

# SPECIAL MARKING WEEK EDITION

## RURAL TELEPHONES.

No modern invention has so thoroughly revolutionized rural communities as the telephone. Farmers have attested their appreciation of its importance by installing it in their homes. Telephone lines now everywhere span the space between the country and cities, and communication is readily obtained from the farm to the marts of the world. The telephone has eliminated the necessity of trips to the city to transact business or obtain the daily market fluctuations.

The telephone relieves the monotony of rural life and keeps the young people at home evenings. One rings up his neighbor and learns the news of the day and avoids the trouble of a personal trip to town to get posted on current events. The most remarkable progress in telephony has been achieved in the rural districts, where its general utility is even more important than in cities.

The telephone filled a rural town as fully as the self-blinder or the steam thrasher. The wide-awake farmer saw its utility and was quick to take advantage of this cheap system of communication. Rural telephone organizations among farmers have given general satisfaction, as the farmer gets his telephone installed at first cost, and the expense of operation is not burdensome. The party line system is used on nearly all rural routes, and frequently fifty instruments are operated on one line. The central office is located in the home of one of the subscribers, who is allowed reasonable compensation for operating the switchboard.

Stock companies or town organizations frequently own the rural telephone systems and operate them at reasonable prices. The progress of a rural community is frequently measured by telephones.

There is no question but what a telephone adds material value to the farms in the circuit of the system. With telephone connections the farm is no longer isolated from the commercial world. The telephone places the farmer in position to take quick action on a change in the market. The telephone adds new interests to the rural home, makes the farmer more intelligent and the community more sociable. It is a safeguard against burglars and traps and is of inestimable importance in case of sickness, fire or accidents. In the bringing into closer communication the social and business affairs of the world the telephone is of great importance. The installation of the telephone has placed the farm on a business basis and has been one of the principal factors in the current prosperity of agriculture.

## INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.

The great hindrance to modern husbandry is the ambition for extensive rather than intensive agriculture. The average farmer is spreading his resources over too wide an area to achieve the best results. Consolidation and concentration of effort characterize nearly all industries except agriculture, in which the majority of farmers are eager to compute their wealth by acres and not on the general results of revenue per acre. It is admitted that, owing to a lack of concentration, not more than 25 per cent. of products are producing annually which the land is capable of yielding. This entails an annual loss to the agricultural possibilities of the country that would aggregate billions of dollars.

Progressive agriculture implies the greatest possible production from a given area of land. Concentration implies in its broadest sense the greatest possibilities in all branches of husbandry. Intensive farming is equally applicable to live stock industry as to land cultivation. Concentration implies that a farmer can make more profit from one head of live stock of the right kind than from two inferior animals.

The intelligent farmer knows that it does not pay to cultivate poor or exhausted land. Profitable agriculture implies a fertile soil to produce bountiful crops. If the farmer's land is exhausted he must treat it as a physician would an invalid, and nourish it to convalescence and vigor. Live stock, clover and crop rotation will soon bring exhausted land back to average productivity. Deep plowing and an occasional subsoil plowing will bring new mineral elements into utility for crops. Deep cultivation allows the soil to feed larger quantities of water to feed growing plants. The extermination of weeds is accomplished by frequent and thorough cultivation, which reduces the surface to a fine mulch that will prevent the evaporation of moisture and stimulate plant growth. Intensive farming on small holdings near large cities now produces profitable results. The Rev. Mr. Dietrich, on a fifteen-acre farm, near Philadelphia, in six years paid off a loan of \$7200, besides supporting his family, from the sales of his products. Many other illustrations are on record to show that what farmers most need is intensive agriculture and not more land.

## MAY GO STILL HIGHER.

Hog prices absolutely evince no signs of a decline. Market quotations are firm at \$7 per cwt. at Toronto, while a rate slightly equal to that figure is ruling at the collecting points throughout the province. The fact that quotations

at outside packing houses are so near a parity with Toronto prices accounts for the falling off in the recent weekly receipts at the city markets. The demand is certainly in excess of the supply and any further strain will have a tendency to advance prices even further. Those who are closely watching the situation are of the opinion that the extreme limit has not yet been reached and that another \$1 per cwt. will be tacked on before the summer is over. Even had the embargo on the American hog not gone into effect little relief would now have been available from that quarter. Butcher hogs at Chicago are very firm, recent prices having touched \$6.00 per cwt. British bacon prices are getting more in accord with those of the Canadian raw material and no injurious trade effects are likely to result from the benefit now accruing to the Canadian farmer.

