Organized Effort.

Wherever experimental plats are to be grown an organization should be formed for the purpose of supervision and instruction. In a great many sections the sugar beet is a live topic; many individual efforts have been made to enthuse, and a few have given freely of their time and energy for the benefit of the country at large, but such work is necessarily slow and expensive, and it is too much to expect that the individual will continue the work alone. Local and county organizations should be formed and these organizations should exercise more or less supervision of the growing of sugar beets in their localities. Meetings should be held, when subjects pertaining to the industry as well as other matters of interest in the methods of cultivation and growing of "sugar beets for profit," could be discussed. In these localities a fund should be raised and an experienced man should be engaged, one thoroughly posted on the sugar beet and its methods of cultivation. Such a man should be placed in charge of the various plats, so that he could give accurate data relative to the beets grown, the methods of cultivation, time of planting and harvesting, tonnage per acre, the suitability of the soil, etc. In fact, give such a report that will give an idea whether or not the industry is likely to prove successful if established in that locality. The capitalist has not the time nor the inclination to investigate all sections of the country, as a rule he is not seeking a place to invest his money, and before he will make any move it is necessary to place something tangible before him. Show him the quality of beets grown, the willingness of the farmer to grow the beets, the suitability of the soil; and lastly, but not least, that the farmer knows how to grow them properly. This can only be done successfully by an organized effort. Be prepared to show to the capitalist definite conclusions. If the conditions will not justify the establishment of a factory turn your attention to something else.

Time for Admission of Machinery Extended.

Farmers interested in the growing of sugar beets and indeed all Canadians who have the success of the beet sugar industry at heart will be pleased to know that an Order-in-Council has been passed extending the time for the free admission of machinery for beet sugar factories one year from April 1st.

Extraction of the Sugar from the Beets.

The extraction of the sugar from the sugar beet by means of pressure has given place to the more advantageous and more modern "diffusion process." This operation is conducted in a series of from 12 to 14 closed metal tanks connected by an elaborate system of pipes and valves, known in the sugar factory as the "diffusion battery." Each tank or "cell" in the battery holds one or more tons of beets, according to the capacity of the factory. The operation of the "battery" is as follows:

A cell is filled with slices of beets and the top door closed. Hot water is then admitted at the bottom until all of the space not occupied by the slices is filled with water. While the water is flowing into the first cell a second cell is being filled with beet slices, and as soon as this second cell is filled the conveyor which brings the slices to the "battery" is adjusted to deliver them into a third cell, and so on, the current of slices being diverted to an empty cell as soon as one is filled. When the first cell is filled with liquid it is allowed to flow into cell No. 2, and through it into cells Nos. 3, 4, etc., as fast as they are filled with beets, and closed. The liquid flows from cell to cell through the system of piping referred to above, the current of water continuously entering cell No. 1. This is continued until all but two of the cells of the battery are filled. The manipulation is then varied by drawing liquid from the cell last filled with slices and liquid, into a measuring tank before the current of liquid is turned into the next cell of fresh slices. This portion of hot water has passed through ten or twelve portions of fresh beet slices, has approximately eight-tenths the density of the juice originally contained in the beets, and is called "diffusion juice." The sugar is extracted from the beets partially by a process of displacement of the juice by hot water, but largely by the process of diffusion, the sugar diffusing from the slices into the liquid which surrounds them. The beet slices contained in the cell which was first filled have now been washed with ten or twelve successive portions of water and contain less than one-half of 1 per cent. of sugar. This cell is therefore emptied in order to make room for more fresh slices. The process is continuous. Each time a cell is filled with fresh beet slices and juice, and a portion of diffusion juice drawn off, the cell at the opposite end of the line contains exhausted slices and is emptied.

Points on Maple Sugar Making.

During the past four years the Vermont Experiment Station has conducted a series of experiments dealing with the flow and composition of sap in the sugar maple. In spite of the poor seasons a large amount of data has been secured

bearing on many points of practical as well as scientific interest.

Among the findings are some that throw light on the question, which side of a tree gives most sap?

In the season of 1901 four trees were selected for this work and tapped at the usual height on the north, south, east and west sides. The trees represented as nearly as possible all conditions of exposure. The results expressed in pounds of sugar obtained may be seen from the following table:

	N.	S.	E.	W.
Tree 1.....	0.95	0.75	1.05	1.09
Tree 2.....	0.44	1.46	0.80	0.92
Tree 3.....	0.87	1.05	1.25	0.87
Tree 4.....	2.99	3.34	3.27	2.36
Average.....	1.31	1.65	1.59	1.31

It is thus seen that the difference in favor of south and east sides of a tree is quite pronounced, amounting to three-tenths of a pound. Similar trials comparing north and south tapping made in 1899 and 1900 also give results that favor the south side.

On typical sap days it seems unquestionably true that a south exposure will yield the most sap. On a cloudy day, when all sides of a tree warm up equally fast, it is more nearly an even thing.

A review of the figures also calls attention to a remarkable difference between trees. No. 4, from which the greatest yield of the richest sap was obtained, was a large, vigorous tree standing in the open. As is well known such trees give large amounts of rich sap. This is due to the increased leaf area and full exposure to sunlight. The green leaves in sunlight during the summer season make starch from materials gathered from air and soil. This starch is stored throughout the tree and is the source of sugar in the spring. Sunlight, exposure and leaf area are therefore important factors in maple sugar production.

The percentage of sugar in sap from different sides of the same tree is found to vary but slightly.

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Specialties:—BUILDING OF BEET SUGAR FACTORIES; AND BEET SUGAR FACTORY SUPPLIES.

We have the record of building modern equipped and economical running factories, more than 20 years' experience in this special business. Correspondence solicited.

We are also sole representatives of BUETTNER & MEYER, Urdingen, Germany, manufacturers of the best pulp drier in the world. This drier received the prize of 20,000 marks offered by the "Centralverein für die Rubensucker-Industrie" in Germany.

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders', \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', \$2.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale are published once a month. Over 10,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

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

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

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secy. gen.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE

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

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

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

Help Wanted.

Wanted.—By 1st of April, an experienced man to work on a farm, reliable, good worker and capable of managing a team and willing to milk occasionally. Must be sober, wages \$145, for 8 months. No. 897. a.

Wanted.—Unmarried man for general farm work, who is able and willing to do any kind of farm work. Will hire by season or by year. Good reference required. State wages expected. Address P. O. box 58, Wyoming, Ont. No. 898. a.

Wanted.—A married and single man to work on a dairy farm, three miles from Toronto. Good brick house and modern stables. Married man must be capable of taking full charge when required, board three men and give good references. No. 899. a.

Wanted.—Man to work on farm, either married or single, constant work to suitable person. Must be experienced in farming and understand the feeding and caring of stock. Free house, garden and fire wood to married man. Could commence work now or 1st of April. References required. No. 901. a.

Wanted.—A single man to hire for 8 months from 1st of March, or by the year, on 150 acre farm near

Barrie. Must be a good milker and kind to stock, trustworthy and experienced. Good wages and board. No. 902. a.

Wanted.—A man experienced in all kinds of farming to work on a 100 acre farm. Wages \$175 a year. No. 903. a.

Wanted.—A young man about 18 years old to work on a farm near Toronto. General farm work in summer, attending stock in winter, must be agreeable, quiet with stock, and willing to assist in milking. Duties to commence at once. Will engage by the year, highest wages to good man. No. 904. a.

Wanted.—A man experienced in general farm work, must understand the care of horses, be reliable, sober and active. Wages about \$220 a year, yearly engagement. No. 905. a.

Wanted.—A good all round gardener, must be able to milk and help with the other small jobs. Wages \$25 a month for 8 months. No. 906. a.

A man with experience in general farm work. Must understand the care of horses. Must be reliable, and willing to milk; sober, active and good tempered. Wages \$200 a year with board. Address W. C. Brown, Meadowvale. b.

Wanted.—For one year a good reliable married man with small family to do general farm work. Must be able to milk and to have had considerable experience in the care of stock. House provided on the farm. Must supply good references. Apply stating wages. Contract to begin April 1st. No. 892. b.

Wanted.—Married man to work on a large dairy and fruit farm, where a large number of men are employed. Situation permanent. Man with small family preferred. Also single man wanted for same farm. Duties to commence at once or by April 1st. No. 893. b.

