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A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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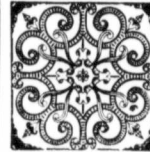
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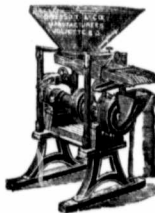
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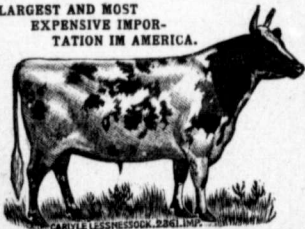
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XVIII

JANUARY 8th, 1901.

No. 19

The Transportation Problem

WE have had occasion several times to deal with this important matter and to point out wherein the Canadian farmer is hampered by unfair railway rates in carrying his produce to the consumer. This unfairness is all the more noticeable when a comparison is made in freight rates as in force in Canada and the United States. And a still more flagrant state of affairs is shown when we compare the rates made by our Canadian railways bonused by Canadian taxpayers, to the producers in the United States and in Ontario. This was clearly put by Mr. McNiell at the Fruit Growers' Convention, a report of which has been continued in these columns during the past two weeks. The freight on apples from Ontario to Liverpool ranges from 85c. to \$1.25 per bbl., while from the United States, as far west as the Mississippi, 56c. to 80c. are the figures. Then as to the discrimination on our own railways in favor of the American producer, Mr. McNiell showed that corn could be shipped from Detroit to Quebec for 11 cents, while from Essex County just across the river the rate was 18 cents. For this reason American corn could be laid down cheaper throughout Ontario than could corn grown in Essex County.

Other instances could be given to show that this discrimination extends over a wide range of products and places the Canadian farmer at a decided disadvantage as compared with his competitor to the south of the line. At the Provincial Winter Fair, Mr. Thomas Crawford, M.P.P., stated that in the cattle trade there was most unfair discrimination by our railroads. For example, it now costs from \$10 to \$20 more in freight on a car of cattle from Listowel, Ont., to Boston, than from Chicago. Then the freight on cattle from Toronto to St. John, Portland or Boston over the Canadian roads is as high as the Chicago rate over the same railroads. Then in addition to this the Canadian shipper meets with another setback at the seaboard. During the past season at certain times it has cost from \$5 to \$8 per head more to ship from Canadian ports to Great Britain than from American ports. Thus the Canadian farmer is handicapped all along the way and it is time these disabilities were removed. All this extra freight comes back on the producer and puts him in a position that he cannot compete successfully with producers to the south of the line.

But what is the remedy? This question has been under discussion for several years back and no remedy

is yet forthcoming. Mr. Crawford, we think, voiced the feeling of the great mass of the farmers of this country in regard to this matter when he stated that the Government should regulate freight rates both on the ocean and on the railroads. This appears to be the only way of obtaining a satisfactory solution to this problem. Railway competition has been without avail as the railroads unite to keep up rates so that there seems to be no redress except by a body with power to force these big corporations to give justice and fair-play to the Canadian producer. Given fair-play in the carrying of his produce to the consumer we think the Canadian farmer can hold his own with any producer the world over. But these shackles must be removed and it is the duty of the Government of the day to step in and adjust rates on a fair and equitable basis. Our farmers and producers do not want more than their rights. They are quite willing that the railways should prosper and make a fair profit on their investment, but in doing so there should be no discrimination against the people who have given largely to build these roads.

We believe the farmers of this country are more united on this subject than ever before, and are determined that some remedy shall be forthcoming, and that at no distant date. Their efforts just now are being focussed in one direction, and that is in demanding that a railway commission be appointed to regulate and control rates. At the fruit growers' meeting a resolution was adopted asking that such a commission be granted. At a large public gathering at Guelph during the Winter Fair, when representative agriculturists and breeders from all parts of the Dominion were present, a resolution making the same request of the Government was unanimously adopted, and which was as follows:

"That this convention of Ontario farmers, representing every county from Essex to Glengarry, is of opinion that the Dominion Government should take immediate action for the purpose of placing Canadian farmers in at least as good a position as their American rivals in the matter of transporting their products of the farm to the European market; and that, to this end, we believe power should be obtained at the forthcoming session of the Dominion Parliament for the appointment of a commission which shall have full power to regulate and control freight rates on Canadian railroads, and the allotment of space and charges for the same in ships sailing from Canadian ports; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Government."

Truly the time for action has arrived. Our politicians have been dangling with this question long enough. The pros and cons have been fully and

freely discussed, and there can be no two opinions among those who desire to deal fairly and squarely as between man and man that something must be done in the interests of the Canadian farmer and the great producing classes of this country. A railway commission composed of fair-minded and independent men seems to be the solution, and there is no reason that we can see why it should not be granted at the coming session of the House of Commons. Let our legislators come to the rescue of the producer in this matter, and in doing so there need be no antagonism to our railways. All that our people are asking is fair play, which should be granted without question.

Jersey Breeders Visit Dentonia Park Farm

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association was held in this city on Dec. 28 last, a report of which will appear in an early issue. After concluding the business for which they were met, the visitors enjoyed a most pleasant outing to Dentonia Park Farm, the property of Mr. W. E. H. Massey, Toronto. The trip was arranged for and personally directed by Mr. Massey, and was most heartily enjoyed by those whose good fortune it was to be among the guests.

Dentonia Park Farm is now well known in all parts of the Dominion. A work is being carried on there by Mr. Massey that cannot but be of great benefit to the country at large, and to the farmers in the immediate vicinity. Everything that money can do in the way of suitable buildings, modern equipment, etc., is being done to make Dentonia Park Farm thoroughly up-to-date and efficient in everything required to carry on practical agriculture in the very best way. Many farmers are of the opinion that when wealthy business men undertake to farm they do so merely as a pastime, and for the pleasure they hope to derive from it. While this view is correct in many instances it is not the case with Mr. Massey. While, no doubt, deriving a large amount of pleasure from his farming operations, he is in the business for the money there is in it. Mr. Massey has several features which he is just now making a specialty of. The two of most importance are the dairy and poultry. In connection with the former he is developing a large city trade in pasteurized and certified milk and cream for which high prices are being received.

But to return to the visitors. They were taken first to the poultry-house, a model in every respect and splendidly adapted for the purposes for which it is intended. It contained a number of fine specimens of the various utility breeds of poultry. The fish hatchery was next visited and proved most interesting. But what interested the breeders most was the Jerseys, of which Dentonia Park Farm has not a few and these of very fine quality. The Ayrshires were also given some attention, but we do not think they had the effect of winning any of the visitors from their first love. While in the cattle barns, the visitors took a look at the dairy and the sterilizing rooms where milk and cream are bottled for the city milk trade. Everything possible is being done in this connection to ensure pure, clean and wholesome milk.

We have not space to give further details. A trip to Dentonia Park Farm is an education that the average farmer does not get every day. Of course the average farmer would not be able to make the expenditures that Mr. Massey is making in every case, but there are many things such as the ventilation system in the stables, the plans for storing and carrying out the manure, the poultry house, etc., which could in

some modified form be copied by every farmer. At any rate, no observant farmer visiting Dentonia Park Farm could fail to carry away with him some pointers that would be very valuable in his own farm practice. For this reason every farmer who can make arrangements to do so should visit this farm, where he will be most heartily welcomed by Mr. Massey and the energetic manager, Mr. J. B. Ketchen.

Public Auction Sales

Arrangements Completed for Sales at Guelph and Ottawa

The next important event in live stock circles is the coming auction sales. These will be held at Guelph on February 27, and at Ottawa on March 6. The sales committee, comprising representative breeders from all parts of the province, met in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Dec. 29, to adopt the rules and regulations governing the sale. The local committee looking after the Ottawa sale also met on Dec. 31. The report of these meetings, with the rules governing the test, appears in THE GAZETTE department this week, and should be read carefully by everyone desirous of taking part in these sales.

The sales committee unanimously elected Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, as chairman, and Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, as vice-chairman. The fact that these prominent agriculturists are at their head goes a long way towards assuring the success of these sales. Mr. A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the live stock associations, will act as secretary of the auction sales. These three officials, with Mr. Henry Wade, Registrar of Live Stock form the executive committee. The secretary is now ready to receive entries and breeders should send them in as early as possible so as to permit of the catalogue of sale being distributed in good time. The general arrangements for the sales are now well under way and with the usual force and energy which our breeders display put into them their success is assured.

A factor that should contribute largely to the success of the Guelph Sale is the holding of the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Guelph during the sale. This meeting is always largely attended by prominent breeders from all parts of the country and should help to swell the number of buyers and sellers at the sale very materially. The Executive of the Association have acted very wisely in changing the date and place of the annual meeting so as to permit its members to be present at the sale. A similar movement is on foot in connection with the annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. At the last annual meeting held in Toronto it was decided to hold this year's meeting at Montreal. A number of prominent Ayrshire breeders have expressed a strong desire to have their annual gathering at Ottawa during the time of the sale, and we think there should be no hesitancy on the part of the directors in granting their request.

We have taken a somewhat decided stand in favor of these auction sales and we hope and believe they will be a success. But they cannot be made the success they ought to be if our breeders stand aloof from them. It will pay every buyer and seller of good stock and everyone interested in promoting the live stock interests of the country to take an active part in promoting the success of these auction sales. The business of every breeder in the country is so closely identified with them that if they are a success so much

the better for his trade and if unsuccessful so much the worse. The public auction sale method of disposing of pure-bred stock is not an untried thing. In Great Britain and the United States it is practised every year with increasing success. Even the South Americans are taking the matter up as shown in our Pure-Bred Stock columns. Let us then, one and all, unite in making the coming sales such a success that their further continuance will be assured for all time to come.

Some Questions for Dairymen

January brings with it the annual gatherings of the dairymen of this province. This week the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario takes place at Smith's Falls. Next week the

dairymen to take it easy for a time. But in the face of the progress that is being made in other countries along dairy lines it would be suicidal on the part of our dairymen not to exert themselves to maintain and improve upon the quality of our dairy products. There cannot be any going backward or standing still.

There are several questions of importance for our dairymen to deal with bearing upon improvement in quality. One of the greatest of these is maintaining our cheese factories and creameries in proper sanitary condition. It is all too true that the great bulk of the factories in operation to-day are very far from what they ought to be in the way of proper sanitary arrangements. This is a subject that should receive considerable attention at the conventions. Then the care of the milk, though an old topic, is of prime importance. Considerable education is needed along this line even yet. There are many



FLO.—SHORTHORN GRADE.

Winner of first prize as two-year-old grade heifer, and the Halliday silver cup, valued at \$75, given for best animal any age or breed, at the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show at Guelph, Dec. 11 to 14, 1900. Bred, fed and exhibited by Mr. James Leask, Greenbank, Ont.

Western Dairymen meet at London. With one of the most prosperous years in the history of Canadian dairying to look back over our dairymen should be in a good receptive mood for drinking in the flow of knowledge which these great dairy-gatherings bring forth. Every farmer who keeps cows and who can conveniently do so should arrange to be present at either one of these gatherings. We will endeavor to give a full report in these columns.

Because our dairymen have had high prices and everything has run along swimmingly during the past year, they must not come to the conclusion that there is nothing more to be learned. There is a great deal to be learned yet about the cow, her milk and how to care for it in the best way for butter or cheese-making. No doubt Canada has made great progress during the past decade along educational dairy lines and if other countries were not following her example there might be some excuse for our

patrons who have been sending milk to cheese factories and creameries for years and do not know, in practice at least, any more about the proper care of milk than they did ten years ago. The problem then is to reach these delinquents and bring them to realize what their duty in connection with our co-operative dairy system is. The proper curing of cheese and maintaining the curing-room at the proper temperature are also questions of prime importance that should receive, as they doubtless will, some attention at these gatherings. Another question that has come much to the front within the last year or two is proper boxing and conveying the product in first-class condition to the consumer. It is the height of folly to make a fine product and then have it seriously injured on the way to the consumer. Producers in every line are just beginning to realize the importance of this. Common-sense and practical methods will accomplish wonders.

