

THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



LAKE VIEW FARM, QUEBEC.

SEPT. 2, 1907
Vol. XXVI., No. 17

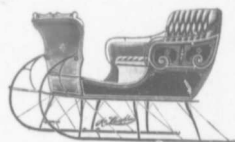
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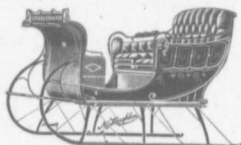
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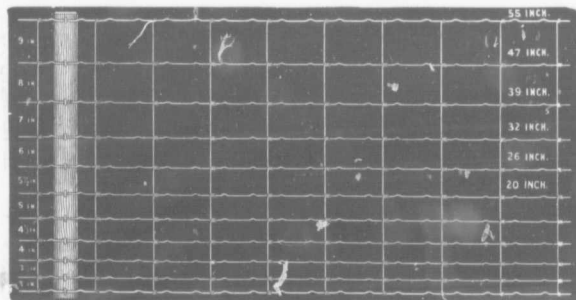
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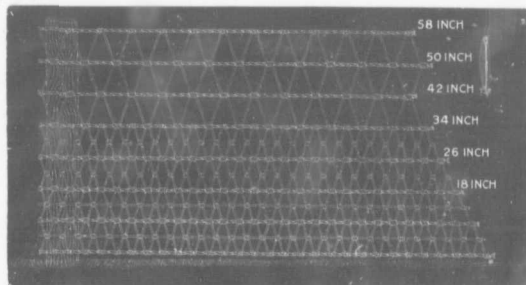
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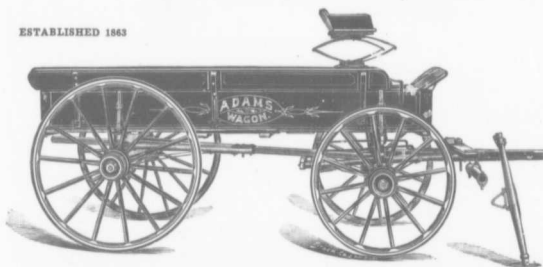
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We manufacture a full line of

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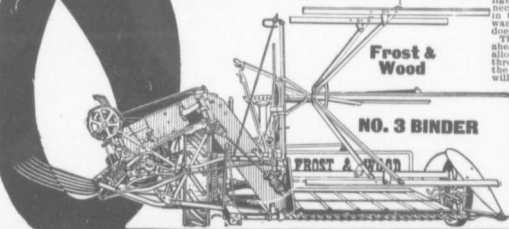
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(Signed) PETER C. GRAFF.

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This is clearly proved by the fact that irrigation farmers are the most successful and wealthiest of all those engaged in agriculture.



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Irrigated Farms and Blocks of Land in Alberta and British Columbia

In size to suit purchasers, from 10 acres upwards, convenient to railways, situated in the great C.P.R. irrigation tract, Western Canada's finest wheat growing, stock raising, fruit and vegetable growing districts.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

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Will you kindly look at the label on your paper and see if your subscription has expired? The date given there shows to what time you have paid. If you are in arrears, we trust that you will immediately remit the amount to us. If more convenient, you may send postage stamps. Subscription blanks will be found on pages 784 and 810.

Farming World Stereoscopes

Owing to lack of space we have omitted our advertisement regarding the stereoscopes and views which we are offering for sale in connection with subscriptions to The Farming World. If you write us we shall be pleased to send you full particulars as to how you may obtain a stereoscope and choice of large variety of views at a very low price.

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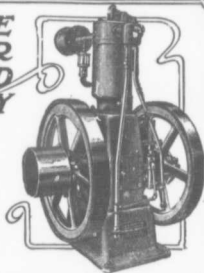
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THESE are days of large operations on the farm. Some sort of power has become a necessity.

There is almost an endless array of uses to which the power can be put. Every season, in fact almost every day in the year, the farmer will have use for it.

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"Simplicity and Efficiency" is our motto in building these farm engines. Every one must do its part toward sustaining the reputation of the I. H. C. works.

I. H. C. engines are made—
Vertical, in 2 and 3-Horse Power,
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Call on the International local agent and take the matter up with him or write nearest branch house for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

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Books and Bulletins

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SWEET CREAM BUTTER—Bulletin 13, Dairy Commissioner's branch, Ottawa.

GATHERED CREAM FOR BUTTER-MAKING—Bulletin 15, Dairy Commissioner's branch, Ottawa.

RED CEDAR FOR PENCIL WOOD—Circular 102, Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS AND DISEASE—Bulletin 115, Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE—Circular 87, Bureau of Entomology, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

MARKETING FRUIT AND TRUCK CROPS—Bulletin 116, Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

BREAKFAST FOODS—Bulletin 132, Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa.

RELATIVE VALUES OF FEEDING STUFFS—Bulletin 71, Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

ERADICATING CATTLE TICKS—Bulletin 130, Experiment Station, Clemson College, S.C.

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Rush's Improved Cattle Stanchions. Patented U Bar Steel Has absolutely secure locks.

Best and cheapest. Write for prices and catalogue. Manufactured and sold by

A. M. RUSH, Preston, Ont.

Have you a Farm for Sale? If so, advertise it in The Farming World.



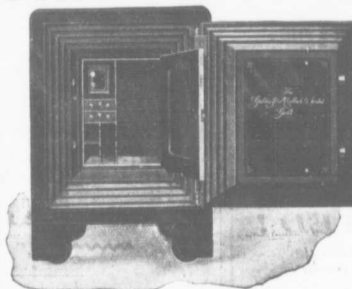
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More of them in use than of any other make, and the demand increasing, which is a proof that what we claim for The National is true, namely: it is the closest skimmer, the easiest cleaned, and operated as well as the best constructed Cream Separator on the market. Manufactured by

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Comfortable Low Cost Homes

Our readers will appreciate the following description of the new residence of Mr. Chas. W. Killer, Preston, Ont., an illustration of which appears herewith.

The house is 29 ft. by 30 ft. in size, including bay window in front. The spacious double veranda is not counted in these measurements. The house contains seven large rooms, with a bath room which could be utilized as a single bed room, where there are no water-works.

The interior wood-work throughout is of ash with weathered oak finish. There is a cellar (7 feet clear of the joists) under the entire house, and the attic is large enough for three good-sized bed rooms.



The exterior of this house, which is strikingly handsome in appearance, is finished entirely with galvanized steel, except for the veranda railing which is of wood. The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. of Preston, Ontario, supplied the deep stone siding, safe-lock shingles, window and door trims, and all the ornamental metal work on the building; they have built a number of residences in Preston of a similar character. This house stands on a half-acre lot, and the cost complete, including the lot, was only \$2034. It was built last summer.

Clover Hullers

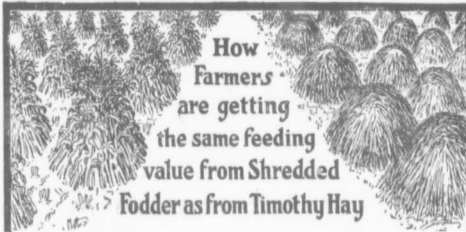
When the Joseph Hall Machine Co. closed their business in 1888, R. Woon & Co. bought all their patterns, templets, etc., and continued the business in many of their lines in an annex of the Hall Co. One of the machines made was a clover huller, for threshing clover seed, which has been improved from time to time, until it has the reputation of being the best clover huller now made in the Dominion of Canada.

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Canadian Correspondence College, Limited
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In Consultation with the Home Correspondence School of Canada, Limited.



TIMOTHY hay is considered the best form of rough feed the farm produces. It is almost a perfect feed because it is sustaining and growing and fattening value, all three.

It will surprise many farmers to be told that corn fodder, the great bulk of the greatest crop raised, has almost an equal feeding value.

Yet such is the fact. The Government Experiment Stations and the large practical feeders are authority for it. The feeders base their estimates on actual results received in comparative tests. The Government Experiment Stations write for the official Government Bulletin, if you doubt it) get the proof both from comparative feeding tests and comparative analyses.

The same authorities give the real feeding value of the fodder as two-thirds that of the ear corn.

Is it not apparent that most corn reapers are suffering enormous waste of their corn stover?

But it is a waste that can now be stopped. The modern machines for harvesting and preparing corn fodder for feeding bring about a new order of things.

How to Get the Extra Value

To get the extra value, corn must be cut at just the right time.

It must not be too green, nor yet dead ripe. But just at the moment

when the ears begin to glaze, then it must be cut and cut quickly.

If cut then the sweet, nutritious juices will be preserved in the stalk, blade and husk; and the corn stalks will not turn into what is practically a worthless woolly fibre.

There is not a moment to lose when the corn is just right. The glazing of the ear is the never failing sign. It must all be cut and shocked promptly to cure.

That means the use of machines. The old way of cutting corn is too slow. The up-to-date machines made by the International Harvester Company have been evolved to meet these very requirements and retrieve these enormous losses.

The Deering and McCormick corn harvesters and shockers dispose of the crop in double quick time, getting the corn and the fodder in their prime, and save great expense.

Or you may prefer a corn binder. If so, you will have choice of the Deering and McCormick machines.

A corn husker and shredder is also a necessity to snap the ears and husk them, and reduce blade, husk and stalk to the condition of hay or fodder, so that every particle will be eaten. The Deering or McCormick will perform the work satisfactorily.

You can get catalogs and particulars on these up-to-date machines from local International dealers. Call and take the matter up with them, or address nearest branch house for catalog.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES: London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

Chicago, U. S. A.

In addition to corn harvesting machines mentioned these Lines embrace—Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers, Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header Binders, Mowers, Hay Tenders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Chatham Wagons, Petrolia Wagons, Gasoline Tractor Engines and Threshers, and Binder Twine.

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Has a tremendous capacity for work on hard, tough land. It cuts and turns the soil, breaks up clods, and pulls easy. This machine gives thorough cultivation. The construction is simple, strong and compact, and way ahead of competitors. None are genuine without the name "Bissell."
Ask Dept. R for full particulars. 102



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Will exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs.





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FLINKKOTE

ROOFING

is made of long-fibred wool felt, treated with water-proof materials and fire-resisting compounds. The cost per year is so low that you simply can't afford to use any other. "Look for the Boy" trade mark.

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to show you how strong, how pliable and how fire-resisting it is, with a booklet to give you points on roofing. Thousands of roofs of all sorts, sizes and ages all over the country, prove the water-proofness and everlastingness of Rex Flinkkote Roofing.

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Every part shows it.

Fused Joints. The radiating chamber has walls and flues of steel (the best radiating material) joined in one piece to the cast-iron with Hecla fused joints—which can never loosen or leak unhealthy gas, smoke or dust into the house.

The Fire Pot is cast in two sections, bound with heavy flanges, which add 50% to the radiation surface. The combustion chamber is made of heavy cast iron, and is corrugated to provide additional strength and heating power.

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have other points of advantage over other furnaces that you should know about. There is not a weak spot in them from top to bottom.

See your nearest dealer or write "Clare's Furnace Builder" for new illustrated catalogue and estimates.

Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

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The editor of The Farming World legal department is away on his holidays and several questions received will have to remain unanswered till next issue.	
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The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907.

No. 16 25¢

Note and Comment

The crop situation shows little change. Canadians will have to be satisfied this year with a below the average yield in most cereals. Prices, however, are likely to rule higher than last year, so that the value of the 1907 crop may not be much below that of 1906. This will apply specially to the West, where farmers will probably receive as much money for this year's crop as they did last year for a larger yield.

No where in the world perhaps are the fall exhibitions of so much educational value to the people who attend them as in Canada. The Canadian National Exhibition now in progress in Toronto stands almost without a peer in this respect. It is a happy combination of the useful and the entertaining. Every class of sightseer, if he looks for it, can learn something of value and have all the recreation he desires thrown in. In manufactures, in agriculture, in live stock, in horticulture, in poultry, in the dairy, etc., the best that this country produces will be found and displayed so as to present the greatest amount of educational value. Interspersed with these are wholesome forms of amusement, all calculated to make the outing both pleasant and profitable to every visitor.

This combination of the useful and the entertaining is as it should be. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a maxim that will apply to people of older years as well as to those on the threshold of life. The fall fair is the annual outing for a great many people. Though eager to learn as much as possible they appreciate a little wholesome amusement in addition. The managers of exhibitions should therefore endeavor to provide such educational features and amusements as will best conduce to the building up of the districts in which these fairs are held. This will benefit the exhibitions financially and otherwise.

Those responsible for the enforcement of the Seed Control Act this season are endeavoring

to make good the promise that this Act would greatly help in ridding the country of impure seeds. In 1906, there were several persons detected deliberately breaking the act. These were let go unpunished and the Seed Branch came in for some criticism for its leniency in not having those parties punished. This year the law is being enforced, and a couple of seed merchants have been up before the courts for breaking the Act, and fined. Considering the nature of the offence and injury to any community by the distribution of impure seed, the fines imposed were small. Magistrates will do a great injustice to the farming community if they do not mete out punishment to fit the crime upon everyone who deliberately contravenes the Act and offers impure seeds for sale.

The consolidation of the Protestant Normal School of Quebec with Macdonald Agricultural College creates a condition of affairs in education in that Province that is bound to have a wholesome effect upon the rural life of its people. The Ontario Government should take similar action and establish a Normal School for teachers at Guelph in affiliation with the Ontario Agricultural College. The teachers in attendance could receive some instruction in agriculture and become fitted to take up the teaching of this and kindred subjects in the public school. In any case by spending several months at an institution like the Agricultural College, the student could not help but become imbued with a desire to further the interests of agriculture in his own section and to impress its importance upon the pupils.

The large immigration of Japanese into British Columbia in recent weeks has created a serious situation on the Pacific coast. Different views are expressed as to the best way of solving the problem. Some favor exclusion laws of the utmost stringency. Others state that if these were passed there would be no one to do the menial work in the fisheries, in the mines, and in building railroads. The prob-

lem is a most serious one. This is a white man's land and should be kept as such. At the same time there is great need of laborers in this country, both on the farm and elsewhere, and if sufficient numbers of whites cannot be secured to do the work, the exclusion of the Asiatic might prevent the launching of enterprises that are necessary to our growth and development.

The Act "respecting the inspection of meats and canned foods" passed at the last session goes into effect on Sept. 3rd next. For several months back forty men have been in training for this work. This inspection law, if properly enforced, should have the effect of greatly stimulating our trade in meats and canned goods. The words "Canada approved" must be stamped upon all such goods exported, and transportation companies cannot accept shipments intended for export unless accompanied by a certificate that the meats or foods have been properly inspected and marked. The Act should also help to improve the quality of meats and canned foods sold in Canada. All factories where such goods are put up will be inspected and cleanliness at all stages of the work insisted upon.

Horse Improvement in Ontario

The investigation conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture into the conditions and requirements of the horse industry should have a far-reaching effect upon the class of horses raised in this province. The money expended has been made good use of, even if the investigation were not followed by an additional campaign, but in order to reap the full benefit from this work further steps should be taken. The result of the investigation is that owners of stallions and owners of mares have been aroused and are considering whether or not they are adopting the best methods. This point having been gained, advantage should be taken of the opportunity to disseminate as much information as possible along horse breeding lines.

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

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Eastern Agency of The Nor' West Farmer

The report of the investigation shows that a large percentage of mares are bred to a class of stallions which should not be made use of; also that a large number of old and broken-down mares are bred, with the result that foals are of poor quality, conformation and constitution. The same amount of intelligence has not as a rule been put into the business of breeding horses as into the breeding of other classes of live stock. Two chief reasons for this appear to be lack of information and lack of interest. To a large extent interest has now been aroused, and every opportunity for obtaining information will doubtless be taken advantage of by breeders.

On the other hand advantage should be taken of the receptive frame of mind of farmers to disseminate practical information. A special series of meetings should be held for the purpose of discussing subjects relating to horses. Meetings so held would be very effective. Advantage

should also be taken of all spring stallion shows. These should be given every encouragement and should be developed in every locality. One of the most valuable features in connection with these spring shows is the opportunity which it gives each owner of a mare to select the stallion most suitable to mate with her. This can be much better done when the horses are gathered together at one point where a comparison can be made. The regular series of Farmers' Institute meetings could also be made special use of to disseminate information along the line of horse breeding. At the fall fairs the regulations should prevent prizes being given for stallions which are not registered in the recognized stud book for the breed. These are only some of the ways along which such work should be continued.

An important point which received considerable attention at the public meetings was the desirability of inspecting stallions with reference to soundness, pedigree, and possibly quality. A number of plans were suggested, to many of which there will be some degree of opposition on the ground that they may be an interference with private rights. There may, however, be some plan adopted whereby different classes of certificates might be given to different classes of horses, considering such points as to whether the individual is pure-bred or grade, sound or unsound, and providing that each stallion owner would be required to publish this certificate wherever the horse was advertised or stood for service. Legislation such as this would simply require that each horse should stand on its merits, to which there certainly could be no reasonable objection. There would no doubt be some difficulties, but it does not appear that they would be insurmountable.

The object of the recent investigation appears to have been misunderstood by some correspondents. The inspectors were sent out with instructions to procure information, not to express their own opinions or impose on others their ideas. This the report shows they have done, and done well.

The Show Ring and the Show Man

At a properly conducted exhibition the show ring becomes one of the most potent agencies for educating the public mind as to the correct type to be fixed as the aim of the breeder of any

particular class. To gaze at "good," "better" and "best" arrayed in their finest form and presented to the best advantage is always an inspiration to the lover of good live stock. Many a young man by viewing the display in the show ring has received his first desire and formulated his first real determination to discard altogether his "scrubs" and replace them with something more pleasing to look upon and which will give a greater return. He is at once convinced that the greatest profit will come from producing the best instead of the lowest class, and returns home to put in force plans for producing something which pleases the eye and develops pride in his business, rather than the other class which makes him ashamed every time they come in sight.

Who can estimate how much of thought and time and effort is represented in any considerable number of animals as they parade in the show ring. Whether it be horses or cattle, either will show if the feeder knows his business keeping the animal in good condition, yet in perfect health. This requires skill and judgment of the highest order. Day by day as the months go by every change is noticed, whether in appetite or restlessness, and changes are made without grudging in order to keep up a steady gain. How the lip will hang as some weakness seems to be developing, and which is at once discovered and watched from day to day, but when the contrary is noted and a continuous improvement is seen how quick the smile asserts itself and the whistle of contentment is heard, all indicating the overmastering interest of a good herdsmen.

For three-quarters of a century the show ring has been exerting a potent influence in Canada in stimulating and educating our people towards higher production. Never was this influence more powerful than today. Never was there greater struggle for the mastery along the many lines of live stock husbandry. The groom or herdsman, as the case may be, is always a factor to be reckoned with in the show ring. The arts and devices used to secure a first place are without number. Not long ago the writer witnessed an interesting battle for first place in a certain show ring. A yearling bull with a decided weakness in his back secured first in his class and finally the championship over the best aged bull the writer ever

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saw shown. The exhibitor accomplished this by deceiving the judges with deliberate intent. They never saw the weak point. Most of the onlookers would think the showman a careless fool, as he seemed utterly regardless of his bull and stood gazing about the yard, while the bull was licking on the ground for something purposely dropped out of the showman's pocket, but keeping in this way the back in perfect form. It was a well played game and the judges should have seen through the acting. The showman was no doubt quite within his rights in hiding the fault in his animal and in showing him at his best. It is the judge's business to notice these things and discount them if it be necessary.

Many showmen over-do their showing. That is, they seek to put the animal in an unnatural and strained position. It may be the head is held too high or the animal is showing a stretched position. If the animal be a good one the best position is a natural one, but no one ought to object to the showman putting the animal in its best form, even to the curling of the coat and showing him to the best advantage. After he has done his best it is sometimes disappointing to be unfairly placed behind a more inferior animal, but he should nevertheless take his beating cheerfully and wait for another chance. The writer in days gone by has witnessed some shameful scenes in the show ring after the decision has been given. Prominent men cursing the judges to their face and thus endeavoring to browbeat them into going their way. It was always most unseemly and a spirited judge would properly refuse to be influenced by it. Fortunately we have come into better days and it is now very rarely that anything is said in the ring regarding any judgment, however improper it may be.

Some herdsmen and some owners can never see good in animals other than their own. If they are not given first place they commonly declare it is for some improper reason. This attitude is also growing less and less and ought to be frowned down. The dignity of the show ring should be maintained at any cost. If your animal is really superior it will come to its own and you can afford to wait. A prize unfairly awarded is after all of little value. The general public will change the verdict and destroy its worth.

To all our young people interested in any class of live stock we say find your place at the show ring and watch carefully what takes place. You can learn many things from personal observation and comparison which

will be worth a great deal in after years. Follow it up from year to year and drink in the stimulus and real enjoyment which is sure to come to one really interested.

Macdonald College and Its Work

This is a utility age. The leading educational movements of to-day have as their basic principle the development of the practical and the useful. In former times the first principle of the educationist was the encouragement of the aesthetic rather than the useful. To be educated was to be refined, learned in many things, but with little knowledge of how to put these things to practical account in the advancement of mankind, in increasing the sum total of the world's wealth and in promoting the welfare of its people. The modern educationist while not eschewing the beautiful or that which makes for the development of the social side of life, endeavors by a happy com-

bination to so intermingle the two as to make the one the complement of the other. The product is a more useful citizen, cultured in those things that are necessary to both mind and body, but imbued with an earnest desire to utilize his education in the world's work in doing things that make for better citizenship and a help to his fellow-man. Thus equipped the modern student is better able to grapple with the problems of life, whether it be in the field of agriculture or in the business or professional world.



Macdonald College buildings from Horticultural Farm, showing Biology buildings on right, the main building in the centre, boys' residence in the distant middle and girls' residence on left.

THE IDEAL REACHED.

Such is the high ideal that Dr. J. W. Robertson, C. M. G., the mainspring in the evolution of this modern educational institution, has set before him. That it will be realized who can doubt. In the mind of this great Canadian the present college has been in process of evolution for years past. It is the creation of his brain and has been brought to practical fruition by the generosity of one individual whose great wealth has thus been given for the benefit of his country.

Thoroughly equipped in every way this college be for the important work which its creator has designed for it. It is not an everescent thing, here to-day and away to-morrow. The massive buildings artistically grouped and fronting on the blue waters of the Ottawa, are built for the future. There is a permanency and solidity about every structure that generations to come will profit by. Fire-proof they are with nothing to

At St. Anne de Bellevue, beautifully situated on the Ottawa River, in the Province of Quebec, there has been in process of development during the past two years an institution that is destined to wield a powerful influence in the field of modern education. Through the munificence of Sir Wm. Macdonald this new educational institution has been made possible and Macdonald College when it enters upon its career a couple

burn but the doors and windows. The purely ornamental is lacking yet tasteful withal they are, combining as it were both the beautiful and practical in their make up. Within are wide corridors, roomy classrooms, so constructed as to ventilation and the circulation of pure air that the student need never feel drowsy at work. There are dormitories for five hundred boys and girls, with reception, lounging and rest rooms at every turn. A common dining hall with the latest equipment in the way of kitchens, etc., attached will cater to the inner man. Swimming baths and gymnasiums of the most modern type there are for bodily welfare, and a well-stored library with reading rooms adjoining for the mind's recreation and development. There seems to be nothing lacking. Every possible need, so it would seem of the student, has been anticipated in the construction; resulting in what is without doubt one of the best equipped institutions of its kind to be found anywhere.

THE MEN.

Then what of the staff who are to preside over the classrooms and lead the student into the realm of knowledge of things both practical and otherwise. Dr. Robertson at the very inception of the work has succeeded in surrounding himself with a capable and energetic group of associates, some twenty-five in all. Each one is a specialist in his particular line. More than that he is an enthusiast; loyal to the institution and imbued with an earnest desire to make a name for himself and his college in the department, over which he has been placed in charge.

It is only necessary to mention a few to show their calibre: Dr. Locke in education; Prof. Harrison in bacteriology; Prof. Lochhead in biology; Prof. Lynde in physics; Prof. Klick in cereal husbandry; Prof. Arkell in animal husbandry, and Dr. Brittain in nature study. Professional work is not new to these men, several having had years of training in this respect at Ontario's agricultural university, the Ontario Agricultural College.

Three main departments of college work have been arranged for: A college of agriculture, a school of household science, and a teachers' college. Space will not permit of giving the details of the work to be carried on in these three branches. The

last is the official normal training school for the Protestant teachers of Quebec, formerly attached to McGill University, Montreal. The aim of this department will be to not only help teachers to teach effectively the ordinary subjects of the public school curriculum, but to bring their work into harmony with the tradition, resources, customs and occupations of rural life. Better home making will be the main object of the School of Domestic Science in training young women. Courses from three months to two years will be given in the selection, preparation and serving of foods. Sewing, dressmaking, and the simple forms of household art and decoration will be taught with a view to helping young women to conduct sanitary, comfortable and happy homes in both city and country. The two year course will include home nursing and emergency, ethics, English and other subjects broadening and helpful in their tendencies.



PIECE OF IMPROVED ROAD AT MACDONALD COLLEGE FARM

THE COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

The courses in agriculture in which our readers will be largely interested will be comprehensive, the practical and useful being kept in the forefront. There will be short courses running from two weeks to three months in each of the College of Agriculture branches. There will be a two year course for students who purpose returning to their farms. These will have special work in the chemical, physical, biological and bacteriological laboratories, as well as in agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry raising, etc. English, economics, mathematics, drawing, book-keeping, farm mechanics, and other subjects of like nature will receive attention. To show the practical nature of the work of the students in agriculture it is only necessary to state that students in the poultry department will be required to take charge of one of the colony houses, de-

scribed elsewhere in this issue, and run it, as their own. Each one will be debited with the feed consumed and credited with the eggs, etc., produced. In other departments, where possible, students will be required to take similar responsibility.

For those desiring a more comprehensive and complete agricultural training, a four years' course is provided. As Macdonald College is incorporated with McGill University this four years' course will lead to the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture. In addition facilities for advanced research work in the various departments have been provided for the students who have taken their degrees, thus equipping them for positions of trust and responsibility in their special spheres.

This, in brief, is the scope of the work that the student at Macdonald College will be required to undertake. Every department is thoroughly equipped for conducting it in the very best way. Each head of a department has a special laboratory of his own wherein he can study out for himself the many problems affecting his work. He will thus be able to keep to the front in his own department and will be less likely to get into a "rut," as teachers are apt to do when lecturing on the same subject year after year. Dr. Robertson does not intend that this shall be the case with any member of his staff, and has provided each one with the means of broadening and perfecting his own knowledge, while imparting it to others.

