

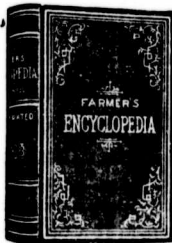
# THE Farming World

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PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

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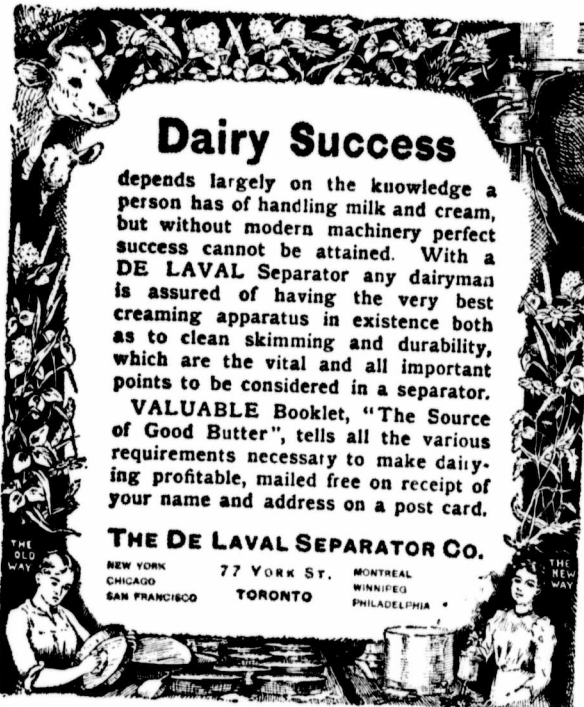
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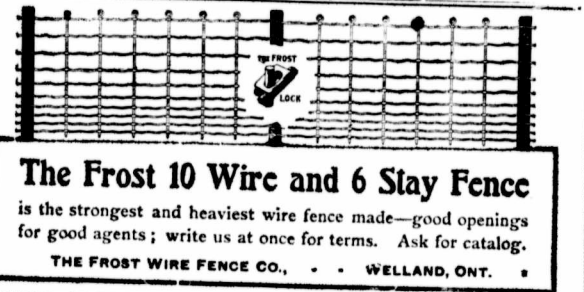
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# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XX.

FEBRUARY 11th, 1902.

No. 6

## Reaches the Whole Dominion.

**W**E are somewhat modest in our ways and are loth to turn aside from the regular routine of filling these pages with good, up-to-date and practical matter of value to every farmer. This week, however, we are inclined to deviate somewhat, in order that we may point out the ever widening influence of The Farming World. It is becoming more and more the agricultural paper for the whole Dominion. This has been very clearly shown in our correspondence columns during the past few weeks. Since the beginning of the year we have published letters from voluntary correspondents in British Columbia and Quebec, and last week from Prince Edward Island, down by the sea, and from the North West Territories, districts several thousand miles apart. And it would seem as if the influence of The Farming World were reaching out beyond Dominion lines across the water. This week we publish a letter from an interested reader in Scotland, which, by the way, is the second enquiry about Canada we have had within the past month or two. All this indicates a widening out of influence and power, of which every reader, as well as ourselves, may feel justly proud.

## With the Breeders.

Last week was breeders' week in Toronto and a lot of important business was transacted at the annual meetings, reports of which appear elsewhere in this issue. More aggressive action was characteristic of all the meetings than has been the case for some years. The heavy horse breeders took a decided stand in regard to the horse show, which will result in that event being held several weeks earlier in the season or a second show purely for educational and business purposes will be held. We quite sympathize with the breeders in this matter. The esthetic or entertaining side must always take secondary place when the best interests of the farmer and breeder are at stake. Other points discussed by the horsemen were the lien act premiums for stallions and shutting out the worthless importations of cheap broncos from the United States, which have been too frequent of late. The bringing in of these cheap horses, reference to which was made in our market review last week, cannot be put a stop to too soon. It is anything but fair that Americans are allowed to send in trashy stock to Canada at a nominal duty of \$2 to \$3

a head, while we cannot send a horse of any kind to the United States for less than \$30 a head. But we will deal with these matters more fully in a later issue.

The action of the Shorthorn breeders in changing their standard so as to include animals registered in the English Herd Book up to Vol. XXX seems to be along the line of progress. Based as it is upon a desire to obtain uniformity of registration in the three great breeding countries of the world, it should serve a useful purpose in the extension of trade and in developing markets for Shorthorns in newer fields. Even if the American Association does not agree to the same regulation it would in no way injure Canada's Shorthorn trade to make the change. But a question, perhaps, of more immediate importance to the farmers of this country was that arising from Mr. Dryden's address in regard to

on the part of the breeders to maintain their rights and preserve Canada as a field for Canadian trade. The raising of the registration fee by the Holstein-Friesian Association has this object in view, and should prove effective in keeping out a class of breeding animals that are not wanted in this country. Cultivation of the trade with Western Canada was touched upon, though not to so great an extent as we would have liked to see. There is a rapidly developing market there for good stock that should be looked after.

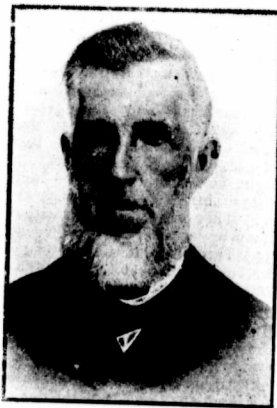
## Our Poultry Number.

Our special poultry number will appear on March 4th. Last year's poultry issue attracted considerable attention and we are assured accomplished a great deal in the way of stimulating greater interest in poultry matters among farmers. Although somewhat different lines will be followed this year, we hope to make this number of very great value to every poultry raiser in the Dominion. Don't fail to get this number. Advertisers desiring extra space in that number should write The Farming World office at once.

## The Maritime Poultry Trade.

Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the poultry branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, returned last week from addressing a series of meetings in the Maritime Provinces, on the poultry trade. Great interest was taken in all these gatherings. At some places considerable business is done in raising chickens for the summer trade. At some summer resorts these chickens are worth 25c a lb. At a conference of farmers at Fredericton a resolution was passed asking the local government to cooperate with the Dominion Department of Agriculture in placing a chicken fattening station in every county in New Brunswick.

Mr. Hare is arranging to spend as much time as possible in the Maritime Provinces next fall, and the department has consented to allow him to instruct as many private individuals as time will permit. A new style of box for shipping poultry to the English market has just been adopted. This permits of twelve chickens being packed in one layer, and of the box being more easily opened and examined. The chickens are also packed with their backs up, and their appearance is thereby greatly improved. With the box formerly used the chickens had to be packed in layers of six, and the top layer had to be removed to permit an examination of the shipment.



THE LATE E. D. TILLSON.

the improvement of the beef cattle trade. Everything that can be done should be done to enable our farmers to obtain the top price for the cattle they produce. We believe improved marketing facilities and better stock yard accommodation, whether it be in Toronto or anywhere else, would aid along this line very much. But it would not be wise to divide our energies in this regard and the efforts that are being put forth for modern, up-to-date stock yard accommodation at Toronto Junction commend themselves to our judgment as being along the line of progress, and which when in operation will do much toward enhancing the price which the farmer will obtain for his best stock.

Taken as a whole the meetings throughout showed a strong desire

### U.S. Inspection of Dairy Exports

A rather important announcement is made in the U. S. Crop Reporter for January, 1902, which may not be without interest to Canadian dairymen. The extracts referring to this announcement read thus:

"With a view to bettering the export trade in dairy products from the United States, and of affording to exporters the opportunity of obtaining the certification of the Government as to the quality and purity of such of these products as are offered for export, the Secretary of Agriculture has, under authorization of Congress, placed this class of inspection under the Bureau of Animal Industry and instructed the inspectors at the principal places of export to begin, as early as practicable in the present month, the actual inspection and stamping of butter and cheese, such inspection to be, for the present, entirely at the option of exporters. The plan is to approve, stamp, and certify products found upon inspection to be of such quality and character as to be presumably creditable to the dairy industry of the United States, when placed in foreign markets within a reasonable time from the date of inspection. Inspectors are expressly directed not to inspect or certify to any butter which belongs to the commercial grades known as laded, factory, process or renovated, or any skimmed or partly skimmed cheese. They are also to exclude lots of butter and cheese, no matter how good in quality, which are in poor packages, or such as are unsuited to the requirements and perils of the export trade. They are instructed to decline to mark or certify to any products which upon their packages or otherwise bear commercial or other marks, labels, or brands which misrepresent the true nature, character, or grade of such products. The Government indorsement will be withheld in any case where it is proposed to export "dairy" or "imitation creamery" butter marked as "creamery," although entirely satisfactory in quality and otherwise suitable for export."

"The department has adopted, in connection with this new service for dairy-export inspection, a policy having several points clearly defined. First, the inspection is to be, for the present, at least, entirely optional with exporters; consequently, existing trade conditions and relations are left wholly undisturbed. Second, the service is to be carefully and thoroughly performed, so that, as far as it is applied, it will aim to command respect and approbation. Third, the Government intends to be very conservative in the use of its official markings. Nothing is to be given the benefit of Government indorsement unless it is a pure dairy product, and, besides being pure, it must be of such a quality as to be a credit to the country. The purpose is manifest of using this official service primarily to improve the reputation of the dairy products of the

United States in foreign markets, and thus encourage an increased demand. Fourth, the National Government, as represented by the Department of Agriculture, will not indorse or become a party to any form of deception or fraud. Things must be correctly described and called by their right names. There must be absolute honesty in trade in order to secure the approval of the United States through its inspectors of dairy products."

Evidently the main purpose of all this inspection is to endeavor to

recover to some extent the prestige which the United States has lost through shipping "spurious" dairy products to the Old Land. The Department at Washington has a large task before it in its attempt to retrieve the ground so foolishly lost a decade ago. But persistent efforts along the lines indicated will accomplish much and it behooves our Canadian dairymen to be on the alert lest their high reputation in the British markets for fine dairy products be lessened by the efforts of our American cousins.

## Shearing Sheep in March

A few weeks ago a subscriber sent us the following questions and asked for a discussion of the points brought out:

(1) I have a lot of sheep due to lamb by March 15th, and I intend to put them in warm pens at lambing time. Would it be advisable to shear the sheep before March 1st? By keeping the pens warm enough for the lambs would it be too warm for the sheep with their fleeces on? (2) Do you think it would injure the sheep to shear them when they are heavy in lamb if they are handled carefully? (3) Is there any danger of the sheep catching cold at that time of the year if they are kept warm and dry?

The following are the views of a few of our leading sheep breeders on the questions raised:

JOHN JACKSON, ABINGDON, ONT.

(1) If the sheep are badly infested with ticks and the place is very warm it might do to shear them, one advantage would be to keep the lambs clear of ticks. It might be warm enough for lambs without injury to the ewes.

(2) They might be shorn without injury by very careful handling.

(3) There is some danger of getting cold, a blanket for a few days would be a good preventive.

JOHN CAMPBELL, WOODVILLE, ONT.

In reply to your correspondent's inquiry re shearing in lamb ewes, in my opinion, it would be too risky to shear them two weeks before lambing. And also the danger would be fully as great to shear within two or three weeks after lambing. They can safely and without injury carry their fleeces in a place sufficiently warm for the safe keeping of the young lambs. It is usually not difficult to give plenty of ventilation to make the ewes comfortable with their coats on, and yet be warm enough for the new-comers. A little thought and ingenuity will enable a pains-taking shepherd, to make it comfortable for both old and young without taking too many chances in stripping the ewes, at the time, above all others, when they need the greatest care and closest attention.

J. H. JULL, MT. VERNON, ONT.

(1) It would not be advisable to shear sheep before lambing; let them run and take as much exercise as they will. Watch your sheep very closely and when about to lamb or right after, put your ewes in your warm pen and if they

are in good flesh and have done all right shear them 8 to 10 days after lambing, taking all ticks off; the sheep will do better than with wool on.

(2) If ewes were handled very carefully it would not injure them. (3) No danger.

D. G. HANMER, MT. VERNON, ONT.

(1) If the pen were properly ventilated it would not be too warm for the sheep if kept at the right temperature for young lambs.

(2) I have sheared two weeks before lambing with very good success. The shearing, however, must be done very carefully. Begin the shearing when the sheep is standing shear the neck to the shoulders, then place the ewe gently on her side and shear from left to right, then turn and shear the other side in the same way. In this way a ewe in lamb can be shorn with little danger.

(3) Have had no bad results from shearing sheep early.

HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.

(1) In reference to your enquiry about shearing ewes, that are to lamb early, my experience teaches me, it is better not to shear the ewe before the middle or end of April. When ewes are to lamb early, put them in a moderately warm place at night, letting them out during the day. When they drop their lambs keep them in a warm place for a few days, until the lambs fill up and get strength; then move them to a cooler place; be particular to keep out all drafts, but give fresh air occasionally. A place warm enough for lambs will not be too warm for the ewes, with their fleeces on and shearing a ewe in very cold weather is apt to make the ewe fall in her milk.

(2) As to shearing before lambing, it can be done with perfect safety, as far as hurting the ewe is concerned, if done by a patient and careful shearer.

(3) There should not be any danger of a sheep catching cold by shearing in cold weather, providing a suitable pen is procurable, not too cold, free from drafts, for a short time until the wool had got a good start again. I am not in favor of too early shearing, but am very much against the practice of leaving the coats on until the warm weather of May and June, as so many of our Canadian sheepmen do.





Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, President Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association.

## The Horse Breeders in Session

### CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association held on Thursday last was well attended by representatives of the various breeds of horses in Canada. The president, Dr. A. Smith, was in the chair, and in his opening remarks referred to the better times in store for horse breeders. The horse show last year had been a most successful one. \$1,035 had been given in prizes to the breeding classes, as against \$710 for the other classes.

The secretary-treasurer's report was also a gratifying one. Breeders had had a good season, a number of animals had been shipped to the North West, and Canadian horses had won distinguished honors both at the Pan-American and at Chicago. The receipts, which totalled \$3,913.76, included a balance of \$2,905.71 from 1900, \$66 from members' fees, and \$851.64 share of profits from the horse show. After paying all expenses for 1901 there was a balance on hand of \$3,568.10.

After a warm discussion Messrs. W. E. Wellington and Geo. Pepper were elected to represent the Pacing and Roadster Association.

Suggestions regarding the lien act similar to those recommended by the other associations were adopted and a committee comprising the president, secretary and J. A. McGillivray was appointed to interview the Government in the matter.

The scheme for paying premiums for stallions to local societies will be continued. This scheme was fully explained in *The Farming World* a year ago and should be taken up by the farmers in the country at once. Last year no application was made for any of these premiums as the season was well advanced before the scheme was completed.

A grant of \$50 was made toward the cost of a person to take charge of the Government car to the North West.

A discussion of the coming horse show brought out the views already stated in the Clydesdale meeting report that the heavy breeding classes were strongly opposed to cooperating with the horse show unless the dates could be fixed at an earlier date. At the directors' meeting, which followed immediately after the annual meeting, the representatives of the heavy breeds stated that the show must be held not later than the first week in April or their support of the show could not be counted on. The horse show committee was therefore instructed to interview the Hunt Club in the matter and report not later than Thursday of this week.

We understand that the heavy horse breeders have an invitation from an outside town that will contribute several hundred dollars to the prize list to hold a spring horse show. And from what we could learn from some of the representatives of this class of horses they are inclined to accept unless

the horse show authorities comply with their request as to dates.

At the directors' meeting the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Andrew Smith; 1st vice-pres., H. N. Crossley; 2nd vice-pres., T. Graham; secretary-treasurer, Henry Wade. The board of directors is made up of representatives from the various affiliated societies.

Representatives to the Fairs are: Industrial, T. Graham and Wm. Hendrie, Jr.; Western, Col. McEwan and O. Sorby.

The Horse Show Committee will consist of Messrs. J. K. Macdonald, J. M. Gardhouse, Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Dr. Smith, O. B. Sheppard, Geo. Pepper, H. N. Crossley, T. Graham and Adam Beck.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, asking the Association to take action in regard to requesting the Dominion Government to raise the duty on horses coming in from the United States sufficiently to shut out the large number of cheap and worthless broncos coming into the country, and that the Government take charge of the breeding of horses on the Indian Reserves so as to raise the standard of horses raised there by the Indians.

The meeting was unanimous in regard to shutting out the cheap broncos and strongly in favor of raising the duty on horses coming into Canada as high as is the American duty on horses going into the United States. Instances were given where these worthless broncos were imported at a duty of from \$2 to \$3 a head and were sold at very low prices. It costs about \$30 a head to send Canadian horses to the United States.

Lt.-Col. McCrae and Robt. Beith, M. P., were appointed a committee to interview the Government in regard to the matter.

### THE ANNUAL DINNER.

After completing the business of the annual meetings the horse breeders spent a most enjoyable evening at the Walker House, the occasion being the annual dinner held under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. Dr. Smith presided and good fellowship and fare prevailed. Addresses were given by Hon. Mr. Dryden, Mayor Howland, E. E. Sheppard, Col. Leys, A. Innes, Peter Christie, Col. McDonald, Geo. Pepper, Fred. Wade of the Yukon and others. Most of the speeches took on a somewhat practical turn and opportunity was taken to emphasize more strongly the various questions discussed at the annual meetings. Mr. Dryden expressed his sympathy with the work of the Association. The horse industry had had its ups and downs in the past but there was a brighter future for it. What was wanted in his opinion was some definite ideals to lay before the farmers as to the kinds of horses in demand to-day. Farmers from their experience in the past should be in a position to breed better horses if they knew

what was wanted. It was not the Government's business to supply all this knowledge to the people. If the Government supplies the funds the breeders must do the rest. While the Horse Breeders' Association had done and was doing good work he felt that in some respects it was not making itself felt upon the people. More educational work should be done. The Horse Show had many educational advantages, but the breeders and especially of heavy horses complain that it does not meet their needs. There was a demand throughout the country for more knowledge on live stock and the Association should endeavor to impress itself and its work upon the people.

#### THE CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday evening, at the Albion Hotel, there was held the largest meeting ever held by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. This is the most popular breed among farmers and the enthusiasm shown by the members indicates a revival in the horse trade and a brighter outlook than has been the case, since the palmy days of Clydesdales in Canada. The president, Mr. Peter Christie, Manchester, congratulated the breeders on the successful season and on the bright prospects for future trade.

The secretary-treasurer's report, showed 562 registrations during the year, an increase of 225 over 1900. Volume XI of the Stud Book will soon be ready for distribution. It will contain 472 pedigrees of mares and 100 of stallions. The financial statement was a most satisfactory one. The total receipts, including \$370 for members fees and \$756 for registrations, were \$1,126.99 and the expenditures, \$478.03, leaving a balance on hand of \$887.96. The balance from 1900 was only \$239.99.

The important discussion of the meeting was that relating to the spring horse show. For some time the breeders of the heavy horses have felt that their interests have been to a large extent side-tracked at the Canadian Horse Show, the breeding classes being shown early in the day when there was no one to look at them. Besides, very few farmers attended the show; it was held too late in the season for owners of stallions, and it was felt that in the interests of the trade a show purely for the breeding classes held late in February or early in March would meet the wishes of both farmers and breeders better than joining with the Canadian Horse Show. A great many breeders from the Territories and Manitoba come east during February to buy stallions for the spring season. The horse show is too late for this and consequently a great deal of this trade is lost. The breeders are not anxious for a money making or society affair, but a show purely educational in its nature and where buyer and seller can meet and do business.

This was in brief the drift of the discussion of all the breeders present which culminated in a resolu-

tion being passed instructing the directors to take immediate action towards securing a spring show at such time and place and under such conditions as would best meet the wishes of the breeders and farmers of Canada.

It is expected that some of the other horse breeders associations, will co-operate with the Clydesdale breeders in this matter and if there is not time to hold a separate show this spring one will undoubtedly be held in the spring of 1903.

A resolution was passed similar to that at the Hackney Horse Society asking the government to pass such legislation as will enable stallion owners to exact a lien on the mare and colt as guarantee of payment of fees.

A committee was appointed to draft a scale of points for use in the judging of Clydesdales.

The following names were submitted as judges at shows: James Henderson, Belton; Alex. McLaren, Ill.; Alex. Galbraith, Jamesville, Wis.; John Davidson, Ashburn; J. H. Kimball, Montreal; James Lawrie, Montreal; Geo. Moore, Waterloo, and Robt. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville.

The officers for 1902 are:

President, Lieut.-Col. McCrae, Guelph; First Vice-President, Jas. Dalgetty, London. Vice-Presidents for Provinces—Ontario, O. Sorby, Guelph; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Manitoba, J. E. Smith, Brandon; N. W. T., John E. Turner, Calgary; E. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa. Directors—Thos. Graham, Claremont; Robt. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; Wm. Smith, Columbus; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Vipond, Brooklyn; John Bright, Myrtle; Robt. Miller, Stouffville. Representatives to Fairs, etc.—Industrial, R. Beith and Wm. Smith; Western, James Henderson, Belton and Peter Innes, Clinton; Ottawa, Peter Christie and Lieut.-Col. McCrae; Sherbrooke, R. Ness and Wm. Stewart; Horse Breeders' Association, Jas. Dalgetty and Thos. Graham.

#### SHIRE HORSE BREEDERS.

The annual meeting of the Shire Horse Breeders' Association, was held on Thursday last, the Vice-President, J. M. Gardhouse, presiding in the absence of the President, Mr. W. E. Wellington.

The secretary's report was a satisfactory one. The first volume of the Herd Book had been distributed. There were 31 registrations as compared with 19 in 1900. The members, 17. All expenses of the association had been paid and there was a balance on hand of \$5.73.

Resolutions were passed authorizing a memorial to the St. Louis Exposition, asking for the appointment of W. E. Skinner to take charge of the live stock department of the Exposition and recommending a lien act similar to that advised by the Clydesdale Association.

Officers for 1902: President, W. E. Wellington; 1st vice-pres., J. M.

Gardhouse; 2nd vice-pres., Wm. Hendrie, Jr. Directors—Wm. Wilkie, H. N. Crossley, Owen Geiger, James Dalgetty, James Bawdon, James Henderson, John Gardhouse. Representatives to Horse Breeders' Association, J. M. Gardhouse and H. N. Crossley; Industrial, H. N. Crossley and John Gardhouse; Western, H. Wade and James Dalgetty; Ottawa, Henry Wade.

The following judges were recommended: Wm. Wilkie, John Davidson, Geo. Moore, Arthur Johnston, R. P. Sterriker, J. A. Turner, Robt. Graham, James Henderson, Thos. Graham, A. McLaren, Peter McGregor and J. T. Gibson.

#### THE HACKNEY BREEDERS.

The annual meeting of the Hackney Breeders' Society, was held at the Albion Hotel, on Feb. 3rd. Dr. Andrew Smith presided in the absence of the president, Mr. Robert Miller. Secretary Wade in his report pointed out that 46 pedigrees, 14 more than in 1900, had been recorded during the year bringing the total number of records up to 350.

The Horse Show and Industrial Fair were each voted \$50 for Hackney prizes. A volume of the pedigrees will not be issued for a year or two. The legislature will be asked to give owners of horses security by way of a lien upon their produce similar to that enjoyed by owners in Manitoba. An application will be made to the English Hackney Association for the two silver medals to which affiliated societies are entitled. These will be offered for competition at shows in Canada.

The officers for 1902 are:

President, Thos. Graham, Claremont; First Vice-President, John Macdonald, Toronto; Second Vice-President, E. C. Attrill, Goderich; Directors, Robert Miller, Stouffville; H. N. Crossley, Rosseau; Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Wm. Graham, Claremont; Dr. A. Smith, Toronto; Robert Bond, Toronto; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; D. B. Simpson, Bowmanville. Provincial Vice-Presidents—Robert Davies, Toronto; Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; M. McMillan, Brandon; J. R. Frink, St. John, N.B. Delegates to Exhibition Boards—Industrial—Henry Wade and George Pepper, Western Fair—Adam Beck and E. C. Attrill, Ottawa—Robert Beith, Montreal; Robert Ness, Howick, Que. Woodbridge—John Macdonald, John Holderness and Robert Bond. Horse Breeders' Association—Robert Beith and John Macdonald. Auditor, C. F. Complin, London; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade. Judges for Spring Show and Exhibitions—Alex. Mair, Indian Neck, Staten Island; Wm. West, Burlington, Vt.; Hon. Henry Fairfax, Aldie, Va.; Alex. Galbraith, Jamesville.

#### CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES.

The Carriage and Saddle Horse Association met on February 5th. Secretary H. J. P. Good, in his an-



Robert Miller, President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

annual report suggested that among the many matters that might advantageously be considered by the Association were shipping and transportation, the export and import trade, advice to breeders, the inspection of stallions, the tariff, the conditioning of horses for sale and exportation, the attitude toward the horse of the Dominion, Provincial and civic governments, the maintenance of a book containing the addresses of stallion owners and breeders, registration of important sales, and keeping track of the sires of horses that sell well, or win in the ring, and the general advancement of the horse and his master.

The by-laws were so amended as to include saddle and hunter horses and it was then determined to have four championship classes, viz., carriage, roadster, saddle and hunter, at the spring show, and that a cup be given to the winner in each

class, the cup to be won twice before becoming the property of the winner.

The following were elected officers: President, W. Harland Smith; First Vice-President, O. B. Sheppard; Second Vice-President, Thos. Crow; Directors, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale; T. H. McCartney, Thamesford; Jas. Murray, Toronto; Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; C. W. Cox, Toronto; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, jun., Hamilton; Adam Beck, London; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; W. T. Merry, Toronto. Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, H. Wade, Toronto; Secretary, H. J. P. Good Toronto.

Messrs. Beck and Sheppard were elected representatives to the Horse Breeders' Association, and Messrs W. H. Smith and W. T. Merry to the Industrial Fair Association.

## Dominion Shorthorn Breeders

The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, which is always the big gathering of breeders' week, was well attended. Representatives were present from Manitoba and the Territories, while several Shorthorn breeders from the United States were present. President Miller in his opening address congratulated the Association on the most successful year in its history and the largest business in Shorthorns on record.