What Skill Can Do

Our illustration this week is a rather notable one. It is that of the best animal, any age or breed, shown at the Provincial Winter Fair held last month at Guelph. Mr. James Leask, the exhibitor of this heifer, has a wide reputation as a breeder and feeder of prize-winning animals. If you look over the list of prize-winners at the Industrial and other large fairs, you will find his name high up among the prize-winners in the fat cattle classes. He has the faculty of being able to select the right kind of animal for feeding purposes, and of feeding it so as to produce the very best results. Truly, this is an education and training that comparatively few of our farmers have, if we judge by the class of beef cattle marketed to-day. If Mr. Leask could be persuaded to attend our Farmers' Institute meetings and describe just how he has been able to get such satisfactory results, it would be of inestimable value to our beef cattle trade. This is a pointer for Supt. Creelman. In the illustration Mr. Leask is at the head of the animal.

How the Champion Steers Were Fed

Much interest has been taken by breeders and feeders in the unprecedented high prices paid for the champion fat steers at the great Chicago show. The phenomenal price of \$1.50 per lb. for a pure-bred Aberdeen Angus yearling, winner over all at the Chicago Fat Stock Show is certainly a record breaker. This steer was sold at auction. He weighed 1,430 lbs., which, at the price paid, equals \$2,145 in all. The highest previous price heretofore was \$750, paid for a steer raised by Her Majesty the Queen. Though the \$1.50 per lb. steer was a model and one of the greatest fat stock animals ever produced, having all the requisites, such as age, form, flesh and quality, the price realized must not be measured by the intrinsic value of the animal. He would, no doubt, have distanced all competitors on this score; but, as it was, this most extravagant price was obtained through several of the large Chicago packing houses bidding against each other for advertising purposes. Schwarzschild & Sulsberger, who paid the high figure obtained, are just opening up in the packing business at Chicago and were looking for some means of bringing their names (pretty long ones, too) before the stockmen of the West.

There was, however, another sale of cattle, which, in many ways, was just as remarkable. Prizes were offered at the show for the best car-load of fat cattle. The champions in this class were fifteen high-grade Angus steers, bred, fed and owned by L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill. These were an exceptionally fine lot of steers, and sold for the high figure of \$15.50 per 100 lbs., said to be the highest price ever paid for a carload of cattle on any market. They dressed .6437 per cent. of beef—not quite so large a percentage as made by the same feeder's cattle a year ago, which dressed .6564 per cent. This is explained by the fact that the cattle stood in the yard nine days before slaughter, whereas last year they stood only one day.

It may be of interest to Canadian feeders to know something of how these champions were fed. The following account of Mr. Kerrick's methods is taken from *The Live Stock Report* and will be found of value:

"Mr. Kerrick's methods, wonderfully successful as they are, are quite simple, the vital points in his system being growth and gentleness. He 'grows beef,' and

from the time the calves are dropped the idea of growth is kept constantly in mind. Not that they are forced in an unnatural, hot-house style, but by the judicious use of flesh-forming foods from 'calthood' the youngster is gradually grown into the superb beef form that characterizes the bovine of the Kerrick farm. The grand champion steers shown and marketed by Mr. Kerrick last week were high-grade Angus two-year-olds—calves of '98. Their magnificent conformation and richness of flesh is impossible to adequately illustrate, but the fine half-tone on our first page will give a better idea than any written description. In general the feeding methods employed by Mr. Kerrick with all his cattle apply to this particular lot. His calves are taught to eat oats, meal, corn stover, etc., before they are weaned, so they are grown on a rapid schedule right from birth. Proper caution is, of course, used, especially the first year, after which time they have what they will eat, a varied ration, of which corn is the basis, being provided. Oats are used quite freely and a little bran is fed, as a laxative and digestive, whenever its need is indicated. Mr. Kerrick also advocates the use of oil-meal occasionally as an appetizer. He feeds twice a day in ordinary troughs out in the open.

"Mr. Kerrick emphatically states that the whole process of producing these grand bullocks was no more complicated or expensive than the methods ordinarily employed in fattening a bunch of cattle. As already outlined, there was no defined time or period at which it could be said that he began to feed the cattle; they were simply grown into their market shape and condition, the ration being planned with a view to keeping them growing while putting on flesh.

"A point which Mr. Kerrick always emphasizes, and rightly, is the importance of quiet, gentle handling. 'No whips or whoops' is the imperative order to his men. Kindness is the rule, and so well is it appreciated by the animals fortunate enough to be born under the care of such a master that a person familiar to the cattle can walk to them, even in an open field, and scratch their broad backs, a process which they greatly enjoy. In fact, they will not only stand still, but many of them will come to their owner and attendants to be rubbed and scratched. 'We never swear in the presence of the cattle,' remarked Mr. Kerrick with a humorous twinkle in his eye. Those who know this quiet, unassuming gentleman, who bears with becoming modesty the success and honors which have come to him in many lines, will understand and appreciate the moral intended to be conveyed."

Poultry Schools

Elsewhere we publish a letter from Mr. F. C. Hare, in charge of the Dominion Government poultry fattening station, dealing with the question of poultry schools. He endorses the idea, and believes that such schools would do much to educate our people to better methods of rearing and raising poultry. The question of poultry schools was introduced in these columns some weeks ago by Mr. R. C. Allan, and has met with favor from poultry men generally. Prof. Dean, in *THE FARMING WORLD* of December 25, drew attention to the fact that considerable instruction in poultry keeping is given in connection with the Home Dairy course at the Agricultural College. Poultry keepers should bear this in mind. The dairy and poultry make a good combination. In addition to this, however, we think there is room for more instruction along poultry lines, and which special poultry schools or courses could supply.

Pork Packers May Combine

There is said to be a movement on foot to carry through a combination of the pork packing interests in Canada. Mr. Joseph Leiter, of wheat "corner" fame, so it is reported, has for some time past been visiting the various centres and rumor couples his name with this movement among the packers. How true this may be we are not prepared to say.

Heretofore pork packing has been a somewhat self-dependent business, those interested being little given to combination or consultation. Of late years, however, packing houses have sprung up all over the country. To-day there are twelve packing concerns in Ontario alone and competition between these establishments has been most keen during the past year, some packers claiming that they have had to pay more than the hogs were really worth in order to keep their establishments running. This has been all the better for the farmer who has had hogs to sell, but detrimental to the packers, so they claim. At any rate, things have reached a point where a combine is mooted for mutual protection. Whether it will materialize or not time will tell. If it should be consummated it will mean a combine of concerns having a capitalization of from three to five million dollars.

It is also rumored that in connection with this combine a scheme is being developed for working out the abattoir scheme, to which the Ontario Government has promised assistance. By the concentration of capital in this way a plan may be outlined for the development of the dead meat trade on such a scale as would earn the bonus promised by the Government. We shall look forward to the developments of the future in this respect with a great deal of interest.

The Smithfield Show

The great English Fat Stock Show held at Smithfield the same week as the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair does not appear from reports published to have been quite up to the mark of other years. The attendance was good and the same public interest in this great fair seems to have been manifested. There appears to have been considerable room for adverse criticism of the awards.

The general display of cattle could not be called over average and there was a shortage in respect to numbers in some of the sections to a very marked extent. There was a good display of the North Devons, though the younger steers varied rather much in development, due to a difference in age. In this class Her Majesty the Queen came to the front with a perfect one, scaling just over 1,150 lbs. The Herefords though not out in such large numbers as at some earlier shows were well up in point of quality. The Shorthorns gave a good account of themselves from all points of view. The numbers were good and the quality also. There were several new exhibitors from the north and so previous decisions were very much shaken up. The youngest steer class found the Windsor entry at the top. The next class of steers was a capital lot, Lord Rosebery taking the lead with a red and white of very level proportions and feeding, ripe, and taking up the beam at nearly 1,600 lbs. The female class was a weak one with the exception of Her Majesty's Cicely which was easily first and the winner of the Shorthorn handicap. The Aberdeen-Angus made a very good collection, though not up to many former years in point of numbers. The first prize steer under two years was the champion of the breed. He was shown by Mr. George Bruce and is a very deep,

good-fleshed, massive specimen weighing nearly 1,400 lbs. Of the older steers the Earl of Rosebery had the winner in a very massive and ripe animal scaling over 1,700 lbs. The Galloways were out in small numbers, though the quality was a distinct improvement upon many previous years. The show of cross-bred animals was also small.

In the carcass competition, both in the class for steers above two and not exceeding three years, and that for helpers not over three years, Her Majesty took the first prize in each case with an Aberdeen-Angus, the weight of one of the carcasses being over 109 stone. The Queen's challenge cup for the best beast in the show bred by exhibitor (carcass competition excepted) went to Her Majesty.

With the exception of the Kent or Romney Marsh sheep, the Shropshires and the Dorset Horns, nearly all sections in the sheep classes were below other years in point of numbers. The first named, though practically unknown in this country, make an excellent showing and are evidently a very popular breed in some parts of England. The Shropshires as a breed were better represented than for some time past. The cup pen was from the flock of P. L. Mills. Dorset Horns were well represented, the breed cup going to Mr. James Toop. Though smaller in numbers than other years some good quality of Leicesters were shown. The lambs were a capital lot, Mr. E. F. Jordan having the leading pen. There were only two pens of Cotswolds shown and these of no special merit. The Lincolns were short by two pens. Four fine pens of lambs were shown, with Henry Dudding leading with a capital lot. The breed cup went to Mr. J. Pears for a splendid pen of wethers, which also took the long-wool championship and just missed the challenge cup, which went to the Earl of Ellsmere for a pen of Suffolks, which also won the short-wool championship. The Hampshire and Oxford Downs, though fewer in numbers, were well up in point of quality.

There were 113 entries in the swine classes, the Berkshires being well to the front. Small, middle and large whites made a good showing. In the last named the Earl of Rosebery was first with Sanders Spencer a close second. The Duke of York's challenge cup for the best pen of two pigs in the show bred by exhibitor went to Mr. Richard Fowler for a pen of Berkshires. In Tamworths the cup for the best pen went to D. W. Phillip.

Horses at Chicago

By Stockman

The display of horses at Chicago Fat Stock Show was one of the leading features of the exhibition. This department was under the management of Robt. Ogilvie, the well-known breeder of heavy horses. There were a few Shires and a great many Percheron horses shown, and they had their admirers, but a leading stock paper said about the show: "The Clydesdales won practically everything in harness, the Percherons were 'not in it' at all, and the Shires were a most inferior lot."

Canada did not send any to compete in the stallion classes. A few Clydes were entered, but were not forward. In the harness classes for heavy draughts George Moore, of Waterloo, had a fine exhibit from Ontario. He had three teams made up of five four-year-old geldings and one five-year-old mare. For pairs, unicorn, four-in-hand and six-in-hand he won, and also the grand sweepstakes, winning about \$700 in prizes. The winning team were a fine pair, weighing 3,700 lbs., and were bred near Guelph, sired by

Bold Boy [1149](4257), by Lord Erskine (1744), imported by D. & O. Sorby, Woodlands, Guelph. Mr. Moore sold the three teams to Nelson Morris & Co., Union Stockyards, for \$3,000, and brought Canada great honor amongst American horsemen. In the stallion class for Clydes, N. P. Clarke, of Minnesota, United States, won with Earl Bombie, by Baron's Pride, the grand sweepstake prize. Many of the winners were American bred. In the Percherons the imported horses carried all before them. Dunham, Fletcher and Coleman, of Wayne, Ind., had forty head of well-selected animals. They were a very grand lot, personally selected by Mr. Fleicher. The Oaklawn people had all the animals for sweepstakes. Castelar was the winner, as he was at the Paris Exposition. He is a black, weighing 2,050 lbs., not a wonderfully big horse, but a very taking one. He moves well, but was a trifle coarse in his hind legs. Belgian and French Draft were also shown, and had some taking animals in the ring.

Burgess & Son won in the aged class with the chestnut Jim Corbett. The classes were not large, and the quality not such as had been seen years ago in the old Exposition Building at the lake front.

Variations in Live Sheep and Carcase Awards

By John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

The last Winter Show in the nineteenth century has come and gone—and all who attended it will agree that it was far in advance of any of its predecessors—which goes to show what push and energy will do when made in the right direction, the great success of which will go a long way to encourage those who will have charge of it in the years to come.

