

# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

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### Skill Counts in Farming

**T**HERE are not a few who still believe that skill counts only in business, in manufacturing or in the professions, and that the farmer has not any great need for this quality in pursuing his calling. There is no greater fallacy than this. Of the different callings we have named, we would place farming at the top of the list of those requiring the highest skill and intelligence in its successful operation. To practice soil cultivation so as to obtain a maximum return, to breed and raise stock in a way to reap the greatest reward, and to carry on the business of farming in the most profitable manner, requires no mean skill and intelligence. For this reason the cleverest boy should be kept on the farm. Educate and train him for his work and, other things being equal, he will have a greater chance for success than his competitor who has not been so trained and educated.

### Show Condition

An exhibitor is neither fair to himself nor to the exhibition at which he exhibits if he does not endeavor to have his animals in show condition when brought into the ring. Hundreds of excellent animals have failed to land the ribbon, just because their owners have either neglected to or have not tried to make them show up the best that is in them by proper and judicious fitting for the ring. Unless the exhibitor is prepared to do this it is a waste of both time and energy to enter the ring in any live stock competition, especially at the larger fairs.

In selecting an animal for the show ring, whether it be a horse, a cow, a sheep, or a pig, see that the animal conforms as near as possible to the standards of quality set up for the particular breed or class to which he belongs. While they may differ upon some of the minor points, all good judges practically agree as to the essential points of quality required for any particular breed or class. The exhibitor, therefore, should make a study of these and endeavor to select an animal for the ring with these essentials strongly marked. Keep the ideal in mind, and although it is practically impossible to get an animal that some judge will not find some fault in, make the very best selection possible, remembering that others have the same difficulties to overcome in making their selections as you have.

With the animal selected the work of preparing for the showing is only

well begun. The chosen animal must be taken in hand and the exhibitor's best skill and judgment used in fitting him to make a proper appearance before the judge. Show condition does not mean over-fitting. It means, as we understand it, the obtaining of such a condition in the animal that his strong qualities will be brought to the front and his weaknesses, if he has any, kept in the background. A skillful feeder who understands his business can accomplish a great deal in obscuring or strengthening the weak points, and in making the essential qualities prominent. This cannot be learned in a day. A great deal of time and patience are required, but perseverance will eventually win.

Over-fitting or over-feeding that will permanently injure the animal for breeding, is not necessary to secure success in the modern showing. There was a time, not so very many years ago either, when show condition meant an unfitting of an animal for breeding and the loss of vitality and strength. But to-day the demands of the showing are not so exacting and any exhibitor who has the skill and the knowledge can put his animal in ship-shape for the judge without injuring his breeding qualities in any particular. Why should an animal be weakened in any way if he is merely in condition to show off to the best advantage all that is in him? Should it not be the ideal and therefore the normal condition for the animal to be in, whether he is to be shown or not? This is all the modern showing demands, and all that the exhibitor is called upon to supply. Fitting for the ring should not go beyond that. When it does, the animal starts on the down grade, becomes less prepotent and less fit to perform its proper functions.

### Dirt and Dishonesty

It is most encouraging to find, as noted elsewhere in this issue, that the cheese made so far this season is of so fine a quality. The plodding, persistent and efficient work of the instructors year after year is having its effect. The highest standard of excellence cannot be reached in one year. Progress must of necessity be slow, as the field is large and the work to be done far-reaching, but it is none the less valuable on that account, and dairymen may well congratulate themselves on the progress made and the improved quality of the product resulting therefrom.

But it is not all smooth and lovely. The instructors report extreme carelessness on the part of many patrons

in caring for their milk, and what is, perhaps, worse, an all too prevalent desire to get something for nothing by adding water to or taking the cream from milk supplied to the factories. Like the poor, we seem to be destined to have the careless and dishonest patron always with us. Perhaps, when the new sanitary inspectors get rightly into harness they may have something to say to the "barnyard milk-stand" patron that will induce him to mend his ways. It is hard to understand why a patron will deliberately keep milk over night amid such filthy surroundings, when by the exercise of a little forethought he could just as well keep the product in a proper place without any extra care or cost to himself. There are many ruts which people get into, but they seem to stick to none with more persistence and obstinacy than to this "rut" of dirt and uncleanness. If the instructors and sanitary inspectors can, either by persuasion or force, get some patrons out of this "rut" the dairymen ought to raise a monument to their memory.

As to dishonesty in supplying watered or skimmed milk, the effects upon the industry as a whole are not so serious as supplying unclean or bad flavored milk. While the former only robs the other patrons of the factory of their just due, the latter robs the industry of its good name, by causing inferior cheese to be put upon the market. However, the watering and the skimming of milk supplied to cheese factories is serious enough, and should be stopped in some way. As its effect is purely local, it should be stamped out by the local authorities, and not by the instructors. One way to do this is to apply the law. Another way, and it is much the better one, is to remove the temptation to "water" or "skim" by paying for milk for cheese-making according to its quality or fat content. Why this system of paying for milk is not adopted is generally seen a mystery. In the face of reports in recent years of much "watering" and "skimming" there is not the least excuse for continuing the "pooling" system of paying for milk for cheese-making. The honest patron should be paid for his honesty. And what is more, the patron who supplies milk testing 4 per cent. fat should get more for it than the one supplying milk testing 2 per cent. fat. Experiments, almost without number, have proven the correctness of this statement. Then why should dairymen hesitate to adopt it? This is a question we would like some of our dairy friends to answer.

### A Square Deal in the Show Ring

How often do we hear, at many of our show rings, a number of defeated candidates reviling in the most bitter and unqualified language, the judge who has seen fit to place some other man's exhibit above their own? No matter how wide the margin by which they have been beaten the same language is used, the same invective, and usually with the same result. Everybody who comes within hearing distance is disgusted. Some show it, others do not. But all who have average reasoning powers themselves generally conclude that at any rate there are good chances that he is measuring the other fellow according to his own standards, and the inveterate kicker usually has to sell his efforts in this line for a smaller profit than he does his defeated exhibits.

There is no doubt that above all things desirable in the show ring, honesty and capability in the work of the judges stand pre-eminent, but it is just this class of judges who will first be driven from the show ring by the style of tactics which are becoming so common. The man with a price will not be intimidated, for he knows that other men, of irreproachable character, get just the same kind of medicine that he does, and he has the philosophic justification that he will get it whether he sells himself or not.

On the other hand, how we respect and even admire the man who can take his beating in a manly way, and, whatever he may be inclined to think he lets the others do the talking. We know of a few such, who have gone down the line, or rather up, for years, and who could always acknowledge a fair defeat with equanimity. Even when apparently "cold-decked" their most rabid remark would be that the judge was, in their opinion, mistaken. How soon it was noticeable that their opinion was asked and sought after on other classes than their own, and as judges at other events as well.

But even honest judges, and we know a few, cannot escape the reviling tongue of the "kicker," who calls them crooks, scoundrels, and rogues. Oh, yes, he can prove what he says, the whole thing was fixed, and sometimes the price was some consideration palpably not worth ten cents to the judge, and he rehearses the same old story, always, of course, carefully out of hearing of the party interested, and it is strange he never notices that nobody thinks his story worth repeating.

Of course, the best judge that ever lived is not infallible in the show ring. And certainly the best judges are not always appointed to officiate. Mistakes are common, and it is to be feared actions of a more or less questionable character are not without precedent in the show ring as elsewhere. But after all the show ring is a test not only of the best exhibits and the best exhibitors but of the manliness of the contestants as well,

and the best way to get a square deal yourself is to go right ahead and give what you ask, first to the other fellow.

### The British West Indies Trade

Mr. W. J. Thompson, B.S.A., is a Canadian who has had peculiar opportunities for investigating the condition of agriculture in other countries and notably in the British West Indies. Mr. Thompson was brought up on a farm near Barrie, Ont. He is one of the four students who were the first to take the degree of B.S.A. in agricultural chemistry and soil physics from the Ontario Agricultural College. That was in 1896. For several years after graduation he managed a Canadian farm, where he put his knowledge of soils to good account. Later he went to the United States, and is now foreign agricultural expert and representative of Swift & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Thompson has spent the last couple of years in the British West Indies and the other islands of the Caribbean Sea. In an interview in one of the leading papers of that district, he gives some sound advice to the people of that country in regard to trade development. He advises West Indians not to look so much to the mother land for help, but to push out for themselves and develop a market for their products in Canada and the United States. He estimates that these two countries annually import products that the West Indies can grow to the value of \$500,000,000, of which the West Indies supply only \$50,000,000 worth, or about \$25 per head of the population. The increase of imports of this class of goods into North America has averaged about \$10,000,000 per year for the past ten years.

Mr. Thompson might advise a reciprocal arrangement between Canada and that country. We will buy what they can grow and they buy what can be grown in the Dominion.

### Chicago Packers in Western Canada

It is reported that one of the big packing concerns of Chicago, said to be Armour & Co., have bought out the pork and beef packing business of J. Y. Griffin & Co., of Winnipeg. This firm has several branches in the West, including Calgary, Nelson and Vancouver, and has built up a large business in supplying the West with meat.

The advent of the Chicago packers into the West by the purchase of this business is of peculiar interest to the live stock trade of that part of Canada. If the same vigor is shown in pushing for business as has been shown to the south of the line, the future of the cattle industry of the West is assured. It is to be hoped, however, that none of the unsanitary methods reported to exist in Chicago will be allowed to develop in Canada.

But what about Eastern Canada?

Will it have to wait for the advent of the Chicago packers to develop a dead meat trade?

### EDITORIAL NOTES

The passing away of Provincial Detective Murray is not without interest to farmers. Some of the most important murder cases which he was successful in unravelling happened in the rural districts, notably the Birchall case, near Woodstock, in 1890, and the Findlay murder in Lambton County, in 1875.

For the eight months ending February 28th last, Canada exported canned meats to the value of \$1,296,828, of which quantity \$1,280,780 worth went to Great Britain. While this, is, no doubt, a smug little sum, it does not begin to supply the total needs of the home land in this commodity. There is room for great expansion if the business is only taken hold of properly.

The amount insurance companies will have to pay San Francisco fire sufferers will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$175,000,000, or nearly one-half of the total amount of losses in the United States and Canada estimated for the five months ending May 31st last. The total losses which the insurance companies had to pay in both countries during 1905 totalled \$175,157,800.

Canada's aggregate foreign trade for the eleven months ending May 31st last totals \$483,234,889, and exports to the amount of \$308,233,972. This shows a gain over the corresponding period of 1904-05 in foreign trade of \$74,037,160, and in exports of \$42,135,848. Of the exports agricultural products total \$50,148,583, increase \$22,409,500, and animals and their products \$60,002,343, increase \$3,814,359.

The members of the New Ontario Railway and Municipal Board are Messrs. James Leitch, K.C., Cornwall; A. B. Ingram, M.P., St. Thomas, and H. N. Kittson, Hamilton. They are already sworn in and will commence their duties at once. Though the Dominion Railway Commission has been at work for several years, the new board will find lots to keep it busy. There are a number of minor disputes cropping up all the time, important in themselves, that can be dealt with by the Ontario body.

The provision for meat inspection made at Washington is said to be sufficient to insure that American meats and meat products will be healthful, clean, and in every respect wholesome and fit for food. \$2,000,000 is placed at the disposal of the Government to pay expenses. To secure the Government label, products must in future be handled in accordance with sanitary regulations to be prescribed. For violation, a fine of not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years, is provided for.

## Our English Letter

### Weather and Crops—Farm Labor—A Long-Lived Wheat Stack—Extinct Scotch Cattle—Price of Wool

London, June 9, 1906.

The season has taken a distinct turn for the better and the weather has mended its ways. Bright sunshine succeeded a soaking rain and the result was that vegetation profited all round. A correspondent sends me his views on the present position. Winter wheat, he says, is looking well while barley and oats have greatly improved. The hay crop will be a short one, the grass now being very thin; in fact, many of the upland meadows will never be any good for hay—only fit for feeding purposes. Sheep shearing is now in full swing and as a rule they are cutting good fleeces and coming out of the wool well this season.

#### FARM LABOR

The complaint at the recent Nottingham Hiring Fairs as to the scarcity of farm hands is a common one, the unwillingness of those available to do any part of the milking is unfortunately by no means rare. It is an old question, but the difficulty grows year by year. It is no more than one can expect. There are few if any vocations which afford the young women of our villages the same opportunities of living well and for social improvement as the conditions of service does; for in the towns, girls of good character and ability are always in request and "places" are so many that no girl of capacity is under the necessity of taking an indifferent one. So long as that is so, the best young women and the most capable will gravitate naturally to the towns, where not only are the wages higher, but the work is more congenial and the general standard of living higher. Perhaps in the long run the girl who remains in the village may do the better, but the temptation to take advantage of the easier conditions of life in town is irresistible to most. As time goes on and the rural population continues to dwindle, the difficulty of finding capable servants for farm houses is not likely to diminish.

#### A LONG-LIVED WHEAT STACK

According to an account which recently appeared in a daily paper there is a wheat stack in South Lincolnshire which will be famous if nothing unfortunate happens to it. This particular stack has stood in the yard of a Mr. Philip Selby for a matter of twenty-seven years and the grain is said to be in excellent condition. Numerous stories are told as to the reason of the stack standing so long, one being to the effect that the owner determined not to sell the wheat for less than a certain sum—which has never been offered. I have no information as to what the price is, but should think that there is very little chance of it being realized now, unless a national agricultural museum of curiosities is established, when there would be an opportunity of business, always providing this remarkable corn stack really exists.

#### AN EXTINGUISHED BREED OF CATTLE

We are all familiar with the Polled Aberdeen-Angus, but possibly there are few that know that there was once a noted breed of Aberdeenshire horned cattle, which has been thrust out of the bovine world by the inroads of the Shorthorn and the Dobby. The black horned breed have long passed out of existence, although in their day they gave to Aberdeenshire a

leading place among the cattle breeding counties of the Kingdom, and that part of Scotland has continued to maintain its pre-eminence as a stock rearing and feeding district. Before the union of England with Scotland, the introduction of Scottish cattle south of the border was prohibited by the English Parliament, but after 1707, when commercial disputes between the two countries had been settled, north county farmers turned their attention to the rearing of cattle. The era of tilling the soil more extensively led to the demand for work oxen by the farmers in Aberdeenshire, and thus there began the introduction of the Fife and Falkland breed.

This fine breed of cattle held the field for some decades, at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. But with the appearance of Shorthorn bulls from the banks of the Tees, crossing set in, and one of the results of that was the production of the famous Kintore Ox, which was a marvel in its day, and was taken throughout the country and exhibited as a curiosity. This animal, bred by Lord Kintore, was sold when seven years old for £100, and its gross live weight was 1 ton 8 cwt. As driving cattle the black horned breed of Aberdeenshire excelled, but when the days of the drover were over another type of animal had to be found, better suited to the changed conditions of the cattle trade, and this was responsible for the disappearance of the picturesque black horned beasts.

In the transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, Mr. Farclay not only traces the rise, the history and progress of the breed to its final disappearance, but supplies a most readable account of the cattle themselves and of the men who were associated with them. In 1822, when the Highland and Agricultural Society held its first show, the live stock included representatives of the horned breed, although they were shown along with the polled cattle un-

der the generic title of "The Aberdeenshire Breed." In 1831, when the society held its first show at Inverness, there was no competition for the prizes offered, but at Aberdeen, three years later, there was one bull and eight cows forward. So far as is known the last pure representative of the breed died some eighteen years ago. She had the arching white horns and the waving tuft of black hair on the forehead, indicative of a pure descendant of the breed. When she died she was 25 years old and had produced no fewer than 23 calves. At 25 years of age she had twins. Every one of her bull calves were horned, but of the heifer calves one only was horned. At a dispersion sale in 1893 there was included a daughter of this cow by a Polled Bull. The daughter was then 18 years old and had the characteristic tuft on the forehead, but was minus the horns.

#### THE PRICE OF WOOL

For some time the price of wool has been advancing and even now there remains the greatest doubt as to what will be the ultimate level of values. Nothing like the present situation has been experienced since the early seventies, when for several months prices went up to \$15 per box of 28 lbs. for choice lustre fleeces. That high water mark is in striking contrast to the prices now current, which are now \$8 to \$9, or only about half what they were 30 years ago. But the conditions of the woollen industry have been revolutionized in the interval. Prices declined to such an extent that good, sound wool could be bought almost as cheaply as cotton. Then the continued droughts in Australia caused the death of millions of sheep, greatly curtailing supplies from this source. The limitation did not affect prices so speedily or so directly as was anticipated and the probable explanation lies in the fact that during the years of declining prices very big reserves of stock had been accumulated by the trade. To the agriculturist the position is full of possibilities; it means that wool is now worth about double per lb. to what it was and to sheep breeders in all parts of the world this comes as a welcome boon.

#### BREVITIES

The agricultural show season is



White leghorn hens—winners of the Utility Poultry Laying Competition, England. Record, 24 eggs in 112 days—October 18, 1905, to February 4, 1906.

panning out satisfactorily, the fine dry weather being favorable for outdoor gatherings of this description.

The Chicago horrors we are all tired of, but it will no doubt accentuate the antipathy to tinned food which has been growing in late years. The chilled and lome killed meat trade should benefit in consequence.

The markets are quiet just now and there is practically no shipping doing. Prospects for the English apple crop are more variable than usual, but it doubtless will be below the average.

A. W. S.

#### Care of Suckling Colt

The attention of farmers has been more and more directly called each year to the profit in growing the various kinds of horses for which the market will give a paying price. Much of the profit that will accrue, whether prices are high or whether they are low, depends on the care which is taken of the colt while it remains a suckling.

There are several things which farmers do which serve to undo the good things they do. One is allowing the colt to follow the mare to the field or to church or to town. Keep the colt at home. Don't take the mare away from home until the colt can endure her absence for a while. Then give it a box stall, or small lot surrounded by a good, substantial fence. Give it the company of another colt or an older horse, if possible, and give it something to eat as soon as it will eat anything, which will be before it is a month old.

The best feed for the colt is good oats and bran. Commence by giving it enough to nibble at, and when it begins to relish it give it plenty. Don't be afraid of giving the colt too much after it has once become accustomed to it. The mare will give milk enough to push the colt as fast as it ought to be pushed. The colt usually does well enough for the first month. By the time it is two months old it is twice as heavy as it was when it came, and has no more and perhaps less milk than at first. Hence, if you are going to push it forward you must give additional feed, and there is nothing better than ground oats and bran.

Training or education is quite as important as growth, and this should be commenced the first time you see the colt. As soon as it is able to stand put your left hand on the fore shoulder, the right hand behind the hips, and hold it. We say "hold" it, for if you let it go, you have spoiled your colt. It is important to understand that you are absolutely its master; that you are omnipotent. Give it to understand also that you do not intend to hurt it; that you love it. Then when it has learned that it is impossible to resist you, handle it all over from head to tail, first one side and then the other. Make the colt understand that you are its friend and that while you are its friend it is nevertheless impossible for it to resist you, and that no harm can possibly come from obedience to your wishes.

