

Sore Throat

now so prevalent can be quickly and pleasantly cured by using **Dr. Bark's Antiseptic Pastilles.**

These pastilles are endorsed by the most eminent medical, lawyers, doctors and public speakers, and are a specific remedy for the throat. They also act as a preventative of diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the throat.

Price 25c

Geo. E. Hughes,

The People's Druggist, Apothecaries Hall.

GOOD BREAD

is a treasure. If the bread is not good, we do not enjoy our meals, or in fact enjoy life. Bread is the staff of life. Bread cannot be good unless the ingredients are good, and the mixing and baking must be done by experts. That is where we have the advantage. Our specialty is

DUCRESSE LOAF 4 CENTS

Lots of people will have no other. It is exceedingly agreeable to the taste and very popular with housekeepers. We also have Victoria bread at 7c and plain bread at 6c.

ALL FRESH AND GOOD

TELEPHONE 98.

D. STEWART,

Eclipse Bakery, Bakes Best Bread.

Apples!

Apples!

Good Apples for cooking and eating purposes, only 12c and 15c per bushel.

Willow Market Baskets

Just received, a fine lot of covered Willow Market Baskets.

Eureka Blend Tea

If you want Tea that will please you, try Eureka Blend, this is our special blend.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Lower Queen Street

JACKET BOOMLETS

This week we are going to give the biggest bargains in Jackets ever offered in the city.—WEEKS & CO.

Good weight, plain Cloth, in black, regular price \$2.25, **This Week, \$1.63**

Plain, Beaver Cloth Jacket, colors brown, navy and fawn, regular price \$2.50, **This Week, \$1.92**

Heavy black Cloth Jacket, tight curl nicely braided, velvet collar, regular price \$3.25, **This Week, \$2.30**

Black Curl Cloth Jacket, nicely braided and lined, regular price \$4.20, **This Week, \$2.35**

Better goods at prices never before heard of in this city.

FELT HATS

We have set aside a table on our first floor for a special line of Felt Hats. These goods range in price from 60c to \$1.30. To clear quick we have marked this lot

25c each

We have about 20 Goat Muffs in stock, regular price \$2.25, will sell at 99c each.

WEEKS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail,

The People's Store.

STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 3.)

At the meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders Association on Wednesday afternoon Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was the first speaker. After some introductory remarks Mr. Hodson proceeded to speak of the requirements of the pork trade both local and foreign. If the producer is wise, said Mr. Hodson, he will lose no time in ascertaining what the people want. The market for fresh pork is limited. There is a demand for chops made from light, lean hogs. The people in the lumber woods and in the mines desire a hog that is a little heavier or thicker than would naturally be demanded by the English people for breakfast bacon. In recent years, however, the miners in Victoria and other points in British Columbia are asking for a better bacon. In the English market when the packers asked for a lean pig they were often supplied with a pig that was too thin. A pig that is forced from birth has a large head and sags down instead of arching up in the back, and the sides are mostly lard. These pigs are not even good enough for the lumber camps. There is another pig that has heavy shoulders and is all right for home consumption until it weighs 100 pounds. There is also another class—great show pigs such as are exhibited in Toronto year after year. This pig has a very heavy shoulder. The back of a breeding sow must be nicely arched, and the underline free from flabbiness. Again, there is the packer's model—a very nice, sweet porker. There is a material difference between the model and the forced pig. The forced pig has more shoulder. Then there is the lean singer. The fat is very even down the back, and the meat is well marbled. He can be depended upon as No. 1. The pork-packer's pig must have good strong feet and clean legs, and a great length of side between the back of the shoulders and the ham; the hams must be smooth and tapering. From Woodstock, N. B., two carloads of pigs were sent to Mr. Davies, at Toronto, and that gentleman stated that they were too coarse, and were worth one cent per pound less than No. 1 singers. Exceedingly good pigs come from the Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths crossed on the native pigs of the country. The Americans are catering to one market and the Canadians to another. Canada cannot produce mess pork and compete with the American product. The American pigs have been developed for lard and fat. In the English market the American bacon or pork is not as valuable as Canadian. If Yorkshires and Berkshires are used as sires, good bacon hogs will be the result. In Ontario \$400,000 was lost last year because people would breed the wrong hogs. The man who will deliberately breed wrong robs both himself and his neighbor. The export of pork from Canada in