## TORONTO MARKET REVIEW

### STATE OF CATTLE TRADE.

### Hogs Show a Very Firm Front—Export Cattle Are Not of Good Type.

Prices for fat cattle are remaining fairly steady in the city and Junction markets. All well finished shipping and butchers' cattle find a ready sale at good prices considering the state of the British markets. About one year ago the cattle market took a sudden rise. The reason for that rise was due to the fact that the supply of winter stall-fed stock had become almost exhausted on the one hand, while the demand on the other hand was remarkably strong. This combination had the effect of sending prices upwards from 75 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. on the Toronto markets inside of three weeks. That there will be no such improvement in the trade this year is certain, and dealers or farmers having cattle to sell should feel reasonably satisfied if they can find the market steady. The present outlook is not favorable for a rise in values of shipping cattle, because the demand is not up to last year's standard. Receipts of cattle that are well-finished are not heavy and the time for the slowest of trade cannot be accounted for on that ground. The opinion seems to prevail that good choice steers will sell well and possibly a slight rise in a few weeks to come, but there is little chance for the half-finished cattle such as are being rushed on the market just now to advance their prices. The dealers are complaining of losing money, but they have only themselves to blame, as they and they alone are responsible for the present high prices in the country, which are out of all proportion with those paid on the city and Junction markets.

The bulk of shipping cattle are selling from \$5 to \$5.12 1/2 per cwt. Butchers' cattle range from \$4 to \$5 per cwt. for good cattle to prime cattle. The demand from the country for feeders and stockers has been very uncertain. One week it is good and the next it is poor. On this account dealers scarcely know what to do. Neither the demand nor the prices are as strong as they were a fortnight ago. There is a feeling abroad that shipping cattle are not going much, if any higher, and farmers do not want a repetition of last year's experience, when many of them paid prices that after feeding their summer's grass, they could not realize.

The continued marketing of calves during the past year is likely to have an effect on the stocker trade in that the supply will not be as large as it hitherto has been during the spring months. One factor that has and will contribute materially to a scarcity of stock cattle is the high price of veal. When a farmer is able to dispose of a calf from 150 to 200 lbs. at 7 cents per lb. he has nothing to induce him to carry that calf until it is a year old at an added cost of several dollars and then sell it at a feeder for less money than he could have obtained for it as a calf.

This condition of the veal market has doubtless deprived the feeder of a lot of raw material that would otherwise have been available. During the past year an incredible number of calves in Ontario have gone to the butcher. Some of them doubtless represent the dairy industry of the province, but the run has carried a goodly share of beef calves that would have been candidates for the feed stalls of Ontario farmers. Prices are not any stronger than they were a week ago, but should the demand increase so also would prices.

**Sheep and Lambs.** Receipts of sheep and lambs have been light and prices are higher than at any time this season. There is a brisk demand for export sheep as well as yearling lambs. Export ewes have sold at \$5.75 per cwt. and yearling lambs of prime quality, as high as \$7.75 per cwt. Sheep and lambs are likely to rule high in price for some time to come.

**Hogs.** Hogs are evidently scarce in the country, or there would surely have been large deliveries when the farmer can get \$7 per cwt. at his nearest railway station. Prices have advanced another 25 cents per cwt. and Mr. Harris quotes \$5 for select, and \$6.75 for lights and fats. Prices at Montreal are nearly at the \$8 mark and in fact we may say they are \$8, as the largest dealers state that he would not ship a car of hogs under that price.

**Feeding Young Turkeys.** For food the first few days give hard boiled eggs chopped fine, bread softened in milk, cornmeal wet up in milk, etc., three or four times a day. They must have green food chopped fine and mixed with their rations, and have seed to scratch in. As feathers begin to take place of the down they may be allowed to range somewhat.—W. T. Eastwood.

## TORONTO HORSE MARKET

### QUALITY IN HIGH DEMAND

### Good Carriage and Saddle Horses Scarce and Wanted—Work Horses in Abundance.

The coming horse show has necessarily created an enquiry for the better class of horses. Dealers in carriage horses, as well as in saddle horses, say that business was never better. In fact, they have all they can do, and it is simply a case of meeting the demand. It happens, however, that on foreign account there is an equal enquiry, and it is largely in the better types a matter of the best price offered. A prominent city firm had an order to supply five extra carriage horses for New York. They got them, but in the meantime several local buyers came along, and they felt compelled to let them go. The situation is that automobile and everything else that is going, there never was so good a demand for the pleasure horse as there is to-day. And the shows are doing it all. The leading dealers in the city are full up, and heavy horses the market is almost equally active, owing to the great amount of construction work that is going forward. Outside buyers are anxious to maintain a limit, and they steadfastly refuse to go beyond a certain point, with the result that fancy heavy horses are hard to sell at remunerative figures, but good active workers are closely enquired after. In delivery and express horses the demand is also good, a manifest disposition existing among merchants to make a good showing in their rigs. Driving horses are a speculative quantity. During the winter, owing to the absence of snow, the enquiry has hardly been as brisk as it otherwise would have been. In points prices are decidedly soaring upward, they sharing in the advancing market for show purposes.