With this care and proper feed and home keeping you can grow a colt worth fifty dollars more than it is possible to grow it in the ordinary way in which most farmers handle their colts.—Wally's Farmer.

#### Practical Horseshoeing

My experience in horseshoeing, which extends over quite a number of years, teaches me that there can be no arbitrary rules laid down by which we must work in shoeing horses.

There are as many different shapes of feet in horses as there are in the human family, and as many different gaits, all of which require a different shoe and a different style of shoeing.

First there is the draft horse, which usually has a large round hoof, and needs a strong, heavy shoe, well chamfered out on the inside next to the sole. His foot in a state of health, in our climate, is nearly always very hard, so I take great pains in paring the sole. I do not cut out all the horn, as some do; I take out the dead sole, but do not pare so thin that I can spring it with my thumb nail, as I think that is too thin to prevent injury to the sole by stubs or stones, and will bring ice and snow in too close contact with the sensitive sole.

I make a shoe the shape of the foot and as large as I can nail on, bringing it around under the heel just sufficient to get a good bearing on the crust of the hoof, but not close enough to injure the frog. As much injury can be done by shoeing too wide as by shoeing too close at the heels.

I let the shoe extend back of the heels from three-eighths to one-half inch, and where they are called I slant the calks at the heels a little back and the toe calk a little forward. Where the horse is kept on shoes all the time I use a toe clip, but where he runs barefoot all summer I consider a toe clip a positive injury, as the hoof is very liable to crack where clip sets in when the horse is turned barefoot in the summer on our hard roads.

I use a nail as small as I dare, because it is less liable to tear the hoof. I drive the nails well up into the hoof, which I am able to do because the shoe is fully as large as the foot. I clinch or draw them down very tightly, and, if the foot is perfectly level, tight drawing will not do any harm. I cut the clinches quite short and rasp them to an edge, but do not cut into the nail with the corner of the rasp or cut a furrow into the hoof.

In clinching down I pound the clinch with my hammer, being careful to strike equally down toward the head of the nail, as if I were riveting it; and if any of the nail sticks out I rasp it off, but never try to drive it into the hoof, as a wrought nail is driven into a pine board, as that will always loosen the shoe. I do as little rasping as possible, believing it to be an injury to the hoof.

I always begin to nail at the toe and nail backward, as this will expand the hoof; and if the horse hoof-bound, by careful driving of the nails the hoof can be spread all the horse needs or can stand. In this way I have cured several cases of hoof-bound. It is much better than spreading the shoe after nailing on.

In shoeing livery or buggy horses I use as light a shoe as I can get. I make the calks, if any are required, very small and short, and I file the shoe bright and smooth, and then file the corner of the upper side, so that when it is on there is a bright strip around the shoe next the foot about the size of a No. 32 wire. This is a great improvement in the looks of the foot. I generally fit a shoe hot, unless the owner objects, as he sometimes does, but I only touch the foot enough with the shoe to see where to cut to make a good, tight, level fit. I never burn the shoe in the hoof.

When a horse interferes, I pare the foot a little, the lowest on the outside, turn the inside calk just as

usual, weld a long calk on the outside line of the shoe, leaving it the full length, and place the toe calk a little to the inside of the centre. This seldom fails to prevent striking where the leg is not swollen, and I have never met the shoeing of race horses a study, as I have the shoeing of draft, livery, and stage horses.—The Practical Horseshoer.

#### Cattle Trade Outlook

Mr. J. T. Gordon, one of Winnipeg's large cattle exporters, returned from Great Britain a week ago, and reports a bright outlook for the cattle trade. In a recent interview he says: "I think we have touched the bottom rung of the price ladder, and, though I do not do this year look for the high prices of four years ago, I consider the prospects excellent for steady and healthy improvement, brought about by the enormous increase in consumption in Canada and the United States, and the steadily improving conditions all lines of trade in Great Britain, which is, after all, our natural market. South American chilled beef is our strongest competitor to date in the British market, and it is certainly to be expected with, as cattle can be raised there so cheaply and can be put on the market in such fine condition. Competition in this direction is certainly keen."

"Trade has already opened up well this season, and shipments have been heavier than usual, owing to the increasing number of cattle that are being fed in Manitoba during the winter. We have shipped more stalled cattle this spring than we ever did before. On my return to Liverpool from the continent I inspected a shipment of 100 Manitoba calves, cattle that had just been landed, and I must say I was proud of them, as they were of excellent quality and arrived in good condition."

"I think the British Government did a wise thing when they disallowed the Act to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle. As you know, I have always maintained that it would be a most serious matter for producers of cattle in Manitoba and Ontario if the embargo were removed. Our cattle can be fed just as well and much cheaper at home than they can in Great Britain. No sane man can believe that our farmers can continue to take everything out of the soil and put nothing back without ultimate disaster, and the cheapest, easiest, and most certain way of returning fertility to the soil is by feeding stock and growing crops suitable for feeding. I am quite satisfied the British Government have no idea of removing the embargo, and those most interested in the trade, outside of the commission men, are in favor of the embargo remaining."

#### Live Stock Prospects in the West

The first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association was held at Regina during show week. This is the organization that conducts the show and sale. It was decided that the profits accruing from registration in the National Swine Records should go into the general fund of the association.

Mr. Robt. Stinton, president, in his annual address presented the following bright outlook for live stock in the West. It is most encouraging, especially for horse breeders generally:

"From the standpoint of the beef producer the prospect is especially encouraging in Saskatchewan. Al-

though the price of beef in the British markets has been somewhat lower in recent years, the constant stream of immigration continually pouring into the province has had a tendency to increase local consumption, and, in consequence, steadier markets.

"The horse breeders of the province have surely reason to look forward with encouragement to the unprecedented demand for work horses. At the present time it is much greater than the supply obtainable, and prices are almost prohibitive. This demand is likely to continue for years to come; as the construction of railways in the province is only beginning, and the number of horses required for railway construction alone will be multiplied. The outlook for the horse breeder could not possibly be better than at present, and from appearances on every hand it seems likely that it will continue so for many years.

"The sheep and swine breeders of the province have also reason to be congratulated on the condition affecting their interests. The state of the market for their products at the present time should have the effect of stimulating breeders to increase their flocks and herds considerably."

#### Regina Show and Sale

The week ending May 19th was live stock week in the new Province of Saskatchewan. During that week the annual fat stock show and sale took place at Regina. The attendance was not as large as was expected, owing to many farmers not being through seeding.

In the fat stock show a considerable improvement was noticeable over last year's show, with the number of entries about the same. The cattle were better finished and more uniform, both in breeding and quality. The cattle exhibit was largely a Shorthorn one, there being only one competitor each in the Hereford and Angus and Galloway classes.

The sale was not what might be called a distinct success, but nevertheless successful enough to warrant its being continued as an annual affair. Some right good bulls, especially of Herefords, were sold below their value, as they seemingly are better adapted for the ranch country of Alberta. Out of 24 Hereford bulls offered only nine were sold. There were 114 head entered for the sale, all but nine of which were Shorthorns and Herefords. These included a number of very good cattle, but there were also included a number of tail enders, due almost entirely to lack of proper fitting.

Following is a summary of the sale:

	Animals sold.	Ave. price.
Shorthorn bulls.....	32	\$83.53
Shorthorn cows....	15	61.13
Hereford bulls.....	9	90.55
Hereford cows.....	11	56.37
Galloway bulls....	1	50.00
Total.....	68	\$75.35

The highest price of the sale was obtained by Jas. Cheyne, Manor, for his sweepstake two-year-old Shorthorn bull, which realized the tidy little sum, \$215. Although not so big as we should like him, he is one of the low-set, thick fleshed, mellow handling sort that are all too rare. The ten best Shorthorn bulls sold averaged \$136.50.

#### REGINA HORSE SHOW.

There was held at Regina in connection with the fat stock show a provincial horse show. The exhibi-

tors were chiefly local. But it was no mean show for all that. The display, though not large, was good. The chief interest centred in the aged stallion class, in which there were six excellent horses shown. Messrs. R. Ness and Dr. Standish had some difficulty in picking the winner. They finally selected Baron's Gem, shown by A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, for the head of the class. Perpetual Motion, shown by W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, was a close second. In the other classes these two breeders captured most of the good prizes.

#### Cures for Sheep Parasites

The veterinarian of the Michigan Agricultural College, Dr. Waterman, gives the following remedies for parasitic diseases in sheep:

For Tape Worm.—Oil of male fern, one teaspoonful; arca, nut powder, two teaspoonfuls; turpentine, one teaspoonful; new milk, four ounces. Give after fasting and follow with a laxative. If sheep are run down give a tonic afterward.

For Stomach Worms.—Give in grain equal parts of sulphate of iron and sulphate of coppers. Dose, 10 ounces of mixture for 35 lambs. Give daily two weeks, then stop one week, and give again. Mix in water and then pour the water over the grain.

Another Remedy.—Gasoline, one tablespoonful; new milk, four ounces. Or of 1 per cent. coal tar creosote solution give two to four ounces.

For Nodular Disease.—Give the copper and iron solution as advised for stomach worms.

#### Sugar Beets for Stock

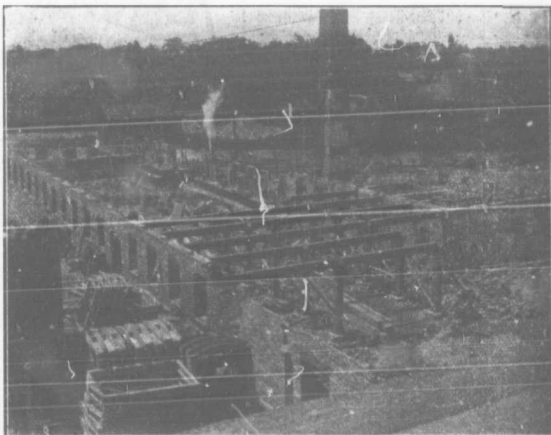
Sugar beets are considered the best kind of roots for stock. They are well worth raising for that purpose. You can grow more tons of mangels per acre than you can sugar beets and for that reason more of them are grown for feeding. All kinds of root crops are largely water, and their chief value is to feed in connection with dry food. Cattle will do better when fed a supplementary ration of roots; that seems to have the beneficial effect, for corn silage takes the place of roots. Animals, especially dairy cows, that have been accustomed to roots will do just as well on corn silage. Where one is without the silage it is necessary to have roots to get the best results.

#### An Interruption

As the young man was taking leave for the night, his voice, as he stood at the door, rose passionately on the still night air.

"Just one," he pleaded, "just one!" Then the young girl's mother interrupted, calling from her bedroom window:

"Just one?" she cried. "No, it ain't quite that yet; but it's close on to twelve and so I think you'd better be goin' just the same."



The Frost & Wood Company's New Plant

The above is a reproduction of a photograph taken June 1st and shows one of the wings of the new plant in course of construction for the Frost & Wood Company. The New building, when complete, will be of four storeys, and will have a floor space of almost 150,000 square feet. This will give the firm almost double the capacity that was formerly at their disposal for manufacturing purposes.

It speaks well for the quality of Frost & Wood machinery when the firm is able to do this. Their goods are well and favorably known and

are found from one end of the Dominion to the other. To supply the season's demands they cleaned out one floor of their immense warehouse, and since February 15th have had their machine shops established there, and by working almost night and day have managed to supply the demand for their machinery.

By the latter part of the year they expect to be in their new buildings, and when that is accomplished will be in a better position than ever to take care of their enormous trade throughout the land. A catalogue descriptive of their line may be had by writing them a post card and mentioning THE FARMING WORLD.

## More on the Hog Question

Carleton County Farmer Replies to His Critics

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

In your issue of June 15th on page 420, I notice that two brother farmers have discussed my article of one month previous. That I have read their letters with great pleasure in putting the matter in the form, for if I have been able to induce even those few to use your columns in which to express their opinions, and tell of their experience, I can assure you that I feel that my time and your columns have served a good purpose, for I believe it there is anything that will bring about the co-operation of those engaged in farming and stock raising, it is a free and friendly exchange of opinion through the columns of our agricultural papers. And while I see that your correspondents have entirely misjudged the views that I expressed, or rather intended to express, I do not feel at all hurt about it, but will ask you to kindly permit me to set myself right with your readers in regard to the raising of winter hogs.

Now, while in my article of May 15th I dealt almost entirely with the system I have found most profitable for raising spring litters, and further said that I could raise these much cheaper than I could fall litters, I did not intend to convey the impression that fall litters cannot be raised at a profit, or that they should be discontinued, but I do say that except a farmer has provided reasonably comfortable quarters; and has considerable roots, ensilage, or such rough and varied foods as will supply a goodly portion of his hog ration, that he had better go carefully into the raising of fall pigs. No doubt our farmers in Western Ontario have a slight advantage in climate, but in that country, as well as in this, I have seen many a pen of pigs in the spring (that were farrowed in the fall months), and their owner would have been money in pocket had he never seen them. We seldom have a market, and we certainly cannot build on one, that will permit us to feed pigs for six or eight months on a grain ration, and at the same time devote the labor necessary to keep them clean and comfortable in confinement. And in many parts of Ontario partial confinement at least is necessary for a goodly part of the winter months, thus necessitating labor. Then to provide roots and other rough foods to be used along with the grain ration, requires summer labor to provide, and handling again to bring to the hogs. Now the place taken by all this can be practically dispensed with in the summer by giving the hogs the free run and pasture, as described in my previous letter. And while the hogs are grazing, or on their summer rough, their summer rough food, they are at the same time taking the exercise so necessary for their development, and which they are to a great extent denied when in winter quarters.

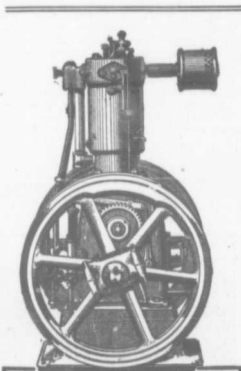
On the whole, while I am quite sure that our friends in Elgin and Lincoln counties have got the system of winter feeding down perhaps to perfection, I am inclined to think that if they devote the same study and economy to summer feeding that they have in the past given to winter feeding, they will agree with me that there is quite a dollar or more than a dollar per hundred difference in

favor of the porker who first sees the light of day just when the days are getting long and sunny.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that some more of your readers who are interested in this subject, will give us the benefit of their experience, and that those who have written once will do so again.

Thanking those who have already spoken, and you for having devoted so much of your valuable space to this branch of stock raising, which in the past has been so seriously neglected by our agricultural papers,

CARLETON COUNTY FARMER.



### Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money.

The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind.

The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.

The best engine is the

## I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely. It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load. It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.

It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

Among its many uses may be named:

Shelling, Husking and Shredding Corn; Grinding Feeds; Cutting Dry Fodder and Ensilage; Pumping; Sawing Wood; Regulating Drains, Etc.

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.  
Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 Horse Power.

If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
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I. H. C. (INCORPORATED)

### A Travelling Swinery

We have all heard of the travelling dairy and the calf work; it has done in improving the quality of the dairy butter of the country. But it has been left for the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and the Central Experimental Farm to introduce a novelty in the way of a travelling exhibit of hogs. The only thing lacking was the pen, there were hogs of different breeds—the packer's ideal, the thin hog and the fat hog besides the rearing equipment, in fact, everything that would enable a lecturer to give a thoroughly practical demonstration of the kind of hog to keep and how to keep him. This novel but most practical and valuable arrangement should do much to improve the breeding and rearing of bacon hogs in Quebec. The following from a special report received of the first meeting shows that the farmers of that province, who turned out in large numbers, had a most valuable lesson presented:

"A special meeting in the interests of the production of bacon was held at Brome, Quebec, on June 18th. The meeting was conducted by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. It was the first of a series to be held in the Province of Quebec, and the only one to be held in an English district. For this series a carload of hogs and hog-rearing equipment had been prepared and sent out by the Central Experimental Farm. The delegation at Brome consisted of J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist at the Experimental Farm, and J. B. Spencer, assistant Live Stock Commissioner. The illustration carload consisted of Yorkshire, Tamworth and cross bred hogs. A Yorkshire and a Tamworth of the form and condition suitable for packers were shown, as well as a pair of Yorkshires too thin and light, and a pair of cross-breds too short and fat for the packer's requirements. A Yorkshire and a Tamworth boar also accompanied the exhibit. One of the packing houses of Montreal provided three sides of bacon, viz., the ideal Wiltshire, one that was too fat, and another that was too lean from an unfinished hog. The equipment consisted of hog wire fencing, movable hurdles and pen, model troughs for outdoor feeding, and samples of suitable feed. These were of valuable purpose in illustrating the points made by the lecturers."

### Ontario Swine Industry

A bulletin upon this subject has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which contains information of an instructive and suggestive character, obtained from answers to questions sent to several thousand carefully selected correspondents throughout the province. The following is a summary:

Breeds—The Yorkshire is the most popular breed. In 20 out of the 42 counties reporting it gets first place, and in 7 others it is a tie with some other breed for first place. Berkshires come next in favor, followed by Tamworths and Chester Whites in the order named. Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas receive but little mention outside of the counties of Essex and Kent.

Crosses—While many crosses are used, the most popular is that between the Yorkshire and the Berkshire. In the western portion of the province there is a tendency to use the Berkshire more than formerly in crossing, while in the eastern half the

(Continued on Page 470.)

## Underdraining and its Advantages

For underdraining there is nothing better than the ordinary round drain tile. The size to be used can only be decided by a study of the conditions under which the drain is to work. They should be large enough to carry off in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the surplus water from the heaviest rains, but it is important that they should not be too large, as the cost of underdraining is governed largely by the size of the tile used. It may be mentioned that the capacity of round water pipes is in proportion to the squares of their diameters. That is, under the same conditions, a two-inch pipe will carry four times as much water, and a three-inch pipe nine times as much water as a one-inch pipe. In fact, the larger pipe will carry even more than this proportion, because of the greater friction in the small pipe. In ordinary cases, five or six-inch tile are recommended for the lower part of a main drain and four-inch for the upper portion; for the branches two and a half to three-inch are preferable.

It is seldom necessary to lay more than four feet below the surface, and in most cases two and a half to three and a half feet will be found sufficient. The proper distance between branch drains depends on the quantity of water to be carried and the nature of the subsoil. In general practice the lines of tile are usually placed from fifty to one hundred feet apart. In a tenacious clay soil, however, thirty feet would not be too close.

The drain may be opened up in the first place by passing three or four times along the same track with an ordinary plow. Then the subsoil may be broken up with a good strong subsoil plow. In this way the earth may be loosened to a depth of two feet or more and thrown out with narrow shovels. The bottom of the drain should be dug with narrow draining spades, made for the purpose. The ditch should be kept straight by means of a line stretched tightly near the ground and about four inches back from the edge. In ordinary cases, the ditch need not be more than a foot wide at the top and four to six inches at the bottom, the width of course increasing in proportion to the depth of the drain and the size of the tile.