TO BENEFIT ALL CANADA.

While primarily established to benefit the agriculture and home life of Quebec, Macdonald College must not be put down as a provincial institution. Its purpose is to be Dominion wide in its influence and scope. Though students from Quebec will be specially encouraged to attend, young men and young women from any other province will be welcomed within the college walls, and given every help possible towards acquiring an education and training in the various subjects named in the curriculum.

The School for Teachers' will open on Sept. 17. The School for Household Science on Sept. 24 and the School of Agriculture on October 1st next. Already students to the number of 206 in all are expected at the commencement in each department,

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or about as many as can be well handled at the beginning of a new college's career. These will be made up of 126 in the Normal College, 40 teachers from various parts of Canada, who have qualified for the "Jennie Robertson" scholarships of free tuition and board for one year, 75 in household science, and 75 in agriculture. Macdonald College has therefore "caught on" from the start. As the years pass and the real value of the training to be received becomes known and appreciated, Dr. Robertson will have no trouble in filling his dormitories. In fact, Sir Wm. Macdonald is, even now, seriously considering the advisability of providing more accommodation for future expansion and growth.

Aside from the purely educational the college purposes to be

of help to farmers by issuing bulletins and reports on timely topics, by giving direct information upon agricultural and other questions when asked for it, and by the members of its staff coming in touch with the people at agricultural gatherings, etc., when opportunity will permit.

To the generosity of one man and the ingenuity and foresight of another Canada is indebted for this valuable institution. Our agriculture and our home life will be made better because of it. The colleges already doing similar work are overcrowded. There is room for another and every Canadian desirous of his country's good will rejoice that it has been launched under such favorable auspices both as regards equipment and men. J. W. W.

Our English Letter

London, August 10.

FARMING PROSPECTS.

A farmer friend writes me on prospects in his district and says: "We are now busy with harvest work. Most of the winter barley and winter oats are in stock and are a fine thick crop. We have been using a little over a ball of string to the acre with the binder, and that means a lot of sheaves. Spring barley and oats are following fast. Barley looks as if it would be an extra good sample. It has filled out well and spring oats are the same. We have had no storms to knock the heavy crops down. Wheat will be later. It will be a fine crop, but there is not a great breadth of it sown. Those who get first into the market will come off best. The thrasher will soon show how the winter oats will yield. Potatoes have improved very much with the slight showers we have had, but the prices in London are not tempting. The quality is better than usual, and there is no blight as yet. Pastures are failing and dairy farmers are complaining of want of milk.

With warmer weather, fies have been very bad. Flockmasters complain that lambs are poor for the grass they have had, but prices keep up well for store lambs. Wool is a good deal below last year's prices; one of my neighbors is £45 below last year's prices. Fruit has not fetched the money it did last year, but there has been a good yield. No one ever saw such a crop of plums and damsons. One large grower estimates the yield at ten bushels

for his best trees if they go on all right. He says he will be thankful if he gets 1s. 6d. per bushel."

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

I have been favored with the full programme of the Third International Dairy Conference, which will take place at The Hague, September 15-20. An extensive and varied programme has been mapped out and those who are interested in dairying in Holland will have an opportunity of seeing the principal butter and cheese-making districts in the Netherlands. The first portion of the Congress will consist of papers on various dairying subjects, and subsequent to this excursions into various districts of Holland will be made, while those who can afford to devote another week can also include a visit to Friesland, where, perhaps, the co-operative system is at its highest point of development.

BRITISH VS. FOREIGN WHEATS

The Home Grown Wheat Committee of the National Association of British and Irish Millers have presented their annual report dealing with the results obtained during the past year. This is the sixth annual report and it records a number of interesting facts concerning further foreign wheats that have been tried in this country. Among the very numerous varieties grown in Mid-Europe are a few which appear to possess great strength. The Committee obtained and grew in England the following sorts: (1) Bart

Dunnahgriger; (2) Japanischer; (3) Griechischer von Andros; (4) Galizischer. (Galician).

The Japanischer grew rapidly and ripened early. The quality of the flour made from it was very good, but the wheat was very susceptible to rust, and for that reason offers no inducement for further trial.

Dr. Saunders, of the Government Experimental Station, Ottawa, had reported that Galician grown in Canada appeared to be exactly like Red Fife in all respects, and that in all probability the few grains from which Red Fife was originally raised were, in fact, Galician, which had been sent mixed with other varieties to Canada. The Committee grew this sort alongside Red Fife and can confirm the report as to the similarity in all respects. The wheat was of superb appearance, and contained practically none of the red grains which so many samples of Red Fife contain, whether it be grown in the Dominion or in England. In the bakehouse it presented all the characteristics of the best samples of Red Fife.

The committee is testing the Bart Dunnahgriger for a second season, but does not anticipate obtaining satisfactory results from it. The Griechischer von Andros was not worth a further trial. Another sort from Mid-Europe, Ungar Roter, behaved in the field like typical English wheat and yielded flour of that class. Its yields of wheat and straw were good.

FRENCH WHEATS.

Having in previous years grown in England some hundreds of samples of foreign wheat which appeared to be strong, including all the principal sorts which appeared to be worth trying, the committee thought it desirable to ascertain whether any of the sorts which are highly esteemed in France would yield satisfactory results in England. It therefore obtained from Messrs. Vilmorin & Co., of Paris, the following sorts recommended for trial in England: Altkriche, D'Autonne Rouge Barbu, Bordeaux, Champagnon, Du Tresor, Dattell, Touzelle Rouge de Provence, Saumur d'Autonne, and Victoria d'Autonne.

Of these Dattell and Du Tresor are worth extended trials in England on account of their yields of grain and straw, but not one of the sorts named possessed sufficient strength to be included in the category of strong wheats.

SOUTH AFRICAN WHEATS.

On the recommendation of Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., the committee obtained three sorts of South African wheats, including one grown by natives in Basutoland. The seed did not arrive in England in time for autumn sowing, but grown as spring wheats the yield of grain and straw was very small in each case, and the quality of the flour obtained from each was that of average English. The Basutoland wheat was of the Club type (triticum compactum). At the present time the committee is growing in England a few fresh sorts of foreign wheat, including Kubanka, and is giving the commercial grade of United States wheat, known as No. 1 Durum, a second trial in England.

Rural Life in the Eastern Townships

British Columbia may boast of its rich alluvial valleys, its towering snow-capped mountain peaks its swift flowing streams and its rich mines; the great western provinces of their numerous ranches and big wheat fields; Ontario, its fine agricultural lands capable of great production, also the mountains and lakes in its highlands; the Maritime Provinces of their fisheries and invigorating sea air, but for combined scenery and good farm lands, no part of our great domain equals the Eastern Townships of Quebec. With lake and stream, valley and mountain, hill and dale, deep forests and beautiful fields of fine arable land cultivated to the top of many high hills, sprightly towns and neat villages, all combine to lend their charm to one of the most beautiful and healthful sections of the old Province of Quebec. Realizing this we wonder why so many of the young people born and raised in this realm of beauty and utility, leave it for the whirl and bustle of city life; but alas, such is the case in too many instances. No country, however fertile and beautiful, can afford to send forth her brightest and best youth from her and expect to prosper and become strong, especially if their place is taken by those who are inferior in ability to produce the highest class of products from the land.

This part of the Province has many possibilities for the agriculturist or the manufacturer. There are numerous streams with much water-power, capable of being harnessed and utilized

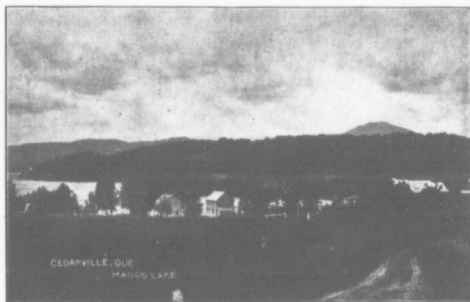
in the manufacture of the thousand and one articles and commodities needed in this Canada of ours. As an agricultural country and especially for dairy farming, it has no equal. With its rich, verdant pasturage and innumerable springs of beautiful cold water, there is room here for four times the number of dairy cows now kept.

But it is of the scenic properties of the Townships I now write. Most of the land is rolling and hilly, interspersed here and there with beautiful lakes, which are frequently surrounded with good arable land. From these elevations may be seen the comfortable (and in very many cases beautiful) homes of the tillers of the soil, frequently nestling between two hills, or else on the slope of some hillside. Its lakes are noted for many varieties of fish, among them the perch, bass, pickerel and trout, affording the angler

ing, strolling through the woods the time passes all too quickly.

This summer tourist business has become a source of profit to farmers surrounding the lakes. Products such as butter, eggs, milk and cream, small fruits and vegetables are sold at remunerative prices, adding a nice little sum to the regular income of the farm. As a rule these summer visitors want a good quality of supplies and are willing to pay top prices for such products. Realizing this many farmers within reach of the tourist sections, devote several acres to vegetables and small fruits. These edibles are delivered to their customers each day fresh and sweet.

While thousands of tourists come to the Townships each summer, spending freely their wealth, yet they leave behind them a spirit of unrest among the young people which causes many of them to leave the farm



sport "till his heart's content."

'Tis only of late that the city dweller, both Canadian and American, looking for a cool spot to spend the months of July and August in, has discovered the virtue in the Eastern Township air, and that there are lakes that for beauty surpass many others more noted. Visitors have found a paradise at such lakes as Brome, Hatley, Memphremagog, Massiwapipi, and others around which are summer cottages of all varieties of architecture, of many varied styles, costing all the way from a few dollars to thousands, according to the taste and financial ability of their owners. They come leaving the cares and worries of city life behind and enjoy to the full the quiet serenity of country air, and time does not rest heavy on their hands. With boating and fish-

ing, for some occupation in the city. Our young farm folks, somewhat unsophisticated perhaps, who have not much ready money passing through their hands, seeing their city friends spending freely, and enjoying life at a time when on the farm it is all activity and the labor hard, their imagination is apt to carry them away, and they think that in the city must be the place to live, where wealth may be made quickly and with more or less ease. They become possessed with a feverish desire to leave the old farm, with all its hallowed associations, and work their way to affluence and position in the city. But, too often they are deceived by the apparent attractiveness of city life, away from the farm, and not until too late is the mistake discovered.

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THE FARM

A Convenient Farm Home

The accompanying illustration and plans show the farm home of Mr. W. J. Ward, Peel County, Ontario. "Terratta", is the name Mr. and Mrs. Ward have given to their home.

The house was built nine years ago of red pressed brick.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF MR. WARD'S HOUSE

It cost about \$1,700 not including hauling, etc., by the owner. The cost now would be at least one-third more.

A hot air furnace heats the house, which is convenient in every part, the pantry, kitchen and side entrance being particularly so. The living rooms are on the south and east sides and are very bright. A zinc-lined vat holding six barrels of water suspended from the eaves is fastened securely by iron rods to the ceiling and adjoining the bath room. This room has tap and water conveniences almost equal to a city home at little cost. The overflow pipe from the vat empties into the cistern. There are many other conveniences that might be mentioned but the plan will speak for itself.

The house is 28 x 46 feet not including the bay windows and is not an expensive one considering the number of rooms and conveniences.

Field Crop Work at Ste. Anne's

The foundation is being laid for a splendid work in the field of agronomy at Macdonald College. Under Prof. Klinck's direction a considerable area is already laid out in plots for experimental work in testing grains, in seed selection and in

hybridizing. A large amount of work is being done this year, but at the time of our visit it was not sufficiently advanced to give many definite results.

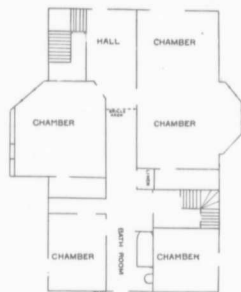
Work in corn selection and improvement is being carried on on a large scale. A variety that is doing well in that district is Quebec Yellow. It matures early and a half acre plot last season yielded 65 bushels. There are three ranges of permanent grasses and clovers. The nurse crop was barley. Fall seeding of alfalfa is preferred, as there are no weeds. There will be 8 to 10 inches of growth in the fall.

Prof. Klinck is carrying on permanent rotation work on ten acres in $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre fields to test the effects of rotation, cultivation and good seed. We can do no more here than jot down a brief note or two of the results so far. Though the rough hulled buckwheat is more generally grown in this country, the Japanese white will do better. Oats sown with and without pins are under test, the latter giving promise of a better crop than the former. In testing quantities of seed per acre, wheat sown three bushels per acre was a week in advance in ripening over lighter sowing.

Four methods in selection are followed: (1) Selecting the plants; (2) selecting the heads; (3) fanning mill selection, and (4) no selection. There is work in seed treated and untreated for smut, and the rate of seeding on the amount of smut developed. There is a test in the

date of cutting oats, and the effect of small and large turnip seed on the yield.

An important work being done is the bringing under cultivation of a large peat bog on the college farm. Some interesting experiments have been conducted



SECOND FLOOR PLAN MR. WARD'S HOUSE

for the purpose of determining the effect of different fertilizers upon the crop yield from this class of soil. Particulars of this will be given later.

The farm itself which consists all told of 561 acres and in charge of Superintendent Fixter is gradually being brought up to a high state of cultivation. There are some excellent crops this season. The corn and roots are looking exceptionally well. Mr. Fixter is following a four year rotation: corn and roots, grain, hay and pasture. He strongly advises farmers to grow the mammoth long red mangel for both quality and yield. The Leeming, Longfellow and Mastodon varieties of corn are being grown.



FARM HOME OF MR. W. J. WARD, PEEL CO., ONT.

Winter Wheat Tests During 1907

By Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Wheat and other autumn crops were sown rather more extensively throughout Ontario last fall than in the year previous. The crops, generally, got a good start before the approach of winter, but owing to the alternate freezing and thawing in the spring they were somewhat injured in certain parts of the Province. We learn however, from the reports of our co-operative experimenters that fairly large yields of wheat of good quality are being obtained in many localities. At the college, autumn sown crops have given very satisfactory returns during the past year. Both winter wheat and winter rye have produced good average yields of grain, which is considerably above the average in quality. The results from winter barley and hairy vetches, however, were somewhat lower than those of 1906.

VARIETIES TESTED.

Fully two hundred and fifty varieties of Winter Wheat have been grown at the college during the past eighteen years. All varieties are carefully tested for a period of five years, after which the inferior kinds are dropped and the most promising sorts are continued in future tests. In 1907, sixty-four varieties were under experiment. Of this number, fifteen varieties have been grown for less than five years, and forty-nine varieties for five years or over. As fifteen of the varieties have been grown for at least twelve years, the average results of these are very interesting and valuable. The following table gives the average weight per measured bushel for eleven

years, and the average yield of grain per acre for each of two periods of six years and also for the whole period of twelve years:

In 1907, the fifteen varieties here reported gave an average of 47.7 bushels of grain per acre and 62.3 pounds of grain per measured bushel.

DAWSON'S GOLDEN CHAFF AT TOP.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff, which stands at the head of the list in yield of grain per acre in the average results for twelve years of each of fifteen varieties, also occupies the highest place in yield in each of the six year periods. It produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads with brown chaff, and white grain somewhat soft but about the standard in weight per measured bushel. As the heads are beardless and the chaff is of a reddish shade, the standing crop has a beautiful appearance and is conveniently harvested. The Imperial Amber produces a large amount of straw which is rather weak, a bearded head with a red chaff, and grain about average in weight and in hardness. The Early Genesee Giant is sometimes classed as an amber wheat, but in our reports we always place it as a white-grained variety. It possesses a short, compact, bearded head and straw which is medium in length and also in strength. The grain of the Early Red Clawson variety weighs very light per measured bushel and is comparatively soft and of poor quality. The grain of the Tasmania Red, Geneva, Kentucky Giant, Tuscan Island, and Tur-

key Red varieties is very hard, but the straw of each of these varieties is somewhat weak and the yield in every case is less than that of either the Dawson's Golden Chaff or the Imperial Amber.

Forty-nine varieties of winter wheat grown in 1907 have been under experiment for at least five years. In the five years' test the highest average yields of grain per acre have been produced by the Dawson's Golden Chaff (52 bush.) and other varieties which resemble it very closely, and which are as follows: Abundance, 50.9 bush.; American Banner, 56.8 bush.; Beardless Rural New Yorker, No. 6, 56.2 bush.; American Wonder, 55 bush.; Superlative, 54.5 bush.; Forty-fold, 54.1 bush.; Prize Taker, 52.4 bush.; Extra Early Windsor, 51.8 bush.; Mogul, 51.4 bush.; and Clawson Longberry, 50.3 bush. High average yields have also been produced by varieties of other types, such as: Paramount, 52.7 bush.; Imperial Amber, 50.1 bush.; and Early Genesee Giant, 49.5 bush.

THE HEAVIEST GRAIN.

The heaviest weights of grain per measured bushel in the five years' test have been produced by the Economy, 61.9 lbs.; Geneva, 61.7 lbs.; Tasmania Red, 61.7 lbs.; Banatka, 61.6 lbs.; Kentucky Giant, 61.6 lbs.; and Crimean Red, 61.4 lbs.

Of the sixty-four varieties of winter wheat, grown in 1907, the greatest yields of grain per acre were produced by the American Wonder, 77.1 bush.; Abundance, 63.9 bush.; American Banner, 63.8 bush.; Beardless Rural New Yorker, No. 6, 63.8 bush.; Superlative, 62.8 bush.; Forty-Fold, 62.8 bush.; and Prize Taker, 62.7 bush., and the heaviest weights per measured bushel by the Northwester, 64 lbs.; Auburn, 63.9 lbs.; Iron-clad, 63.8 lbs.; Tasmania Red, 63.6 lbs.; Banatka, 63.3 lbs.; Crimean Red, 63.3 lbs.; Bearded Pootung, 63.3 lbs.; Kentucky Giant, 63.2 lbs.; Yarislaf, 63.1 lbs.; and Imperial Amber, 63 lbs.

According to the recent tests made in the bakery branch of the Chemical Department of the College, the following were among the best varieties in furnishing good flour for bread production: Tasmania Red, Rudy, Onigara, Crimean Red, Yaruslaf, Turkey Red, Early Genesee Giant, Banatka, Northwester, Geneva, Imperial Amber, Tuscan Island, Kentucky Giant and Michigan Amber.

VARIETY.	Color of Grain.	Lbs. per Measured Bush.	Bushels of Grn. per acre.			
			6 Yrs.			
			11 Yrs. 1894-1907	1894-1900	1902-1907	12 Yrs. 1894-1907
Dawson's Golden Chaff.....	White	60.0	56.7	56.0	56.4	
Imperial Amber.....	Red	60.7	52.1	53.4	52.8	
Early Genesee Giant.....	White	59.9	51.0	52.1	52.0	
Russian Amber.....	Red	60.9	50.7	52.1	51.4	
Early Red Clawson.....	Red	59.0	50.9	51.0	51.0	
Egyptian Amber.....	Red	61.3	49.8	52.0	50.9	
Rudy.....	Red	60.9	47.1	48.5	47.0	
Tasmania Red.....	Red	61.7	47.4	48.0	47.7	
Tuscan Island.....	Red	61.0	46.7	47.0	46.9	
Geneva.....	Red	62.3	45.3	48.5	46.9	
Bulgarian.....	White	60.7	46.1	47.3	46.7	
Treadwell.....	White	60.6	42.3	50.3	46.3	
Turkey Red.....	Red	61.2	41.3	51.3	46.3	
Kentucky Giant.....	Red	61.2	42.4	49.4	45.9	
McPherson.....	Red	61.9	43.9	46.8	45.4	

Owing to the very unfavorable weather conditions for Winter Wheat in 1899 and in 1901, the results for those two years are not included in the foregoing summary, and owing to the rainy harvest of 1902 the weights per measured bushel for that year are also excluded.

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These are all red wheats with the exception of the Early Genesee Giant, which is also classed as a red wheat in some sections. Unfortunately, most of these wheats are comparatively weak in the straw and are rather light yielders. Those varieties belonging to the Dawson's Golden Chaff type, although stiff in the straw and heavy yielders, produce grain with a lower percentage of gluten than many of the red kinds.

Generally speaking, white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, are slightly softer in the grain, produce a more popular pastry flour and furnish a somewhat weaker flour for bread production than the red varieties.

IMPROVEMENT BY SELECTION.

We are endeavoring to improve some of the best varieties of winter wheat by means of systematic selection and by cross fertilization. In 1907, thirty-five plots of selected strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff, Bulgarian, Early Genesee Giant, Imperial Amber and Turkey Red varieties were grown in the Experimental Department; some for the first, some for the second and some for the third time. It is interesting to note that of all the winter wheat, grown at the college this year, the greatest yield of grain per acre was produced by one of our selected strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff, and the heaviest weight of grain per measured bushel was given by one of our selected strains of the Bulgarian. Each of eight different strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat gave a yield of over seventy bushels of grain per acre in 1907. We therefore have some promising new strains of winter wheat started from single plants which had been carefully selected from amongst large numbers of plants of a few leading varieties.

CROSS BREEDING.

Within the past few years we have done considerable work in crossing a few of the best varieties of winter wheat, with the object of originating new kinds which will combine the good qualities and eliminate the undesirable features of the parent varieties. Some of the most promising hybrids, which are constant in type this year, are those produced by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff with the Bulgarian and with the Turkey

Red. Besides these plots of hybrids, many thousand hybrid plants were grown in 1907 and are now being carefully studied.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the college show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, 7.8 bushels of plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat, which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.

TIME TO SOW.

Many tests conducted at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount might be increased for poor land and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in a good state of cultivation it matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tith drill, but if the land is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the 26th of August and the 9th of September. In the average of four years' experiments, varieties of winter wheat gave practically the same results when sown separately as when sown in combination.

In the Experimental Department winter wheat, which has been grown on clover sod, has yielded much better than that which has been grown on timothy sod.

In the average of eight separate tests, land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure.

TREATMENT OF SMUT.

In each of the eight years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average of the past four years, untreated seed produced 3.5 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one

pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. Not only did the formalin treatment effectually prevent the development of smut in the crop, but a considerably larger yield of grain was obtained when the treatment was applied. The average yield of grain for the four years from untreated seed was 41.5 bushels, while the crop grown from seed to which the formalin treatment had been applied yielded 47 bushels per acre. This indicates a gain of over five bushels per acre in favor of the treated seed. The treatment here mentioned is easily performed, comparatively cheap, effectual in killing the smut spores, and proved more satisfactory than any of the other treatments used.

Fall Wheat Experience

Editor The Farming World:

My opinion is that land for fall wheat should be plowed some time before it is time to sow. It should be plowed early and well worked. This will help to preserve moisture before seeding time arrives. If this is not done the seed bed is too dry and the wheat does not get a start, especially if the weather is dry, as it is this season with us. Sod is the best land for fall wheat. We plowed a hay field early in August for this purpose.

Perhaps our experience the past season with wheat will be of interest. Last summer we plowed five acres of sod in July and worked it well till seeding time. We had another field of eleven acres where barley had been grown. We put as much manure on this as on the hay field and it had been manured the previous season. This eleven acres was plowed and sowed to wheat at once. The wheat from the five acres is, in my opinion, worth as much as the wheat from the eleven acres. And there is not so much of the former to clean. The larger field was half chaff.

E. Ruby.

Oxford County, Ont.

The Manitoba Agricultural College have issued a nicely illustrated calendar announcing the course of study for the session of 1907-08. The autumn term opens on October 29.

LIVE STOCK

Synopsis of Special Report on Horse Breeding

The special report on horse breeding in Ontario, a brief summary of which appeared last issue, has been published and is being distributed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. In all, there were inspected 2,687 stallions and 161,663 mares. Of these there were 1,615 stallions registered and serviceably sound, 169 stallions registered but not serviceably sound, 740 grade stallions serviceably sound, and 163 grade stallions not serviceably sound. Each of the above classes of stallions were bred to the following number of mares respectively—108,100, 11,225, 35,202, 7,127. It will be seen from this that 33 per cent. of the mares, taking the Province of Ontario as a whole, were bred to grade stallions, or stallions registered but not serviceably sound. While the average percentage of mares bred to registered and serviceably sound stallions was 67, some of the counties show a very high percentage and others a very poor showing. Counties which show a high percentage are Perth, 89; Ontario, 88; Elgin, 88; Middlesex, 87; Durham, 86. Counties with a low percentage of mares bred to registered stallions serviceably sound are Grenville, 23; Lennox and Addington, 24; Frontenac, 31; Stormont, 32, and Prescott, 34. These counties are all situated in the eastern part of the Province. The lowest percentage in Western Ontario is Haldimand County, with 49 per cent. The average percentage of mares bred to registered stallions serviceably sound in the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward and east, is about 45 per cent. The average for the counties west of these counties is about 69 per cent.

Taking the percentage of stallions serviceably sound in the various counties, it is noticed that Ontario County stands easily first with 92 per cent.; the next in order being Perth and Middlesex, both with 82 per cent.

Turning to the breeds of stallions, including grades of each breed, there are 1,147 Clydesdales, being about 43 per cent. of the total number of stallions in the Province, about half of which are imported. Other breeds represented are Shires, 128; Percherons, 210; Hackneys, 174; Standard-breds, 670; Thor-

oughbreds, 78; miscellaneous, 280. The number of mares bred to stallions of the above breeds are: Clydesdales, 79,810; Shires, 9,717; Percherons, 14,567; Hackneys, 10,256; Standard-breds, 28,327; miscellaneous, 16,513.

While the number of stallions in each county varies according to the size of the county and the number of stallions in the county held for sale by breeders and importers, it is interesting to note some of the counties in which the largest number of stallions are located. They are Wellington, 136; York, 134; Middlesex, 121; Simcoe, 120; Grey, 115; Huron, 114.

The reports of the public meetings would indicate that those interested are practically unani-

mous in favor of legislation having for its object some form of inspection and regulation governing the use of stallions. It is suggested, however, that in many cases it was quite possible that full consideration had not been given to the subject by those taking part in the meetings.

Present methods of syndicating stallions are considered to be unsatisfactory in nearly all cases, although it is admitted that in theory it should be an ideal plan. Suggestions are made that if the syndicates consisted of a small number of persons and if proper care were taken in the selection and purchase of a stallion, results would be much more satisfactory.

