

THE

FARMING WORLD

AND THE HOME

DEVOTED TO COUNTRY LIFE IN CANADA

Northern Assurance Co.
Of London, England.
Canadian Branch, 22 Notre Dame St. West,
Montreal.

Income and Funds, 1905
Capital and Accumulated Funds \$48,560,000
Annual revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Invested Funds 8,150,000
Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Policyholders 928,208
G. F. MOBERLY, E. P. PEATSON,
Inspectors. AGENTS.
ROBT. W. TYLER, Manager for Canada.

THE

Yazoo Mississippi Valley

In the title of an illustrated 50-page pamphlet published by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, describing in detail the

Resources and Possibilities

of the

Richest Valley in the United States, extending in the State of Mississippi, for about two hundred miles north of Vicksburg and from the Mississippi River, east in distances varying from twenty-five to sixty-five miles. For a free copy, address:

J. F. MERRY,
General Immigration Agent, I.C.R.R.,
Room C, Hiva Block, Manchester, Ia.

WEST MICHIGAN FARMS OCEANA
Productive country in State. Fruit, Grain, Clover, Alfalfa, Potatoes, etc. Price, \$10,000. \$200 on each acre. Acre will produce 100 bushels of corn. All cash or 50% cash and 50% on 1st of Oct. **J. M. & H. SIMON, IRT, MICH.**

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers "bore". Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Ring-Boone

There is no one so old as
but that we will not guarantee

**Fleming's
Sparin and Ringbone Paste**
to remove the Ingrowth and make the
horse go sound. Money refunded if it
over fails. Good to use and cure in three to six
applications cure. Works just as well on
hollows and Ringbone. Before ordering
or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind
of a Ringbone, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Shows six pages of veterinary information,
with special attention to the treatment of
Ringbone, Grebe, foot, Inflammation and
Illustrated. Make a right beginning by
sending for this book.

**FLEMING BROS., Chesham,
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

WINDMILLS



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

**IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE
ENGINES**

Automatic Concrete Mixers

**GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd.,
BRANTFORD, CANADA**

Bell

PIANOS

—AND—

ORGANS

CANADA'S BEST MAKE

The home is not complete without
a BELL.

Illustrated Catalogue No. 51 sent free.

THE BELL PIANO AND
ORGAN CO., LIMITED
QUELPH, - - ONTARIO

Advertise in the Farming World

POTASH

may be obtained from all the leading fertilizer dealers
in the highly-concentrated forms of

**MURIATE of POTASH
or SULPHATE**

For Tobacco, Sugar Beets and Potatoes apply Sulphate of Potash. On all other field crops, as well as in the Orchard, Muriate of Potash will give entirely satisfactory results. Potash is not merely a stimulant, it is a direct plant food, and has a beneficial after-effect. As a rule, to secure best results, Potash ought to be applied along with a Phosphatic Fertilizer early in spring. Any reader of THE FARMING WORLD who desires to obtain copies of publications treating of the results of Fertilizer Experiments in Canada and elsewhere may secure the same GRATIS by addressing

THE DOMINION AGRICULTURAL OFFICES OF THE POTASH SYNDICATE,
Rooms 1102-1105 Temple Building, TORONTO, CANADA.

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.

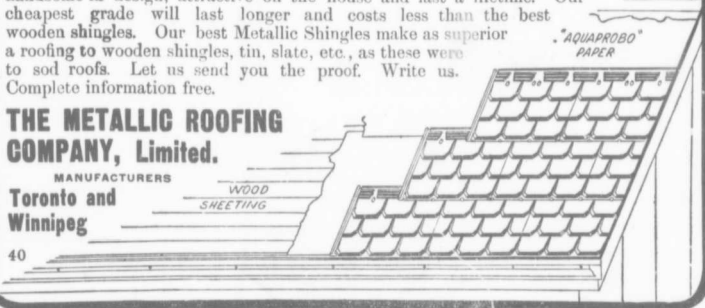
Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin,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

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Limited.

MANUFACTURERS

Toronto and
Winnipeg

40



\$1,000 Reward

For years the Double Power Mill Company, of Appleton, Wis., U.S.A., has been offering a reward of \$1,000 for the equal of its Two Wheeled Power Windmill. It now offers a like reward for its recently invented Self-oiling Open Wheel Pumper. This wheel has a new device by which it needs oiling only once in six months. We would suggest that farmers write the company and secure Booklet 100.

Caustic Balsam for Spavin and Ringbone

Casselman, Ont., Feb. 6, 1905.
The Lawrence Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.

I have used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam for spavin, ringbone and a good many other ailments, and found it very good for all.

ALF. LALONDE.

The new catalogue, G 4, of the Gilson Mfg. Co., of Port Washington, Wis., illustrating and describing their full line of widely known Gilson engines, gasoline—gas-alcohol, is now ready for distribution. This catalogue gives a complete description with many fine illustrations of the famous Goes Like Sixty line of Gilson engines, air, water and oil cooled engines. It also describes their latest and greatest production, the 5 1/2 h.p., double opposed air cooled engine. The Canadian factory of the Gilson Mfg. Co. is now being built at Guelph, Ontario. Here within a few weeks

ESTABLISHED 1856

SIMMERS' STANDARD SEEDS

There is no guesswork in selecting the best varieties of either Vegetable or Flowers from our

Seed Catalogue

We give our customers the benefit of the numberless practical tests made in years gone by.

Of each kind of vegetables we select the best for all purposes.

If you plant these thoroughbred strains there will be no disappointment in either the quality or productiveness of your garden.

Our beautiful ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is FREE for the asking. Write for it at once.

J. A. Simmers,
SEEDS,
BULBS,
PLANTS
TORONTO, Ont.



**"Good Luck"
in Poultry Raising**

is not "good luck," but good management. Diseases in poultry are due to poor feeding and poor protection. Rex Flintkote will absolutely protect from cold, heat and wet. Let us prove to you that

**REX FLINTKOTE
ROOFING**

is the wisest purchase for top or siding. We can prove it.

We Will Send You Free Samples to Test

together with our valuable roofing booklet, on receipt of postal request. Our complete book, "Making Poultry Pay," will be sent for 4c. in stamps. It is very useful to the poultry raiser.

J. A. & W. Bird & Co.
19 India St., Boston, Mass.

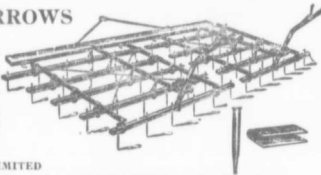
Canadian office,
Owen Sound, Ontario



CLEARING SALE

**BEST STEEL
LIVER HARROWS
ON THE MARKET**

Each section out 5 ft. and is fitted with 30 teeth. Clearing out stock at less than half price. Only \$3 for steel, cash for spot. F.O.B. Fitted 3rd section harrow. This is the best offer ever made to farmers in Canada.



ORDER EARLY
SUPPLY LIMITED

THE BLAINE HARROW MFG. CO., Limited

Office 38 Adelaide St. W.

TORONTO, Ont.

One Year
60c.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Two Years
00

THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto, Ont.

Enclosed please find the sum of
for which kindly send the FARMING WORLD to the following addresses
for years.

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Name and address of person
sending order.

will be built the complete line of engines produced by this progressive and up-to-date concern. We recommend that all who are interested in gasoline engines secure a copy of the new catalogue. It is an artistic production, and will be sent postpaid anywhere on request if you mention THE FARMING WORLD.

About Farm Power

The simple gasoline engines manufactured by the International Harvester Company are doing much in revolutionizing farm work. Many is the place they are now employed where formerly slow, laborious hand labor had to be resorted to. There is hardly any limit to the time and places where power of some kind can be used on the farm. With the perfecting of gasoline engines a long step was taken toward lightening of farm burdens. With the perfecting of the I. H. C. engines, the farm power problem was completely solved. These engines were made not only reliable, but also simple, so that farmers, who are not supposed to be mechanics, could run them. The I. H. C. engines quickly made the tread mills and the old-fashioned horse powers a thing of the past. I. H. C. engines furnish an economical power because they use little fuel. They can be adapted to use alcohol as well as gasoline, and, therefore, are destined to be run cheaply. They can be had in many sizes, such as can easily be moved from place to place, and are especially adapted to light work.

Local International agents can supply catalogues and give particulars about these engines. If you need power or want to post up on power questions, call and take up the question with them.

Farm Forestry

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, recently held in Ottawa, a number of important resolutions relating to the encouragement of reforestation and the preservation of farm wood lots were passed.

Mr. W. J. Ham, Superintendent of Forest Reserves for Quebec, in noting the decreasing volume of water coming down the Ottawa river, made the important announcement that the Quebec Government had decided to set aside for a permanent forest reserve a strip of land extending from Riviere du Lièvre to the Ontario boundary, just back of the settled townships, with a view to conserving the moisture during the summer and making permanent the present water powers and transportation facilities of the Ottawa river. The reserve will comprise 60,000 square miles.

The Hon. W. C. Edwards stated that Quebec had the best forestry policy of any Canadian Province. He considered that by careful annual selection in cutting there was no reason why timbered lands should not be made permanently profitable and the woods preserved for all time, only such practice would preserve the water powers and timber wealth of Canada.

Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in discussing the problem of tree planting on the waste lands of Ontario, stated that experiments at the O. A. C. showed that many thousands of acres of waste lands in the older settled parts of the Province could be planted with white pine, European larch or black locust at a cost of about \$5.50 per acre, and the investment would be a profitable one.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

That the Federal and Provincial Governments be urged to take steps to encourage as far as possible, both by instruction and by giving facilities for obtaining nursery stock, a more general interest in tree planting, especially on such lands as are at present unfit for ordinary agricultural purposes.

That in granting Crown patents of wood lands a proviso should be inserted that at least ten per cent of the area conveyed should be retained by the patentee as a permanent wood lot.

That in view of the many important respects in which the water supply affects the industries of the country, particularly agriculture, manufacturing, water power for the generation of electricity, the convention would urge that special means should be taken for the preservation of the forests on watersheds, so as to conserve throughout the year the even and constant flow of streams dependent thereon.

That the Government be requested to place forest trees and forest tree seeds imported for afforestation purposes on the free list.