The combined report of the secretary and Executive Committee was of the most gratifying nature. Registrations have steadily in-

creased during the past five years, 1901 being ahead of any previous year. Volume XVII had been issued in two parts containing a total of 9,406 pedigrees. A total of \$3,571 as against \$2,550 a year ago had been paid in prizes at the leading exhibitions. Shorthorns sold well at the auction sales and especially at private ones. More pure bred cattle having left the province than in any previous year, the majority of them going to the United States. A great many had gone to the North West and British Columbia through the Live Stock Association cars. There were 8,874 registrations and 3,019 changes of

ownership in 1901, against 7,990 registrations and 3,397 changes in ownership in 1900. The total receipts, including balance from 1900, \$8,220.44, members' fees \$3,130, and registrations and transfers \$8,560.75, totalled \$20,351.33, and the expenditure \$12,879.90, leaving a balance on hand of \$7,471.43.

A memorial was authorized to be sent to the president of the St. Louis Exposition, asking that Mr. W. E. Skinner be appointed in charge of the live stock department of that exposition.

A most important resolution was that dealing with the tuberculin test, which read as follows:

"We, the members of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at our annual meeting, resolve that the tuberculin test is unreliable, unnecessary, and in many cases injurious, and that we urge the discontinuance of the compulsory use of the toxine by the Dominion Government Department of Agriculture; and we also fail to see the object now of requiring a 90-days quarantine, as there is no contagious disease in Great Britain requiring its enforcement to such length of time."

This resolution carried unanimously, but at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Dryden, who was not present when it came before the meeting, it was decided to deal with the two matters referred to in the resolution separately. Mr. Dryden also thought it was advisable as a change had been made in the personnel of the chief veterinarian of the Dominion, that the Association should do a little courting rather than assume a dictatorial attitude. Acting on this advice the meeting appointed a committee comprising the Hon. Mr. Dryden, President Miller, W. D. Flatt, Captain T. E. Robson, A. W. Smith and Arthur Johnston, to confer with Dr. Rutherford on matters pertaining to the tuberculin test and the quarantine regulations.

Another resolution that evoked a warmer discussion was that relating to a change of standard, and which was to the effect that all registrations up to Volume XXX of the English Herd Book be accepted for registration in the Canadian Herd Book, provided the American Shorthorn Association agrees to the same regulation.

Those opposed to any change, and they were very few, contended that it would lower the standard in Canada to adopt the resolution. But as was shown by some of the largest importers and those most familiar with the English standards, this change would not lower the Canadian standard and would be of very great benefit to the trade. There were just as good animals and of as pure breeding registered up to Volume XXX of the English Herd Book as below Volume XX which is the standard already in use for the Canadian Herd Book. But the strong argument in favor of the change was on a much broader basis, that of developing trade with other countries. By having a uniformity of standard in Canada, England and the United

States, the three leading breeding grounds for Shorthorns, trade with other countries, such as South Africa and South America, could be carried on more satisfactorily and with less friction than under existing conditions. The motion was adopted.

It was decided to have Vol. XVIII of the Herd Book printed in smaller type with transfers left out so as to issue in one book.

On a motion to make the Ontario members of the Association members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, which carried, some opposition was shown by one or two of the Manitoba breeders, who claimed that the Association was run largely in the interests of the Ontario breeders. Mr. Andrew Graham of Pomeroy, Manitoba, thought that delegates should be elected each year from the provinces to the annual meeting. He pointed out that the Americans were settling in the West at a very rapid rate and in a short time would have the balance of power. When that time arrived there would be a tendency to go more to the south of the line for breeding stock and therefore it was to the interest of Eastern breeders to give more attention to the West. It was pointed out by several Ontario breeders that the Association was to some extent supported by the Ontario Government, which had some years ago, when the finances were low, come to its aid to the extent of \$2,000. Besides, more was distributed in prizes at fairs in the West than the West paid in in registrations and members' fees each year.

Grants were made to the larger fairs on the same basis as last year with the exception that Calgary will receive \$100 instead of \$25. It was also decided to increase the Association's amount for the care of stock going on the special rate cars to \$100.

#### THE BEEF CATTLE TRADE.

A feature of the meeting was the address of the Hon. Mr. Dryden on the beef cattle trade. He congratulated the Association on the bright outlook for Shorthorns, which were the foundation of the cattle industry. It is therefore important that breeders' stock should be of the highest quality or the cattle industry cannot grow. He would like to see more of our surplus pure bred bulls used in Canada. For a number of years the best of our surplus bulls have been sent out of the country, notably to the United States, and dairy bulls used in their place on the grade cattle of the country, thus causing our beef cattle to deteriorate in quality. He was satisfied, however, that that day had gone past and from this on more of our best bulls would be kept in this country.

Continuing, Mr. Dryden said:

"But the fact that we are using dairy sires rather than the animals of the best breed is not cause for surprise. It is not long since buyers were paying only \$3.50 per hundredweight for what were sup-

posed to be finished beef cattle. These prices did not give a sufficient remuneration for those who produced these beef animals. The result was, naturally enough, that people turned to the breeding of dairy stock rather than the production of beef.

"But to-day we see an improvement. The price has gradually advanced from \$3.50 to \$4, and even to \$5. But even that is not enough, and something has occurred recently which has led me to believe that we will, before long, go a good deal beyond the \$5 mark. I sold for beef the other day a Shorthorn cow that had produced one calf. The dealer gave \$4.25 for her. She was sold in Toronto, as one of a carlot, at \$5.25 all round, and I was told by the buyer that my cow was one of the best in the lot. As she weighed 1,700 pounds, the dealer thus got \$17 for his trouble and expense in shipping to Toronto. That was a little too much.

"The fact is that our farmers do not yet quite realize the extent of the improvement that has taken place in the beef market. While \$5.25 is being paid in Toronto, that price has not yet reached the farmers. But it will reach them before long. The time is not far distant when 6 cents will be paid for prime beef cattle in Ontario.

"Why not? Far more than that is being paid in Chicago to-day. Let me give you the quotations there for last week. These give extra prime steers in Chicago at \$7.25 to \$7.75. Leave that aside because we may not have many that will reach the standard of quality for which these prices are paid. The next quotation is for export and shipping steers weighing 1,350 to 1,600, \$6.65 to \$7.30. We may leave that to one side, also. Then we come to export and shipping steers lacking quality, these are quoted at \$5.90 to \$6.40 in Chicago. Surely we have something as good as that here in this province? Steers weighing 1,150 to 1,300, standing about fifth class in Chicago, are selling there at \$5.10 to \$5.75, or more than is being paid for our best cattle here in Toronto market."

"Why the difference between the prices here and in Chicago?" the cattle from both cities go to the same ultimate market. They pass over the same railways, and are carried by the same ships, to the point of consumption in Great Britain. Why, then, the difference in prices? Some gentlemen say it is because the Chicago cattle are so much better in quality. I answer, No! Emphatically, no! That is not the reason, and in saying this I speak of what I know. I have talked to a man who buys beef here and in Chicago, and he tells me that he recently secured some cattle in the vicinity of Elora and Fergus which will bring a better price on their arrival in England than anything sent from Chicago.

"There are, however, reasons why prices equal to the Chicago limit are not paid here. One of these is

the fact that we have what is called 'a scattering market.' There is not sufficient centralization. The result of this is an increase in the cost of freight and insurance. A still more potent cause in keeping down prices is the lack of proper competition. A number of the men engaged in buying cattle in this country are, apparently not anxious that Canada should secure the highest place in the matter of beef cattle. They would seemingly prefer joggling along at about the \$4 to \$4.50 level.

"But we have in our favor the fact that we are five hundred miles nearer the English market than is the city of Chicago. This should secure us a better rate on our exports than is secured by the rival center. If we produce enough cattle of the proper quality we shall get this better rate. The men who ship the cattle will then be able to go to the railway and steamship companies, and demand more favorable transportation than they have now. With increased production there will come greater competition, improved shipping facilities, and better rates.

"When our people come to understand the situation as it really exists, the number of cattle produced in Ontario will be increased by thousands. When they once come to understand that the cattle, when produced in sufficient numbers and of sufficient quality, will bring six cents, they will go into this business with a rush, and I know of nothing that will give such an impetus to the agricultural prosperity of Ontario as will be secured by producing beef cattle to be sold at six cents per pound.

"There is one thing necessary in order to provide for the proper extension of this trade. Better stock yard accommodation is required in the city of Toronto. It seems to me that the people in this city do not understand the situation in this respect as clearly as do we who live outside. People in Toronto seem to think that the live stock industry, of which Toronto is the center, has about reached its limit, and, consequently, that the present stock yards will serve the purpose intended. But this industry has not reached its limit. It will be doubled and trebled in the immediate future. I believe it would be much better to have the stock yards located at the Junction; better for the country and better for the city as well, because the fruits of the trade would come to the city just as surely from stock yards at Toronto Junction as they come from stock yards located in the city itself."

Some discussion followed this address after which a committee consisting of President Miller, Mr. Dryden, Major McGillivray, W. D. Flatt and Arthur Johnston was appointed to wait on the Toronto City Council and impress upon them the need of better cattle market accommodations and the value, the new stock yards at the Junction will be to the city and to the cattle trade of the country.



## Canadian Ayrshire Association

Among the successful meetings held last week in Toronto was that of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association. The attendance, though not as large as at some of the other meetings, was perhaps more representative, there being several members present from Quebec.

The President, Mr. W. F. Stephens, of Trout River, Quebec, in his address referred to 1901 as the most successful year in the Ayrshire business in Canada. The demand now is for larger animals with good conformation and females with larger teats. This kind, Canadian breeders were in a position to supply. The improvement in the business was largely due to a better class of Ayrshires being bred. They were the best breed for the farmer, as they were the commercial cow, and he believed, the coming cow in Canada. But to get the best results they must be bred and fed right and cared for in the best way. Canadian Ayrshires carried off over 75 per cent. of the prize money at the Pan-American in their own class, and in the model dairy, made a good record, notably in the uniformity of weight, butter fat, feed consumed and cost of production. Selections of stock for St. Louis should be made in 1902 so that breeders would have a chance to prepare them for the show. Ayrshires had made a fairly successful showing at the auction sales last year and would likely do better this year. Great credit was due the Live Stock Commissioner for the aid which he gave to the live stock industry.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade, showed a total of 1,476 registrations, or four less than 1900. The membership was 226, as against 1901, the year previous. Volume XI, of the Herd Book was nearly ready for distribution. It would contain 882 pedigrees. The receipts totaled \$2,310.92, of which \$450 was for members' fees and \$1,362.50 for registrations. After paying all expenses, there was on hand, \$370.51.

On recommendation from the Board of Directors, the following resolutions were adopted: That a silver medal each be given to R. Ness, Jr., Ogilvie & Co., and R. Reford & Co., who supplied the Ayrshires for the Pan-American model dairy; that a memorial be sent to the President of the St. Louis Exposition asking for the appointment of W. F. Skinner to take charge of the live stock department; that the use of the ear tag be discontinued; that the Ayrshire breeders express their desire to exhibit at St. Louis providing the Government assume the cost of transportation, etc., as was done for the Pan-American; and that the judges recommended by the Association be accepted by the

Government for St. Louis. Owing to the judges recommended last year for the Pan-American not being accepted by the Government, the last resolutions were passed.

When the Amalgamation of the Quebec and Ontario Associations was effected, a couple of years ago, the sum of \$250 was promised by the Cattle Breeders' Association towards the funds of the Association. As this had not been paid, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the proper authorities regarding it.

The members were made members of the Cattle Breeders' Association at 50c each the amount to go towards prizes at the Winter Fair.

The Association decided to recommend three judges for the Toronto Industrial, no two judging in two classes following each other. This practice was followed in Scotland with marked success.

Judges were then recommended for the different fairs as follows:

Toronto—Prof. J. H. Crisdale, A. Kains and W. W. Ballantyne  
London—Thos. Bradshaw and Geo. McCormick  
Ottawa—A. Kains and T. D. McCallum  
Sherbrooke—James Boden and A. Drummond  
Quebec—Horace LaMarche and Jno. Morrin  
Kingston—John H. Douglass.

The officers for 1902 are: President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Vice-President, Senator Owens, Quebec; Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Manitoba, Geo. Steele, Glenboro; Assa., C. W. Peterson, Calgary; B. C., A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; P. E. I., Hon T. Rogers, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, Fred Black, Amherst; New Brunswick, M. H. Parlee, Sussex.

Directors were elected for the Western division as follows: J. C. Clark, Ottawa; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie; A. Kains, Byron; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Alex Hume, Menie; J. C. Smith and F. W. Hodson, Ottawa.

The executive and revising committees will be the same as last year.

Jas. McCormick, Rockton, ask-

ed for information regarding some of the registrations in the Herd Book. The matter was referred to the revising committee.

### Holstein Friesian Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, was held at the Palmer House on Tuesday last. There was a fair attendance. The president, Mr. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont., presided. The annual statement of the secretary-treasurer showed a most satisfactory condition of affairs. The cash balance on hand increased during the year from \$816.14 to \$1,252.16. During the year 694 registrations were made, 2,251 bulls and 3,517 cows were now the total registrations.

In addition to the usual grants to the fairs a new grant of \$25 was made to the Maritime Winter Fair, at Amherst, N. S.

Mr. W. G. Ellis, Toronto, and E. Adams, Carleton West, were elected delegates to the Industrial Fair. The same representatives as last year were elected to the other Fair Associations.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to defer holding their annual meeting each year till after the Associations in affiliation with it had met.