Practically all the inspectors are agreed that what is needed is the education of horse breed-

Name of County.	Registered stallions serviceably sound.		Registered stallions not serviceably sound.		Grade stallions serviceably sound.		Grade stallions not serviceably sound.	
	Per cent. of stallions.	Per cent. of mares bred.	Per cent. of stallions.	Per cent. of mares bred.	Per cent. of stallions.	Per cent. of mares bred.	Per cent. of stallions.	Per cent. of mares bred.
Bruce.....	57	62	18	19	20	16	5	3
Brim.....	43	58	2	2	38	31	17	11
Carleton.....	45	40	17	22	23	27	5	2
Canada.....	52	63	6	8	29	17	13	12
*Durham.....	60	86	13	6	12	7	2	1
Dufferin.....	64	78	..	..	32	20	4	2
Essex.....	60	75	..	..	29	23	2	2
Elgin.....	78	88	2	2	29	10	..	..
Frontenac.....	25	31	13	17	28	25	34	27
Grenville.....	16	23	10	13	38	33	36	31
Glengarry.....	52	52	3	5	26	28	19	15
Grey.....	65	67	13	16	18	14	4	3
Haldimand.....	35	46	4	7	54	42	7	5
Haldon.....	44	50	18	12	35	33	3	3
Huron.....	75	79	11	12	12	7	2	2
Hastings.....	32	40	9	7	50	47	9	6
Kent.....	68	72	6	4	25	23	1	1
Leamington.....	68	70	3	1	30	22	9	7
Lambton.....	66	78	..	..	34	22	..	..
Lincoln.....	42	57	4	3	54	40	..	..
*Lennox & Addington.....	16	24	16	24	31	26	33	26
Leeds.....	20	39	10	15	33	23	20	23
Middlesex.....	82	87	..	..	17	13	1	4
Norfolk.....	55	55	..	..	39	38	6	7
Northumberland.....	45	50	6	11	42	36	7	3
Oxford.....	57	65	..	..	34	33	9	2
Ontario.....	92	88	2	4	6	8	..	..
Perth.....	82	80	..	..	14	9	4	2
Prince Edward.....	29	36	7	7	43	39	21	18
Peterborough.....	45	57	6	6	34	30	15	7
Peel.....	68	70	6	11	26	19	..	..
Prescott.....	24	33	..	..	72	63	4	4
Russell.....	44	56	..	..	40	43	7	1
Renfrew.....	42	48	7	3	42	40	9	9
Simcoe.....	67	74	7	8	24	17	2	1
*Stormont.....	19	32	4	5	58	40	19	28
*Victoria.....	58	68	9	12	21	15	2	5
Welland.....	43	59	4	4	53	37	..	..
Waterloo.....	76	72	7	12	17	16	..	..
Wentworth.....	56	51	4	..	36	44	4	5
Wellington.....	70	70	7	6	18	11	5	4
*York.....	79	79	4	6	10	13	1	2
	60	67	6	7	28	22	6	4

*UNENUMERATED.—Durham, 4 per cent.; Lennox and Addington, 4 per cent.; Leeds, 17 per cent.; Stormont, 4 per cent.; Victoria, 10 per cent.; York, 6 per cent.

ers along the lines of horse breeding. In their opinion there is a lack of knowledge on the part of the owners of mares generally as to the proper methods to be adopted in horse breeding. This is illustrated by the large number of old, broken-down mares that are bred, and the large percentage of mares bred to stallions other than those which are pure bred and sound; also in the plan often adopted of breeding heavy mares to light stallions and vice versa. Furthermore they have no definite aim, no ideal which they are trying to reach, all mating being haphazard. It is suggested that this educational work should be done through special meetings held to discuss subjects relating to horses, and also through the Farmers' Institutes; also that agricultural fairs should be made use of, and that spring stallion shows should be further encouraged. Some of the inspectors are in favor of some form of license and inspection, but suggestions as to this feature vary considerably.

The accompanying table giving information as to percentage of stallions of each class kept in each county, will be of interest as a matter of comparison.

Scottish Clydesdales and the Canadian Amendment

Having just arrived from Scotland last week, it is possible a few lines upon Clydesdale affairs may be of interest. That the year 1907 has been a good one for Clydesdale breeders in Scotland goes for the saying. Not only has the foreign demand for males of all ages been excellent, but there seems to be an increasing demand for the females as well, although prices have not increased in the same ratio as they have here for the commercial horse. Everything considered, however, the Clydesdale breeders of Scotland are now well satisfied with their surroundings. It is true there was a little friction and feeling over the Canadian amendment to the rules for recording passed last May, but these things arose more from a misunderstanding than anything else, and when fully explained, our position was considered a most reasonable one.

It seemed fortunate that a number of the Canadian Clydesdale Association Board of Directors should be in Scotland at the same time and that all were present at the Aberdeen Show,

with several of the Scottish Clydesdale Council. After consultation, the Vice-Chairman considered the situation important enough to wire their secretary to call a special meeting at as early a date as possible. Friday, August 10th, was the earliest date possible, and a letter from Mr. McNeilage was received by the Canadians asking them to meet the Scottish Council that afternoon and discuss the whole question. Messrs. John Bright, Jno. Boag, Robert and Wm. Graham and myself were present and were most kindly received. Our position and the reasons for the Canadian amendment were fully stated and after a short consideration by the Scottish Council our position was considered so reasonable that a motion was at once carried, viz., that all females in the future be numbered in the Scottish book.

The Canadian amendment in the way it has been met in Scotland should be most advantageous to their trade, and more than satisfactory to Canadian breeders and importers.

Wm. Smith.

Ontario County.

Troubles in the Shorthorn World

For a number of years the Shorthorn breeders of Great Britain have had a profitable market for their surplus stock in South America. Trade with the Argentine has been so good and values so high the past year

or two that Canadian breeders could not begin to reach up to the prices asked for Shorthorns in the old land. It now seems as if this lucrative trade has received a knock-out blow, as the following from the North British Agriculturist will show:

"In striking contrast to the 'Black' men, the 'Roan' men have been experiencing a Golden Age for the last four years, so that those farmers who have been breeding the best class of Shorthorns have no need to call for a Land Purchase Bill to enable them to become their own proprietors. Unfortunately, however, some dark clouds have begun to gather on the Shorthorn horizon. The arrests recently made by the Argentine Government of some persons who were taken red handed in the act of dosing with landanum some animals which were under the tuberculin test, has engendered a feeling of disquietude, as the facts that have come to the knowledge of the Argentine Government on this point will inevitably lead them to take drastic measures for the prevention of fraud in the use of the tuberculin test. Unfortunately, the tuberculin test lends itself very readily as an instrument of fraud. It is a well-known scientific fact that animals which have had a full dose of tuberculin injected into them once a month for three months are thereby rendered immune for a time against the characteristic rise of temperature which almost invariably follows the injection of tuberculin into a tuberculous animal. Some parties have not hesitated to make use of this knowledge in the past, by way of getting reacting animals to stand the test and secure a certificate of having passed the test. But now there comes from Buenos Ayres a report that the Argentine Government propose to extend the period of quarantine to three months, in order to protect their home-breeders against the risk of fraud in this connection. If the proposal to extend the quarantine period



SATISFACTION AND CONTENTMENT AT "MAPLE SHADE"

The above illustration shows a scene of contentment at "Maple Shade," the home farm of the Hon. John Dryden, late Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. The main figure in the picture is the chief herd bull, Prince Gloster, now seven years old, but apparently still able to enjoy his food and thrive well on it. Mr. Dryden informs us that their custom is to turn the bull out to grass with

a few settled cows, leaving him day and night without extra food of any description from the 1st of June till the middle of August, when the flies become very troublesome. He is perfectly quiet and docile and always seems to enjoy his spring outing. He has always been useful, and this natural treatment may be one of the reasons. His calves have scattered far and near and are generally full of flesh, of good size and good color.

to three months be put in force, that will have a very prejudicial effect on the export trade, as it will not only cause a considerable increase in the cost of landing pedigreed cattle in the Argentine markets, but it will also prejudicially affect the condition of the animals when they are landed in these markets, as they are not too well kept in the quarantine stations, and they invariably lose condition badly while they are in these stations. It is also a very open secret that quite a number of high-priced Short-horns which were exported last year, and on strength of certificates of their having passed the test were insured against the risk of reacting and being slaughtered at Buenos Ayres, were 'put down' by the Argentine authorities as reactors, and the Insurance Companies have refused to pay the sums for which these cattle were insured on the ground that they have information that those animals proved reactors while in this country. A lawsuit, or rather three cross actions, bearing on the test—alleged 'white botting', and defamation of character—are in the hands of the lawyers, and the best friends of the breed are sincerely hoping that wags and means may yet be found of keeping all such linen-washing operations out of the Law Courts. It is an open secret also that at the last meeting of the Council of the Short-horn Society a case of fitting up non-pedigreed animals with long and distinguished pedigrees was under review, and the Council decided that at their next meeting they would mete out condign punishment to the offender *bons encourage les autres* as the French would say. It is very unfortunate that such troubles should have arisen in the Short-horn world, and that too at a time when Short-horn breeders are enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity."

Conditions and Prospects of the Canadian Sheep Industry

During the past twenty years the sheep stock of Canada has been decreasing, while the numbers of all the other classes of stock have been running up. From 1881 to 1891 the sheep of the Dominion had decreased about seventeen per cent., and a steady falling off has been going on ever since. This is true in spite of the facts that both wool and mutton have been steadily increasing in value. The price of labor and building construction has been rapidly increasing, constituting conditions more favor-

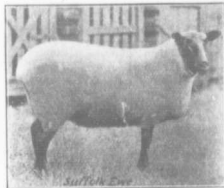


able to sheep husbandry than to any other branch of farm industry.

In Ontario sheep show a steady decrease, although Buffalo and other American markets are ready to pay high prices for our lambs and fatted wethers. The local demand for mutton is so great compared with the available supply that twice in the past two years mutton has been imported from Chicago for consumption in Toronto.

Quebec raises a large number of sheep but the dairy cow is crowding them out unless in the outlying, rugged sections of the Province. Soon after the fall run of lambs has become exhausted Montreal butchers have difficulty in getting enough mutton for local needs.

In the Maritime Provinces sheep raising should become a leading branch of agriculture on account of the rugged nature of the country, the scarcity of labor and the excellence of the mutton produced, but here the sheep stock is low and decreasing except in

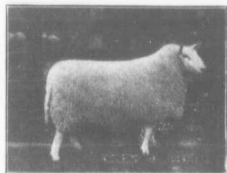


a few eastern counties of Nova Scotia. So much in favor is Maritime lamb that it is mentioned on the bill of fare of many Boston hotels and restaurants. So small is the supply and so great the demand that large fall shipments for Boston on the East and Winnipeg on the West are contracted for early in the summer. So completely is the stock sold off as lambs in the autumn that nothing but old or barren ewes can be purchased during the winter and spring months or in fact up to the following autumn.

In Manitoba sheep raising has not been taken hold of seriously. The stock increased satisfactorily up to 1891, but the latest census shows a heavy reduction. With proper shepherding the sheep industry offers good inducements in Manitoba where feed is plentiful and the market good.

Saskatchewan and Alberta now furnish most of the mutton used in Western Canada, but it falls short of fulfilling the demand. Heavy shipments of Australian mutton have been imported into the West during

the past year and Western States sheep ranches have been drawn upon to feed the popula-



tion of the prairie provinces and British Columbia.

Nor is the lack of numbers the only deficiency of the sheep industry. In many sections the quality of the stock is exceedingly poor and in only comparatively few mutton raising districts does the stock rank anywhere near the grade flocks of England. The trouble too often is the lack of proper shepherding, which, of course, involves the use of high class sires and the most suitable feeding for rapid growth. It seems to be too generally believed that sheep require no attention and that a sheep is a sheep and nothing more and there is little difference between them. Where these ideas prevail the flocks are undergoing retrogression instead of the improvement that insures cheap gains and a fine product. In too many sections in-breeding is practised and pure-breds are unknown. Owing to sheer neglect of castration and the proper dividing of the flock, ewes get in lamb to immature sires in the fall with the result that weakly lambs arrive from badly wintered ewes and in many cases both are lost. These are some of the defects that need attention to render the sheep industry more popular and profitable.

The utility of sheep is not half appreciated. As gleaners of by-products and improvers of the road-side sheep have a value greater than is realized. Years ago it was considered an evidence of poverty or indifference on the part of a farmer to allow his sheep to graze upon the public highway. A great change in the sentiment of the people upon this question has taken place in many sections during the past few years. The prosperity that has come to the progressive farmer has led him to have some regard to the appearance first of his lawn and next of the road-side opposite his farm. To the latter end a flock of sheep serves a most useful purpose in keeping the grass eaten down

until it rivals a well kept lawn in dense and fresh growth, and in the devouring of weeds in their young state that if allowed to mature would disfigure the landscape and spread the pests beyond the limit of the highway.

For their shelter a simple shed will suffice, so long as it will ward off the rain and check the wind. Except in the lambing season their coats protect them from the climate. The expense of a constructed floor is not necessary, well drained mother earth fulfilling all the requirements in this regard. Stalls are not required and only very simple feed racks are needed. The fencing of a sheep pasture is an inexpensive undertaking in these days of wire fabric. Until the pasture approaches the starvation point sheep will seldom or never scale even a comparatively low wire barrier.

Their relative exemptions from disease place them in an enviable position as compared with other classes of farm stock. Spavin, ringbone, or grease never trouble sheep nor do heaves, glanders or strangles make their visitations to the sheep fold. Ailments such as tuberculosis of cattle, and cholera of hogs are practically foreign to the sheep kind. In fact about the only death-dealing enemy the sheep have to dread is the pestiferous dog that not only worries them as wild beasts, but deposits the contagion responsible for the several forms of internal parasitic worms that occasionally give trouble. Relatively the ailments of sheep are few and when the health-giving, vermin-destroying, dipping vat is used once or twice a year there is little to guard against in the matter of health.

Even with all these advantages in favor of sheep every man is not likely to succeed in mutton raising. The person who would call the dog whenever a member of the flock enters an open door or gate; or who starves the flock to the point of compelling its individuals to scale or creep through fences to satisfy the natural cravings of an empty stomach, and then applies a poke to the neck or hobble to the legs to keep them within bounds is not a fit subject to keep so gentle and innocent an animal as the sheep. Nor is the man a successful shepherd who takes so little interest in the welfare of his sheep that he never knows whether or not they are infested with parasites. A shepherd's instincts are as important as a suitable farm

and a good flock if the easy and pleasant industry of sheep raising is to become a success.

As a sheep producing country Canada has no superior as international contests have repeatedly proven. We have good and growing markets both at home and abroad for our wool and mutton. In all other classes of farm stock Canadian farmers are taking a leading part, but our sheep industry, apart from our pure bred flocks, is dwindling in magnitude and neglected in quality. Let our people take hold of the attractive, doubly profitable industry of sheep raising with the same zeal as they have grappled with the hog trade and they will have added a very profitable branch to their farming operations. S. B.

The Bacon Situation

The profitable prices of the past year or two have had the effect of increasing the supply of hogs considerably. As compared



with the last two years there is an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent. This increase, however, is not yet sufficient to enable Canadian packing houses to run to their full capacity, though some packers state that at the present moment they are not anxious to kill any more than they can help.

A rather peculiar condition of the trade at the present time is the large supply of over-fed or over-matured hogs. So much so is this the case that bacon from this quality of hog is a drug on the market. Frequently during the winter months, when the roads are blocked and farmers cannot ship at the proper time over-matured hogs find their way to market. But to have an over supply of this quality during July and August is somewhat of a mystery. During the past few weeks feed has been scarce and other things being equal it would have been to the advantage of the farmer to market early. There have also been no market conditions that

would induce farmers to hold for higher prices and it is therefore difficult to account for this over supply.

Some weeks ago too many light hogs were being marketed. The Wm. Davies Co. issued instructions to their drovers to pay \$1.00 less per cwt. for this quality than for select bacon hogs (not for fat hogs as stated in last issue). Whether other packers followed suit we do not know, but the supply of light hogs soon fell to normal. The packers should make the same discrimination in regard to over-fed hogs. A cut of \$1.00 per cwt. would cure the evil in short order and increase the supply of select hogs.

Denmark is the dominant figure in the bacon market just now. Danish killings for a few weeks past have riled at from 35 to 40 per cent. higher than at the same time last year, and consequently Canadian packers claim that the British market is being over-done at the present time with Danish bacon, which sells for a higher price than Canadian. Though this condition of the market means lower values for hogs in Canada it does not necessarily mean cheap hogs. The Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., paid last week for select bacon hogs, \$6.35 per cwt. at country points. Fall conditions and the supply of game and poultry which finds its way to the British market the last two months of the year tend to lower values for bacon. Packers prepare for this by cutting the prices for live hogs about September 1st, though during the past year or two this cut has not been made till a few weeks later. In fact since the era of low values a few years ago there has not been that marked falling off in the price of hogs in the fall that there was previously, and more uniform values have prevailed the year round. This is as it should be, and if packers could in some way prevent too great a slump in values in the fall when the bulk of the output is marketed, there would be a greater incentive to farmers to go into the business and stay in it.

Farmers, however, have had no great reason to complain of the price of hogs the past year or two. There has been every inducement to continue in the business and now that some of the packers are recognizing the need of discriminating in price against the undesirable kinds, there should be no hesitation about producing only the select bacon type.

THE DAIRY

The Cheese Situation

Since the opening of the cheese season of 1907 prices for fine quality at the local cheese markets in Ontario have averaged 11½c. per pound. For only a week or two was the price below 11c., while earlier in the season it was as high as 12½c.

THE OUTLOOK.

Will these high values continue to the close of the season is what many are asking? We think they will. Up to the time of writing the exports of cheese from Montreal had fallen off 102,852 boxes, as compared with the same period of 1906. Add to this the decrease in exports from New York and Portland and we have a total decrease of 273,464 boxes from this continent this season so far. It was reported some months ago that the English make was large. Later reports indicate that while it is larger than that of 1906, the increase is not sufficient to make up for the shortage in the Canadian make and the scarcity of stocks on both sides of the At-

lantic. The Canadian make, while it has shown considerable falling off up-to-date is likely to show a still greater shrinkage the balance of the season. Pastures generally speaking, especially in Ontario, have dried up quickly during the past ten days and many dairymen have been compelled to stable their cows and feed them, and others are selling off their stock because feed is scarce and too dear to buy. As high as 27 per cent. is reported in one district in the shrinkage in milk supply, as compared with last year. There is therefore a light make in prospect. This coupled with the shortage in exports so far, will have its influence in maintaining values. A factor to be reckoned with is the falling off in consumption should prices remain high. Times are, however, good in Great Britain and the working classes, who are the cheese-eaters, are able to pay more for their feeding. On the whole the situation just now indicates that at least present values will be maintained during the balance of the season.

TRANSPORTATION.

Year by year the facilities for shipping cheese are being improved. The railway service shows, perhaps, little change, though more refrigerator cars are being used during the hot weather. On board ship there has been marked improvement in recent years. Steamship companies are now vying with each other in supplying cool chambers on board ship and up-to-date facilities for handling cheese. These cool chambers are, however, not taken advantage of by the shipper as much as they might be, on account of the extra cost. This, however, is only a matter of a few shillings per ton extra. If all cheese could be cool cured, shipped in cool cars and sent across the water in cool chambers on board ship much would be done towards insuring the quality of the product when it landed. But what then. While there has been some improvement in recent years the people of the English seaport towns have not yet waked up to the need of adequate cold storage facilities for handling perishable food products as soon as taken off the vessel. The shipper on this side is hardly to blame



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sometimes, when he refuses to pay the extra charge for carrying his cheese in cool chambers on board ship, when he knows it will be left exposed to all kinds of weather on the docks at Liverpool and elsewhere for, perhaps, days at a time.

The facilities for handling cheese have very much improved during recent years. The old-time sling that crushed boxes like kindling wood is hardly ever used for putting cheese in the hold. A platform attached to a windlass upon which a dozen boxes or more can be placed is commonly used. Then there are other contrivances for this purpose, all tending to lessen the danger of broken boxes. The boxes also reach the dock in better condition. Mr. Wm. McFarlane, who has had the supervision for the Dominion Government for ten years past of the shipment of dairy and other food products from Montreal, stated to the writer recently, that only a very small percentage of the boxes arriving in Montreal to-day are broken, as compared with fully 50 per cent. ten years ago. This shows a marked improvement in the making of boxes and in the boxing of cheese. The cheese also arrive in better form. They are more uniform in size, are cleaner and with less mold.

QUALITY.

The essential thing in cheese as in other food products is quality. Perfect finish and style, perfect transportation facilities and equipment upon ocean steamers will count for little if the quality is lacking. How does 1907 compare with other years on this question of quality? Some exporters state that it is not so good as too much green cheese is being shipped. While a cheese that is shipped green is defective, the quality may have been of the finest in other respects and the product might have turned out all right had it been properly cured. It is what might be called the inherent defects in quality that are most important. Are these more plentiful this year than last? Our information is that for the past two months the quality of our exports does not show any improvement over that of 1906, if indeed, it is as good.

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Government Official Referee at Montreal, and who is rendering the industry excellent service, has a splendid opportunity for judging quality. True, the cheese that he passes judgment upon is that from Eastern Ontario and Que-

bec, and which is sold subject to Montreal inspection. And yet it is sufficient to show the general defects in the product. To the writer, Mr. Barr stated only a few days ago that up to the beginning of the hot weather in June the quality of the product was good. The defects in cheese which have been very marked during the past two months have been in a very large measure due to over-ripe milk, resulting in a coarse, mealy textured cheese, lacking in that fine flavor characteristic of good cheese.

Mr. Barr stated also that while the makers were to blame to some extent for these defects, in not knowing how to handle over-ripe milk to the best advantage, still the patrons were responsible in not caring for the milk properly before sending it



"I HOPE THE BUTTER COMES SOON"

to the factory. As the quality of the cheese showed, up to the hot weather period, milk was delivered at the factories in good condition. This condition could have been continued during the warmer weather had patrons provided themselves with facilities for caring for the milk properly.

Mr. Barr believes that the strong competition between factories for the milk supply, especially in districts where the factories are small and close together, is mostly responsible for so much inferior milk being delivered. If one factory will not take in a patron's milk because of its inferior quality, the neighboring factory will. Until makers co-operate more than they are doing and agree not to

accept milk that has been rejected at a neighboring factory, so long will this supply of poor milk continue.

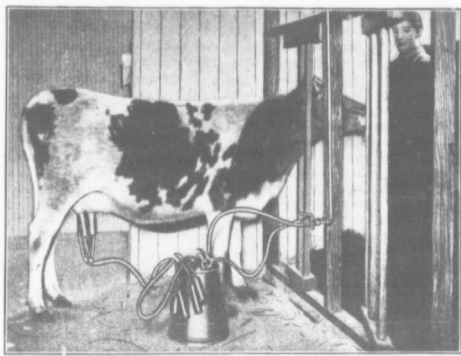
Returning to this over-ripe milk question, or better the defects caused by over-ripe milk in cheese, Mr. Frank Hems, Chief Instructor in Western Ontario, is authority for the statement that there has been comparatively little of this defect in Western Ontario cheese this season. It seems to be largely confined to Eastern Ontario and Quebec, where the factories are small and close together, and have not the facilities for handling over-ripe milk to the best advantage. It is the custom in these small factories to handle the curd in the vat. In the larger factories and more particularly in Western Ontario the practise is to use the curd sink. This enables the maker to get the moisture out of the curd quicker, a great advantage in handling curd from over-ripe milk. Some experienced makers claim that it is impossible to handle a fast working curd in the vat and make fine cheese out of it.

J. W. W.

The Milking Machine

The illustration on page 808 shows the modern milking machine at work. Nearly all such machines are operated on the principle of suction or imitating the milking of the cows by calf sucking. It is well to note, however, that all the large milk records have been made by hand milking. A non-suction milking machine has recently been invented in New Zealand. It works on the principle of hand milking and great things are claimed for it by the promoters. Prof. Dean thus describes the Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy machine installed at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1905. The illustration shows one of these machines at work. Prof. Dean says:

"Of all the machines we have tried, this has been the most satisfactory, and yet it is far from perfection. The Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy (B-L-K) milking machine works on the pulsating, suction plan, i.e., a vacuum is created by means of a double acting vacuum pump, which in our case is driven with an electric motor. However, any kind of power may be used for driving the pump. The estimated power required to milk eight cows at once is about 1.2 to 2 horse power. The vacuum created for milking the cows is equal to about 16 inches of mercury, or about half the pressure of the atmosphere. The pump is connected by means of galvanized iron pipes with the stalls where the cows are milked. Between each pair of



THE MODERN MILKING MACHINE AT WORK

cows is located a stopcock, which is connected to the milker by means of about four or five feet of ordinary rubber hose. The pulsating apparatus sits on the milk pail, and in this respect differs from the 'Thistle', in which the pulsating took place at the machine, consequently a great deal of power was required to operate it. The pulsations are obtained by an ingenious device for allowing air to enter, thus reducing the vacuum, but not sufficient to allow the cups to drop of the cows' teats. The milker, having the pulsator on top and a receptacle like a milk pail below, is connected with the cows' teats by means of a rubber tube on which are four branches near the end farthest from the milker. The four branches have each a cone-shaped metal teat cup at the end, covered with a rubber mouthpiece having an opening in the centre for admitting the cow's teat. A 'sight glass' on top of the milker enables the operator to see when the cow is finished and whether or not she is 'giving down' her milk.

A stopcock on the milker connects the milker with the cows' teats by means of the teat cups, which latter are of different sizes to accommodate different sized teats. The pressure of the atmosphere having been removed from the outside of the cows' teats, the milk begins to flow because of body or blood pressure on the milk

formed in the udder. This seems to be the weak point. With most cows the milk starts to flow freely and to the casual observer everything appears to be all right. To the close observer, however, there is a defect. After leaving the machine on for some time after the milk ceases to flow, the careful milker notices in many cases that the udder is still somewhat tense and that the cow has not given her usual flow of milk. In some cases, and particularly with some cows, all the milk is removed in a very short time, and there is practically no 'strippings.' In many cases after removing the machine, the ordinary person would declare the cow to be milked out clean, but a little patience will often enable the milker to get from 3 to 10 pounds, or even more, of 'strippings.' This, of course, is very bad for the cows. If these 'strippings' are not removed it tends to cause the cows to 'dry up' much sooner than usual. To overcome this, the manufacturers recommend 'manipulating the udder' in order to induce them to 'let down' their milk. From close and careful observation on our own herd, we feel quite sure that 'manipulation of the udder' does little or no good, and in most cases does harm, although we have followed this plan during most of the year because the makers of the machine seemed so confident that this was very essential.