A Well-Managed Creamery

We hear of big averages for last year at the cheese factories, where the prices per 100 lbs. paid for milk delivered has averaged in most cases over \$1.00. But some creameries can show a good average also. The Princeton Creamery, located at Princeton, in Oxford county, is one of these. During 1906 65 tons of butter were made mostly on the cream-gathering plan, having a total value of \$30,746.46. The average monthly over-run was 17 lbs. to 100 lbs. of fat, and the average monthly price 23.81 cents per lb.

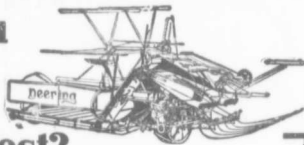
This creamery paid its patrons 90 cents per 100 lbs. of milk for each season, while a neighboring cheese factory only paid \$1.01 per cwt. of milk. If the estimated value of 10c. per cwt. of the skim-milk, which the patrons retained at home for their stock is taken into account, it will be seen that the creamery is ahead of the cheese factory in giving profitable returns to the patron.

The manager of the creamery last year was Mr. H. Weston Parry, one of our most expert butter-makers.

Corn Fritters

Two eggs well beaten, salt and pepper, one cup canned corn, three tablespoons flour, one tablespoon milk. Fry in butter or dripping, turn to brown on other side.

Have You Grain To Harvest?



THEN you will be interested in

harvesting machines—the certain, sure, dependable kind.

You will be interested in securing a binder which will do the work evenly, quickly and with the least possible strain upon man, team, and machine.

In short, you will want a Deering binder.

Being constructed so largely of steel, it combines greatest strength

and durability with lightness.

Considering its adaptability to all kinds of land and to every grain crop, it is withal an exceedingly simple machine, being easy to handle and keep in order.

Perhaps the strongest feature of the Deering is its capacity to cleanly gather the grain.

The many and delicate adjustments of the reel make it possible to gather up tangled down grain almost equally as well as standing grain.

Deering binders are made to cut 5, 6, 7 or 8 feet wide.

The wide-cut machine is specially

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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,

(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

adapted to the use of the large grain grower.

Its capacity is remarkable.

Capacity in a binder, by the way, is a most valuable quality in the busy, all too short, harvest days.

We have only space to touch upon a few of the Deering good points here.

Every intending purchaser of a binder should secure the Deering book and study the machine.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagon, sleighs, and manure spreaders. Call on the local Deering agent and discuss with him the qualities and advantages of Deering harvesting machines.

Any of the following branch houses will supply you with the Deering catalog.

How Do You Spell Your Name ?



It matters NOT where you live

**IF YOU HAVE PIMPLES,
BLACKHEADS**

Eczema, Blisters, Freckles, a sallow, muddy or greasy complexion, or any skin diseases, send us your name and address and we will send you FREE a full 2 weeks' treatment of SKIN TONIC; a quick, positive and permanent cure for all skin diseases—a marvellous Flesh Tonic and Complexion Beautifier. WRITE TO-DAY.

Richter Pharmaceutical Co.

DEPT. 311 K. 88 CHURCH ST.

TORONTO

ONLY ONE QUALITY THE VERY BEST
STEELE BRIGGS
SEEDS
ARE SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

You Never Can Make Butter With the Butter Fat that's Lost

Either in the skim milk or on account of churning
thin watery cream.

Cans, pans and cheap machines to the rear

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE BEST.

173-177 William Street,

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

TELEPHONES, SWITCHBOARDS LINE MATERIAL AND FIRE ALARM APPARATUS

We make a specialty of high-grade Telephones for RURAL TELEPHONE LINES, and can supply you with everything needed to build telephone lines. Write us for our prices and instructions for organizing companies and constructing the lines.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MAN'G CO., Limited
WINNIPEG MONTREAL



THE BISSELL 3 DRUM STEEL LAND ROLLER

Has a strong, rigid frame with three drums. It is fitted with a heavy steel axle and roller bearings. The drums, made of heavy, steel plate, are riveted up to stand any strain. The frame is stiffened with double truss rods. It pulls and turns easy, and there is no neck weight.

All particulars free. Address Dept. 101

T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

Horse-Spramotor Power

FOR ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS AND ROW CROPS

Our Patent Automatic Regulator stops the machine at 125 lbs. pressure

starting again at 100 lbs. pressure.

Automatic Nozzle Adjuster, insuring

correct direction of spray.

Automatic Nozzle Protector, guar-

anteeing nozzles against clogging.

Everything under control at driver

without stopping.

Is used and recommended by the

Departments of Agriculture.

Send for 86 page booklet O.

Agents wanted.



SPRAMOTOR CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The Spring Exhorts	299
Regulating Drivers' Shipments.....	300
Housing Farm Help	300
The New Agriculture	300
Improving the Output	300
Echoes from the West	301
Our English Letter	302
Short Cut Canal	303
Spring Pointers and Spring Crops.....	303
Legume Culture	304
Government Standard Seeds.....	304
The Pure Food Show	304
Tapping the Trees	304
Care of Stallion	305
Clydesdales Needed in America.....	305
The Harness Horse	305
The Polo Pony	306
Management of Farm Horses	306
Horse Racing Condemned	306
Can't Afford to Miss It	306
Is the Dual Purpose Cow Possible.....	307
Dressed Meat in Glasgow	307
Market value of Grain-fed Stock.....	307
England's Meat Supply	307
Highland Cattle for Canada	308
Mr. Dryden Discusses "Dog" Law.....	308
More on the Sheep and Dog Quest- ion	308
Lambing Time	309
A Producer on the Hog Situation.....	309
About Hog Pens	310
Abortion in Sows	310
Bacon Hog Meetings	310
Chief Instructor Barry Resigns.....	310
Dairy Instruction Work	310
Increasing Production of Average Cows	311
Strathroy Dairy School to Go	312
Grafting	312
Free Distribution of Trees	314
Planting and Cultivating the Orch- ard	314
The Rainous San Jose Scale.....	314
Potato Growing	315
Potato Crop Investigation	315
Color of Eggs	316
Hen or Incubator	316
Saving New Manure	316
Weak-shelled Eggs	316
Legs of Fowls	316
Lime Washing	316
P. E. I. Poultry	317
Care of Eggs for Hatching.....	317
Nature About the Farm.....	318
Smut in Oats	318
THE HOME—	
Editorial	319
Spring	320
Ready Business Woman	320
The Boys and Girls	321
Helping and Restful	322
Health in the Home	324
In the Kitchen	324
In the Sewing Room	326
Women's Institutes and Their Work	327
Value of Coal Ashes	328
Nail Wounds	328
Care of Rubber Plant	328
Injured Udder	328
Climbing ivydrangea	329
Exemption Tax	329
Paying Poll Tax	330
Damage for Water on Land	330
Cost of a Lift	330
Farming World Man on the Wing.....	331
Gossip	333
Campbellcroft Sale	334
Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse.....	334
Eastern Ontario Fairs Association.....	334
Clydesdales for Canada	335
Holstein Records	335
Prince Edward Island	336
Navel Ill in Foals	337
Care of Pipes	338
Market Review and Forecast	339
Cow Testing Association	340
Strathroy Dairy School	340

The Farming World

and The Home

VOL. XXVI.

TORONTO, 1 APRIL, 1907.

No. 7.

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

Published by

Farming World, Limited

on

1st and 15th of each month

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Canada, the United States and Great Britain, if paid in advance, one year Sixty Cents; Two Years, One Dollar; if not paid in advance, One Dollar per Year.

The Farming World and The Home is sent to subscribers until orders are received to discontinue.

The Law is that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

Remittances should be made direct to this office either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be sent at our risk. When made otherwise we are not responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address. Subscribers, when ordering a change of address, should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

Anonymous Communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the full name and post office address of the writer must be given, but not necessarily for publication.

When a Reply by Mail is Requested to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Farming World and The Home, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or improved Methods of Cultivation, Breeding and Care of Live Stock, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage, if asked for within Thirty Days. If not asked for on the expiration of thirty days it will be destroyed.

Matter Intended for Publication should be written on one side of paper only.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display advertising @ etc. agrate line or \$1 cts, an inch per insertion for any amount of space desired.

Sample Copies Free

Agents Wanted

All correspondence should be addressed to the Company and not to any individual. (Observance of this rule will frequently oblige others.)

FARMING WORLD, Limited

Rooms 506-508 Temple Building

TORONTO, CANADA

Eastern Agency of The Nor' West Farmer

Always mention The Farming World when writing orders. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FARMING WORLD WILL BE ADVANCED TO ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR AFTER DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

The Paper will be Enlarged and Improved.

As most of our readers know, THE FARMING WORLD was recently purchased by a number of prominent farmers, who have determined to publish an independ-

ent paper, owned by themselves and issued in the interest of country life in Canada. Among our shareholders are some of Canada's best known citizens.

Without a canvass and without one cent of expense charged to the new company, enough capital has been subscribed to pay for the paper and reserve \$20,000 for its improvement and enlargement. As yet but four numbers have been issued by the new company. Our subscription list is growing rapidly, and we hope to add at least 5,000 names before the end of the year.

We ask each subscriber and each reader to help us to attain this end by sending the name of one new subscriber and 6c.

RENEWALS.

The following special renewal offer still holds good:

Two years' subscription for	\$1.00
One renewal and one new yearly subscription	1.00
One renewal and two new yearly subscriptions	1.25
One renewal and three three months' subscriptions75

✽

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BE AWARDED FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES.

The price of THE FARMING WORLD is 60 cents a year to all who subscribe before the 31st of December, 1907. We will allow 10 cents commission on each subscription sent us. Collect 60c., keep 10c. for yourself and send us the balance. If you do not win a prize this commission will pay for your work. Any bright and active person, boy or girl, should be able to take from 20 to 30 subscriptions in a day in their own locality. Go to work at once and send in your lists weekly. Sample copies and blanks will be mailed on application.

On the second day of January, 1908, we will award the following prizes:

First prize	\$50
Second prize	25
Third prize	15
Fourth prize	10
Fifth prize	6
Sixth prize	4

✽

The Spring Exodus

The tide of emigration Westward has set in. Already the regular spring exodus from Ontario has commenced, and numbers of her citizens have already gone or are preparing to

go to the land of cheap farms and homes. The people of Ontario and Eastern Canada bear no ill-will towards the West. They rejoice in the rapid progress which those newer Provinces of the Dominion are making and realize that to make this a great country every part of it must be developed and made to produce to its utmost capacity. At the same time it is to be regretted that the newer portions of the Dominion cannot be built up without depleting the population of some of the older Provinces, that have enough land and to spare for all their good energetic citizens.