1899 was 651,432 lbs. Last year it was 130,000,000 lbs. Ten years ago the citizens of Canada used very little pork. Last year the consumption was 55,000,000 lbs. He could not understand why the people of this province did not raise breakfast bacon. Mr. Hodson illustrated his highly interesting remarks by charts which gave those present a capital idea of the different qualities of hog described. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of Hermanville, was of the opinion that the trouble was with the market rather than with the hogs. There was no proper market for pure bacon hogs. At present there is no encouragement for the raising of bacon hogs. The cheese industry had been fostered and encouraged, and the pork business should also be placed on a substantial business. Here at the present time the inferior "scrub" hog brings the same price as the high class animal described by Mr. Hodson.

Senator Ferguson pointed out that when the pork factory was started the lines suggested by Mr. Hodson were acted upon. But later on they would not buy the pork they asked the people to raise. Mr. James Courtney was called upon and explained that since coming out to Canada he had become interested in a pork factory, which would soon be opened up at Brantford, Ont. There were many farmers in Canada, he said, that were not raising the best hogs. He had seen hogs in England on which there was a difference of two or three cents a lb. The farmer who produced the best hogs undoubtedly suffered because of this difference in grades. The difference must come out of the price to put the matter right. As Mr. Hodson pointed out the man who produces the soft pig is robbing his neighbor. In the factory in which he is interested the pigs will be graded and the farmer sending the best will receive the highest price. \$30,000 worth of stock was taken in the factory when the company was started. The shares were \$20, and none took more than twenty. He would not mind putting some money in such a factory here if properly organized. There is a lack of the flavor in Canadian bacon that is to be found in the English article.

Mr. Hodson, for the information of Mr. Macdonald, said he came here as soon as he could to view the field and see what could be done. He saw at once that there was no live stock association or any way of getting the people together. His first steps was to help the people to organize. Co-operative factories have recently been started in Ontario,—too recently for him to pronounce as to their success or failure. He believed in organization,—have the people to do what they can first and then let the Government help them. It was nonsense to talk of establishing a co-operative factory here before the people were organized or ready for it. He had brought Mr. Courtney here to talk this matter over with the farmers.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale then addressed the meeting, his discourse having a special bearing on the feeding of swine, illustrating his remarks by charts. Pick out the breeding sow when she is young, said he, and feed carefully. A good lengthy sow must be selected; the sire must be of the same kind. Constitution counts for much, but form must not be overlooked. The type of Berkshire he had seen in the provinces was too short; a longer type of the breed was necessary. Care must also be taken in regard to the rearing of the animal. A ration of milk, shorts and oatmeal is good after farrowing. Weaning should be undertaken about ten days after farrowing. The feeding is also very important. The best method of feeding grain is raw, ground and dry. The less corn fed the better the meat. By adding skim milk to the ration the cost of feeding may be lessened. Six lbs. of whey is as good as three lbs. of skim milk. If nothing is fed with the meal except skim milk about three pounds of meal might be given daily. The animal that is fed evenly and regularly is the one that takes on best meat. The taking on of flesh can best be accomplished by feeding roots and clover along with grain. Dry grain is preferable to soaked for feeding. Feeding on pasture is a saving of labor, and is desirable on that account. Then there is the saving of manure and the enriching of the soil on which the pigs run at large. The feeding of rape has been attended with good results. Rape is about as valuable as clover for feeding pigs. Dwarf Essex is the best variety of rape. An eighth of an acre kept six pigs two months. Artichokes are also a good feed for pigs. The pigs eat the leaves as well as the roots. The young pig would thrive best on cooked food.

Mr. Hodson emphasised the necessity of having a good dry cover for pigs that are fed outside. Many get rheumatism if they lie on the ground. Rape seed, the Duke of

Essex variety, can be obtained for ten cents. Tares or vetches had been found to be a good food for pigs. Cut the rape field in two before letting in the pigs; more value will be obtained in this way. He used a Breed weeder for turnips and found it to be of advantage.

Senator Ferguson thought that in the cultivation of turnips every allowance should be made for difference of soil and climate. He did not now cultivate turnips as he did some years ago. Then the manure was ploughed in too deeply. The disease known as fingers and toes is doing considerable damage among turnips here.