A lengthy discussion followed the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Mathew Richardson, Caledonia, asking for the imposition of a registration fee of \$15 each on males and \$5 each on females imported from the United States, with the exception of those eligible for the advanced registry of the American Holstein-Friesian Association. The general trend of this discussion went to show that the Canadian Association had not been treated fairly by the American Association, the latter, so it was claimed, was using every endeavor to crush out the Canadian Association. But the members with the exception of one or two were determined to stand by their own organization which now that it was on a good financial footing could be made to do more effective work for Canadian Holsteins than ever before. There was strong opposition to the resolution on the ground that animals

(Continued on page 130.)

## Correspondence

### Another Enquiry from Scotland.

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD.

I notice you have no question column in your valuable paper, but perhaps you might insert this letter in, or yourself answer it through your columns. It is more a series of questions than a letter but an answer would doubtless be valued by more than myself.

I am a mechanic in the building trade, but am desirous of farming in Canada. I have wrought about farms at my trade for a number of years, so am not altogether ignor-

ant of farm work and methods. I am now learning something of it practically.

I am able to glean a good deal of information from your paper, but can't help thinking that you might spare a corner now and then to cater for beginners in Canada and for those who are thinking about becoming beginners. Such questions arise in the mind of the intending emigrant as by what methods are forest lands cleared for the plow, how long does it take a man to clear an acre of such land? How is prairie land prepared for

the seed, what would it cost for a small dwelling house with housing for a few cattle and horses for a beginner? How much stock, machinery and implements would a beginner need, or how little could he farm with (that is to make a start with), and what would be the cost of same? Could one readily hire from neighbours the heavy kinds of machinery, such as sceders, binders, etc., if unable to purchase same for himself? Would it be easy or difficult for one who is homesteading to get work part of the year, so as to add to his store whilst waiting on a return from his own land? Could one landing in Canada with from £100 to £150, homestead on that amount or could one with that amount get hold of an improved farm paying down part at time of bargain, remainder being paid yearly, over 6 or 7 years?

Perhaps some of your readers would give their own experience of these things and others that I have not thought of that would be helpful to intending emigrants to Canada and also to those who are yet beginners.

Your indulgence of my request will much oblige

Yours truly,

A Reader in Scotland,  
Lennoxton Scotland, Jan. 18, '02

Note—This is a most interesting letter and shows a desire for information about Canada and the conditions of settlement that should be gratified. This is the second enquiry from Scotland we have had during the past few months, and it indicates a very healthy attitude toward Canada in the old land. It is not our purpose to reply to all of our correspondents' inquiries just here. There are many readers of *The Farming World* in New Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories, and the other provinces where new lands are open for settlement who will be glad to supply the information desired and for which purpose we will gladly give the use of these columns. We might add, however, that though we have not made a very great specialty of a Question and Answer Department, a large number of questions are answered in these columns from week to week. We are always pleased to receive and answer questions.—Editor.

### A Butter Maker Muddled.

Editor *The Farming World*:

In your issue of January 21st, is reported a discussion on butter-making, which, it is supposed, took place at an Institute meeting. The answers to some of the questions are rather startling to one who is a "back number" in dairying.

For instance, the question, "What can I do with cream that I have churned for a day and cannot get butter?"

Answer—"This difficulty has been overcome by heating the cream to a temperature of 100 degrees and churned at that temperature."

A professional butter-maker at

one of our meetings said, "Heat the cream up to 160 degrees, then take it down to 80 degrees in about 20 minutes and churn at that temperature."

Now, I have read a bit about making butter and about the temperature we should have the cream and so on, but this is away ahead of my time. Just think of churning butter at 100 degrees, and of heating it up to 160, and churning in 20 minutes afterwards at 80 degrees. I wonder if that fellow ever said that. I would just like to see him churn butter from cream like that, for if he can, he beats my time.

I've tried it, but I thought that 80 degrees might be a "lectle" might faga, so I puts it down below 80 degrees, and it churned, so it did, but when I looked into the churn, "landsake" what did I see? A batter "puddin'" ready for the oven.

Now listen, if any of you wants to try your hand at 100 degrees, just try it and let's know the result. Please do.

Now the next question:

"What is the cause of this trouble?"

Answer—"Not having proper feed, and cold and badly ventilated stables."

I suppose that when the stable is so cold that the cream is frozen before it is milked, and that, with the bad smell of the frozen manure, has something to do with the churning.

Question—"Do you use a starter to ripen cream?"

Answer—"No, not latterly, as I found I understood my cream better without the use of a starter."

Now, there I go again. I have been listening to what those fellows up there at Guelph have been preaching about a "starter" and now we find that they don't know what they are talking about. I guess a starter is all right for them up there, but they don't want to come preaching starters to us farmers any more.

The next question is like the first one, only some of the cream was churned a little more.

Now, I daren't try to wash the cream till somebody else has tried it that I can depend on, for these professors tell us that our cream has too much water in it already, and if I was to put water into my cream I should be afraid that I couldn't get it out again that day.

I don't know, but the more I read about butter-making the more I get mixed up. One will come along and tell us this way, and another will tell us that way, and I think I will just go my own way after this.

Farmer.

Note.—The discussion referred to appeared in the *Gazette* Department of *The Farming World*, which is the official organ of the Dominion Live Stock Associations and the Farmers' Institute System of Ontario. The matter in question was supplied by the Superintendent

of Institutes, and we presume is a correct report of the discussion at the Institute meeting referred to. Perhaps the Institute delegate who conducted the discussion, will come to the rescue and help "Farmer" out of his difficulty.—Editor.

### Canada's Chief Veterinary Adviser.

Editor *The Farming World*:

The Minister of Agriculture for some time back has been finding considerable inconvenience in the administration of the Veterinary Branch, owing to the fact that the Chief Veterinary Adviser, Dr. McEachran, resided in Montreal and was not required by his appointment to give his whole time and attention to the work of the Department. Many incidents have occurred of a purely domestic character within the Dominion, which indicated difficulties in this regard. Lately, one or two questions of greater importance in connection with outside matters have also arisen. The situation became so difficult that the Minister took the question up with Dr. McEachran, and came to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary for the future efficient working of the branch that the Chief Veterinary should reside at head quarters, and devote his whole time and attention to this work, as other Government employees are required to do.

In consequence of his connection with the Veterinary College of McGill University and the many large enterprises, in which he was engaged, Dr. McEachran felt he could not fulfil these conditions. He therefore handed in his resignation. When accepting this resignation, the Minister felt that recognition was due Dr. McEachran for services rendered in the past. He, therefore, appointed him Honorary Veterinary Adviser to the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Dr. J. C. Rutherford, of Portage la Prairie, who was in the employ of the Department during the last season, for the purpose of testing with tuberculin animals in the United Kingdom for export to Canada, has been appointed to succeed Dr. McEachran, as Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, it being understood that he shall make Ottawa his headquarters, and devote his whole time and attention to the work of the Department. Dr. Rutherford's well-known reputation as a veterinary, and his experience in all public matters, are guarantees of the efficient working of the Department under the new arrangement.

F. W. Hodson.

Ottawa, Feb. 5th, 1902.

Tramp—"Ello, Mister, would yer mind givin' me a lift as far as Brentford? I'll work my passage."

Boathauler—"Orl right, mate. Take 'old o' the 'orse's 'ead an' lead!"—Punch.

# The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

## ONTARIO BEET SUGAR ASSOCIATION. OFFICERS FOR 1901.

President, John Perry, Dunnville; First Vice-President, J. M. Shuttleworth, Brantford; Second Vice-President, B. B. Freeman, Warton; Third Vice-President, T. A. Smith, Chatham; Fourth Vice-President, W. S. Caron, Aylmer; Secretary-Treasurer, D. H. Price, Aylmer; Solicitor, N. B. Gash, Toronto.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. R. Blow, Whitby; Charles Kelly, Uxbridge; S. A. Perry, Warton; T. Elliott, Brantford; Ald. Parnell, London; Hugh Blain, Toronto; T. A. G. Gordon, Alvinston; F. G. Ramsay, Dunnville; D. A. Jones, Beeton; J. H. Glover, Aylmer; John A. Auld, M.P.P., Amherstburg; Charles Cain, Newmarket; J. R. McCallum, Willand; B. W. Stewart, Mount Forest; George E. Bristol, Hamilton; Howard Annis, Whitby.



mains to circulate at home. The wagon maker, the harness maker, the blacksmith, the boiler maker, machinist, carpenter, all classes and conditions of labor is benefited. The farmer can keep more stock upon his farm, and that means more milk for the cheese factory, more butter, and by following the whole thing through along that line everybody directly or indirectly is benefited to a more or less degree. It is an industry that needs encouraging even up to the point of getting so many factories erected that the price of sugar is reduced, and foreign sugar forced out of the market.

**Sugar Beetlets**  
2,000 acres of sugar beets will be under cultivation this year.

50,000,000 pounds of sugar will be manufactured in the Province of Ontario this year.

Will the factories at Wallaceburg, Dresden, Berlin, and Warton, help the farmers in that locality?

There will be 100,000 tons of beet pulp, the very best of cattle food, given to the farmer absolutely free this year.

Will not 20,000 acres of land devoted to the growing of a new crop assist all other crops in that neighborhood?

What are Farmers' Institutes for if not to take up subjects of vital interest to the farmer and farming communities.

All sections of the country cannot be covered with sugar factories, but every factory established means a gain to the whole country.

In localities where no knowledge exists of the benefits derived from growing sugar beets, the matter should be taken up by the Farmers' Institutes and discussed.

Some have had considerable experience in growing beets in Germany, France, or Austria, and a community of this kind are more inclined to take hold of the growing of sugar beets.

## Growth of the Industry.

The year 1902 will see at least four beet sugar factories in operation at Wallaceburg, Dresden, Berlin and Warton, with a minimum capacity of working up 2,200 tons of beets per day. Over \$2,200,000 will be invested in buildings and machinery. \$1,000,000 will be paid for beets and a large amount paid for labor, barrels, limestone, coal, etc.

50,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar will be produced, and the people of the Province of Ontario will for the first time have the privilege of eating home grown sugar. These are the primary considerations, the secondary benefits are fully as great. Every branch of trade or business is benefited by the establishment of a new industry in the country.

The money formerly sent out of the country for imported sugar re-

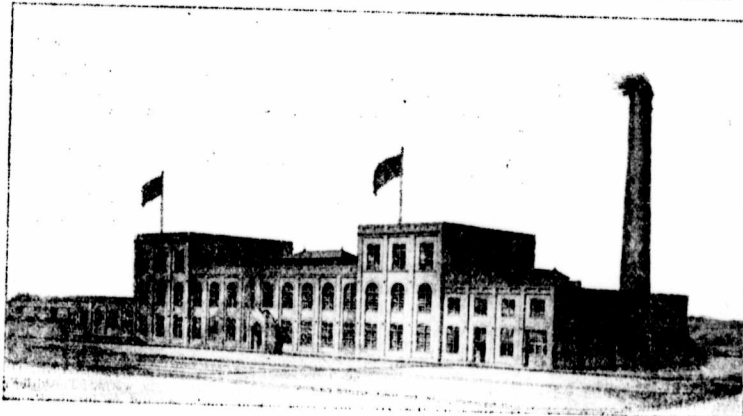
## Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Beet Sugar Association, will be held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th inst. This association was formed two years ago for the purpose of encouraging and developing the beet sugar industry in this province, and its members represent all sections. Everybody interested in the industry directly or indirectly is eligible to membership, and whether members or not, are invited to be present at the meetings. Several matters of importance will be discussed and some action will be taken to further assist the development of the beet sugar industry in the Province of Ontario.

It is expected that a single fare rate will be given by the railways, the same as in previous years on the standard certificate plan. Farmers are particularly invited to be present.

## Lindsay.

The effort here to secure contracts for 5,000 acres of beets so far is a failure and the contractors have been withdrawn. The failure



German American Beet Sugar Factory, West Bay City, Michigan.

is not due to the fact that the farmers are not willing to grow beets nor that the acreage could not be secured. The following editorial in one of the local papers is to the point:

We wish to do the same thing over again this week. An idea had got abroad among the farmers that a factory was already assured; this idea has perhaps been fostered by the excessive hopefulness of those who are doing most for the enterprise. We confess that we do not share this hopefulness, and can say nothing more reassuring to the farmers than that unless they more promptly take hold of the enterprise it cannot succeed. We believe they will do this and that after all a factory will be got, but that result will only be expensively postponed, or defeated altogether, by clothing the present circumstances in gayer colors than they ought to wear. We should be unfaithful to the farmers and the enterprise, did we not sound this warning in the present crisis.

We are not blaming anybody but merely pointing out the facts as they exist, and the bearing they must have on the industry that would if secured be of such enormous benefit to this district. It is better to frankly state the case that men may face it, than to let the undertaking fail through unfounded confidence. Establishing a beet sugar factory is a task of too vast magnitude to be accomplished without the most strenuous efforts of all interested classes of the community; and the day is coming when this unvarnished and candid statement of the facts will be appreciated more than they are today. To the too many farmers who were saying, "There is going to be a beet sugar factory but we are not going to grow any beets till after it is started," we wish to say emphatically that there is not going to be any factory while the farmers maintain that attitude. It is a mistake for them to imagine that somebody else will furnish the factory. There is no "somebody else"; the man who has the land is the man who must be at the foundation of the beet sugar factory and there is nobody but farmers to secure one in Lindsay, and nobody else who will profit so much from one after it is established. There is only one thing to say; we are saying it. That is: the farmers must rally to this task and they must do it better than they have done it.