I wish to confine myself more particularly to the sheep department. This was well represented as far as numbers go by all the leading breeds, and the quality considerably in advance of former years, and, best of all, a much larger attendance of visitors—and from the attention and interest shown in examining the stock, in the lectures, and discussions—it was evident they were there to gather information as to the best methods of breeding and feeding for profit. And no doubt there were many points brought out in the discussions that will be helpful to those who had the pleasure of listening to them.

On the other hand, there was a point on which a good deal of discussion took place but not made any too clear. I refer to the question of why the awards in the dressed carcase class did not follow the awards when judged alive.

To my mind this should not be looked for, to argue that this should be would lead to confusion. The comparison of animals alive gives us an idea of what is the right type to feed profitably, the kind that will give the best returns for a given amount of feed, a comparison when dressed shows at what stage they are most suitable for the consumer. For illustration, take two sheep of the same age and breed—the one a typical, well-formed sheep, that would be termed "a good feeder"—the other, a flat-ribbed, undesirable animal, "a poor feeder." Start feeding these together and likely about the time they had consumed 50 cents worth of grain each the typical, well-formed sheep would be in prime condition, worth perhaps \$2 more than the other—while to continue the feeding longer the poorer animal, although fed at a direct loss, in time would be in suitable condition for the consumer and worth probably about half what he had cost in seed. The better one by this time would be

entirely overdone, too fat altogether, and would not give the same profit that he would have done had he been marketed at the proper time, hence the slaughter test gives but a poor idea of the right type to breed for profit.

Winter Feeding of Fowls

As a rule the average Canadian farmer finds little difficulty in managing his poultry during the summer. It is during the cold weather that most of the poultry in this country suffer. Fowls are not properly housed or fed and are expected to pull through the winter by some hook or crook and begin laying in the spring as usual. A profit in fowls can never be made under such conditions. They require care and proper food the same as other stock on the farm. Our Canadian winters are pretty severe and only the best housed and best fed fowls will come through them in good shape. In England a great deal of attention is paid to the winter feeding of poultry. If this is necessary where comparatively mild weather prevails what must be the requirements for a country like this? The following outline of the English methods of feeding fowls during the winter taken from one of our English exchanges is suggestive and indicative of methods that might be adopted with good results in Canada where fresh boiling eggs are selling from 30 to 35c. per dozen at the present time:

In winter the fowls should always have the first meal of the day given to them hot, and it should consist of meals. The reason for this is that after the long fast of the night the birds require something that is easily and quickly digestible. This is especially the case in the winter, as frequently the fowls are fed as soon as 3.30 in the afternoon, and have to remain without food till about 7 the following morning. By this time the fowls are exceedingly hungry, and the crops are quite empty; they therefore require some food that is quickly digestible. This is why we advise meals for morning feeding, rather than hard corn. One of the best mixtures we have used is as follows: Four parts of toppings, two of barley meal, and one of either pea or bean meal. This is very much better if it can be cooked overnight, and the best plan is to use a cooker, several of which are advertised in our various papers. These are a great boon in the poultry yard. The stove can be lighted last thing at night, and the food will simmer all night through, and be quite warm in the morning when one comes down, and will be ready to give to the birds. The expenses of working a cooker like this are very slight, as coke is the fuel used, and when a little experience has been gained it is not a matter of any great difficulty to arrange the fire so that it will keep in all night. Even if the stove does go out it does not matter very much, as the food will remain warm for several hours. There are other forms of cookers made in which the heat is generated by an oil stove. Of course, this is much more convenient and is less trouble, but the cost is considerably more. When a cooker is used many scraps can be used which would otherwise be unsuitable. Any household scraps are useful, and when cooked make an excellent food. Meals are at the present time very dear, so that the above mixture is rather expensive. A good plan, and one that we have followed with great success, is to boil up a large quantity of small potatoes, which can be bought very cheaply, and mix these in equal proportion with the first-mentioned mixture. This makes an excellent morning feed, but as it is somewhat fattening a less quantity will have to be given to the birds. There are several other mixtures of meals

Making Baby Beef

which are good. Toppings and barley meal in equal proportion with one-third bran is very suitable, and another is one-third barley meal, one-third bean meal, and one-third bran. Another very good morning feed can be made by cooking grains—oats, wheat, or barley—and giving to the fowls warm. It is quite soft when prepared so, and is greatly liked by the fowls. Meat should be given to the fowls every other morning during winter, and if there is any difficulty in obtaining scraps of meat from the house or from the butcher's, meat meal can be bought. This is usually composed of the refuse in the manufacture of meat essences, and is splendid for the purpose. Stimulants should be given in only small quantities, at the most once or twice a week.

Fowls at liberty should only be fed once a day, unless the weather be very severe, when they may be fed twice. Fowls in confinement require to have two meals a day, as they are unable to get about and pick up food for themselves. The morning meal should be given about half-an-hour after daylight (we are referring to the winter months), and the afternoon meal should be given about an hour before the sun goes down. In the afternoon hard corn should be fed to the fowls, for the same reason as that given for the feeding of meals in the morning. The birds have such a long fast before them that they require a food that will take a long time to digest. This is why we recommend hard corn in the afternoon. Wheat, oats, barley, and buckwheat are the best foods, and these can either be used separately or mixed together. We think the former is the better plan, that of feeding the fowls on the various grains, one at a time. The best plan to follow is to give the birds wheat one week, the following oats, the next barley, and so on. On no account should the mixed poultry corn sold by some corn merchants be used for the feeding of fowls. A great deal of inferior grain is got rid of in this way, and we know for a fact that when corn is too hard to be used for anything else it is frequently mixed with some fairly good grain and sold as poultry mixture. It is a far better plan to buy the grains separately, and then if it is the wish to feed the birds on mixed corn it can easily be done on one's own premises. Although it may seem more expensive to buy the good corn, it really comes much cheaper in the long run.

With regard to the use of Indian corn for the fowls, we would say that it is the very worst food that it is possible to give to poultry. During very severe weather a little is undoubtedly beneficial, but only a little. The too generous use of it makes the fowls very fat, and sends them off their laying quickly. For a week or two it may make them lay more eggs, but in a very short time it will decrease the number greatly. It should only be given in small quantities, and then only during very cold weather. During the winter the fowls should be supplied with an abundance of green food. It must be remembered that during this time the grass is not growing, and the fowls should have given to them plenty of cabbage leaves or other garden refuse. Grit and lime must also be supplied to the fowls, otherwise the health and the number of eggs will not be satisfactory.

During the very cold weather it is not a wise plan to give the fowls very cold water to drink, and it will pay to give them water with the chill taken off. Of course, it will soon become cold, but first thing in the morning, when the birds are first let out, they should have tepid water to drink, rather than very cold. It should be placed in as sheltered a position as possible, where the frost will not be so liable to get at it.

Many Canadian farmers are interested in the making of baby beef. Cattle finished for the block at an early age are termed baby beef. The requirements as to weight vary considerably at different times, from year to year. The choice of breeds rests with the feeder; the buyer makes no distinction so long as the cattle suit him.

This question is arousing more attention in the United States, where there is a good demand for a fine quality of baby beef, though it is not quoted as a distinct product on the market. Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa Experiment Station, in reply to a question in a recent issue of the *Breeders' Gazette* on this subject, says:

"At the present time, the cattle that are topping the Chicago market range from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. in weight. The bunch that topped the market last week (ending Oct. 27) averaged 1,294 lbs. and sold for six cents. The highest quotations on yesterday's market (Oct. 31) were \$5.90 for three bunches of yearlings, averaging from 1,157 to 1,294 lbs. each. These were doubtless long yearlings, possibly some of them were nearer two-year-olds than yearlings, but they fairly represented what constitutes baby beef. Baby beef is not calf beef, as is sometimes supposed. It is, as has already been stated, beef made from cattle that have been pushed by good treatment and liberal feeding to early maturity, or finished for the market at an early age. The modern trend of the market has been decidedly toward lighter weight beef and this has favored early maturity. The consumer, both at home and abroad, is losing his fondness for the old-time heavy cuts bearing a wealth of fat that is largely waste. It is not long since the 1,700 to 1,800 lbs. steer, of good breeding and properly finished, was the only kind that would top the market or command the respect of the British buyer. This class of cattle has now been almost entirely displaced by the lighter compact, well fattened, handy weight sort, ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. It is fortunate for the producer, as well as economical for the consumer, that this change has come about. The producer who is making beef on high-priced land can furnish a superior product from a 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steer for very much less than a similar product from a 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. steer will cost. The difference in cost of making the last 300 lbs. on steers of the weights named, will amount to as much as twenty-five to forty per cent. This is in accordance with the law that younger animals give better returns for food consumed and that the returns diminish in proportion as the animal approaches maturity. Careful feeding tests have demonstrated this conclusively. There are, then, some decided advantages to the producer in making early-maturing beef on high-priced lands where feeding products are expensive.

"The first essential in making baby beef is to start right; that is, with a well-bred animal. Without this the feeder had better not undertake to produce baby beef as it will prove to be a losing business. Having a good animal the key to success lies in never losing the calf fat but in carrying the calf steadily forward from start to finish. The time lost at the outset or in the early stages is the time of growth and can never be made up. Nature never goes backward to make amends for mistakes of man. The producer of baby beef must bear in mind then that there is no time to lose and every day must be a day of growth and increase in weight. The most successful method of rearing the calves is to allow them the full milk of the dam during the first three or four months. They should not be allowed to run with the cows, but kept in and taught to eat grain and hay at an early age so that they will not suffer a backset when the milk is taken off. Heavy milking cows may raise two calves successfully but they need to be selected with this in view. Some cows will not raise one calf successfully. In Scotland last summer I found Mr. David Buttar, a well-known Shropshire breeder, raising three good calves per cow each season. A sufficient number of calves were bought to give each cow two calves for the first three months. At the end of that time, these calves were taken

off and carried forward on grain and grass and an additional lot of calves bought and each cow suckled one for three months longer and at the end of the time the undesirable cows were themselves fattened and turned for beef. Shorthorn grade cows were used and bred to Angus sires. The calves were a uniform lot and fed well.

"In making baby beef, however, or maturing well-bred calves under twenty months, the critical time is not while they are with their dams, but during the first six months following the weaning period, and the next six months are equally important. The calves must be kept growing and yet they must be made ripe and well finished or they will not be fit for market. Other things being equal, the cheapest beef is always made on grass, though the calf makes but little use of it during the first six months, and when pasture is used it should be of the very best. In addition to the grass the grain feeding must be continuous. If pasture alone is depended on, the probabilities are that growth will be made at the expense of flesh and more time will be required in getting them on to market. Corn constitutes the cheapest and best single grain feed, yet it cannot be relied upon wholly for the reason that it does not furnish the elements of growth in sufficient quantity to give the best results. Until the calves are ten months old, shelled corn, supplemented by oats and bran, with a sprinkling of oil meal will constitute a satisfactory ration. No grain need be ground for the calf until it is nearly a year old. For roughage, clover hay and shredded fodder have no superiors. Add to this ration a few pounds of sliced or pulped roots daily during the winter season; and furnish dry, well-bedded and well-lighted quarters with the run of a sheltered yard and the progress of the calf during the first year is assured. The bedding must not be neglected. The old adage 'Well bedded, half fed' is never truer than when applied in the management of the calf and fattening steer."

CORRESPONDENCE

Aberdeen-Angus to the Front

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

As Aberdeen-Angus cattle are becoming very popular in Ontario and especially in this county of Northumberland, a few items taken from the notes from the pens in the Breeders Gazette, may be of interest to your readers, for the year commencing Dec. 6th 1899.