But, be that as it may, there seems to be no power in these Provinces themselves or in the country at large to prevent this annual exodus. It will continue till the West fills up, and more of an equality in the prices of lands both east and west is reached. When that time has arrived the exodus will stop, and the people in all parts of Canada will settle down to the work at hand, and endeavor to make the most of the resources available at home. In the meantime, the desire for more and cheaper farm lands will continue to draw people not only from the United States and Europe, but also from the older and more populous sections of the Dominion.

To those of our readers who may desire to go West or to take advantage of the present opportunity to own some of the splendid farm lands of Saskatchewan and Alberta, we would strongly commend for their consideration the offer made on page 342 of this issue of western lands for sale. To meet this desire THE FARMING WORLD has made arrangements with one of the largest land companies in Canada to set apart certain sections of the best lands in these Provinces for those of its readers and friends who may desire either to locate or to own a farm in the West. These are among the very best lands being offered to the public to-day, and they can be secured at a price that makes them a profitable investment, either for the settler or speculator. If you are at all interested, write us for full particulars, bearing in mind always that we are not urging you to go west, but if you have already made up your mind to do so, or have a desire to invest in the cheap farm lands of that country as thousands of others are now doing, we can furnish you some of the best values in the market at the present time.

Regulating Drovers' Shipments

Among live stock shippers the greatest "bugbear" is the fear of landing their goods in a "loaded" market. When he starts from his locality for Toronto or some other market, the drover has little or nothing to tell him how many others have done the same thing. He was guided in the price paid for his purchases by the market quotations, and held down to pay the last dollar on which he could expect to make a living profit by local competition, and he has then to run the risk of about an exactly equal loss in case of the market having more receipts that day than the buyers immediately require. "Some days," remarked a shipper recently, "when arrivals are a little bit light, the butchers and buyers are around you in a flock to get what they need, and then again, when two or three carlots more than the day's demand are on hand, they can hardly see you at all."

A shippers' association, with a representative on the ground, whom each was bound to send from 24 to 36 hours' notice of his shipment, might help to remedy this situation. The representative, spending his time on the spot, could gather a very accurate idea of just what the market each day would require, and could benefit both shipper and buyer in keeping the market in a healthy condition, without too many "dull days" for either of them. The buyer would know what he was doing when he bought, for market quotations would then have more value to him. The butcher or the buyer would know pretty nearly what he would have to pay for the kind of goods he would want, while the incentive to do business on the spot, without running any chances of "holding over," would not be lessened in any degree.

To bring about these conditions should be well worth the small amount of reciprocity in a matter of common interest, and the annual yearly fee necessary to support it. It would help the farmer who has cattle to sell by giving him a more stable market.

Housing Farm Help

It will pay every farmer who tills 150 acres or more to pay attention to the proper housing of his men. It is neither wise nor best for either the employer or employed to try to crowd themselves all into his own home. This course is taken usually on the basis of economy, assuming that the labor of the wife and mother costs nothing. Too much labor and too long hours with too little sunlight has prematurely broken down many a Canadian mother. Every mother thus crippled or killed outright is (besides being a cruel blow to the husband and father) a distinct loss to the country.

Why not divide this labor and give the laborer a chance to make a home for himself? To do this it is necessary to make provision by the crea-

tion of a house suitable for the purpose. Many people imagine that to pay for board is too expensive, but it really costs the same in either case. Let any farmer sit down and work out the calculation as to the difference in paying for board or providing it in his own home, and he will find, especially where there are two or more men, that the cost of board is about the same in each case. The laboring man can save more money where he boards himself at a low rate than where he boards in the farmer's home. But we admit something depends on the thriftiness of his wife as to the result reached. It is, however, the ideal plan, and in many sections can easily be worked out. All parties like it better. The laborer has more of comfort in his own home, and the farmer's wife is saved from an attempt to keep a small boarding house and raise her family at the same time.

A very good arrangement is effected on some large farms, where a married man or in some cases a widow arranges to board from two to six farm hands. If the wife has the talent of a good boarding-house keeper the scheme works out satisfactorily all round. She thus earns a good living for herself and family; is permitted to have her husband in her own home, where he belongs, and the farmer's wife is relieved from trying to accomplish in one house what very properly should be divided in two or more. The men employed are more comfortable when housed together in a home presided over by one of their own class than when in a home where there are frequent visitors belonging to another class. Married men, also are inclined to remain longer at one place where the situation is agreeable than single men without anything to tie them to a home. One great difficulty in carrying out this scheme in some places will be the lack of convenient houses, but this can be overcome when the proprietor has made up his mind that quiet satisfaction and comfort in his own home is of greater value than to add a few hundred dollars to the bank account.

The New Agriculture

In the course of rather a good lecture given recently in Toronto by a prominent American educationalist, the statement was made that knowledge was advancing with such rapid strides that it was no longer safe to preach or practice what was taught us even four or five years ago. As an illustration of this he stated that until quite recently when the farmer required to restore fertility to his soil he applied to it a mixture of various chemical and organic fertilizers, but agricultural science had now shown

this to be a cumbersome and expensive method, and now all the farmer requires to do is to manure his land with a lot of little bacteria, and these will extract nitrogen from the air and apply it to the soil. "The world do move."

Improving The Output

The program for dairy instruction work this season, as outlined elsewhere in this issue, has several important features. The decision of the Department of Agriculture to have the instructors visit every factory in the Province is to be commended. The work of the past few years, effective though it may have been in improving the quality of the cheese and butter made in the factories or creameries visited, has been lacking in that it has not covered the whole list of factories. And the "outsider," as a rule, is the one that needs instruction the most. The inferior quality of product made in these factories when exported injures the reputation of Canadian cheese abroad, and to this extent lessens the price which the factories turning out the finest quality of product should get. The efforts of the Department, therefore, to reach all the factories is certainly to be commended, though it is a question whether all this instruction and inspection should be given to the factories free of all cost.

Sanitary conditions need to be looked after, and the clothing of the instructors with the power of sanitary inspectors will undoubtedly meet a long felt want. If this power is not abused it should prove effective in remedying a lot of evils existing at the present time. Where persuasion and explanation are of no avail the law can well be enforced to bring about better sanitary conditions both at the factory and on the farm.

A wise provision is that which relieves the instructor from testing milk at the factories. If the instructor is any good at all his time is too valuable to be frittered away in looking up dishonest patrons, who add water to or take the cream off milk supplied to a cheese factory. If this work has to be done let it be done by the person in charge of the factory. The best way to solve this problem is to pay for milk for cheese-making according to its quality. It is, however, more important that the maker should have a supply of pure, clean flavored milk, and the energies of all concerned should be bent in the direction of securing it. Of course, only honest milk should be supplied; but the injury from dishonest milk only affects the patrons of the factory concerned, while the injury from tainted or bad flavored milk affects every dairyman in every other factory in the country in that, if made into cheese, it injures the country's reputation for a good quality of dairy products.

Echoes from the West

Saskatchewan's Spring Show a Success

It was the good fortune of the writer to attend the first Fat Stock Show, Sault Ste. Marie and Cattle Sale in May of 1906. The Province at that time was holding its first Legislative Assembly, and, although the show then held was in many respects crude, it gave abundant promise of good things to come. This year has marked a marvellous growth in all matters pertaining to advanced agriculture throughout the Province.

Saskatchewan is more than fortunate in her Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. W. R. Matherwell. He is an Ontario Agricultural College graduate, and for many years a practical and exceedingly successful farmer in the Territories. Immediately after his appointment Mr. Matherwell began at once to surround himself with young men, many of whom are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, and all with considerable experience in the west, and he, and those with him, threw themselves heart and soul into organizing the Department on lines that will not only be helpful at the present time, but will form a foundation wide enough and strong enough to carry a superstructure that will meet the requirements of the Province for all time to come.

One of the goals of Mr. Matherwell's ambition is to make Saskatchewan a province devoted to mixed farming. He hopes to imbue the farmers of the Province with the unwieldy of keeping their eggs in one basket, so that Saskatchewan will never reach a time when her broad prairies will not produce abundant crops of wheat. To this end the whole staff of the Department of Agriculture is concentrating, especially on the development of the live stock industry along the lines of breeding pure-bred beef cattle and heavy horses.

The poultry industry and dairy work are also receiving liberal attention. Perhaps nothing has emphasized the importance attached to live stock, so much as the fact that Regina to-day possesses the finest building for the exhibit and sale of live stock and horses in the Dominion of Canada. This building is situated on the fair grounds about three-quarters of a mile west of the city. It is 141 feet long by 100 feet wide and has a seating capacity of about 2,000. It was erected during the past winter at a cost of \$15,000, and was ready for the second annual show.

The show itself was marvellous, considered in the light of the newness of the Province. The first day was devoted to the judging of fat stock. The number of exhibits was not very large. Quite a number of them would have been the better of another month's finishing, but when it is considered that the Canadian West has just passed through the most rigorous winter which it has experienced for 25 years, with an abnormal snowfall, and the consequent difficulties of getting about for feeding and taking care of animals, the stock exhibit made a most creditable showing. There were several steers that would have had no occasion to blush in the Guelph rings. A number of the prize animals were subsequently slaughtered and showed that feeding had been along right lines.

The second day was the Horse Show.

HORSES.

The month of March came in like a lamb, and, fulfilling the old proverb, evidently intends to go out like a lion, but she saved up her very worst temper for the Regina Horse Show. It poured rain, it snowed, it blew, it rained again, and then it snowed and then "The north

wind she blow and blow, and then she blow some more," but in spite of all these drawbacks the attendance was remarkable, and everybody stayed until the very last horse was judged. It was a sight worth going quite a distance to see; not so much on account of the numbers but because of the very fine quality of the exhibits.