#### Dresden.

The sugar factory at this point is assured. The contractors are on the ground, and the sub-contractors for the foundations are under bond to complete their work before April 1st. A portion of the machinery has already been shipped from Germany and it is expected the whole outfit will arrive by the time the foundations are ready. The town already feels the benefit; there is not a piece of farm land that can be purchased or leased

and town lots have advanced in price almost fifty per cent. Real estate is booming and there is hardly a vacant house in the town.

#### Peterborough.

While no active steps are being taken in regard to a sugar factory; the matter is still simmering. It not being possible to secure a factory for 1902. No great good could be accomplished by rushing ahead and it was thought best to work steadily along during the summer. A large number of experimental beet plats will be planted this spring and it is thought an agriculturist will be employed to instruct the farmers and write up the acreage.

Preparatory to building a factory next fall, a thorough organization will be effected and the work of securing stock subscrip-

tions as well as the acreage will be done systematically. The county council has appointed two of its members to assist the committee of the town.

#### Charters Granted.

The past year has been an active one in the beet sugar business so far as the organization of companies is concerned, the following have secured charters:

Crystal Sugar Co., Sombra; Dresden Sugar Co., Dresden; Cargill Sugar Co., Cargill; Walkerton Sugar Co., Walkerton; Wallaceburg Sugar Co., Wallaceburg; Warton Sugar Co., Warton; Ontario Sugar Co., Toronto; London Sugar Co., London; North American Sugar Co., Baden, and the following towns are also actively interested in promoting companies: Galt, Guelph, Peterboro, Dunville, Lindsay, Sandwich, and Whitby.

## The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner Lake and  
Kirtland Streets,

Cleveland, Ohio

New York Office:  
220 Broadway.

Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and  
Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.

OTTJ MEINSHAUSEN, Pres., Treas. & Mgr.

Authorized Capital \$250,000.

## American Copper, Brass and Iron Works

MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS FOR

Brewers, Distillers, Beet Sugar Factories,  
Refineries, Glucose Works, Etc.

WILL CONTRACT FOR COMPLETE PLANTS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD

TELEPHONE MAIN 1296  
Cable Address "MEINSHAUSEN" A.B.C. Code

ESTABLISHED 1887  
INCORPORATED 1890

113-119 Michigan St., cor. La Salle Ave., - CHICAGO, U.S.A.

## The American Construction Supply Co.

Main Offices:  
71 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Western Department:  
401 Atwood Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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



# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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 20th 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.

### 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.—Unmarried man for general farm work, understanding care of stock, using team, and expected to do any kind of work. Farm about 40 miles west of Detroit, Mich. Address E. N. Bell, Hamburg, Mich. State wages desired. Will hire by season or year if agreeable.

Wanted at once, a married man, good worker, who understands general farming in all its branches, especially the feeding and care of pure bred stock. Must be reliable, honest, trustworthy and sober, and have no bad habits. Good comfortable house and other privileges given. Good references required. Address P.O. box 137, Durham, Ont. No. 888. a

Wanted early in April an experienced man for general farm work, must be sober, reliable and good worker, good hand with horses and willing to milk if necessary. Wages \$180 to \$200 according to suitability. Engagement for 12 months. No. 889. a

Wanted.—Man to work on a dairy farm of 65 acres where about 20 cows are kept, must be A1 clean milker and good all round man. Good wages. No hard work. Apply Box 62, Tavistock, Ont. No. 890. a

Wanted on a farm in British Columbia three good, active, reliable men, experienced farm hands, accustomed to milking and farm work in general. Must be good moral character, using neither liquor tobacco. Wages \$280 per year, or \$25 a month commencing March 1st for 8 months and \$20 a month for four winter months. No. 891 a

Wanted, a single man to work on a fruit or dairy farm, capable of taking charge when required. Good references needed. No. 886. b

Wanted, experienced farm foreman in Manitoba. First-class man, able to take charge of 400 acres grain, 100 cattle, 30 milk cows. Ship cream to creamery. Wife must board men. House and stables modern. Will sign agreement for three years. Apply stating wages, experience and references. C. C. Castle, Drawer 1306, Winnipeg, Man. b

### Domestic Help Wanted.

Wanted in St. Catharines a smart capable young woman for general house work. Reference required. Address Mrs. W. H. Bunting, Box 67, St. Catharines. a

Wanted, a farmer's daughter to assist with work on a farm four miles from Paris, family of three. Would not be expected to do outside work, except to milk two cows in evening. Wages \$7.00 a month. No. 887. b

### Situations Wanted.

Wanted a position by a man capable of doing all kinds of farm work. Has no bad habits and can give the best of references. Wages expected \$16.00 a month. No. 972. a

Wanted a position as manager of a stock farm by a young married man of temperate habits, who has had the management of a large farm for 8 years, and understands the care of stock and the use of machinery. No. 973. a

Position wanted on a farm in British Columbia, by a young man

who has had a great deal of experience in general farm work and taking care of stock. No. 971. b

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

### The Provincial Auction Sales.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS.

The class of stock, that will be offered by public auction at the Provincial Auction Sales at Ottawa on February 12th and Guelph, February 26th, 1902, will be of a very good quality and character, and buyers can rest assured that they will be able to purchase at those places just what they want. There will be plenty of good bulls offered and also some excellent females.

At Guelph there will be sold Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloways and Swine, but no Dairy cattle, these being only accepted for the Ottawa sale. At the latter place will be offered Short-horns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins and Yorkshires, Tamworth and Berkshire Swine, all of them good breeding stock of a high standard. The names of the breeders who have entered stock being a good guarantee of this.

Persons who wish to attend these sales can do so with very slight expense, as all the railroads have agreed to sell tickets at reduced rates. They must purchase first-class full-rate oneway tickets to the place of sale and obtain a certificate to that effect on the standard certificate form from the station agent at the starting point, and this must be signed by the secretary at Ottawa.

Tickets for Guelph will be on sale February 22nd, to the 26th, and will be valid to return up to March 1st.

The Eastern Ontario Poultry Show will be held in the same building and at the same time as the Auction Sale at Ottawa. A fee of 15 cents will be charged for admission to the poultry show.

The catalogues for the Auction Sales are now in the hands of the printers, and will be mailed to those who apply for them as soon as they are off the press.

Remember the dates—Ottawa, February 12th; Guelph, February 26th.

### Provincial Auction Sales.

ENTRIES OF LIVE STOCK AT OTTAWA.

Jas. Jackson, Scugog, 2 Shorthorn bulls, 1 female.  
Geo. Mitchell, Clarke, 2 Shorthorn bulls, 1 female.  
Alex. Jeffrey, Whitby, 4 Shorthorn bulls, 2 females.  
J. & N. Somerville, Elder's Mills, 4 Shorthorn bulls.

Amos Agar, Nashville, 1 Shorthorn Bull.  
 Alex. Moore, Greenwood, 1 Shorthorn Bull.  
 Jno. Ormiston, Enfield, 2 Shorthorn bulls, 1 female.  
 W. Ormiston, Jr., Columbus, 2 Shorthorn bulls, 2 females.  
 W. Howden, Columbus, 2 Shorthorn bulls.  
 J. Burnett, Greenbank, 2 Shorthorn bulls.  
 W. McCurdy, Stittsville, 1 Shorthorn bull, 1 female.  
 Jas. Raimie, Wellman's Corners, 3 Shorthorn bulls, 3 females.  
 John Raimie, Wellman's Corners, 3 females.  
 M. Calder, Epson, 2 Shorthorn bulls.  
 S. Bray, Enfield, 1 Shorthorn bull.  
 Alex. McKenzie, Columbus, 1 Shorthorn bull.  
 Jno. Morrison, Brooklin, 2 Shorthorn bulls.  
 Mrs. Hall & Sons, Whitby, 2 Shorthorn bulls.  
 Jno. Bright, Myrtle, 3 Shorthorn bulls, 2 females.  
 W. Bain, Taunton, 1 Shorthorn bull.  
 Hon. John Dryden, 1 Shorthorn bull.  
 Robt. Dull, Myrtle, 4 Shorthorn bulls, 1 female.  
 R. C. White, Perth, 2 females.  
 W. G. Ormiston, Enfield, 1 female.  
 Chas. Calder, Brooklin, 2 Shorthorn bulls.  
 R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, 3 Ayrshire bulls.  
 J. McCord & Son, Prescott, 4 Ayrshire females.  
 J. G. Clark, Ottawa, 3 Ayrshire bulls, 3 Ayrshire females.  
 Hon. Wm. Owens, Montreal, 1 Ayrshire bull, 1 Ayrshire female.  
 Robt. Davies, Todmorden, 4 Ayrshire females.  
 Jno. Phair, Vernon, 1 Jersey bull, 2 females.  
 Jno. Richardson, South March, 2 Holstein bulls.  
 Hon. Sydney Fisher, Knowlton, 3 Guernsey bulls.  
 Central Experimental Farm, 2 Yorkshire boars, 1 Yorkshire sow.  
 W. Ormiston, Jr., Columbus, 2 Yorkshire boars, 1 Yorkshire sow.  
 J. G. Clark, Ottawa, 2 Yorkshire sows.  
 R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, 3 Berkshire boars, 1 Berkshire sow.  
 Central Experimental Farm, 1 Berkshire sow.  
 R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, 3 Tamworth boars, 3 Tamworth sows.

#### ANNUAL PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALES

Have been established to enable breeders, both large and small, to sell their surplus stock promptly. They should prove a great boon to those who desire to invest in first-class stock, and buyers can feel every confidence that only such are included in this catalogue, as the rules and regulations debar anything of an inferior sort. The stock has been inspected.

The terms and conditions governing the sales are as follows:

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 anyone authorized by him. Statutory declaration 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. 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 ring master shall be final in all cases. The auctioneers shall be under the control of the ring master.

Terms—To residents of Ontario—All sums of \$20.00 and under, due individual sellers for individual animals, 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 6 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. Each seller will, without incurring personal risk receive in cash the amount due him at the close of the sale, as the purchase notes will be made out in the bank's favor. Settlement must be made within one-half hour after the sale of the animal.

To all buyers not residing in the Province of Ontario—terms cash.

A commission of 5 p.c. will be charged on the price of each animal selling for \$100 or less. When an animal sells for more than \$100, 5 p.c. will be charged on \$100, and 2 p.c. on the amount in excess of \$100, and will be deducted from the amount of the sale.

Cattle and Swine must be in the building not later than 3 p.m., February 11th and sellers are advised to bring in their stock as early as possible so that they may be thoroughly rested before the sale begins. Intending purchasers should look over the stock the day previous.

The description of the animals in the catalogue and elsewhere, has been prepared from the information supplied. Special care has been taken to see that this is correct, but the Committee of the Associations will not accept the responsibility for any inaccuracy, and stock will be sold subject to the above conditions, on their merits, but without recourse against the Associations.

Persons entering stock for sale have been asked to sign the following agreement:

I certify that the stock entered by me for the Provincial Auction Sale to be conducted by your Associations to be held at the city of Ottawa, commencing on the 12th day of February, 1902, have proved themselves to be sure stock-getters, or have never been tried. I have no reason to have any doubt as to their ability to breed and I believe that they possess the requisite breeding quality.

In cases where the animals have not been tried, the seller assumes no responsibility.

All purchases must be settled for within one-half hour of the sale of the animal. If purchasers fail to settle for and remove their purchases as stated, the Committee reserves 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. Immediately after each 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. The expense of feeding must be borne by the seller until the close of the sale. After this time feeding will be at the buyer's expense.

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.

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.

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.

Every person who contributes an animal to the sale, and everyone who bids at the sale by so doing agree to the terms and conditions of the sale.

A. W. Smith, President.

A. P. Westervelt, Sec.,  
 Parliament Buildings, Toronto

#### Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,  
 Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

#### Dairy Institutes

BY SUPERINTENDENT G. C. CREELMAN

It was our privilege to attend the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Whitby, and also the meeting of the Western Dairymen's Association at Woodstock the following week. These meetings were both well attended and much useful information was brought out in the discussions. Taking up the dairy industry from all standpoints nearly every speaker during the

course of his remarks lamented the fact that our cheese was deteriorating in quality. In some cases blame was placed upon the maker, for not taking enough pains in the manufacture of the cheese. Some blamed the buyer for taking the cheese before it was ripe, but as usual the farmer came in for the greater part of the criticism.

That something is radically wrong was apparent to all, and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that it was time for a general educational campaign along dairy lines. We suggested that possibly the men in the factory were not in as close touch with the producers of the milk as they ought to be, and that many farmers for the want of knowledge of the nature of milk, allowed it to spoil before it reached the factory. In fact it is very much as one of the men in the East suggested, that there are four classes of men supplying milk to the factories.

1st. The model patron. The man with first-class cows, first-class barns, first-class feed, good running water, and sufficient pride in his work to see that the milk is delivered to the factory in first-class condition.

2nd. The farmer whose conditions are very much the same as the first, but who gets careless at times, and when a press of work comes from other directions is apt to forget or neglect his milk and allows it to reach the factory in bad condition.