Wanted.—Young man or good boy to do general farm work. Must be able to milk and also take care of horses. Engagement for summer or by the year. No. 894. b.

Wanted—Two first class milkers on a dairy farm near Toronto. Must have no bad habits. Highest wages paid to A1 man. No. 895. b.

Wanted—A good reliable man for general farm work in Manitoba. Will hire for 8 months or less. Apply stating age and wages expected. Address King Bros., Wawanesa, Man. b.

Wanted—Two men over twenty years of age, for 8 months or a year, good wages, driving a team or general farm work, helping to milk. A first class situation. One married man with small family preferred. Address Thos. Malcolm, Kinlough, Ont. b.

Wanted by March the 1st a capable, experienced man, married or single, to work on farm by the year. If married wife must keep house and be good butter maker. Apply at once giving particulars. Address G. M. Ballachey, Brantford. b.

Wanted—A good trustworthy man, capable of taking charge of farm in the absence of employer. One that is skilled in the care of horses, cattle, etc. Willing and able to do all kinds of farm work. Good moral character, middle aged man preferred. Wages \$25 a month for 8 months or \$20 a month for 4 months. No. 896. b.

Domestic Help Wanted.

Wanted.—Girl or woman to assist with house work on a farm, must be experienced and willing to make herself generally useful and give references. Family consists of man and wife and would be an excellent home for middle aged woman or widow wanting such. No. 900. a.

Situations Wanted.

Young married man wishes a situation on a farm, over ten years experience in general farm work with good references and no bad habits, at liberty 1st of March. No. 975. a.

Two Englishmen desire work on a farm, experienced, steady and willing. Address G. Davenport, 251 Ferguson Ave., Hamilton, Ont. a.

Wanted.—A position by a married man who has had a great deal of experience in farming, dairying and taking charge of high class stock and a knowledge of diseases prevailing among stock. Age 40 years, not afraid of work and a Scotchman by birth. No. 977. a.

A position wanted by a young man on a dairy farm who has lived on a farm all his life and has had considerable experience in milking and general farm work. No. 974. b.

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

Expert Judges Elected at the Annual Meetings of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds.—John Rawlings, Ravenswood; Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge; Val. Ficht, Oriol; Jas. Hume, Arkell; W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; R. P. Snell, Snelgrove; S. J. Lyons, Norval; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; J. C. Snell, London; F. Bounycastle, Campbellford; John Park, Burgessville; J. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; A. J. Watson, Castleberg; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; John V. Snell, Snelgrove. Judges nominated—Toronto, Robt. Miller, Stouffville; Jas. Hume, Arkell; London, Val. Ficht, Oriol; John V. Snell, Snelgrove. Ottawa, V. Ficht, Oriol; W. Thompson, Uxbridge. Chicago, Prof. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.; Prof. Day, Guelph; R. P. Snell, Snelgrove.

Leicesters.—R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; Jas. Fennell, Bradford; H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; A. E. Archer, Warwick; Geo. Whitelaw, Guelph; John Wells, Galt; Hardy Shore, Glanworth; Abraham Easton, Appleby; E. Wood, Appleby; Wm. Parkinson, Eramosa; E. Parkinson, Eramosa; John Orr, Galt; Wm. Watt, Salem; Wm. McIntosh, Burgoyne; Thos. Currelly, Fullarton; R. Eastwood, Mimico; John Kelly, Shakespeare; Andrew Thompson, Fergus; J. K. Campbell, Palmerston; J. C. Snell, London; G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater; John Gibson, Denfield; C. E. Wood, Freeman; Jos. Gaunt, St. Helens; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph; R. C. Martin, Marysville; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; Alex. Waldie, Acton; Walter Nichol, Plattsville; H. G. Arnold, Maidstone; Prof. Craig, Ames, Ia., U. S.; John Marshall, Cass City, Mich., U. S.; J. W. Murphy, Cass City, Mich., U. S.; Prof. Curtiss, Ames, Ia., U. S.; D. C. Graham, Cameron, Ill., U. S.; Geo. Penhale, Exeter; Jas. Snell, Clinton; John Wright, Chesley; Prof. Day, Guelph; M. Kennedy, Northwood; D. Lillico, Ayr. Judges nominated—Toronto, James Fennell, Bradford; Jas. Douglass, Reserve. London, H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; John Orr, Galt, Reserve. Ottawa, John Orr, Galt; Brantford, W. Whitelaw, Guelph.

Dorsets.—John Kelly, Shakespeare; Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; John Campbell, Fairview; J. B. Hamner, Mount Vernon; Prof. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.; Thomas W. Hector, Springfield-on-the-Credit; G. P. Everett, Mount Vernon; John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; H. N. Gibson, Delaware; E. O. Denton, Somerset, N. M.; G. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis.; John Hunter, Wyoming; Nerbert Hamner, Burford; A. Danks, Allamuchy, N. J.; John Jackson, Abingdon; Fred. Silversides, Uxbridge; R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Judges nominated—Toronto, Thos. W. Hector; G. P. Everett, Re-

serve. London, J. G. Hamner, Mt. Vernon; Reserve. John Kelly, Shakespeare.

Southdowns.—John Jackson, Abingdon; Mr. Martin, Binbrook; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; W. N. Gibson, Beaconsfield; Richard Gibson, Delaware; T. C. Douglas, Galt; A. Simenton, Blackheath; H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; John Miller, Markham; Henry Arkell, Teeswater; Wm. Telfer, Paris; J. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; Jas. Smith, Mt. Vernon; Jas. Scott, Aberfoyle; Geo. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis.; Prof. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.; Prof. J. A. Craig, Ames, Ia.; J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.

Oxfords.—Smith Evans, Gourcock; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; R. J. Hine, Dutton; Kenneth Finlayson, Campbellton; Henry Arkell, Arkell; William Dickson, Mildmay; Peter Arkell, Teeswater; John court, St. Ann's; J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon; W. H. Arkell, Teeswater; John E. Cousins, Harrison; Arch. McKenzie, Corwhin; R. E. Birdsall, Birdsall; Geo. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis.; W. A. Shaffer, Middleton, Ohio; J. V. Cooper, Picton; Wm. Newman, Cherry Valley; Wm. Arkell, Teeswater; Jas. L. Tolton, Walkerton; L. Parkinson, Greenock; A. Elliott, Pond Mills; D. Brown, Iona; H. N. Gibson, Delaware; W. Lee, Simcoe; Prof. Craig and Prof. Curtiss, Ames, Ia. Judges nominated—Toronto, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; Henry Arkell, Arkell. London, W. H. Arkell, Teeswater; J. L. Tolton, Walkerton.

Hampshires and Suffolks.—R. Gibson, Delaware; H. Arkell, Arkell; Prof. J. A. Craig, Ames, Ia.; Ira Hiller, Thornton, Mich.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Prof. Kennedy, Columbus, Ohio, U. S.; W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest; John Kelly, Shakespeare. Judge at Toronto, N. Gibson, Delaware.

Lincolns.—J. T. Gibson, Denfield; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Graham Walker, Ilderton; Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; E. Parkinson, Eramosa; J. H. Neil, Lucan; Wm. Mitchell, Glencoe; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; J. Snell, Clinton; Hardy Shore, White Oak; Geo. Weeks, Glanworth.

Shropshires.—R. Gibson, Delaware; G. P. Everett, Mt. Vernon; J. Conworth, Paris; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; A. Brown, Picton; R. Miller, Stouffville; J. Hamner, Burford; J. Campbell, Woodville; D. G. Hamner, Burford; M. Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; A. Elliott, Galt; J. Dickin, Milton West; J. S. Thompson, Cass City, Ind.; Geo. Allen, Ailerton, Ill.; W. G. Pettitt, Freeman; D. J. Campbell, Woodville; G. Phinn, Hespeler; Chas. Calder, Brooklin; H. N. Gibson, Delaware; Geo. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig; C. W. Gurney, Paris; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; J. Miller, Brougham; H. Hamner, Burford; Prof. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.; J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.; G. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis.; Prof. Dav, Guelph; S. Hagar,

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

Merinos.—Rock Bailey, Union; Andrew Terrell, Wooler, G. P. Everett, Mount Vernon; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; W. M. Smith, Scotland; R. Shaw, Glandford Station; J. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; Geo. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis., U. S.