Dec. 6, Clay, Robinson & Co., sold for J. Evans, jr., & Son, two loads Angus steer to-day at.....	\$7.35
Dec. 13, Two carloads of grade Aberdeen-Angus steers, sold to-day at.....	8.25
Two pure-bred steers of the same breed brought.....	8.50
Jan. 10, A bunch of calves and yearlings averaging 960 lbs. sold for.....	6.35
Feb. 28, John Davis sold 18 grade steers (Angus) averaging 1510 lbs. at.....	6.05
Mar. 21, Half-bred Angus heifers, raised by G. A. Parish, topped the market at.....	4.75
April 9, J. B. Corrington topped the market with 18 Angus grade steers, averaging 1455 lbs. at.....	5.75
May 9, C. W. Cook topped the market with grade Angus yearlings averaging 1206 lbs. at.....	5.60
May 16, C. W. Cook sold 40 head Angus yearlings, averaging 1200 lbs. at.....	5.70
July 4, Last week, Ed. Wright sold a car of grade Angus cattle, averaging 1175, at.....	5.30
" 25, D. C. Lewis sold a few Angus grades, averaging 1601 lbs. at.....	5.60
" 11, Adam Wassen sold 39 head, Angus grade steers at.....	5.65
Aug. 1, 42 light grade Angus steers, sold to Armour & Co. at.....	5.80
" 15, 73 head of grade Angus averaging 1350 lbs. were sold at.....	5.95
" 9, Wm. Chesney sold 20 grade Angus steers, averaging 1325 lbs. at.....	6.00
" 27, J. M. Strahan sold 28 Angus steers averaging 1594 lbs. at.....	6.10
Sept. 4, J. H. Myers & T. J. Morris sold Angus grades, averaging 1375 lbs. at.....	6.00
Oct. 18, Hogan & Wells sold 19 head grade Angus yearlings, averaging 1117 lbs., at.....	5.60
M. Downey sold 21 head grade Angus steers at.....	6.00

Nov. 1, W. G. Carl sold a load of Angus steers, averaging 1284 lbs. at.....	\$5.80
" S, A. Albert sold 21 head Angus yearlings, averaging 1120 lbs., at.....	5.90
Hexter & Middaur, sold 16 head Angus grades, averaging 1445 lbs., at.....	5.95
F. Albert sold 17 Angus yearlings, averaging 1175 lbs., at.....	5.75
" 10, A. Poiset topped the market with Angus steers, averaging 1445 lbs., at.....	5.80
Dec. 5, Wednesday last V. M. Scott sold a load Angus steers, averaging 1463 lbs., at.....	6.00
On Monday Hoffman Bros. sold 31 head Angus steers, averaging 1630 lbs., at.....	6.00
L. H. Kerrick sold his champion carload of Angus steers, in the yards for Christmas beef, averaging 1500 lbs., at.....	15.50

These few items serve to illustrate the high standing of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the U.S.A. and will be of interest generally.

A. J. RUSSELL.

Cobourg, Ont., Dec. 16 1900.

Spelt (Triticum Spelta)

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

As numerous enquiries about a cereal known as Spelt have been received within the past few weeks, a fairly full report is here given in order that a greater number may become familiar with these results.

Spelt is a cereal which is intermediate between wheat and barley but it is usually classified as a variety of wheat. It is a native of the countries near the Mediterranean Sea. At the present day it is principally grown on the poorer soils in Switzerland, Southern Germany and Northern Spain. It is also grown at an elevation in Switzerland where the common wheat (*triticum sativum*) will not thrive. For general cultivation, it is considered much inferior to finer varieties of wheat.

When the grain is thrashed the heads break in pieces at the different joints, leaving the grain in the chaff as closely clasped as ever. To secure the clean seed, special machinery is necessary to separate the chaff from the grain. From the very nature of the region in which the Spelt is principally grown we can understand that it is mostly cultivated by the poorer classes. The flour obtained from the grain is said to produce a coarse bread.

In order to find out the value of the Spelt for growing in Ontario, five varieties were imported in the year 1889. One of these was brought from Switzerland, one from Russia and the other three were obtained in Germany. These five varieties were carefully tested in our experimental grounds and all of them gave poor results. The best variety gave a yield per acre of fifteen bushels of grain in the chaff and this weighed about forty pounds per measured bushel. Two of the other varieties gave an average of only about six bushels per acre and the remaining two varieties produced no grain whatever. The average yield of straw per acre from the five varieties was only three-quarters of a ton. Some of the varieties were tested for two and three years and were then discarded on account of the poor results obtained from them.

Some of the seedsmen on this side of the Atlantic are now booming the Spelt very extensively. Extravagant claims are made for it, as will be seen from the following quotation taken from an American seed catalogue for 1900: "First, you thrash 50 to 80 bushels of grain, equal to corn or barley or oats or rye, or peas, or wheat as a food; and then comes from 4 to 6 tons of straw hay, equal to timothy. It's the perfection of food for cattle; hogs yell for the food, cows jump a six-foot fence to get at the straw hay, horses fight for it, sheep delight and fatten on it, poultry relish

the grain. I tell you, Salzer's Speltz is the greatest dry food on earth. We recommend the same heartily. It yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, and gives besides four tons of good hay per acre. We never fool the farmer."

A quantity of seed of Salzer's Speltz was purchased in the spring of the present year, and two plots in the experimental grounds were sown with this variety. The results obtained this season were very similar to those obtained ten years ago. In yield of grain per acre the best plot of the Speltz was surpassed by seventy-five per cent. of the varieties of spring wheat. The grain as it came from the thrashing machine weighed forty-four pounds per measured bushel, and after the chaff had been removed it weighed a little less than fifty-eight pounds, being lighter in weight per measured bushel than any of the twenty-eight varieties of the common spring wheat grown at the college this year.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 31, 1900.

Education in Poultry Keeping

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I have had the pleasure of reading Mr. Allan's article in a recent issue of THE FARMING WORLD on, "Education in Poultry Keeping," and consider it timely and sensible.

My experience in connection with poultry fattening stations this season has convinced me that our farmers need information as well as encouragement. If the poultry industry of this country is to be developed to the extent that it deserves and to which it is capable.

The work done at the Agricultural College at Guelph is influencing the students who attend that institution, and does not reach the great body of farmers' sons and daughters, who will have most to do with this important industry.

The Government acted wisely in going outside of the Agricultural College to teach our farmers' wives by means of a Travelling Dairy the best methods of making butter. Every practical man can see at a glance that this was an admirable course to adopt, in order to advance the butter interests of this country, and one that could not fail to yield abundant fruit. I heard a gentleman say the other day that a marked change had occurred in the quality of butter offered for sale in his locality, and he gave the credit to the Travelling Dairy, a few years ago it being almost impossible to secure from the farmers during the winter season first-class butter, and now it can be obtained in abundance.

It seems desirable and practicable that the same practical and advanced ideas should be applied to the Poultry Industry. Effective steps must be taken to reach the great body of poultry raisers who have hitherto been but slightly touched.

As intimated by Mr. Allan it was sometimes difficult to obtain the special quality of chicken required at the fattening stations. Many farmers are keeping a poor mongrel type of chicken neither good for eggs or meat, simply because they have no definite object in view in rearing poultry. They should understand that a particular grade of chicken is required for the British market is practically unlimited and the price invariably good and it will not be long before they will make radical changes in their poultry methods.

It gives me pleasure to say that I know from experience when once the farmer understands the requirements of the fatteners, he very quickly adopts himself to the requirements of their needs. Where last sea-

son a fattening station was operated for the first time and it was with difficulty that the heavier and more suitable breeds of poultry could be obtained for fattening, this year no trouble was found in obtaining the requisite number of suitable chickens.

The real root of all this indifference and failure lies in the fact that farmers do not expect to make any money out of chickens, or at least sufficient money to warrant any serious thought on their part, hence any kind of chicken, any kind of feeding and any kind of housing will suffice for an industry so unimportant to them in a financial sense.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has taken steps to disabuse the farmer's mind of this erroneous conception, and to show him by means of fattening stations what money can be made, when keeping the right class of chicken, caring for it in the right way and by placing it in a proper condition on the British or home market, and also, how easily the work can be done. The Department is conducting numerous illustrative experiments this season that will be of value to the farmer.

Abundant proof is given by Prof. Robertson in his evidence of last year to convince a farmer that it will pay him handsomely to improve his methods of poultry culture in supplying chickens to his own market, and that cooping up chickens for even one or two weeks will effect a considerable gain in live weight and materially improve the quality of the flesh at a small cost per pound increase. The report this year will be still more encouraging, and will contain the statement of a fattening station operated for the first time this season, whose chickens gained two pounds seven ounces in four weeks' feeding without the use of the cramming machine.

The object of the fattening station is to place the chickens on the market in the best possible condition, but behind it lies the hatching and rearing of poultry and the selection of the most profitable breeds for fattening purposes, hence steps will be taken to reach the farming community and place them right in these matters. The usefulness of the fattening stations will be greatly increased. Farmers will be told during the winter at meetings announced from the stations, what breed of poultry is most suitable for fattening, how to obtain strong, fertile eggs, and also regarding the hatching and rearing of their chickens, so that these stations will furnish to all interested advanced information regarding every branch of successful poultry farming. Instructions have also been issued to arrange to meet those who wish to learn the actual process of fattening at a time when these stations are feeding next season, and to give them practical lessons and information on the spot.

The Government, through Mr. Grindley at Liverpool, the representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave the necessary assistance to several private poultry fatteners last month, so the chickens reached the best British market, and in every way helped their produce as much as if it had been forwarded from one of the Government poultry stations.

F. C. HARE.

Ottawa, Ont.

Live Stock in Great Britain

The total number of horses in the United Kingdom returned for the year ending on June 4, 1900, was 2,000,402, against 2,028,092 in 1899; the aggregate of the cattle was 11,454,902, against 11,344,696 in 1899; the total of sheep was 31,054,547, against 31,680,225 in 1899; while the aggregate of pigs was 3,663,669, against 4,003,589 in the year preceding.

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

A member of the Sheep Breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at soc. per head, while non-members are charged \$2.00.

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 condensed form.

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

Rules Governing the Provincial Auction Sales.

The Provincial Auction Sales of registered cattle and swine under the auspices of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association will be held in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, Ontario, February 27, and at the Fair grounds, Ottawa, March 6, 1901.

1. The Associations undertake to issue a catalogue of entries, giving full information as to pedigrees of stock entered, and to place same in the hands of probable buyers; to do such other advertising as will bring the sale to the notice of those interested in the sale or purchase of pure-bred cattle or swine; to provide suitable accommodation for stock entered; and to make all arrangements in connection therewith.

MANAGEMENT.

2. The management will be under the control of the executive of the Sale Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT.

3. The superintendent will have charge of the building, caretakers, etc., and will allot space for the stock. It will be his duty to see that no feed or bedding is littered about the building, and that all parts are kept clean and tidy.

ENTRIES.

4. Entries for each sale must be received by the secretary on or before January 27, 1901. The catalogue of entries will be prepared and distributed as soon as possible thereafter.

5. No entry fees will be charged, but the following deposit fee, which

will be refunded when the animals entered are put up for sale, but not otherwise, except in the case of sickness as provided below, must accompany each application for entry:

Each head of cattle . . . \$10
" " swine . . . \$3

6. An entry ticket will be issued for each animal entered and must be presented to the superintendent before an animal will be admitted to the building.

7. Animals not entered will not be allowed in the building or on the grounds.

8. Stock must be in the stalls or in the pens not later than 3 p.m. on February 26 for sale at Guelph, and March 5 for the sale at Ottawa.

9. Cattle must be well halter-broken and supplied with a good halter before being brought to the sale building. If this is not done the superintendent will buy a suitable halter and collect for same from the person sending the animal.

10. Each animal offered must be a good representative of its breed, in good condition, in sound health, not defective, and shall be registered in a record recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

11. Each animal offered may be inspected by some one authorized by the associations before the entry is accepted. Though an animal has been accepted by an inspector, if not in good condition at the time fixed for holding the sale, it shall be rejected. The Executive of the Sale Committee or some one appointed by them, shall be the judges as to whether each animal

is in good enough condition or not, and this decision shall be final. The owner of any animal rejected shall at once remove the same from the building where the sale is to be held.

12. As it is very important that intending buyers shall know that all animals advertised will be put up for sale, no person will be allowed to withdraw an animal which has been entered and accepted except on account of sickness or death of the animal offered or in case of accident. In case of sickness or death a certificate from a veterinary surgeon must be supplied at the time of sale.

13. Prospective buyers will be given an opportunity of handling and examining stock for sale, which will be open for inspection from the commencement of the sale until sold.