President Elderkin then announced the programme for the second day, and promised a feast of good things.

FARMERS' DINNER.

Besides the honored guests there were at the dinner in the Davies Hotel a large company of gentlemen, many of them leading farmers of the Province. After the excellent viands provided by Mr. Doherty were disposed of, the Queen was toasted with the usual honors. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Senator Ferguson responded to the Senate and House of Commons, and Premier Farquharson and Hon. John Dryden to the Provincial Legislatures. As was fitting, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier, on behalf of the people of Prince Edward Island, extended to the guests of the evening a hearty welcome. Hon. Mr. Ferguson referred to the manner in which the Agriculture of Canada had been promoted by the Parliament of Canada, referring particularly to the successful establishment of the dairy industry in this province, and giving due credit to the Hon. John Carling, Professor Robertson and Mr. Dillon. He also directed attention to the invaluable information for farmers obtained every year by means of the House of Commons committee of Agriculture and Colonization. Hon. Mr. Dryden claimed credit on the part of the Legislature of Ontario for having practically encouraged agriculture in that great province. The farmers of Ontario are, he said, progressive, and so also is the Legislature which has promoted education along agricultural lines by the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, the maintenance of the Agricultural College at Guelph, exhibitions, and by other means. At present the tendency of farmers is not to have due respect for themselves. As they are to some extent isolated, thinking and working on their farms by themselves they were apt to become selfish in their ideas and practices, the successful ones refusing to give their less fortunate neighbors valuable points in practical husbandry. He exhorted the more successful to help the less successful, and declared that his idea of the means for uplifting agriculture in Canada was expressed in the words Education, Organization and Co-operation.

Judge Warburton, who occupied the position of Vice Chairman, proposed the toast to the Department of Agriculture, and contended that the Stock Farm in this Province should be made a part of our educational system. He dwelt on the importance of a provincial department of agriculture in this Province, and of keeping party politics out of our agriculture, as well as of the necessity of combining the science and practice of agriculture by means of the education of our young farmers.

Mr. Hodson was the first to respond to this toast. In doing so he described in brief the present agricultural conditions and resources of each of the Provinces or great sections into which Canada is divided. He said that British Columbia and Alberta would for some years to come afford a market for "stockers" found in the eastern markets even as far east as Prince Edward Island. The great Northwest also requires numbers of breeding males which the East can supply, and he said that the means should be taken to bring the ranchers of the West into communication with the farmers and cattle dealers of the East, so that instead of sending to England for breeding stock and "stockers," they might come here and leave their money here. He commended the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for having reduced their rates of freight in through cattle cars from the East and to the great Northwest to \$160 and \$125,—thus enabling our farmers to participate in the advantages to be obtained from the trade. As to horses in the East he thought they were not as good as they were twenty years ago. Our sheep compare favorably, but as marketed they are too uneven in quality. Better breeding, better feeding, greater care are needed in respect to all kinds of live stock produced in the East.

Professor Robertson, in response to the toast, pointed out that the agricultural interests of Canada are four or five times greater than

ATTEND

THE

Big Discount

SALE

AT

STANLEY BROS.

EVERYTHING GOES

JUST OPENED.....

A large shipment of Thos. Ellin & Co's, Needham Veall & Tylack's and Jonathan Crooke's celebrated

...Cutlery...

In Tables, Pockets, Scissors, Razors, etc

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

COME DOWN WITH BOTH FEET

and you will be fitted with the latest and most fashionable boot or shoe to be found in the city, for the least money, and guaranteed the best of satisfaction.

McQUAID'S

LOWER QUEEN STREET.

The undersigned offers for sale at a bargain the following:

- One 40-Horse Power Engine and Boiler.
- 14 Driving Palleys with Shaft and Belting.
- One Rip Saw and bench with carriage.
- One 36 in. Saw.
- One 24 in. Planer—One set hoisting blocks.
- One Matching and Moulding Machine.
- Fifty-one Moulding Knives.
- One Band Saw complete
- One Buzz Planer.
- One Swing Saw complete.
- One Turning Lathe and Shaft—One Vice.
- Two Emery Wheels—One Jig Saw.
- Three Circular Saws and tables.
- All in first-class order.

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