There is nothing that awakens as much interest among the live stock men of the Canadian West as a good class of aged Clydesdale stallions. There were five brought into the ring at Regina, and everybody resolved that judge Geo. Gray was up against a very difficult task in the placing of them. He was assisted by Mr. Kydd. The horses were trotted up and down, and when the choice for first narrowed down to two the excitement was intense, for it happened that the choice for first place had laid between the same two stallions in the previous year. Finally the red ribbon was placed on Perpetual Motion, owned by Bryce, of Arcola, a horse which, as a two-year-old, was first at the Highland Society's Show. He is a magnificent animal, and has never appeared in better shape. The decision was greeted with round after round of applause. The blue ribbon went to Baron's Gem, which held first last year. He is a grand horse, and has a splendid record in the West, but he was not in as perfect condition as usual. First and second honors having been awarded, interest centered on Silver Clink, which came third. It was his first appearance in Canada, having recently been imported by Messrs. Galbraith & Sons. He is a very handsome, showy black, has good action, but he is at present a bit lacking in heart girth. Bulwark came fourth; he is a big, heavily muscled Clyde, but lacking in style. Baron Kerr won fifth place. The class, taken as a whole, was good. In the section for stallions foaled in 1904 much interest was taken. First honors went to Stepped (imp.), owned by Mutch Bros., of Lumsden. He was sired by Everlasting, and is a horse with lots of quality and masculinity. The Messrs. Mutch were originally the importers of Baron's Gem, and this horse is to take his place at the head of their stud. He is, perhaps, one of the most promising Clydes ever brought to the country. In the two-year-olds, Baron of Arcola, owned by Bryce, of Arcola, is another horse of great promise, in fact, he so nearly conforms to the best Clyde type that it is difficult to suggest a fault in him.

Not only was the show of stallions a particularly fine one, but the classes for females were exceptionally good. Among the matrons, Lady Roth, owned by Bryce of Arcola, secured the red ribbon. Flossie, owned by Galbraith, the champion at Kansas City horse show, came second. She is a beautiful mare, and was sold the following day to A. S. Potter, of Warmley, for \$850. Another class that was well filled was mares foaled in 1905; there were no less than nine in the ring and as judge Gray remarked, "not a poor one in the bunch." The number of young females shown was most encouraging, as it indicated an increase in demand for pure-bred dams as well as pure-bred sires.

Saskatchewan owes a great deal to such men as Mutch Bros., of Lumsden, and Bryce, of Arcola, who have been willing to invest large sums of money in importing high class stock and take their chances of a market. It is a pleasure to record that there is such a market now, and that an excellent one. Saskatchewan puts her faith in Clydes.

Prizes were offered for Shires, but there were no entries; also for Percherons, but the number of entries was very small, and in light horses there were but three. The lack of light horses was a little surprising, because there are a large number of handsome saddle horses and drivers in Saskatchewan; but the breeders, it is the opinion, seem to be concentrating their energies on Clydes, for which there is a growing market.

CATTLE.

The third day of the show was devoted to the sale of pure-bred cattle. Shorthorns are as popular with cattlemen as Clydes are with the horsemen. This is only the second sale held, and to those familiar with western conditions it made a very good showing. A number of bulls offered were of excellent type, one man, Mr. James Chymie, of Manor, made an average of \$114 for seven bulls. These were the best of the average of the sale was \$91.42, which shows plainly the value of animals of good quality.

In the sheep and swine classes the exhibits were not numerous, but the quality was good. Some of the bacon hogs shown by A. B. Potter, of Montegony, were of almost perfect bacon type.

Saskatchewan has in the person of Mr. James Murray, superintendent of Fairs and Institutes an official that it would be very hard to excel. He is also secretary of the Live Stock Association.

The Regina Fair grounds are well situated and large enough to give in connection with them stock yards, and it is the aim of the association to erect adequate yards in the near future, and to concentrate all the live stock interests of the province at that point. At the time of the summer fair more liberal prizes than heretofore will be offered in the cattle and horse classes. The pavilion already referred to is admirably situated on the fair grounds, and will be valuable in winter or summer for live stock demonstrations.

Saskatchewan is, perhaps, more than any of the new Provinces, adapted for mixed farming, and it is impossible to estimate the value to the Province of the agricultural campaign now being carried on by the Department. Classes for judging stock have been held during the winter months at many points, practical addresses have been delivered, literature distributed, and the farmers now seem thoroughly awakened to the splendid opportunities that lie before them.

C. H. H.

It is a fact not generally taken into account, because but imperfectly understood, that pure, fresh, cold water is one of the most valuable of infanants, inasmuch as it is a powerful absorbent. Every sick room should have a large vessel of clear water frequently renewed, placed near the bed, even beneath it. This not only absorbs much of the hurtful vapor, but by its evaporation it softens and tempers the atmosphere, doing away with the dryness which is so trying and depressing to an invalid, or even to persons in health, for that matter.

It has frequently been shown by actual experience that troubled sleep and threatened insomnia are corrected by so simple a thing as the placing of an open bowl of water near the sufferer's bed. On the same principle, water which has been standing in an open vessel in a sleeping room or a sick room should under no conditions be used for drinking; nor should any liquid intended as a beverage be allowed to stand open to contamination.

Our English Letter

London, March 9, 1907.

SHIRE HORSE SHOW

The Twenty-Eighth Annual London Show of the Shire Horses took place during the first week in March. The entries once more showed an increase, and unless the London County Council introduce further restrictions, it looks as if the high total of 1904, namely 862, will in a short time again be reached. The entries this year numbered 625, against 593 last year. The three sections of the show, namely a small increase over 1906, namely, stallions 14, mares and fillies, 13, and geldings 5, the totals for the three sections being respectively 356, 243, and 26. As to quality the high standard of the Society was maintained, and probably in the young classes it has never been so marked.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the show on the second day. The visit took place when the judging of the championships was in progress, and the public, who were present in large numbers, gave the Royal visitors a most cordial reception. After the awarding of the championships had been successfully got through his Royal Highness descended to the judging ring and presented the cups and medals to the various winners.

Visitors to the show could not help being struck with the vitality of Shire horse breeding. The Agricultural Hall is being taxed to its utmost to provide accommodation for the horses, while the number of visitors year by year seems to be increasingly larger. All the stands were crowded, and there were many spectators, but by men who take a deep and genuine interest in horse breeding.

That the exhibition was a good one was strikingly brought out by the championships, which created in the amount of interest. The first special was a cup for the best young stallion, not exceeding three years old, and it must be admitted that the award was easily given to Tatton Dray King, belonging to Earl Egerton of Tatton, the first prize winner in the three year old class.

The cup for older stallions was won by Birdsal Menestril, a bay, seven years old, that has had a fine career in the showyard, and has already proved his value as a foal getter. This horse is the property of Lord Rothschild, but was bred by Lord Middleton, in Yorkshire. The judges found some difficulty in picking out the reserve, but eventually it was won by Lord Winterstoke's Ravenspur, the first prize winner in the under 16.2 class. This mare, it may be remembered, was purchased at his Majesty the King's recent sale for £4,125. The Society's Gold Challenge Cup of the value of \$500 for the best stallion of the show, was won by Lord Rothschild's Birdsal Menestril.

The mare championships also yielded keen competition. The cup for the best mare was secured by Mr. R. Whitehead's three-year-old Peak Dolly. The mare cup was won by Stolen Duches, an exquisite bay mare of beautiful quality, shown by Messrs. Forshaw & Sons, of Newark, the winner in the class of mares of five years old and upwards and standing over 16.2.

The gold challenge cup, value £250, for the best mare or filly, followed this award. Messrs. Forshaw & Sons having no difficulty in repeating their victory.

THE HACKNEY SHOW

The Hackney Show this year was particularly remarkable for the large number of foreign breeders and buyers who visited the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The attendance of English followers of our nation in the class was greater than ever before, while the

number of potential buyers from the Continent was remarkable. Many foreign representatives were present, not only purchasers officially representing their respective Governments, but dealers from Brussels, Milan, Vienna, The Hague, Paris, Berlin, Spa, Lisbon, and Naples, who desired to purchase, if possible, harness horses, single or double, for their patrons. All of the European languages were to be heard around the ring, and good business rewarded the English breeder.

The judging of the championships in the Hackney breeding classes was the plum of the show, and the noteworthy feature of this section of the show was the sweeping victory of the celebrated stallion Rosador. This horse is now



The Prince of Wales in the Judges' stand at the London Shire Show.

fifteen years of age, but he wears wonderfully well, showing no trace of any staleness and moves like a champion of the breed. Undoubtedly Rosador is the first horse of his type in the world at the present moment. He is the property of Mr. F. W. Buttle, of Kirkburn, Driffield, by whom he was bred. He is sired by Danegaty and has been, and is, equally successfully as a sire as in the ring. Rosador won the championship for the best stallion in the show, and the special prize of £15 and silver cup for the best stallion of four years old and upwards.

The runner-up for the supreme championship was Mr. Arthur Hall's Gynmathorpe Performer, the winner in the three year old class, and of the special for the younger stallions.

The mares and fillies were of good character and stamp, and in this respect considerably better than the colts. The championships in the female section were therefore the more interesting as being a more open question. The special of £10 in cash and a medal for fillies not exceeding three years old was captured by Bilington Majestic, a chestnut of massive quality, belonging to Mr. Alex. Bowie, of Colnbrook Bucks, the reserve card falling to Sir Walter Gibbey for Lively Bewesing, bred at the Elsenham Stud.

The older cup for mares was a very near thing between Hawsker Rosina, a chestnut by Rosador, belonging to Mr. A. W. Kieckling Adbolton, Nottingham, and District Maid, by the same sire, and the property of H. Kieckling, of Nottingham, of Regiate—the first and second prize winners in the over 15.2 class. Hawsker Rosina had rather more substance and was certainly a better goer of the two, and was awarded the first place. These two mares occupied the same respective positions for the female championship cup.

In addition to the champion prizes set out in the catalogue Sir Lees Knowles Hart, the president of the Hackney Horse Society offered a special championship prize for the best stallion or mare in the show, and this resulted in another win for Rosador, while Hawsker Rosina was chosen for the reserve champion.

Rosador, it may be mentioned, is an old championship winner at the Hackney Show, for on two previous occasions—1897 and 1899—he has secured the supreme award.

In the Harness Classes the £50 challenge cup for the best stallion shown in leather resulted in a victory for Administrator, belonging to Mr. W. B. Tabbs, who had already left his mark in the breeding classes, while the reserve went to Baron van Voort's Diplomatist, who is also better known as a sire than as a carriage horse.