As a rule drains should be given as much fall as possible, and the gradient should not be less than two inches in one hundred feet, if this can be secured. Careful leveling is necessary to ensure a uniform fall throughout the course of a drain. As a simple method for this purpose, one of our leading authorities recommends the ditcher to use several cross-heads made from strips of one-inch boards, three or four inches wide. The length of the standard varies according to the depth of the drain. A cross-piece about two feet long is nailed on the top of the standard. These cross-heads are then placed along the line of the ditch so that the cross pieces are in line. The proper grade is ascertained by the use of the ordinary spirit level. When ready to lay the tile a standard should be set at the bottom of the drain and marked in line with the tops of the cross-heads; this will, by testing every few feet, give a true grade for the tiles.

When the bottom of the drain has been brought to the proper grade and shape, the tile should be laid very carefully to secure perfectly close joints. With the aid of a tile hook

they may be placed rapidly and accurately without getting into the ditch. Some prefer to place the tile with the hand, standing in the ditch, and stepping carefully on each tile as laid. In covering it is preferable to put the surplus soil next the tiles, for if properly packed, it will prevent the subsoil from getting in at the joints. The laying should begin at the outlet of the main drain, and where connection is made with branch lines, enough of the branch should be laid to permit the main to be partly filled in.

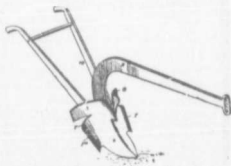
All junctions of branches with the main line should be made at an acute angle, or where the fall is sufficient, from above the axis of the main. This is necessary in order to prevent the deposit of silt and the consequent blocking of the tile at the junction. Specially made joint tile may be used, or the connection may be made by cutting a hole in the main tile with a tile pick. The outlet of the drain should be so placed that there will be a free flow of water. If protected with masonry and a grating to keep out animals, so much the better. In this country glazed sewer pipe or glazed drain tile may be used to advantage for the last ten or fifteen feet to prevent injury by frost. In closing, it may be well to recall the fact that trees should not be allowed to grow near a line of tile, through which water flows during the greater part of the year, as the roots are apt to enter at the joints in search of water, and in course of time close the drain. Willows, poplars and elms are particularly objectionable in this respect.

### ADVANTAGES OF DRAINING

The advantages of draining may be summed up as follows: (1) The soils are more easily and sooner worked. (2) Lime and manures act better. (3) Seed time and harvest earlier. (4) Larger and better crops. (5) Good natural grasses spring up. (6) Green cropping can be introduced. (7) The climate becomes warmer. (8) There are fewer noxious insects. (9) The health of the live stock is improved.

### Ditching Plow

The novelty in this plow resides principally in the changes made in the shape of the plow point and mold boards. The point or share is of the shovel type, with this difference, that the angle of the sides, where they join at the front or cutting edge, is quite obtuse, so that the sole of the



plow is broad and the share cuts a broad slice. This slice of earth cut by the share and its wings is lifted up and thrown out by the mold board to each side. The forwardly presented cutting edges of the wings render unnecessary the use of colters to cut the sides of the ditch, and the outwardly extending wings serve to assist the cutting and lifting action.

### Plowing up the Range Country

Considerable interest attaches to the spectacle of the conversion of the ranch land of southern Alberta to cultivation. There is a large influx of settlement into what was considered at one time the heart of the ranch country, viz. from Calgary south to the boundary. There are two opinions at broad variance. The old settler is strongly saturated with ranch traditions and regards the land as unprofitable for agriculture. The newcomer generally comes with the full farm equipment of plows, harrows and binders. Thus far the latter has had the best of the argument. Though his encouragement has come almost wholly from the land agents and real estate men, his returns have been satisfactory. In fact, the crops on what are called the dry lands have for the past two years been the best in the provinces of Saskatchewan or Alberta. Over fifty bushels of winter wheat and twice as much oats have been harvested.

The old settler has, as a rule, an interest in discouraging settlement and though crops have been such to discount his prophecies, he says that the dry times will come. Among the new arrivals, on the other hand, are many who have worked on the soil with as little and even less than the precipitation belonging to the south country. They say it requires a different treatment of land, but that the precipitation is amply sufficient. Information collected from Russian practice shows that profitable crops can be grown under a precipitation of from nine to eleven inches, and in this case, six to ten to twenty inches should be an abundance. Though we are in a variable belt, as respects moisture, the variations do not appear to be so great in the government records as to indicate the possibility of an absolute failure from too little moisture. About twenty-five per cent. below or above average is the greatest variation shown.

It is to be expected that the inauguration of cultivation will result in the increase of available moisture from the fining of the soil. Not only will moisture be received readily by the fact of cultivation, but the permanent available moisture will be increased by the saturation of the subsoil.

It may be said that the best methods of cultivation are being studied and promoted. It is probable that the following will be a prominent feature of cropping, and fall crops will be strongly in vogue. The first breaking is usually done not later than June, by which the winter and spring moisture is not pumped out by the crop of vegetation. Breaking is followed by disking almost immediately to break and compact the soil and aid decomposition of the sod. Frequent diskings during summer follow to break the evaporation. Grain is sown in July and August, so as to get a good stand and hasten maturity the following season. Grain is sown thin to insure right maturing of a moderate crop as against partial failure of a thick crop in case the season is very dry. If the season is favorable a thin crop will stand out to make a satisfactory yield.

The deep feeding alfalfa is going to be popular in the semi-dry country. J. McCAGG.

### Farmers' Institute Work

Supt. Putnam reports the June institute meetings as being fairly successful. The next meetings, as a rule, were better attended than last year, and more interest taken in the work. The Women's Institutes have,

however, made the record, most excellent meetings have been held, with the attendance large.

From one of our eastern exchanges comes the report that the Stormont Farmers' Institute has decided to go out of business, the first one to do so since institutes were first organized in this Province. This institute has always led a precarious existence. The interest in the work for some reason or other has been gradually dying out, and the membership has been so reduced that the receipts have not equalled the expenses. At the annual meeting held the other day, it was found impossible to find men who would undertake the responsibility of office, and none were elected except the president, Alex. J. Scott, of Strathmore. The secretary was instructed to notify the Department at Toronto of the state of affairs. The history of this defunct institute should be written up as a warning to others.

#### Prince Edward Island

The weather up to June 15 has been for the most part wet and backward. We have only had a few warm days. On account of wet weather our farmers are late finishing up their planting. We learn that some potato seeds have rotted in the ground as they were planted when the land was not in fit condition. Heavy frost was reported at Vernon River Bridge and other places on June 15. Early potatoes are coming up, and the early wheat looks as if hungry for warm weather. Strawberry plants are blossoming well, and clover looks excellent. Butter and cheese factories are nearly all started, and prospects for dairying look bright. Cattle are in good condition and milking well. A number of fat cattle and sheep were brought to the city on June 16. Little pigs are scarce and dear. Hens are laying well, and eggs are expected to advance in price. Some very fine mackerel have been caught recently. The market was fairly well attended on June 15.

#### CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, qr., per lb. 7 to 8c; mutton, 6 to 14c; veal, per lb. 4 to 6c; butter, fresh, per lb. 18 to 20c; eggs, per doz. 15c; cattle, dressed, 7 to 9c; fowl, per pair, \$1.80; chickens, per pair, 75 to 85c; flour, per cwt., \$2.80 to \$2.40; pork, per lb. 75 to 85c; oats, per bush., 45 to 48c; mackerel, each, 15c; codfish, each, 10 to 15c; hay, per cwt., 45 to 50c; bacon, per lb. 18c; rhubarb, per bush., 1b. 4c; straw, per cwt., \$2.4 to \$2.5; little pigs, per pair, \$3 to \$3.50.

Wool is selling here at 22c per lb. At this price the wool of each sheep a farmer has will net him from \$1.30 to \$2.

Richard Burke, Dominion Fruit Inspector, recently arrived in the city from his trip over the eastern part of the Island. The meetings were well attended. Fruit growers appreciate the necessity of spraying and looking after their orchards, and are anxious to learn the best methods of combating destructive insect and fungus diseases. He reports that the prospect for an abundant fruit crop is excellent, as there is great profusion of bloom.—A. R.

#### Fixing Up an Old Brick House

My experience lead me to think that a brick house, after it begins to get a little old, anyway, is apt to be cold, and getting it to be reasonably warm again is quite a difficult matter, so perhaps the experience of a friend of mine who was blessed (?) with a

bad sample of such a house, may be of benefit to some people.

He bought a farm with a very large and handsome brick house upon it, but with the reputation of being so cold one almost froze out every winter, in fact, the place had been let to a neighboring farmer, and had stood empty so long it was almost ruined. The plaster had fallen off, and the doors were swollen out of shape with dampness, but the new owner, who is a man of resource, and handy with tools, soon transformed it into a comfortable and warm residence.

He pulled off the lath, one room at a time, and boarded up the inside of the studs tight, then the hollow thus made was filled with sawdust well packed down. The boarding was

then covered with building paper, and narrow strips nailed on to lath too. When this was plastered, it was very warm, and an almost valueless house converted into a handsome and stately residence.

F. H. Sutton, Que.

The Painless Dentist—"Will you have gas, mister?"

The Patient—"Val, I reckon you better light up. You bet I don't want you tinkerin' around me in the dark."

Chilly City-feller (in country, with balky livery horse)—"Beg pardon, sir, but what do you do when youah horse balks?" The Farmer—"Trade him. Git up, Bill!"

## Guarantee Against

### Unsatisfactory Harvesting

WHEN you purchase a Deering binder you secure insurance against unsatisfactory harvesting. It is just as important to insure your crop against unprofitable harvesting as it is to insure your property against fire loss.

Harvesting a good crop with a poor binder will hardly be more profitable than harvesting a poor crop with a good binder.

You see how essential it is to have a good binder. You must have a machine that will harvest all your grain solid and economically so that you will be able to realize every dollar possible out of your crop; in other words, you need a Deering.

The Deering binder is built to cut, elevate and bind all the grain, no matter in what condition the field may be.

The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the elevators without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even banded bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find your feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in

patches where the reel never picked it up. The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

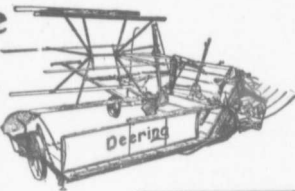
Deering binders can be purchased with either 8, 6, 7 or 8-foot cut.

The 8-foot binder is equipped with a tongue truck, which materially reduces the neck weight and draft.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines—mowers, mowers, various styles and sizes of rakes, hay stackers and loaders.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain to you why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are to be found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

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## American Fence Talks

AMERICAN FENCE is standard of the world. More miles of it are in use than all other fences combined.

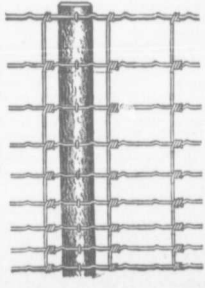
It is made of steel that is exactly fitted for it. A woven wire fence can be made of wire too soft or too hard. It must be exactly right to render good service.

The structure of the American Fence is perfect. It is built of big, solid, galvanized wires, all No. 9 gauge if you prefer it, with the upright or stay wires hinged; in all heights and for all purposes.

American Fence and Gates are for sale by dealers everywhere, or write us direct and we will send you a catalogue free, and tell you where you can get the fence and save money.

Manufactured by

The Canadian Steel  
& Wire Co.,  
Limited,  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO





## In the Dairy

### Cheese—The Finest Ever

At a meeting held at Tillsonburg recently, the cheese instructors of Western Ontario reported that up to June 1st the cheese made in this finest seen any year since the syndicate system of instruction was introduced. The quality of the milk supplied to the factories has also been finer than ever before. Patrons appear to be taking a keener interest in the business, and a large number of new milk cans have been purchased. The makers also have an eye to improvement, and have purchased a very large number of wire cord knives, which is a decided improvement on the old style of knife. In some groups half of the factories have purchased new knives and in others three-quarters of the factories have them.

The most discouraging feature reported by the instructors was the indifference shown by many patrons in regard to keeping their milk in clean places. Farms have been visited by the instructors and the patrons have promised to move the milk stands, but after one or two weeks' time the instructors find the milk being kept in the same old place. The greatest fault in this particular is keeping the milk standing overnight in barnyards. In many cases the milk wagon is backed up to the cow stable door and the milk left on it over night.

Another discouraging feature is the tendency to tamper with the milk. Each instructor reported a number of cases where the milk indicated adulteration by watering or skimming.

Under the direction of Chief Instructor Barr, the instructors visited the dairy farm of Geo. Rice, formerly the home of the late E. D. Tillson. Several of the cows on Mr. Rice's farm give as much as 20 to 34 pounds at the morning's milking.

The balance of the day was spent at the Courtland cheese factory, so ably managed by Mr. Frank Travis. Mr. Travis and his three assistants were dressed in white, a sight which some of the instructors had not had for a long time. Here the instructors went to work with their coats off and spent a most profitable time in discussing and working out the details of practical cheese making.

Other meetings of this kind will be held during the season, as they enable the instructors to do better and more effective work.

### Keeping Saturday's Milk

Cool the milk just as soon as possible after drawing it from the cow, to below 55 degrees, and keep it there until it is time to send it to the factory on Monday morning. Do not add Sunday morning's milk to that of Saturday night, unless it has been first cooled to as cold a temperature as that of the night's milk.

The only cooling agents to be had by the farmer are ice and cold water, and every intelligent dairy farmer who wants to send sweet milk on Monday morning should have a supply of ice and know how to use it.

The quickest way to cool milk is to have it flow in thin layers over a cold surface, but this is generally not practical to a farmer.

The method I advise to patrons in my district is as follows: A tank or trough of some kind is required to hold cold water, and in this water the cans containing the milk are placed. Each pailful as it is drawn from the cow is strained into these

cans, which should not be too large. By the time all the milking is done, the milk will be fairly cool, but the water will have become warmed and will have to be run off and more cold water put on in its place. This should put the temperature down to 55 degrees, but renew the water as often as necessary. All the work then required is to stir the milk occasionally in order to insure a uniform temperature throughout. If you have ice to put in the water you can see how much better it will be and how much labor it will save you.

When the milk is cooled, cover the cans with a clean wet blanket, one end of which is left in the water and acting as a wick aids in maintaining the cool temperature, and also prevents the cream from drying. If you have a well or a spring to set the cans in, it will answer the purpose well, but be sure to stir the milk at intervals while it is cooling so that the center will not remain warm and the outer parts only be cooled.

Whatever plan you adopt, do it with the object of cooling to 55 degrees in a manner that will give you least labor and the best results.—C. A. Pablow.

### The Cream-Gathering Creamery

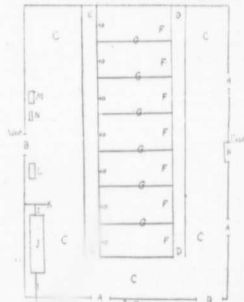
The cream-gathering creamery system has many features to recommend it, and is alike popular with patrons and factory proprietors. It leaves the skim-milk in ideal condition for feeding purposes where a hand separator is used for creaming the milk, the cost per pound of butter for delivery to the factory is very materially reduced, and as the territory that a creamery can serve is greatly enlarged, under this system, and the make proportionately increased, the cost of manufacture is correspondingly reduced. Furthermore, it is especially suited to the conditions of sparsely populated districts. These features all commend themselves so strongly to the farmer that we believe that the cream-gathering creamery system has gained a strong and lasting hold upon the affections of those to whom our dairy industry really belongs. Nor can we say that we would turn back the tide if we could. The weakness of the system, of course, is the fact that so much is dependent upon the work of so many, and the hands of the skilled butter-maker are largely tied. But good, earnest, intelligent patrons working under favorable conditions

can supply to a creamery a quality of cream that will make a fine quality of butter. At the same time, we would say this and say it most emphatically, that unless we are up and doing the advantages of this system will prove wholly or largely illusory; for the gain made at the manufacturing end will be more than swallowed up at the selling end, through the manufacturing of butter of an inferior quality that must be sold at a reduced price.

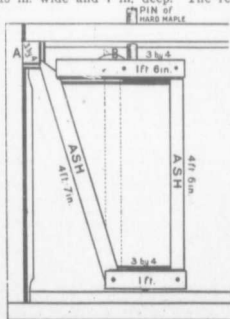
J. W. Mircetta,  
Kingston Dairy School.

### A Good Cow Stable Plan

This cow stable, which provides for 14 cows, is 18 ft. x 48 ft., and is built on the east side of a barn. Its floor is on a level with barn floor. Four windows (A) afford light. The south door (B) provides exit for the cows to the barn yard. Through the west door hay, straw, etc., are carried to passage (C), 5½ ft. wide. To its right are the pump-tank, water-float and the necessary pipes belonging to



a "No. 1" ideal" windmill outfit. To the right are boxes for crushed feed and salt. There are seven double stalls (F), between which is a partition 4 ft. high. The stanchions are swinging, etc., as described in article in THE FARMING WORLD of November 1st, 1904. The single water bucket is on the inside, from which the cows drink easily, one bucket for each stall. Experience proves this to be the best place for bucket, the water keeping clean and sweet. Experience also proves these stanchions superior for convenience to man and comfort to the beast. When sleeping, the cows lie naturally, with her head curved round, not out straight. The drop is 18 in. wide and 7 in. deep. The



DOTTED LINES SHOW STAKE WHEN CLOSED.  
Diagram of stanchion.

### THIS SKIMMING MACHINE

takes the cream from the milk quicker than wringers squeeze water from clothes. It gets a quarter to a half more cream than by setting, because it uses centrifugal force—a force thousands of times stronger, quicker, more effective than the force that makes cream rise in pans.

**Sharples**  
TUBULAR  
CREAM SEPARATORS

Skimming finished five minutes after milking, because boy or ten can run tubular during milking. No skim milk to warm because skim milk is warm from cow. Half less washing labor and expense, because only cream is put away. Canning 500 lbs. crystals clear.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
Toms, Pa. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

maining passage (C) has two benches for holding milk pails.

The large cowhouse tank is made of 3-in. plank lined with galvanized iron, is 12 ft. long, 2 ft. wide and 4½ ft. deep, and is elevated so as to give the necessary head of water for the water bucket. The water is drawn from a well 70 ft. from barn, and forced into tank by a force pump by windmill power. The water is supplied from large tank to smaller one and thence to water bucket. The supply is regulated by float in tank. The whole satisfactory outfit of windmill and water supply is all galvanized, and was put in by the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co.

So far this stable is warm in winter, cool in summer, light and airy, and in every practical way a saving of time and labor.

J. E. C., Dundas Co., Ont.

#### The Milking Machine at Work

A representative of THE FARMING WORLD visited the large farm of S. Price & Sons, Erindale, Ont., last week and saw the Burrill-Lawrence Kennedy milking machine at work. It is the same make of machine in use on the dairy herd at the Ontario Agricultural College.