14. Diligence will be used by the management to prevent injury to or loss of property, but they will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur.

FEEDING.

15. The expense of feeding must be borne by the seller until the close of the sale. After this time feeding will be at the expense of the buyer. Feed may be procured through the superintendent, or may be sent with the animal. Every effort will be made to keep the expenses charged against an animal as low as possible. When an owner cannot attend the sale his stock may be consigned to the superintendent. The best attention will be given in all such cases.

REGISTRATIONS AND TRANSFERS.

16. All animals must be registered when entered, and the registration certificate must accompany entry. A certificate of transfer on proper form for registration must be given at the sale by the seller. Breeders who have stock entered for sale and who cannot attend should sign a blank transfer certificate and send in care of attendant in charge of their stock, or mail to the secretary.

CATALOGUE.

17. A number corresponding with the number in the catalogue will be supplied, which must in the case of cattle be attached to the

animal, and in the case of pigs be attached to the pen during the entire time of the sale.

18. Full particulars concerning each animal should be sent with each entry for publication in the catalogue.

19. The description of the animals in the catalogue, and elsewhere, will be prepared from the information supplied. Special care will be taken to see that this is correct, but the committee or the associations will not accept responsibility for any inaccuracy, and stock will be sold subject to the above condition.

ORDER OF SALE.

20. The sale will be conducted in the following order: Cattle and swine, males and females respectively.

21. The animals in each department will be put up for sale in the order in which they occur in the catalogue of sale. The order of precedence of the breeds will be according to alphabetical arrangement, except that the beef breeds shall be kept together, also the English breeds of swine. In each breed the names of the animals in the catalogue shall be arranged according to the age of the animal. Animals will be sold in the order they appear in the catalogue, and will be so placed in the building.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING SALE.

BIDDING.

22. Each animal entered and advertised in the catalogue of sale shall be sold to the highest bidder. There shall be no by-bidding by the owner of the animal, or any one authorized by him. An affidavit may be requested from any buyer or seller that any purchase or sale is *bona fide*, and that there has been no by-bidding in connection therewith.

The privilege and power of withdrawing any animal from sale at any time shall rest solely with the executive committee.

23. The highest bidder in any case will be the buyer, and if any dispute arises between two or more bidders, the dispute shall be settled by the animal being again put up and re-sold. The decision of the auctioneer shall be final in all cases.

TERMS.

24. All sums of \$20 and under, due individual sellers, cash. On all sums over \$20, due individual sellers, cash or six months' credit will be allowed on approved joint notes, all notes to bear interest at six per cent. per annum from date of sale. An agreement has been

made with the manager of the Traders' Bank, Guelph, to cash all notes at par, the Provincial Associations guaranteeing each note. Each seller will, without incurring personal risk, receive in cash the amount due him at the close of the sale.

25. Purchases on Credit.—All parties, without exception, desiring to take advantage of the six months' time must present a statement of their financial standing satisfactory to the bankers representing the associations. Particulars regarding this may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

26. All purchases must be settled for, as above indicated, immediately after the sale. If purchasers fail to settle for and remove their purchases as stated, the committee reserve full power to re-sell same, either publicly or privately, without further intimation; and any loss arising from such re-sale, together with keep and all other expenses, must be made good by the defaulters at this sale.

27. Immediately after such purchase is declared, the risk of the animal shall be exclusively with the purchaser; and it is declared that, until a settlement shall be made in terms of these conditions, the delivery of the animal shall be suspended.

28. In the case of persons who wish to buy, but who cannot attend the sale or send a representative, if they forward their orders with full instructions to the secretary, he will be responsible for the prompt and honorable execution of such orders, and for the proper shipment of animals bought under this clause. In all such cases the money to be invested must accompany the order. If the order cannot be filled in a manner satisfactory to the secretary, the money sent will be refunded immediately.

DELIVERY AND SHIPMENT.

29. Before an animal can be removed from the building, the buyer must present to the superintendent an order signed by the secretary. This order, together with a receipt, must be left in the hands of the superintendent, and will be a voucher that the stock has been delivered.

30. Animals will be delivered to buyers at the building in which the sale is held, and buyers will take charge of same at this place at the close of the sale. Purchasers will bear the expense of shipment from building to destination.

31. Every person who contributes an animal to the sale, and everyone who bids at the sale, by so

doing agrees to the terms and conditions of the sale.

GENERAL.

32. For an infringement of these rules, any person may be prohibited from again entering animals at a Provincial Auction Sale, and expelled from membership in any Provincial or Dominion Live Stock Association to which he or she may belong and such person shall forfeit all fees deposited by him.

The following prizes will be offered to the seller of the two cattle of any one of the beef breeds realizing the highest price at either the Guelph or Ottawa sale.

(Section 1.)

Highest.	2nd Highest.	3rd Highest.
\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00

(Section 2.)

Two cattle of one of the dairy breeds, etc., etc.

Same prizes as in section 1.

(Section 3.)

Three swine, etc., etc.

Same prizes as in section 1.

A Review of Some of the Poultry Classes at the Ontario Show, December 1900.

By S. Butterfield.

Light Brahmas were very numerous, and there were some exceptionally good birds. The first prize cock had only one fault, and that was a little shortness of leg, but the hackle, wing and tail were nearly perfect in color, especially so in flights. The second prize cock was rather a nice-shaped bird, but lacks the grand glossy black in hackle wings and tail. The third prize cock had lots of good black about him, but was in poor show condition. The balance of the class was only medium. Hens were only middling specimens. While some were large and good-shaped they were miserably bad in flight color and very poor in tail coverts. The best looking hen had white flights or nearly so, and three-fourths of her tail was white, making her almost worthless as an exhibition hen and worthless as a breeder. The first prize hen was not through moult. She had much the best wing, while the second was rather showy, but much poorer in flights and tail shape. The third prize hen was a very good one but not in show condition.

The first prize cockerel was grand in neck, wing and tail, much the best at his age. Second prize cockerel was larger, but carried his tail too much on the squirrel-tail order. A Brahma's

tall, male or female, should be carried pretty much in line with the saddle and the tail be well spread and well filled in behind with soft curling feathers rising tolerably upright. The third prize cockerel was sick, but may make a better bird when further developed. The rest of the class was almost too young to give an opinion upon. Pullets.—First, rather a good pullet with about a perfect Brahma tail both in shape and color. Second pullet better in neck hackle, but not so clear on back nor so good in shape and color of tail. The balance of the class were all too young to show at their best.

Dark Brahmas.—First cock, a really grand-shaped, good-colored bird, not so large as one would wish, but what there was of a quality of a very high order. Second cock, fairly good in flights and fluff. Third cock, large and quite showy, but the big patch of white in fluff sadly spoiled his appearance. Hens were probably the best ones ever shown in Canada with not much difference between the first, second and third winners. Of course some were not in show shape, but three hens that did not get a place would have been very creditable if the winners had been away. The first prize cockerel was well grown, but not as good as the best cock. The second and third cockerels wanted about six weeks more to show to advantage. In fact I may say all the cockerels excepting the first were too young to show. Pullets were a grand class, first and second winners were clean, well pencilled and especially good on cushion where so many dark Brahma females fail. Third and fourth were very good. The balance were too young for show.

All classes of Cochins were well filled. Buffs were most numerous. First cock a little long on leg and a little higher in color than most people like, but apart from that he was a grand shaped Cochin. The second was better in color but lacked finish. Third and fourth were not so large or so good in shape. The first prize hen was too high in color, but outside of that she was well formed. The second was a very similar hen, but longer in the neck and not so good on the cushion. The rest of class were pretty good. The first cockerel was rather a nice bird, very broad, and when his tail is in at its full length will be quite a good bird. The second cockerel was nice, but on the small order with not bone enough. The third cockerel was a good promising bird. The first prize pullet was a pretty, well-developed bird, not so good in color as second pullet, but she had the advantage of

being almost fully developed. The second pullet will probably make the best when she is two or three weeks older. The third pullet was high in color, but of a typical shape. The balance of class was medium good. The first prize Partridge Cochin cock was rather leggy but of grand, bright, rich coloring. He was an easy winner. The second was a good cock, but not far enough out of the moult. The third was a fairly good bird. The first prize hen was good, but she would be much better if her foot feathering was heavier. The second hen was heavier on feet but not so good in color or pencilling. The second lacks pencilling on cushion. The first prize cockerel was a really grand colored bird and will make a show bird when developed. The second cockerel was very poor in neck color. The third cockerel was of a nice color, but too young for present company. The first pullet was quite a good one, the second very fair, while the third was middling.

White Cochins.—The first cock will be a good bird, but was not far enough through the moult. The first hen was nice, but too small for strong company and probably would have to give way to the two much larger hens if they had been in full feather. First, second and third cockerels were all well-grown birds and easy winners amongst their companions. First and second pullets were both really good ones, and almost fit for the best of company. The rest were only medium.

Blacks.—The first cock was rather a nice bird in the best of feather, while the second and third were not far enough out of the moult as against the first cock. Hens made a fairly good class, but have seen better at our Ontario shows. The first cockerel was quite a swell and good in color. Second and third cockerels were not far enough advanced. The first pullet was quite a good shaped Cochin, but she lacks the glossy sheen so desirable. The second pullet was quite glossy, but not far enough developed. The third pullet had not much lustre on her, but was a fairly good one.

Game and Game Bantams.—There were some remarkably good birds in these classes. The first Black Red cock was a really good bird, and if his neck hackle had a little more lemon in it he would be better for it. Second cock not so compact a bird, but a very good one. The third was the best colored of the three, but his worst fault was too much length and looseness in feather. There were several more good cocks but they lacked in size. Hens.—The first hen was

grand in color and of good, large size and elegant shape. The second hen runs her close, only she is not so good in color. The third hen was also a very good one.

Brown Reds.—First cock was a grand top-colored bird, but not so good as first cockerel. This latter is fit for the strongest company. The females were remarkably fine in color and well-grown; not often do we find so many good colored Brown Reds.

Duckwings.—The first cock was a really well-finished bird, but I would like him better if he were bigger. The second cock was rather a stylish bird, but not quite high enough in stature. The third was a little off in wing shoulder color, but by no means a poor bird. The first and second prize hens were very close. The third hen and another unplaced hen were also very good ones. Among the cockerels the best bird was too sick to be placed at the top. The first cockerel was too small and had not bone enough. Pullets were only fairly good.

Pyles.—The first cock was easily the best bird in that class, a grand, clean colored bird, and good in style. The second was not quite so clean, but still quite a good bird. The third cock lacks size and has a little too much loose feather on his neck hackle, and is a little off on back color, but the other parts of the bird were very good. Hens were a very strong class also, and, taking this class of games, it contained most of the best birds.

Indian Games.—The first cock was about perfect in color and shape. He only lacks size to be quite a hard one to beat. The second was good in color but not so short in feather. The third cock was a good bird but had too much red on fluff. The first hen was short in leg but grand in shape and color, and, like the first cock, would be better if she had more size. The second hen was very bright in color, and would probably have been first but for the male bird beating her about the pen which made her afraid to show herself to her best advantage. In cockerels the first was a grand stylish fellow, the second not so nice in shape and too leggy, while the third was rather a good bird but too long in the leg and lacked the shoulder of the first prize cockerel. The first pullet was a gem of the highest order, and, if larger, just fit for the best of company; the second followed close up, and the third was also a good one. In fact take this class as a whole it was the best class of Indian Games I ever met in Canada.

Buff Leghorns.—The first cock was probably the best of the cocks and cockerels, of good size and

very even in color; the second was not so good in shape or finish. The first cockerel was of rather a nice golden color, but not so large as the second cockerel; of the latter and several other cockerels, while their plumage was not high in color, it was very deficient in lustre, and breeders should try to get lustre on the plumage, for it is a great defect on any Buff male, though they may be light buff in color not having any gloss on the feathers. It makes the feathers look as if the birds are sick. Hens and pullets were very strong classes. The first hen and first pullet were fit to win in almost any company. They were very uniform in color, and of quite glossy plumage. I noticed two good-sized hens very even in color, but the bloom had all gone off the feathers. In Bantams, other kinds, very good birds got all the prizes, not a middling good one getting a first prize.