Interest in the harness classes culminated in the competition for the special prizes. The first of these was for the best mare or gelding not over six years old, and of varying heights, and was of the value of £25. The highest total prize winners ranging from 14.2 to over 16 hands and great popular interest was taken in the competition. The award lay between Mr. Dove's black gelding, the Wing of the King, bred by Mr. William Scott's bay, Blood Royal. Both of these horses gave magnificent shows in the ring and there was little to choose, but Mr. Dove's King of the West scored as regard buck action, and secured the prize. Then followed the gold medal for the best harness mare or gelding in the show, this embracing harness horses of any age and size. The best of these was declared by the judges to be Mr. Walter Winan's Coker's Rosador; but this was by no means a popular win, the ringside critics preferring Mr. Dove's King of the West, who got a rousing cheer as he made a tour of the ring. There can be no doubt that Mr. Winan's horse is the most valuable from a market point of view and for this reason the judges are to be congratulated upon their impartiality.

BIRMINGHAM BARN SHOW AND SALE

The annual Spring Show and sale of Shorthorns at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, has for many years past been one of the features of the agricultural year, and that it has not lost any of its attractions, but, on the other hand, is more popular than ever was proved at this week's fixture, for the entries then totalled 775, a record number; whilst considerably over 200 other animals had to be refused as exhibits owing to lack of space.

Practically all the well-known breeders of Shorthorns were represented, and the quality all round was of a very high standard. No fewer than 500 bulls were entered, and these, as usual, came in for chief attention; but the females of which there were a little over 200, with 41 calves, met a good trade. The attendance at the sale was very large and included buyers from all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as numerous foreign representatives, the Argentine buyers, as usual, being strongly in evidence.

The best price in the female section

was \$500 and this was given by Lady Grantley for the reserve animal in the class for between two and three-year-old heifers, viz., Leighton Kirklingdon II., shown by the executors of the late Mr. J. Taylor.

On the second day of the old classes of bulls came under the hammer, and some excellent prices were realized—in fact the record for these sales was broken. Previous to this year the sum was \$4250 but on the present occasion \$75,000 was realized for an eighteen months' old bull named Shenley Victor, first prize winner in the class for bulls over 10 and not exceeding 18 months of age. He was bred and exhibited by Mr. C. F. Raphael Shenley, North Barnet, and is by the famous Sir Hector, which was bought for \$1250 and exported to the Argentine. Shenley Victor will also go to that country, being bought for that purpose by Mr. MacLennan, who also gave \$1,500 for Rupert Benedict, a massive roan (the property of Mr. J. W. Barnes) which was given second position in the class for bulls exceeding ten and not exceeding twenty-one months old.

In the class for bulls exceeding thirty months old, Mr. Hudson of Marlborough was placed first with the Baronet, an animal which was secured at \$1,650 by Mr. Casares for exportation for South America.

There was very spirited competition for the bulls in the class over eighteen and not exceeding twenty-one months old. The highest price realized was \$800 paid by Mr. A. Gordon for the third prize animal Cam Ringleader, a roan from Mr. Read's herd.

ITIMS

A large breadth of barley and oats has been first in under conditions that have been all that could be desired.

Wheat is very backward for the time of the year and much of it will have to be re-sown. I do not know whether it is due to the bare frosts or wireworm.

A bite of grass for sheep and cattle is wanted badly. Hay stacks have not appeared at an alarming rate and no hay will be left over for next season.

Lambing ewes have done well where properly looked after. One flock I know of 100 ewes gave 90 doubles.

Pedigree stock breeders have done remarkably well of late as will be gathered from the previous part of this letter. But on the other hand growers for the market have had rather a rough time. Business on this side is by no means too good and money very scarce. Lent too makes a difference to the consumption of provisions. Valtes, however, remain firm.

All vegetation is backward as a result of the cold and long winter, the days are, however, beginning to grow warmer and brighter. A. W. S.

Short Cut Canal

A canal connecting the Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers is a scheme that is not new and even for small craft has materialized. Realizing the possibilities of this project a number of American capitalists have united to bring this to pass, and are promoting the construction of a large canal from Longueuil, opposite Montreal, on the south side of the St. Lawrence to St. Johns, which is an indispensable factor in the establishment of a navigable waterway that will connect Montreal and New York, via the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain and the Hudson River.

Mr. C. A. W. Smith, representing the American capitalists, was lately in Montreal, engaged in the advancement of the scheme; he expects early developments of an important character as the result of the legislative powers that have been obtained in Canada and the United States.

That Mr. Smith has great faith in the

scheme is shown by his statements. He says: "The ultimate and complete realization of the scheme, would be when Canada builds the Georgian Bay Canal. Then we would have, with the new waterway, a practically baseline running from Montreal to New York. That would cut the United States railway and water routes from the Great Lakes by several days and even now by such a canal, we could haul our wheat from Chicago 30 hours faster than it could be brought by any other water route, or by the Erie Canal and the railway lines that feed it from the West." He further says: "We do not seek to divert Canada's over-sea trade from her own

ports, but we want to bring our own wheat down from Chicago, and we want to bring Canadian wheat to supply the New England States and the State of New York. I have no doubt whatever, that five years from now the United States will not be able to supply wheat enough for the requirements of its population, and we shall have to get our supply from Canada. We have no other intention than to benefit Canada by promoting this project; that a waterway will be a success, I believe to be beyond all question. I believe it will carry 20,000,000 tons of freight a year between Montreal and New York."

"HABITAT."

Spring Pointers and Spring Crops

This is the season when roads are impassable and outside work at a standstill and it is a good time to thoroughly overhaul the machinery and implements. See that the harrow teeth are sharpened, that the cultivator points are ground and the bolts all in place, that the disc is ready and all the double trees, evens and attachments are in good order. Where rust has made inroads upon ironwork and when wood is beginning to look its age, it is wonderful what a good coat of paint will do in both improving its appearance and in adding to its life. Have the harness carefully gone over, cleaned, oiled and where necessary repaired. The seed grain should all be ready, cleaned and weighed, and placed where the mice cannot do damage. A plan of the farm should have been prepared to facilitate in planning the crop rotation, and then when actual operations commence there is no hesitation as to what is to be done. All these little things done in preparation, so that everything is in readiness, draws the line between a well-managed farm and a poorly-managed one, where the work is always behind.

With everything in readiness we will consider in a general way a few points in the practical operations on a farm, the crops and how to have the soil prepared to obtain the best results. While considering such a diversified subject it will be recognized that different methods apply to different localities and different soils.

THE SOIL.

The farmers, who struggled with heavy clay last fall will be amply repaid for their efforts this spring. Even though the clay was unusually tough last fall it will, after such an amount of frost as we have had this season, be in excellent condition as soon as dry enough to work. Crossing the furrows with the cultivator will in most places be sufficient spring preparation though a stroke of the harrows with the furrows may be advisable. Such a land manure was applied as it was plowed, will make an excellent bed for any of the spring-sown grains but more especially roots.

Where spring plowing is to be done a disc harrow is an invaluable implement. The plowing should first be rolled to compact the furrows, then cross them with the disc, overlapping each row one-half. In this way the ground is disked twice in opposite directions. A good seed bed can now be procured by giving a stroke of the harrows with the furrows to prevent loosening any of the sods. Even where a heavy sod has been plowed down the above treatment is usually sufficient preparation for the procuring of a good seed-bed.

THE CROPS.

This year should mark the beginning of a better era for the Ontario farmer pins his faith to red clover. This crop should be sown with our grain crops even if the latter are to be plowed

in the fall. On heavy clay the clover loosens up the soil and prevents baking; on light sandy soil it adds humus, which is so necessary to a sandy soil and in both cases it is one of the best nitrogen fertilizers that can be procured. So clover improves not only the physical condition of soils but also adds a valuable fertilizer.

In discussing the crops we will first consider barley.

This crop, perhaps because of its being disagreeable to handle, is much neglected. It is one of the earliest sown crops and the quickest to mature. Its place in the rotation should be after a crop that has been manured and the ground must be in fine condition. This is because barley being a quick grower needs to have its plant food in an available condition to favor its rapid maturity. From one and one-half to two bushels are sown variously over the province. For the production of a good quality for brewing purposes it is well to cut when a little soft so that the barley will dry gradually.

The oat crop might be considered the standard grain crop of the stock-raiser. Its home is in the north, so it does well all over Ontario on almost every description of soil. The richer the soil the better the crop but on a rich soil it should be sown thinner than on a poor soil, the quantity to sow varying from five to seven pecks. On a rich damp soil oats are liable to go down so that where such soils have to be contended with a strong-strawed variety is the kind to sow.

Spring wheat and goose wheat can readily be sown on almost any variety of soil, but as all other crops, they should have a good seed-bed. The best results with wheat are obtained when the grain is sown after roots or after a crop that has been manured. Wheat requires to have its material for growth well incorporated in the soil and in an available form so it is useless to think of helping wheat by manuring wheat or after the grain is sown. About two bushels per acre is the usual quantity sown.

ALFALFA.

Every stock-raiser should endeavor this year to sow a field of alfalfa. Don't do as a neighbor did—sow it in the orchard and because its deep roots killed the trees, condemned it as a soil-robber. Choose a good piece of land well drained, near the buildings; prepare the ground as for barley and seed the alfalfa in with one-half bushel of barley per acre at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. When the crop is up and the barley heading out set the mower knife high as possible, mow the whole and take off and feed as green hay or cure and use as cattle feed. Then do not pasture the piece or cut again this season. Next year you will have an excellent piece of soiling crop for the young things which has no equal in the writer's estimation.

The most approved mixtures which are used through the country may be briefly touched upon. Where many horses are kept a few pounds of flax seed sown with the clover is a good addition. For swine the mixing of goose wheat with the oats works well, but where the Danberry oats and Mandchuri barley are conveniently to be obtained they give the best yields. Two-rowed or Duckbill barley can be sown with most oats and they ripen near enough together to be a successful combination. The reason for combining grains is to increase the yield per acre, it's a good practice and works out well. Of course it is only done where the grain is to be used for chop.

In handling the hay crop the general use of hay-tedders, side delivery rakes and hay loaders has greatly reduced the labor but it tends to make us grow too much timothy, because that can more easily be handled by up-to-date machinery. Clover is the best crop though, and the gains cattle make on roots and clover hay are not to be despised. Of course the balancing of a ration must produce good gains but it's in the sowing we prepare for the balanced ration. We should endeavor to put up clover hay exclusively for our cattle and for our horses well mixed clover and timothy. Alfalfa will in a few years have taken the place of timothy for horses for home use almost exclusively. The results are so evident where it is used that its fame will soon spread.