This machine seems to do the mechanical part of milking to perfection. The cows seem to like it, as they stood quietly chewing their cud while the operation was going on. One heifer that has never been milked any other way than by the machine, having freshened since the machine was put in in January last, will not allow anyone to milk her by hand. The other day the power operating the machine gave out temporarily, necessitating hand-milking. This heifer vented her spite on the milker by elevating the milk-pail to the ceiling and depositing the milk herself in the gutter. So much for training.

The milking operation is simple enough, and one man can look after the milking of as many cows as it would require two men to milk by hand in the same time. It takes about as long for each individual cow's as to milk by hand, but the advantage is in being able to milk a number at one time, depending upon the size of the equipment. At Guelph as reported by Prof. Dean in THE FARMING WORLD a few issues ago, the cows are no longer stripped after being milked by the machine. Messrs. Price & Sons, Erindale, Ont., prefer to strip the cows out afterwards. Some give very little while others, which do not let down their milk readily for machine milking, give quite a lot. As the cows are noticed giving about a pint in the stripping, and as this is the richest milk it is valuable. While the machine is at work the udders are manipulated once or twice by the attendant, as it tends to increase the milk flow.

Messrs. Price find that cows are affected differently by the machine. As a rule the cow that has been milked by hand for several years, does not take to the machine very readily, and is inclined to hold back her milk. The young cow, fresh in calf, can be trained very easily to machine milking and there is very little "stripping" left when the machine quits.

A most valuable feature of machine milking is the cleanly manner in which it is done. There is no chance whatever for the least particle of dust to get into the milk, everything is sealed up tight, and the bacterial infection of the milk is possible. This is shown by the fact that machine milk will keep much longer than other milk. Messrs. Price & Sons,

who operate a large milk supply business in Toronto, intend taking advantage of this fact and will shortly establish a certified bottled milk business. A special dairy is being fitted up for this purpose and the milk will be taken there direct from the machine and bottled for this special trade.

It will be worth any dairy farmer's while to visit Erindale farm not only to see the milking machine at work, but also to look over the fine dairy barn which Messrs. Price have erected. It is built on the same plan as the surface stable at Dentonia Park Farm. It is cheap, light, clean and well ventilated, and an ideal spot for

keeping cows in, both winter and summer. When visited a few days ago it smelled fresher than many kitchens.

#### Canadian Appointed

Prof. J. W. McLean, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa Agricultural College. Prof. McLean is a Canadian, and was born on a stock farm in Eastern Ontario. He is a graduate of McMaster University, and for a time attended the Ontario Agricultural College. He is a graduate of Ames.

## Buying a Cream Separator

A little thought before buying a cream separator will save you a lot of hard work later on. Don't be talked into buying a machine with a high milk supply can—it's like pitching hay to your milk into one. Besides it does not cost any more to get an easy running



## U.S. Cream Separator

with a low milk tank that a child can reach, a simple bowl that's easily washed, and a set of entirely enclosed gears, protected from dirt and danger. The U.S. holds the World's Record for clean skimming—it is the most profitable machine for you to buy, and will last a life time. Our handsome new catalogue describes in detail the operation and construction of the United States Separator. Many lines and accurate illustrations aid in making perfectly clear to you the advantages the U.S. has over all others. If you're keeping cows for profit, ask for our catalogue No. 118. It points the way to the biggest profits.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

Prompt Delivery.

18 Distributing Warehouses.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

439

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 4.



## How Much Ought You Spend

Each Year For Separator Repairs? Well, It All Depends Upon What Separator You Buy.

A complicated separator, with many intricate parts and a lot of 40-funny fin's costs more for repairs than it is worth. A cheap, poorly constructed separator—made for sale rather than service—not only gives a lot of trouble and annoyance, but also is a constant drain upon your profits.

Isn't it foolish to buy any separator until you are sure it won't eat up all your profits in repairs? Of course it is. But if you keep cows, you must have a cream separator—just as you must have a cow on the farm and a cook stove in the house.

The thing, to do is to use good business judgment—in other words, plain common sense—in selecting your separator.

What is it that makes trouble in machinery of any kind? Why, intricate, complicated parts. It's plain, then, that you must have a separator—made with few parts.

But that isn't all. The parts must be made right. You want a well constructed separator—one as nearly perfect as you can get.

Well, when you ask this question, you must consider in mind, and examine every cream separator on the market, do you know the answer? Well? You'll buy an

## IMPROVED FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE

There's no doubt about it. If you don't want to buy a cream separator you better keep away from the EMPIRE. It's so simple in construction and so well made that even a casual examination will convince you that it is a real get out of order. Thousands of them have been in use for years and years without costing a dollar for repairs.

Well, when you ask this question, you must consider in mind, and examine every cream separator that it is more quickly and more easily washed than any other separator, you can't be deciding that it's the separator for you.

I wish you'd let the EMPIRE folks tell you more about this great machine. You're just as interested in finding out which separator is the best for you—as they are in selling EMPIRES. Write to them today. Tell how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk and they'll send you their books on Dairying. Just address

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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1. Full catalog and price list. 2. Dairy Results—October. 3. Money and the Way to Make It.



### My Mother's Garden

Her heart was like her garden,  
Old-fashioned, quaint and sweet,  
A wealth of buds and blossoms  
Hid in a still retreat.

Sweet violets of sympathy  
Were always opening there,  
And lilies white and pure unclosed,  
Each one a whispered prayer.

Forget-me-nots there lingered  
To late perfection brought,  
And there bloomed purple pansies  
In many a tender thought.

There Hope's first snowdrops took  
deep root,  
And flowered because they must;  
There Love's own roses reached to-  
wards heaven  
On trellises of trust.

And in that quiet garden—  
The garden of her heart—  
Songbirds built nests, and caroled  
Their songs of cheer apart.

And from it still floats back to us,  
O'ercoming sin and strife,  
Sweet as the breath of roses blown,  
The fragrance of her life.

### Then and Now

We hear old folks tell about the  
good old days when they were young.  
To some there is no age like the  
time when they were young. The  
crops were larger, the apples sweeter,  
the butter better, the friendships  
dearer. The world was better then;  
life was one sweet song. Sure enough,  
it is natural that with a virgin soil  
and greater economy the crops should  
have been larger than after years of  
soil robbing. It is natural that apple  
trees nourished by a rich soil and  
appetites heightened by pioneering  
with few luxuries, should be sweeter  
than fruit from half starved trees.  
The butter was fine in many cases  
because the housewife set the milk  
from one or two good cows in a  
spring house or root cellar. There  
wasn't much dust blowing those days.  
There wasn't the eternal rush of work  
that caused neglect of details. The cows  
roamed the woods and were clean.  
The old stone churn was kept clean  
and sweet. Of course the butter was  
fine. The risks, the hardships of  
early days drew families together in  
closer friendships than is possible  
now. They were great days.

There is another class who are  
continually fighting against their children  
enjoying any of the advantages  
of the present day. They say they  
got along without much schooling,  
or machinery, or pedigreed stock or  
any of the new-fangled contrivances  
of this day. The good old past was  
good enough for them. What they  
accomplished their children can ac-  
complish without better advantages.  
This argument holds the children from  
fitting themselves to meet worse foes  
than Indians and wild beasts, worse  
obstacles than forests and swamps.

Those who are looking back upon  
the past through the fading twilight

of memory should not forget that  
the children of to-day are facing a  
different life than they faced fifty or  
sixty years ago. The battle of life  
to-day is against intense competition,  
against certain monopolies against  
infertility. The boys need an edu-  
cation that will fit them for this  
struggle. They can't go out with  
an ox team and plow and farm land  
that costs one or two dollars an  
acre. Mind you, the opportunities of  
to-day are as great as they ever were  
but they must be captured by different  
methods than our forefathers em-  
ployed.

### The Language of Flowers

Asters—I am very wealthy.  
Stock—I have been successful in  
Wall Street.  
Phlox—I shear lambs.  
Rubber Plant—I love to look at you.  
Daisy—You're it.  
Burr—I'm stuck on you.  
Oyster Plant—Will you dine with  
me?  
Anise—Cordially yours.  
Cosmos—You're all the world to  
me.  
Marigold—I mean business.  
Poppy—May I speak to your father?  
Orchids—I am extravagant.  
Falm—Will you accept my hand?  
Tuberose—May you die soon.  
Bluebell—I will telephone you.  
Mock Orange Blossoms—I am only  
flirting with you.  
Moon Flowers—I'm just crazy  
about you.

### The Picnic

When we suggest that you give  
your children a picnic, a multitude  
will say—"haven't time. They don't  
need it, anyway." Of course, the chil-  
dren get out doors every day. They  
romp and play at school, and have  
lots of fun while doing their every-  
day work. But it will do the tired  
mother good and the children good  
to get away for a day and run wild.  
A few neighbor women could go to-  
gether some Saturday and take the  
youngest children along to some shady

place in a pasture, by a lake or  
stream, or in the woods. Don't make  
hard work of fussing for the meal.  
Bread and butter and jelly tastes  
mighty good at a picnic. Cookies  
are easily made and carried. Let the  
oldest daughter take the mother's  
place in the home that day so the men  
folks will not grow too much on  
being left out of the fun. Of course  
they will be too busy to go.

A big First of July picnic can be  
enjoyed by all the folks, men as well.  
Remember, it is the monotony of  
work more than the hardness of it,  
that makes the children restless and  
long for another life.

### Old-fashioned Neighborliness

There have been many good things  
that have come to lighten the bur-  
den of the housewife in these days  
of modern ideas and thought, but we  
sometimes wonder if the old soul of  
neighborliness of the old days has  
not been somewhat crowded out. We  
well remember in the long ago of the  
afternoon visits to the neighbor down  
the road, the dropping in for a few  
minutes' chat, taking along the knit-  
ting, perhaps, or the sewing. What  
good times those were. Those talks  
were not of the little tattles of idle  
rumors but rather of common house-  
hold talk that tended to knit closer  
and closer the bond of true neighborly  
spirit. There were the children con-  
ferences that did as much if not more  
to help than the mothers' meet-  
ings of to-day, with their frills and  
fancies. There were the interchange  
of sympathies that drew hearts closer  
together and helped to make things  
brighter. There were the little kind-  
nesses such as gifts of good things  
made from new recipes. The discus-  
sion about the flower beds, the ex-  
change of slips or a division of new  
flower seeds were acts that sounded  
with the ring of true neighborly spirit  
that is too often lacking in our social  
atmosphere to-day. Think about this  
and let us have more of the old-  
fashioned neighborliness of the old  
ways.

## God's Gift—the Air

Now, is there anything that freer  
seems  
Than air, the fresh, the vital, that  
a man  
Draws in with breathings bountiful,  
nor dreams  
Of any better bliss, because he can  
Make over all his blood thereby, and  
feel  
Once more his youth return, his  
muscles steel,  
And life grow buoyant, part of  
God's good plan!

O, how on plain and mountain, and  
by streams  
That shine along their path; o'er  
many a field  
Proud with pied flowers, or where  
sunrise gleams  
In spangled splendors, does the  
rich air yield

Its balsam; yea, how hunter, pioneer,  
Lover, and bard have felt that heaven  
was near

Because the air their spirit touched  
and healed!

And yet—God of the open!—look and  
see

The millions of thy creatures pent  
within

Close places that are foul for one  
clean breath,

Thrilling with health, and hope, and  
purity;

Nature's vast antidote for strain and  
sin.

Life's sweetest medicine, this side  
of death!

How comes it that this largess of  
the sky  
Thy children lack of, till they droop  
and die?

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### Grandpa's Way

My grandpa is the strangest man!  
Of course, I love him dearly;  
But really it does seem to me  
He looks at things so queerly.

He always thinks that every day  
Is right, no matter whether  
It rains or snows, or shines or blows  
Or what the kind of weather.

When outdoor fun is ruined by  
A heavy shower, provoking,  
He pats my head and says, "You see,  
The dry earth needs a soaking."

And when I think the day too warm  
For any kind of pleasure,  
He says, "The corn has grown an  
inch—  
I see without a measure."

And when I fret because the wind  
Has set my things all whirring,  
He looks at me and says, "Tut! tut!  
The close air needs a stirring!"

He says, when drifts are piling high,  
And fence posts scarcely peeping,  
"How warm beneath their blanket  
white  
The little flowers are keeping!"

Sometimes I think, when on his face  
His sweet smile shines so clearly,  
It would be nice if every one  
Could see things just as queerly.

### Your Age

"Ahem!" said the king, "I have an  
interesting sum for you; it is a trial  
in mental arithmetic. I think of the  
number of the month of your birth."

Now, the professor was sixty years  
old, and had been born two days before  
Christmas, so he thought of 13,  
December being the twelfth month.

"Yes," said the professor.  
"Multiply it by 2," continued the  
king.

"Yes."  
"Add 5."  
"Yes," answered the professor, do-  
ing so.

"Now multiply by 30."  
"Yes."  
"Add your age."

"Yes."  
"Subtract 365."  
"Yes."  
"Add 115."

"Yes."  
"And now," said the king, might  
I ask what the result is?"

"Twelve hundred and sixty," re-  
plied the professor, wonderingly.

"Thank you," was the king's re-  
sponse. "So you were born in De-  
cember, sixty years ago, eh?"

"Why," how in the world do you  
know?" cried the professor.

"Why," retorted the king, "from  
your answer—1260. The month of  
your birth was the twelfth and the  
last two figures give your age."

### The Robin Mother's Strategy

On the topmost branch of the big-  
gest cherry tree, with head thrown  
back and turned sideways, sat Mrs.  
Robin Redbreast. Right under her,  
on the lawn, stood a small boy with  
arm uplifted, and in his hand a stone.

Would he throw it at her? And if  
he hit her, what would become of the

three little brown birds that had just  
come out of the blue eggs she had  
been nursing so long?

With a sidelong twist of her head  
Mrs. Robin glanced, now at the boy,  
then at her nestlings.

A happy thought struck her. Quick-  
ly she bit at the stem of a bunch of  
red cherries, and down they dropped  
right at the feet of the boy. And  
what little boy would not stoop to  
pick up a bunch of red-ripe cherries—  
Certainly not this boy on the lawn.

While he was stooping, down flew  
Mrs. Robin into the nest, where three  
tiny birdlings peeped out a welcome.

When the boy rose upright and  
stretched out his arm to fling the  
stone, no bird was in sight—only green  
leaves fluttering as if stirred by the  
wind, and some bright cherries mak-  
ing crimson spots against them!

### To Find Fishing Bait

The boy wanted some worms for  
bait. He had selected a promising spot,  
a shady and low lying dell, but, though  
he had been digging for a few fifteen  
minutes, not a single worm had his  
spade turned up.

"Here, sonny," said an old angler,  
"take this chunk of soap and make  
me a quart or two of soapuds."

The boy brought the suds, the old  
man sprinkled them over the ground,  
and then he, in his turn, began to dig.  
It was amazing. Here, where the boy  
before had found a single worm, the  
old man now discovered them in  
dozens.



### The Rich, Fragrant Creamy Lather of BABY'S OWN SOAP

leaves the skin so white,  
smooth and sweet, that  
every time it is used it  
gives renewed delight.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED  
MFRS., MONTREAL 1-4-65

**WEDDING Stationery.** Young Ladies who are  
interested in what is Proper in  
the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should  
send for our Booklet, Free for the asking.  
List type faces, Best imported stock. Lynn  
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**GINSENG** is a money making  
crop. Boon in your  
gardens to grow  
hundreds of dollars' worth annually. Thrives  
throughout the U.S. and Canada. We sell roots  
and seed during spring and fall planting ses-  
sons, and buy the dried product. You can get  
started in this profitable business for a small  
outlay. Send 5c. stamp to day for illustrated  
literature telling all about it.

The St. Louis Ginseng Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"You can find worms 'most any-  
where, sonny," said the old man, "if  
you wet the ground with soapuds  
first. The soapuds draws them, the  
same as molasses draws flies. A  
weak mixture of blue vitriol and wa-  
ter will do the same thing also."

### His Pear Trick

"How many pears have I got on  
my plate, pa?" asked one of our smart  
boys, the other evening at supper.

"Two," my son answered the fond  
parent, surveying the mellow fruit.

"No sir; I've got four, and I can  
prove it," triumphantly remarked the  
juvenile.

"How do you make that out?"  
queried the perplexed father.

"Well, sir, haven't I got two pears,  
and don't two pairs make four?" grin-  
ned the archer.

"All right, my son. You've got  
too many," said the old man, getting  
up and reaching over. "Here, mother,  
you take one, and I'll take one, and  
Joey may have the two that are left  
on his plate," and John thought his  
little joke did not appear so funny  
after all.

### Queries

Did you ever see a stone step?  
Or a sardine box?  
Or a sausage roll?  
Or an apple turn over?  
Or a night fall?  
Or a bed spring?  
Or a rail fence?  
Or see ink stand?  
Or a man pull up a river?  
Or a cow slip?  
Or a cough drop?

### Johnny's Summer

Robins singing in the trees,  
Picnic over yonder;  
Flies and gnats and bugs and fleas,  
Everywhere wander,  
Aunt Samantha Susan Brown,  
Visiting from the city,  
Pa says I can't go to town,  
"Tater bugs" a pity.  
Hi there! kill that bumble bee,  
Gee! but he's a hummer,  
Run, I'll bet you can't beat me  
Hurrah for it is Summer.

### When Most Rain Falls

More rain falls by night than by  
day, because the cold at night due  
to the absence of the sun diminishes  
the capacity of the air for holding  
moisture in suspension; the moisture  
is therefore condensed and falls to  
the earth.

The amount of moisture ordinarily  
present in the atmosphere is greatest  
near the equator, because the sun's  
warmth is there at its maximum, and  
the moisture diminishes by more or  
less regular graduations towards the  
poles; hence it results that the rain-  
fall in tropical regions is far heavier  
than it is in temperate regions.

### The Peril of It

A lady at whose house Leigh Hunt  
was dining solicitously said to him  
at dessert:

"Don't you ever venture on an  
orange?"

"I should be delighted to do so, my  
dear madam," the poet replied, "but  
I'm so afraid I should tumble off."

### Judge Not

In men whom men declare divine  
I find so much of sin and blot,

In men whom others class as ill,  
I find so much of goodness still,  
I hesitate to draw the line  
Where God has not.

## IN THE KITCHEN

### How to Tell Good Meat

If more women knew how to tell meat and fowls they would not only have more tender flesh for their tables, but in hot weather would often avoid buying tainted pieces. Then, too, once they can tell a fish or tender steak or a chicken that has just been killed, they are no longer dependent upon the mere word of the butcher, for they can apply their own knowledge and be sure that their selection is good.

A tenderloin or porterhouse steak should be plentifully streaked with fat and of a bright red color to be tender, according to a prominent wholesale dealer. "When the flesh gets darker, a deep red," he says, "a woman may be sure that it has been cut for several hours, perhaps, and will not have the delicious flavor of the pieces that are of a bright shade. If there is but little fat or white seams running through the grain the meat will not be as tender nor as good to the taste. Besides the color test, the tenderness of the flesh may be largely determined by pushing the dull end of a skewer into it. If the wood is easily put into the surface of the meat a person may be sure that it is tender, but if there is resistance it is an unmistakable sign that the flesh is tough.