3rd. That class of farmers who are a curse to the co-operative system. They may have good cows and good feed but they care not how the milk is handled so long as they get their money for it. If the maker complains of the milk they threaten to leave the factory or to build another factory in the vicinity. The usual result is that the maker is obliged to take his milk much to the detriment of the product of the factory. This man's badly handled milk may spoil the entire output.

4th. In this class we find farmers who are not specialists in the dairy business and as a rule are not good farmers of any kind. They produce only a little milk, and no one around the place gives it any special care or attention and it may reach the factory in good shape or bad.

Now, the question is, what is going to be done with these four classes of farmers? Number one looks after himself. Number two has the interest of the work at heart, and if spoken to kindly when the cheese maker detects carelessness, will probably take time to remedy the evil. Number three is the hardest of all to reach. He is the kind who does not attend Institute meetings nor meetings of patrons, unless it be to unjustly criticize. He is the man, however, who is hurting the trade, and this is the man we must reach. He and the small dairyman whom we have designated as number four, must be attracted to Institute meetings. They must be

asked to discuss their difficulties with their cheese maker, must be visited by the maker, and if necessary a committee of the patrons, his herds, barns and stables inspected, and in this way encouraged to do better work. It seems to us that a great deal of the trouble of bad milk arises from the fact that the patrons do not meet together often enough to discuss their difficulties and remind themselves that they as a body are like a chain which is only as strong as its weakest link. Two or three patrons driving home together will not remedy the matter. We hope next season to be able to co-operate with the dairymen of Ontario and hold a series of Dairy Institutes that will bring the patrons together as far as possible at every factory in the province.

#### A GOOD DAIRY INSTITUTE MEETING AT THE WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL.

It is a hopeful sign of the times when our industrial institutions are well patronized by some of the brightest boys in the country. At the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph this month they have 500 students in attendance at the different courses. At the Eastern Dairy School in Kingston, there are 33 students making a specialty of butter or cheese making, and at the Western Dairy School at Strathroy there are 30 students. In all nearly 600 students preparing themselves specially for work in agriculture. In this great agricultural country this is very hopeful.

In the Western Dairy School they are doing additional educational work. Once a month a special farmers' meeting is held and the patrons of the school and all others in the vicinity interested in dairy matters, are invited to be present and take part in the discussions. It was our privilege to attend such a meeting last week, and to find farmers driving ten and twelve miles from the surrounding country to gain more agricultural information.

#### DAIRY FARMING

Mr. D. Drummond, of Myrtle, discussed the subject of "Breeding and Feeding the Dairy Cow". In his opening remarks the speaker said, "While dairy machinery has improved almost every year the dairy cow as a rule is not much better than she was 25 years ago. The average cow in Ontario does not give four thousand pounds of milk per year, whereas some dairy herds are averaging over eight thousand pounds a piece. This is too great a difference between the average and the possible. Surely no other class of business men would allow such a discrepancy. The dairy cow may be improved first by selecting for breeding the best individuals in the herd. In order to do this the milk of each cow must be weighed each day so as to ascertain the quantity of milk she gives and it must be tested in order to ascertain the percentage of butter fat. Stress must also be laid on type and conformation." In explanation

of this point the speaker went on to say, "There are certain individuals that may give a large quantity of rich milk, but if they are not of the dairy type it will not be safe to breed from these with the expectation of getting first class dairy calves."

Four things should be noted in making a selection:

1st. Constitution. This is ascertained from the size of the heart girth, showing plenty of heart and lung room, and also from the generally thrifty condition of the animal. The dairy cow should last at least ten years and as milk is derived directly from the blood they must have constitutional vigor or the milk cannot be first-class in quality.

2nd. They must have a large capacity for food. It does not pay to feed cows for milking unless we can get them to consume large quantities of what are known as the rougher foods. The stomach of a cow is divided into four compartments. "The first one," said Mr. Drummond, "is the 'mixer', and in it the coarse food is simply gathered together and held until such time as the cow lies down and masticates it over again. It is also stated that it is not until this compartment is distended with food that the gastric juice is properly secreted. Hence the necessity for large food capacity." Under the same heading the speaker also mentioned the necessity for large udder development.

3rd. We must consider nerve force. From this standpoint the dairy animal differs most materially from her beef brother. It is the nervously constructed cow that is wanted by the dairy man. It is indicated by the bright, protruding eye and active appearance.

4th. The last point mentioned was that of quality. This is indicated by a good skin and hair, and by a fine, flat hard, flinty skin bone.

#### FEEDING.

"Times have changed very much in this respect," said Mr. Drummond. "We used to feed 20 lbs. of grain, a good deal of which was wasted before we realized the importance of balancing our rations. We now feed less grain and more of the cheaper foods, with better results."

#### SUMMER FEEDING.

"Our dairy men are gradually coming to the conclusion that they have made a mistake in letting their cows down in milk in the summer months when pasture is scarce. Each farmer has discovered for himself that he cannot get his cows back again into full milk once they have fallen off." "In the summer time we go in for soiling," said the speaker. "We sow peas and oats or peas and tares, just as early in the spring as we can. We sow another lot ten days later, and a third lot one week later. After that we sow some sugar corn, as the cows like this better than any other variety, when cut green."

## The Farm Home

### A Matrimonial Calendar.

"Marry when the year is new  
Always loving, kind and true;  
When February birds do mate  
You may wed, nor dread your fate.  
If you wed when March winds  
Blow,  
Joy and sorrow both you'll know.  
Marry in April when you can,  
Joy for maiden and for man;  
Marry in the month of May,  
You will surely rue the day;  
Marry when June roses blow,  
Over land and sea you'll go.  
They who in July do wed,  
Must labor always for their bread;  
Whoever wed in August be,  
Many a change are sure to see.  
Marry in September's shine,  
Your living will be rich and fine.  
If in October you do marry,  
Love will come, but riches tarry;  
If you wed in bleak November,  
Only joy will come, remember.  
When December's snows fall fast,  
Marry, and true love will last."

### Cooking Lesson at the O.A.C. Dairy School

#### No. IV.

Mrs. Joy said her talk would be on the relative value or comparison of animal and vegetable foods. Horace is credited with saying, that to have a sound mind it is necessary to have a sound body, and this sound body is only obtained and sustained by a balanced ration. In other words, if the mind and body are to be kept at their best, the constituents which nourish the body should be found in the proper proportion in the food consumed.

At the present day, the study of nutrition is exercising the intellects of our greatest men.

Referring to food, Mrs. Joy said, meat was not acted upon in the mouth, except that the teeth cut or tore it into smaller pieces. It is in the stomach that meat is largely digested, being acted upon by the gastric juices, and the readily solvent parts are immediately absorbed into the circulation. Eighty per cent. of the ills the human body is afflicted with are due to errors in diet and the greater proportion directly due to eating too much meat. Animal food is not so bulky, stays longer in the stomach, makes richer blood, and is more stimulating than vegetable food. Our physical construction indicates we should take some meat. Some authorities say, four ounces of meat a day are sufficient but the quantity depends upon the individual and his occupation—a man engaged in manual out-door labor, requiring more meat than a man sitting in an office.

The greater portion of our vegetable foods is made up of starch, as illustrated in potatoes, bread, porridge, rice, etc. These foods, when taken into the mouth are im-

mediately acted upon by the saliva, which converts the starchy part into dextrine—a half-way condition between starch and sugar. Starchy food undergoes no change in the stomach, as it cannot act in an acid medium—hence the necessity of thoroughly chewing our food in order to have all the starch cells brought into contact with the saliva. The first ten inches of the smaller intestine is really more important than the stomach, as it is there the bile from the liver and the pancreatic juice from the pancreas act on the food—the bile further digesting the starch and the pancreatic juice chiefly emulsifying the fats which have been set free in the stomach.

Mrs. Joy pointed out on a chart of an ox the different parts and their relative value in money and nutrition. The neck and tail for soup, the flank for corned, the fore quarter for stews and pot roasts, the best cuts for steak, etc. Every housewife should have just such a chart, then when she wanted a piece of meat for a certain purpose, she would know exactly what to ask her butcher for and could see it was cut from the proper place.

The tenderloin is the muscle in the back, which is the least exercised, and is consequently the tenderest or least sinewy—for this reason it is so named. The connective tissue of the muscles in meat is largely of a gelatinous nature, and to quite an extent solvent in water. This is why meat slowly stewed is more tender than the same meat roasted.

The dishes prepared and cooked during the lesson were beef-steak pie and pea soup.

For the pie, shoulder steak does equally as well as a more expensive cut. First, flour the board, and on it cut the steak into strips about three inches long and one-half inch thick. Dredge the cut meat with flour, season with pepper and salt. Roll each strip around a small piece of fat, place in bottom of meat dish or bowl and continue doing so until the dish is full. Cover with water and cook in a moderate oven for an hour. Have the dish tightly covered while cooking.

Crust for Pie.—Sift one cup of flour on board, add 3 level tablespoons of lard and the same quantity of butter, and one-half teaspoon of salt. Make a hole in the centre of the flour and pour in a little real cold water (the colder you can have everything, the lighter the crust) then with a knife, chop in the shortening, adding water as required—about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cup is usually sufficient. The more ragged looking the crust the better. The butter and lard should be through it in pieces almost as large as marbles. Wet the edge of the meat dish with water. Roll out the crust  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Cut strips for edge of dish, then place on the top crust, and if you wish,

ornament with crescents cut out of the crust. Before putting the pie into the oven, brush over with a little beaten egg.

This crust is nice for fruit pies as well. In rolling out crust roll to and from you, and do not press down on the crust as it makes it tough.

#### PEA SOUP

Soak  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound split peas in one quart of water over night. Next day boil until tender. If the water be very hard add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of soda. Mash through a fine sieve.

Put  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of onion and 1 teaspoon of butter into the frying pan and when you can smell the onion add one teaspoon of flour and two of cooked ham or bacon. Cook without browning, then add to the peas. Season with pepper and salt. Let boil and strain again before serving.

If you have a ham bone boil it with the peas.

Peas contain a high per cent. of vegetable casein or protein, and are a cheap, wholesome, nutritious food.

Laura Rose.

O. A. C., Feb. 4th, 1902.

### Some Ways to Stop Nose Bleed.

Have the child sit up straight, and hold the nostrils tightly together. Wrap a small piece of ice in a little cotton wool and gently rub the outside of the nose with it. If this does not stop it you may have the child raise his arms above his head and put a wad of tissue paper under his upper lip, holding it there firmly. Do not allow the child to blow his nose for some time after the bleeding has stopped. If the attacks are frequent consult a good physician, as there may be some disease of the blood or blood-vessels which should be treated before things have gone too far.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

### Some Pretty Valentine Gifts.

A heart-shaped cut-glass flask for perfume, or a heart-shaped box with silver top for the toilet-table, or a ring with a true lover's knot encircling a whole pearl, a turquoise, or an amethyst, which is the February birth stone, would please a young girl. A heart-shaped locket with a single pearl, and having a place for hair and a photograph inside, is a pretty gift, as is also a pendant of the same shape for the watch chain.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

"Somebody says that the United States has fewer cats than any other nation."

"Perhaps that's so. But they certainly do manage to circulate around a good deal."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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A little girl is reported to have written in her examination paper, "The Arctic Ocean is chiefly used for the purpose of exploration."—  
 Ex.

### Hints by May Manton.

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To be made with or without Applied Yoke.

One of the newest and, already, most popular models for the new shirt waists takes its name from the famous artist of American girls and is quite charming enough to be taken bodily from one of his popular drawings. As shown it is made of soft finished white pique and is both smart and serviceable, but chambray, batiste, madras, Oxford, silk, light-weight wools and all the list of waisting materials are equally suitable. The features, which are the plaits running from the shoulders and the ornamental stitching, are entirely new this season and make a most distinctive effect.

The fronts are laid in one deep plait each which runs from the



4041 SHIRT WAIST  
 \$2.70 42 BUST.

shoulders to the waist line where the extra fullness can be arranged in gathers or adjusted to the figure as preferred. The back may be either plain or made with an applied yoke but must be drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style with cuffs three inches in width and at the neck is a plain stock worn with a fancy tie. The closing is effected through the usual box plait which, however, is slightly wider than those of last season.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size, 3 1/2 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 3/8 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern 4041 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 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

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- Is your throat sore and inflamed?
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These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

Consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-fashioned beliefs that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that none could recover who were once firmly clasped in its relentless grip.

But now known to be curable, made so by the discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system of treatment.

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The new system of treatment will cure you of consumption and of all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs as a foundation.