At the regular Tuesday's sale in the Repository there was a large attendance from first to last. The prices for the ordinary kind were good, but there was a bit of dwelling on extra qualities. However, the recognition they received prompted bidders, with the result that in the long run they found purchasers, but at times below the prices paid the first holders. Dealers naturally complained, and the average that tells, and while the margin may be close on some lots, on the average it is safe to say none of them suffered very much. It was apparent from the commencement of the sale was to be a brisk one, and so it proved. Among the principal purchasers were: Armstrong and Lake, St. Catharines, who took a car-load of mules; J. McNeil, C. P. Smith, C. O. Guelph, two car-loads of the same description, and J. H. Smith, Calgary, an exceptionally good car-load of horses. Other buyers were: H. Hill, Orangeville; S. H. Mitchell, Brampton; R. S. Starr, Port William, N.S.; T. S. Burridge, Toronto Junction; C. A. P. Smith, C. O. Guelph; L. Amaroux, and R. Jaffray, Nottelton. Prices quoted by Messrs. Burns & Sheppard are as follows, and they fairly illustrate the figures commanded by the sale: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriages, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$160; matched pairs and carriages, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$160 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., \$175 to \$200; light carriages, 1350 to 1750 lbs., \$180 to \$220; serviceable second-hand workers, \$80 to \$90; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$80.

Notwithstanding the great difficulty experienced by many in securing desirable animals during the past year, Mr. Carroll of the Canadian Horse Exchange has succeeded in getting together for his great combination sale tomorrow, a collection of horses which for manners, breeding, conformation and soundness, as a lot, could hardly be excelled in Canada. Pains have been taken to select horses that make these horses ready and safe for immediate use. Every opportunity for trial and veterinary examination will be afforded intending purchasers today, and to-night between 8 and 10 o'clock the sales ring will be illuminated and the Exchange will hold a public exhibition of the horses to be sold at tomorrow's sale.

Monday's sale of this week at the Exchange was most satisfactory. In fact, the demand for choice chunks of the blocky sort proved much greater than the supply, and shippers complain that this class of stuff is hard to pick up in the country, as was Manitoba and Northwest buyers prefer the blocky kind for their work on the prairie; and Ontario has been well gone over for this class. The buyers at this sale were varied in their selections, almost every class of horse offered finding a quick and ready sale. The bidding was snappy from the opening to the close. Amongst the purchasers were Mr. Brady, city; J. Adam, city; George Franks, R. Hefferman, Arthur, Ont.; George Cull, St. Thomas; A. McNicol, Hamilton; S. Price & Sons, city; C. Mason, city; H. K. Richards, Durham; Thomas Johnston, city; Robert Seattle, city; James Craig, Toronto Junction; William Fletcher, city; E. Harvey, East Toronto; C. Banman, Hamilton; James Story, city; J. Swan, William Spofford, city; Brennan and several others. Monday's sale of next week the Canadian Horse Exchange will offer an exceptionally choice lot of fresh young horses, right from the country, consigned by well-known and experienced buyers.

At a sale last week in one of our city marts, a prominent horse dealer was asked what he thought of breeding to very young mares. After exclaiming: "Breeding horse's sake don't quote me as an authority!" he said: "Breeding from immature animals cannot be conducive to their physical development. A two-year-old filly is far from being full grown, and to prove upon it the development of a foetus and expect both to attain a maximum of growth is not to breed from the best. A young mare, if she is not a pretty well-developed animal, should not be bred from until she is nearly attained their full physical development, which in the case of the mare, of course, according to circumstances, is a matter of two years. If they are strong and well-developed it may not do them any harm, but if they are weak and have been the better had they been exempted from this tax on their system until they were at least three years old, and this refers," he added, "about equally to every class of horse."