A careful housewife or one who wants an especially good piece of veal should not even consider cutlets or a roast unless the meat is white and fat. For if it is pinkish around the edges a person may be sure that it is and will not have a desirable flavor.

### Recipes You Will Like

**FOAM OMELET**—Beat the yolk of one egg to a cream and beat the white to a stiff froth. Add to the yolk one teaspoonful of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful cream, season lightly with salt, and add one-third of the stiffly beaten white. Oil the omelet pan on an iron spider, gently pour in the omelet mixture; cover and place the pan on the range where the heat will be continuous. Do not stir, but carefully, as the egg sets, lift the omelet occasionally by slipping a broad-bladed knife under it. It should cook quickly, but not so quickly as to burn. From three to five minutes will generally be ample time. When slightly browned on the bottom, spread the remaining white on top; then put into the oven for a minute or two until the white is set. Fold at once and serve.

**CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP**—To one tablespoonful or one ounce of cooked spinach pressed through a colander, add one-half cup or four or one-half ounces of rich milk. Add salt to season. Heat to boiling and serve.

**BEAN CROQUETTES**—Take two-thirds cup or four or one-half ounces of bean pulp (which is prepared by pressing well-cooked navy beans through a colander). To this add two teaspoonfuls of milk and salt to season. Form into croquettes. Beat one-half egg; roll the croquettes into four teaspoonfuls bread crumbs first, then into the beaten egg, and lastly into the bread crumbs. Bake on an oiled pie tin in a hot oven until slightly browned.

**BOSTON BROWN BREAD**—Mix thoroughly together two cupfuls of white

corn meal, one of rye meal and one of flour with one-third of a teaspoonful of salt and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Dissolve one-quarter of a teaspoonful of soda in a teaspoonful of warm water, stirring it into one cupful of molasses, and when lightly foaming turn it into the flour mixture. Add one pint of milk. Beat thoroughly and pour the batter into well greased molds and steam. Pound baking powder tins make satisfactory molds.

**AN INEXPENSIVE SALAD**—Chop fine six medium sized half ripe tomatoes and add one-half can of salmon and about a pint of cold boiled potatoes. Make a dressing of one tablespoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of suet, one cupful of milk, one cupful of vinegar, one egg. Mix the sugar, mustard and suet thoroughly; slowly add the milk, then the vinegar, and lastly the egg. Boil until like custard and pour over the salad when cold.

### The Use of Salt

If any dish, either soup, vegetable or sauce becomes too salt, dust in a little coarse brown sugar and the dish will again become palatable. Brown sugar is the antidote for salt.

Do you want to rush the contents in the inner vessel of your double boiler? Add some salt to the water underneath half a tea cup to two quarts of water. Boiling salty water generates quickly a strong heat. Salt again can be used to great advantage if the whites of eggs will not froth easily. Just dust in a dash.

### The Broom of the Stomach

Have you ever heard spinach called "the broom of the stomach"? It is the most valuable of all vegetables and saves many times its cost in doctor bills and medicine.

### Keep the Dishcloth Clean

Be particular with your dishcloth. Do not hang it in a damp warm place in the sink cupboard, there is bred disease germs. Wash it in soap and clean hot water each time after using, and then hang where it will dry in the sun and fresh air.

Clean dishcloths and towels are as necessary for health as is clean, inviting tableware. Even though rinsed and carefully dried each day, they should be placed in the wash each week and put through the same process to which other soiled articles are subjected.

Too many housewives neglect to oversee this highly important part of the household machinery. Ignorant domestics frequently use one dishcloth until it has become so greasy, stained, and ragged that it is hardly fit to touch, to say nothing of being fit to wash the family plates and cups.

Soft pieces of the checked linen or crash, hemmed (in order that the raveled ends may not make work for the plumber), make the most satisfactory cloths for the silver and china; white coarse pieces of crash, unbleached, may be used for the enameled and tin ware and the iron cooking utensils. The cloth should be soft and pliable and easily absorbent. Good results can not be obtained from a harsh, starchy cloth.

### Best For Cheese Making.

Pure, uniform crystal. Dissolves slowly. Stays in the curd—not carried away in the whey. Makes a smooth, firm, delicious cheese that keeps perfectly.

## Windsor SALT

Salting the curd is the most important part of cheese making. Start right, with Windsor Salt.

Your dealer has WINDSOR SALT, or will get it for you.

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## Health in the Home

### Typhoid Fever

Water is the usual vehicle for typhoid germs, as is well known and probably all great outbreaks of the disease in cities are due to an infected water supply. But a city with an ideal water supply may be scourged with typhoid fever, although less severely, through the medium of impure ice, and it is almost as important to know where the ice is cut, or with what water it is made, if artificial, as where the city water comes from. Not long since a number of officers on one of the United States ships in the Mediterranean squadron were taken down with typhoid fever. When the source of the infection was traced, it was found to be some ice bought at Athens, the ice-machine on shipboard having broken down.

Raw vegetables used for salads may have been grown in soil contaminated with slops used as fertilizers, or may have been washed in infected water.

Unless a water supply is above suspicion, all that used for drinking, tooth-cleaning and in the kitchen should be boiled, and the drinking water cooled by putting vessels containing it on the ice, not by putting ice in the water itself.

Finally, great care should be taken to screen all food from flies, for if there is a case of typhoid fever in the neighborhood flies may become most active distributors of the poison.

### Don't Forget in Summer

To give pure cold water to the baby two or three times a day.

To prevent sunburn by rinsing with a little cold water and borax.

To shade the baby's eyes from strong light, especially from full sunlight.

To avoid saffron tea for bleaching the baby, for it has a tendency to produce scrofulous sores.

To apply hot clothes to the little feet and stomach for colic, and leave the peppermint in its bottle.

To use good common sense continually and in large doses; and the baby will be a joy and comfort to the household, no matter how trying the weather.

### Children's Feet

The feet of the stockings worn by a child whose circulation is feeble will generally be found to be both cold and damp when taken off at night; but very often no one troubles to feel whether they are so or not.

They are probably dry again by morning, but the perspiration has dried into them. This is just what we should avoid. Remember that the perspiration of the body always contains some of the waste, and, therefore, poisonous matter of the blood. When this dries into the stockings, and they are put on again next day, the impure matter is reabsorbed, and without doubt this is injurious to the child's health.

This shows us the importance of warm, dry, and clean stocking feet. If you would do your best for a delicate child, never let it wear stockings which have been wet with perspiration and are merely redried. They should be well rinsed out first to remove the perspiration. It is not necessary to wash the whole stocking each time, but merely the feet.

## WASHING Without RUBBING



Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

### The New Century Washing Machine

sends the water whirling through the clothes—yet never rubs or wears the fabric. It's easy and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes.

Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy.

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## FARMING WITH A TELEPHONE PUTS YOUR FARM ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Farming is a business and should be considered as such. Nothing will aid you more in systematizing your farm than a telephone. With the aid of a telephone you can communicate at any time with your grain, stock and produce buyer, your bank, your station agent, your implement store—in fact, everybody with whom you have business relations.

Think of the time and energy saved in calling over the telephone for the market quotations, which will enable you to buy and sell at an advantage. What a blessing to you to order broken parts for your machinery by phone. And the trips to town which are saved. All this means convenience and less work. With a telephone you can run your farm like a business. You can get all the profit there is in the business of farming.

The telephone makes farm life pleasant, it lets you answer to your neighbors. You can talk with your friends any hour of the day or night. If you think you want to see a veterinarian for a doctor when the life of a horse is in danger, don't think of the expense of these many advantages that the telephone is expensive. It costs very little to have a telephone placed in your home.

## Our 80-page Rural Telephone Book Sent Free

If you will fully explain how cheaply you can procure a *Hercules* instrument of the *Swedish-American* make, it also tells everybody else how you can get it. Write for a telephone. Write for a catalogue away as the supply is limited.

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## \$12 WOMAN'S SUITS \$4.50

Suits to \$12. Silk jackets, raincoats, skirts waists and linen suits at manufacturer prices. Send for samples and fashions. **Southeast Suit Co., Inc.,** 112 London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use wholesale.

### Low Summer Tourist Rates West

During the entire summer the Chicago and North-Western Ry. will have in effect very low round trip tourist rates to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia points. Choice of routes going and returning, with favorable stopovers and time limits. Very low excursion rates to the Pacific Coast from June 25th to July 7th. For further particulars, illustrated folders, etc., write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

## Sunday at Home

### The Eternal House

He who would build a house that all may see

In Truth should dig the deep foundation ways,

Should lay the corner stone of Love, and raise

The walls of Steadfastness, then tenderly

Bedeck the halls with Song and Poesy,

And keep Contentment on the hearth ablaze,

The windows Hope, the ascending gables Praise,

And over all the roof of Charity.

Then let the tempest rage, the flames consume—

Time's self were impotent to seal the doom

Of such a house, where wanderers may find,

Blazoned in gold above the welcoming portal:

Who enters here leaves hopelessness behind,

The true home is the heart, and hence immortal.

### God Knoweth Best

God knoweth best what is needful for us, and all that He does is for our good. If we know how much He loves us we should always be ready to receive equally and with indifference from His hand the sweet and the bitter. All would please that came from Him. The sorest afflictions never appear intolerable except when we see them in the wrong light. When we see them as dispensed by the hand of God, when we know that it is our loving Father who thus tries us, our sufferings will lose their bitterness and become even matter of consolation.

### Poor Living

There are some people who get their living out of garbage barrels. Imagine how such persons would feel if they were placed in a fine orchard where there is an abundance of all sorts of ripe, luscious fruit, and told to help themselves. What then would be their feelings towards garbage? "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control." There is the orchard. "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, sorcery, enmities, strife, jealous, wrath, factions, divisions, parties, envyings, drunkenness, revellings, and such like." There is the garbage barrel.

### A Beautiful Definition

A prize was offered for the best answer to the question, "What constitutes success?" This answer won:

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was a inspiration, whose memory a benediction."

# IN THE SEWING ROOM

## May Manton's Hints

### SHIRT WAIST OR BLOUSE 5357

Each fresh variation of the shirt waist finds its welcome and its place. Here is one that combines box plaits with tucks after a most satisfactory and becoming manner and which is adapted to all the lighter weight shirtings.



5348 Fancy Yoke Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

5373 Girl's Plaited Dress with Gumpie, 4 to 10 years.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as material renders desirable, fronts and back. The back is box plaited, the plaits being arranged to give tapering lines to the figure, while the fronts are laid in three box plaits with groups of tucks between. The sleeves are the very latest ones made in shirt waist style and with deep cuffs.

### FANCY YOKE BLOUSE 5348

The dainty blouse made in lingerie style has really become an essential, and every new model is sure to be met with a hearty welcome. Here is an exceedingly attractive one that is simple withal and that can with equal success be made from lingerie materials, from the very thin and soft silks and such dainty wool fabrics as chiffon veiling and the like.



5334 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

5353 Circular Princess Skirt with Box Plait, 22 to 30 waist.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as material renders desirable, the yoke, the full front and the backs. These last are gathered and joined to the yoke, the closing being made invisibly at the back. The sleeves are the full puffed ones that are preferred to every other sort.

### GIRL'S PLAITED DRESS 5373

The dress itself is made with front and back portions, which are plaited and joined to a narrow yoke. There is a box plait at the centre front and the centre back with outward turning

plaits at the sides and there are additional inverted plaits in the skirt portion at the under-arm seams that provide necessary fullness. The sleeves can be left open at their outer edges or closed and simply trimmed with banding as may be liked. The gumpie is a simple one, made with front and backs and bishop sleeves.

### MISSES' TUCKED BLOUSE 5324

Such a blouse as this one makes a most desirable addition to every girl's wardrobe. It is charmingly graceful and attractive while absolutely simple, suiting the girlish figure to perfection, and can be treated in so many ways as to practically become several models in one.

The waist is made with lining, which can be used or omitted as material renders desirable, and itself consists of the front and the backs. These



5355 Fancy Chemise, Small, Medium, Large

5362 Chemise Night Gown, 32, 36 and 40 bust.

last are tucked at the shoulders so providing becoming fullness. The elbow sleeves are finished with the straight bands that mark the season. When full length is desired, long, deep cuffs can be substituted for these last.

### SEVEN GORED SKIRT 5334

Skirts that are circular in effect whether or not they are so in fact make the favorites of the season and are so eminently graceful and attractive that there is ample cause to re-



5335 Corset Cover, 32 to 42 bust.

5281 Girl's Suspender Dress with Gumpie, 6 to 12 years.

joice that such is the case. This one is made with the plaited front and back gores.

The skirt is made in seven gores. Those at the front and back are laid in plaits that turn toward one another and the closing is made invisibly

beneath those that meet at the centre back. There is a choice allowed of the round or walking length.

### CIRCULAR PRINCESS SKIRT 5353

Princess skirts are not alone fashionable, they also are very generally becoming, very graceful and alto-



5324 Misses' Tucked Blouse or Slip, 14 and 16 years.

5332 Skirt Slip and Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 42 bust.

gether eminently attractive. This one is among the latest and is laid in two box plaits at front and back that provide additional fullness and flare at the lower portion, while they are stitched so flat above and below the waist line as to do away with all bulk at that point.

The skirt is made with front and back gores and circular side portions. These last are fitted over the hips by means of darts and both the front and back gores are laid in box plaits, the closing being made invisibly at the back.

### BLOUSE SLIP AND FIVE GORED SKIRT 5352



5357 Shirt Waist or Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.

5356 Shirt Waist with Elbow Sleeves, 34 to 44 bust.

The skirt is five gored and can be made in round or in walking length. The blouse is made with a front that is tucked at the shoulders and plain backs, and the two are joined by the narrow belt, giving a princess effect. In this instance the material is a very thin silk and the trimming is lace bonnets and banding, but the heavier taffeta also can be used as well as the cotton materials mentioned while the trimming can be flounces of the same, either gathered or plaited, or of embroidered edging.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

Rufus Jackson—Huh! Yer mudder takes in washin'.

Esmeralda Finkham—'C'ose she takes it in! She wouldn't let it out wif 'er fadder loasin' 'roun' heah!—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## The Orchard and Garden

### The Color of Fruit

The following from a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be found of interest to fruit growers:

A large proportion of the poorly colored fruit from old orchards is caused by dense-headed trees and close planting, which prevent the free access of air and sunlight and delay the maturity of the fruit in the fall. The fundamental corrective in such cases lies in judicious pruning, by which means the fruit may be exposed to the sunlight.

In other cases the poor color may be due to a combination of heavy soil, tillage, frequent turning in of nitrogenous cover crops, spraying, etc. These conditions stimulate the trees to active growth, the foliage increases in health, size and quantity, and as the water holding capacity of the soil is enlarged by the incorporation of the cover crops and is retained by the tillage, the trees grow late in the fall and the fruit does not properly color before the picking season arrives. It is often possible to overcome the difficulty by severely pruning the top to let in more air and light. If this treatment does not prove efficient, the cover crops may be withheld when the fruit will usually mature earlier in the fall, unless the season is wet. As an additional treatment, where necessary, the growth of the orchard may still further be checked by seeding it down until the desired condition is attained.

It is impossible to secure a uniform degree of maturity and size when all the apples on a tree are picked at one time, as fruit in different stages of growth is mixed together on the same tree. The apples differ in size and maturity in relation to their position, the upper and outer branches producing the large, highly colored and early ripening fruit, while the apples on the side branches and the shaded interior branches ripen later. Greater uniformity in these respects is approached by proper pruning and by other cultural methods, but the greatest uniformity can be attained when, like the peach or the pear, an apple tree is picked over several times, taking the fruit in each picking that approaches the desired standard of size and maturity.

Summer apples, like the Yellow Transparent, Astrachan and Williams,

are usually picked in this manner, and fall varieties, like Twenty Ounce, Oldenburg and Wealthy, are sometimes treated similarly. In recent years a few growers of winter apples have adopted the plan for the late varieties, with the result that the size, color and ripeness of a large proportion have been uniform. This method of picking is not usually adapted to the apple merchant who buys the crop of a large number of orchards, and who cannot always secure efficient or abundant labor, but for the specialist who is working for the finest trade and who has a storage house near by or a convenient refrigerator car service to a distant storage house, the plan has much to commend it.



How would you like to be the bee-man and have a swarm light on your hat?

### Late Blight or Potato Rot

This terrible fungoid disease is supposed to have originated in the United States, being first noticed near Boston in 1840, and by 1845 had spread all over Europe and most of temperate America. The failure of the crop in Ireland led to the great famine in 1846, and for many years after heavy losses were sustained by it. For a long time its cause and origin were a mystery, and as a consequence little could be done to restrain it. Along in the sixties that great mycologist, DeBary, was the first to definitely ascertain the fungoid nature of the disease. Its first indication is to be seen on the leaf in the shape of a slight reduction in the intensity of the coloring matter of the leaf, followed by small brownish blotches, generally at the edge of the leaf. They increase rapidly in size, turning dark brown or nearly black. In humid weather they spread rapidly.

During the winter the vegetable portion of the fungus remains dormant within the tissues of affected potatoes. Special organs for passing the winter, such as oo spores, or resting spores, so common in other fungi, are in this species quite absent. When the tubers germinate the fungus threads which constitute the vegeta-

tive portion of the fungus, penetrate the young shoot and keep pace with the aerial growth. When it reaches the leaves it grows out of the breathing spores in the shape of tree-like growths, on the branches of which are borne the spores (conidia). These represent the fruit of the fungus.

These conidia are of two kinds, although alike in size and shape. In the first they germinate directly, the other does not germinate directly, the protoplasm first rounding itself into many small masses, each of which becomes a pear-shaped body provided with two cilia by means of which it can swim in dew drops, etc. These swimming bodies are swarm-spores, and only develop in water, and are carried all over the plants by the water, and are washed on the tubers also. When dry they are conveyed by the wind over large areas and infest healthy crops. A single affected tuber planted in a crop will serve as an infection centre for a whole district.

Healthy tubers may be affected in two ways; first, by the growth of the mycelium down the haulms until it reaches the tuber; second, by spores (conidia) being washed on rain or other agencies directly on the surface of the tubers, where they germinate and soon set up decay. Both methods are equally destructive, the latter being especially dangerous in those crops which have not been mounded up enough, and in which the tubers are near the surface. This disease is almost wholly propagated from season to season by the sets, showing the importance of clean seed.

When the plants are from 6 to 9 inches high spray thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture, and twice later at intervals of ten days, the last time when the plants are in blossom. Spray the under surface of leaves, as it is there that the fungus is developed. Repeat if necessary.

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Ontario Co., Ont.

This is the weed season on the farm. That is the season when everything possible should be done to keep them in check. There should hardly be an idle day for the cultivator this month. It will pay handsomely.