SWINE.

Berkshires—Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; X. Plaunt, Northcote; Samuel Dolson, Alloo; Hugh G. Clark, Norval; P. W. Boynton, Dollar; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; Wm. Jones, Zenda; W. G. Caven, East Toronto; Jas. McKewen, Kertch; John Boyes, Jr., Churchill; Henry Jones, Zenda; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; J. C. Snell, London; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Geo. Green, Fairview; Robert Vance, Ida; T. A. Cox, Brantford; Jas. Quirie, Delaware; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; R. P. Snell, Snelgrove; C. R. Decker, Chesterfield; C. Youngs, Brookdale; D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Jos. Barnett, Rockland; E. E. Martin, Canning, H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; Wm. Linton, Aurora, E. Brien, Ridge town; G. B. Hood, Guelph; J. E. Brethour, Burford; Alex. Hart, Hampstead; W. A. Shields, Milton. Yorkshires and Tamworths.—David Barr Jr., Renfrew; A. Boyd, Kars; E. A. Kipp, Chiliwack, B. C.; Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man.; Lou Rogers, Weston; Geo. D. Betzner, Copetown; R. J. Kerr, Mimosasa; W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest; Wm. Jones, Zenda, R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; E. Dool, Hartington; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; N. M. Blain, St. George; A. Dunn, Ingersoll; J. H. Simonton, Chatham; G. North, Marden; A. Elliott, Galt; L. F. Master, Haysville, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; D. G. Hamner, Burford; John Nichol, Hubrey; J. E. Brethour, Burford; W. Elliott, Hamilton; A. Laurie, Wolverton; Wm. Davies, Toronto; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Henry Dedels, Kossuth; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; H. E. Sharp, Ida; A. F. McGill, Hillsburg; J. G. Mair, Howick, Que.; J. M. Hurley, Belleville; Geo. Gier, Grand Valley; Jas. Stephen, Trout River, Que.; R. McCulloch, Harrison; Jos. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Robert Nichol, Brussels; A. F. Foreman, Collingwood; J. Y. Ormsby, Woodstock; Jas. Leach, Toronto; Wm. Howe, North Bruce; Chas. Yapp, Brantford; G. E. Day, Guelph; F. Shore, White Oak; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; D. C. Platt, Mill Grove; W. R. McDonald, Ridgetown; W. Elliott, Galt; R. G. Mar-

tin, Marysville; J. E. Cousins, Harriestown; Geo. Green, Fairview; J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P. E. I.; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; D. Drummond, Myrtle.

Suffolks and Essex.—Wm. Jones Zenda; Geo. Green, Fairview; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Jas. McGarvin, Chatham; R. H. Harding, Thordale; Jas. Main, Milton; D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; G. B. Hood, Guelph; R. P. Snell, Snelgrove.

Duroc Jerseys.—D. C. Flatt, Mill Grove; Daniel DeCoursey, Bornholm; Major Hood, Guelph; Norman M. Blain, St. George; Geo. Green, Fairview; Wm. Jones, Zenda; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; J. E. Brethour, Burford; R. H. Harding, Thordale, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, W. N. Tape, Bentpath; Geonnet, Charing Cross, H. George, Crampton.

Poland Chinas.—Thos. Teasdale, Concord; J. Featherston, Streetsville; Jas. Main, Milton; Geo. Green, Fairview; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; Wm. Jones, Zenda; Henry Jones, Zenda; Oliver Drury, Fargo; C. W. Yapp, Brantford; R. Willis, Glen Meyer; R. H. Harding, Thordale; Lawrence Tape, Ridgetown.

Chester Whites.—E. D. George, Putnam; R. E. Birdsall, Birdsall; Albert Baracky, Bloomington; Wm. Jones, Zenda; J. C. Snell, London; Geo. Green, Fairview; D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; R. H. Harding, Thordale; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Gideon Snyder, Jarvis; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, H. George, Crampton; G. Bennett, Charing Cross; W. N. Tape, Bentpath; J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. C. Nichol, Hubrey; G. E. Day, Guelph; W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Provincial Winter Fair, G. B. Hood, Guelph.

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

Farmers' Institute Notes.

By Superintendent G. C. Creelman,
Toronto.

Yesterday we had a call from Mr. G. C. Caston on his way home from regular Institute meetings, in Division 1. This Division embraces the counties of Bruce, Huron and South Grey.

Mr. Caston is always conservative in his statements, but when speaking of his series of meetings this year he grew quite enthusiastic. "Although" said he, "I have been out more than ten years at Institute work I never attended

such a splendid series of meetings as we had in Division 1. Not a poor meeting in the lot; attendance running all the way from 100 to 750 at a meeting. The farmers are appreciating their opportunities as they never did before, and in almost every instance night had set in before we got away from the afternoon meeting."

CARLETON.

A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, discussed "Breeding and Feeding the Dairy Herd," and R. H. Field, Addison, who is out this year for the first time, took up the subject of "Profit in Hog Raising." There were 125 people at the meeting in North Gower in the afternoon and 325 at night. At Manotick there were 100 in the afternoon and 300 at night. These figures represent the usual size of the audience. It is doubtful whether a larger attendance than this is to be desired. With 100 persons it is possible to get the very best results by way of practical discussions, and there is no doubt in our mind that the discussions following the address are the most instructive part of the Institute meetings. Where farmers have been thinking over their difficulties during the year and come to the Institute for the purpose of getting assistance to help them out of their troubles, they want to ask direct questions and get definite answers, and while addresses are interesting and instructive they cover so much ground that, as a rule, the audience carry away very few definite ideas on any particular subject. Where a direct question is asked and a direct honest answer given, the farmer is in a position when he returns home, to change his methods with the distinct hope of getting better results next time.

We are pleased to note in the report of the Carleton Institute that three ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College also took part in the programme.

SOUTH GREY.

"We are always sure of a good meeting in George Binnie's District," one of the delegates remarked, on returning from South Grey. "It is no unusual thing to see three or four hundred people at even an afternoon meeting. By actual count we had 325 at Durham in the afternoon and 425 in the evening; at Holstein 150 in the afternoon and 250 at night."

Mr. F. J. Sleightholm, Strathroy and Mr. G. C. Caston, Craighurst, were the delegates, assisted by Mrs. Colin Campbell, of Goderich. Mr. Binnie sends us a list of 204 names as members for 1902.

IN THE ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY.

Mr. A. W. Peart, who is a delegate with Mr. John Gardhouse in the St. Lawrence River Valley, writes to say that they also have been having good meetings. "From the beginning until the present time" writes Mr. Peart, "every meeting has been satisfactory, and not a single failure. The secretaries invariably report an increase

in membership, increased attendance and increased interest."

Secretary Young, of this Division is a most energetic newspaper man and has furnished us with full newspaper reports of all the meetings. We hope to be able to give extracts from some of these at an early date.

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

Mr. T. H. Mason writes from this district to say that while as a rule the meetings have been small when compared with older Ontario, yet there is a good deal of interest shown and the people are much more hopeful and in better financial position than they were a few years ago. "Since I visited here last" said Mr. Mason, "I find the clearings are much larger, the buildings greatly improved, and the position of the farmer in Parry Sound and Muskoka generally much better. Miss Hollingworth, of Beatrice, addressed one of our meetings and her remarks were much appreciated."

IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

Mr. A. C. Hallman called on his way back from meetings in Division 10, to say that they had had splendid audiences, good discussions and fine weather during their January trip. "Both Mr. Field and myself took up some feature of the dairy business at nearly every meeting. We said a good word for corn silage every time and as a result of our trip more silos will probably be built in this province. We still find a few men who will not believe that silage is good food or that it will pay the farmer in this district to grow corn for this purpose."

This is hardly to be wondered at when we remember that only a few years ago it was thought that the Lake Erie Counties were the only portion of Ontario that would mature corn. Now W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland, comes forward with the statement that he grows corn 100 miles north of Ottawa. Dairymen all through Ontario who have tried ensilage as food would never think of giving it up. In no other way can they secure from 20 to 25 tons of nutritious, palatable and easily digested food, which, when balanced up with meal or bran, makes one of the best rations we can get for the production of milk.

It will be remembered by those who visited Toronto Exhibition last year that Mr. Hallman took first prize for his skim-milk calves. In his Institute trip he was frequently asked about his management of young calves, and he was able to state that whole milk was too expensive when other foods could be added to take the place of the fat taken off in the cream.