In England the same trouble is experienced. The small breeder is tempted to exhibit at the shows as he is a respondent who took in the recent polo show in London says that although it was a rattling good thing, it did not do the quality of the animal. It seemed to him a pity that the prize-winners should come from so few studs. Talking to an influential promoter about the matter, that gentleman said: "It would certainly have been pleasing to have the breeders as exhibitors, and it might be advisable to adopt a rule that no exhibitor should be allowed to win with the same animal in the same previous year." In passing it might be said that this rule has been proposed for adoption in the saddle and carriage classes here and annually receives consideration here. It is usually rejected for some minor amendment which is considered a move in the right direction. The authority here referred to continued: "It has been suggested that it would perhaps increase the interest in the society's show if only one animal from the same owner were permitted to be shown in the various classes. A correspondent remarks that in the class for 14 hands 3 inches he noticed some that he thought were of the Hackney type. The idea of the class, he says, is to encourage the breeding of nice blood hacks which a man could ride and gallop to the meet with permitted to be shown in the various classes at any time should be barred, but that they should be allowed to come in and compete for the medal."

Probably the most attractive pair of

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destroys all insects or fungus on potatoes, berry bushes, trees, plants or vegetables.  
Copper tank \$15, galvanized \$12. Agents wanted.  
Ask for 26-page treatise K. SPRAMATOR CO.,  
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carriage horses, seen in the park these days is a pair of chestnuts, owned by J. A. McKee, that was purchased recently, and that will be entered at the approaching horse show. They are each 15 1/2, 5 and 6 years old, and as fine a pair of steppers as can be seen anywhere. They were purchased of a Yonge-street firm, who also report the sale to a Montreal gentleman of the prize-winning mare Sweetbriar. Sweetbriar was a winner in New York and was awarded championships at Syracuse, Galt and Brantford.

The owners of Present King II, the winner of the championship and Shire Horse Society's gold medal at the Peterborough, England, Springs Show, recently refused 1800 guineas (\$3000) for him. This is nearly twenty times the price paid for him last autumn.

Anybody who reads the English papers must be convinced that while the prices received for the imported and registered shires at the Morris & Wellington sale in the Repository last week were not phenomenal, they were fairly entitled to be considered good. The vendors, however, were not altogether pleased and are rather disposed to think that the vaunted cry for broodmares consists more in the vaunt than in actuality. That the distribution of such animals, and they were mainly young and promising, through the country must be beneficial it is hardly possible anybody will be disposed to deny. It has been said by supposedly high authority that we do not import the best. Possibly we don't, and considering the weight of money in England and other countries we can hardly be expected to, but that such imports have been made and along with the annually recurring shows have done a world of good, and that the improvement in the immense improvement that has taken place both in the pure-breeds and in the general heavy draught stock during the past fifteen or twenty years.

Sir Walter Gilbey, perhaps the foremost authority on horses outside the island, has written in the "Horse" that competition has arisen between horsepower and motor-power and that the horse is being driven out of the harness of this country. While not for a moment disputing the fact that motor traction for quick transit and for business purposes will supersede, and is superseding, the ordinary harness horse, I think we may safely leave it to the public taste to prove that for visiting and doing in the city, especially for ladies, the horse converses will still be found to more than hold their own. On my recent two visits to France I witnessed a large number of the increased popularity of both riding and driving horses. In Paris, I found in that fashionable part of the city, the Bois de Boulogne, a large number of beautiful carriage horses and riding horses ridden by both sexes—more than I ever remember to have seen on previous occasions. This may be considered the more remarkable as France was the first country to create the fashion for motor-cars. Under all circumstances, however, the efforts of our hackney breeders will suffer in the future as some people would have us believe. A good deal has been said of late of the "hacking" of the chestnut color in our hackneys, but from my forty years' experience in breeding, I can state without hesitation that a hackney bred to any color, and by using a hackney sire and carefully selected mares as to color, and bay, brown or chestnuts produced as may be desired.

As touching upon the question of the future of motor-power, the opinion is expressed by Sir Walter Gilbey, president of the Shire Horse Society of England, who says: "I attach little or no importance to motor-power as a substitute for horses, and in confirmation of my view upon this subject I find that large breeders and others, who had adopted motor-power on trial, are disappointed and are turning back to the shire as more economical and more efficient."

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At the American Horse Exchange last week W. D. Grand held a sale

of trotting bred saddle horses that resulted in phenomenal prices. W. G. Rockefeller paid \$1400, the top price, for Four Cylinder, a handsome chestnut colt, 15 1/2, that trotted in 2:35 last season at Lexington. Twenty-three went under the hammer for a total of \$18,000, or an average of \$650. H. Weatherbee, a name that is familiar at Toronto shows, paid \$800 for Par Value, a chestnut mare, 16 hands.