## A MONEY MAGNET

**One advantage** to you of a Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto is that it draws to itself many odd sums of money that can easily be spared, and your balance will therefore be a growing one.

**Another advantage** is that these sums become money-producers for you through the interest earned.

**And your money in this Bank will be safe.**

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## One Dollar Starts

the ball rolling. If you earn a small salary and save part of it, you are better off than he who earns a larger salary and spends all of it. Take out

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you will like it; an independent feeling always possesses the man who is thrifty and saves; we credit interest quarterly on savings accounts.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it.

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Throughout the Dominion.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Service Fees

I wish to ask your opinion of the system which seems to be common here of stallion owners collecting only for foals living, or a week or ten days old. Do you think it is a fair bargain to the owner? Some owners of stallions in my locality are making sum terms, and almost half the owners of mares are asking for it as a condition before breeding their mares.—A Subscriber, Bruce Co., Ont.

There can be only one answer to such a question. When you do business on business principles there is some chance of a profit, but when you don't the chances are small. This system is becoming rather too common, and cannot be classed as fair but as purely illegitimate a form of competition as is often heard of. In the first place the owner of the stallion cannot collect his fees for doing all that he or his horse has anything to do with, getting the mare in foal, but he has to wait three or four months before he can collect his wages for the previous year. This alone should involve an enhanced cost, but he is also acting out to the amount of his service fee, the intent of a life and accident insurance policy on both mare and foal, and taking all risk of the owner's treatment of both into the bargain. The owner of the mare is thus practically relieved from all responsibility in the matter, while the stallion owner is made responsible for things over which he has no control, a thing no man of ordinary business sense will ever do.

### Seddy Toe

I have a horse with the front part of the foot turned up, while the hind part is soft. Is this seddy toe and coronitis the same thing, and what is the best remedy?—Subscriber.

Coronitis is inflammation of the coronet (the flesh at the top of the hoof) and is a very different thing from seddy toe. Seddy toe is a disease of the hoof in which there is a separation between the wall and the sole at the toe, and this is filled with a loose, crumbling substance that extends some distance up beneath the wall towards the coronet. Dirt is apt to get into this space, and may cause pus to form, and perhaps extend to the coronet and cause a breaking out there. Pare out the cavity until all mealy, unhealthy horn is removed, then if there is no pus present, fill the cavity with pine tar, and apply a bar shoe without clips, and with leather beneath. If the horse is lame, blister the coronet.

### Sow with Lame Back

We have a sow 3 years old due to farrow the 1st of August. She has raised two batches of pigs. About a week ago she appeared to be weak in the hind parts, and now she has no use of her hind legs. When she moves she drags her hind parts and does not stand on her hind legs. She has had plenty of pasture and exercise, besides whey to drink twice a day. Please tell us what is to be done.—Old Subscriber, Hastings Co., Ont.

This is a case of paralysis or lameness of the back, caused most likely from indigestion. With animals not in pig or so near farrowing time, the best remedy is to change the food,

compel the animal to take exercise, and give a good physic. This will effect a cure in time if the case is not too deep-seated. In the present case none of these remedies can be applied excepting a change of food. Cut off the whey ration at once, as it may be that that is causing the trouble, and give the sow sloppy food, such as bran and shorts. Then give one tablespoonful of sulphur every day for five or six days and one teaspoonful of coppers every second day, mixing the coppers with the sulphur on the days you feed it. This will help to keep the bowels open. However, we cannot guarantee that this will effect a cure in the present instance, as a sow so near to farrowing is a hard case to deal with. Don't forget to cut off the whey ration.

### Impaction of the Rumen

We had a pure bred bull die a short time ago, and I should like to know what was the matter with him. He was taken sick about two days before his death, and would not go for water. His stomach seemed to be bound up, and he kept up a continual groaning. We gave him a pint of raw oil and also an injection, but could not start his bowels. The bull had lived on oat straw, and was in fair condition.—J. T. Brant Co.

Impaction of the rumen was the probable cause of death, feeding on oat straw exclusively, the secondary cause. It might have been prevented by giving a bran mash occasionally. A pint of oil was of no use to loosen him up, being unsuitable and insufficient in quantity. You should have given him a pound and a half of Epsom Salts, and the same quantity of common salt, with two ounces of ginger dissolved in warm water.

### Pin Worms

Could you prescribe anything in the form of a powder that could be given in a horse's feed for the expulsion of pin worms?—Subscriber, Que.

Pin worms inhabit the latter portion of the bowels, so that any medicine given in the feed has a long way to travel before reaching them and is pretty well diluted. Injections are therefore much more effective. Dissolve two drachms of aloes in two quarts of warm water and inject into the rectum once a day for a week. A few raw potatoes fed daily will also have a good effect.

### Leg Mange—Filaria

Some time ago I noticed some sores on the legs of a four-year-old colt. The hair came off in bunches and the skin was dry and scaly. The legs swell considerably, but go down with exercise. I keep the legs washed and cleaned and apply lard and sulphur. Two lumps also appeared on the shoulder. One of them I opened and extracted a white worm about half an inch long. Could you give the cause and remedy for this trouble, also treatment for lice?—N. B.

You are treating the legs all right, and will get them better if you stay with them. Add a little coal oil to the lard and sulphur, it makes it more effectual. The worms you found in the skin are a species of filaria. The swellings they produce should be lanced and the worm extracted. For lice, the quickest cure is to clip the horse. They will not stay on a clipped horse. Otherwise take creolin and water (1 to 20) and rub it in well until skin and hair are thoroughly wetted. Repeat daily until cured. Don't use this treatment in cold weather.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your queries plain and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

### Dies Without a Will

If a man dies without making any will and leaving a promissory note made by him unpaid, can I, the holder of the note, collect the amount of same from his widow?—R. W. T. (Ontario).

A widow is not responsible for the debts of her deceased husband. If the husband made a will and appointed her his executrix and she took out probate of the will, or if he died without a will and she took out letters of administration to his estate, she would as such executrix or administratrix be liable for her husband's debts to the amount or extent of his estate coming into her hands as such executrix or administratrix. She is not, however, personally responsible for his debts and your remedy is not against her but against the estate of the deceased.

### Can Rent Be Raised

Can the landlord raise the rent of a monthly tenant by merely giving the tenant notice that his rent will be raised?—J. H. C. (Berks).

Merely notice to the tenant by the landlord that the rent will be increased is not alone sufficient. The amount of rent to be paid by a tenant is a matter of agreement between him and the landlord. In the case of a monthly tenant the landlord who wishes to raise the rent paid by his tenant should first terminate the tenancy by proper notice to the tenant and then he can negotiate with the tenant for a new tenancy at a higher rental. If the tenant is not willing to enter into an agreement with the landlord to pay a higher rent, the landlord can insist on him giving up possession of the premises at the expiration of the notice terminating same as above. The tenant may, of course, agree to pay a higher rent and in such case a notice terminating the tenancy is not necessary. It is where they do not agree and the landlord wishes to bring the existing state of affairs to an end that a notice to quit is necessary.

### Son's Claim

Continuation of answer to question published in prior issues, on further information received (in regard to the matters inquired about) from G. E. K. (Georgetown, P.E.I.).

In view of the further information given us, namely, that your father died over sixty years ago without making any will and that you left the farm about forty-five years ago, and during all this time lived on the present occupants and their predecessors have been in possession of it adverse to you and you have made no claim against them in regard thereto, we do not now see that you can have any claim for any interest in the farm which you can enforce by legal action. On all the facts stated to us it would seem that any claim you may have had is now barred by statute.

## In the Poultry Yard

### Fifty Dozen a Week

A farmer who started in the poultry business last summer, has now 125 beautiful hens, which yield him a profit of between four and six dollars weekly. He informed me that he had filled a case holding 50 dozen about every four days, but some of the hens are turning their attention to raising families now. This farmer and his wife are fond of the poultry, and evidently understand the business thoroughly for they have only lost one hen since last summer. The White Leghorns are their favorite breed. They find them excellent layers. There is big money in the active little Leghorn.—A. R.

### Remarkable Hens

Some months ago a Swiss village in the Argau canton commemorated with much ale-wiving and other popular forms of jubilation the prowess of a village hen which had laid its thousandth egg. A similar celebration is to be given at Kollshiem, in Alsace, in a few days (says the Globe) to celebrate and incidentally to advertise the "laying" qualities of native Alsatian poultry. One of the villagers had a redoubtable hen to which his affectionate pride had given the name of "Olga." "Olga" was a remarkable fowl. Hatched on March 21, 1898, she laid her first egg on August 22 in the same year, and from this excellent beginning went steadily forward until, after scoring 989, she was found dead on her nest in the struggle to complete the ninety. The pathos of the case has appealed to the Alsatian Ornithological Society, and "Olga," her meritorious life and exemplary end, are to be drunk and sung in story throughout the province.—English Exchange.

### How to "Candle" Eggs

The amateur who is not an expert egg dealer, and has none of the expert's experience or methods, may very easily learn how to "candle" his eggs, and thus avoid sending, perhaps, to a good private customer an egg which has been damaged by a broody hen, or in some other way. Take a good candle or a strong lamp, and with one egg in each hand hold them close to the light, at the same time giving them a quick rotary motion as you turn them right round, then lightly rap them together to ensure their being straight. If both shells are perfect they will be a clear ring, which is easily distinguished from the dull sound if one is cracked. If at first you have any doubts about eggs that are slightly spoiled, practice on one or two that you know are absolutely new-laid, and the difference will very quickly be learned. A little practice will soon enable you to "candle" very rapidly, and in these days it is suicidal policy to send out table eggs without first making sure every one is a good one. One bad egg may spoil a good customer. Of course, the room must be darkened during the candleing process.—J. Pettipher, in Bazaar.

### Trade in Bad Eggs

In an action brought at the Brompton County Court by a large wholesale firm of provision merchants to recover from Mr. George Farnes, baker and confectioner, of 125 Wandsworth Bridge road, Fulham, the value of eggs missing from a careful returned as unfit for use, the plaintiffs'

representative said that the price of the eggs was 6s. 6d. a hundred. The Judge said: "What did you do with the eggs which the defendant sent back as bad?" Witness: "We disposed of them to another customer." The Judge: "What sort of customer? Witness: Well, as they had been declared inferior by the defendant, they were probably sold to a confectioner. The Judge: "Foreign confectioners are rather fond of this sort of eggs, eh?" Witness: Yes. The Judge: "Thank you. (Laughter.) I wish you could tell me the names of your customers. The Judge: "Be careful in the future where I buy my cakes. (Renewed laughter.)" The witness added that eggs which were put aside as musty were known as "spotted." They were sold to bakers and confectioners at 2s. 6d. a hundred.—English Feathered Life.

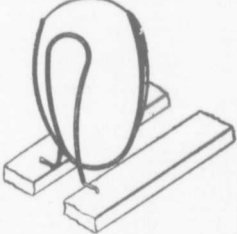
### Indigestion in Fowls

Prevention is the best cure for indigestion. When feeding for a heavy egg production it is customary to give as great a variety of food stuffs as possible. This induces keen appetites and the hens tax their digestive organs to their full capacity. If they have a staple variety of feeds with plenty of sharp grit and a good supply of green food indigestion is seldom troublesome. The grit is absolutely necessary to grind the feed particles into pulp.

Many poultrymen fail because of neglect in this particular. Poultry having a large run in summer usually pick up all the grit necessary and do very well and come into winter quarters in good, healthy, prime condition. Neglect then to furnish grit in the right form or in sufficient quantities leads to indigestion troubles before the poultryman is really aware of it.

### To Carry Eggs in Safety

This new invention is called the "Finfike," and it is as simple as it is effective. Every egg as it is gathered from the nest is slipped into a clever separate wire holder, as shown in illustration, and once in this it is safe from the roughest handling



in transit. Each tray of the crate has two dozen holders, and the crates are made in all sizes. When once handled in this new invention the eggs are ready for marketing, and one boy or girl could put through thousands of dozens a day.

### Early Broilers

Use incubators during winter. While many poultrymen and farmers raise chicks in the spring, it is because of the season the hens are more inclined to become broody. The proper period for hatching early broilers is in the late fall and winter, which is also the most suitable season

## POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred Rocks \$1.00 per 15 or \$3.00 per 100 eggs. W. C. HERNEK, Mannheim, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 per 100. Write for free catalogue describing the stock. J. Thompson, Avonia, N.Y. The Hou'an pen a grand lot. SMITH & BROWN, Columbus, Ont. Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Calisville, Ont.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Won every lot of 100 pairs in the poultry show. Write. ALBERT SNIDER, Napanee, Ont.

BARRED ROCK and Houdan Eggs at \$1.00 per setting. The Rock pen is headed by a winning bird purchased from Mrs. J. Thompson, Avonia, N.Y. The Hou'an pen a grand lot. SMITH & BROWN, Columbus, Ont.

EXTRA CHOICE, Mrs Barred Plymouth Roc. eggs at 50c. and \$1.00 per setting of 15. No trouble to answer enquiries. A. S. WERDEN, Avonlea, Warr., Berlin, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bred direct from imported stock. Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for details. Price \$1.00, etc. Geo. J. MILNE, South Oshawa P.O., Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Oshawa, Ont. Buff Orpingtons, B. P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Eggs for sale.

BROWN LEGHORNS—Single comb, winners of over 100 prizes in the poultry show. Egg \$1 and \$2 per 15. W. J. PLAYER, Galt, Ont.

for incubators. The great obstacle to the production of early broilers is that the hens will not incubate until they are ready to do so of their own accord. By the use of the incubator chicks can be hatched at any time. It will thus be seen that the hen has nothing to do with the other, all that is dependent upon the hen being the laying of the eggs, and in that respect she has no substitute. The laying of such eggs is done at the least expense in those months following March, and ending only when molting begins, while hatching and raising chicks is done from the molting season until March ends. The year is thus divided into two periods, and into two separate industries, both of which give better results than either alone. The incubator cannot lay eggs, but can hatch the eggs. The hen can lay eggs, but will not hatch them until she so prefers.

### Fattening Old Hens

If I give in precept what I practice I have not much to say about fattening old hens. My experience has been that, when through laying for the season which is to be their last with you, the best thing to do with them is to dispose of them at once whatever their condition. Those that are fat will gain little by keeping. Those that are in good condition might gain enough to warrant fattening if considered by themselves, but with the others, and in view of the fact that whatever the scale of operations I have nearly always had younger stock to which it was worth while to give additional room. I have always felt that I made no mistake in disposing of the old hens in a bunch, letting them go as they were, and I think most poultrymen will find the same thing true. If, however, one wants to fatten his old hens, the best plan is to confine quite closely and feed heavily a ration about the same as they have been getting for a good laying ration. More maize and more meat foods may be added, but with old hens it is not best to feed too heating foods, for they cannot stand it as the young stock will, and a few hens going off their feed and being well cut into the profit so much that it would have been as well not to try to fatten.—Farm Poultry (U.S.A.).

## 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, making 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.

#### Gossip

At the sale of Shortorns held by Andrew Crystal, at Marshall, Mich., last month, 41 females averaged \$312.23 and 7 bulls \$175, the 48 head averaging \$202.00 each. The highest price was \$1,200 paid by F. O. Lyonsden, Oregon, Ill., for Mario's Heiress 2nd, calved December 7, 1900, sire Scottish Victor.

At the dispersion sale of the noted Woodlawn herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of Pierce Bros. of Creston, Ill., held a week ago, some good prices were realized; 84 females averaged \$533 and 12 bulls \$518.33 each, the whole herd of 96 reaching an average of \$286.39. The highest priced female was imp. Erica 3rd, calved January, 1900, and sold to Chas. Escher & Son, Botna, Iowa, for \$1,100. The highest priced bull was Prince Albert 1st, calved September, 1904, sold to L. L. Atwood, Langdon, Iowa.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont., like other pig breeders this year, are pretty well sold out, especially of young stock, for which there has been an excellent demand at good prices. They have, however, some good Yorkshires on hand, and will be well represented at the Toronto Exhibition. They are fitting some pens for the bacon classes, which will take some beating. Messrs. Featherston have one of the best summer runs for hogs we have seen for many a day. It is a wooded lot, free of undergrowth and open. Their herd of Shortorns, though small in number, shows some good breeding and quality.

Another pig man, who has had a good season's business is Mr. W. H. Durham, Islington, Ont., the owner of Canada's premier Berkshire herd. Mr. Durham is beginning to make selections for Toronto Fair, and he will be heard from in 1906, as heretofore. His exhibition record, so far, has seldom been equalled. Out of eight silver medals, given by the Berkshire section at Toronto during the past four years, Mr. Durham has won seven. His stock is looking well, and, as usual, is in good shape.

Mr. Durham owns at the present time what is, perhaps, the best Berkshire hog in Canada, if not in America. His quality is of the very best, straight, smooth, great heart girth and fine underpinning. Berkshire breeders who have seen him claim that he is one of the most perfect specimens of the breed they have seen for many days. And he comes by his good qualities naturally. He bears the royal name of British Sovereign, and was bred by the Duchess of Devonshire, being of the well-known Ruby family, sire Polegate Dragon 7<sup>th</sup> dam, Kingston Fanny. He was imported by Mr. Durham, and is now 18 months old. He will be seen at Toronto Fair.

#### They Land Some Fine Jerseys

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., have just passed through

quarantine some imported Jersey cattle, which will prove a valuable addition to their celebrated Jersey herd. This policy of importing from time to time the choicest stock from the Island of Jersey, in large measure explains the fact that during the last six years the Brampton Jersey herd has taken more prizes at the four leading Canadian exhibitions, that is, Toronto, London, Ottawa, and Winnipeg, than all other Jersey herds combined, and it is in no small measure due to the Brampton Jerseys that for the last ten years the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto has enjoyed the reputation of being the best annual Jersey show on the American continent. The present importation includes some of the choicest blood on the island, one animal in particular having a special "Certificate of Merit" from the Jersey Association there.

#### British Shorthorn Exports

For three months ending March 31st, 1906, according to Thornton's Shorthorn circular, there were exported from Great Britain to South America, chiefly to the Argentine, no less than 593 animals, as compared with 7 to Australia and 1 to Canada. The cat's paws of South America seem determined to get good cattle at any cost, as some of the prices paid for individual animals are far beyond the reach of the average breeder in this country.

#### Western Shortorns Sell Well

Mr. J. G. Barron's sale of Shortorns, held at Carberry, Manitoba, on June 1, was a very successful one. The animals offered were well fitted, which had not a little to do with the success of the sale. The 48 head sold for \$8,400, an average of \$175, only one being sold for less than \$100. The highest price was \$335, paid by M. Brown, Portage, for Louisa Curley. The five bulls sold averaged \$133.

#### Manitoba Live Stock Sale

The second annual provincial auction sale held at Winnipeg under the auspices of the Manitoba Live Stock

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cough, Hoarse, Soreness, Croup, Stomach Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Stragglers and other knee tumours. Cures all skin diseases or Parasitis, Trench, Diptheria. Removes all Bunches from Hooves or Hoofbeats.