—S. BUTTERFIELD.

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 Associations. In the case of persons wishing to employ help, the following should be given: particulars as to the kind of work to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment, the following should be given: experience and references, age, particular department of farm work in which a position is desired, wages expected, and where last employed.

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

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

Help Wanted.

Wanted, a single man about 35 or 40, one used to feeding cattle and to general farm work. Steady employment and good wages to suitable man. No. 638. a

Good, single man wanted at once on a farm in Muskoka where stock is kept. Wages, \$200 a year. No. 639. a

Married man wanted on a farm. No. 640. a

Wanted, man, a good plowman and handy with a team, who can do all kinds of farm work. Must have no bad habits. Permanent place for one who suits. Wages, \$225 a year and board. Farm is near Carberry, Man. No. 641. a

Trusty man, married or single, can get a good place in Michigan, with good wages and permanent employment. No. 642. a

Capable and reliable man wanted for general farm work in Central Vermont. Must have best of refer-

ences. Wages \$200 a year and board. No. 633. b

Wanted by February 1, on yearly engagement, unmarried man to look after a herd of Shorthorn cattle, do milking, and general farm work. Wages \$200 and board. No. 634. b

Reliable married man wanted, at once, by year, to board himself. Must be able to do general farm work, but his special duty will be milking and looking after a team. House, fire wood and garden furnished. Liberal wages to good man. No. 635. b

Wanted on farm in Manitoba where stock is kept, reliable young man. Address F. W. Brown, Portage La Prairie, Man.

Good man wanted to work farm on shares. Soil is sandy loam and is near Port Rowan. All implements and machinery, except a binder, furnished. No. 636. b

Two single men wanted on stock farms at once. Must be steady and careful and have no bad habits. Good wages paid to suitable men. No. 637. b

Single man, used to Down breeds of sheep, wanted at once as shepherd. Apply to W. H. Gibson, Pointe Claire, Que.

Domestic Help Wanted.

Woman wanted to take charge of farm house where two or three men are kept in the winter and three to six during spring and summer. Other duties would be to make butter for the house. References required. Applicant must be a strong, healthy woman. No. 631. b

General servant or housekeeper wanted on a farm. Wages \$10 a month. No milking. Must be steady and reliable and kind to children. No. 632. b

Situations Wanted.

Graduate of O.A.C., with good practical knowledge of dairying, wants a position on a dairy or other farm. No. 468. a

Wanted, situation as farm manager. State salary given. No. 469. a

Situation wanted by a single man of good habits, aged 40, who has been used to farming all his life, is a good ploughman and has had five years' experience in dairy farm work. Has been used to delivering milk in cities. Good references. No. 465. b

Married man, with one child, wishes position as manager of a farm or would work on shares.

Has had good experience with cattle. No. 466. b

Young man, twenty years old, of good character and habits, wants a place. Has had good experience in farm work and with farm machinery. Good references. Wages asked, \$200 a year and board. Can start at once. No. 467. b

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

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Increase of the Orchard Industry in Great Britain.

The extension of orchard land in Great Britain, which has been in continuous progress in recent years, is further emphasized this year, when an addition of 3,526 acres brings the aggregate area up to 232,129 acres. In 1892 the total was only 208,950 acres, so that since then the increase amounts to 23,179 acres, or over 11 per cent. In 1893 the area had risen to 211,664 acres, in 1894 to 214,187 acres, in 1895 to 218,428 acres, in 1896 to 221,254 acres, while for 1900 the total amount up to 232,129 acres.

During the last eight years the orchard area has been increasing at the average rate of 2,900 acres per annum, and the present area in England alone exceeds that in Great Britain a couple of years ago. Practically, however, the expansion of area is restricted to England, the aggregate orchard area of Wales and Scotland being fairly constant. The explanation of these facts must, of course, be sought in differences of soil and climate. The present total acreage in Great Britain is about equal to the area of the county of Huntingdon. If we pick out the 12 counties of Great Britain which possess the largest extent of orchard land it will be found that these all lie in the south or south-west of the island. They are the following: Devon, 27,240; Hereford, 26,847; Kent, 26,340; Somerset, 24,992; Worcester, 21,023; Gloucester, 19,548; Cornwall, 5,171; Middlesex, 5,074; Salop, 4,846; Dorset, 4,464; Monmouth, 4,069; Wilts, 3,723.

The Farm Home

Biography of a Fool.

He didn't have time to chew
The food that he had to eat,
But he washed it into his throat
As if time were a thing to beat.
At breakfast and lunch and dinner
'Twas a bite and a gulp and go—
Oh, the crowd is so terribly eager,
And a man has to hurry so!

A bite and a gulp and away
To the books and the ticker! A bite
And a drink and a smoke and a seat
At a card table half of the night;
A pressure, a click and a pallor,
A cloth-covered box and a song;
A weary old fellow at forty,
Who is deaf to the noise of the
throng.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Servant Girl.

Not long ago I heard this question discussed. One woman remarked: "By all means have your girls educated for teachers or offices. Anything is better than going out as servants. Why every person looks down on the servant girl! School teachers and music teachers are respected. So are shop-girls (I am not sure but she said salesladies), so are dress-makers, typewriters. They are all on a higher social scale than the hired girl. Why she is invited nowhere, no one will associate with her, and besides servant girls are all giddy and given to gossip. I would not want to see any of my relatives servant girls."

Are the statements true? If so, why? I can see no reason why going into a schoolroom to teach children should be more honorable than going into a kitchen to cook wholesome food for some of the same children; I can see no reason why one is degraded by being a servant to a family in a home and exalted by being a servant to a dozen or more families in a school section. It is true that the school teacher receives a yearly salary and the servant girl gets monthly wages. And in the latter case, though she gets only eight or ten dollars a month with board, she is enabled to save more money than the teacher at the present low salaries, while very often she earns good wages even while educating herself in her profession, while the school teacher must pay out large sums before she receives the required certificate.

As for shop-girls, typewriters, etc., I cannot understand why they should be considered as on a higher level. They, too, are paid servants, and as far as occupation and salary goes are poorer than the girl who works in their employer's kitchen or dining-room. The latter has not such tiresome work, has only her mistress to please and has a good salary with board. While the saleslady must please her employer and the numerous customers. Soci-

ally I believe the domestic servant is considered inferior; I mean, of course, in cities. The merchant's wife might receive the girl from the ribbon counter in her parlor, but she would be exceedingly condescending did she receive a kitchen girl. Is it because the servant girl gossips and is giddy? I do not think so. It is not the occupation that makes the girl; it is the nature inherited, the environments, and the education. The good, true, pure, intelligent girl will be just as good an associate for the first lady in our land, if she spends her working hours in her own or some other person's kitchen, as she would did she spend her days in teaching music, in teaching school, or in hustling behind a counter. My experience has been that, as a class, the servant girl is no more giddy nor gossiping than is her employer, or than are school teachers.

Why is every occupation so well supplied with girls, with the one exception? We know there are many women who might have and who require servants that are compelled to do without, owing to the scarcity of the article.

The only remedy I can suggest is the better education, not only of the girl herself, but of all classes, both women and men. We should be educated up to the point where we can realize that we are Canadians, living in Canada, where all work is honorable and respectable, and where all men and women who are honest and pure are worthy of our regard, and are fit associates for all other honorable and respectable people. We should not try to introduce the customs of India into our free and equal country. We all thrill with horror at the results of the "caste" system there. Do we feel sure that it may not some day be in vogue here in its fullest power? Do we not practise it to a degree when we consider ourselves a notch higher than the servant girl, and when we make her feel that it is a condescension on our part if we speak friendly to her?

Among my schoolmates were a number of bright girls. Some adopted one occupation, some another, and there is none of them I esteem more highly than those who chose housework.

But we should educate the girls in domestic science to properly fit them for the work, and we should give them as good an education as time and money will allow in other lines, so that they may feel at home in any intelligent company. I know that there are many girls of the despised servant "caste" who have greater talents, more beauty of face and form and mind, though perhaps less school education and fewer showy accomplishments, than have many of the mistresses whom they serve.

M. E. GRAHAM.

Hints by May Manton.

Woman's Blouse Waist, No. 3688.

The simple flannel, cashmere and Henrietta waists made in shirt waist style, but with variations in detail, take precedence of all others for morning wear and all those occasions that call for informal dress. The very pretty model shown exemplifies the latest cut, and includes all the newest features. As illustrated, it is designed for afternoon home wear and is of cream white flannel with stitched bands of gray, but can be duplicated in any color and combination preferred. Russian blue with black is handsome. Pastel green Henrietta with black taffeta is effective, golf red silk flannel with black is new and exceedingly smart, and a host of similar contrasts can be devised.

The foundation for the waist is a lining fitted by means of single darts, shoulder seams and under-arm seams, and which closes at the centre-front. On it are arranged the back and fronts that extend below the waist, and to it is attached the shield with



3688 Blouse Waist,
32 to 40 in. bust.

the pointed stock collar. The right side of the shield is attached permanently, the left is hooked over into place, and the stock closes invisibly at the centre back. The left front is attached to the front edge of the lining, but the right is left free and hooked over on to the left beneath the stitched band that finishes the edge. The sleeves are in bishop style and are finished with slightly flaring pointed bands or cuffs that hook over at the seam, where a short opening is invisibly finished.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with ¾ yard of material 21 or 27 inches wide, or ½ yard 44 inches wide to trim as illustrated.

The pattern No. 3688 is cut in sizes

for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

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

The Ever-Popular Shirt-Waist.

If of Silk or Wool It Fits Better Than When It Is Well Boned.

The new shirt waist flannels are plain and dotted rather than striped and come in delicate pastel shades of blue, gray, tan, white and old rose, as well as green, especially réséda, navy blue, red and brown. They have pearl or gilt buttons and are made with a very thin percaline lining. Stitched bands are fancied on flannel shirt-waists or the tiniest of tucks and the coat sleeve is preferred.

Silk shirt-waists are a mass of tucks or fine featherbone cording in lengthwise effects and are made of plain tafeta in dark or very light colors. Hemstitched tucks appear on light shirt-waists, but these are always of one material, which marks the difference between them and the trimmed evening models.

A black tafetta shirt-waist has become the standard for every wardrobe. It should be of soft-finished goods worth at least a dollar a yard and be lined; then it gives satisfactory wear. In tucking a silk shirt-waist use letter A spool silk and a loose tension on the machine. A silk or woollen shirt-waist fits very much better if it is boned under each arm, at the back and centre front.—*January Ladies' Home Journal.*

Mother's Cooking.

"Well," said the middle-aged man, "I've been down home again on my usual summer visit and had the greatest time this year ever. In fact, as time goes by the old spot seems dearer and dearer, and recollections tenderer; and little things to which once I never gave a second thought, appeal to me more and more.

"On the day I got there, this time, we had cup custards for dinner. Beautiful they were, too; I have never tasted any cup custards such as mother makes, and these were the best of her make; rich and delightful, as always.

"But there was something wrong about mine, somehow; what, I couldn't at first make out; the custard was simply delicious, but there was something wrong somewhere; and presently I discovered what it was, and I says to mother:

"Mother."

"What is it, Melancthon?" she says; and I says:

"It's the most beautiful custard I ever tasted, but you've given it to me in a cup with a handle on it."

"Well, don't you want it in a cup

with a handle on it, Melancthon?" she says.

"Why, don't you remember," I says, "that when we used to have cup custards I always used to get the cup with the broken handle?"

"So you did, Melancthon, so you did!" she said, and that was all she said; but I am sure you can guess what she did."

"The next day we had cup custards again; and when they came around, lo, the cup that mine was in was a cup without a handle. The fractured surface of a sharp and jagged remnant of it that remained, projecting from the side of the cup, was fresh and bright; it had not on this cup been browned over, as the broken handle on the other had been, with the heat of many bakings; but still it was the old cup come back again. And when I had finished the custard in it and had grasped the cup around with one hand and held it up, and turned it up so that I could look into it, and had scraped the inside of it until I had got the very last speck and then had licked the spoon, I felt my youth come back again in childhood's happy home."—*New York Sun.*

Funny Answers in School.