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

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## Shorthorns Sell Well

The sale of Shorthorns held by Mr. Robert Miller, at Stouffville, Ont., on Wednesday last was a most successful one. The attendance was good and the bidding most keen, showing that interest in the "white and roans" is not lagging, but growing. The breeding of the animals offered was all that could be desired, and consequently there was keen bidding on most of the animals put up. Though no extra high prices were paid, the average was good, running about \$300. The total amount of the sale was \$11,655.00. The following is a complete list of animals sold, with purchasers and price paid:

Golden Rose 2nd, Geo. Harding & Sons, Waukesha, Wis. ....	\$525
Golden Rose 4th, W. D. Platt, Hamilton .....	400
Butterfly Queen, Jno. Miller & Sons, Brougham .....	550
Duchess of Gloster F, E. C. Attrill, Goderich .....	250
Dairy Duchess of Gloster, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood .....	225
Village Rose, E. C. Attrill .....	210
Village Bird, W. D. Platt .....	375
Lady Sirius and calf, Geo. Harding & Son .....	225
Lady Clara 6th, Arthur Johnston	400
Lavender Lady, Geo. Harding & Sons .....	400
Village Maiden, Chas. Fishback & Son, Howell, Mich. ....	175
Besse White Stockings, W. D. Platt .....	375
Missie of Neidpath 10th, W. D. Platt .....	400
Lady Dorothy 42nd, Harding & Sons .....	525
Nompareil of Riverview, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man. ....	125
Flower Girl 12th, W. D. Platt ..	475
Braeclet Fishback & Son .....	260
Claret Princess 10th, J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge .....	220
Princess Claret 10th, W. D. Platt	450
Claret Princess 6th, J. McFarlane, Woodstock .....	175

## South Muskoka Women's Institute

No pains were spared in preparing a good programme for the meeting Feb. 3rd. There was every prospect of a large attendance but the weather behaved most abominably so that the gathering was reduced to a few of the bravest and most enthusiastic. However, the meeting was far from being a failure. The president's opening address was on "The Profession of Housewifery," which she rightly claimed as dignified and important as any other. It is a blessed thing to be able to build up and maintain a fair, sweet harmonious home. Good house-keeping does not always mean home-making, but home-making always means good house-keeping in the best sense of the word. There is said to be something essentially vulgar in any woman whatever her opportunities may have been, who despises home-making; tasks which the wisest and best, and most cultured women have delighted in.

The secretary read Miss Rose's report of Mrs. Joy's cooking lesson at the O.A.C., which was followed by free discussion. Mrs. Joy's recipe for creamed potatoes had been tested and proved excellent. Miss Rose's effort to benefit those who are unable to attend these lessons, is appreciated in distant places.

Miss Hollingworth spoke on "Healthy Homes." Disease is not a "Divine visitation" but the result of ignorance and neglect—our own, our neighbors or our ancestors. Stagnant water, foul odors, etc., on our premises may cost our neighbor his life. The principles of good health are pure air, pure water, pure soil.

The longer land has been occupied the greater the need of carefully disposing of slop water and general refuse. Wells are often located where they will get the drainage

from house or barn-yard and though pure for a time may become permanently poisoned. Too much care cannot be given to the cellar, which is so often the starting point of disease. Oiled hardwood floors are much more hygienic than carpets and the less we have of unwashable furnishings the better. Don't stint the supply of fresh air and sunshine in the house and above all, there should be a bathtub conveniently placed in every home. There was a long and hearty discussion on bread and yeast making. Mrs. F. Mills is well-known for her good bread and the information she gave on this subject drew from every woman present a declaration that they were amply paid for coming through the storm.

It had been arranged that several of the members of the W. I., should take part in the joint meeting with the Farmers' Institute at night, but again the weather prevented and the W. I. was represented by Miss Hollingworth alone, who gave an address on "Our Friends the Flowers", dealing first with their refining influence and the advantage gained by teaching children to love and care for them. Botany is rightly taught, will prove a never-failing source of pleasure. Show them the family life of flowers, the history of those tiny pollen grains. In early spring gather the branches of shrubs and trees put them in water in a sunny window and watch them unfold their strange flowers. House plants purify the air and there is no foundation for the theory that it is unhealthy to keep plants in a bed room. Plants with a strong odor will, of course, cause headache in any room. Brief directions were given for the care of house-plants and the most convenient arrangement of a flower garden for those who are too busy to spend much time in it.

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**East Simcoe Institute.**

The East Simcoe Farmers' Institute held a very successful meeting at Orillia, on Jan. 27th. There was a good attendance and a most profitable discussion took place. D. M. Harvie, president, occupied the chair. Col. O'Brien gave a short address dealing largely with Canada's exhibit at Glasgow. Canadian fruit attracted a great deal of attention there, but there must be better packing of fruit for the British market if we wish to retain that trade.

The regular Institute delegation comprised such good talent as D. C. Anderson, W. N. Hutt, and H. G. Read, V. S., who gave practical addresses which brought out a lot of discussion. Mr. Anderson's address on "Cattle raising," was the most notable in this respect. He invited discussion and got it.

His first contentious proposition was that by using a Hereford bull with Durham grade cows, good steers for feeding could be produced. This brought to his feet Mr. George Raikes, who contended that even admitting the proposition to be true, it was a great mistake to mix breeds further in this district. A good foundation of Shorthorns could be raised, just as good results could be obtained with Durham bulls, and it was better to grade-up and to stick to one type, than to have a great variety of breeds and grades. If dealers were to know that by coming to Simcoe, they could be sure to get a good class of Shorthorns, it would be a good thing for the cattle trade in this vicinity. Mr. Anderson held to his opinion in favour of crossing with the Herefords, but admitted that it was not wise to repeat the cross a second time. The discussion was joined in by a number of others, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Mr. Anderson then proceeded to champion the cause of the dual purpose cow, and drew from Mr. W. Bacon a warm protest in which he asserted that the dual purpose cow was twenty-five years behind the times. Mr. Anderson said that the breeders and drovers might have no use for her, but the ordinary farmer would find the dual purpose cow a profitable animal. The speaker next advocated having cows come in in the fall, claiming that by doing so twenty-five per cent. more milk

could be secured, and six months gained in the life of the calf. This proposition met with less opposition than the previous two, but when Mr. Anderson went on to say that cows should be given two and a half months rest in the summer, he was again greeted with a chorus of disapproving comments, which were renewed when he suggested feeding well-kept clover hay to young calves.

**Holstein-Friesian Association.**

(Continued from page 129.)

eligible for the advanced registry were not always the best types of animals to bring into this country for breeding purposes. The Canadian breeder paid more attention to form than the American breeder, and it was possible to get good form and good milking qualities combined. It was stated that a great many inferior animals are being imported from the United States and under present regulations these could register by paying the transfer fee of 75c. If a higher fee were imposed it would serve to keep out the inferior animal. The opinion was expressed that Canadian breeders had now reached a stage when they could afford to import direct from Holland, the original home of the Holsteins, and this should be encouraged.

As the original motion did not suit the majority of those in sympathy with raising the fee the following was adopted with but one dissenting voice: That each sire or dam imported from the United States must be registered in the Canadian Herd Book before their progeny can be registered and that a registration fee of \$10 for each male and \$5 for each female be charged on animals so imported.

A warm discussion ensued on a motion asking the Association to recompense to some extent the owners of the Holstein-Friesian cows that had won such distinction for Canada and for the Holstein breed in particular in the model dairy at the Pan-American. The majority of the members, while they were quite agreed that the owners should be recompensed for the use of their cows were strongly of the opinion that as the Association had not been officially consulted in the selection of the cows for the Pan-American, it should not be called upon to pay for the use of the cows. The government which was responsible for the selections should recompense the owners for any loss they may have had.

The officers for 1902 are:  
 President, A. Gifford, Meaford;  
 First Vice-President, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; Second Vice-President, H. Bollert, Cassel; Third Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster;  
 Fourth Vice-President, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee. Directors, two years—Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing  
 G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George.

**Poultry and Eggs.**

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders under \$200. No display type or cut allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

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**JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.**

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

**FOR SALE.**—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys of extra size so some White Wyandottes and Barred Rock Cockerals. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sam. Snowden, Box 265, Bowmanville, Ontario.

**FOR SALE.**—Light Brahma cocks, hens and chicks from stock that won 6 prizes, 6 entries, Bradford; 8 prizes on 10 entries, Toronto, also Earl Minto silver cup, best collection, value \$50. £1.50 to \$5 each. I. J. Pirckard, Dumblo.

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50 Gallon Cooker 38 inches long	\$12.00
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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 transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.*

### Horses

Mr. J. B. Hogate, Toronto, one of the largest importers of Clydesdale and Shire horses in Canada, left on Friday last for Scotland for another large importation of Clydesdales, which he expects will reach Canada about March 15th. Mr. Hogate has a reputation for the very high character of his importations and we are assured that the horses he will bring out next March will be of a high type and will add greatly to the value of the breeding stock in Canada. Parties desiring good stock should bear Mr. Hogate's importation in mind.

### Cattle

Some high prices were paid at Chicago last week for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. At a public auction at the Stock Yards, on February 4th, the Angus heifer "Black Cap Judy" was sold to C. H. Gardner, Blandville, Ill., for \$63,300. This is claimed to be the female record of all breeds in America since 1883. The previous high record for an Angus cow was \$2,800. The Missie Shorthorn heifer sold last December for \$6,100. On the following day, February 5th, the Aberdeen-Angus bull Prince 1st sold for the record price of \$9,100. The highest price ever realized in this ring before for an Angus bull was \$3,050. The Herefords made the previous highest record in twenty years with the bull Perfection, which brought \$8,000.

Mr. Edwin Battye, of Gore Bay, Ont., was in the city last week attending the breeders' meetings. He has had good success with his importations of Shorthorns made last fall and has sold stock to the value of \$2,000. Most of his sales have been made on Manitoulin Island, thus indicating that the farmers in that portion of the province are desirous of improving their stock.

Official Records of American Holstein-Friesian cows. From December 14, to January 22, fifty reports have been received, forty-nine accepted and one returned for further investigation. Eleven are of full age cows, ten of four-year-olds, fourteen of three-year-olds, and fourteen of those classed as two-year-olds.

The largest record is of a heifer that dropped her last calf at 2 years, 11 months, 28 days; commenced twenty-one days thereafter. She produced 586.2 lbs. milk containing 21.661 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 27 lbs. 1.2 oz. butter 80 p.c. fat, of 25 lbs. 4.3 oz. 85.7 p.c. fat, thus breaking the world's record for two-year-old and three-year old heifers. This record was confirmed by twenty-four hours' con-

stant watch by two representatives of Ontario Agricultural College.

### FOR SALE

Thoroughbred Berkshires—First-class boar, under 2 years old, very large and good show boar. Young stock, both sexes, 8 months old. Yorks no boar.  
Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and Black Langshans.  
Prices right.

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont.



**FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE**  
Easily and thoroughly cured. New, common-sense method, not expensive. No cure no pay. 24 Kts. A practical illustrated treatise on the absolute cure of Lump Jaw. Free if you ask for Pamphlet No. 5. Fleming Bros., chemists, 46 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

### "SPRING BROOK"

Holsteins, Tamworths and Barred Rocks.

One bull, 11 months old; 2 bull calves, 6 weeks 4 heifers in calf; 1 cow; 2 heifer calves, all De Kols Tamworth, 2 hours ready for service; 1 sow; bred young pigs of both sexes ready to ship; 6 B.R. Cockerels. Look for bargains owing to change of location.

A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

## Rapids Farm Ayrshires

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

Come and See, or Write for Prices

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

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



## International Stud Barns

Importers of Clydesdales and Shire Stallions

Our last importation was Sept. 6. Our next importation will arrive March 16. A few Canadian stallions for sale cheap. Write for particulars. Remember, next arrival March 16.

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

## OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



are acknowledged to be the best type of bacon hog to produce the ideal carcass for the best English trade. CHAMPIONSHIP HERD AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR NINE YEARS also sweetstakes on Dressed Carcass at Provincial Winter Show. We have on hand now a large herd of different ages. Our prices are reasonable and the quality is guaranteed to be choice. Write

**BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,**

Burford, Ontario.

## ALVA FARM GURNSEYS

The Typical Dairy Breed

Good Animals of Both Sexes for Sale



SYDNEY FISHER, Knowlton, Que.

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

## JOHN DRYDEN

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO

BREEDER OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS and CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

## IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM

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

W. H. SIMMONS,  
New Durham, Ont.

## Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxfords

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

J. W. WIDDIFIELD,  
Uxbridge, Ont.



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

## MAPLE LEAF HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES

...Young Stock for Sale

ROBERT NICHOL, BRUSSLS, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES

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

JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.



# Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World,  
Confederation Life Building,  
Toronto, Feb. 10th, 1902.

The heavy snow storm early in the week interfered somewhat with the general trade of the country. Mails were late and travel greatly interfered with in many sections. Money keeps ample for all legitimate purposes at about 5 per cent. on call. Discount rates on commercial paper rule steady at 6 to 7 per cent.

## Wheat

The easier feeling mentioned last week continues and cable reports toward the end of the week were lower. The steady increase in the world's supply of wheat and flour with no corresponding increase in consumptive demand caused a decline of about 7 cents per bushel within the last month. It is expected that, though there may be a temporary reaction, it cannot be sustained unless the export demand increases to a much greater extent than during the past week. The winter wheat conditions continue favorable.

There is, generally speaking, an easier feeling in Canadian markets. No. 1 Manitoba hard, which has been selling at Fort William at 74c, has dropped to 73c, and No. 1 Northern to 70c Fort William. The market here is quiet at from 73c to 74c for red and white middle freights, goose at 68c to 69c, and spring at 72c east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 70c to 78c, goose 66½c to 67½c, and spring life 70c per bushel.

## Oats and Barley.

The English market is reported firmer and higher for Canadian oats. On this side there is little change to report. Quotations here are 40c to 42c for No. 2 white middle freights. On the farmers' market oats bring 47c to 47½c per bushel.

The barley market rules steady with malting barley scarce. Quotations here are 51c to 50c as to quality and point of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market malt barley brings 55c to 63c per bushel.