As a Nerve Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is unrivalled. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. (Special for domestic circulation, postpaid, etc.) Address  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

AN INFLAMED TENDON  
NEEDS COOLING.

## ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse \$1.00 per bottle, delivered. Book \$-C Free.

Various Ailments, Varicose, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Always pain quickly.

W. F. VIGORIS, P. D. F.,  
71 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

## If You Have Lost Your Colts

Last year, why should you do so again? It can be prevented by using

### WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIFIC

It will guarantee a good, strong, healthy foal, will prevent big knees and running naval. Don't wait till your mare has foaled—treat her now. Price \$1.50; special rates for three or more.

Impotent and indifferent sires successfully treated. Why have a stallion that will only leave 25 or 40% if you may have 60 or 75%? For terms apply

### J. WILHELM, V. S.

Specialist on Generation  
Lock Box 175 SHAKEPEARE, Ont.

## RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For prices and particulars write

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper street, Ottawa

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

**C**HAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, Box 103, Toronto.

Association on May 30, was hampered somewhat by wet weather. One hundred head were catalogued, some good stuff, a lot of medium, and some very poor. Buyers were not as plentiful as they might have been. The sale was excellently managed by Mr. Geo. H. Guy, secretary of the various associations.

The averages for 1905 and 1906 are as follows:

Breed	1905	No. brought	av. wt.
Aberdeen Angus...bulls	4	230	\$57.50
Aberdeen Angus...females	1	130	100.00
Herefords...bulls	1	70	70.00
Herefords...females	2	200	80.00
Shorthorns...bulls	30	225	85.40
Shorthorns...females	14	120	85.37
<b>Total...</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>8485</b>	<b>85.87</b>
<b>1906</b>			
Aberdeen Angus...bulls	3	305	101.00
Aberdeen Angus...females	1	70	70.00
Herefords...bulls	1	70	70.00
Herefords...females	2	275	86.16
Shorthorns...bulls	30	275	86.16
Shorthorns...females	8	60	85.00
<b>Total...</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8263</b>	<b>86.50</b>

**More Cow Tests**

For the 30 days ending May 24, 318 cows tested at St. Armand, Que., gave an average of 527 lbs. of milk, testing 3.8 and yielding 20.2 lbs. of fat. The highest average was for a herd of 30 cows which gave 623 lbs. of milk testing 4 per cent and yielding 24.8 lbs. of fat, and the lowest was for a herd of six, which averaged 408 lbs. of milk, testing 3.6 and yielding 14.7 lbs. of fat. The highest individual test was 910 lbs. of milk, testing 5.1 and yielding 46.4 lbs. of fat, and the lowest 110 lbs. of milk, testing 3.0 and yielding only 3.3 lbs. of fat.

At Masonville, Que., 115 cows averaged 470 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 and yielding 18.3 lbs. of fat. The highest average was for a herd of 15 cows, which averaged 539 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 and yielding 20.9 of fat, and the lowest 349 of milk, testing 4.1 and yielding 14.5 of fat. The highest individual test was 780 lbs. of milk, testing 4.4 and yielding 24.3 lbs. of fat, and the lowest 120 lbs. of milk, testing 3.6 of fat and yielding 4.3 lbs. of fat.

**Horse Premiums at Toronto**

It is interesting to note in connection with the issuing of the Toronto Exhibition Prize Lists, that the total of the premiums given has been increased this year by close upon \$5,000 over any previous year. This means that something like \$45,000 will be distributed independently of a large number of gold and silver medals, cups, etc. The cattle premiums alone have been increased by \$2,000, while the first prize in all the breeding classes of the horses has been doubled. Suitable incentives have been made to the other horse and also to the pony classes, while the prizes for trials of speed have been materially added to. The amounts given for different types of horses are as follows:—

Thoroughbreds, \$681; Roadsters, \$411; Standard-breds, \$461; Carriage and coach horses, \$396; Hackneys,



**ROCK SALT** for horses and cattle, in tons and carlots. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.**

# Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, leaves no scars and is guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what other you may have tried—**test money.** **Send for Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** over mail. Our fair plan of selling, together with extensive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Test-Packer Veterinary Adviser. **Most conspicuous** look over printed to be given away, liberally bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chamela, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALES — HACKNEYS.**

I have a large consignment of stallions and a few fillies. Good ones of the right kind at right prices. Come and see what I have to offer.

**G. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALES — Winners** at Toronto, London and other leading shows. Some choice young fillies. Pair young stallions, sired by Pearl Oyster and Prince Romeo, for sale. **Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont.**

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge and fair education to work in an office, given a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in such provinces. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Business Ass'n., Dept. 66, London, Can.**

## CLYDESDALES

**Stallions and Fillies by Scotland's a leading sire.** Terms right and a square deal. Call or write.

**JOHN SOAG & SONS, Ravenshoe, Ont.**



## SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

### High Class Clydesdale Horses

We have just landed a choice and carefully selected lot of grand, big horses of the splendid quality which Scotland's best blood alone can impart. Come and see them at their stables at

**COLUMBUS, ONT.**  
Oshawa Station, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

## CLYDESDALES AND CHEVAL NORMANS

New importations, all ages, some ton weights. **The Best of Quality and at Low Prices.** Must sell. Write for breeding and prices.

A few French Canadians.

Long Distance Phone.

**ROBERT NESS & SON,**

"WOODSIDE," HOWICK, QUEBEC.

### Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

**Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.**

Phone **J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.**

## CAIRNBROGIE

The home of **The Matchless MacQueen**, and more of America's Champions than all others combined.

Breeders of **CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS**

**GRAHAM BROS., - - Claremont, Ont.**  
P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. 25 Miles East of Toronto.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.



Please mention **The Farming World** when writing Advertisers.

**New Brunswick Notes**

The farmers of this province, and especially those in the southern part have had thus far a very hard season. Cold and continued wet weather have prevented good cultivation and seeding. Up to the 7th June not more than half the crop was in the ground, but since then the weather has been bright with drying winds, and at this date, 20th June, seeding is about finished, and those crops that are above ground are looking fairly well.

Although there was not much winter-killing the hay crop does not promise to be an extra one. In some places reports are good, but generally speaking, should the present dry weather continue for long, the grass will not be up to the average.

Pastures are fairly good, and since the weather has turned warm the milk flow is coming up. Some factories report extra large receipts of milk, but for the whole month of June it is doubtful if the record of previous years will be maintained. The prices of cheese and butter are holding up well, and there is every encouragement to the man who has cows to make them do their best.

The writer was in a cheese factory to-day that had cleaned out everything to date at 11½¢ per lb., and there was only one day's make left on

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS  
FREEMAN, ONT.****Scotch Shorthorns**

Present offering—20 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves at foot, and again bred to imp. Prince Favourite and imp. Scotch Prince. Also 50 head of one and two-year old heifers. Drop in a line and receive your catalogue, just issued. Burlington, Ont. Sta. G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

**Maitland Bank  
STOCK FARM**

Choice bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on cleanest lines to choose from. Can supply a number of fine young bulls at square prices.

**D. MILNE & SON, Ethel P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.**

**CHAS. RANKIN** Myerbridge, Ont., importer of Scotch Shorthorns, and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Head headed by Prince of Scotland (imp.).  
—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

**HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM****MITCHELL, ONT.**

A choice lot of Young Bulls for sale—promising herd-headers, of the most desirable breeding.

**W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.**

**DAVID McCRAE**, Janetfield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydevale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

**No More Blind Horses** For Specific Ophthalmia, No Blindness and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

**SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM****Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

First herd prize and sweepstakes Toronto Exhibition 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Roy Morning, and White Bull Tansdown. Present crop of calves sold by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1893. High-class showings of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply  
**T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.**

the shelves. It is a pity that buyers will insist on taking such green stock, for three weeks in the curing room is a short enough time for a cheese to become edible.

The Maritime Dairy Company has opened a butter factory in St. John city, and is gathering cream all along the lower part of the St. John and its tributaries by steamer. The price paid for butter fat in the cream delivered at steamboat landings for June is 22¢ per lb. This should induce the keeping of more cows, the only drawback being that before November is over navigation ceases on the river, and then the cream will have to be taken care of at home.

Fruit trees have apparently come through the winter well, and while the blossoming period was very short, from the 1st to 15th June, there seems to be a pretty full set of fruit. Strawberries at this date are just blossoming; they have wintered well, and

it looks as if there would be a pretty good crop for the late markets. New Brunswick growers find that it pays them best to grow fairly late varieties, and to keep them covered late so as to have their crop on the market after berries from other districts are done.

One of the worst drawbacks to agriculture and to the province of New Brunswick generally this season is the deplorable condition of the highways. Not for the last twenty-five years have the country roads been in such a state. In some cheese factory districts it is almost impossible to get milk delivered, and everywhere business is greatly hampered. The open winter, with frost entering deeply, and the very wet spring have been contributory causes, but the main reason has been the change in the system of maintenance. In 1904 the Provincial Legislature passed an Act taking the charge of the roads away

**FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS**

We have for sale some grand yearling rams, by imported sires, for flock headers. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs.

We breed only the best, using the best rams that can be obtained in England.

Guelph, G.T.R.

Arkel, C.P.R.

Telegraph, Guelph.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON,  
ARKELL, Ont.****GLEN PARK FARM  
Scotch Shorthorns**

Matchless, Jill, Nonpareil, Miss and other popular strains. Herd headed by the grand imp. Bessie bull, Pride of Scotland (4213); dam, Rossie (2963); dam of Lord Hanff (7701). Some choice young stock for sale.

**W. DOHERTY, Prop.,**  
CLINTON, ONT.

**JAMES LEASK & SON,  
Taunton, Ont.****BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND  
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

**For Sale**—Four young bulls and four heifers, sired by Count Saracum (imp.)—2907—(7430). Four young bulls, sired by Allan (1843).  
Oshawana Sta. (G.T.R.), Myrtle Sta. (C.P.R.)  
Long Distance Phone in Residence.

**SHORTHORNS****FOR SALE**

Three young bulls for sale. Sires, Spicy King (Imp.) = 50096 = ; Quarantine King (Imp.) = 32086 = . Dams, Strawberry and Venus = 48815 = . Prices right.

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**Present Offering—7 Young Bulls and 30 Young Females** from grandly-bred dams of individual merit, and such sires as Gold Prop, Royal, G.T.R., Hoop Morning and Althobford.

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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains. Prize-winning Leicester's. Young Stock for sale.—imported and home bred.

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Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

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Breeders of CLYDESDALE HORSES, BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

**FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS—**Bred to farrow in May.

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**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.**

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns, Firth Horses, Lincolns and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 3½ miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

**MAPLE SHADE FARM****Cruikshank Shorthorns  
and Shropshire Sheep**

We have now for sale a number of choice young bulls fit for service. They combine size, birth, quality, flesh and bone, and should be useful for producing the best type of steers or mating with the best Shorthorn females.

A square deal and a reasonable price.

**JNO. DRYDEN & SON,  
Brooklin, Ont.**

Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R.  
Brooklin, G.T.R.

**Ashland Stock Farm**

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

**J. H. BARNES & L.L. Jackson, P.O., Ont.**  
Tara, Station G.T.R.

**WOODROFFE FARM AYRSHIRES.**

**FOR SALE**—Two yearling bulls of choice breeding; a number of bull calves, two spring and four autumn calves. Parties wishing females may have a splendid choice. I have twelve two-year old heifers bred to freshen next August and September. Watch for announcement of dispersion sale date. Breeders invited to look over the stock or write for particulars.

**J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa, Ont.**

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

## HORSES

**SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbus, Ont.  
See large ad.

**O. SORRY**, Guelph, Ont.  
See large ad.

**M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.  
See large ad.

**HOS. MERCER**, Markdale, Ont.  
See large ad.

**H. G. STEWART**, Howick, Que.  
See large ad.

**R. NESS**, Howick, Que.

**GRAHAM BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont.  
See large ad.

**W. H. PUGH**, Clarendon, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.

**W. COLOUGHAN**, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and Sta., G.T.R., importer of Clydesdale and Mackay Horses.

**DAVIS & GRAHAM**, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.

**W. J. WELLS**, Temperanceville, Ont. mfo from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young McQueen and Laird of Argo.

**CLARK RUSSELL**, Cedarvale P.O. Ont. Two imported Clydesdale stallions for sale, five and seven years old.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdale—Stallions and fillies for sale.

**DONALD GUNN & SON**, Beaverton, Ont. Clydesdales. Choice young stock.

**LAVIN & RICHARDSON**, Hurontario, Ont. High-class Clydesdales for sale.

## SHEEP

**LLOYD JONES**, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire sheep.

**A. J. FULL**, Burford, Ont. Oxford Downes. About 25 head of choice young lambs. Also a few breeding ewes. All by imported Rams.

**J. C. ROSS**, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize winners at America's leading shows, imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

**YELFER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

**M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.  
See large ad.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont.  
See large ad.

**H. B. ARMSTRONG**, Howell Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep, prize winners.

**DEIR ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater, P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep, imported and home bred.

**THOS. ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont., Sta. C.P.R. & Midland, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

**K. O. SNELL**, Yeoville, Ont.—Shorthorns, Newton Prince and Lady May (imp.), 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

## SWINE

**J. E. BRETHERTON**, Burford, Ont.  
See large ad.

**W. H. DURHAM**, Toronto.  
See large ad.

**M. M. STOCKTON**, Redgrave P.O. Harriston, Ont., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not akin furnished. Write for prices.

**J. COWAN**, Donagay P.O. Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

**DONALD GUNN & SON**, Beaverton, Ont. Yorkshire swine.—Young sows and boars of approved bacon type.

## CATTLE

**J. D. MCAURHUR**, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.

**R. J. MACKIE**, Ottawa, Ont. Registered Herefords for sale. Good steers, 8 seven bulls and a few heifers. Low prices if taken soon.

**W. J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont.  
See large ad.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont.  
See large ad.

**W. G. FETT & SONS**, Freeman, Ont.  
See large ad.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

**H. SMITH**, Exeter, Ont.  
See large ad.

**H. B. ARMSTRONG**, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.

**W. H. FORD**, Dutton, Ont., Shorthorn cattle, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individuals. Prices right.

**BROWN BROS.**, Lyn P.O., Ont. A number of young Holstein stock of both sexes for sale from prize winning and advanced registry parents.

**D. BRRELL**, Greenwood, Ont.  
See large ad.

**W. SHERING**, Selbringville, G. T. R. Ont. Heifers of best milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.

**MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Redford herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Seventy yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests. Write for particulars.

**A. OS SMITH**, Teeswater P.O., Ont. Shorthorn Cattle—pure Scotch bred from popular and prize-winning strains.

**W. HAY**, Tara, Ont., Clydesdale Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Present offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.

**W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 103, Huntington, Que. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

**J. A. GOVERLOCK**, Forest, Ont. Herefords, young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.

**H. K. FAIRBAIRN**, Thurlford, Ont. Shorthorns, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.

**R. J. PENHALL**, Naber, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

**GOLVIE'S** Ayrshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Bold Hunter Manager. Phone M 222.

**R. A. and J. A. WATT**, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, imported and home bred. A few choice herd leaders.

**D. DECOURCY**, Berthelton P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

**JOHN WATT & SON**, Salem P.O., Ont., Flora Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.

**DONALD GUNN & SON**, Beaverton, Ont. Shorthorns.—Young stock on hand.

**W. CLARKSON**, Malton P. O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lin colshire. Some choice young stock for sale.

**GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice sires as Imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock bred by Killbuck heavy bull, Imp. Ben Leonard and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine age, of sows also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

**W. W. BALLANTYNE**, Stratford, Ont. Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**D. GUNN & SON**, Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

**JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

**ROBT. HICHL**, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. A few home-bred Scotch Shorthorns supplied of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

**J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., Sta. G. T. R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

**CHAS. CALDER**, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns Shropshires—Good selection in young bulls.

**REG. A. BRODIE**, Inglewood, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale fillies, a few good imported and homebred ones at large prices.

**A. BELLIOTT**, Pond Mills, Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs, and Narragansett Turkeys. London Station, Ont.

**S. J. PEARSON & SONS**, Meadowdale, Ont. Shorthorn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

**RICHARD GIBSON**, Delaware, Ont.—Shorthorn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

**F. G. PARKIN**, Oxford Centre, Ont. Hairie Swine, Barred Cuck Poultry. Prices right.

from the municipalities and vesting the appointment of road superintendents and the expenditure of the money in the hands of the Commissioner of Public Works. The experiment thus far has been a lamentable failure. The appointment of superintendents has apparently been more political than practical, and as a result, the expenditure instead of getting to the roads is sticking largely, by the way, in commissions and rake-offs. Public opinion being based on the ground that the law will have to be amended, and the supervision of the roads placed back where it belongs, in the hands of the municipal councils.

Preparation is now progressing for three large exhibitions in the Maritime Provinces this season. St. John leads off with an exhibition open to the world from September 1st to 7th. Halifax will hold a Dominion exhibition from September 22nd to October 5th, and Charlottetown an exhibition open to all Canada from October 8th to 21st.

In addition to this there will be county exhibitions in New Brunswick open to the province at Sussex, September 7th to 14th, and Chatham, September 14th to 21st.

A very successful series of field meetings addressed by Professor Loughdeed, late of the O.A.C. Guelph, has been held this month through the province. The attendance has been large, and Prof. Loughdeed's talks and illustrations upon injurious insects and fungi, etc., with practical remedies, has attracted a great deal of interest, and must help our farmers to take better care of their orchards and crops.

M.C.A.B.M.

## Cut-Worms in Alberta

The farmers of Alberta are suffering a good deal from the ravages of the cut-worm. In some cases crops have been resown twice. The rains which have come rather heavily during the past month have checked the ravages somewhat. The worm is working both in the north and south, though some districts have escaped.

In some places a third of the crop has been eaten off. The pests work most harm on summer fallow and on breaking. Where tamed land has been plowed late in the fall or early this spring there is little or no damage. It has worked some harm to the beets at Raymond, but it is being pretty successfully fought with the bran and paris green mixture sown along the drills.

## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

This is the quiet season in general trade, though business is reported good in most lines. The money market is easier.

#### WHEAT

The local wheat market rules steady with very little change in price, quotations here ruling at about 82c. for No. 2 red and white outside. The wheat situation, generally speaking, has ruled somewhat erratic and even speculators have not been able to get their bearings. Estimates of 100,000,000 bushels for the Canadian West are being given out, but it is too early yet to bank on this. United States Government crop reports show a lower estimate for fall wheat and a higher one for spring than for the corresponding period of 1905, indicating a yield about as large as last year. But we will have to wait a while before any definite estimate can be counted on.

#### COARSE GRAINS

There has been quite an export trade in oats and prices have been well maintained, No. 2 white being quoted here at 40c to 41c. The English market keeps firm. The barley market is quiet but steady, feed barley being quoted at Montreal at 52c and malting at 56c to 58c. Peas are quoted here at 82c. The corn market is quiet at 60c to 60½c in car lots Toronto.