One little girl in the slum: Wot d'yer say she died of?
The other little one: Eating ice cream on top 'ot puddin'.
First mentioned: Lor! What a jolly death!—Exchange.

The Farm Home

Countrified.

BY JAMES BUCKHAM.

Do they call you "countrified"?
Let it be your joy and pride,
You, who love the birds and bees,
And the whispers and the trees!
Trust me, friend of flowers and
grass,
Little brown-faced lad or lass,
Naught in all the world beside
Equals being "countrified."

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

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

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

Cooking Lessons at the O.A.C. Dairy School.

LESSON VI.

Mrs. Joy's lesson on the preparation of fowl was more of a demonstration than a talk and is consequently a little difficult to relate.

The first as an illustration of roasting, prepared and cooked a pork tenderloin. All white fleshed meats such as pork and fowl should be well cooked, the red fleshed meats should be rather undercooked.

Owing to the pig being an omnivorous feeder, it's flesh is said to contain more or less disease germs and is not so wholesome as other meats. In this country where our meats are so well cooked not much danger may be apprehended from this source, but in countries where people eat uncooked sausage, etc., harm may result.

The great art in roasting is to have a real hot fire when the roast goes in the oven so as to coagulate the albumen and thus form a coating to prevent the escape of the meat juices. After this is done, check the fire and cook the meat rather slowly so as to soften and not toughen the fiber. Baste and turn the roast frequently. Do not put any water in the pan when the roast first goes in. It may be necessary to add a little after a while.

In buying a fowl on the market, there are several ways of detecting

whether it be old or young. The easiest way is to feel if the end of the breast bone is hard, if so the chicken is not young. White skin and clean legs free from coarse scales indicate a young bird. But beware of a fowl with it's claws cut off, it likely was one crippled with age.

After the bird is plucked, and this is best done immediately after it is killed, singe off all the down and hairs. For this purpose Mrs. Joy burnt a long wax taper such as are used for lighting gas. Wipe the chicken well with a damp cloth, geese and duck may be washed with soap and wacer, then thoroughly rinsed.

Next cut the skin around the first joint of the leg. Run the prong of a fork in under a tendon, twist it around, and pull. In this way remove each tendon. The flesh on the "drumstick" is much tenderer when this is done. After the tendons are removed cut off the claws or feet. Cut the skin of the neck between the body and the head, pull it down and cut the neck as close to the body as possible, then sever the neck as close to the head as you can. Remove the crop, insert the fingers in the neck and and loosen as far as you can reach the organs from the body. Cut off the vent and make a small opening up the apron of the chicken. Put your hand in and taking hold of the gizzard, etc., pull firmly but gently. Remove the lungs.

The gizzard, heart, liver, neck and claws should be saved. Few people utilize the claws. This is a mistake for they are very rich in gelatine. Scald them in boiling water and while hot remove the skin and nails. Thy, when well cooked with the giblets, make a good stew or pie. In preparing a chicken to boil loosen the skin around the leg, draw it down over the rather unsightly end of the leg bone and tie the legs together. Draw the neck skin tightly down and skewer. Skewer the wings together and tie with a string across the back. Never put a string across the breast as it spoils the appearance of the fowl when brought to the table.

For either roasting or boiling it is a splendid plan to crack the joints of the wings and legs before skewering, it makes the fowl much easier to carve.

A fowl for roasting is prepared very similar to one for boiling, only the skin is not usually drawn over the leg bone and the breast is filled with dressing.

A process that was watched with much interest was the boning of a chicken. The claws and first joints of the wings are first removed, but not the entrails. Starting at the neck the skin is shoved down and the flesh loosened from the breast bone. The flesh is cut off from the frame work of bones, much like the skin is taken from a rabbit care be-

ing taken not to cut through the skin of the chicken. Then the wing and leg bones are cut from the flesh and nothing but skin and meat remain. It is a long tedious task and unless for very state occasions does not pay for the trouble. The boned chicken may be stuffed with a force meat or dressing, and cooked.

Sometimes it is filled with the large portion of a boiled tongue, then placed inside a boned turkey and the cavities filled with minced meat made of veal, ham and the scraps of tongue. The turkey is then put in a cloth and boiled. When cooked it is placed in a turkey mould which has been garnished with green peas or sliced beets, etc., and the stock poured around it. This is called jellied turkey and is sufficient for a party of thirty.

DRESSED TENDERLOIN.

1 cup bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon mixed herbs thyme, summer savory and sweet marjoram, 1 tablespoon butter, pepper and salt to taste. Mix well together, cut open a tenderloin, lay in the dressing, roll into as round a shape as possible, skewer well, brush over with beaten egg, dredge with bread crumbs, put some lard or dripping in the pan and bake, tasting frequently.

This same dressing does for fowl An egg may be added if desired. It helps bind the dressing.

Laura Rose.

O. A. C., Feb. 18.

Farming World Helpmates.

TO EDUCATE A GIRL AS AN UP-TO-DATE FARMERS' COMPANION.

After receiving a public school education, where a fair knowledge of writing, drawing, dictation, hygiene, literature, grammar, geography and arithmetic are obtained, our "to be" farm girls should spend a six weeks' course at a dress-making school, in which time they should be able to cut and fit. Three months' course at cooking school will do them a world of good. Three months' course at bookkeeping would enable them to keep account of everything going from and coming to the farm as well as teaching them to bank money, render accounts and notes as well as transacting business. Last, but by no means least, a course at agricultural school in dairy and poultry keeping, as we all know this lot falls to the women of most farms. Such an education would not cost outside one hundred dollars.

Amy G. Wilson.

(I believe, Miss Amy, that as you are situated, one hundred dollars would be enough, but many girls would have railway fare as well as board and tuition fees, but you show us that any girl can get such an education, for she can earn money in some way to complete

Only vegetable oils—and
no coarse animal fats—
are used in making

**"Baby's
Own
Soap"**

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it
for Nursery and Toilet use

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Ollet Soap Mfrs., Montreal

her education if she desires to be that up-to-date companion.)

Fidelis sends her ideas, which go to prove that the girls and women of our lands are thinkers and that they can express their thoughts. I intend using not only your article but also some of your letter. Your letter is well written in every particular excepting that you forget to put in the apostrophe. Probably I notice this error more because, when trying an examination once, my only mistake in dictation was in spelling others' (possessive plural) without an apostrophe.

Answer.—The up-to-date farmer of to-day is the one who farms on scientific principles and the education of the girl who expects to become his helpmate should be of no mean order.

I would have her trained from youth to habits of industry, thrift and prudence. The time that was not spent at school lessons and play would be employed in sewing, music, etc. She would have passed the entrance examination at 13, and the public school leaving at fourteen. She would spend three years at the High School. In two years she would hold a Junior Leaving certificate, and the last year would be spent at the Domestic Science, taken up in connection with the High School. If there was any spare time from this I would have her devote it to the English of the Senior Leaving.

I mention the study of English particularly because no other subject cultivates to such an extent the aesthetic side of one's nature. The poets reveal the beauties of nature and the young girl's eye and ear would be aroused to appreciate the marvellous beauties among which she expects to pass her life.

Having graduated from the High School at seventeen she would spend a few months at a good dairy school and this would complete a good practical education. She would then return to her home, daily learning something new, and devoting her spare time in cultivating the fine arts as music, painting, etc.

Fidelis.

A MOTHER'S HELPER.

A knowledge of housekeeping is best acquired by helping mother before and after school hours and during holidays, while attending the public school, from which the girl should graduate at fourteen or fifteen years of age. Then a few years at High School to give new ideas and methods of thinking and working, and a greater knowledge of books and people.

Cultivate a taste for music and singing by taking music lessons, as country amusements like our bread and butter and cake, must be home made, and nothing gives more pleasure than music in social or home life.

At eighteen our girl leaves school, and has still several years to practice those lessons in music and housekeeping and to enjoy youths' pleasures, before undertaking her life work of "helpmate to that up-to-date farmer." M. W. Allen.

(You do not approve of a great youth in the farmer's helpmate and yet a young, happy face and just-budding-into-womanhood figure often proves a greater attraction to even our up-to-date farmer than does the girl who lacks these but has all the education we think she requires.) M. E. Graham.