In planning ahead we can do much to facilitate times of rush and with careful forethought the results should be gratifying. With the action of Farmers' Institutes and the careful reading of timely topics in THE FARMING WORLD and acting thereon, success is assured. Who would charge that in any city magnate this time of year when the days are long and the birds are coming back to us and the smell of good mother earth and opening buds is in the air?

R. E. GUNN.

Legume Culture

The Department of Bacteriology of the O.A.C., Guelph, are preparing a bulletin giving the results for 1906 of co-operative experiments with cultures of the legume bacteria. These bacteria in the soil penetrate the roots of seedlings of the Legumes, and in association with the plant, extract nitrogen from the air and store it up in the plant. By applying the bacteria to the seed, their presence in the soil is assured, and as soon as germination of the seed occurs, the bacteria penetrate the roots and early nitrogen assimilation begins. Of the number of experimenters who submitted a report of the results, 65, or 58.6 per cent., reported a benefit to the crop from the use of the culture. Cultures for inoculating seed will again, upon application, be sent out from the College during the coming spring. Last season a large percentage of recipients of cultures, through carelessness or indifference, failed to send a report of their experiment. Believing that farmers sufficiently interested to conduct an experiment carefully will be willing to pay the cost of the culture a price of twenty-five cents for each bottle of culture, an amount barely sufficient to cover the cost of materials and postage, has been affixed.

When Inoculation is of Benefit.—When a leguminous crop is thriving, it indicates either that the soil is plentifully inoculated with the bacteria necessary to produce nodules on that particular species, or that the soil already contains an abundant supply of nitrogen to support plant growth. In either case, the use of artificial cultures would be of little benefit. Failure to thrive may be due to other

causes than lack of nitrogen. The soil may lack available potash, phosphoric acid, or lime. Inoculation does not and cannot remedy this. When it is intended to sow seed of a legume which has never been grown upon the soil, inoculation of the seed should prove beneficial. This is true even if other legumes have been grown upon the soil, as the bacteria forming root nodules on one species do not necessarily form nodules on the roots of other species. If soil once becomes thoroughly inoculated as indicated by a successful leguminous crop and the presence of numerous nodules, the use of artificial inoculation with later seedlings is considered unnecessary if a three year or five year rotation is followed. The use of cultures will in no way compensate for carelessness in selection of seed, preparation of the soil or subsequent care of the crop.

In order that cultures may be prepared and sent promptly at the time they are desired for use, it is important that applications should be sent in as early as possible to the Bacteriological Department, O.A.C., Guelph.

"Government Standard Seeds"

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

Purchasers of red clover, alsike and timothy seeds who want a good clean article should see to it that the seeds they buy are clearly represented by a reliable person or firm to be of first quality, by being marked "No. 1," "Prime," "Fancy," "XXX," or such other designation for which a special standard of purity is fixed in Section 4 of the Seed Control Act.

"Government Standard" is a term coined by seed vendors and may be misleading unless clearly understood. Section 4 of the Act fixes a standard of quality in respect to weed seeds, below which timothy, alsike and red clover seeds are not allowed to be sold for seeding, either by farmers or seed merchants. This standard allows of the weed seeds named in the Act about 90 in one ounce of red clover, 200 in one ounce of alsike, or 400 in one ounce of timothy seed. It is to seeds that will pass this lower standard, but are not sufficiently clean to grade "No. 1," that the term "Government Standard" was attached last season.

Some seed vendors have advertised seeds under "Government Seal." No Government seal is used on any seeds offered for sale in the trade. Some reliable seed houses sell grass and clover seeds sealed by them and for which they alone are held responsible so long as the seal remains intact, but not after it is broken.

To avoid the provisions of Section 3 of the Act, which applies mainly to seed grain, some seed vendors represent to farmers that, on account of the Seed Control Act, they are offering their grain for sale for milling or feeding purposes. If offered for sale for seeding, such seed vendors are required to make clear to intending purchasers that the seed contains wild oats, wild mustard, cockle, and such other noxious weed seeds when they are in the seed. The object of the Act is to protect farmers who want to protect themselves against such weeds. It provides the means for farmers to buy seed intelligently. Farmers who deliberately buy feed grain and use it for seed can scarcely hope for legislation that will protect them from loss on account of noxious weeds.

G. H. CLARK,
Seed Commissioner.

Ottawa, Ont.

The Pure Food Show

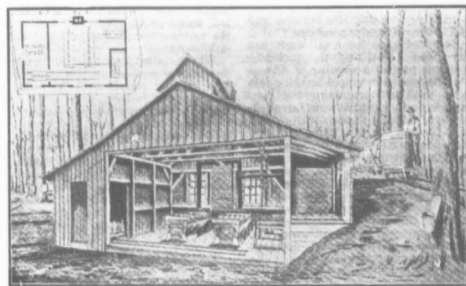
The Pure Food Show held in Toronto last week was largely attended. A special feature was a series of cooking demonstrations given by representatives of the Lillian Massey School of Domestic Science. These were of a practical nature and very much appreciated by the housekeepers present. A suitable musical programme enlivened the proceedings.

Tapping the Trees

There is not as much maple sugar made in Ontario now as there was when the writer was young. In those good old days most of the farmers made at least a little sugar, if only to afford sport for the young people, but in Eastern Ontario and the Maritime Provinces the output is still of commercial importance, the average annual money value being nearly a two million dollars. This should have been almost an ideal season for "sugaring," the bright sunny days and frosty nights affording perfect conditions for big runs of sap. The result will no doubt be shown in a large yield for 1907.

In the early days the implements we used in gathering the sap and "sugaring off" were of the simplest and for the most part home made, those rough and ready makeshifts would not satisfy the present generation and so much more convenient, but less romantic utensils have been devised and the whole process has been put upon a business basis.

The accompanying illustration showing a modern boiling plant with evaporators, etc., in striking contrast with the open fire and crude appliances of the good old-fashioned way.



An up-to-date sugar-making outfit.

HORSES

*To those who catch the cadence
Of the rise and fall of sound,
There is music in the trample
Of the hoof upon the ground.*

Care of Stallion

Many stallions begin the season in an unfit condition to render good service. The majority of them are too fat, while others are more or less run down, their blood being impoverished through bad feeding during the winter. Both extremes are to be avoided, the maximum of health and vigor being obtained by a middle course of feeding, combined with what is equally important, a sufficient and regular amount of exercise.

It is generally conceded that a stallion ought to gain, rather than lose, flesh during the breeding season. If he begins in a fat, soft condition and gradually loses flesh as the season progresses, he is not doing well, and the best results from his services can hardly be expected. But if he begins in moderate flesh, with his muscles well hardened by regular exercise and gains slowly but steadily through to the end, the probabilities are that many and healthy foals will result. Good judgment and watchful care are required to keep a stallion in proper condition, but where these are exercised there should be no use for the drugs or stimulants so frequently administered to horses.

Some stallion handlers, especially those of the old school, administer saltpetre rather too freely: used once a week, preferably in the Saturday evening bran mash, it has been found beneficial.

As horses vary widely in their requirements it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the kind and quantity of food to be given, which will apply to any class, but it is certain that good, clean oats and hay, free from dust, with a bran mash about twice a week, is a ration hard to improve upon; fresh grass in moderation is wholesome and always appreciated. In no case should corn be fed to either stallion or mare during the breeding season. The use of flaxseed and other laxatives is advisable when the condition of bowels indicates constipation or any slight irregularity.

With judicious feeding, regular, but not over-tiring exercise, good brooding and moderation in the number of mares bred in any one day, a stallion should go through the season none the worse for the service he is required to perform.

The Clydesdale Needed in America

At least one American live stock journal seems to have awakened to the true situation in the draft horse breeding business. The following is taken from the pages of the Chicago Live Stock Journal:

The Live Stock Journal as the Draft Horse Journal has championed the draft horse interest for twenty-five years. We have been fair and impartial to all the draft and coach breeds. We need the Clydesdale horse in our development of the American draft horse to supply the great market demand at the ruling high prices.

Our reports show the great revival of Clydesdale interests in Scotland,

and the American breeders and importers should rally to the Clydesdale and help to supply the great demand for draft stallions to improve our horses up to the best markets. While we have many pure-bred studs of Clydesdales in many States we need thousands more of the best blood of the breed.

Canadian importers have outrivaled us in importing more than a thousand Clydesdales last year. We should have double as many. They are importing more mares than stallions. We need more of both, and of the very best breeding. We need all of the Clydesdales Scotland can sell us, and our farmers and breeders will buy them at better prices than ever before. If good salesmanship is given to the Clydesdale, more of them can be sold than in their palmiest days of the big importations and at better prices.

Clydesdale breeders and importers lost their courage and quit advertising and made no effort to sell their horses, and they dropped out of the popular demand, not from any fault of the breed, as the breed is far better than in the early importations when we were importing shiploads of Clydesdales, and the Clydesdale has many good friends as a popular draft breed for the farm and city market trade.

The breeders and importers have not lived up to their opportunities as the merits of the breed justify and the great demand for draft horses in our city markets require. No breed of horses will sell itself in this country now; the farmers have their machinery and supplies, and their draft and coach stallions brought to them and they buy liberally on credit and no inducement of cheaper prices seems available to change the plan of buying. The stallion company plan

has become established and whether it is the best plan or not the farmers will buy good stallions that way, and but few will buy any other way.

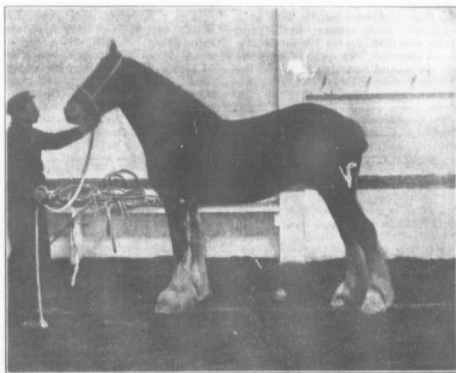
The strong competition of the rival breeds requires the best salesmanship to sell draft stallions, bad as they are needed. No breed will sell well without vigorous effort of good salesmen or public auction, together with vigorous advertising, worthy of the great draft horse industry.