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Some Pointers for Exhibition Butter

Have the butter made at least three days before it is to be judged. This gives time for the grain to set and the color to become uniform. It is a mistake to send butter to an exhibition the same day or the day after churning.

Ship in a clean case, preferably enclosed in another case, or in a canvas cover. In hot weather pack in ice before shipping or delivering. Pieces of ice in the basket or box containing the prints tend to keep the butter cool and firm. If the exhibi-

tion has a good refrigerator, ship in time to have the butter cooled before judging day. Also ship or deliver in time. A judge is usually annoyed at having to go over another lot or two after he has finished a class, which possibly means that he may have to alter the score on several lots, in case of ties. The person who delivers late at an exhibition seldom gets more than "cold justice."

Be not over anxious with the exhibition butter. Many persons become so anxious about having their butter so much better than usual that they spoil it and in many cases the lot sent to the exhibition is not equal to the average make.

Be in mind that the judge will judge the butter chiefly on the question of flavor. He or she will also consider the grain, color, salt and package. These are the five main points to always keep in view when making butter for exhibitions, or at any other time.

H. H. Dean.

Dairy Department, O. A. Colledge.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the casein—the cheese part—forming a spidery web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd, and you'll see all the cream to rise through that it can't.



casein web catches a third to half the cream. You stand there just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. Just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss. Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—set it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Casein don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, no write at once for catalog, 1-25, and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
 West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.
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POULTRY

Colony Houses for Poultry

Poultry raising will be one of the important features in the agricultural department of Macdonald College. In fact valuable work has already been done in this line. Under the direct charge of Mr. F. C. Elford, poultry manager, a series of tests was begun last year in the use of colony houses for laying hens. The results of this first winter's work clearly show that the hen under certain conditions will stand almost any amount of cold, and what is more will thrive upon the treatment and give a good return in eggs.

The colony house is a poultry pen built upon runners so that it can be moved from place to place. The accompanying illustrations show how these are made. They are very simple in construction and can be erected by any person at all handy with carpenter's tools. The houses at Ste. Anne's are of two sizes, one 14 x 20, with 6½ foot studding, will accommodate 50 hens, and one 8 x 12 feet that will accommodate 25 hens, allowing 4 square feet of space per hen. They will cost the ordinary person about \$1 per hen to build, though the cost was higher at Ste. Anne's, owing to the high price of material and work at that point during the erection of the college buildings. The houses are covered with felt roofing and sided with tight boards. The ceiling is loosely boarded and covered with straw so as to allow of ventilation. They are floored on the skids so as to be moveable. There is one window 3 x 4 feet and one door, with

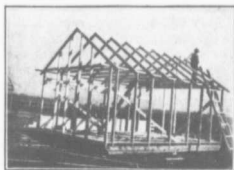
small openings in the gable and near the floor, the latter one to allow the fowls to go in and out at will. There are twelve trap nests in the larger and six in the smaller houses. The roosts are built along one end with no drop board. Plenty of litter is kept on the floor, and it is claimed by Mr. Elford that this plan is more sanitary and healthful than the drop board. The droppings are mixed in with the litter, which is changed frequently. During the winter the houses are set facing the south, so as to allow as much sunlight as possible inside. The aim is to have no drafts, and the windows and doors are kept open the coldest days in winter, unless there is a snow-storm.



A COLONY POULTRY HOUSE COMPLETED

So much for the house itself. The treatment of its inmates follows. The hens last winter were treated to plenty of fresh air without drafts. They were kept busy all day scratching in the litter on the floor for food. They were allowed out, and in fact forced out, excepting on stormy days. They were given snow outside to quench their thirst, but no water. Dry bran in a hopper built for the purpose was before them all the time. They were fed mixed grain in the litter at 3 o'clock every day. They were dry fed all the way through with the exception of roots, which are liberally supplied. Not once during the winter was stimulating food or medicine given, for the good reason that none was needed. Fresh air, no drafts, plenty of exercise and dry feed, was the fare given them, and we shall see how they thrived upon it.

From Dec. 1st, 1906, to June 1st, 1907, 240 hens in these colony houses, under the treatment as outlined, laid over 18,000 eggs, or an average of 75 each. But this is not all 120 of these



A COLONY POULTRY HOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

hens laid nearly 13,000 out of the 18,000, leaving only 5,000 for the other 120 hens, or an average of 106 eggs in six months for the one lot and 44 for the other. The best ten Barred Rocks laid 1,140 eggs in the six months and the ten worst only 142, or an average of 114 and 14 respectively. The Rocks did the best work, and laid all through the coldest weather. This record shows the great individuality of hens and the value of the trap nest in finding out which hen is doing the laying.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

ONE CENT A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 8th hen. At the Ontario, Guelph, won 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hens. Second 1/2, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, I won 1st and 2nd cocks, 6th cockerel, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mailing list and prices. Incubator eggs a specialty at \$5.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Oleanville, Ont.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per 13. The only breed kept on farm. GEO. N. HARRIS, Lynden, Ont.

SCHOFIELD HILL POULTRY YARDS, Brookville, Ont., White, Buff and Black Wyandottes; S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. We have eggs from the above prize winning breeds for sale. The eggs will be found reliable and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. GLOW & SON, Proprietors.

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STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—26 kinds of fowls—Hamburgs, W. Leghorns, R. Caps, Houdans and W.C.B. Polands

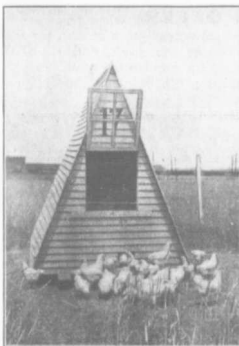
FOR SALE—Pekin Ducks, two dollars each. Splendid layers. T. L. SMITH, Jamestown, Ont.

FOR SALE—White Rocks, splendid layers. MISS A. HYFIELD, Brooklin, Ont.

JAMES MORROW

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Breeder of choice **WHITE LEGHORNS**. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Would dispose of all last season's breeders. Prices right.



A COLONY BROODER HOUSE

But what is more remarkable, perhaps, than the egg record is the sound, healthy breeding condition in which the hens were kept by this treatment. Contrary to the accepted theory the hatchability and fertility was better in the eggs from hens that had laid all winter than from those that only began laying in the spring. Mr. Elford ascribes this to the strong constitutions, health, etc., resulting from the treatment. The eggs tested showed from 90 to 100 per cent. fertility, though only about 50 per cent. hatched out, owing to the very cold weather when the incubators were running. About 10 per cent. of the chicks hatched this season at 3 months of age dressed $4\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each, and the run of the broods at $3\frac{1}{2}$ months dressed 4 pounds each. This is quick growing.

Associated with the colony house is the colony brooder house, shown in one of the illustrations. These brooder houses are built 6 x 8 feet, with 8 foot siding, and will hold from 50 to 100 chicks. One of this size will cost about \$15. The chicks are placed from the incubators in artificially heated brooders in the main poultry house, and thence to the colony brooder houses when old enough and the weather is favorable.

The poultry plant at Macdonald College when completed will be one of the best for the purpose for which it is intended, on the continent. The equipment will be complete in every way, all arranged with a view to practical utility work in poultry raising. Arrangements are being made for greatly extending the work in colony houses. There will be one yard of four acres where colony houses for 800 Barred Rocks will be kept. Another for 600 White Wyandottes, and another for 600 Rhode Island Reds, a breed of poultry that has given good returns at Ste. Anne's so far.

Early Moulting

How to get hens to moult early, and to decrease the time generally required for this process are questions that during the last two or three years have attracted considerable attention. When a specialty is made of producing eggs it is desirable that the hens shed their feathers during the summer months, so that the new plumage may have grown before cold weather begins, and the hens gotten in condition for laying when prices are high.



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With natural conditions, the moult should begin immediately after the breeding season, but when the birds are confined in limited runs the laws of nature are often perverted, thereby causing delay until the season has become more unfavorable, when perhaps a heavy egg yield leaves the fowls weakened and frequently diseased.

If hens are laying regularly at the time moulting should begin, I find it a good plan to reduce their ration to one-half for one or two weeks, which stops egg production and prevents the fowls from getting too heavy. After this feed heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of feathers and the general building up of the system. One rich in protein or nitrogenous matter is believed to be especially valuable for this purpose. A mixture of oats and wheat makes an ideal grain feed for summer, and if they can be given a run in a field of clover or an apple orchard where animal food in the form of insects may be picked up, in addition to the green food, the arrangement will be about perfect. If this cannot be done neat and some green stuff should be kept constantly before them. A moulting hen is easily fattened, hence, such fat-producing materials as corn, meal, middlings, potatoes, etc., must be used sparingly. It is better not to feed mash during the moulting period, as it tends to a looseness of the bowels. Sunflower seeds are good to loosen the feathers if fed in small quantities. Grit should be accessible at all times. Many cases of so-called cholera and indigestion can be traced to a lack of grit, as can also nearly every case of diarrhoea.

On excessively hot days the hens need some kind of shelter from the sun. Shady lodging places should be provided in which they could pass the hottest hours of the day, and the roosting quarters should be opened and well ventilated so as to be comfortably cool at night. Access to plenty of cold water is also essential and will be greatly appreciated.

In preparing fowls for moulting, the house, the runs and the birds themselves should be kept scrupulously clean, as there are several kinds of vermin that have an extremely pernicious effect on the hens at this season of the year. The red mites are perhaps the most harmful, infesting the fowls during the night only, and in the day hide

Pratts' POULTRY GUIDE



HINTS FOR POULTRY RAISERS



PROFIT \$6.25 PER PULLET

Twenty Pullets, Fed Pratt's Poultry Regulator, Laid 3427 Eggs in One Year

KEENEY, N. J. — FRED FREER, of 35 Highland Ave., made \$125.00 net last year from only 20 single-comb, white leghorn pullets, raised and kept on a plot 25x50!

The pullets were given Pratt's Poultry Regulator, and laid 3,427 eggs in 1906. Mr. Freer sold chicks and eggs amounting to \$131.31, and saved \$25.00 worth of eggs and cockerels himself. He still has 25 fine fowls, and the total cost of feed for 1906 was \$69.00.

Pratts'

POULTRY REGULATOR

(For 25 years called Pratt's Poultry Food)

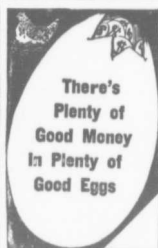
did it! Why not make money out of your poultry the way Mr. Freer did!

Pratt's Poultry Regulator not only makes hens lay more than any other thing you can give them, but it also increases the size of the fowls, adds lustre to their plumage, makes the eggs fertile, gives strength and quick growth to little chicks, makes the comb and wattle a bright red, prevents gapes and leg weakness, and will positively cure all poultry diseases.

A dollar carton is enough for 100 chickens for a month!

Pratt Food Co.
OF THE WORLD

POULTRY GUIDE



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Pratt's Poultry Regulator Makes It Easier and Increases Their Value

Lots of poultry raisers think turkeys are so hard to raise that it doesn't pay to try them. These people never read Pratt's Poultry Regulator! Hundreds of turkey-raisers have written to tell us what fine success they have had with turkeys since giving them

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It keeps the young birds from the many ailments that seem to single out a turkey chick first of all, and keeps them strong and healthy.

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Pratt's Poultry Regulator, Pratt's Roup Cure and all other Pratt poultry and live stock preparations are sold by the leading dealer.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

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RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS

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Single-Comb White Leghorns are acknowledged the best everywhere. In my spare room I will offer all my Yearling Hens at 50c each. No better strain anywhere at any price. Lots of Young Cockerels at same price. Parties wanting to set a foundation for a profitable yard of hens cannot do better than to try me. I have the stock. Exhibition birds a matter of special correspondence. Catalogue free.

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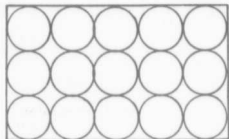
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I have the largest poultry plant in the world. I will sell you any quantity of breeding, poultry or eggs on a year's credit. Send me your order and I will ship you my goods. Poultry and eggs delivered any time. I will also send you a copy of my new book, "The Poultryman's Guide." Write to J. B. Cote, Box 7 W, Chatham, Ont., Canada.

HORTICULTURE

The Trade in Apples in Boxes

The bulk of the apples grown in this country outside of British Columbia are packed and shipped in barrels and will continue to be so for some time to come. In the Pacific Province boxes are used altogether, the growers here following the California method in handling the fruit crop and especially apples. The method of harvesting



ST. RAIGHT PACK

and packing the apple crop in Eastern Canada, has adapted itself to the needs of the barrel trade and a change of plan would need to be effected if the box trade were to be taken up very largely. While boxes can be packed in the orchard by a skilled person, the work can be done much better in a packing house with a grader and other appliances at hand.

The auction markets and fruit brokers of great Britain do not take kindly to boxes. The retail merchant, other things being equal, prefers the box for a

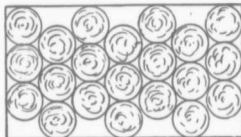


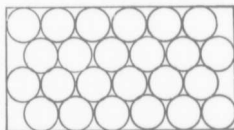
FIG. 1.—OFFSET PACK, 1ST AND 3RD ROWS

large share of his trade. During recent years several Canadian shippers have experimented with shipping apples in boxes but with somewhat varying success. The work for the most part was done by unskilled packers and therefore improperly done, which fully accounts for the failure of the shipments so reported. Unless the work can be properly done and the fruit suitable for packing in boxes our growers had better stay by the barrel system. There is and always will be a demand, both on this side and in the Old Country for apples in barrels. The highest prices, however, cannot be obtained for this pack but certain kinds of apples,

those of second grade and under will sell better in barrels than in boxes.

The size of the Canadian apple box is 10 x 11 x 20 inches, inside measurement. It is recommended that the end pieces be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, nor more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Only strong elastic, straight-grained wood, entirely free from shakes and knots should be used. Many of the boxes used in Eastern Canada have been made of material that breaks easily. The best available wood at the present time is probably white spruce, especially for the top and bottom.

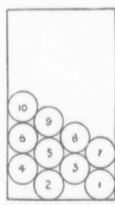
The packing of a box should be done by an expert or one who has studied the various styles of packing and is able to size up at a glance what style will suit the size of the apple. Wrapping each individual apple



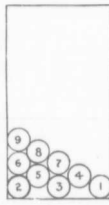
DIAGONAL 2-2 PACK, 1ST AND 3RD LAYERS

has several advantages, though it may not always be necessary or advisable. Wrapping serves as a cushion in the case of delicate fruit; it prevents rot and fungus diseases from spreading from apple to apple; it maintains a more even temperature in the fruit and has a more finished appearance when exposed for sale. Wrapping has its disadvantages in that it adds to the cost of packing and prevents rapid cooling in cases where fruit is not cool at the time of packing. As a rule wrapping pays with all high-priced, tender fruits.

Grading the fruit is essential in rapid box packing. The packer should have before him an ev-

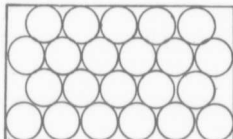


HOW TO START A 2-2 DIAGONAL PACK



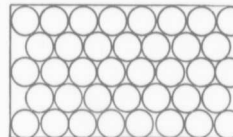
HOW TO START A 3-2 DIAGONAL PACK

en run in point of size. Apples of different sizes should not be put in the same box. The color should also be uniform. Of course it is impossible to get every apple of the same size and shape. It is in adjusting the different sizes to suit the box and style of pack where the skill of the expert packer is shown.



DIAGONAL 2-2 PACK, 2nd AND 4th LAYERS

Bulletin 19, by Mr. A. McNeil, Chief of the Fruit Division, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to which we are indebted for much of the information contained in this article, gives full information on the packing of apples both in barrels and boxes. Several of the illustrations reproduced herewith are taken from this bulletin and show the leading styles of packing in boxes. The simplest style is the barrel pack practice applied to boxes, but it does not work well. The face is made in the box similar to that at the bottom of a barrel with the apples placed on top with no regard to regularity. Packing in tiers is the best plan. The number of apples in a box can be determined almost



3-2 PACK, 1st, 3rd AND 5th LAYERS

instantly by the style of the pack, but this number should always be placed on the end of the box by the packer when he completes his work. Apples from the same tree vary so much in shape that it is possible to get several styles of packs in the one variety. However, familiarity with, say half a dozen styles, will enable any intelligent person to pack successfully all common varieties. In a general way the size of the apple is indicated by the number of tiers or layers in the box. If three tiers or layers will fill the box properly then that sized apple is spoken of as a 3-tier apple. In the same way if five tiers fill the box the apple is said to be a 5-

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tier apple. The 3-tier apple would be the largest that would be packed, such as the Alexander or over-grown specimens of the King and Spy. These may be so large as to get only 45 in a box. It is possible to get a 3-tier apple with 63 in a box. In the same way a 4-tier apple usually contains 96 specimens, but it may contain as high as 112.

From the smallest Fameuse that should be packed to the largest Kings or Alexanders, there are between 35 and 40 different sizes each of which requires a different style of pack. But these different styles are only modifications of two general types. The first is called the "straight" pack, where every apple but those in the first layer is directly over another. The second is called the "diagonal"

The style with the most apples per box will stand up longer in case of excessive evaporation or other unfavorable conditions.

The foregoing will give our readers some idea of the methods followed in packing apples in boxes. It would take too much space to describe the different styles and methods in detail. Our advice to those who contemplate going into the box trade would be to make a care-

ful study of the methods of packing and practice packing in boxes for home use before attempting to ship. The box trade must be managed properly in every detail or it had better be left alone. There is a growing demand for fine fruit neatly and carefully packed in boxes, and there is money in it for the shipper who has this quality and will do the work as it should be done.

Potato Culture in New Brunswick

Within the last four years some of the more enterprising farmers of New Brunswick have awakened to the fact that their soil and climate is especially adapted to the growing of vegetables of the very highest quality, and they are beginning to

condition for seeding to oats and clover.

The two furrow plow with sufficient team power is the most economical implement, the work being all done in the late summer or autumn. Each day's plowing is always harrowed



ROCKSIDE ORCHARD FRUIT EXHIBIT, BRITISH COLUMBIA—A FINE EXAMPLE OF BOX PACKING

pack, in which no apple is directly over any other apple which it touches. The "straight" pack is modified by the number of layers in the box into 3, 4 and 5 tier respectively. The "diagonal" pack may be modified more freely, as shown in the accompanying diagrams. A modification of this pack in common use is known as the "offset." Three apples are placed touching each other, leaving a space at one end of the row. The next row of three would be placed so as to leave the space at the opposite end of the row. (See Fig. 1). It is often possible to pack the same sized apple different ways, just as the fancy of the packer may dictate. It is best, however, to choose the one that will take the most apples.

branch out. Last year they raised and shipped out of the Province from the St. John Valley about 1,700,000 bushels, and from the balance of the Province nearly a million more. This year the St. John Valley, barring accidents, will double it's output and there will be some increase elsewhere.

The most successful system of growing these vegetables is on the three year rotation of potatoes or turnips the first year, oats seeded to clover the second year, and a crop of clover taken off the third year, and the second growth plowed under to prepare the land for the root crops again. There is only one plowing in the rotation, the cultivators and harrows putting the ground in the best possible

down before the team leaves the field. In the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough the disc harrow, spring tooth or stiff tooth cultivator and smoothing harrow are used to get the soil in the best possible tilth and from ten to fifteen two-horse loads of manure per acre are applied so far as the supply exists and thoroughly incorporated with the surface soil. Manure spreaders are used to secure an even and finely divided distribution of the manure.

When the land intended for potatoes is in thorough tilth and the surface smoothed, the planter with a fertilizer attachment is used and seed put in at the rate of from twelve to sixteen bushels per acre. The amount of fertilizer used varies



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STYLE OF POTATO DIGGER GENERALLY USED

according to condition of soil, the quantity of manure and the individual taste of the grower, and may be anywhere from 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. On the second round of this rotation some growers are this year putting in both potatoes and turnips without any commercial fertilizer, and so far the crops look very promising.

The soils found best adapted to the highest quality of potatoes are the rather sharp and dry soils; turnips of satisfactory quality grow on any soil, but the largest yields are got on the moister and richer land. The turnip seed is drilled in on the flat with an ordinary grain drill, sowing four drills about thirty inches apart at each passage of the machine.

In cultivating the crop the effort of the grower is to keep the weeds from getting started and to keep the surface soil always loose. In some seasons it is an object to try and conserve the soil moisture, but this is not such an important consideration here as where droughts are more prevalent. This year there is a great excess of moisture over most of the Province.

In the potato fields the two-horse cultivator, taking from two to four rows, is used be-

tween the rows. The weeder is used on the top of the rows until the plants get too large. After the plants are first up and have been weeded, they are covered up again with either the double mould board plows or a two-shear implement known as a horse hoe. This hoe only takes one row at a time and is rather slow for a large operation. In the best practice potatoes are cultivated at least once each week until the tops meet in the rows.

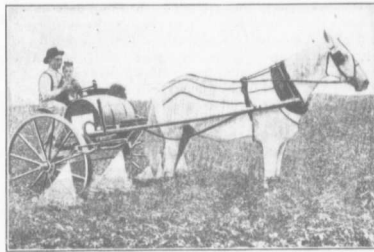
Meantime the grower must be busy with his spraying outfit and in this connection a good deal of improvement can be made in appliances.

Bordeaux mixture with Paris green is used generally and about 40 gallons to the acre used at each application, and great care is necessary in the preparation in straining so that there may be no clogging of the nozzles. Some growers use a transverse extension rod with a nozzle to each row, but this does not do a very complete job, large cyclone nozzles are also used, but these are difficult to adjust to spray sufficiently fine to get best results from the Bordeaux. The ideal arrangement would probably be about three Vermorel

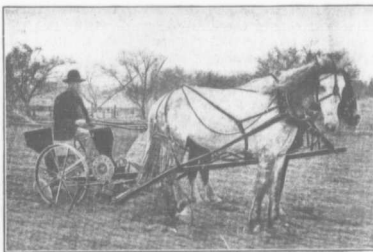
nozzles for each row, so that the top as well as both sides would be well enveloped in the spray which should be delivered at sufficient pressure to make it the fineness of a fog. Three sprayings at least are found necessary and if the bugs are very thick or the rains frequent more may be necessary.

Turnip cultivation of course involves much labor in thinning, but this is minimized as much as possible. As soon as the turnips show above ground the cultivator is put between the rows, and at least once a week thereafter until tops meet in the rows. When the plants are advanced enough for thinning the weeder is run cross wise of the rows, this takes out some of the plants and most of the weeds and loosens up the surface of the whole soil. After this just before the hand hoe is used. One grower, Mr. F. deL. Clements, of Springhill, who this year has thirty acres of turnips and twenty of potatoes, uses an implement of his own construction to scrape the earth away from each side of the turnip plants and thus make the hoe thinning very much easier. This implement consists of four pairs of discs set so as to take four rows of turnips and cut the earth away close up to each row. It will be remembered that the turnips were seeded with the grain drill, using four spouts, so that the four rows in every set of four are mathematically equidistant from each other. This makes it possible to use the disc cutter on each four rows without danger of cutting out plants on account of the unevenness of the rows. The turnips are thinned to from 8 to 12 inches apart. The aim is to get an even stand of medium sized turnips and great care is taken to get good seed. Just here there should be a good opening for some enterprising grower to

get by careful selection a strain



A MODERN POWER SPRAYER



A STANDARD MAKE OF POTATO PLANTER

of smooth, even roots that would be specially adapted to New Brunswick conditions.

The potato yield runs from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, with occasional fields doing better. Seven hundred bushels of turnips when everything goes right is a good average for market size, but with early sown turnips grown for stock feeding, it is not at all difficult to get 1,000 bushels.

With prices at 35 cents per bushel for potatoes and 14 cents for turnips, which have been about the minimum the last few years, the returns will run from \$80 per acre up for potatoes, and \$90 for turnips. The net profits depending entirely upon the grower's skill and economy in handling his operations and the amount of fertilizer he has to buy.

The land is prepared for the oat crop which follows by simply stirring and the oats are drilled in as early as possible with 10 pounds clover seed and 4 pounds timothy to the acre. The latter seed being sown in case the clover should be winter-killed.

Last year, Mr. Clements, above mentioned, who had about 120 acres in this rotation, told the writer that he had averaged a net profit per acre of \$17.50 on the three crops, and that he would not be satisfied until he could double that profit. Larger operation, larger implements, longer furrows, and better shipping facilities are among the necessities for larger profits.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

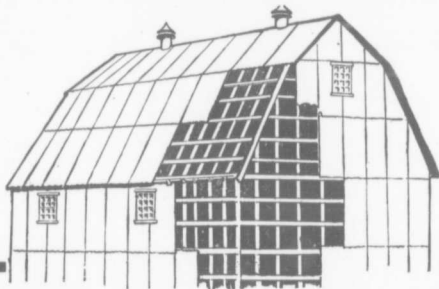
On account of the great increase in acreage there is some apprehension as to the sufficiency of shipping facilities. The General Freight Agent of the C.P.R. has been taking an interest and recently attended a meeting of potato growers and shippers, held at Woodstock, N. B. He promised that the railway would have four times as many lined cars as it had for the business last year, and agreed to recommend siding extension, etc., wherever it was necessary.

What the grower is up against most seriously is lack of frost-proof storage along the railway.

There will be storage this year for about 10 per cent. of the estimated crop, whereas the growers wish to place between 30 and 40 per cent. on the line of railway before the roads get bad, so that they may realize upon them enough to pay their labor and phosphate bills in November.

The Provincial Government was asked to interest itself in the matter, but so far all the Government has decided to do is to send men through the country to advise the farmers to build more root-houses.