Hints by May Manton.

MISSSES' FIVE-GORED TUCKED SKIRTS NO. 4055.

Tucked skirts are much in vogue and are always charming worn by young girls. The fashionable model shown is designed for all the soft clinging wools and silks that are so much worn and for dainty washable fabrics such as lawn, Swiss muslin, taffeta mousselin and the like. The original is made of embroidered Swiss, bluet blue with white rings, and is trimmed with edging and applique of lace.



4055. Misses' Five-Gored Skirt,
12 to 16 Years.

The skirt is cut in five gores, so providing ample fullness at the lower edge without unnecessary bulk about the hips. The tucks conceal all seams and are stitched in graduated lengths, with corticelli silk, that they may give a flounce effect where they fall free. Two gathered ruffles are set on the lower edge which enhance the desirable flare and fluffy effect. The extra fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits under the tucks or it may be gathered if so preferred.

**Brains
on
the
Farm**

As much needed there as anywhere to be successful. Don't plod; learn to farm intelligently through our home study course in **MODERN AGRICULTURE.**

Treats of soils, tillage, drainage, fertilizers, crop rotation, stock feeding, dairying, etc.

Wm. P. Brown, F. D. (Mass. Agr. College),
Head of Dept. Text-books free to our students.
Send for 26-page booklet telling all about it.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,
TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO

700

**Battenburg Lace
Collar design**

1 1/2 inches long, stamped on cambric, by mail for 3 cents; cambric pattern and linen Battenburg lace and edging for 20 cents. Three patterns, all different, for 10 cents. When ordering give the number or enclose this advt.

Sheet of designs for Hooked Mats and Rugs will be mailed on request.

JOHN E. GARRET.
P. O. Box 231, C New Glasgow, N. S.

To cut this skirt for a miss of 14 years of age, 5 1/2 yards of material 21 inches wide, 4 1/4 yards 27 inches wide 4 3/4 yards 32 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1 3/4 yards 21 inches wide, 1 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 1 1/4 yards 32 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide for two frills, 3 inches wide, 7 3/4 yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4055 is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

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

Milk and Eggs for Invalids.

The use of milk and eggs as a diet or an aid in building up a patient is often a trial for the nurse, remarks the "Family Doctor." Many patients will take milk slight ly warm, or even hot, and digest it readily, when cold milk causes distress. It is an excellent plan to rinse the mouth with cold, cool, or hot water, as preferred, before and after drinking milk. The taste left in the mouth of many persons after a drink of milk, especially a small quantity, often causes the patient to dislike it. The secret of success in giving milk and eggs to those who would rather not take them is to prepare them in different ways. For a delicate stomach the white of an egg, well beaten, added to hot or cold milk, sweetened to taste, will often prove tempting, when even the sight of the yolk with milk is unpleasant. At a time a little of the yolk may be used, the white of the egg being added last, and not stirred into the milk, but left on the top of the glass for ornament.

The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

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

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

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Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed to:

THE FARMING WORLD,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To Keep Crows from Corn.

W. M., Paisley, Ont., writes: "Could you let us know through the Farming World what treatment to give seed corn to prevent crows from pulling it up? I think anything that would prevent this would be of benefit to many of your readers."

The general remedy applied to prevent crows from pulling up seed corn is to dip the seed in coal-tar before planting. Poisons are used sometimes, but these are not very effective, as they are washed off by rains and the crows soon find out that they are ineffective. Then there is the old-time plan of putting up a "scarecrow" in the field. Another plan is to shoot a few of the crows attacking the corn and distribute their feathers through the field. These are some suggestions that will help; if anyone knows of an absolute remedy we would be glad to know it.

Local Dairy Conventions.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario have arranged a series of one-day dairy conventions to be addressed by the speakers named on the dates arranged as follows:

Dunnville, March 3: A. F. MacLaren, M.P.; Robert Johnston, Bright; James Morrison, Brantford.

Waterford, March 4, and Vittoria March 5: J. N. Paget, Canboro, and Robert Johnston, Bright; Harold Eagle, Attercliff Station; James Morrison, Brantford.

Aylmer, March 6: J. N. Paget, Canboro; T. B. Miller, London;

John Brodie, Mapleton; J. M. Scott, Culloden.

Wallaceburg, March 7, and Arkona, March 8: T. B. Miller, London; John Brodie, Mapleton; T. B. Miller, Brantford; John Brodie, Mapleton; J. M. Scott, Culloden; James Bristow, of Strathroy Dairy School.

St. Mary's, March 10: Messrs. Miller; T. Ballantyne, jr., Stratford; I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford; Arch. Smith, Strathroy.

Ripley, March 11; Pinkerton, March 12; Harriston, March 13; Molesworth, March 14: Messrs. A. Wenger, Aylton; James Connolly, of Porter's Hill; T. Ballantyne, jr., Stratford; I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford; Robt Johnston, Bright; Harold Eagle, Attercliff Station; Arch. Smith, Strathroy.

A meeting will be arranged for some time in the third week of March, at Stayner, Ont.

Mr. Andrew Elliott, Galt, will attend all the meetings as a special delegate from the Farmers' Institute department.

Western Fair Association.

The annual meeting of the Western Fair Association, was held at London, Ont., on Wednesday last. This Association is financially strong and though the attendance at last year's fair was less than formerly, there was a balance on the right side of the account when the year's business was closed up.

Ottawa Fair to be Held in August.

The Central Canada Fairs Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday last.

The directors' report recommended that the date of the Exhibition be changed to the last week in August, from Friday, 22nd, to Saturday, 30th, 1902. The total receipts last year were \$27,042 and expenditure \$30,154, leaving an overdraft of \$3,112. There is a bill payable by directors' note discounted at the Bank of Ottawa of \$22,440.31, and last year's overdraft, \$3,112.15, making \$25,552 as the total liability. Against this there is \$10,947.27 in moveable assets.

Industrial Fair Meeting

The annual meeting of the Toronto Industrial Fair Association will be held in the City Hall on March 5th next. Nomination for the directorate must be in the hands of the secretary, H. J. Hill, one week before that date.

Wentworth Institute Meetings.

The Farmers' Institute meetings in North Wentworth, which have just closed have been most successful.

The average attendance at the afternoon sessions was 70 and at the evening session, 200, the large majority being practical farmers, their wives, sons and daughters.

Poultry and Eggs.

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders under \$3.00. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

BROWN Leghorns, Prolific early layers; Strain won at Pan-American. Stock for sale—Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Chiccot Strains, Eggs in season. JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—My stock has won first and second premiums at the largest shows in England, Ireland, United States, and Canada. My stock pleases customers, as I have sent out 503 turkeys and only four were dissatisfied. Choice stock now for sale. W. I. Bell, Angus, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, sired by 40 lb. imported yearling tom. R. G. ROSE, Glanworth, Ont.

Box 205,
Bowmanville, Feb. 17.

Dear Sir and Editor,—I have sold nearly all my stock of bronze turkeys, and must give your paper a good share of the credit for advertising them, for many of my sales have been through your paper. Asking you to please stop it now, and oblige. Will be pleased to give you more advertisements later on.

SAM SNOWDEN,
Golden Fame Stock Farm,
Bowmanville.

FARMER WANTED

We want a reliable man with a horse and rig in every township to take subscriptions for THE FARMING WORLD in connection with our New Cabinet Sewing Machine at half price. If you are in a position to work hard for two or three weeks, write us today, name the township you wish reserved for you and at the same time give us the names of two good men as references. We will name terms that will surprise you.

See advertisement of machine on another page. Write to-day. Address THE FARMING WORLD, Confederation Life Building, TORONTO.

BRANTFORD ENGINES.
STRICTLY HIGH GRADE.
2 to 25 H.P.



The Perfected Product of Many Years' Experience.
Also Makers of Steel Windmills and Waterworks Outfits, Etc.

WRITE US.

Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 30 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these troublesome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address: PROFESSOR J. A. LAWRENCE, 114 West 23d St., New York.

Very interesting and practical addresses were given by Mr. D. C. Anderson and Mr. Jno. Barton and others, both farmers and mercantile men addressed the meetings.

The subjects introduced touched closely on all lines of farming, stock raising, fruit culture, dairying and poultry. Very lively discussions were the order of each session and all the subjects were well thrashed out.