Scotch Clydesdale breeders join hands in local horse breeding societies and hire the best stallions they can get, guaranteeing 100 mares at \$25 to \$50 or more service fees, which nets the owner of the stallion \$2,000 to \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year. Can any American importer import such stallions to sell here for \$1,000 or \$2,000 when they hire at such prices for a year? The papers and people who are prating about robbing our poor farmers in selling stallions at high prices are pulling down the standard of good breeding and playing into the hands of the cheap sharks.

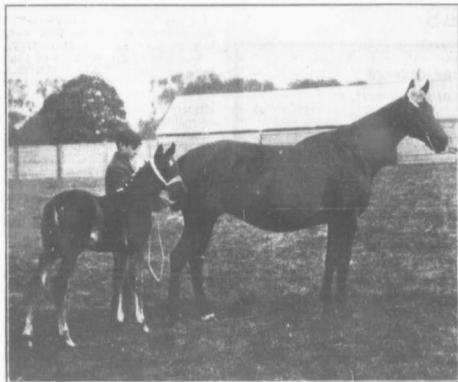
The best stallions cannot be bought cheap in Scotland or any other country; they are higher than ever before, and it is useless to import cheap, inferior stallions that make no improvement, wasting time now when we need the best sires and dams to get the best geldings possible to meet the urgent demands at the markets, and to start more pure-bred studs to elevate the standard of American horse breeding.

The Harness Horse

To be a first-class harness horse the animal must show not only a fine form, a good carriage, and fine action, but a great deal of flexibility of body as well. As he stands before you, at rest, his body might be carved out of wood, and you judge his conformation accordingly. When he moves off the true show horse breaks up, so to speak, all over. He shows flexibility, action and movement all over his body, and such a horse never loses anything in appearance when being sharply turned or maneuvered in any manner. He is a "handy" horse. Compared to him the horse that lacks this quality, he is ever so handsome, having all the action in his limbs, with good carriage of head and good manners always has a sort of tied-up wooden appearance.



Fifeshire Lass (in p.) champion Clydesdale mare, Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition, February, 1907. Owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.



A good type of Polo Pony—mare and colt.

The Polo Pony

There are few better illustrations of the motto, "Much in little," than the staunch, gamey little polo pony. Absolute soundness of wind and limb, high courage and nervous quality, and the ultimate limit in agility, staunch and cool, quick obedience, are what the game calls for, and the pony must meet the requirements of the game.

The polo pony must be not more than 14.2 hands in height, clean built and trim, and a miniature hunter in conformation. He is usually produced by crossing on some stout built pony mare, an Arab or small thoroughbred stallion. The pony of the American plains, the Exmoor and Art-moor and Irish ponies of the British Isles, and the hill ponies of India, crossed with one or the other of the sires giving temper, litheness and activity, under weight, make the ideal pony for the polo field. He must be of unquestionable quality in his underpinning; clean, flat and strong in bone with good sound, medium-sized feet, springy pasterns and showing as much activity and flexibility in action as possible. In bodily conformation a beautiful, clean, sloping shoulder, high, thin withers, running well back to meet a loin, strong, broad and heavily muscled, over a rib moderately well sprung. The quarter must be long, deep, and heavily muscled; the stifle well muscled also, to give activity in manoeuvring through the game. He must be dense and hard of muscle, showing a degree of quality which eliminates the tendency to fleshiness or the laying on of fat. The neck springing from a sloping shoulder, is thin, lean and light, not usually arched, but with a set to the lean, small "breezy" head, which imparts facility to the guidance of the pony by the rein. A common test of the polo pony in the show ring is to place a row of upright stakes about ten feet apart, and the rider, approaching the line of stakes at a gallop, rides in and out among them as fast as possible, without touching the stakes. This is a severe test of agility and speed, and calls for great activity and a level head.

Altogether the polo pony is a thorough little gentleman, trim and clean, lean and wiry spirited but gentle; a little giant in strength and endurance, he is the embodiment of

all that goes to make the horse the noble animal he is, and the game of polo popular with lovers of the horse.

J. W. S.

Management of Farm Horses

Under this head the following extract was published in a recent number of *The Scottish Farmer*: "Fondness for their horses is characteristic of Scottish plowmen; it is, indeed, delightful to observe the kindly relationship that exists between the men and their dumb companions, in the daily round of life on the Scottish farm. The spirit which prompted a Scotch shepherd to say: 'The man that strikes a mad dog may as well strike myself,' is not lacking among Scottish plowmen, and it is a spirit employers would do well to encourage, for it is all to their advantage. There are some who urge that those who work the horses should be relieved of the trouble of feeding and grooming them, but we can say, that with many years' acquaintance with the Scotch plowmen, we have met few good men who would not prefer to have the care of their horses left to themselves."

It is this spirit which contains the whole secret. Get this first, and all things will usually be added. The miser loves his money, which makes of him a money-getter, the successful farmer loves his farm, and the true horseman became such through love of the horse. Agriculture, with its component industries, fruit growing, dairying and stock raising, is, on the whole, making rapid progress in Canada. Specialization in all lines is surely bringing Canadian products from the farm closer to the 100 point mark. Perhaps, however, in the face of all, the high prices and profits to be reaped in the horse business, with the character of Canadian horses rapidly improving with more intelligent method in breeding, it can still be said that there is probably less care and attention given to the work-horse on the farm, than was the case twenty years ago. With better horses and better stabling, with more and heavier work required on his part, it is the exception to see the same care and grooming given the laboring man's team which was the common case once.

It is possible that in feeding farm

horses we can learn very little of practical value from the Scotchman; but in the general care to be accorded to this most indispensable of farm animals, we can imitate with great profit. The grooming, and general care, the attention to feet and shoeing, the carefully fitted harness; leather blacked and buckles shining, which is the pride of the Scottish plowman, were more often seen a quarter of a century ago in most parts of Canada than is the case to-day. Recently a buyer of horses remarked: "The owner of a saleable kind of horse will ask you just as much for a poor, thin horse, as he would if the horse was in fine flesh." This may be true, but it is equally true that the same buyer will pay more for the finely fitted one. He is a more satisfactory servant to the first owner, besides being a "quicker seller," and more satisfactory all round.

Horse Racing Condemned

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

In March 1st of *THE FARMING WORLD* you invite farmers to give their opinions on subjects of interest to the farmer, and give horse racing at Fairs as a subject of interest.

I have always been opposed to horse-racing and the use of blinds on working horses. Every age and country have had their amusements, such as bull fighting, cock fighting and fox hunting. These, however, belong to the dark or barbarous ages and I feel like classifying horse-racing among them. As far as is known to me bull-fighting and fox-hunting are not getting much hold on this side of the water. But not so with horse-racing. In England and in America it is on the increase, which is something to regret.

Evils cluster more or less around all amusements, but I think more so around horse-racing than many other amusements. I will endeavor to point out a few of the more common evils that are connected and associated with the race course. First, it is the abuse of the horse without any useful purpose in view. Then there is the great amount of money invested in the first cost of these fast horses and their feed and care. This expenditure is not felt by the rich, but workmen will invest in these fast horses and spend much time in attending to them, when the means and time spent are needed for the support and comfort of the family. The race track also draws large crowds to a place where there is no good to be learned and whose time would be better spent elsewhere. Besides gatherings of this kind are liable to have whiskey, if not sold openly, at least on the sly. Horse-racing is always more or less combined with gambling, which is a very demoralizing and expensive amusement and does nothing to bring out the better feelings of human nature. It should have small countenance from Christian people, church or state.

J. McGEORGE.

West New Annan, N.S.

Can't Afford to Miss It

Mr. S. Dixon, St. John West, N.B., writes: "I cannot afford to miss a copy of your fine paper. *THE FARMING WORLD* is a model for all valuable information of everything on the farm."

She swept into a butcher shop

With martial mien and tread,
And when she made her choice of meat,

"Please, chop my ribs," she said.
The salesman to a small boy turned

And bawled in bovine tones,
"Before you put this order up
Just break the lady's bones!"

Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Is the Dual Purpose Cow Possible

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

Is it possible to build up and maintain a herd of dual purpose cows? I believe it is; but the man who undertakes to do so will, in the majority of cases, work for less pay than the man who breeds for special purpose cows. Up to the year 1887, we kept Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades; and although we took special pains to get sires of deep milking families, we had so many indifferent milkers among the heifers that it was a matter of one-half the herd feeding the other, and small pay for the owner.

There are, however, some very good milkers among the beefing breeds. These, I believe, should be sought after and every care taken to encourage milk production. I have no use for cows that will not give milk enough to pay for their feed and raise a good calf, even in the beef breeds. This is, in my opinion, about as far as farmers' expectations are safe.

The farmer who endeavors to produce the strictly dairy cow will get larger returns proportionately than he who tries to get both dairy and beef. I also believe just as firmly that the farmer who is careful to get the best along beef lines makes more money than the dual purpose man who can never get the best of either. Conditions vary so much, however, that every man must settle the matter for himself.

The dual purpose cow is a necessity in producing beef profitably; and it can be developed sufficiently to aid materially in keeping the balance on the right side, where beef production is the mainstay of the farm, without injury to the quality of the beef animal.

On a farm situated in a district where the product of the dairy can be conveniently marketed, it will pay better to use a good dairy-bred bull and leave beef entirely out of the question.

If we concede that the dual purpose cow is a possibility for the dairy farmer, how can we get her? Are we safe in looking to the so-called milking Shorthorn for sires? Take the case of the twelve cheese factory patrons who sent in their reports for prizes in the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association competition. These ranged in their average returns from \$82.50 to \$40.61, and the lowest were grade Shorthorns. In the dairy test competitions there has been a prize of \$300.00 held up for years

to be won by a Shorthorn cow that can score the highest points in the show. Although there are more Shorthorns registered in Ontario than all other breeds combined, that prize has yet to be won. At Guelph, in spite of all that has been said about milking Shorthorns, there was only one cow that scored high enough to win money. At the Winter Fair of 1906 and at the Ottawa Fair this year none of them reached the standard required to secure a prize. Take another case. A gentleman whom I know bought a Shorthorn cow that had figured high in a dairy test. He was so well pleased with her that he bought two others of the same strain, expecting that they would also be good milkers. But he was very much disappointed.

It is well to develop milk production in the beefing breeds, but always keep beef production as their proper sphere of profit. The dual purpose cow has its place on the beef producer's farm, but the man who wants to keep his sons satisfied milking cows to-day must keep cows that will make it worth their while.