In a certain Kentucky town where the colored population is quite large, the pupils of the school were all obliged last winter to be vaccinated. A sister inquiring of a little colored lass about eight years of age as to the cause of her brother's absence from school received this answer: "Please, sister, he's sick; he dun got procrastinated today and his arm is swelled big as a saw log."

"What is a lake?" asked another teacher. A bright little Irish lad, not long over, shrieked out, "Sure, sister, it's a hole in me mother's tay-kittle."

The classes of spelling also show their humor. "James, can you tell me the definition of contagious?" "Contagious, whipping is contagious?" "How is that?" asks the teacher. "Why, it's catching, and I often catch a whipping?" "Now, boys, what is an epidemic?" Answer: "It is something that spreads." "Very good, now give me an example." One little lad pipes out, "Jam is an epidemic, 'cause it spreads."

Another asked to name the three meals of the day started off in a rush by saying the first one in the day was oatmeal. Another class was asked what kind of an animal a zebra was. One boy said, "A zebra is a donkey with a football suit on." The same boy was asked by his teacher on another occasion the following question in mental arithmetic: "If I had a mince pie and should give two twelfths of it to Frank, two-twelfths to Edward, and two-twelfths to you, and then take half of it myself, what would be left? Speak out loud now so that all the class can hear." "The plate would be left," yelled the boy, amid shouts of laughter.—*Donahue's Magazine.*

The Long Coat's Reign Almost Over.

It goes without saying that the dress skirt may be made after any form that is becoming, but remember this in any new thing from now on till the next season's styles are fairly established, that Fashion is a somewhat logical dame after all. She has kept skirts down in fullness at the top because her latest freak was Louis XV coats, and Louis XV coats do not look well over fullness. Now there will probably be no more long coats among the new things. And naturally the latest skirts are much trimmed below the waist, and admit of more tucks, plaits and so on in the same place.—*Miss de Forest, in the January Ladies' Home Journal.*

To Make Maple Ice Cream.

Scald a pint of cream; add to it eight ounces of scraped maple sugar; stir until the sugar is dissolved. Take from the fire; add a tablespoonful of caramel, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and when very cold add another pint of uncooked cream. Turn into the freezer, and when thoroughly cold freeze as ordinary ice cream.—*January Ladies' Home Journal.*

How to Lengthen a Skirt.

It May Be Done Very Well By Using Accordion Plaiting.

"Should a skirt be too short lengthen it by the use of the highly favored accordion plaiting, using a strip of ten yards for the bottom of the skirt and putting it on from five to eight inches deep," writes Emma M. Hooper in the *January Ladies' Home Journal*. "The plaiting may be of cheap tafeta, as plaitings do not show the quality.

"Stitch on with the hem a row of mohair skirt binding so as to project beyond the plaiting and protect the edge. This plaiting may be sewed to the lining, which should be made as a drop skirt. Cut the silk over it in deep scallops and finish with rows of black velvet ribbon or a tiny ruche of black gauze ribbon. Or the skirt may be lengthened with two narrow circular ruffles.

"This will make a handsome skirt to wear with separate waists and if there is sufficient material for part of a bodice left press it into service for sleeves from elbow to shoulder and make the bodice with plain back and loose fronts from a yoke. The collar, yoke and sleeves may be of black tafeta in fine tucks and finished with narrow jet if an all-black gown is wished; these accessories may be of pink, green, red or lavender silk, of jetted net over a band of the material or of heavy guipure piece lace."

Accordion Plaits Popular Again.

Accordion-plaited skirts are in again, and all young girls should rejoice, it is so easy to achieve pretty party gowns with the *Blisse au soleil*, as the French call it.—*January Ladies' Home Journal.*

the shipment of fruit to the old country. It was felt that an outlet for our surplus fruit was absolutely necessary to maintain prices, and in view of the success of the experiments during the past year it was decided to push the matter vigorously. The Board felt it necessary to keep a continuous stream of fruit pouring into England in order to catch John Bull's eye, and, therefore, seek a weekly cold-storage Atlantic service instead of every three weeks, as at present. Hon. Mr. Dryden was interviewed, and negotiations will be opened with a view to securing a more frequent service for this growing trade.

Ontario Veterinary Association.

The annual meeting of this association was held in the Veterinary College, Toronto, on Dec. 21, 1900. The president, Mr. W. J. Wilson, V.S., of London, opened the meeting with a short address the substance of which was as follows:

"The assembling of ourselves together in annual convention is worthy of more than a passing notice. It marks the closing of the nineteenth century, which has been one of wonderful advancement in veterinary science. In the beginning of the century veterinary surgeons were almost unheard of and our literature was very limited, whereas to-day, we hold an honorable position among the professions of the world, and our literature is very extensive. I am proud to say that the Ontario Veterinary College has kept well to the front. I believe it to be equal in its facilities for instruction to any veterinary college on the continent of America. I am also proud to say that its graduates, as a body, have well sustained the reputation of their *alma mater*."

This association was organized in the year 1874. It has continued to meet periodically ever since its organization, and its original objects have been constantly kept in view—namely, the mutual improvement of its members in those branches of science specially pertaining to their profession, and the advancement of the position and interests of the veterinary profession in the Province of Ontario.

The usual routine of business was then called for. Some new members were elected. The failure to secure better legislative measures for the protection of the profession was adopted. A committee on revision of the by-laws was appointed, and the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

After luncheon an animated discussion at once commenced, in which many members participated on some alleged violations of professional ethics, and in connection therewith the committee on revision of the by-laws reported, "That our present by-laws be amended by introducing a clause to prevent members of this association engaging in the preparation of any proprietary medicine, and placing the same upon the market, and also that

any member engaged in preparing secret formulæ and selling, handling and disposing of the same shall, by the provisions of this by-law be disqualified from holding any office in the gift of the association."

This report was adopted.

Cases of special interest were reported and discussed, also the pathology and therapeutics of some diseases on which different views may be held. The sum of \$25.00 was appropriated for a medal to be presented for competition to the graduating class of the Ontario Veterinary College at the approaching spring examination.

The following is the list of office-bearers for the ensuing year: H. S. Wende, president; J. H. Tennent, 1st vice-president; W. Steele, 2nd vice-president; C. H. Sweetapple, secretary-treasurer.

Directors—F. G. Hutton, J. H. George, J. Wagner W. Shillinglaw, F. G. Gallanough, W. Samson, D. H. McMurty and S. E. Boulter.

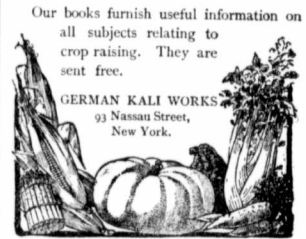
Ontario Veterinary College.

The Christmas examinations of the Veterinary College were concluded on Friday. The great rise in the price of horses owing to the developments of the South African War and the greater mobility of troops that recent military operations prove to be imperative are conclusive evidences that the demand for horses for the wars of the present day as well as for civilian use will continue to increase. This as well as the great stimulus that has been going on for years in the breeding of pure-bred cattle of all the various breeds and also the need of scientific knowledge in relation to the inspection of all our meat and milk-producing animals cannot fail to have a marked effect on the veterinary profession and continue to induce young men of good education and ability to follow it. The board of examiners, which is composed of prominent veterinary practitioners, awarded diplomas to the following gentlemen:—

Robert K. Bryant, Sunderland; Herbert Killips, Tonawanda, N.Y.; Z. T. McNeese, Butler, Pa.; Orange Judd Phillips, Warrensburg, Mo.; W. J. R. Ramage, Mooreburg; Ira B. Rivenburg, Chatham, N. Y.; Herbert L. Switzer, Springfield, Mass. Primary examinations anatomy—Norman A. Anderson, passed primary in anatomy; Thomas H. Monahan, passed primary in anatomy. The college will re-open on January 2, 1901.

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always bring high prices.
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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Horses.

A sale of pure-bred stock was held at Palermo in connection with the show of the Rural Agricultural Society of Argentina. Fairly good prices were realized. Twenty-six Argentine-bred Clydesdale stallions were sold at an average of £105 15s., the highest figure being £249 16s. 9d. for one from Mr. T. Bell's estancia. An Argentine-bred Shire stallion made £212 16s. 3d., whilst two imported Clydesdale stallions averaged £251 3s. 1d., the top price being £357 10s. 6d. A Suffolk stallion realized £249 16s. 9d. Forty-three Argentine-bred, Shorthorn bulls were included in the catalogue. The average was £139 2s. 1d., the top price being £331 19s. 11d. for one of Mr. N. Vivot's lot. Twenty English-bred Shorthorns were also sold, the larger consignment being that of Mr. D. MacLennan, whose 15 averaged £221 17s. 9d., the best price being £357 10s. 6d. The general average for the whole lot was £200 17s. Eleven Argentine-bred Hereford bulls were also sold, and these averaged £90 0s. 5d. per head, one of them making £468 3s. 5d. Six similarly bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls made an average of £43 13s. 11d.

Cattle.

The *Jersey Bulletin* of Dec. 26 contains some interesting facts for Jersey breeders. During 1900 there were 11,622 registrations in the Herd Book and 9,090 purebreds, of which 355 were Canadian. Thirty-five public sales of Jerseys were held during the year, one less than in 1899. The highest priced sale was that of T. S. Cooper, held on May 30, when 98 head of Jerseys averaged \$340 per head, the highest price being \$1,600 for Golden Sultana, 146282, a two-year-old daughter of Golden Fern's Lad and Sultana 4th. Four females sold for \$1,000 or over and 95 imported animals averaged \$365 each.

1900 has not been marked by phenomenal records in the way of tests of Jerseys. Better tests reported held to a good average of about 17 lbs. per week. There were more 7-day tests than for any other period, the longest duration of any butter test being 32 days. One cow, Denise's Ida 54942, finished a year's milk record of 12,994 lbs. for 364 days—average 32 lbs. 14 oz. per day. Ida of Glendale 104083, finished a year's milk record of 13,474.8 lbs., indicating by Babcock test 740 lbs. 11 oz. butter. The following figures give the highest test for various periods:

Highest 7-day test—	BUTTER	lbs. oz.
Bachelor's Juliet 106376	27	3
Highest 14-day test—		
Mary Jane of Cedar Grove 125447 ..	40	0
Highest 10-day test—		
Onan 4th of Hood Farm 134745 ..	23	2½
Highest 21-day test—		
Kaletka of Florence 117316	57	15
Highest 30-day test—		
Massena's Trust 112682	91	5
Highest 31-day test—		
Loretta D. 141708	72	12
Highest 32-day test—		
Butter Jean 129811	74	2½

Prof. Day, Ontario Agricultural College, purchased the other day a couple of very fine Shorthorn heifers from Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. They are highly pedigreed animals, and will prove a valuable addition to the college herd. The authorities are determined to so strengthen the stock of the college, that young men can receive training in stock judging second to none on this continent.

Jonathan Benn, of Hodgdon, the well-known Jersey breeder, has recently decided to add beef raising to his dairy business, and

has purchased from Hopkins Bros., Ft. Fairheld, three fine two-year-old Shorthorn heifers. They are dark red in color and excellent specimens of Shorthorns. They were sired by Royal Duke 2nd, bred by R. K. Sangster, of Lancaster, Ontario.

The number of cattle imported by Great Britain from the United States during November this year was 28,821; for November, 1899, 20,214; and for November, 1898, 21,046; representing £527,613, £353,566 and £349,321 respectively.

Mr. D. K. High, Vineland, Ont., writes: "I have sold my Shorthorn steer, Johnny, 13 months and 12 days old, to Mr. Richard Petersen, butcher, of the city of St. Catharines, for the Xmas market. He girted six feet, dressed 700 lbs. of meat, hide 65 lbs., and 70 lbs. of rough tallow. How is that for Johnny? Would be glad to hear of similar results of any other breed."

Sheep.

J. F. Breen, of Melancthon, Ont., recently purchased from E. Jeffs & Sons, of Bond Head, a pair of Leicester ewes, bred by H. & W. Smith, Hay, Ont. They have done good work in the ring at several large fairs during the fall.