From the attendance and the interest taken at these meetings it is clearly shown that the farmers as a whole are waking up and taking a deeper interest than at any period in the past.

Joseph Stephenson,
Secretary.

Aid Asked for Dairy Building

A deputation, comprising Manager H. J. Hill, A. F. MacLaren, M.P., Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., Dr. J. O. Orr, and H. N. Crossley, waited on Premier Ross last week and asked for assistance in the maintenance of the educational features in connection with the new dairy building of the Industrial Fair. A grant of \$2,000 was suggested the first year to equip the new building and establish the scheme, and \$500 a year subsequently to pay for lectures, etc. Mr. Ross promised that the matter would be considered.

Money for Prizes.

The American Hereford Breeders' Association has appropriated \$16,000 to be given to the leading fairs in the United States for prizes for Herefords. Of this amount \$4,000 goes to the International at Chicago and \$4,000 to the American Royal at Kansas City.

Money for Agriculture.

In the estimates brought down at Ottawa last week, \$210,000 is asked for the commissioner's branch for agriculture and dairying, which includes cold storage on railways and steamships for Canadian products. This vote is \$21,400 more than last year's vote. There is, however, a reduction of \$20,000 in the vote to promote dairy interests by advances on milk and cream, the sum set apart this year being \$40,000.

Prices at Chicago.

The February Crop Reporter, the official organ of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives the average price of wheat at Chicago at 72c., the lowest being 67 7/16c. in July, and the highest 76c. in December. The average price of corn was 50 1/2c., the lowest being 36c. in January, 1901, and the highest 65c. in December. The prices for oats averaged 32c., the lowest being 23c. in January and 45c. in December. This is the highest average for oats since 1891, when

it was 37 1/2c. per bushel. The highest previous average for corn in ten years was in 1891, when it reached 58 1/2c., and also for wheat, when it reached 97 1/16c. In the decade 1891 was the banner year for prices.

Government Cheese Curing Stations

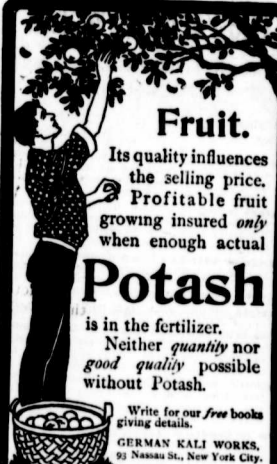
The Dominion Department of Agriculture is arranging to operate a central curing station in one or two of the cheese districts the coming season in order to demonstrate the feasibility of the plan in bringing about better methods of curing and handling cheese for export. We understand that one of these stations will be located in the neighborhood of Brockville. In some quarters there is some criticism of the Government's action in giving this station to one section more than another. We do not look upon it in this way. The work is in the nature of an experiment and undertaken to demonstrate to factory-men over the country what can be done by co-operation and concentration of effort in the way of supplying up-to-date facilities for curing cheese. It would be impossible for the Government to erect central curing-rooms to cover the whole country, and we presume the district selected is the place where the new method can be demonstrated to the very best advantage. Instead of injuring other sections, this work should be of value to every cheese factory in the Dominion.

Fruit Institute Meetings

The Executive of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association met last week in Secretary Creelman's office. Arrangements were made for holding a series of about fifty meetings of fruit institutes covering the entire Province during March. They will be arranged locally by the district directors of the association, each of whom, in addition to giving his own practical advice at the meetings, will be assisted by an expert fruit-man sent out by the Department of Agriculture. Arrangements were also completed for a winter series of meetings of the horticultural societies, numbering about 35, designed more especially for townspeople.

Fined for False Packing of Apples.

An important case in connection with the Fruit Marks Inspection Act was heard at the Toronto Police Court last week. The defendant, Mr. Eben James, Toronto, was accused of having in his possession for sale a number of packages of apples, the face of which gave a false representation of the contents. Mr. James is an extensive exporter of apples, his annual shipments being about 100,000 bbls. He acts as forwarding agent for a large number of apple dealers and shippers in Western Ontario. The apples proven to be falsely branded



Fruit.
Its quality influences the selling price.
Profitable fruit growing insured *only* when enough actual

Potash
is in the fertilizer.
Neither quantity nor good quality possible without Potash.

Write for our free books giving details.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York City.

Strawberries

Raspberries and Blackberries. Over forty of the **best** new and standard varieties.

A good supply of choice strawberries is a real luxury and necessity.

Our **great \$1.00** post-paid plant collection of early medium and late varieties of **big** berries will be highly appreciated by many. Send for free Catalogue now.

N. E. MALLORY, BLENHEIM, ONT.

WILSON'S HIGH-CLASS SCALES

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

On 2,000 lb.

Diamond Steel Bearing
SCALES

Write To-day.

C. WILSON
& SON

go Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.



Purest

and

Best

WINDSOR SALT

ASK FOR IT AND
TAKE NO OTHER.

Awarded Silver and Bronze Medals,
Paris Exposition, 1900.

The CANADIAN SALT CO.
Limited

Windsor, Ont.

were shipped to Mr. James from Berlin, being packed there by two Germans. Mr. James admitted the facts of the case, but based his defence on the fact that the apples were in storage and were to be re-packed before being shipped and sold. The magistrate, however, told him that he had no business to have apples packed in that way and said that the thing would have to be stopped. The minimum fine named in the act, 25 cents for each package complained of, making \$4.50 in all, was imposed.

Mr. W. A. McKinnon, chief Government inspector in connection with the enforcement of the act, was the only witness for the prosecution.

Farmers' Institute Work in New Brunswick.

Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Toronto, in speaking of his recent trip through New Brunswick in connection with the Farmers' Institute work of that province, says that the meetings were generally well attended, and a lively interest taken in the discussions. Mr. Rennie also attended the Nova Scotia Dairymen's meeting at Amherst, on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th, of January, and the meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association at Fredericton, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, delivering addresses on the "Cultivation of Corn, Field Roots and Potatoes," and "The requirements of the Beef Markets". At both these meetings, the delegates and others present, appeared to take a great interest in the proceedings. "Judging from what I could see when travelling through the country," continued Mr. Rennie, "Very much more should be done in the breeding and feeding of both cattle and hogs, but before very much is done, a better class of animals should be introduced. Sheep raising should be more extensively gone into, especially where the land is dry and rolling. Dairying is carried on somewhat extensively and with fair success, but in some localities the isolated condition of the patrons is found to be a great drawback to the industry. From my observations, thousands of acres of land are only yielding small returns for want of under-draining but when these things are better understood, considering the intelligence of the people, we may look for great things in the near future.

F. W. Hodson,
Live Stock Commissioner.

A nobleman sold a man a horse, warranting he had no fault. The man took the horse on his lordship's word, and found him blind of one eye. His lordship said: "It is not a fault but a misfortune."

FOR SALE

Shorthorn Bulls, from 10 to 11 months old. Color, red; Low set-down fellows.
JAMES BROWN, Thorold, Ont.

ALWAYS MENTION THE FARMING WORLD WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

Fifty Pairs of English Pheasants for Sale at \$5.00 per Pair.

These birds have been in a large uncovered run all winter, and are therefore in beautiful plumage and fine condition for breeding.

Canadian Pheasantry, Hamilton, Ont.

ANNANDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE

4 Holstein Bulls, 1 month to 12 months
10 Improved Yorkshire Bays, 2 months to 10 months
8 Sows, 2 months

The above are eligible for registering, and certificates will be furnished.
6 Holstein Grade Bulls, 2 months to 10 months, from the best milkers in the Annandale herd.
Correspondence promptly answered. Inspection specially invited.

The Annandale Stock Farm
Tilsonburg, Ont.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Limited

Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor General of Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. Experienced Teachers. Fees, \$65 per session.

PRINCIPAL, PROF. SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.,
TORONTO, CANADA

Coach Stallion NORTH STAR

For sale cheap. Very dark bay, 7 years old, stands 16 1/2 hands high; weight, 1,400 lbs.; grand mover. If not sold would exchange for a young Clydesdale Stallion. For price, terms and pedigree, address

N. DAY, Lakeview Farm,
Powles Corners, P.O.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires

Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

Come and See, or Write for Prices

Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.

ROBERT HUNTER,
Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,
Lachine Rapids, Quebec

"WOODBINE FARM HERD" of Holstein Friesians

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

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS



of the most approved type and breeding for sale. Young Bulls—year old and under, reds and roans of choice breeding. Write for prices.