In spite of difficulties, the vegetable growing business is bound to increase in this Province. First by reason of the high quality of the products which give them an advantage in all markets; 2nd because our soils and climate are especially adapted to this branch of work, and third because our farmers are ready and willing to develop the business. They are not stockmen and care nothing about dairying or other live stock work, but they are willing to grow such crops as can be marketed at a profit. 'Macadam.'



A Lightning Proof, Fire Proof Barn

is actually *cheaper*, when covered with "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets, than the dangerous all-wooden structure.

There is a big *saving* in both lumber and carpentry, when using Corrugated Sheets. For the metal, being very *rigid*, may be applied to a much *lighter framework* than any other construction, and no sheathing boards are required.

There is no trick in applying

"Acorn" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets.

Anybody can use them to roof or side any barn or outbuilding, and such a roof will *outlast* a generation without repairs. It is absolutely proof against *lightning* and *fire* from the outside. Being heavily galvanized, it will never rust and admit the rain. It is the *best* you can buy, and the *cheapest*, in both first and last cost.

"I cannot speak too highly of your metal roofing. If I had another barn to roof I would prefer your corrugated galvanized-iron roofing and pay for it, than use wooden shingles for nothing."

DELEWARE, February 20th, 1905.

Yours respectfully, CHAS. BATEMAN.

42

Write us and ask for our literature, with names of users in your own locality: Then stand by *their* opinion of our Corrugated galvanized sheets for barn-building.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED

PRESTON, Ont.



FORESTRY

Waste Land Planting

Under the most favorable circumstances the rewards obtained by our farmers for the skill and labor expended upon the land are none too large, but when they work in opposition to, instead of in conjunction with nature their profits are certain to be particularly small.

How often we see labor wasted year after year, upon land that is utterly unfit for the production of cereal or root crops; land which, while handled in this way, will never pay the cost of working it. Whereas if that same land was utilized for the production of the variety of crop for which it is naturally adapted, the value of the whole farm would be increased and the particular area so dealt with would in a short time yield a good annual return upon the investment.

There is in this Province but very little land even of the most broken and stony character which did not at one time carry a heavy growth of forest trees and there is but little yet, which could not under proper management be profitably planted with some class of trees; for owing to the fact that but a very small percentage of the constituent elements of a tree is derived from the soil, it follows, that soil entirely unfit for the production of agricultural crops is well adapted for the growth of trees.

THE CHESTNUT.

Among the trees well adapted for planting on waste places about the farms, are those species which bear nuts having a market value, such as the hickory, walnut and chestnut, of these, there is none of more importance in many respects, than the chestnut. With us nut culture as an industry has scarcely been attempted, but in some of the states adjoining this Province plant breeders have given the chestnut careful attention and have from our native species succeeded in producing several varieties which show marked improvement upon the original form. One of the most valuable of these is the Paragon

an illustration of which is given. This variety bears abundantly and at an early age. The nuts are very large averaging nearly an ounce in weight and the demand for them is great.

One of the great virtues of the chestnut is that it will thrive on a variety of soils from almost pure sand to coarse gravels, slates and rocky ridges. On limestone soils however it does not make large growth. In general it prefers the dry well drained rocky land of the glacial drift to the rich compact alluvial soil of the lowlands.



THE PARAGON CHESTNUT

This tree grows to timber size more quickly than any other native tree except perhaps the white pine. Seedlings usually attain a height of from ten to fifteen inches at the end of the first season. From then to the thirtieth year the annual height growth will average from fifteen to twenty inches. Coppice sprouts make even more rapid growth during the same period but in later life fall off considerably.

As a forest tree the chestnut is a model tall, straight, slightly tapering with a small top for so large a body.

The durability of the wood in contact with the soil when used for sill, or post-mark, for railroad ties and the like will always keep up a demand for the young growth while for cheap furniture, cabinet work, etc., it is one of the most available woods

we have. The presence of tannin in it also is increasing the demand for small sized and inferior material, large quantities of which are now used in the manufacture of tannin extracts.

Except in portions of the South Western counties of Ontario very little of the original chestnut remains and it is difficult to say just what its natural range in this province was. It grows well in Maine and through the New England States and will in all probability thrive wherever the walnut can be successfully grown; that is to say upon any suitable soil south of a line drawn from Owen Sound to Cornwall or thereabouts.

Chestnut plantations may be established by direct seeding or by the use of nursery grown seedlings. The seed may be purchased when required for planting or collected from trees growing in the vicinity when they ripen. In the latter case to prevent drying out and consequent loss of vitality they should be kept mixed with sand slightly moistened, in a cool place, until the following spring.

Home grown seedlings are usually superior to those purchasable from dealers and are of course much cheaper. No special preparation of a seed bed is necessary. The conditions existing in any garden spot being sufficient to ensure fair success.

The seed should be planted not more than one inch deep at the rate of about five or six to the linear foot in rows eighteen inches apart. A bushel of seed contains from seven to eight thousand plants. After the seedlings appear the rows should be frequently cultivated and kept entirely free from weeds.

When planting on permanent sites the trees may be set five or six feet apart each way, the distance depending upon the quality of the site and the market for the product of the thinnings. In very good situations even wider spacing may be advisable.

If the trees are to be grown directly from seed without transplanting, seed spots should be prepared spaced as above. Two or three nuts should be planted in each and covered with about an inch of fine earth. As they come up the plants should be thinned to one in each hill. This is often a cheap and satisfactory way of starting a plantation, though in general probably transplanted seedlings are safer and give better results.

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. Nash.

The Grouse of Canada

Among all the birds sought by sportsmen the world over, grouse stand out conspicuously as possessing all the qualities desirable in a game bird. As a rule their haunts are in the wildest and most romantic parts of the earth's surface. The only forms we have which are at all tolerant of cultivated fields being those grouped under the general name of "prairie chicken." In the species which have been long pursued their intelligence or cunning (call it what you will) has become so well developed, that when fully matured their ability to evade the man with a gun, renders their pursuit both arduous and exciting and frequently more productive of fatigue than a full game bag.

North of the boundary line of the United States, on the mainland west of the Atlantic coast, twelve species of grouse are found. Of some of these species there are several geographical races, varying only from the type form in color. These variations for the most part are very inconstant and therefore the multiplication of varieties seems to me in most cases to be quite unnecessary.

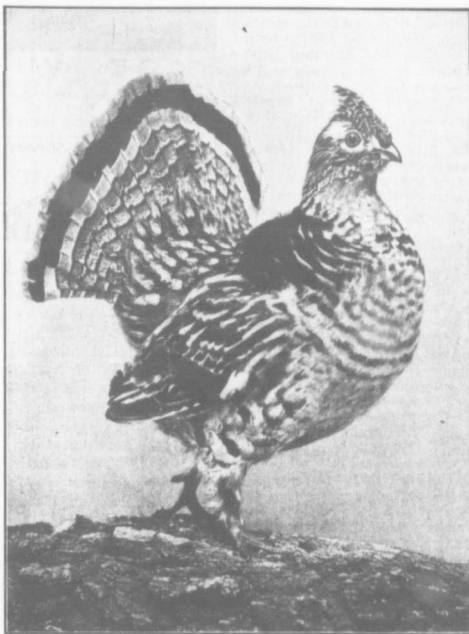
It is said that "comparisons are odious," and if we attempted to compare our grouse for the purpose of ascertaining which is the best game bird among them we should find our task "odious" and endless indeed, for as each one has so many good qualities and each is so perfectly adapted to afford the highest class of sport in its own environment, each may be considered as nearly perfect in its way. Probably the best known of them all, as it is the most widely distributed, is the ruffed grouse, more commonly called "partridge" in our Dominion.

RUFFED GROUSE.

When this country was first settled, the pioneers applied to the forms of life they saw about them, the names of birds and animals they had known in the lands they had left. In most cases these names were singularly inappropriate and most unfortunately applied. Our robin for instance, in no way resembles the robin of Europe, nor does it even belong to the same family. Our meadowlark is not a lark nor anything like

one and so with the so-called "partridge," which does not even remotely resemble the true partridge of British corn-fields, but "partridge" it was called and by that name it is well known in every part of the country which has not been totally stripped of its groves and wood lots. For our bird is a woodland dweller; not a recluse of

hemlocks and cedars afford them shelter and partial protection from their many enemies. As the seasons change, the diet of the grouse varies. In the summer their food consists largely of insects and leaves; towards autumn they come out to the edge of their cover and feast mightily upon the grasshoppers which then abound in the woodland glades and meadows; at this time too a great variety of choice berries are ripe, these afford dainty fare and probably impart to the flesh of the bird the exquisite flavor it attains



RUFFED GROUSE (PARTRIDGE)

the dark coniferous forests, where the mighty pines overshadow the land; but a lover of the rolling country where there are hard woods, with thick hazel undergrowth through which running streams wind their way beneath a tangle of berry bearing bushes. Here so long as the leaves remain upon the trees the ruffed grouse find food, water, shade and protection. When winter's frosts cut down this leafy covering the birds retire from the hillsides to the valleys and swamps, where spruces,

in the fall. In the winter the food consists of the buds of trees and shrubs, together with such green leaves as it can obtain from beneath the snow. Upon such diet as this the fine autumn flavor is soon lost and at times the birds become bitter and almost uneatable.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of this species is the "drumming" of the male. Primarily this is a spring "love note," though I have heard it at all seasons, even on fine, but intensely cold days in the depth

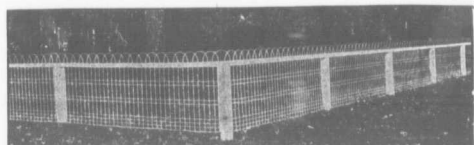
of a Manitoba winter. The sound produced is a rolling tattoo, like the deep muffled beating of a drum, vibrating and somewhat ventriloquial. When producing it the bird is mounted upon a fallen log, broad stump or some such elevation, which has probably been used as a drumming stand for many years and is well known to the grouse of the locality as a meeting place. When about to drum the male puffs out his plumage until he looks twice his natural size, ruffs his neck feathers, raises his crest, spreads and elevates his tail, trails his wings beside him and with head drawn back struts and postures along his log with a most affected dandified gait. Suddenly he stops, distends his throat to the utmost and beats the air with his wings, slowly and spasmodically at first, then faster and faster until there is only a blur where the wings should be seen, so extremely fast do they go.

Because they vibrate at a speed the human eye cannot follow, the method of drumming has given rise to conflicting opinions. Many woodsmen will say the bird either strikes the log on which he is standing, or the sides of his body, with his wings, but close observation upon grouse in captivity, with the aid of instantaneous photography, proves conclusively that the wings strike nothing but the air. In fact the sound is produced in the same way as the "roar" of its flight when it first rises, but is greater in degree.

That these birds are polygamous is, I think, certain, the females attending altogether to the nest and the brood when hatched. When the nesting season arrives the female scratches out a slight hollow in some secluded place, often at the base of a stump or tree, sometimes under a brush heap or among thick underbrush, but I have seen many nests in comparatively open places. A few twigs, some wisps of dry grass, dead leaves, or any handy, soft materials are used to line the hollow. The eggs, ten to fifteen in number, are buff dotted with small spots of chestnut brown or umber. They are early breeders, nesting usually about the beginning of May in this Province, and as a rule only one brood is raised in the season. The plumage of the ruffed grouse is a splendid example of protective coloration and tells of a long ancestry passed under deciduous trees. Sitting upon her nest amongst last year's

leaves, the female exactly assimilates with the carpet of the woods and knowing this she will not stir a feather, nor wink an eye, though you stand within two feet of her. The precocious little chicks which run at once on being hatched are also great adepts at hiding. Should you happen to come upon a brood while they are in the down, at

once they disappear, while the mother frantically endeavors by feigning lameness to lead you away from her precious charge. The wing feathers of the young birds grow rapidly, however, and by the time they are as large as quail they can fly sufficiently to be able to keep out of reach of most four-footed animals.



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"Would you always remain young, and would you carry all joy and buoyancy of youth into your maturer years?"

"Then have care concerning but one thing—how you live in your thought world."

Editorial

In an autograph album of a friend of mine, a gentleman wrote these words:—"There are many things that 'don't matter'—wealth, great learning, social position; there are more that matter much—work and play, honor, contentment, homes, schools, children, independence."

These words have fixed themselves in my memory. How many are striving and growing old and ugly and wicked in the strife for the things that "don't matter." Getting-on so often means losing everything in life that brightens and elevates, crushing the best qualities of head and heart, that it would be a good thing if we all stopped now and again and gazed steadily beneath the glittering veil which hides the inner workings of the getting-on craze of the day.

It seems to me the thing that counts most is how we live in our own thought world. That influences everything else—our work, our play, our honor, our contentment, our homes, our children.

How much we admire the beautiful, placid face of the aged! It is the silent thought world that has molded and chiseled their features into forms of beauty. I shall never forget an old couple I stayed with for a day or two, not far from Sydney, Cape Breton. Of a family of seven, only one son survived, the others were all taken in early man or womanhood with consumption. As they told me of their sorrows, there was not a word of complaint—their faces shone with a light that was within, and I felt it a privilege to be near those dear old people. Their thought world was all right. They harbored no ill-feeling neither toward God nor man.

The mind has much to do in fashioning the face, so much so that if we keep the former under proper control, the latter will glow with a deeper and truer beauty, even though time may silver the hair and wrinkle the once smooth brow.

We can form bad or good habits of thought. We can school ourselves into thinking of the true and beautiful in our friends and the world at large. When we admit good and gentle thoughts to our minds, we are entertaining angels of whom we are aware.

We can form the bad habit of always dwelling on the disagreeable. So many people imagine things—that they are slighted or taken the better

of, or aren't quite good enough, etc., and this prays on their minds and is reflected in their faces and we find that dissatisfied, sour expression. If we would cultivate our best instincts and make them guide and aid our reason, we would all grow better-looking and better to live with.

Our reading, too, is reflected in our faces. The thoughts produced by reading good, grand sentiments well expressed, are mirrored in our features quite as surely as are the lower emotions produced by poring over excitable, morbid or injurious reading matter.

If you don't believe this, contrast the serene, thoughtful expression of a lover of good reading with the face of one who habitually feeds on sensational, trashy literature.

What you read and what you think helps to make your disposition. And your disposition largely makes—or mars—your beauty.

"Now, readers, take your choice

Of the food your hearts shall eat:
There are sordid thoughts, and
brimstone thoughts,
And thoughts all good and sweet.

"And whatever the heart feeds on,

Dear readers, trust to me,
Is precisely what this queer old world
Will seem to you to be."

Women who Live in Ruts

"The woman who sinks into the domestic rut," says a writer in the North American Philadelpia, "is really the victim of her own sense of duty. She neglects her back hair, wears frayed shoelaces, and leaves the pages of the last magazine uncut in her determination to make her house a fit abode for her husband, then defeats her own end by her lack of companionableness.

"There's the woman who gets into an intellectual rut. She has all of Maeterlinck's theories at her fingers' ends; she really understands the situation at Panama; she can even do long division with six figures at a pinch. Yet, after all, she is a dead failure.

"She never seems to realize that these nuggets of wisdom would not be less valuable for an attractive setting. She cannot comprehend why Rosa Jones, who went to school with her, and always paid as much attention to her stocks as she did to natural philosophy, should be the recipient of the attention of extraordinarily cultivated men, who never seek her own society a second time. By and by she consoles herself with the conviction that really brainy women are shut off from most companionship because their true worth is misunderstood, and she sinks a little deeper into the rut that really has been her undoing.

"There's the woman who has got into the rut of her work. It may be very nice work—very interesting, up



It would be difficult to imagine anything lovelier or more realistic than this youthful face, reflecting as it does perfect health: or that bewitching happy smile rising from a heart filled with all the bliss of secret love: or those sunny-white gleaming teeth those big laughing black eyes, as she looks at the viewer and tries to conceal the contents of her letter from his profane eyes. The distribution of light and shadow is wonderfully given and heightens the effect of the picture. The artist is C. Bergen, one of the foremost painters of the times.

to a certain point, to her fellow-beings—but it has its limitations. Perhaps she is 'an artist.' She talks color schemes and high lights and perspective, with her collar under one ear and the dust on her tea table even more than artistically thick; and should you wax rebellious she is convinced that you have no soul.

"Or she may be a musician who can rhapsodize over nought but harmony and counterpoint; or a business woman whose heart is tuned to addition alone; or a dressmaker whose world is bounded by tucks, wathers, seams and goreds; or she may make any difference what the work is. You have no right to let it make you narrow—to put you into a rut."

The Favorite Girl

She is the girl who is not "too bright and too good" to be able to find joy and pleasure all over the world.

She is the girl who appreciates the fact that she cannot always have the first choice of everything in the world.

She is the girl who is not aggressive and does not find joy in inciting aggressive people.

She is the girl who has tact enough not to say the very thing that will cause the skeleton to "be her friends' closet to rattle his bones."

She is the girl who, whether it is warm or cold, clear or stormy, finds no fault with the weather.

She is the girl who when you invite her to any place compliments you by looking her best.

She is the girl who makes this world a pleasant place because she is so pleasant herself.

Original Jane

I am an old woman now, and after keeping house for fifty years, feel that most of the "tricks of the trade" are all old stories to me; in fact, until lately, it may have seemed to my friends (for I know it seemed so to me), that I knew it all, and was too old to learn anything new. But about a month ago, Jane, the younger wife of my favorite grandson, came to make me a little visit, and teach as much as Grandmother could teach her in a short time; but, bless you, she has taught me more already than one would imagine that pretty child would learn, herself, in all her life.

The first day she was with me, one of my fine open-work lace stockings dropped a stitch, and while I was bemoaning my fate (for not even a fine darn will stop one of those hateful "runners"), Jane offered to fix it as she did her own. And would you believe it, she deliberately took it to the machine, and stitched up and down (with the stripe), close together for about an inch, with fine sewing silk, making it as good as new.

Several days after that, the dress-maker was taken ill before she had quite finished my new checkered silk dress, and as she had taken her skirt gauge with her, I was cast my wits' end; for, you know, that when a skirt does not touch the ground, it must be exactly even all around or the whole effect will be spoiled, but—Jane to the rescue. Making me put on the skirt, which, fortunately, was all done but the hem, and stand straight on the floor, she got down, and smoothing the breadths down from the belt (so that the extra

length lay on the floor, she marked the skirt with a piece of French chalk, just where it touched the ground. Not turning the skirt up at all, mind you, she made these little chalk marks on the right side, every few inches.

"But, Jane, it is to be one inch off the ground," I protested.

Yes, she knew that, and sitting comfortable in a low chair, with my skirt in her lap, she measured with a card one inch from the marks, and, presto, my skirt was exact, while I had only stood for five minutes to be fitted, and rested on the sofa while she did the rest.

Jane it was who persuaded me to use two sets of white "punches" as she called the clasps used for skirt vents) on my wash waist instead of hooks and eyes; they close so evenly, and never tear out the fine materials, and

come up from the laundry in perfect condition. No more flattened hoods and bent eyes for me.—Alice Gibson.

Ready to Start Again

Medical Student—What did you operate on that man for?

Eminent Surgeon—Five hundred dollars.

Medical Student—I mean, what did he have?

Eminent Surgeon—Five hundred dollars.—Puck.

It is proposed to build ponds on the dangerous turns in automobile-tracks. The chauffeur, taking a header, will alight in the water, possibly with a life-preserver on.

Are You Coming to the Fair?

IF SO, DON'T FORGET YOUR HAIR

Even you have admired the hair of other ladies, and wished yours was like it. Unobtrusively they were wearing

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An expert can be deceived with them, therefore is it any wonder you were. If you are visiting Toronto Fair this year, we invite you to call and let us demonstrate our latest creations to you. It will be an eye opener to you, especially our Bon Ton Transformation, Elite Pompadour and Puritan Curly.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Homesick Boy

I'm visitin' at Aunt Maria's,
And I'm homesick as I can be;
It's sawdust and shavin's for break-
fast,

And shavin's and sawdust for tea!
She says it ain't sawdust nor shavin's
But some kind o' nu-triment food;
Anyway, 'taint pie nor doughnuts,
Nor fritters, nor anything good!

She never has jam or cookies,
She says they are awful for me;
We eat 'em like sixty to our house,
And we're all of us healthier 's she!

She won't let me have any sugar,
Because it will give me the gout,
And meat I can't swallow a mite of
'Till I've chewed it an hour about!

Didn't know that I had any liver,
'Cause, you see, I was never sick
much;

But I'm hungry for all I can think of
'Cept sawdust and shavin's and
such.

Oh, I want to see Ma and Louisa
And Grandma and my old hall!
But I guess I'm homesicker for dough-
nuts

Than anything else at all!
—Emma C. Down, in Life.

The Bear's Den Ghost

FRANK H. SWEET.

Jonas Warner, of Tammerytown, being an enterprising Yankee boy, cast about for some way to increase his cash capital, which amounted to two dollars. For this sum he bought from old Mr. Higgins the exclusive privilege of gathering nuts on the southwest side of Sixpence Hill. This transaction occurred about the middle of October.

Next morning Jonas was on the road at sunrise with a bundle of grain sacks, gun, sledge hammer, and tin lard-pail containing his noonday meal. An unusually severe frost the night before had burst the chestnut burs, and the trees raised a spattering fusillade upon the dead leaves.

"I'll hide my nuts in the bear's den," thought Jonas.

So when he ceased work that after-

noon he shouldered his spoil and toiled up the steep hillside to the bear's den.

The bear's den is a cave situated on the southwest slope of Sixpence Hill. Under the ledge is the main entrance of the cave, shrouded by moss, birches, blackberry briars and the overhanging mass of rock. This opening is dark and uninviting as the shaft of a deserted mine.

The den itself is about twelve feet wide and twelve feet deep, but it is not high enough to allow a man to stand upright.

What lies beyond is not known. There is an opening at the top of the cave, and tradition says that this opening was the favorite entrance of the bear which gave the place its title.

Jonas Warner deposited his nuts as far back in the cave as he could carry them. He thought he had more than enough nuts to make up the sum



"CAN'T GUESS HOW MANY MARBLES I'VE GOT"

he had invested in certain furs that Abijah Williams claimed. Abijah and Jonas were about the same age, and had been great friends, but during the last six months they had had nothing to do with each other.

Their quarrel had been a result of Jonas' trading propensities. One day during the previous spring he had bought a package of furs from a French-Canadian wood chopper at a great bargain. The Canadian left town quickly, without explaining that he had found the furs on the public highway. They had been dropped there from the wagon in which Abijah Williams had been carrying them to sell in the village.

Abijah, who had trapped them during the previous winter, took his loss much to heart. When he learned what had become of his missing property he sought redress of Jonas.

Jonas, however, had bought the furs honestly, and on the French-Canadian's assurance that he had trapped them. Therefore Jonas refused to give up the package unless



How bright and happy these little foxes look as they cuddle together in the hollow of an old tree. It seems too bad that such pretty creatures should have such a liking for chickens and geese—but they are not so very different from boys and girls in this respect as they, only the foxes like their raw

Abijah would share the loss. As Abijah would not consent they parted angrily. Jonas kept the skins, and Abijah threatened to replace them. Meantime the pelts were being spoiled by moths in the back room of the Warner homestead.

Thus matters stood when Abijah, hunting squirrels on Sixpence Hill, discovered Jonas busy among the trees. With the patience of the born hunter, Abijah watched his former chum until he learned where he deposited his booty.

Then a smile of satisfaction stole over the freckled face of Abijah Williams. He had determined to appropriate the nuts on account of his lost furs.

Next night he left the house as if to go on-hunting.

It happened that Hiram Acton, Uncle Hosea Swale and Joe Chute sallied out the same evening to hunt coons on Sixpence Hill. Chute was a French-Canadian. They had a lantern, a gun and two dogs. By nine o'clock they had started a coon.

Suddenly the barking of one of their hounds seemed high above them. It rang out full and musical. When the dog ceased the echoes went calling to and fro among the ledges, and faintly falling away till silence again ruled the night. The three coon-hunters stopped running, and began to talk.

"Fellers," said Hiram, wiping the perspiration from his brow with the back of his hand, "we've lost 'im!"

"What makes ye think so?" panted Uncle Hosea.

"Think so? Why, I'm tellin' ye I know it! The ragin' beast o' prey has took sanctuary in the bear's den. Ye might jist as well try t' ketch a pond skinner in a steel trap as expect to find a coon that gits into the bear's den."

"I told ye, didn't I," snarled Uncle Hosea, "twas'n't no use in comin' off here arter coons? They always manage to git into the pesky hole. Let's go home."

"Wal, I'm not goin' back now," said Chute, resolutely. "I got my mou' mad' up for dat coon. 's I tell my woman I fetch one coon home to him: my woman—he's de boss' cook!"

"She won't cook no coon that ain't ketched, I guess," said Acton.

"I told you," exclaimed Chute, "up in Canada I smoke out coons in place like dat. Tak' some dead leaf an' strike a match, an' dat coon she come out pooty might quick, ya-as!"

"Chute, ye might jist as well try



AN EXCELLENT START IN LIFE

to drive a coon out o' Hoosick Tunnel by lightin' a match at one end on't," said Acton.

But Uncle Hosea seemed to think the plan was wrong, and presently Chute was sent to light a fire at the upper opening, while the others stayed at the nearer entrance with the dogs. Chute was instructed to smother the fire with leaves and brush, so that its draft would be downward, and through the cave, and out of the lower entrance.

His companions heard the crackling of the brush as Chute went through it, then all was silent save the moaning of the wind in the tree tops overhead. The solemnity of the night was almost oppressive.

"It's kinder fun'n'al-like here, ain't it, Acton?" said Uncle Hosea, in a low tone.

"Kinder. I wish that Frenchman 'd hurry up."

At this point Chute came back to report that the smudge was burning finely.

The three huddled together before the great black hole and talked fearfully of spooks and apparitions.

No one but Chute went to a belief in evil spirits, but the Canadian's superstition was contagious.

All this time the bear's den had another occupant besides the raccoon. 'Bijah Williams was there, killing his sack with Jonas Warner's chestnuts. It was impossible for those outside to see his lantern light. And as stillness reigned inside the cave, 'Bijah was unaware of the proximity of the coon-hunters.

After he had filled his bag the stillness of the place began to affect him. He shut his questioning whether he was engaged in a brilliant act of retaliation or in a mean theft. For the first time since the trouble began about the pellets he reviewed the affair without prejudice. At last he resolved to go to Jonas in the morning, and talk the whole thing over amicably.