United States importations of breeding sheep from Canada this year reach the handsome total of 7,262 head, on more than half of which duty was paid, in many instances to avoid the slow interminable red tape tangle, and in other cases because the sheep were ineligible to registration. Upwards of 202,000 sheep and lambs were imported into the United States from Canada this year for mutton purposes, the mature sheep paying the duty of \$1.50 per head and the lambs 75 per cent. This seems a pretty heavy tax to pay for the privileges of the American market, but our Canadian farmers manage to pay it and prosper.

John T. Gibson's home-bred Lincoln's attracted unusual attention at Chicago from judges of the breed. Mr. Gibson brought home near \$400 of good American money in prizes in the breeding and fat stock classes, and booked cash for sales on the ground and later delivery orders to the amount of about \$1,000.

Mr. John McFarlane, Clinton, Ont., has recently sold rams, ewes and lambs to Messrs. Wright, McPherson, Reid, Webber, Harris & Son and Scott, of Ontario.

An English army surgeon in South Africa tells of an Englishwoman of high rank who was given to amateur nursing. One morning, on approaching the cot of a soldier to whom she had given especial attention, she found him with eyes tightly closed. A piece of paper pinned on his sheet bore the words: "Too ill to be nursed to-day. Respectfully, J. L."—*Exchange.*

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Truly yours,
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Hartington, F. O., Ontario, Mar. 6, '98.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
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Market Review and Forecast

Office of THE FARMING WORLD,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Jan. 7, 1901.

Manufacturing and wholesale men assert that if the business of the present year comes up to that of 1900 they will be perfectly satisfied. The past year was one of great expansion in legitimate commercial enterprises and in a number of staple lines there has been a steady appreciation in value. If things continue as they are we may well be satisfied. The time will no doubt come however when the supply will again be greater than the demand, and when our manufacturers will have to curtail somewhat; but as trade conditions have been of the most stable kind, as grave results from this over supply as in former years may not follow. Money continues quiet at about 5 per cent. Discounts on good paper range from 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

The closing of the holiday season has brought a little more activity in wheat circles. Early in the week prices at Chicago advanced 58 to 61 per bushel. This was followed by a reaction later in the week which created an easier feeling. The English market eased off later also with the exception of Manitoba wheat which is in good demand in Britain.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada is 61,409,000 bushels, being a decrease of 64,000 bushels on the week, and an increase of 3,118,000 bushels, as compared with that of a year ago. The total world's supply in sight is 86,689,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 384,000 bushels on the week, and an increase of 8,798,000 bushels as compared with this time last year.

Wheat at Ontario points has gone up 3 or 4c. sales having transpired at 66c. and over at points west of Toronto. Chicago prices are 8 to 6c. over the Ontario figure. Should the export demand continue to increase Ontario wheat will be very good property. Prices have eased off a little here in keeping with the feeling elsewhere. Red and white are quoted at 67c. middle freights and goose at 63c. middle freights. On Toronto farmers' market red and white being 70c.; spring fine 70c. and goose wheat 66½c. per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

Canadian oats continue in demand in England. On this side things are a little quiet, with 26 to 26½c. the ruling figures at Ontario points. No. 1 are quoted here at 27c. and No. 2 at 26½c. middle freight. On the farmers' market oats bring 29½ to 30½c. per bushel.

There is not much export inquiry for barley, and 39 to 40c. are the ruling figures at Ontario points for No. 2 quality. A better demand is reported here at the same figure. On Toronto farmers' market barley brings 41½ to 44½c. per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

A steady export business is reported at Ontario points, sales in large lots transpiring at 60½ to 61c. north and west. Buyers here quote 62c. east, 61c. middle freights and 60c. north and west. On farmers' market white peas bring 62½c. and blue 59½c. per bushel.

Corn at Montreal is quoted at 46 to 47c. for No. 2 American mixed. Here No. 3 American yellow is quoted at 44½c. Toronto.

Bran and Shorts.

Ontario bran in bulk is quoted at Montreal at \$16.50 and shorts at \$17 to \$18 for car lots on track. City mills here sell bran at \$14.50 and shorts at \$15.50 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto. Quotations at points west of here are \$14.50 to \$15 for shorts and \$13 to \$14 for bran in car lots at the mills.

Eggs and Poultry.

Held stocks of eggs are getting scarce. Fresh held stock at Montreal bring from 20 to 21c. New-laid are wanted here and are firm at 28 to 30c. in case lots. Selects are steady at 20 to 21c. On Toronto farmers' market boiling eggs bring 30 to 35c. and fresh stock 25 to 28c. per dozen.

There has been good business in dressed poultry till New Year's. At Montreal fresh killed turkeys in a wholesale way bring 9 to 10c., chickens about 7½c., geese 5½ to 6½c., and ducks 8 to 9½c. per lb. Receipts have fallen off during the week and trade is quiet. Prices are 8 to 10c. per lb. for turkeys, and 6 to 7½c. for geese, and 25 to 50c. for chickens, and 50 to 65c. for ducks in a wholesale way. On Toronto farmers' market turkeys bring 10 to 11c. and geese 7 to 9c. per lb., and chickens 40 to 70c. and ducks 60 to 90c. per pair. Live ducks bring 55 to 80c. per pair.

Potatoes.

There has been considerable doing in shipping potatoes from Ontario points to England during the past month or two. The temporary shortage in Britain is being supplied by adjacent European countries, so there is not much hope of developing any extensive trade in potatoes there. A firm feeling and a better demand is reported at Montreal, where car lots on track bring 42 to 47c. per bag. Prices here range from 30 to 34c. per bag in car lots on track. On farmers' market potatoes bring 35 to 40c. per bag.

Hay and Straw.

The Government has received another order for hay for South Africa. A good local demand for baled hay continues. Montreal quotations are \$10 to \$11 for No. 1, \$9 to \$10 for No. 2, and \$8.50 for clover in car lots.

The market keeps steady here at \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1 and \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2 on track in car lots. Baled straw is quoted at \$4 to \$5 in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$12 to \$13.50, sheaf straw, \$8 to \$9 and loose straw \$7.50 per ton.

Fruit.

The apple trade for 1900 so far as the grower is concerned is about over. Fair prices have been obtained, though the season opened up badly. On Toronto local market apples bring \$1 to \$2 per bushel.

Cheese.

Cheese stocks on this side are in pretty conservative holders' hands who are holding out for full value. The English dealer is also holding out for lower prices, so that not much business is being done. Stocks on this side are estimated to be about what they were last year at this time with values from 1 to 1¼c. lower. A better feeling, however, is reported and Montreal holders are able to get ¾c. more than they could ten days ago. Montreal quotations are 11c. to 11¼c. for finest westerns; 40½ to 10½c. for finest easterns and 10 to 10½c. for undergrades.

Butter.

Though the English market is improving factors find it better to sell at home where prices are fully 2c. per lb. better than in England. The Trade Bulletin sums up the situation as follows:

As will be seen by our special London cable the market has advanced there 2s. for Canadian butter. A cable received to-day from Manchester reported Danish butter in Copenhagen unchanged.

The shipments during the past week were

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THE FARMING WORLD

Confederation Life Building, Toronto

488 packages via Portland and St. John, but it is expected that they will get still smaller, as exporters appear to be doing better by selling in this market. Sales are reported of goods just a trifle under choice at 22c., with more offering at the same name. Really choice are bringing 22½ to 23c. Western dairy choice has sold at 19 to 19½c., one lot of fair selling to a confectioner at 18c.

Creamery is quoted here at 22 to 23c. for prints and 20 to 22c. for tubs and boxes. There is a fair demand for dairy and offerings are not large. Prices are firm at 17 to 19c. for lb. rolls and 17 to 18½c. for large rolls. On Toronto's farmers' market lb. rolls bring 20 to 23c. each.

Cattle.

An improvement is noticed in the cattle markets. At Chicago, Buffalo and New York prices have improved under a fair demand, especially for well-finished steers. New York cables quote live cattle steady at Liverpool at 11¼ to 12¼c. and at London at 11¼ to 12½c. per lb. On Friday the run of live stock at Toronto cattle market was larger than for sometime back and comprised 1,032 cattle, 1,138 hogs and 343 sheep and lambs. The bulk of the fat cattle offered were in an unfinished condition. All well-finished animals in both butchers' and exporters' cattle were picked up readily at quotations given below. More well-finished exporters would have found a ready sale. Many choice butchers' cattle were bought for export purposes. Trade was fairly good for all well-finished cattle, but the poorer grades were slow.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. and light ones \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$3.85 to \$4.35 and light ones at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. Loads of good butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters', weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt., good cattle at \$3.85 to \$4.10, medium \$3.30 to \$3.60, and inferior to common at \$2.50 to \$3.10 per cwt.

Feders.—Heavy, well-bred steers, from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$3.60 to \$3.90 and other quality at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. Short-keep steers, 1,100 to 1,200 in weight, in good condition, sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Light steers, weighing 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$3 to \$3.20 per cwt. Feeding bulls for the byres, 1,100 to 1,600 each, sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers, 500 to 600 lbs. each, sold at \$2.25 to \$3 and off colors and inferior quality at \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt. Yearling bulls, 600 to 900 lbs. each, sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Calves.—These are higher and in more active demand at Buffalo, choice to extra bringing \$8 to \$8.25 per cwt. At Toronto market calves bring \$3 to \$10 each.

Milk Cows.—These sell at from \$30 to \$48 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep and lambs were very active at Buffalo on Friday, closing firm. Canada lambs sold on a basis of \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt. At Toronto market on Friday sheep sold at \$3 to \$3.25 for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. for bucks. Spring lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, and \$3.50 to \$4.30 per cwt.

Hogs.

There is no change in the hog market. On Friday select bacon hogs, 160 to 200 lbs. each, sold at \$6 per cwt., and thick and light fats at \$5.50 per cwt. Unculled car lots sold at \$5.70 to \$5.90 per cwt. Montreal quotations are \$6 to \$6.25 for light bacon hogs. The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable of January 3, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"The market is steady at the recent decline in prices, and as a good demand is springing up, Canadian is expected to do better by next week."

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.50 per cwt. this week for select bacon hogs and \$6 for light and thick fats.

On Toronto farmers' market dressed hogs bring from \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt.

Horses.

The holiday season is hardly over yet, and trade is not expected to improve for a couple of weeks. Prospects are good, and good types of carriage and saddle horses will likely find ready sale this spring at paying prices.

Sarcastic.

A Scottish farmer one morning, while crossing the farmyard, called out to the cow-boy—"Jock, come awa' in for your parritch; the flies are all drownin' in the milk."

"Nae fear 'o' that," says Jock, "they'll a' wade through."

"What? Dae ye mean tae say ye dinna get enuech milk?"

"Oh, ay, plenty, for a' the parritch."

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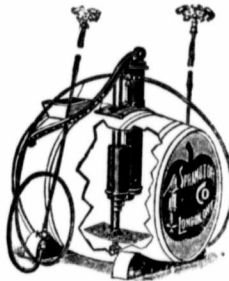
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SOILING CROPS AND SILO

An invaluable book by Thomas Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, and known to every Canadian farmer. This book is recognized as by far the most original and comprehensive on the subject of which it treats. Publishers' price is \$1.50.

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THE STUDY OF BREEDS

This great work by Thomas Shaw, Professor in the University of Minnesota, is a recognized authority concerning the origin and history of all pedigree breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine now found in America, and deals with the subject in a manner at once brief, comprehensive and in regular sequence. Upwards of 400 pages, nearly 60 full-page plates, published at \$1.50.

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SUCCESSFUL FARMING

The fact that this book is written by Mr. William Rennie, Sr., late Farm Superintendent of the Ontario Agricultural College, is recommendation enough to many. Mr. Rennie always treats his subjects in a practical and useful manner. This is a book that should be in every farmer's library. Publishers' price is \$1.50.

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This is a most valuable and practical book for home use on the farm. It is written by Eveleen Harrison an experienced trained nurse and in language that makes it easily comprehended by everyone. It brings to the farmer's wife information that will be of greatest value to her in time of need. An important chapter is devoted to preparations for a surgical operation at home and some hints as to the after care of the patient.

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