#### HAY AND STRAW

The hay market is quiet, with an easier tone. There is, however, quite a brisk export trade being done, and at country points east of here baled clover has sold at \$7 to \$7.50 f.o.b. Though the market here has an easier tone quotations are unchanged at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1 timothy and \$7.50 for clover, on track, Toronto. Baled straw is quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 in car lots on track.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules high and firm. There is a good local and export demand. At Ontario points dealers are paying about 14c. Finest straight gathered are quoted at Montreal at 16½c and here at 17c. On Toronto farmers' market fresh eggs bring 19c to 22c per dozen.

There is nothing doing in poultry excepting for the local trade. On the farmers' market here, spring chickens dressed bring 15c to 20c, alive 13c to 17c; Turkeys, dressed, 12c to 14, alive 9c to 10c, and ducks 20c to 25c, dressed, and 12c per lb. alive.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Though prices for cheese at the local markets have been well maintained, the increased exports so far this season as compared with a year ago are beginning to depress somewhat the old country market. At the local markets this week, quotations have run over 11c to 11½c, being offered at Perth, Ont., on Monday last. At these figures Montreal quotations for the finest Ontario are 11½ to 11¾c and for Quebec 11½ to 11¾c.

The butter market keeps firm. The situation generally has a healthy tone and the export market is active. The finest salted butter is quoted at Montreal at 21½ to 22c, white at some Eastern Township points as high as these figures have been paid. The local market here rules steady at 20 to 21c for creamery prints and 19 to 20c for solids. Dairy prints are

quoted at 16 to 17c and rolls at 14 to 16c per lb.

#### WOOL

The wool market is quiet, with offerings about normal for this season. At Montreal washed fleece is quoted at 27 to 28c and unwashed at 18 to 20c. Here washed is quoted at 26c and unwashed at 17 to 18c per lb.

#### LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock have ruled lighter this week, both here and at the Junction market. At the city market on Tuesday last the run was so light that everything was picked up before seven o'clock. Choice export cattle are quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.25, medium \$4.75 to \$4.90, bulls \$3.25 to \$4.25, and cows \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Choice butchers' cattle bring \$4.75 to \$5.00, medium \$4.25 to \$4.40, and other quality from \$1.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. Choice stockers are quoted at from \$3.40 to \$3.75, common \$3.75 to \$3.25 and stock bulls at \$3 to \$2.25 per cwt. Heavy feeders are worth \$4.50 to \$4.65 and short keeps \$4.65 to \$4.85 per cwt. Milch cows sell all the way from \$25 to \$26 each, as to quality, and calves rule steady at \$3.12 to \$6 per cwt.

Lambs are selling a little higher at \$3 to \$6 each. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 and bucks at \$1.50 to \$4 per cwt.

The hog market rules steady and prices are unchanged at \$7.25 per cwt. for selects and \$7 for lights and fats.

#### HORSES

The local horse market rules steady and fair for this season, with quotations about the same as at last writing. The following from the Daily Drovers' Journal of June 25th shows that the Chicago market is active, with business brisk:

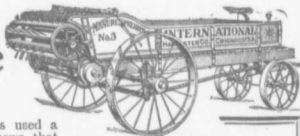
"The opening of the horse market to-day is on a more satisfactory basis than a week ago. The volume of summer trade is of much larger propor-

tions than last season or the corresponding period two years ago, yet the offerings last week were cleared at a nominal decline of \$5 to \$10. Early indications point to a lighter run of horses the current week and outside dealers are more active in executing their orders. Good to choice drafters in particular are active sellers at \$170 to \$250, with finished heavy weight offerings moving at \$255 to \$260 and upward. Expressors also are active sellers under broader competition of ice and express companies and good to choice grades cleared readily at \$150 to \$175 and upward. Harness offerings are active at \$150 to \$275, with common grades slow at \$75 to \$135. Plain offerings for rough city work are in steady demand at \$80 to \$150."

#### Central Canada Fair

The Central Canada Exhibition Association, whose fair this year will be held Sept. 7th to 15th inclusive, announces changes for the 1906 show from past years that will undoubtedly make it the greatest fair ever given in Ottawa. The most important item from the farmers' and breeders' standpoint is an addition to the prize list of horses, cattle, swine and poultry of over \$1,500. Many new classes have been added in these departments. The number of gold medals or their equivalent in cash, offered this year as special prizes, is forty-two, more than ever given for competition before; these are principally donated for live stock. Another item is the new dairy building, built of cement blocks. This is a modern dairy hall in every respect. Lectures and demonstrations in modern farming is yet another number that will appeal to the farmer and dairyman. The augmented prize list, the directors believe, will be satisfactory to all. It can be truthfully said of the Central Canada Exhibition Association that everything it promises it will faithfully carry out. This for new exhibitors, former exhibitors know what a reserving fair the Ottawa Exhibition is. Those who have not yet been to Ottawa, therefore, should write Secretary Ed. McMahon, 26 Sparks St., for a copy of

## Double Manure Value.



EVERY man who has used a manure spreader knows that it doubles the value of the manure pile.

Those who have not had that experience will be convinced with the first trial.

It is not because the manure spreader puts more manure on the land, but because it so tears apart, disintegrates and makes it fine that it all becomes available as plant food.

Of course it takes the right kind of a spreader to do this work perfectly. The I. H. C. Spreader fits the case exactly.

It is not only an unusually strong, well built machine, thus being durable and continuing long in service, but it has features peculiarly its own.

For instance: It is the only manure spreader

having a vibrating rake in front of the beater or cylinder which levels the load as it passes backward toward the spreading mechanism.

You know, of course, that perfect spreading can only result when the load is level.

This spreader is entirely controlled and regulated in all its working parts by a single lever. It will spread from three to thirty loads per acre, and the change necessary to produce these desirable results can be made instantly without stopping the machine.

Power is applied to the action of the I. H. C. Spreader from both sides—both rear wheels.

This insures an even, steady feed and no unsatisfactory side draft or breakage.

The I. H. C. Spreader is equipped with broad faced steel wheels which are best, because they are at once the lightest and strongest.

It will spread any and all kinds of manure in any condition, and can be equipped with special attachments for spreading in drills and broadcasting line, compost, ashes, cottonseed hulls, land plaster, etc.

Made in several sizes to suit all classes of work and every section.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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

## REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—Southern Plantation for desirable farm between Kingston and Toronto, suitable for summer home. Property near lake, bay or river preferred. Address: FRED T. R. GILMAN, 115 East Duval St., Jacksonville, Fla.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—120-acre farm in county of Norfolk, 3 miles from town of Waterford; good farm buildings. Price \$7,500. For full particulars write to S. G. BKA, 8 & 9, 120 Church St., Braintree, Ont.

## NURSERY STOCK

WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, say weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be considered for opening in a reliable company. We are not in the book. Top up Medicine Hat, Alberta. J. W. BOWEN, 200 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

SHOW MUSHROOMS in spare time, a crop all year round. Anyone can grow them from our special spores. Immense profits. Undesigned will buy your crop. For directions write to day. FLETCHER CO., Tecumseh, London, Ont.

## HELP WANTED

OUR telegraph school is the biggest and best in America. The equipment is superior and the course of instruction perfect. Positions are offered for graduates. Instructors and fully illustrated telegraph book mailed free. E. S. SOMERS, Principal, 1000 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. and Toronto, Ont.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Berkshire and Tamworth sows, male and female. Also two Shorthorn Bull Calves, ten months old. ERKINSON TUFFS, Box 118, Welland, Ont.

the prize list, which will give a vast amount of information about the fair.

The special attractions of the fair this year include continuous vaudeville performances each afternoon in the large new hall being erected, trotting and running races, a balloon ascension, championship lacrosse match between the Shamrocks of Montreal and Capitals of Ottawa, on Saturday 15th, and an exhibition of the famous Wilson Automatic Gas Bury in operation.

The night show this year will take the form of the presentation on the grand scale of the popular comic opera of the "Gingerbread Man." It will be put on in the new hall, which will be fully equipped as a theatre and will seat 6,000 persons.

### Prospects Bright

Dr. A. W. Bell, manager of the Industrial Fair, Winnipeg, was in Toronto last week in the interests of Western Canada's great fair, which will be held on July 23-28 next. He reports prospects brighter for a most successful exhibition in the Prairie City. Every effort is being made to make the coming show one of the very best held west of the great lakes.

### Modern Baby Raising

Boil the basket, made of willow.  
Boil the blanket, boil the pillow.  
Boil the booties, boil the hood.  
Boil the spoon and boil the food.  
Boil the nurse; 'tis safer, maybe.  
And don't forget to boil the baby.

## Ontario Swine Industry

(Continued from Page 452.)

trend is more toward the use of the Yorkshire.

Sires—Pure-bred sires are used almost entirely in twenty-five per cent of the counties, while grade sires are used to a limited extent in about twenty per cent, and to a still greater extent in fifty-five per cent of the counties, while in a few sections grade sires are still used almost entirely. The district taking in the north-western peninsula will be found to be free from the use of grade sires than any other section of the province, although there are individual counties elsewhere from which reports are just as favorable. Grade sires appear to be in most use in the more eastern counties.

Production—The general tendency throughout the province is to increase production slightly. In many of the eastern counties it has been the custom for farmers to depend upon breeders in their locality for their supply of young pigs for feeding, and it has been noted that the demand this spring considerably exceeds the supply, the breeders who usually sell their pigs retaining them on account of the good prices for hogs. Considerable caution, however, is observed among many individual breeders and feeders not to go into the business too extensively, for fear that over-production might bring prices down to an unprofitable point.

Breeding Sows—The number of breeding sows was decreased considerably in 1905 over 1904, while 1906 shows an increase in the number compared with both 1904 and 1905. Comparing 1906 with 1905, thirty-five counties report increases, while only two counties report decreases, and five counties no change in the number of sows. Reports indicate that the eastern part of the province is relatively increasing production much more rapidly than is being done in Western Ontario. In all parts of the province the demand for brood sows appears to exceed the supply.

Litters—The percentage of loss of young pigs is greater than usual in a large proportion of the counties, which will have its effect upon the fall deliveries. The average number of pigs in spring litters reaching the weaning age is estimated as 7.61, as compared with a normal litter of 7.77 pigs at weaning time.

Cost of Feeding—The average cost of summer feeding is placed at \$4.51 per cwt., and of winter feeding, \$5.38 per cwt. In very few cases, however, do correspondents state definitely that the figures given are the result of actual experiments, but where these are reported it is almost invariably noticed that the cost of both summer and winter feeding is considerably below the figures already mentioned. A number of correspondents, especially in Western Ontario, state that with comfortable quarters and roots the cost of feeding is no greater in winter than in summer.

### Growing Cauliflower

This important crop should be sowed at the same time and treated exactly like cabbage in every respect, and it is quite as easy to grow, except that if the centre bud or heart is destroyed by any insect the plant rarely sends up a new one, though occasionally from near the ground a new sprout will start up, but usually so late that it pays better to pull it up and replant.

The most important point for success, next to very rich ground, is the

right variety of seed. When Henderson first introduced his Snow Ball cauliflower, now so well and favorably known, I paid him \$10 per oz. for it for several years, and made big money at it, for the heads were by far the finest in the market, and brought fancy prices. There is no early variety equal to it, but there is a large amount of so-called Snow Ball seed that are of no value at all.

The ground can scarcely be made too rich for this crop, and should always contain a full supply of potash and salt. The latter is a special addition for both cauliflower and cabbage, and should never be omitted, for, though it does not seem to stimulate growth at all, it is, for certain plants, a wonderful tonic.

In growing cauliflower plants, make a frame with me-squits bar, as with cabbage, but, as the seeds are so costly, instead of raking in, it is better to sow in very shallow drills, or else broadcast rather thinly, to give stout plants, and after watering, cover lightly by hand with fine soil and shade. The seed will not stand quite as deep covering and come up as well as cabbage.—H. J. Towrie.

### Most Profitable Age for Steer Feeding

Professor Henry says, "Excluding birth weight, the steer maintains a practically uniform rate of gain until he becomes two years old. While this is true in relative gain in weight, we have shown that the cost of producing gain the second year is about double that of the first, and for the third the cost is about three times that of the first year. Recognizing these facts, the stockman who grows the cattle he feeds should place them on the market at as early a date as possible, other conditions being equal."

### Books and Bulletins

TESTING COWS, BABCOCK TESTER, ETC.—Bulletin 9, Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa.

CREAMERY COLD STORAGE—Bulletin 10, Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa.

FORAGE PLANTS AND CEREALS—Bulletin 96, Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota.

SPELTZ AND MILLET—Bulletin 97, Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota.

IRISH POTATO DISEASES—Bulletin 108, Experiment Station, College Park, Maryland.

NOVA SCOTIA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION—Report of 1906. Convention—Chas. R. B. Bryan, secretary, Durham, N.S.

PEACHES FOR HOME AND MARKET—Bulletin 170, Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

REPORTS OF CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL, Experiment Station for 1905. New Haven, Conn.

SUPPLEMENT TO CORN FOR FATTENING HOGS—Bulletin 67, Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.

TIN CAN SEPARATORS AND FLY REPELLANT—Bulletin 68, Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.

PRINCIPLES OF PLANT PRODUCTION—School Bulletin 2, Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

P. E. J. FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—Report for 1905. A. E. Dewar, secretary, Charlottetown.



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### Every Farmer Should Have It

There is much food for thought and many helpful hints in the Best Construction Catalogue, which has just come to hand from the Vermont Farm Machine Company. Of course, the book is written around the merits of the U. S. Cream Separator, yet there are many pages of good sound advice on dairying and a mass of information on how to make money out of milk and cream.

Any farmer or milkman thinking of buying a Cream Separator will value this book, both for the information it holds about dairying as well as the complete description of the U. S. Although the explanation given into technical details, yet they are written in an easy reading way, and the fine and accurate illustrations of the various important features make them easy to understand. When you get enough reading this year, you will wish you had bought the U. S. Cream Separator.

A free copy of this Construction Catalogue may be obtained by addressing the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

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### Modern Methods in Harvesting Peas and Clover

No part of the farmers' work in the West has been harder than putting peas and clover into bundles. The method for doing this work was devised that was as satisfactory as the machine as far as the quality of the work was concerned, and the great labor saving device for harvesting them and putting them into bunches was invented and placed upon the market by Hiram J. Long, Iowa, of Goshute, whose advertisement appeared in another column of this paper. It consists of an attachment to the mowing machine whereby peas can be harvested as quickly as easily as mowing hay, and which is a simple, cheap and efficient device called a buncher which rolls the peas into neat and compact bundles, on a principle which prevents any possible chance of shelling and loss of much so that the cleanliness of the work compares favorably with that of the scythe. At the same time the bundles are left in a much better shape for drying or curing.

The important feature of the new device consists in the continuity of action in rolling the crop in folds with the seed or grain on the inner side of each fold without any jarring or molestation, employs that perfect principle which prevents the shelling out of the seed, and on account of this, constitutes the invention one of the best devices for bunching clover that has ever been tested. At the same time the stems or green part of the clover when rolled are on the inner side of each layer or fold and thereby exposing that part which needs the sun and air for curing, while it takes the best possible care of the seed.

From these facts no device for this purpose is so commendable, and at the same time so simple, durable, and economical as the new harvesting machine. It is so arranged in the harvesting of the clover crop that the British Invention of Goshute, Ontario, has made a great success of their attachment to the

scythe, which makes the harvesting of clover an economical and profitable one, and the harvesting of the peas stop no longer delayed but rather one of the easiest operations in the great harvest, and the cost is so little that on one having a field of peas but has had his day, as his every day and farmers everywhere have the prospect of good crops of this profitable legume since more. Look up the advertisement and write the name only for prices and particulars. They will see you right in any dealer you have with it on.

### Western Canada's Big Fair

Western Canada's great industrial fair and exhibition, to be held in Winnipeg, July 22 to 28, promises from the energy and interest displayed already by the management to be the western fair most successful in every respect that has ever been held in Western Canada.

The prize list has been added, and amounts of the prizes in several instances added to. Several of the great live stock exhibitions of Great Britain and the growing number of exhibitors in Western Canada, have contributed medals and cash prizes. The dog show will appeal particularly to Western Canadian constituency where are some of the best bred dogs in the world.

The buildings for the exhibits have been in some cases enlarged and in all cases improved and equipped with electrical appliances, prior to be appreciated by the exhibitors.

The comfort and pleasure of the great number of spectators which the various attractions will bring to Winnipeg, are being made a special feature of the preparations by the management. About 10,000 tons of gravel are being placed on the walls, boulevards and show rings by the management to obviate the possibility of the annoyance and discomfort of mud and water.

The dairy exhibit promises to be the best ever held in Western Canada.

### A Grand Article

Dr. E. B. Evans, Plano, Tex., writes under date of November 14, 1905: "Send me one bottle of Absorbine. This is the fourth bottle I have had from you. I find it a grand article. You will find it the same. Absorbine merits continued patronage and use."

It is a grand remedy for many ailments and cures many ailments.

It does not blister or remove the hair, and horses can be used.

Absorbine can be procured from your local druggist or I will send you a bottle, express prepaid, amount of \$1.00.

Wm. Young, P.O. Box 72, Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

**CENTRAL CANADA  
EXHIBITION**

**OTTAWA**

**Sept. 7th to 15th, 1906**

**Enlarged and Beautified Grounds  
New Up-to-date Buildings**

**Large Increase in Prize List for Horses,  
Cattle and other Live Stock**

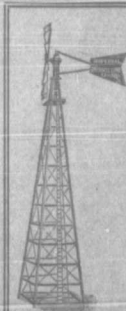
**Demonstrations in Up-to-date Farming  
by Government Experts**

**Forty-two Gold Medals (Value \$1200) Offered  
as Special Prizes**

**In fact Everything Possible to Please the  
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**Write Sec. E. McMahon for Prize List**

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Power and Pumping Towers are girted every five feet, and double braced. Tanks, Pumps, Grain Grinders, Bee Supplies, etc., etc.

IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES

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## Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

JULY 23rd to 28th, 1906

The Live Stock Show of the West, Excellent sales-ground for Eastern Stock. Liberal prizes and cheap freight rates. Entries close July 7th.

G. H. GREIG,

Secretary, Manitoba Live Stock Association,

President.

DR. A. W. BELL,

General Manager.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO, ONT.

AUGUST 27th TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1906

PREMIUMS CONSIDERABLY INCREASED  
NUMBER OF CLASSES ENLARGED

**\$45,000 - IN PRIZES - \$45,000**

Entries Close Saturday, August 4th

For Prize Lists, Entry Blanks and all Information

J. A. MCGILLIVRAY, LIEUT.-COL.,  
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Toronto, Ont.

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NOTE—If the new subscriber (that is, the person you order the paper for) wishes a Dairy Thermometer enclose 10c. extra.