He emptied his bag, replaced the nuts as he had found them, and was about to leave the place when a volume of suffocating smoke suddenly issued from the interior of the cavern. He was astonished. Had the bear's den turned out to be a volcano? Was an earthquake shock about to crush him between those stupendous rocks?

'Bijah fled for his life. As he crawled on his hands and knees through the fissure of the outer part of the den, he heard a scratch-

ing noise behind him. It was the raccoon, which was being driven toward the outer air by Chute's smudge.

The three hunters outside had just listened to a wild tale from Chute, when the acute ears of Hiram detected a sound inside the bear's den.

"It's the coon!" cried he. "See! The smoke's through! Let the dogs go!"

"What ails the dogs? They act scared. I reckon Chute's story must 'a' frightened 'em," said Uncle Hosea. "Let's 'a' out dis!" came from the awed Chute. "W'en dogs is skar'd, I don't want—"

"Look thar!" burst from the ashen lips of Hiram Acton. His face was the color of birch bark as he pointed to the hole leading into the crevice from the bear's den.

The three men stood gazing with dropped jaws, bursting eyes and hair erect where two human hands stretched from the black hole and moved as if in dumb appeal.

Next instant the hands drew back convulsively, and a shriek so sharp, so piercing and unearthly rang from the bear's den that the echoes flung it back like a chorus of fiends. It was repeated as a white face, distorted by fear beyond recognition, appeared at the mouth of the passage.

The raccoon was trying to crawl over 'Bijah's back, and he believed that some fearful thing was upon him!

The Canadian started with a yell that might have been heard a mile. He leaped into the air and sped away in the darkness, crashing through the bushes.

Uncle Hosea shrieked, "Land o' the livin'!" in a shrill falsetto, and fled after Chute.

Hiram Acton gave no cry, for his tongue clung to the roof of his mouth and refused to utter a sound. For a few hundred yards his track was visible by the receding light of his lantern, that rose and fell like some singular kind of firework. Soon, however, the lantern smashed against an oak with a crash that showered the ground with shivered glass. But when Hiram stopped three miles from Sixpence Hill he was still clinging to the wire bag, which was all that was left of the lantern.

Uncle Hosea was bedridden for several days. Joe Chute borrowed a team on the following Sunday and drove twenty miles to church for the first time in two years. Hiram Acton told a wonderful story of what he had seen after the flight of his two companions. According to this veracious narrative, Hiram had conversed coolly with a ghost "up to his eyes of nine feet high." But what the apparition had told him Hiram dared not tell.

The affair created a great stir in Tannerytown, and from that time forward Sixpence Hill ceased to allure coon-hunters.

Only two persons knew the facts of the case. On the day following his exploit 'Bijah told Jonas Warner all about it, though he did not dwell much on the fright he underwent when the coon crawled over him. The two boys kept the affair to themselves, after shaking hands in renewed friendship.

As to the skins, they were found to have become entirely worthless pending the settlement of the dispute. But 'Jonas afterward fully compensated 'Bijah for his loss, as he was in duty bound to do.

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Health in the Home

Women's Exercise

Doing something that is of use enhances the value of exercise. A walk with a purpose invigorates one far more than aimless sauntering through fields and lanes, although the distance traversed be the same in both instances.

The manual labor necessitated in the keeping of a house in order, the sweeping, bed-making, and other wifely household tasks, affords most beneficial muscle drill if done with proper care as to poise and individual strength. Said Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, "A woman can not work at dressmaking, tailoring, or any other sedentary employment without enfeebling her constitution, impairing her eyesight, and bringing on a complication of complaints." But she can sweep, cook, wash, and do the duties of a well-ordered house with modern arrangements, and grow healthier every year. The times when all women were healthy were the times when all women did housework a part of every day."

The one drawback with housework as an exercise is that it is work which must largely be done in a house, within confines of walls, instead of out in the open, in the free, fresh air. Some purposeful exercise out of doors is a great desideratum.

Gardening has had its attractions for womankind ever since the world began. It is an occupation both health-giving and educational, and one is indeed fortunate who is so situated that she may spend hours each day engaged in some form of this most fascinating employment.

The Baking Cure

Baking alive is one of the latest things in medical science. Three large human bakeries are in operation in the United States—in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, respectively—and the popularity of the new treatment is steadily growing.

Mr. Sprague, of Rochester, N.Y., after much experimenting, found that fibrous magnesia would stand high degrees of heat without becoming too hot for the contact of the body of

anyone who might be resting upon it. By reposing on a sheet of fibrous magnesia one may take heat up to 400 degrees without suffering great inconvenience.

Before a patient is baked the temperature, pulse, and respiration are examined, and a thorough physical test is made. If it be found that the condition of the lungs or lungs will not justify high degrees of heat, a low temperature is ordered, and vice versa; 280 deg. Fahr. is the average applied at most of the Sprague hospitals. It is endured for upwards of an hour.

In certain cases, however, much higher temperatures are required. In some conditions from 350 deg. to 400 deg. Fahr. are necessary. Heat at these high degrees is not so very pleasant. The body seems to be literally roasting. The blood at 350 deg. seems actually to be boiling, and can be felt to be coursing through the veins at racehorse speed. The heart thumps wildly, or else seems to have disappeared altogether. Bags of ice are constantly applied to the head when these degrees of heat are administered. Sips of ice water are given from time to time.

A very remarkable fact in connection with the baking is that at times the temperature of one's body is actually raised 5 or 6 degrees. In cases of fever this is considered a decided advantage, as it brings on the crisis, and the reaction sets in much more rapidly than it otherwise would.

After the baking the patient feels weak. He is then rubbed, and made to rest until completely restored to normal condition. A two-hours' rest makes one feel as if he had enjoyed a pleasant, dreamless sleep. On going out into the air a species of exhilaration is experienced, and one seems much better fitted for mental and physical exertion than before the baking process was undergone.

The principal forms of disease in which hot dry air is used are: gout, rheumatism, inflammation, lithaemia, obesity, oedema, and all forms of pain—congestive, neuralgic, and even psychic. Some very remarkable cures have been reported among the thousands who have already been baked in America. Persons have been able to walk after years of affliction with debilitating rheumatism, and in certain cases chronic forms of disease have been cured.



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Helpful and Restful

I Wouldn't Be Cross

I wouldn't be cross, dear, it's never worth while;
Disarm the vexation by wearing a smile;
Let hap a disaster, a trouble, a loss,
Just meet the thing boldly, and never be cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, with people at home,
They love you so fondly, whatever may come,
You may count on the kinsfolk around you to stand,
Oh, loyally true in a brotherly band!
So, since the fine gold far exceedeth the dross,
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

I wouldn't be cross with a stranger, ah, no!
To the pilgrims we meet on the life path, we owe
This kindness, to give them good cheer as they pass,
To clear out the flint stones and plant the soft grass;
No, dear, with a stranger in trial or loss,
I perchance might be silent, I wouldn't be cross.

No bitterness sweetens, no sharpness may heal.
The wound which the soul is too proud to reveal,
No envy hath peace; by a fret and a jar
The beautiful work of our hands we may mar.
Let happen what may, dear, of trouble and loss,
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

For the Sunday School Teacher

Cut this out and paste it in your Bible. It may help you sometime.

A finger's breath is an inch.
A shekel of silver is equal to about sixty-four cents.

A shekel of gold was about nine dollars and sixty cents.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was about sixteen cents.

A farthing was about four cents.

A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.

A gerah was one cent.

An ephah, or bath, contained about eight gallons.

A hin was about one and one-third gallons.

An omer was about six pints.

A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.

A hand's breath is about three inches.

When Bishop Berry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a young preacher, he once gave a lecture in a rural community. Wishing to be witty, he announced to his audience that he was a berry, and called upon them to state what kind of berry. Nearly every berry known in the vicinity was guessed, and the speaker refused to share the qualities of any of those named. At last an old lady, who was not sympathetic with the seeming levity of the lecturer, arose and exclaimed in a squeaky voice: "I know what kind of a berry you are. You are a gooseberry, and a very green one at that. Go on with your lecture." And the lecturer did—quickly.—Christian Work.

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IN THE KITCHEN

A Melting Stanza

A little dish of broken ice
Lay hasking in the sun,
Its owner had forgotten it
Before her work was done;
But when she went to get the ice
And bring it in to tea,
She found the ice was not what it
Had been cracked up to be.
—Puck.

Spots Made by Lemon Juice Restored

Common household ammonia, if applied to a spot where the color has been taken from a gown by lemon juice, will restore it to the original appearance.

A Pretty Dessert Cut

Cut rounds, the size of a saucer and about an inch thick, from sponge-cake. Spread them generously with whipped cream. Place on top of each round of cake some orange jelly which



has been colored a vivid red and moulded in the shape of a star. This gives a very pretty effect with comparatively simple materials. The jelly may be moulded in bottom of small cups.

Apple Snow

Pare and core six good sized apples and steam them in two tablespoonfuls water with a little lemon peel until quite soft. Add one-fourth pound finely sifted sugar, let cool, and whip in whites of two fresh eggs. Beat well, without stopping, to a stiff snow, and serve heaped up in custard glasses with a star of red currant jelly on top.

Sweet Pickled Pears

Half a peck of pears, one pint of vinegar, two pounds of brown sugar, one ounce stick cinnamon, cloves. Boil sugar, vinegar and cinnamon twenty minutes. If small pears are used, pickle whole, if large, quarter. Stick each pear with four cloves. Put into syrup and cook until soft.

Silver Cake

Cream together half cup butter and two cups sugar; then add whites of four eggs beaten stiff, one cup milk, three cups flour; teaspoon and a half baking powder; flavor with almond.

Gold Cake

Cream a half cup of butter and one cup sugar; add the yolks of three eggs and one whole egg well beaten; half cup of milk; two cups of flour; tea-

spoonful baking powder. Flavor with rose.

Hints for Preserving Time

If fruit is very juicy, avoid adding water to it when canning. The less water that has to be used, the finer the flavor of the preserve and the more beautiful its color. Never touch cooking fruit with a spoon or fork which is of any material except silver, wood or granite. A tin spoon may ruin the color and flavor of a whole kettle of fruit. Try a little of your sugar to make a syrup before commencing the canning process. If a bluish-gray scum gathers on top after the boiling, send the sugar back to the grocery man with an order for a better quality. When the fruit has been put in the jars, it is a good idea to turn them upside down and allow them to stand that way for a few minutes to make sure they are perfectly air-tight, because if they are not, all the previous precautions are in vain.

How to Paint Old Brussels

Have the carpet thoroughly cleaned and tacked smoothly on the floor, first washing the floor with strong carbonic acid water. Soak overnight a pound of glue in a gallon of cold water. In the morning place the pail in a pan of boiling water and on the fire, stir frequently until all the glue is dissolved. Let cool. With a brush give the carpet a good coat of this sizing. Let it stand for a day and paint the same as you would paint boards. Let it dry for two days and give it a second coat of paint. I would advise a third coat after the second is thoroughly dry. When the paint is perfectly dry give it a good coat of varnish. You can use any color you please, but the warmest

and most pleasing colors for this purpose are deep red, maroon, yellow and brown.

The carpet may be tacked on the side of a shed or barn while being painted. It makes the work easier than getting on your knees. I know from experience what a durable covering it makes for a dining-room or kitchen floor.—Editor.

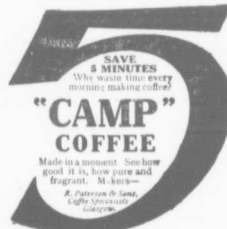
Lemon Syrup

This lemon syrup is easily made and convenient to keep on hand,
6 lbs. white sugar,
5 scruples oil lemon,
1 oz. citric acid,
3 quarts boiling water.

Mix acid with sugar; pour the boiling water on it. Stir till dissolved. Set in a cool, dry place, and when cool add the oil of lemon. Stir well and bottle. Use 1 inch in a glass and fill up with cold water.

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In the Sewing Room

Dainty Travelling Suits

A tan colored linen suit, consisting of an ankle length pleated skirt and short box coat bound with black velvet, and having revers and cuffs of the same material with a tuscany hat trimmed with ribbon and a wing, makes a jaunty and serviceable costume in which to travel. One silk waist suit, the skirt of which may be worn with dainty waists, a cloth skirt to wear on rainy or cold days, and plenty of pretty washable waists can easily be packed in one suit case, and provide sufficient change of wardrobe for the traveller. If any extravagance be shown in the number of articles taken, let it be in the quantity of dainty underclothes packed.

Costumes of raw silk in the natural color are both serviceable and pretty for travelling, and the skirt of such a costume when worn with silk waists, berrieffed and lace-trimmed as is now the vogue, makes a dress suitable for evening wear or the opera.

Attractive portiers for a den may be made of plain art denim in a soft shade of green, with a border of leather post cards, which should be held in place with machine stitching.

Clothes Hung Compactly and Neatly

The numerous skirt-hangers should be well tested before buying. The really good ones are not by any means very cheap, and soon run away with quite a sum, and half the time when one does not know whether to board or visit, the dearth of clothes hooks and lack of clothes space is quite appalling. With a box of picture wire and two or three dozen brass curtain pins, which are two dozen for five cents, a woman can stow away an elaborate outfit of clothes, compactly and neatly hung. A small cotton strip tacked on the wall will be found convenient to fasten the pins on when they are used, and he in evidence when required.

Nine Gored Skirt 5737.

Perforated for Walking Length.

The skirt that is made with a plait at each gore is a well deserved favorite. It is graceful, it is very generally becoming and is simple without. Just now it is being very much worn both for walking, and for round length, and, as it can be trimmed in various ways, is an exceedingly satisfactory model. This one is made of a pretty novel material trimmed with plain colored braid that is cut to form pointed ends and held by buttons, but bandings of every possible sort are in vogue and there are innumerable ones that might be utilized for this design. The same fabric and one fabric on another are much used and can be made to produce exceedingly novel effects. Applied bands simulating tucks are very fashionable, bandings put on in some straight rows are in every way correct, or the skirt can be finished with a stitched hem only and be perfectly in style.

The skirt is made in nine gores and is so shaped as to flare abundantly

at the lower portion. If walking length is desired it can be cut off on indicated lines. There is a plait at each seam which effectually conceals



5737 Nine Gored Skirt. 22 to 32 waist.

the joinings and the fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits.

The pattern 5737 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure and will be mailed to any address.

Men's Pajamas 5739

Pajamas are so generally used as sleeping garments that it seems fair to assume that they are found in every masculine outfit. Those illustrated are eminently simple and quite easily and readily can be made at home when they are apt to be far more satisfactory than when purchased ready for wear. In the illustration dotted madras is the material used, but for exceedingly handsome pajamas pongee and wash silks are well liked; for the simpler ones madras and all similar materials are appropriate. The closing always can be made with braid applied in the form of Brandenbergs or with simple buttons and button-holes as liked. The coat is loose and ample and the trousers are quite straight and wide so that there is every opportunity for freedom of movement.

The pajamas consist of the coat and the trousers. The trousers are finished with a hem at their upper edge in which tape is inserted that regulates the size. The coat is made with fronts and back and is lapped well over, in double breasted style, but is finished with a simple military collar. There are regulation coat sleeves and a generous patch pocket is arranged on the left front.



5741 Men's Coat, 4 to 10 years.

5739 Men's One-Piece Dress, 4 to 10 years.

The pattern 5741 is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

The pattern 5739 is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

The pattern 5739 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch breast measure and will be mailed to any address.



6737 House Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

6739 Men's Pajamas, 34 to 44 breast.

The pattern 5737 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

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

10 Cents made this SKIRT Bright, Fresh, and as GOOD as NEW



"Seven years ago I commenced to use your DIAMOND DYES, and up to the present they have saved me hundreds of dollars. When I have a faded Skirt, I find that a one cent package of DIAMOND DYES, will make it look as fresh and as good as new. I have always had perfect success in re-coloring suits for my husband and the children."

Mrs. K. Waterhouse, Toronto, Ont.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, or led to believe by either unscrupulous merchants or misleading advertisements that Wool and Silk (animal materials); Cotton and Linen (vegetable materials); and Mixed Goods (in which vegetable material generally predominates) can be dyed equally well with the same dye.

Of course, it sounds easy to trust to chance and use one dye for all materials; but, for success, if you are dyeing Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, ask for DIAMOND DYES for COTTON. If you are dyeing Wool or Silk, ask for DIAMOND DYES for WOOL.

FREE SAMPLES OF DYED CLOTH.

Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your merchant's name and tell us whether he sells DIAMOND DYES), and we will send you a copy of our new Direction Book and 50 samples of dyed cloth.

Address:

VELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL, P.Q.

The Cause and the Effect

AS the making of good bread depends as much upon the flour you use as the ability of the cook to bake, so does the manufacture of telephone apparatus depend for perfection as much on the quality of machinery as the competency of our workmen.

Our machines are of the most improved and up-to-date type, and they are looked after and made to do their work by the most able machinists Canada can produce, which is saying a great deal.

The natural result is that we put out only such apparatus as the strictest inspection can find absolutely no fault with.

You will need a telephonic communication in your locality very shortly, and it will be profitable for you to write or call immediately. "Do not put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."

Northern Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Cor. Guy and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL
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GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURE, MAY, 1907

The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Can.
Will Re-open Tuesday, September 17th, 1907

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

Two Years' Course for Associate Diploma, Sept. 17th.
Four Years' Course for B.S.A. Degree, Sept. 17th.
Regular Courses in Nature Study, Manual Training and Domestic Science, commence Sept. 19th, '07.
Twelve Weeks' Dairy School Course, commencing January 2nd, '08.
Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Seed Judging, commencing January 14th, '08.
Four Weeks' Course in Poultry Raising, commencing January 14th, '08.
Two Weeks' Course in Horticulture, commencing January 27th, '08.
Short Courses in Housekeeping, commencing September, January and April.]

For further information, write

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S., President.

Women's Institutes and their Work

Geo. A. Putnam, Supt.

Acrostic on Women's Institute

Truth has brought a glorious era.
 Hail! all Hail! it's woman's hour,
 Every branch of art and culture
 Wondrously reveal her power.
 Oh how vast is Woman's Kingdom,
 Man no longer reigns supreme;
 All the Institutes of learning
 Now for both; not one: are seen.
 State and nation feel this union,
 Ignorance and strife give way.
 Nothing can impede this progress,
 Seen throughout the world to-day.
 Time has come when man and woman
 In the college, church and school,
 Tried and trusted stand as symbols
 Underneath one law and rule.
 Thus woman finding useful sphere
 Each heart and home grow bright with
 cheer.

—Tweed, East Hastings.

A Short Talk with the Officers of Ontario Women's Institutes

By Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Ont.

We have in the Women's Institutes of Ontario an organization for good, an organization adopting as its motto "For Home and Country," an organization backed by our Government and by all individuals and societies which hold the welfare of the people at heart; therefore, we should make it our business to know how to take advantage of the oppor-

tunities the Institute offers as an educational, a social, and moral factor in home life.

The welfare of every individual Institute rests to a very large extent in the hands of its officers. Thus it is that we find one branch active, its members interested, young girls joining and taking part, while all the community is benefited; whereas, another branch, poorly officered, does nothing, and perhaps expires through lack of interest.

There are certain duties every officer owes to her Institute and its members, duties outside of any mentioned in the Hand Book. For instance, the president should not only preside at the meetings, but she should help to draw out others, ask the opinions, the wishes of different members. She should be active in providing interesting programmes, making use when possible of local talent; she should be looking out for new and interesting features, avoiding the humdrum "rut" which is so easy to fall into, remembering always that the limitations of home life are not entirely in the kitchen, and that there is the mental, the artistic, the social, and—most important of all—the moral side of home growth to be considered.

So it is a good plan to call upon the specialists to help—teachers, doctors, ministers, nurses, musicians—(it is not necessary to depend entirely upon members for the program)—and then, having secured the help of

these specialists, advertise. Sometimes a particular invitation to an adjoining branch, a personal note of invitation to women who have not as yet joined the Institute, women who are active in other work, but who do not perhaps quite realize just what is being done by the Women's Institutes.

A good secretary, one who has tact and is willing to work, can do much towards making an Institute successful. Her business is to advertise the meetings, to solicit members; in fact, the most important officer is the secretary. But it is through the co-operation of all the officers that the greatest success is attained.

It is no small compliment when a woman is elected to any office in the Women's Institute—it shows that the members of that Institute have confidence in the ability of the one elected, and every officer should, as far as is in her power, respect the confidence reposed in her, and do what she can in developing and extending the work of her branch. Perhaps we do not all realize the importance of a greater knowledge of all the fundamental facts concerning home life. We do not understand that it is by means of discussion and exchange of thoughts and ideas that we learn many of the great truths of life. We do not understand that life without social intercourse, without mental exchange, without an ideal and an ambition in our work, is a life of rust and deterioration. And we do not feel keenly enough that woman's work as mother and homemaker is of greater importance than all the other work in the world.

But such is the fact, and so we

A GREAT TREAT FOR YOU

AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION
 MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING WHILE THE FAIR LASTS

Every visitor to the Manufacturers' Building will be admitted to a free Berliner-Victor concert. This continuous concert will be a musical treat that no lover of music can afford to miss.

You will hear Caruso, the greatest singer in the world. It would cost you \$5 a seat to hear this greatest of all singers if you were fortunate enough to be in New York during the opera season. But it will cost you absolutely nothing to hear him sing at the Berliner concert.

Besides this, there is all the popular music of the day, all the latest coon songs, band and dance music, comic songs, side-splitting stories and funny dialogues; hymns, sacred songs, violin, piano, cello, and other musical solos reproduced by the wonderful Gram-o-phone.

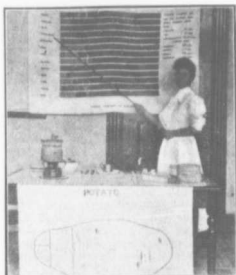
You will get more genuine enjoyment and real amusement here in half an hour than you can get anywhere else in a whole day and without costing a cent. Here will be exhibited every kind of instrument manufactured by The Berliner Gram-o-phone Company of Canada, Limited and The Victor Talking Machine Co. We shall have a full supply of records of all sorts from 40c. to \$5.

This advertisement won't appear again, so cut it out to-day, bring it to us in the Manufacturers' Building at the Exhibition and receive a Berliner souvenir free.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone Company of Canada, Limited
 Montreal

should take every advantage offered (and so far as in our power extend it to others) in equipping ourselves with all the knowledge and experience concerning character-building and home-making that can be acquired by listening to others, and by expressing our own ideas; for it is only by expressing our thoughts that we learn just what we do think. The officers should be the first to appreciate and grasp the educational and social advantages of our Women's Institutes. They should see the needs and benefits of co-operation in woman's work. They should be the first to think of the domestic problems which loom up on every side, and should take up these questions, not as a pastime, but as questions of such vital importance that the integrity, the health, and the happiness of these little people who gladden the homes rests upon our women's knowledge, and the use they make of this knowledge.

The officers of Women's Institutes should meet together from time to time and decide upon certain subjects for consideration, trying at all times for practical results. And the one result most to be desired is to overcome and break down that pitiful apathy we find among many women concerning their work in the world. If officers would give fifteen minutes each week to the consideration of the Institute there would be no difficulty in making it the agent for good that it is intended to be, and the little badge, with its enameled words "For Home and Country," would be proud-



WHILE THE SOUP IS BEING MADE THE INSTITUTE LECTURER IS GIVING INSTRUCTIONS IN FOOD VALUES

ly worn by hundreds of women who now are indifferent because officers do not clearly understand themselves, and therefore cannot make it plain to others, all that the Women's Institute means to women.



A Model Report

The annual reports for the year 1906-07 from the district secretaries of Women's Institutes throughout the Province have been received at the Department of Agriculture, and indicate that the organizations are in a more healthy and promising condi-

tion than ever.

The following is the report of the secretary of the West Northumberland Women's Institute for the year ending May 31st, 1907, and will be read with much interest by Institute members:

"In bringing this report before the members of West Northumberland Women's Institute, we are pleased to inform the members that we are extending our borders, a new branch having been formed at Roseneath since last meeting.

"Throughout the county we now have six branches, with a membership for the past year of 141. Many of our members did not attend the May meetings and so, as yet, have not renewed their membership for the coming year. These branches have held forty meetings during the year, not including the summer series of meetings which were visited by delegates sent out by the Department of Agriculture. At these meetings 63 papers and readings were given, including question drawers and discussions. The aggregate attendance was 476, an average of almost 12 at each meeting.

"There was a balance of \$42.14 carried over from last year in branch treasuries; this amount with receipts for the year total \$15.89. The total expenditure of the branches for the year is \$68.71, leaving a balance on hand of \$27.18. These amounts do not include the funds over which the district officers have direct control. The amounts received, to be used for district purposes, are a Government

Here is the Secret of Making Money Farming.

If you want to better your condition and make money easily, it will pay you to investigate Bartle, Eastern Cuba.

Its advantages are:

Good land on reasonable terms. A ten or twenty acre farm will make you rich—make you more money than a hundred acre farm in Canada, and do it easier, at a fraction of the outlay.

Plenty of rainfall—average 52 inches.

Richness of soil—dark sandy loam, no fertilizer required.

Convenience to markets. Bartle is on the main line of the Cuba Railroad (Sir William Van Horne's railway), with good transportation to every harbor in Cuba, particularly Nipe Bay, which has direct boat service to New York.

No frost—lowest temperature 47 degrees.

No expensive winters to contend with.

No excessive heat. Cool "trade winds" make life enjoyable at all seasons.

All kinds of vegetables are raised in abundance—tomatoes, egg-plant, cabbage, onions, etc., and marketed at a season when they bring highest prices.

Tobacco growing pays enormous profits at Bartle.

Orange growing is an ideal life. Orange trees quickly mature and a few acres soon make a man wealthy.

The demand for all these crops is greater than the supply. Isn't this the place you are looking for?

If you would like more information about the advantages of Bartle, write at once to

Department K

Cuban Realty Co., Limited

Temple Building, Toronto, Canada

grant of \$25 and \$25 municipal grant from the County, making a total of expenses, advertising, postage and \$50 for district purposes. The expenditure, including district delegates' stationery, lecturers and directors' expenses and officers' salaries, amounted in all to \$14.80, leaving a balance in the district treasury of \$7.20.