J. ROSS & SONS, Streetsville, Ont.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



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

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

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

ALVA FARM GURNSEYS

The Typical Dairy Breed



Good Animals of Both Sexes for Sale

SYDNEY FISHER, Knowlton, Que.

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

JOHN DRYDEN BROOKLIN, ONTARIO

BREEDER OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS and CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM

10 Young Bulls from one month to four months, bred from Winnie R's De Kol.

W. E. SIMMONS,
New Durham, Ont.

Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxfords

Two Young Bulls, by imp. "Precious Stone" and imp. "Blue Ribbon" for sale. Can spare a few more Oxford females.

J. W. WIDDIFIELD,
Uxbridge, Ont.



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

Auction Sale

(Date to be announced shortly)

The Entire Herd of Pure-Bred Ayrshires

Comprising three exceptionally fine Bulls, Blair Athol and two yearlings, bulls sired by White Prince; 25 head cows, 9 2-year-old heifers, 10 yearling heifers.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,
Warkworth, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES

...Young Stock for Sale

ROBERT NICHOL, BRUSSELS, ONT.

YORKSHIRES

Sows safe in pig, are from 225 lbs to 300 lbs. each, lengthy smooth deep type. Guaranteed as described, and safe delivery. Write JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious

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 best suited to our advertising columns.

HOSES

The ninth volume of the Hunters' Improvement Society's Herd-book, containing record of mares 2,245 to 2,653 and mares 21 and 22, has just come to hand. A decrease of entries received is to be noticed, as compared with the number received for the last volume. This, however, is doubtless owing to the more stringent regulations and requirements in force for animals entered in this stud book. Following the principle adopted in the two previous volumes, the new entries have been analyzed to discover the authenticated number of crosses of thoroughbred blood contained therein. The separate section for Irish horses has been retained, the entries numbering 119 in that section. In the preface to the present volume it is stated that important proposals in respect of the next volume will be presented to the members of the Society in March, providing for the automatic registration of entire colts and fillies by qualified parents and these will appear in the book under its new title of "Hunter Stud Book." This will entail an entire revision of the existing rules and it has been deemed desirable, therefore, to retain for this ninth volume of the series the old title of "Record of Hunter Mares and Sires."—Mark Lane Express.

In the Glasgow showyard yesterday, Messrs. Montgomery purchased from Mr. Herbert Webster the splendid rising four-year-old horse Baron's Crown, 10679, which was withdrawn at the Lumley Moor Clydesdale Sale last year on a reserve of 1000 gs. after being bid to 850 gs. It was reported at the time that Messrs. Montgomery after the sale had claimed him at the reserve, but this turned out to be incorrect. They have now, however, secured him, after fresh negotiations, at one of the highest prices that has ever been paid for a Clydesdale in recent years. Baron's Crown, as is well known, is a son of the famous Baron's Pride, and was bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, Chapelton. He has had a most successful career in the showyard, a career which he

even promises to excel as a breeding horse.—North British Agriculturist.

Swine.

In making a request for a change of advertisement Mr. J. E. Brethour advises us that he has purchased the interest in the Oak Lodge herd of Mr. Saunders, and in future the business will be conducted under the name of J. E. Brethour.

Mr. Brethour reports that the demand for Oak Lodge Yorkshires is very brisk and that he is furnishing foundation stock for a large number of new breeders, who have formed the opinion that the class of Yorkshires bred from this celebrated herd are as near the ideal bacon hog as it is possible to get them.

Mr. Brethour is breeding over 100 sows for the spring trade.

Poultry.

Mr. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., writes: "I have sold nearly all my stock of Bronze turkeys and must give your paper a good share of the credit for advertising them, as many of my sales have been through your paper."

A Chance to Buy Good Horses.

Special attention is directed to the annual spring sale of horses at Grand's Repository, next month, the announcement of which appears elsewhere in this issue. This sale offers a splendid opportunity to farmers to procure good breeding stock. The animals to be offered are of a very high class, with some individual ones of rare merit. Remember the sale.

A Composite of Many Sciences.

"Farming is a great science, isn't it?"

"Say, my friend, it's more than that; it's a composite of many sciences. For instance, to-day, in the ordinary course of my agricultural duties, I had to practice chiropody."

"How was that?"

"Why, cut the corn on the foot of the hill."—Christian Advocate.

OUR PRICE FOR CHICKENS HAS GONE UP

Our demand has doubled. Deal with a reliable firm; be careful of strangers. See our prices on this page.

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., TORONTO

ALWAYS MENTION THE FARMING WORLD WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

HORSEMAN. THE ONLY GENUINE IS GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Your genuine without the signature of Dr. J. Lawrence Williams & Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S.A. CANADA, & CLEVELAND, O. The safest, Best BLISTERS ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for Horses and Cattle. REMOVES ALL BLEMISHES FROM HORSES AND FIRING. Impossible to produce scur or bluish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

NO SPAVINS
The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Rigorosa, Carbs and Splints as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners. Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 104. Fleming Bros., Chicago, 28 Front St., Wash, Toronto, Ont.

WOOD ENGRAVING, PHOTO ENGRAVING, HALF TONES
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Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World, Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Feb. 24th, 1902

Notwithstanding the bad roads and snow blockades, orders for spring deliveries have been very satisfactory. The outlook is very promising for the spring and summer trade in all lines. Canadian securities are active and firm. Call loans continue at 5 per cent. and discounts at from 6 to 7 per cent:

Wheat.

There is little new to report in the wheat situation. The chief feature has been the falling off in exports from the United States. Deliveries of English wheat have, however, been more liberal, indicating a larger crop there than was at first estimated. Reports from the Argentine and other South American countries indicate a larger yield than was expected. The visible supply in the United States and Canada last week was 55,406,000 bushels as compared with 57,682,000 bushels at this time last year and the world's supply is now 2,400,000 bushels larger than at this time a year ago. Conditions as to the growing crop continue favorable and there does not appear to be anything to warrant any important advance in prices for some time at least.

As to the markets, Western wheat is reported steady. Here the market is rather quiet at 74½c to 75c for red and white and 68½c for goose middle freights, and 73c for spring east. On Toronto farmers' market, red and white bring 70c to 77c, goose 67½, and spring fine 70c per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

The oat market is quiet and inclined to be easy. Quotations here are 41c to 41½c, as to freight and point of shipment. On the farmers' market, oats bring 46c to 46½c per bushel.

The barley market rules steady with good malting quality scarce. Quotations here are 50c to 57c at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market malt barley brings 68c to 60c per bushel.

Peas and Corn

The crop of 1901 peas is pretty well exhausted. Quotations at Montreal are 79c to 79½c, and here 80c per bushel at outside points. On the farmers' market here peas bring 85c per bushel.

Canadian yellow corn is selling at Montreal at 63½ to 64½c in car lots. Here No. 2 mixed is quoted at 57c west.

Bran and Shorts

Ontario bran is quoted at Montreal at \$18.50 to \$19.50, and shorts at \$21.00 to 21.50, in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$18.50 and shorts at \$21.00 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

Potatoes are dull and easier at 65c per bag for car lots on track,

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The CANADA PERMANENT and WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office, Toronto Street, TORONTO

Toronto. On the farmers' market here they bring 75c to 80c per bag.

Car lots of beans are quoted at Montreal at \$1.30 to \$1.35 and jobbing lots at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel. On Toronto farmers' market they bring from \$1.15 to \$1.30 per bushel.

Hay and Straw

Large quantities of Canadian hay continue to go forward to Great Britain where a good demand prevails though a lowering of values there before long is expected. An easier feeling is reported at Montreal where baled hay is quoted at \$10.00 to \$10.25 for No. 1 timothy, \$8.75 to \$9.25 for No. 2 and \$8.50 to \$9.00 for clover mixture. Baled oat straw is quoted there at \$5.00 to \$6.00 in car lots. The market here keeps steady with a good demand at \$10.50 for car lots of No. 1 timothy, and \$8.50 to \$9.50 for medium. Baled straw sells readily at \$5.50 per ton in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$13.00 to \$14.00, clover \$8 to \$9, and sheaf straw at \$10.00 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

New laid eggs continue in strong demand at Montreal at 29c to 30c in case lots. Offerings are not large here though it is expected that supplies will soon increase when prices will drop. New laid sell at 26c to 29c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 23c to 28c per dozen.