Of 3574 thoroughbreds exported from England in the five years, 1900-1904 and 4, the large number of 30 came to Canada, of which 20 were stallions, 9 mares and 1 gelding. Other countries bought in the same period like this: Germany 634, France 591, United States 400, South Africa 336, Belgium 359, South America 125, Austria-Hungary 114, Australia 56, India 65, Denmark 107, Sweden and Norway 56, Holland 59, Italy 98, and Roumania 30.

The United States bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture gives the number and value of horses Jan. 1, 1906, at 18,718,578 horses, average value \$80.74. There are in the United States 13,000,000 horses, against 17,000,000 January 1905, 16,000,000 January 1904, and 13,000,000 January 1903. The country's total is increasing at the rate of a million horses a year. The market demand is so urgent that prices are higher than ever before known in America. South Carolina and Georgia have the highest average valuation, \$115; Massachusetts and New Jersey, \$112; Connecticut, \$111; Kentucky, \$109; New York and Pennsylvania, \$102; Ohio, \$101. Ontario has about 650,000, the official valuation of which is, as near as possible, \$100 per head.

East Buffalo advises that it is found prices there respond very much to those at Toronto. Last week 970 western horses came in and nearly all found a market, fresh young blocks bringing \$120 to \$170. Interiors were less, but brisk walkers found a ready sale. A large number of buyers were in attendance and bidding was quick, at on the whole a slight advance compared with the previous week. Whether or not the coal strike will counteract the effect of the early arrival of spring-like weather, it is impossible at present to say.

Chicago advises that the general movement of all classes of commercial horses last week was on a more satisfactory basis from the point of view of the closing of the week's market. Receipts commenced to show a decline from the heavy runs that featured the trade the early part of the month, indicating that the country supply is not excessive in any industrial class. Heavy stall-fed draughters displayed increased strength and larger eastern orders and sources was the highest level of the season. One stall-fed coadjutor of Iowa draughters established a new record of \$315 for the highest average for a lot of draught offerings, the previous record, made in 1903, being \$300.25. If industrial conditions were normal the outlook for the balance of the spring for draught horses would be unusually promising, but the coal miners' strike is expected to dull the future demand and force a decline on current values of \$170 to \$215. Top southerners were active at \$75 to \$115, with a few extra choice lots moving at \$120 to \$135. Inferior classes were dull and unevenly mixed, with some lots at \$50. Choice drivers were active and nominally higher at \$160 to \$270 and upward. There was a fair volume of trade in harness horses on export orders at \$15 to \$300. All classes have sold more satisfactorily on the stimulus of urgent spring demand.

**Dairy Notes.** Butter will never again find in "coming" if the fat globules have previously been injured by overheating of cream or too much violence in churning. Mix the different skimmings together thoroughly and keep well stirred; this can be well and quickly done by pouring from one pail to another. Unclean, decayed or improper food of any kind will ruin the quality of the milk and health of the cow. So much milk and health of the cow. So much milk and health of the cow. So much milk and health of the cow.

Feed saved by giving the cows less than they can profitably use is the most expensive in the bin. Cows are not good for dairy purposes are better for dairy use than any other kinds of cows. Because a cow is registered as a high-bred animal is no positive evidence that she is a good one. If the butter comes a little soft it can be hardened while yet in the granulator by means of cold water. Brine has a better tendency to harden the grains of butter and more perfectly liberate the buttermilk. Considering the cost of raw material, there is almost no legitimate industry that pays better than the dairy, at least on the farm.

A source of income which brings in a little ready money every day or every week is of great benefit to the farmer. This dairymaking will do. Of average milk, one hundred pounds will make four to four and one-half pounds of butter. But of some milk the same quantity will produce seven pounds. The difference in profit is apparent.

## The Roman

### HIGH STEPPING HARNESS STALLION.

... ROUTE ...

Monday—Leave his own stable and proceed to Arch Patterson's, Elmwood, for noon show at Appleton's Hotel, West Hill, for night.  
Tuesday—Kennedy's Hotel, Woburn, for noon show; Mitchell's Hotel, York, for night.  
Wednesday—Wm. Doherty's, Scarborough, for noon show; Franklin House, Markham, for night.  
Thursday—Mr. Widenman's, Markham, 7th floor, for noon; Mr. Rodgers', Quebec, Hotel, Unionville, for night.  
Friday—Mr. Sullivan's Hotel, Yonge-street, for noon; Mr. Robinson's, Oculout's Hotel, Eglington, for night.  
Saturday—To his own stable, East Toronto, where he will remain until following Monday.  
This route will be continued during the season, health and weather permitting. Terms to insure, \$15, payable Feb. 1, 1907.  
PATERSON BROS., Owners, East Toronto. WILL MCCARTY, Manager. 3

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