## Peas and Corn

There is a steadier feeling in peas since the recent decline. Sales are reported at Ontario points at from 79c to 81½c as to rate of freight. On Toronto farmers' market peas bring 85c per bushel.

The corn market is easier, Canadian yellow in car lots being quoted at Montreal at 64½c to 65½c per bushel. No. 2 yellow is offering here at 61c to 61½c Toronto in car lots.

## Bran and Shorts.

Ontario bran is quoted at Montreal in car lots at \$18.50 to \$19.50 and shorts at \$21 to \$22. City mills here sell bran at \$19 and shorts at \$21 in car lots f. o. b. Toronto.

## Potatoes and Beans.

The heavy storm has made pota-

## A CONVENIENT INVESTMENT

Our Bonds and Coupons may be collected without expense at any branch of The Montreal Bank, the Toronto Bank or the National Bank of Canada. The remittance can also be made without expense. They bear interest at FOUR PER CENT. payable half yearly.

The CANADA PERMANENT and WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Toronto Street, TORONTO.

atoes scarce at Montreal, where they are selling at 87c to 90c per bag in large lots. The market is dull here and prices are easier at 85c per bag for car lots on track. On the farmers' market potatoes bring 75c to 80c per bag.

The bean market is easier, car lots being quoted at Montreal at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per bushel. On Toronto farmers' market beans bring from \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel.

## Hay and Straw.

The English market keeps firm for Canadian hay. The market is easier at Montreal, where quotations for baled hay are: No. 1 timothy \$10 to \$10.25, No. 2 timothy \$9 to \$9.25, and clover mixture \$8 to \$8.25 in car lots. The market here is strong with a good demand for choice timothy at \$9.50 to \$10 and for medium \$8.50 to \$9 for cars on track. Baled straw is quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 for car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$12.50 to \$14, clover \$9 to \$10, and sheaf straw \$10 per ton.

## Eggs and Poultry

At Montreal the market is a little easier for eggs with new laid selling at 26c to 27c in case lots. Offerings of new laid are more liberal here and prices are steady at 25c to 26c for strictly guaranteed new laid in case lots. Other quality sells all the way from 20c to 23c per dozen. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 23c to 30c per dozen.

Owing to the storm east supplies have been short at Montreal, where the trade has had to pay 12½c to 13c for choice unfrozen turkeys, 10c to 11c for chickens, 7c to 8c for geese and 9c to 11c per lb. for ducks. On Toronto farmers' mar-

ket live and dressed chickens bring 45c to 70c, and ducks \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pair, and turkeys 10c to 12c, and geese 8c to 9c per lb.

Live poultry like dressed are scarce, there being practically no receipts during the past week. Prices for spring chickens have advanced 2c, for young ducklings 3c, and for turkeys 2½c per lb. The Canadian Produce Co., Limited, 36 and 38 Esplanade street east, Toronto, will pay, until further notice for live chickens, 8c, for ducks and turkeys 10c, for geese 6c per lb. All must be young birds. For hens, 3½c per lb. Dressed poultry, dry picked (except hens), 7c, lb. higher. These prices are for weight on arrival. Crates for live poultry supplied free, and express paid up to 50c per 100 lb. of chickens. No thin birds will be taken.

## Seeds

Country merchants are now buying seeds more liberally. There is a firmer feeling in clover in sympathy with the American market. Wholesale quotations at Montreal are \$10.50 to \$12.50 for alsike, \$9 to \$9.50 for red clover and \$5.75 to \$6.60 per cwt. for timothy. On the farmers' market here alsike brings \$6 to \$7.75, red clover \$4.60 to \$4.80, and timothy \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bushel.

## Cheese

A decidedly improved feeling with an upward tendency in prices and an improved demand in England. On this side the market has remained on the quiet side. Holders are not offering freely. Montreal quotations are 10½c to 10¾c for finest Westerns and 10c for finest Easterns.

## Butter

The English butter market is al-

## Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Sale, 1902, at lowest possible prices. **Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.** Farmers wishing to buy first class stock, on liberal **first hand and without paying commission to agents,** should write us at once for a Catalogue and Price List. Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place orders early and secure the varieties you want. Correspondence solicited.

**WINONA NURSERY CO., WINONA, Ont.**

**WANTED—BUTTER, POULTRY, EGGS**

We have a large outlet, having Twenty-one Retail Stores in Toronto and suburbs. Payments weekly. Established 1884.

**The WM. DAVIES CO., Limited**

Head Office—Retail Dept.

Correspondence Invited. 24 Queen St. West

so firmer and higher, Canadian being quoted at 102s to 104s for choice and 90s to 100s for fine to finest. The Trade Bulletin says this of Montreal market last week:

"The market remains firm for finest grades of creamery, with sales at 21½ to 22¢; but this class of goods is scarce, and is only about sufficient to supply the local trade. Stocks of undergrades, however, are larger than was expected, and are obtaining at from 19c up to 21c. The New York market is firmer and 2c higher, best Western creamery having sold there at 28c, and a letter from New York received here to-day stated that it was expected that prices would go to 30c, when it was thought some business might be done in Canadian. Already quite a lot has gone over the border without paying duty. Our special cable to-day reports an advance of 2s in London."

There is a good demand for creamery here with steady prices at 21c to 22c for prints and 20c to 21c for solids. Dairy is not selling so well. Choice pound rolls are quoted at 16c to 17c, large rolls at 16c to 16½, and tubs at 14c. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 16c to 19c and crocks 15c to 19c per lb.

**Cattle.**

While local conditions have been firm, the Chicago and other American markets have not ruled so strong for prime stuff though butchers' cattle are selling well there. Good to prime steers were quoted there on Saturday at \$6.50 to \$7.20 a drop of about 25c per cwt., since the beginning of the week. A large run of fat cattle is expected in the West during the next few weeks so that these will at least not rule any higher. The light receipts of live stock on Toronto cattle market on Friday were due largely to the storm. The receipts comprised 799 cattle, 1,022 hogs, 472 sheep and lambs, and about 30 calves. Because of the light run trade was brisk and firm at quotations. The quality of the fat stock was only fairly good.

**Export Cattle.**—Choice loads of these are worth from \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt., and light ones \$4.25 to \$4.90 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00 and light ones at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,150 to 1,260 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to

**BE SURE YOU GET THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD.**—Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Men-thol Plaster, unscrupulous makers are putting up one like it. For rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., nothing is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

\$5.00 per cwt., good cattle at \$3.75 to \$4.12½, medium at \$3.40 to \$3.75 and inferior to common at \$2.00 to \$3.25 per cwt.

**Feeders**—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and other quality at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Feeding bulls are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

**Stockers**—Yearling steers weighing 500 to 800 lbs. each sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50, and oil colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

**Calves**—These are in brisk demand at Buffalo. Good to choice veals bring \$8.25 to \$9.50 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves being \$2 to \$10 each.

Milk cows and springers sold at \$25 to \$51 each.

**Sheep and Lambs.**

Prices continue firm for sheep and lambs. On Friday sheep sold at \$3 to \$3.60 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Lambs sold higher at \$3.75 to \$4.25 each and \$3.75 to \$5.00 per cwt.

**Hogs.**

The hog market is steady at last week's quotations of \$6.00 per cwt., for select bacon hogs and \$6.75 for lights and lats. Uncured lots sold at about \$5.87½ per cwt.

For the week ending Feb. 15th, the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.00 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, \$5.75 for lights, and \$5.75 for lats.

Montreal packers are paying \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt. for bacon hogs. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Feb. 6th, re Canadian bacon reads thus:

The market is firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. for Canadian bacon. The demand is good and stocks light.

**Horses.**

Some 60 head of horses were sold at Grand's last week; but owing to the severe snow storm throughout the country which prevented many buyers from attending prices were lower than they had been previously. Prospects for trade are, however, bright and from this on a considerable advance in prices may be looked for nearly all kinds. There are a great many inquiries for horses. Good farm blocks and carriage horses are scarce. There will likely be a big trade with the North West this spring.

**A Splendid Catalogue.**

We are just in receipt of the 1902 catalogue of S. L. Allen & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. These people are the manufacturers of the world-famous Planet, Jr. garden and farm tools. We look forward with

**A LONG RECORD OF SUCCESS** in curing cuts, burns, and bruises, as well as all bowel complaints, is held by Pain-Killer—over 60 years. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

much pleasure each year to the coming of this catalogue for the reason that it is one of the best and most attractive things of the kind which reaches our table. This new catalogue is the equal of its worthy predecessors, and we do not know how more could be said in its commendation.

**Wheat and Sheep.**

According to advanced sheets of the Department of Agriculture of New Zealand just received, there are in that colony a total of 20,233,099 sheep. Of this total about 500,000 are pure breeds made up largely of Merinos, Lincolns, Romneys and Leicesters. Speaking of the wheat crop the returns say:

"The area under wheat still shows a further decrease. This is no doubt attributable to the low prices prevailing, and to the fact that the demand is mainly a local one. The decrease this year amounts to over 40,000 acres, the area for threshing this season being 165,012 acres. The quantity of wheat on hand is a million and a quarter bushels less than at this time last year."

**The Joke Didn't Work.**

"Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey?"

"Like a donkey?" echoed Robson, opening his eyes wide. "I don't."

"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity of a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said:

"Mrs. Robson, do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly as she answered, "I suppose it's because you were born so."

**PUBLIC OPINION is strong in favor of Pain-Killer.** For over sixty years the bruises, sprains, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

**"VIGILANT" NEST**

**SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE**

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The only nest in the

World which positively

prevents hens from eating

their eggs.

Simple—Effective—Durable

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cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them

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13 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.

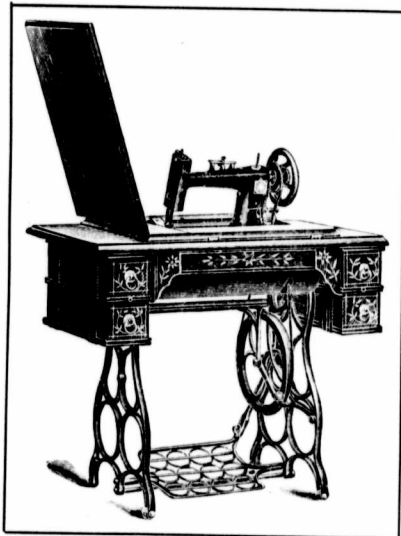
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If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature, fertile land, ample rainfall, heavy crops, rapid growth, and splendid market for everything you raise at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is the garden of the province. Write for farm pamphlet telling you all about it and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale. The Settlers' Association of B.C., Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

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## HIGH GRADE \_\_\_\_\_ HALF PRICE

*Guaranteed for Five Years*



**Cabinet No. 1**

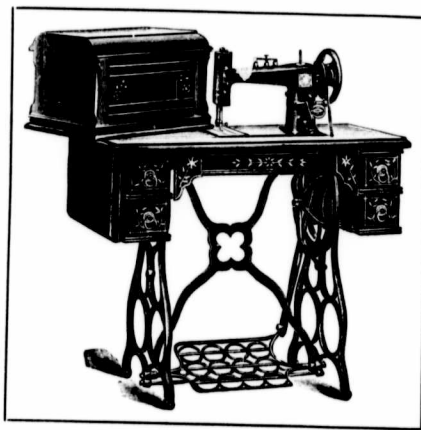
Handsome Oak Finish, with drop head and folding leaf. When the machine is not in use the head is out of sight and secure from dust. The stand forms a handy and ornamental table.

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### Cabinet Strong Points

1. Light running.
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5. Full set attachments free.
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**Cabinet No 2**

Same as No. 1, without drop head, but with neat protecting hood.

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### What it Will Do

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 Under Braiding, &c., &c., &c

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Cabinet No. 2, regular price \$45.00, special to Farming World subscribers \$22.50.

**GET OUR TERMS TO  
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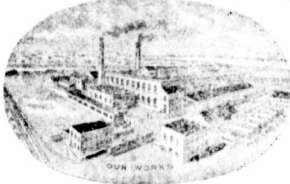
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*Confederation Life Building, Toronto*

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To Manitoba and Canada's North-West will leave Toronto every **TUESDAY** during **MARCH** and **APRIL, 1902.**  
 Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m.  
 Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9:00 p.m.  
 Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.  
 For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide" apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to  
**A. H. NOTMAN, A. & Genl. Pass. Agent,**  
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## CHICKENS DUCKS

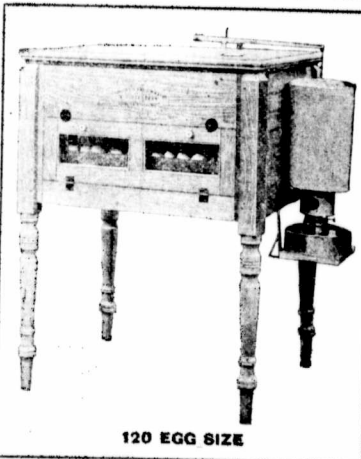
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**Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited**  
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120 EGG SIZE

Is used by leading Poultry Breeders all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Sixty of our machines in use on one farm near Toronto. . . . .

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Tolton's Section and Flexible all Steel Harrows have an unequalled record. Made in all suitable styles and sizes, for different soils, or in widths to suit purchasers. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strongest, and longest wearing harrow ever manufactured is our new all-steel agent. Parties wishing a first-class harrow will do well to write us direct or apply to the local agent.

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