The Montreal market for dressed poultry is firm under light receipts. Choice unfrozen turkeys sell there at 12½c to 13c; chickens 10c to 11c, geese 7c to 8c, and ducks 9c to 10c per lb., in jobbing lots. Here quotations are 11c to 12c per

lb. for fresh killed turkeys and 8c to 9c for geese, and 70c to 80c for chickens and 90c to \$1.00 per pair for ducks in large lots. Prices on Toronto farmers' market rule at about 10 per cent. above these values.

Live poultry like dressed are scarce, there being practically no receipts during the past week. Prices for spring chickens have advanced 2c., for young ducklings 3c., and for turkeys 2½c per lb. The Canadian Produce Co., Limited, 36 and 38 Esplanade street east, Toronto, will pay, until further notice for live chickens, 8c, for ducks and turkeys 10c, for geese 6c per lb. All must be young birds. For hens, 3½c per lb. Dressed poultry, dry picked (except hens), ½ lb. higher. These prices are for weight on arrival. Crates for live poultry supplied free, and express paid up to 50c per 100 lbs. of chickens. No thin birds will be taken.

Seeds.

Prices keep steady for all kinds of seeds. At Montreal wholesale prices are \$14.00 to \$17.00 for alsike, \$9.50 to \$10.50 for clover, and \$6.50 to \$8.00 per cwt. for timothy. On Toronto farmers' market, alsike brings \$6.00 to \$7.25, red clover \$4.60 to \$4.80, and timothy \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bushel.

Cheese

The cheese market continues firm but quiet. There is still plenty of enquiry, but English buyers seem determined only to buy in a hand to mouth way, while holders on this side are not anxious to sell at quotations which at Montreal are 10½c to 10¾c for finest westerns and 9¾c to 10c for Easterns.



Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

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

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

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Head Office—Retail Dept.

Correspondence invited. 24 Queen St. West

Butter

The feature in the butter trade is the continued firmness of the market. Of this the Trade Bulletin says:

"The market continues firm for finest grades of creamery, which sell at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 22¢, the outside figure difficult to get except in a jobbing way. The stock of secondary grades is larger than was expected a short time ago. Several lots of held-over Western creamery sold at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 20¢. A few tubs of new milk Eastern Townships dairy have been received, which sold at 20¢ to 21¢; but they had a more or less stably flavour. There is quite a lot of poor Western dairy offering. A quantity of Western fresh rolls are filling a portion of the demand. Advices from New York report an excited market, with sales of choice fresh Western creamery at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 31¢."

Creamery keeps in good demand here at 21¢ to 22¢ for prints and 20¢ to 21¢ for solids. Choice dairy lb. rolls are quoted at 17¢ to 18¢, and large rolls at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 17¢ in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 16¢ to 19¢ and crocks 15¢ to 19¢ per lb.

Cattle

The cattle situation is very much in the same condition as it was a week ago, though a better feeling has ruled at Chicago during the week with no advance, however, on last week's quotations. Cattle quotations were lower at the end of the week. At Toronto cattle market on Friday, the run was not large, comprising 1,069 cattle, 1,476 hogs, 479 sheep and lambs and 30 calves. The quality of the fat cattle was fairly good. Trade was, however, not so brisk as a week or two ago when the storm prevented supplies from coming. The demand for choice heavy butchers and shippers continues steady, though medium cattle and especially butchers were easier. The ruling prices for choice heavy shippers were \$5.40 to \$5.50 with two or three lots 10¢ to 15¢ higher. Choice butchers 1,100 to 1,200 lbs each, sold at \$4.60 to \$4.80 for export purposes. Shipping cattle were less eagerly sought for than earlier in the week. Butchers' cattle were more plentiful and for that reason were easier. There were, however, more butchers' cattle sold for \$4.00 per cwt. than over that price. Prices for heavy and light feeders as well as stockers were firm. There was a big demand for milch cows and spring-

ers for the Montreal market. Many farmers from the nearby townships were also looking for cows. The bulk of those offered were of medium quality. Choice veal calves are in good demand and more would find ready sale. Good new milk-fed calves 4 to 6 weeks old are seldom seen and are readily picked up at high prices.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of these are worth from \$5.40 to \$5.50 per cwt. medium exporters \$4.90 to \$5.20, and light ones \$4.25 to \$4.80 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.35 and light ones at \$3.40 to \$3.85 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,000 to 1,050 lbs. each, sold at \$4.35 to \$4.50 per cwt., good cattle at \$4.00 to \$4.25 medium at \$3.50 to \$3.90, and inferior to common at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Feeders—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and other quality at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Feeding bulls are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Stockers—Yearling steers weighing 500 to 800 lbs. each sold at \$3.30 to \$3.60, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Calves—These are in steady demand at Buffalo. Good to choice veals bring \$7.75 to \$8.25 per cwt. At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt.

Milch cows and springers sold at \$30 to \$52 each.

Sheep and Lambs

Export sheep rule steady though lambs were about 10¢ per cwt. lower on Friday. At Buffalo the same condition prevails, lambs are dull and sheep in good demand. At Toronto market on Friday, sheep ruled firm at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for ewes and \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. for bucks. Lambs were easier at \$3.75 to \$4.25 each and \$4.00 to \$4.90 per cwt.

H:

The hog market remained at last week's quotations till Friday when there was an advance of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per cwt., select bacon hogs selling at \$6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and lights and fats at \$5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per cwt. Unculled car lots sold at about \$6 per cwt.

For the week ending March 1st, the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per cwt. for select bacon hogs, \$5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for lights, and \$5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for fats.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Feb. 20th, re Canadian bacon reads thus:

"The market is firm at an advance of 2s. for Canadian."

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Thursday, March 13th, all classes.

Friday, March 14th, 100 Carriages and Buggies.

Entries for this great sale must be made by March 1st, to be in time for catalogue. For full particulars apply to,

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Horses

Considering that the snow blockades in the country interfere considerably with trade there was a good business done at Grand's last week. About 70 horses in regular lines were disposed at a remunerative prices. A shipment of about

A LONG RECORD OF SUCCESS in curing colic, burns and bruises, as well as all bowel complaints, is held by Pain-Killer—over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 55c. and 50c.

"THE D. & L." EMULSION OF GOD LIVER OIL taken in cases of general debility and loss of appetite, is sure to give the best results. It restores health and renews vitality. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

40 Indian ponies from Western Canada sold well, averaging about \$28 each. Trade conditions generally speaking are good and a big spring business is looked for.

Country Life in America.

Country Life in America for February is an enlarged number of this beautiful magazine of the world out-of-doors, representing the new expansion of American life to the country. "In Garb of White," the frontispiece, is a remarkable picture of a New England woods road in winter. Among the leading features are "Skibo Castle," the summer home of Andrew Carnegie in the Scottish Highlands; "A Sniff at Old Gardens," by J. P. Mowbray, who treats of the vestiges of a past home life on the old Hudson River manors; and "Cuckoo," an illustrated poem of the woods, by John Burroughs. Other articles and superb pictures touch upon every side of country life. "Prize Dogs" represents St. Bernards of world-wide fame; "Two 'Possums and Several Mistakes," by A. Radcliffe Dugmore, is illustrated by inimitable photographs of the live animals under unique circumstances while "The Trees," is a large plate of rare beauty covering the two central pages of the large magazine. Of gardens and practical garden-making there is "An Experience with the Soil," in which a suburbanite tells of years of enthusiastic work in growing a wild garden of some eighty kinds of flowers, shrubs, and aquatic plants; and there are also articles on the construction and care of the hot-bed, with suggestions for starting early vegetables and flowers. A series of photographs is devoted to "The Abandoned Farm Country," where amid old friends—the marigold, hollyhock and climbing rose—may be found pleasant summer homes, modest, but quite as much the aim of this successful magazine as the ideal country seats, with their dairies, blooded stock, and fox-hunts.

Winter and Spring.

The seeds lie deep within the earth,
Beneath the drifting snow,
To wake again to newer birth,
When springtime breezes blow.

The grasses spring beside the rill,
And all the land is gay,
While wild birds sing with many a
trill,
Beneath the sky of May.

J. B. M. Wright.

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