Your secretary visited Gore's Landing, Roseneath, Fenella and Grafton Branches at the recent meetings addressed by Mrs. Bates and Miss Carter. Judging from the attendance and interest manifested in these meetings, both afternoon and evening, one could not help feeling assured that Women's Institutes had come to stay in this county at least. One lady who had lived in Gore's Landing for twelve years, said she never saw the Public Library room so well filled as it was at the evening Institute meeting.

The meeting of the Grafton Branch was held at Wicklow in the afternoon only. The number of women present was about seventy. Quite a number of these were from Castleton Branch in the East Riding. We were royally entertained, and the social side of Women's Institute work was very much in evidence at this meeting. This branch has added a number of names to its membership list lately, so that its members for the coming year number 25.

Before closing this report, your

secretary would like to make a few suggestions as to ways and means of furthering the work, such as interchanging visits with the different branches, arranging the programme by a committee appointed for that purpose, and having the subjects for each meeting well announced. Another thing that gives life to Institute work is to send an interested member as a delegate to the Women's Institute Convention at Guelph. She will come home so enthused that her reports will give new life to all members. Let the officers of every branch try to move forward along new lines this coming year and not confine their papers and talks to cooking and housekeeping entirely. While these are essential, they are not everything, and we must remember that 'man cannot live by bread alone.' The mind must be fed as well as the body.

Secretaries of branches have sent in their reports more promptly of late and in better form, though some still forget to give the number attending some of the meetings. We trust each branch will make an effort to send one of their members to the convention at Guelph in December.

"Helen E. Hinman, Sec'y."

The above report is given to again bring before the Institute officers the responsibility which rests upon them, and to remind them that extension of the work and the maintenance of interest therein rests largely upon their initiative and aggressiveness. The

officers, especially of the district, should make inquiry as to the possibilities of extending the work, and devise means for creating a spirit of mutual helpfulness among the branches. The interchange of programmes is one of the most potent factors in this.

When a small riding like West Northumberland holds about 50 meetings within the twelve-month, and the district secretary reports that the last meetings were among the best ever held in the riding so far as attendance and manifest interest are concerned, we trust that some of the other ridings will be inspired to make a special effort to inaugurate the work of the fall and winter upon a basis which will mean success.

New minute books for district secretaries can now be furnished. By the use of these books, all records will be condensed and simplified and the work of the secretary lessened.

The Calceola branch of the Halli-mand Institute is the hammer organization of the riding. An attendance of 427 for 10 meetings held during the twelve months ending with June is a splendid average for a society which has a membership of 49.

The number of papers and addresses for the ten meetings was 76.

Officers and members of Institutes are urged to call at the Agricultural tent on the Exhibition grounds, Toronto, during the second week of the fair.

Tudhope Carriages

are light running, comfortable and stylish—and so strong that they will stand the roughest driving over bad roads.

The Tudhopes have been making carriages for over 56 years. They personally superintend every detail of the business—from the selection of the materials to the finishing touches. Knowing Tudhope Carriages to be as perfect as money and skill can make them, they unhesitatingly guarantee every one.

The best materials—the most careful workmanship—are combined with that painstaking attention to the thousand little things that mean so much in the perfect results.

Tudhope No. 3

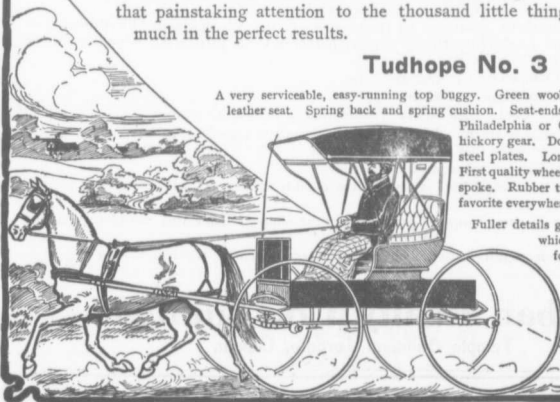
A very serviceable, easy-running top buggy. Green wool cloth or hand-buffed leather seat. Spring back and spring cushion. Seat-ends padded. Lined 4-bow Philadelphia or Crandal top. Selected hickory gear. Double reach, full length steel plates. Long distance steel axles. First quality wheels, bolted between every spoke. Rubber tires if desired. It is a favorite everywhere.

Fuller details given in our catalogue, which we send free. Write for it to-day.

The
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Co. Limited

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The Prize-Winning Butter

For years at the leading Agricultural Fairs has been salted with Windsor Salt—that fine, dry, pure, clean salt—that all-salt, strong salt that never cakes, but dissolves quickly and works in evenly.

Windsor Salt betters the butter—and keeps it better.

You can find no other Salt so economical—no other Salt that goes so far, or does the work so well. Every grain of

Windsor Salt

is a perfect crystal—fresh in savour as the hour it came from the salt well. It gives a delicious taste to butter—so subtle you do not think of salt, but only of the delicate, satisfying taste.

Make up your mind—now—to no longer spoil your butter with coarse, bitter, badly-put-up salt. Use what has helped the prize-winners to win. What's not good enough for them is not good enough for you.

Windsor Salt ought to cost more than other brands—but it sells at the same price.

This perfect Salt is also best for table use.

Ask any dealer

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Wants to Take Charge of Cattle

Could you inform me where and when I should apply for a job of taking charge of cattle being shipped to England?
G. R. Ontario.

Apply to some of the live stock commission men at the Toronto Stock Yards. Write to Macdonald & Maybee, City Stock Yards, Toronto. Cattle are going forward to Great Britain all the time or whenever the market will warrant.

Electrical Engineering

My son is anxious to take up electrical engineering. Will you please tell me what he should do to commence it?
G. S. Wentworth Co.

If you will apply to the Registrar, School of Practical Science, Toronto, or to the Registrar, McGill University, Montreal, you will obtain all necessary information.

Apple Core

Will you please tell us what is the name of that hard substance in the apple which contains the seed?
C. E. L.

You probably refer to what is known as the core, seed-vessel, or pericarp.

The apple fruit comes from a compound pistil with a coherent calyx-tube, and this calyx grows very thick and fleshy. The real seed-vessels in the apple consist of the five thin

parchment-like cells of the core containing the seeds.

Lumps on Horse's Neck

I have a horse about 14 years old, in good condition. He eats and drinks well, but has a lump under the throat and also one down on the neck next to the chest. They feel hard and are gradually getting larger. When he draws for some distance he will almost strangle. Is there any cure?
Durham Co., Ont. J.A.M.E.

It would be difficult to say, from the description given, just what is the cause of the trouble and therefore just as hard to advise a remedy. There may be several causes for the lumps

being there, such as enlargement of the thyroid gland, strangles, or the result of disease or injury. The very best advice we could give in this particular case is to have the horse examined by some qualified veterinary surgeon.

Cost of Feeding a Bull

If two neighbors buy a bull between them, and one agrees to keep him, how much should he receive for feed? or how much will it cost per month to feed such an animal?

Victoria Co. I. R. P.

Your question is rather indefinite, but the average cost for feeding alone would be about \$3 per month.

The Successful Farmer

is the business farmer; he runs his farm on business principles; he keeps an exact account of what he buys and sells, and he knows at any time how he stands with the world.

Our course includes practice in handling farmers' accounts, and affords a training that every farmer's son should have. Our charges are moderate and our facilities are unsurpassed.

Fall Term from September 3rd Winter Term from November 1st

Students enter any time

Catalogue with full particulars mailed on request

British American Business College

V. M. C. A. Bldg. - Yonge and McGill Sts. - Toronto

Oldest in Canada
Established 1860

T. M. WATSON, Principal

POTASH

For Field, Garden and Orchard

This mostly important Plant Food may be obtained of all leading Fertilizer Dealers in the highly concentrated forms of

MURIATE OF POTASH
and
SULPHATE OF POTASH

Excellent results have been obtained by applying POTASH along with a phosphatic fertilizer in the Fall.

POTASH does not get washed out of the soil but is firmly retained.

Write for our illustrated Souvenir of Toronto Exhibition, 1907, which will be sent GRATIS.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the
Potash Syndicate

1102-1105 TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

DOMINION and PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

at SHERBROOKE, QUE., Sept. 2 to Sept. 14

SINGLE FARE OR LESS FOR ROUND TRIP ON ALL ROADS. SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSION DAYS. SEE RAILROAD ADVERTISING.

Lincoln Beachey's Airship

Thompson's Trained Elephants

The Cotrell-Powell Troupe

Mount Pelee in Fireworks

Twenty-two Hot Races---\$6,900 in purses

Great Exhibition of Stock and Products---\$25,000 in prizes

Magnificent Vaudeville Show, rain or shine

Admission **25 cents**. Coupon tickets on sale till August 31, five admissions for **\$1**. cash in advance.

W. M. TOMLINSON, Sec-Treas.,
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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

The Farming World Man on the Wing

In this issue is announced the auction sale of a number of imported Clydesdale fillies by Mr. J. R. Johnston of Springfield, Ont. Like his last year's shipment, this offering is comprised of a superior lot of individuals, and the sale will be well worth attending. Persons wanting big drafty brood mares of good breeding and character will find just what they are looking for. The whole lot are of superior quality, many being sired by Baron Ruby, an own brother to the famous show-ring mare, Royal Ruby. Others are gotten by the Royal Northern champion stallion, Prince of Craigville, and many by the splendid breeding son of Woodend Garty, Caledon, now in service at the stud of Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. All are entered in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Ontario and recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. For further particulars drop a line to Mr. Johnston, at Springfield, Ont., for a catalogue, which will be issued about Oct. 1st.

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, the well-known and popular proprietors of Simcoe Lodge, at Beaverton, Ont., famous as the home of more than one of Canada's and America's champion Clydesdales, have this year to offer for sale some of the best individuals to be found on the Continent. Their stallion, Royal Baron, is fast making a place among Canada's best breeding stallions, combining, as he does, the paternal prepotence of the great Baron's Pride with the blood that produced Royal Garty and Royal Chattan. He is in as fine condition as he was the day he stood at the head of the aged stallion classes at Toronto and Chicago. In the stud with him is Baron Stewart, now grown into a big draft stallion, a son of Lord Stewart, whose dam was Imp. Chance, by Crusader (9178), and with Patrician (8095), Lord Leithian (5998) and Prince Henry (1257) behind that. The young Canadian-bred stallion, MacKenzie, is now three years of age and has come on in a surprising manner, resembling greatly

in character and size his noted sire, Foremost, whom all Clydesdale fanciers will remember as a smoothly-turned, even, thick and drafty stallion, with a wealth of style, action, and quality. His dam is the well-known show mare, Royal Princess, more than one time at the head of the Clydesdale classes at Toronto and elsewhere.

In fillies the firm are particularly strong. Fifeshire Lass looks more like a winner than the day she won the championship at Toronto Spring Stallion Show. Baroness Queen is another filly which exemplifies in a fair way the kind of a sire Royal Baron is. The firm have also three grand new importations. Crissa Queen, a splendid two-year-old, has just been landed. She is a mare combining great size and weight of bone with quality and action unsurpassed, and royally bred. Sired by Prince Thomas, while her dam, sired by Melroy, with J. B. McGregor, gives her claim on the best Clydesdale blood of Scotland on both sides. She is easily one of the best females ever imported into Canada. With her are Bishopton Queen (18596), a fine bay yearling, sired by Prince Studer, dam by Baron's Pride (9122), and Craigie Bell (18594), a sweet, dark brown yearling sired by The Dean. Her dam was the grand breeding mare, Lady Orlando, by Orlando (8092).

In Hackneys, the firm is also strong. At the head of the stud is the show-ring winner, Linden Reconn, now showing himself a performer in harness of a very superior kind. He is a blood bay, with black pins and standing about 13.2. He is a get of Danegelt's Son, dam by State's Raven. Wild Cherry—24—is a fine mare of good type and high true action. She combines with these a quality that is hard to duplicate, and in point of breeding shows seven consecutive crosses of leading Hackney sires. At the present time she has at foot a promising youngster sired by Storm King. Miss Roseberry—211—is a good typical chestnut, now six years of age.

Messrs. Graham & Renfrew, whose stables and stud are located at Bedford Park, about three miles from Toronto, on the line of the Metro-

Don't Let Your Cattle Injure Themselves.

OUR STANCHIONS protect horses and cows from kicks, blows and bruises in the barn. They allow the animals perfect freedom—keep stock clean. They do away with stalls and partitions—save the floor space—make barns light, airy and easily cleaned—and a boy can fasten up all the stock in a few moments.

OUR WATER BOWLS let cows and horses drink when they want to. The bowls work automatically and give an abundance of fresh water. They are clean, won't rust, and so made that the water can't slip over the edges.

Catalogue of these and other new inventions for farm work mailed free if you mention this paper. Write today.

METAL SINGLE & SIDING CO. Limited.
PRESTON, Ont.



Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

It remains today the standard treatment, with years of success behind it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or what the case, and you will surely have tried—you money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plans of sale, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Book. Most complete veterinary book ever printed in the world—128 handy boxes, illustrated and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Toronto, Ont. 71 Church Street, Champlain, Ont.

Cures Spavins

The world wide success of Kendall's Spavin Cure has been won because this remedy—cure Bog and Bone Spavin, Curb Spavin, Ringbone, Bony Growth, Swellings and Lameness.

MINNAPOTA, Ont., May 22 '06. "I used Kendall's Spavin Cure on a Bog Spavin, which cured it completely." A. G. MASON. Price 25¢—6 for \$1. Accept no substitute. The great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Eastport Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

Of Large English Yorkshires Have for sale choice Pigs from Imported and Canadian bred Sires and Dams. Also a choice lot of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Pancy Poultry. T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, hours fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not skin

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

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.

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONTARIO

DEC. 9th to 13th, 1907

For Prize List, etc., apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary
TORONTO

politan Street Railway, have on hand a splendid lot of Clydesdale stallions and fillies for their next season's trade. This firm, whose purchasing is done by Mr. Robert Graham, a gentleman whose experience and judgment are universally acknowledged to be unsurpassed among American horsemen, have spared neither expense nor pains to obtain what all who have seen them admit to be a banner importation of Clydesdales. There is not a small horse in the lot. Grand, big drafty animals, with strong, heavy bone and good scale. They are at the same time all that the Clydesdale fancier could ask for in point of quality and action. Among their aged horses is the big drafty stallion, Celtic Laird, now four years of age and approaching a ton in weight. He has been repeatedly a winner both in Canada and the United States, and promises to take some beating in the show-ring. Carndale is another big, good-going, four-year-old, newly imported. Close to a ton in scale, he combines with his great size and draftiness a smooth sweetness of character, even turn and balance, which, combined with his flashy underpinning, soundness and strength, make him a stallion of the most superior order. He is a son of the great sire, Mains of Airies. Butterman is a light bay three-year-old, of pleasant turn, big, strong, smooth, and a splendid mover. He is a son of Pride of Blacon. Possibly the choicest of all, and a horse that will be heard from wherever he goes, is the big, drafty black two-year-old, Baron Howe, sired by Baron Hood. As big as most three-year-olds now, he com-

bines a smoothness, even balance and proportion with a flashiness and quality seldom seen in a horse of his size. Beside him is another big, drafty two-year-old of the smooth, level kind, with underpinning to suit the most fastidious Clydesdale man. This is Drawdykes Baron (13446), sired by Baron's Pride (9122), and with dam by the well-known site, Prince Romeo (8144). He is in fine bloom and should be heard from in the show-rings. Sir Evera (13851) is a big, strong fellow, roan in color with white markings. He is of good qual-

ity, grand underpinning, a fine mover and is sired by the noted sire, Sir Hugo. Craignair (13850) is a very big, heavy two-year-old, bay in color, with black points. He is a son of Lothian Again (11804), dam by Me-Topper (881). Gay Sprig (13849) is a splendid bay yearling, sired by Be-finer, the well-known champion of the Royal, Canada National and Chicago International shows of 1905. He closely resembles his sire, and in underpinning and quality is scarcely to be surpassed. Her dam is by Royal Favorite. Top Spot (13848) is



Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for manking, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Always Pain. Mfd. only by

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THE DOMINION EXPOSITION PUBLIC SALE

Sale will be held at Islington, Ont., six miles west of Toronto on the C.P.R., on **Thursday, September 5th**. Trolley cars may be taken from Toronto Junction for Lambton, one mile from Islington. Conveyances will meet cars at Lambton. Sale will commence at 1 p.m.

An Unsurpassed Offering of Bred Sows

The kind that is bred from the most popular strains known to the Berkshire world.

Fully imported and home-bred sows, bred to the **best imported boars** on the American Continent. A few high-class boars will also be offered.

This grand offering will consist of sows sired by the noted English boars Polegate Doctor, Supreme Boy, Sailor Boy, Stratton Checker, Highmoor Lorey and others, and will be bred to the leading boars in the herd: Imp. British Sovereign 9141, Imp. Sallie Sambo 91741, Imp. Royal Compton 91740, Longfellow's Enterprise 100333, Sallie's Defender, Imp. Carlos, Imp. Cincinnatus.

The greatest collection of herd boars in the world will be represented in this great offering.

Take a holiday and see two of the greatest events of the season.

The Great National Exhibition held at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 27th to Sept. 10th, the greatest exhibit of live stock ever seen at one show.

The above sale offering will consist of many high-class show animals selected from one of the greatest herds in Europe. **Sale will be conducted by J. J. McEwen, the well-known live stock Auctioneer of Weston, Ont.** Don't forget the date.

For catalogue or further information, address

W. H. DURHAM, Box 1052, Toronto, Canada

another fine yearling sired by Baron Hood, dam by Darnley Again (9182). Crosby Gem is a fine two-year old filly of fine quality and grand character, being the winner in a strong class of 31 at Carlyle. Her sire is Baron's Fashion, and her dam is by Bell Davis Chief (10025). Another filly of great promise is sired by Baron's Pride. The four-year-old stallion, Sir Marquis (13205) is perhaps one of the very choicest of the lot. He is of great scale, remarkably well proportioned, with lots of bone of the finest quality. He is a son of Sir Simon, a stallion which has been named by authorities in Scotland as the most typical Clydesdale in existence. His dam is by Breadalbans. This year Sir Marquis held the Kirkcubright district premium, Baron's Pride's old route.

In Hackneys the firm have a splendid lot to show the visitor. At the head of the stud is Brigham Radiant, the dashing white-stocked bay which won so many prizes at the shows of 1906. He is this year four years of age and a better horse than ever. Beside him stands Coveney Marmion, a fine chestnut four-year-old, sired by Witchin Marmion, dam by Comet. Cornanthorpe Swell—335—is another fine four-year-old chestnut of good type and grand action. He is a son of the famous Garton Duke of Connaught and his dam is by Pioneer (1088). Caron King is a splendid specimen of the true typical Hackney, smooth, strong and level, with evidence of quality and breeding. He is a good mover and is now three years of age. He is a son of Dissenter (7044), dam by Alonzo the Brave (723). Chiffé Royalist is a three-year-old bay with a range of neck and style of forehead that should go a very long way towards marking him as a sire of the right kind of harness horses. He is a son of Garton Duke of Connaught, and promises to become a show-ringer of a superior kind. Among the mares is the five-year-old chestnut, My Honey—312—, sire Bonnie Danegelt (6090), dam Kismet Quick (11938), by Yorkshire Post (5976). Saxon Queen—322—is a nice

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HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS I

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red roan filly. She was a winner as colt at foot in 1904. She is a get of the well remembered Saxon, and her dam is by Rosseau Performer. The two Hackney pony stallions are a pair that are well worthy of more than passing notice. It is doubtful if ever a larger horse lived which has the extreme way of going as does the small but handsome Plymouth Horse. Bathgate Swell is a fine, dark brown of grand quality and possessed of good action all round. As a producer of ponies of good quality and character, the Hackney pony is the only sire.

Messrs. Graham & Renfrew have also on hand some high-class harness horses. The high-going stylish gelding, Sovereign Hero, is now five years of age and would be a hard horse to duplicate in general character. Acrobat is another fine gelding sired by a Hackney stallion. They are a pair that can show the visitor what a Hackney sire intelligently bred can produce from a blooded mare.

* * *

Messrs. Graham Bros., famous as championship winners at the leading fairs and exhibitions of the western world, have this year made a hamper importation of high-class Clydesdales. After looking them all over, it will be readily admitted by anyone that there is not even one animal of second-class character in the lot. All are big, drabty, active, of good quality and well turned. The three-year-old stallion, Buchlyvie Lifeguard, is a big strong horse, as full of life as any Thoroughbred and almost as active. He is a son of Prince Thomas. Another sweet and pleasing four-year-old is Royal Choice (13165), sired by Everlasting. He is a genuine show-ringer, having won repeatedly at leading shows in Scotland. Among other notable winnings are the first and championships at Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Edinburgh. He is a Canadian horse all over, and should be a successful sire. Boreland Chief (11378) is a nice dark brown two-year-old with white markings. He is a son of Baron's Chief, and his dam is Ursula, by Flashwood's Best. This colt should be heard from later as he is of the most promising and pleasing kind. Electricity (13463) is a big sturdy roan, with splendid underpinning and promise of great scale at maturity. He is a son of Silver Light, and his dam is by the well-known sire, Monerelle Marquis, with second dam by Mount Royal. Prince of Orange (13863) is another fine two-

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The big stables are always prepared. The bottle is ready on the shelf.

How is it with you?

Are you prepared to treat the common ailments—the ones that are liable to come at any time?

If your horse should go lame; should suffer from a cut, a kick, or a sprain; if he should be foundered, or get the colic, or the rheumatism, or distemper; should develop a spavin, a splint or a curb, are you ready to treat him off-hand?



TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

has been for many years the reliance for horsemen for these and many other ailments. Used as well by skilled veterinarians as by farmers, breeders, teamsters and other horse owners.

For external and internal use:

Tuttle's Family Elixir, for ills of men, women and children.

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Tuttle's American Condition Powders, the best blood purifier for horses.

Tuttle's American Worm Powders, absolutely certain in their effect, guaranteed in every case to expel all worms.

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Price on Tuttle's Remedies:

On and after this date the price of Tuttle's Family and Horse Elixir will be \$4.00 per doz.; **Condition Powders**, \$2.00 per doz.; **Worm Powders**, \$2.00 per doz.; **Hoof Ointment**, \$4.00; **White Star Liniment**, \$4.00. Bottle sent by mail, \$0.75.

Horse Book Free

We publish a book of 100 pages entitled, "Veterinary Experience," which contains the experience of our Dr. S. A. Tuttle, who has for many years been a successful veterinary surgeon. It is a clear illustration and description of the horse and his diseases.

Send for "Veterinary Experience" and other printed matter—**FREE**.



Tuttle's Elixir Co., 130 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

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(Toronto)

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YOU WILL FIND US IN THE "PROCESS" BUILDING

Here are two things that up-to-date stock men fall in love with. They catch the eye of the "casual" buyer.

The "Champion" Stanchion and the Woodward Water Basin



Other lines are

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Once the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the bone—here the part looking just as did before the bluish cure.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid bladders—Hog Spavin, Thoroughbred, Bright Curb, Camp's Hock, etc. It is neither a painful nor a simple blister, but a remedy which any other—does it in minute and cost is minimal. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of bladders, and gives you the information you ought to have before you buy (it is a remedy). Mailed free if you write.

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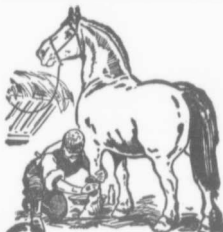
year-old of excellent character and promise, sired by the Baron's Pride stallion, Sir Humphrey, dam by Gay Everard. Freemason is a good two-year-old, whose sire was Gay Spark (11724) and whose dam was sired by the well-known Holloway stallion, Prince Sturdy. King of the Barons (13860) is a good yearling, a coming show-ring winner, whose sire is Baron Airies. King Easy is a good yearling by the well-known sire, Baron Mitchell, dam by McGregor. Lord Montague (13605) whose dam was by Baron Beaulieu and her dam by Prince Robert, the sire of the renowned Hiawatha. Ladysmith is a nice bay with white markings and a get of King's Crest.

In Hackney's firm can at the present time show the visitor a pretty sight, as the mares, each one a gem in Hackney character and action, feed in the pastures with foals, the handsome, stylish gets of the grand breeding stallion, Royal Oak, at their side. Kosary, now six years of age, sired by Rossador and well known as twice champion Hackney stallion at leading shows in Canada, is developing into a harness performer of the sensational kind. Admaston Nugget is now a two-year-old of the sensational kind and is putting up a show that totally eclipses the kind

that won for him second place at Toronto and at New York the second honors for 1906.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., whose reputation in the Clydesdale line is as wide as the world, have again made a banner importation of stallions and fillies from Scotland. This year the importation consists of sixteen stallions and a few fillies. In the character of this importation can be traced the tendency in the Clydesdale breeding business in Canada which popular sentiment is forcing on all interested in the draft horse, a more decided stand in favor of size and draftiness as well as quality. All their new arrivals are big, deep and thick, heavy of bone and with lots of muscle. Their five-year-old stallion, President Roosevelt, is a fine flashy light bay, with white markings and a beautiful turn and finish. Both big and heavy he is, yet as light on his feet and as active as a Hackney. Set up on the best of feet, with the right thing in ankles and pasterns, he is one of the best importations of the season. Sired by the champion and Cawdor Cup winner, Marcellus, he shows all the rangy, toppy finish of the Hiawatha strain, and as an evidence of the manner in which he was appre-

ciated in Scotland, it can be said that he just finished a season in which his services received a \$500 premium, with stud fee of \$15 and \$15. Another four-year-old is the Duke of Malton, sired by the great Sir Everard. He is a big, smooth and fashionable horse, with good underpinning and a fine way of going. Dun-glass Pride is a big promising three-year-old sired by Hillhead Chief, well-



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Leicester Sheep—about 30 yearling and ram lambs for sale. Hampshire Swine—orders will be taken for young breeding stock. Pairs not akin can be furnished. Some good Clydesdale Horses for sale. Also choice Barred Rock Poultry.

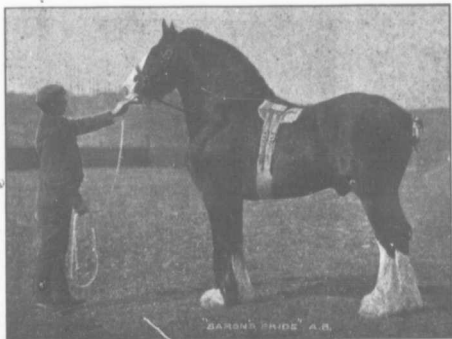
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Graham & Renfrew's

Clydesdales and Hackneys

A splendid lot of prizewinning Clydesdales on hand. Our stallions are all big, and with their size, they combine the best in quality, action and conformation that we can obtain. The prices will be right for the class of goods. In Hackneys we have several genuine toppers, prizewinners at America's leading shows. Also a few high steppers and carriage horses on hand.



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Graham-Renfrew Co., Limited
Bedford Park, North Toronto

known as a sire of big drafty stock, and this colt does him full credit at all points. A splendid son of Prince Thomas is the three-year-old roan, Knight of Merryfield, a horse in which smoothness and handsome conformation, energy and activity combine with quality and true action. He will make one of the good ones at maturity. Wealthy Baron is a three-year-old son of the great Baron's Pride. A fine bay in color with three white feet and white face, he is of that low, blocky, muscular conformation so much admired by many. He is a good mover, true in his paces, and his development all over gives him great scale. Lord Curzon is a two-year-old by the same illustrious sire, and one of the very best in the shipment. In character, size, and quality he is of the gilt-edged sort, going as close true and cleverly as the best Hackney. Baron Orr is a flashy black, two years of age, sired by Baron Leven. He is nicely marked, with white points, and is of the most pleasing kind in his quality of bone, feet, and his action is good all round. Queheritor is a two-year-old bay, who claims for his sire the champion Hiawatha and whose appearance denotes promise of extreme thickness and heavy scale at maturity. He is of the true Clydesdale character, and will make a good one wherever he goes. One of the favorites of the firm is the swarling Everlasting colt, Rab the Ranter, whose dam was also the dam of the well-known Scottish favorite and champion Silver Cup. Among old favorites to be seen at the Columbus stables is the great big drafty colt, Buchlyvie Laird, sired by Baron o' Buchlyvie. A number of fine Canadian-breds are to be seen on the farm.

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Surprising how easily and rapidly a roof may be covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles. Simple matter to lock the sides together, and just as easy to lock the top shingle to the one below.

The nails are "concealed"—can never pull out. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles lie so closely to the roof that they really might be said to be cemented on. And they lock together in the tightest kind of a grip. These shingles form a solid armor of galvanized steel, affording not the slightest opening for wind to get under. They can't drop off or blow off; neither can they rust or burn off.

Just as cheap as ordinary shingles. Last a life time. The wisest kind of an investment to make. Catalogue and further information free on request.

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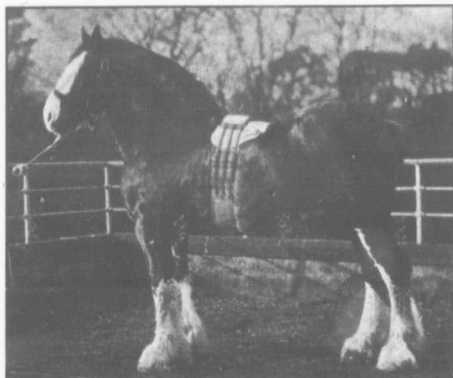


SMITH & RICHARDSON

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WE have just landed 16 head of fine, choicely bred **Clydesdales**. Sired by leading sires in Scotland; we have imported nothing which we are not convinced is a genuine, high class stallion and a money maker wherever he may go. Our Horses combine size enough, with quality, action and conformation to suit the most particular.

COME AND SEE THEM AT ONTARIO'S LEADING FAIRS or at COLUMBUS, ONT.

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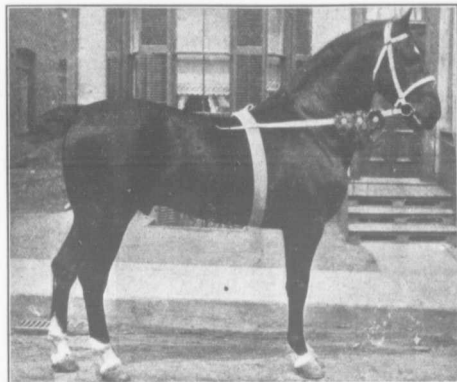
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**GRAHAM BROS. have now at their famous
CAIRNBROGIE FARM
At Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.**



**A grand new lot of Clydesdale
and Hackney Stallions and Fillies
just landed**

It will afford us pleasure to show to old friends and new ones the kind of animals which we have succeeded in bringing out this summer. If you want great big ones, combining size, draftness and weight of bone with first-class quality, smoothness and clever true action, we were never better prepared to show you what you want at Cairnbrogie. This is our best shipment yet.

Graham Bros.
Claremont - Ont.

Gossip

The Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n., Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., is issuing an attractive "booklet," showing the merits of the Ayrshires as dairy cattle. It will be illustrated and attractive in every way. Ayrshire breeders will be supplied with these "booklets," with the breeder's card printed on the outside of cover, at \$1.25 per hundred copies. No order will be accepted for less than 300 copies.

Mr. Jas. Morrow, Bowmanville, Ont., in renewing his advertisement, says: "The small advertisement which I ran in The Farming World brought all the orders that I could fill and I am greatly pleased with the results. I would recommend it to others as one of the best mediums for reaching the breeders."

Messrs. Thos. Allin Bros., Oshawa, Ont., have still on hand two very fine young bulls and several heifers in fine condition for sale. They report the loss of one of their best cows recently, killed by lightning.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Levi A. W. Tole, Bowmanville, Ont., in another column. He has been well and favorably known as a live stock and real estate auctioneer for many years.

The Quebec branch of the Holstein Friesian Ass'n. of Canada will hold a banquet in the directors' rooms at the Sherbrooke Exhibition on Sept. 10th, at 7 p.m., when all those interested in this breed in Quebec are urged to be present. Tickets will be 80c. per plate. For further particulars apply to F. E. Came, Sault au Recollet, Que.

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Imported and homebred Stock of all ages for sale.
G. T. R. and C. P. R., at Elora.

J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont.

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was most gratifying to its 30,000 policyholders, large gains having been made in every department of the Company.

Here are the figures:—

Gains in Income	-	-	-	-	\$ 115,904.22
Gains in Assets	-	-	-	-	1,089,447.69
Gains in Surplus	-	-	-	-	251,377.46
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And remember, please, that all these increases were made at an actual saving of \$10,224.35 in expenses as compared with the previous year.

Could anything reflect greater credit on the business sagacity—the sound judgment—and the ever-watchful care of the Policyholders' interests—by the officials of the Company?

Write for free copy of the Annual Statement and other interesting matter in regard to insurance, to any of the Company's Agents, or to

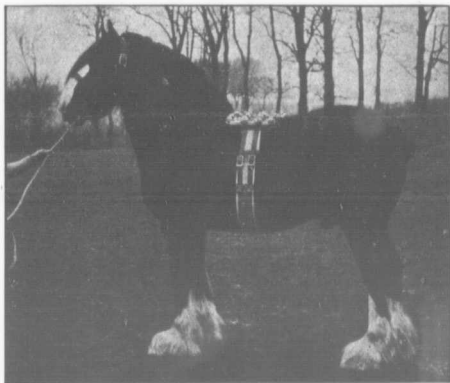
HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT.

GREAT CLYDESDALE SALE

At Public Auction, Woodstock, Oct. 30th, 1907

— 40 —
**Imported
 Clydesdale
 Fillies**

Choiely bred,
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 to five years
 of age. Re-
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 Canadian
 Clydesdale
 Stud Book



Catalogue

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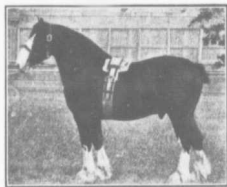
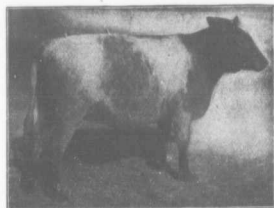
Oct. 1st,

1907

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By honest, square dealing with every man; selling a much needed article and making it just as good or better than advertised; making no claims that we do not live up to; quality and satisfaction our motto.

If you are not using Carnefac it will pay you to write us at once

We also sell West's Disinfectant and McIntosh Magical Healer.

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***1000 REWARD**
FOR THEIR EQUAL
 No slide head. Oil only twice a year. Also built our first wheel power mill and our arms never break. Get both 175 lbs. from \$175 for its body.
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 Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.

Shorthorn Sale

W. J. Shean & Son, of Owen Sound, Ont., as announced in last issue, offer their entire herd of Shorthorn cattle for sale. The herd comprises some 35 head, a number of the females being imported, while all are of choicest breeding. Gem of Bellechin (Imp.), still fresh and hearty, is among the females. A grand pair of young roan heifers sired by Royal Archer, can boast of Crimston Flower and Miss Ramsden as their maternal ancestors, while still another, sired by Scottish Prince, was a winner for Mr. John Gard-herd & Son at Toronto in 1906. The herd bull Derby (Imp.) is a straight Crickshank Secret, sired by Jemidar (70671), and has been pronounced upon as one of the best bulls ever imported. He is of superb quality, a superlative handler, and scaling 2,500 lbs. or over. His cows have always commanded high prices, one of the cows in the herd having an average record for all her calves of \$400.00 each. The sale is to be held at the farm, four miles from Owen Sound, on Sept. 6th next.

Tent at the Fair

Officers and members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Ontario, who may be in Toronto during the Canadian National Exhibition, August 26th to September 7th, are notified that a representative from the office of the Superintendent of these Societies will be present in the tent of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, located on the grounds near the cattle judging ring, from August 30th to September 6th, and everyone connected with these societies is cordially invited to make this tent his headquarters while at the exhibition.

THE ORIGINAL & CELEBRATED Salt Rheum Ointment

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Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales and Hackneys
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Our stables have won First and Championships at America's leading shows, and a few individuals of the show ring kind are always on hand. Come and see them

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Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Booking Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshire from the choice of the litters of our seventy-five brood sows to farrow in a few weeks, 125 young boars and sows now on hand. Pairs not skin a specialty. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.O.R. stations on notification.

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A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting Royal Chattan and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

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Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons,
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of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction, in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone

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New importations, all ages, some ton weights.
 The Best of Quality and at Low Prices. Must sell.
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A few French Canadians.

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A few big drafty ones, sired by Up To Time, Acme, Baron Mitchell, Lord Fauntleroy, Clad Stewart, and other noted breeding horses in Scotland. Also two grand Yearling Stallions sired by Baron McNe and General Hunter. Personally selected in Scotland by myself. Come to St. Thomas for a grand imported Clydesdale Brood Mare.

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this year's winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup at Glasgow, will stand for service to approved mares for the season of 1907, at "The Firs," Woodstock, Ont. Mares from a distance will be kept on pasture at One Dollar per week. Terms to insure—25. For further particulars address the owner

J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

Judges at Sherbrooke

The following judges have been selected for the breeding classes at Sherbrooke Exhibition:

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds, Coach and Carriage and Hackneys—Col. A. F. Ashmead, Dr. West and Dr. Chas. McEhran.

General Purpose, Clydesdales and Shires, Percherons and Belgians—W. H. Gibson and one to be selected. Canadian—Robert Ness.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns—W. S. Robins.

Herefords—R. J. Mackie.

Aberdeen Angus and Dutch Belted, Galloways and Devons—Duncan Anderson.

Holsteins—R. S. Stevenson.

Ayrshires—D. Drummond, James Boden and Jas. Bryson.

Guernseys and Jerseys—H. G. Clark.

Brown Swiss—Duncan Anderson and D. Drummond.

Canadians—Louis Lavallee, Grades (beef, dairy) and Fat Steers—Jas. Lemoine, Ed. Nixon, and C. A. Jenkins.

Sheep (all breeds)—J. M. Cardhouse and John Campbell.

Swine (all classes)—R. J. Garbutt and Arsene Denis.

Judging Competition for Live Stock—Duncan Anderson and D. Drummond.

Big Berkshire Sale

W. H. Durham's sale of Berkshires on Thursday, Sept. 5th, promises to be the greatest event of its kind ever held in Canada. Mr. Durham has secured some of the best Berkshires in the old land, and these will go to the highest bidder.

Six for \$1.00 Tickets at Ottawa

Recently the Central Canada Exhibition Association directors decided to issue a special exhibition ticket at a reduced rate. This ticket will give six admissions, either to the grounds or grand stand, for the sum of \$1.00.

IRISH SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Important Inaugural Sale

OF ABOUT

200 Head Females and Bull Calves
From the Leading Herds in Ireland
A Home of Healthy Cattle, at

80 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN, IRELAND
On Thursday, 12th September, 1907

The Sale will include entries from the famous Herds of Lord Barrymore, Lord Besborough, Bertram H. Barton, Esq., D.L.C. & St. Doynne, Esq., D.L., Earl Fitz-William, Lord Rathdonnell, Miss Staples.

Catalogues and conditions may be had from
T. J. HAYES, Secretary,
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GAVIN LOW, Auctioneer,
80 Prussia Street, Dublin, Ireland.

IRELAND

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

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Important Sale by Auction

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ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Which will include the dispersal of the entire Prize-winning Herds of the Marquis of Waterford and R. G. Nash, Esq., J.P.

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

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On Thursday, 12th September, 1907.

Catalogues on application to GAVIN LOW,
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HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

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We have now for sale 8 imported fillies, sired by such sires as Royal Favorite, Clan Chattan, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell and Marmon, etc. Seven rising three years old and broken to harness; Long Distance Phoebe, Manchester P.O. and Station, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.H.

R. M. HOLTY.

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I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Marcellus and other noted sires.

Farties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

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FOR SALE—Two imported Clydesdale Stallions, six years old; one imported Hackney, five years old; five Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

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Shorthorn Cattle, Dorset Horn Sheep,
Tamworths and Yorkshire Swine

BY AUCTION

At his farm "Glenairn," 1½ miles north of Newcastle, Ont., 50 miles east of Toronto, main line G.T.R., on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1907

James Dickson will sell his entire farm stock, comprising Shorthorns, males and females of modern type and choice breeding; cows and heifers, safe in calf; Dorset horn sheep, bred from the flocks of John Hunter and Col. McGillivray; Tamworths, bred from the herds of Colwill Bros. and Hoskins.

Transfers of Registration will be furnished with any of the above-named, if desired.

Also farm horses, good grade cows and young cattle, 35 grade ewes and lambs, implements, etc.

Terms, 12 months' credit on bankable paper; 5 per cent. off for cash.

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High class Shorthorns from recent importations, Tamworth swine bred from prize winner at Toronto, London; prize winning Leicester Shire, Toulouse Grese. For Sale, some nice young Bulls and Heifers that will be sold cheap because of scarcity offered also several nice young Tamworth Pigs, and five Sirecater Ram Lambs
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Young Stock for Sale.

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Breeder of choice Shorthorns (Missie Nonpareil and Mayflower families); also Clydesdales.

A Few Good Hereford Females and two young Bulls of good strains for sale at a bargain as I must reduce my herd.

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Dorset Sheep, Lambs, Yearlings and Aged, of the Choicest Quality, for Sale

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Imported and Canadian BRED BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS at all times for sale. Also some excellent CALVES of both sexes for show purposes. Imported Yorkshire SHOWS and YOUNG PIGS, all ages, of true bacon type. Write

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HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM MITCHELL, ONT.

A choice lot of Young Bulls for sale - promising herd breeders, of the most desirable breeding.
W. J. THOMPSON,
Mitchell, Ont.

SHORTHORNS so Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.



THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT

MAPLE SHADE

are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding, which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the truckshank bulls used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals. Come and see them Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

Maple Avenue Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale. Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale. Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

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We have for present offering a number of first-class imported and home-bred ram lambs, the home-bred ones being all sired by imported ram also a number of yearling two-shear and ewe lambs.

Our flocks will be seen this fall at Toronto, London, Sherbrooke and other exhibitions.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.

QUELPH, G. T. R.

ARKELL, G. P. R.

A Good Opportunity

Mr. James Dickson, Orono, Ont., announces in this issue the sale of his entire stock of Shorthorn cattle, Dorset Horn sheep, Tamworth and Yorkshire swine. This is a well-bred lot with good individuals. The sale takes place on September 12th. Newcastle is the station, 50 miles east of Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains. Prize-winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale - imported and home bred.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

DAVID McPHEE, Jansfield, Quelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

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

James Smith W. C. Edwards & Co.,

Superintendent, Proprietors, Limited
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.



Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale.

Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. and electric cars from Toronto.

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THOS. BAKER, SOLINA, ONT.

Breeder of Shorthorns, and Importer and Breeder of Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies.

Young stock for sale.

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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, Ohio. See large ad.

R. B. NESS, Howick, Que.

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

JOS. EADY, Vars P. O. and Station, G.T.R.—Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Right prices for the goods.

ALEX. MCGEEON, Uxbridge, Ont. Imported Clyde Stallions and Fillies for sale.

Sheep

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

J. A. JULL, Burford, Ont. Oxford Downs. About 25 heads of choicest 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.

JNO. COSENS & SONS, Harrison, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Oxford Down sheep, Short-horn Cattle, Yorkshire swine. Stock for sale.

GEO. E. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Leicester breeding ewe. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, P. O. and sta. C.P.R. & Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home bred.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R. & Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

JAS. TOLTON & SONS, Walkerton, Ont. Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep and Short-horn Cattle; young breeding stock for sale.

Swine

A. A. COLWELL, Newcastle, Ont. (successor to Colwell Bros.) Short-horns and Tamworth Swine. Choice young stock for sale.

JOHN ELLENTON & SON, Hornby, Ontario. Choice young Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

D. O. COLLINS, Rowsville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Good Young Stock for sale.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, Ferguson, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire Swine. Young Boars and Sows of choice breeding for sale.

J. COWAN, Donagel P. O., Atwood Sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

D. N. GLAZIER, Marshand, Ont. Yorkshire Whites and Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

CATTLE

JOHN SCOTT, Dunham, Ont., Short-horns. Young stock for sale. Write us.

PURE SCOTCH-FOPPED SHORTHORNS. Young stock of both sexes for sale. **J. M. MASHALL**, Jackson P. O., Ont. Tara Station, G.T.R.

ROBERT SHAW, Brantford, Ont., breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

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

HENRY REED, Mimosa, Ont.—Herefords.—Young stock for sale. Write us.

THOS. ALLEN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont. Short-horns—Glaster, Ramsden, Syracuse families.

E. MEADOWS, Port Hope, Ont. Short-horns, Mathias, Isabelia, Glaster, Lady Ann families. Choice young stock for sale.

H. W. JEWELL, Bowmanville, Ont., Box 179. Breeder of Short-horns, Glaster, Lavinia families.

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

MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshire—The famous Reard Herald at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several 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 teats. Write for particulars.

JOHN BEYDON, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Breeder of Short-horn cattle.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill, Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Imported and Home-bred Short-horns for sale.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 162, Huntington, Que. Springbrook Ayrshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle G.T.R. and C.P.R. Some grand breeding young stock, bred by Village Secret and other topplers. Prices right for the goods.

OLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift, Young stock bred by Killbuck Beauty ball, Imp. Bee Lomond and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith**, Columbus, Ont.

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CHAS. GHOAT, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of Clydesdales and Short-horns, Glaster, Meadowflower families.

Miscellaneous

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

J. T. GIBSON, Newfield, Ont., Sta. G.T.R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Short-horns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.—Short-horn cattle and Clyde Horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all orders.

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POINTS OF MERIT

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
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92-94 BAY STREET
 TORONTO, ONT.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, August 28, 1907.

General trade continues good. Wholesale houses report fall orders in excess of those of a year ago. The money market continues strong and business houses have had to pay a higher interest to get the money they require. Those of good standing, however, have had no difficulty in obtaining all they require on these terms.

WHEAT.

The local wheat market is dull owing to very little being offered, and what activity there is in Manitoba wheat and oats. No. 1 Northern is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.00 1-2. Ontario wheat is quoted here at 86c. to 87c. for old and 83c. to 84c. for new. The speculative market is very erratic. News of the crop are bullish and tend to boost prices, but Liverpool and other European centres fail to respond.

COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market continues firm. Prices here rule at from 44c. to 46c. On Toronto farmers' market old oats bring 50c. and new 42c. per bushel. Prices for barley and peas are nominal. Corn values are booming, and American yellow is quoted here at 70c. to 71c., Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW.

Quebec hay crop, it is said, will average about the same as last year, though the quality is not as good. There is a big crop in England, which will lessen the export demand. New hay is firm here at \$14 to \$14.50 in car lots on track, Toronto. Loose hay brings \$16 to \$17.00 per ton on the local market.

Baled straw is quoted here at \$7.50 per ton in car lots on track, Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market is higher. The demand is good and supplies are not large. Selects are quoted at Montreal at 21c. to 22c. in case lots. The market here is firm at 18 1-2c. to 19c. per dozen in case lots. On the farmers' market eggs bring 24c. to 27c. per dozen.

Spring chickens are quoted here at 15c. to 17c. per lb., and fowls at 10c. to 13c.

FRUIT.

There is a lot of speculative buying in apples, which helps to keep up the price. Orchards are being contracted for at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel, which is a good figure considering that the cost of barrels, picking and packing have to be added to this. Some win-

ter apples have been contracted for at \$2.45 per bbl. f.o.b. at Ontario points.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cheese market keeps firm with little business doing. At the local markets this week, quotations ranged from 11 5-16c. to 11 1-2c., some factory men refusing to sell at these figures. The make is falling off and a scarcity of supplies is expected later on.

There is little doing in the export butter market, but there is a very good local demand, which helps to keep up prices. At Montreal choice creamery is quoted at 21 3-4c. to 22c. Creamery prints are quoted here at 23c. to 24c. and solids at 21c. to 22c., and dairy prints at 20c. to 21c., and solids at 19c. to 20c. per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

The quality of the cattle offering just now is said to be the worst of the season. The best quality is wanted but the common stuff is drabby. There were no exporters offering at the city market on Tuesday last and few are wanted. Choice exporters are quoted at \$4.90 to \$5.10 per cwt. The best quality of butchers' cattle sell at \$4.30 to \$4.65; fair to good at \$3.40 to \$4; common, \$3 to \$3.30; fair to good cows at \$3.00 to \$3.40, and canners at \$1.50 to \$2.00. The stocker and feeder trade is dull owing to poor pastures. Choice stockers are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 and common at \$2 to \$2.75 per cwt. Milch cows sell at

WHEN YOU COME TO THE ROOF PUT ON OUR FAMOUS EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as these were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

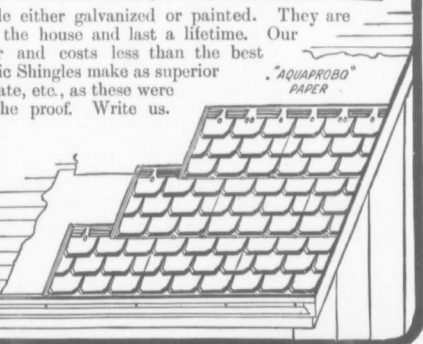
THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Limited.

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Winnipeg

40

WOOD
SHEETING



from \$30 to \$50 each and the bulk for \$40 each.

Prices keep good for choice veal calves but few of this class are offering. Prices range from \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt.

A great many poor skinny lambs and sheep are offering. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75, bucks at \$3.75 to \$4, and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Hog receipts are light, and quotations are \$6.50 for select and \$6.25 for lights and fats. At the end of the week prices dropped to \$6.35 and \$6 per cwt., respectively.

HORSES.

The horse market is very dull and likely to continue so for a while. Prevailing prices here are: Heavy

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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.

Farms for Sale

FOR SALE—Two hundred acre farm, Township of Mars. One mile and a quarter from post office, church, school and good market. One hundred acres in good clean state of cultivation, balance first-class pasture land, well timbered with cedar, two good wells, all well fenced, good frame dwelling, fair outbuildings. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to E. BUCKLER, Brechin, Ont.

FOR SALE—One hundred acre good land, good buildings, orchard. One mile from Oshawa, Ont. Will be sold cheap on terms to suit purchaser. Possession to plow after harvest buildings Oct. 1st. W. J. STEVENSON, Box 620, Oshawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—48 acres, with frame house, frame barn 50 x 30 and other outbuildings; orchard; also stock, crop and implements. 1 1/2 miles from Post Office, 1 mile from School. Price for all \$3800. Write to-day for full particulars. S. G. READ & SON, 120 Osbornes St., Brantford, Ont.

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WANTED—Farmers and others wishing farm help or domestic servants, apply **ALEX. STEVENSON**, Immigration Agent, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

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FOR SALE—Ginseng Seed and Roots by the thousand or by the pound. Apply to **PETER, MENZIES & SHIELD**, Box 26, Milton, West, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and cannery factory produce farms in the Niagara District. No better land, climate, or more prosperous section in Canada. Write for free list. **THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO.**, Dunville, Ont.



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

workers are quoted at \$150 to \$175; medium, \$100 to \$140; second-class drivers, \$70 to \$100; express horses,

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Homeseekers' excursion to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta.

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Rate to other points in proportion. Tickets good for 60 days. Second class fares the same from all stations in Ontario.

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MAGNETAWAN RIVER

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Wire Nails, Coiled Spring, Barb and Plain Fence Wire, Oiled and Annealed, Clothes Line Wire Staples, etc.

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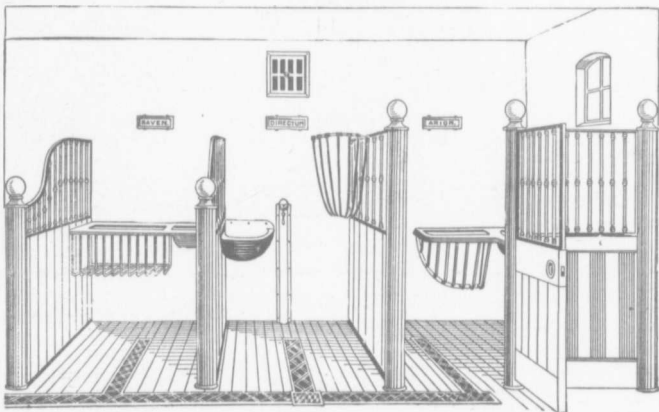
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237,000 Dairymen

Estimating the number who use Cream Separators at 60,000, and allowing 77,000 for cheese factories and milk dealers' supply, there remain of those who are doing their part toward the annual loss of ten dollars per cow

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