Carleton Co., Ont. J. G. CLARK.

Dressed Meat in Glasgow

The following statements by Mr. Trotter, Veterinary Surgeon of the Corporation of Glasgow, seem to indicate that the inspection of meat by the United States Government, or rather, that any piece of meat has the Government stamp on it, is no guarantee that it is free from disease. In a special cable to the *New York Herald*, Mr. Trotter is credited with the following:

"On February 18th, and again on the 20th, I seized as unfit for human food a foreleg of chilled beef deposited in the meat market on the instance of the agent of one of the largest meat exporters of the United States. Each foreleg was marked thus: 'United States inspected and passed.'

"On examination each foreleg was found 'stripped'—that is, the serous membrane covering the costal pleura had been removed, but at places distinct tubercular nodules remained and glandular invasion was manifest.

"These forelegs showed no evidence of having been previously inspected. They were parts of carcasses which, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry to the

Government meat inspectors detailed for duty in packing establishments of the United States, ought to have been rejected as unfit for human food and to have been rendered into tallow after the diseased parts had been removed."

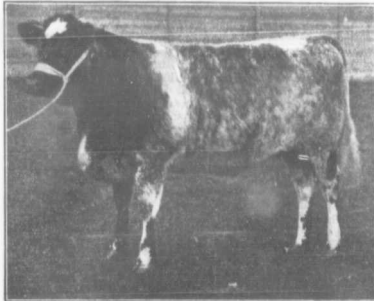
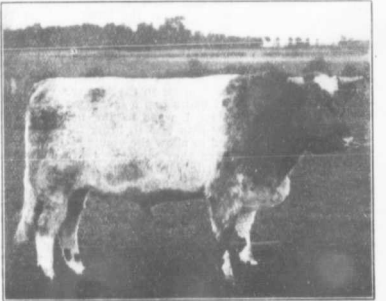
Market Value of Grain Fed to Stock

In an address delivered at the recent Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Prof. G. E. Day made the following appeal for the business of feeding live stock: "It is very difficult to give a very satisfactory estimate of the value of the grain fed to the stock at home. When you quote the market value of grain, you quote the value of grain properly cleaned and in first-class market condition. It must be first-class grain with all light grain carefully separated. The grain fed to the hog, and to other live stock on the farm, is usually in the condition in which it comes from the threshing machine, with all kinds of light grain, chaff, etc., all ground up and fed together. There is a great loss here, which would be a total loss were it not for the live stock. Very often, too, the man who is estimating the cost of feeding a trial lot of swine or cattle, feeds them tailings or refuse from grain that is sold, and charges it up at the market price of grain. In roots, also, when a market price is placed upon them, it is for clean, fresh, good sized turnips or mangolds, and here again is a lot of waste, which can only be utilized by being fed at home on the farm."

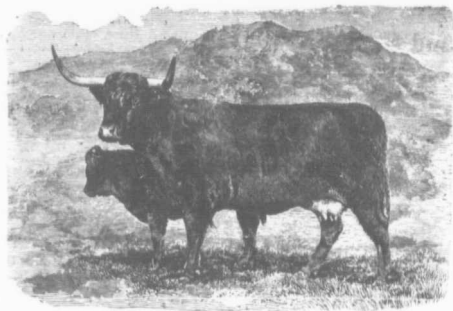
England's Meat Supply

The increase in the volume of imported meat into England and the gradual decrease of the home supply of cattle has revived to some extent the demand for the free admission of Canadian cattle. On this question a writer in the *Liverpool Mercury* says:

"That the consumption of foreign beef, mutton and lamb has for a long time been on the increase; that it probably now amounts to more than half of the home supply; that things are different in Germany; that German people have been driven to very extreme measures; that in that country supplies from abroad are prohibited, although the domestic supply does not by any means meet the rapidly growing demands for meat; that dogs and cats are consumed at a greatly increasing rate; and that as many as 97,000 horses were slaughtered for human food in the year before last; that such facts as these ought to be taken strict note of in this country; that the area of a nation's



Two Prize-winning English Shorthorns.



A Typical Highland Cow and Calf

food supply ought to be as wide as possible; that this is a wise policy; and that its advantages, though great in time of peace, would be seen to be doubly so in war time.

Highland Cattle for Canada

A recent issue of "The Scottish Farmer" announces the shipment to Canada of a number of Highland cattle. The shipment consists of eight bulls and one heifer, and is destined for Medicine Hat. It is, however, not the first lot of this kind to come to

Canada, but is the largest shipment to date. They are used to cross with the range cattle, and are said to do remarkably well in this connection. Their produce stands the winter well, and seem to be well adapted to the rigorous winters of Western Canada.

The accompanying illustration shows a typical Highland cow and her calf. She has the characteristic horns of the breed, but her hair is somewhat smoother and shorter than that of the common Highland cattle of the hills of Scotland.

Hon. Mr. Dryden Discusses the "Dog" Law

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I have observed considerable discussion in various agricultural journals recently as to the working of the present dog law.

As I was responsible for the introduction into the Legislature many years ago of that part relating to worrying of sheep by dogs, I crave the privilege of giving to your readers some of the underlying principles of the bill as introduced.

I am not, as some suppose, a dog-hater, but I am of the opinion that only a very small percentage of dogs are of any real service or afford any profit, whatever, to their owners. I readily admit that among this minority there are some real treasures—quiet, useful, noble animals. These are always under control and properly managed and cared for. They are not under the law, because their good behaviour places them above it entirely.

If all dogs were of this class there would be little need of any law for the protection of sheep. But, alas, the vast majority must, I fear, be classed outside altogether of these useful and well-behaved specimens. But although they are not useful or obedient they are greatly beloved by their owners, who have no intention of parting with them. Neither have they any proper idea of their duty in keeping them under control. It was to protect the sheep owners from such animals that the bill was introduced.

The two principles always before me were:

1st. That a dog without his master, and roaming at will, is dangerous and should be treated as a wild animal.

2nd. Assuming this to be true, the owner should be compelled, so far as the law can do so, to keep his dog

under control. If he does not or cannot, then the sheep raiser should have the right to protect himself by destroying such animal roaming on his farm.

These principles were accepted and inserted in the bill, but not in their entirety. You may under the present Act, destroy a dog straying on any farm without his owner or master between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or at any time if the dog is seen pursuing, worrying or wounding any sheep, or when giving tongue or trifling the sheep aforesaid.

Why does the law give the owner or caretaker of the sheep the right thus to destroy the dog? My own conception in introducing the legislation was not that I expected numerous dogs were to be destroyed, but



A good type of southdown. Owned by John Jackson, of Abingdon.

that the danger of destruction would compel the owners to keep them under control. The bill, as introduced, went much farther than the present law, and permitted destruction at any time of any dog roaming on the farm without his owner, and beyond control. I think the principle is sound, that if the owner of the dog refuses or neglects to keep him under control, then the law should give me the right to protect myself and destroy the dog when found roaming at will on my farm and endangering my property. Not that any farmer would wantonly delight in destroying his neighbor's dog, but rather that the owner realizing the danger, would in his own interest keep the dog under control. If he cannot, then it is manifestly his duty to put the dog away himself, rather than endanger another man's property.

I have a neighbor who has kept dogs to my certain knowledge, for half a century or more, but I do not remember to have seen one of them on my farm, although the land joins. Each successive dog has been under the same control. Were all owners of dogs like this neighbor, we should not need any "local option" because they are not sheep raisers they are entitled to the full protection which the law can give. No council should have the right to dispense with it, nor should any "local option" be given. If there be territory where the law should not apply let it be named in the Act, and sheep men would thus understand that they could not locate there.

This is a live question, and must be faced. Are dogs or sheep of the greatest value to the country? I have already stated that the great majority of dogs everywhere are not in any sense useful. They are not kept because of that reason, but for some other, such as good company, pets, children's sake, fancied utility, etc., etc. If these are good reasons for their existence, then, I submit, it is only reasonable that the owners should honestly endeavor to keep them under control if not that they do not complain if the farmer is allowed by the law to protect himself, and does not hesitate to use the privilege.

JOHN DRYDEN.

Toronto, March 22.

More on the Sheep and Dog Question

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I have read with interest the letter of B. D. Holdworth, of Port Hope, on the dog question. I have also read with interest the letter of "Another Dog Hater." My opinion is there are dogs roaming the fields which certainly ought to be killed, and that out of respect for what a large number of dogs could learn to do with good profit to the farmer.

I had a pup a few years ago which when I went to the field followed. My plan was to bring the milk cows, and to allow the young cattle to come when they wished. I reared the pup a little, but not enough to make him hurry the cows. In a few weeks that pup went for and brought all the cows, no more and no less. A man could not do better, and so why kill that dog? At a fair not long ago a man was telling about being turned on by a bull and would have been killed but for his dog. Would that man kill his dog? I never did. I was crossing a field with a neighbor when his bull thought I had no business there and so did my neighbor for a few minutes, but his dog was

called and, obedient to his master's wishes, drove the brute away. I'm thanking my Maker a dog was near; nothing else could have saved me then.

A man was one time going on a journey. He tied his dog up so he would not follow, but he had not gone far before his dog became anxious to get loose. The man went on, thinking the dog would quiet down, but he struggled on till he broke his chain and reached his master just in time to save him from the harm the dog had scented in the air.

A dog is not a wolf. In the Alps dogs are sent out to hunt for those who may have been overcome by storms, and save them. This may be a little aside from the thought intended by Mr. Holdworth and his friend. The thought they wish to convey is "can we, generally speaking, make a profitable use of the dog?" I don't think my friend is right in calling himself a dog hater, because of his suggested good-will toward the dog that is being brought up in the way he should go, nor do I think he is right in destroying the good with the bad. In the time of Sodom we are told God would have spared the whole city for the sake of even ten righteous. It would be rude to make a

cold weather the lambs become chilled, and soon die if warmth is not applied, so as to start circulation. Sometimes, though strong at first, a lamb will become dull and dumpy, and refuse to suck. In such a case it is usually suffering from constipation;

this can readily be removed by an injection of warm soapy water or a little linsed oil. It is probable that half the mortality among young lambs is caused by this difficulty, which is so easily removed, but certainly fatal if neglected.

A Producer on the Hog Situation

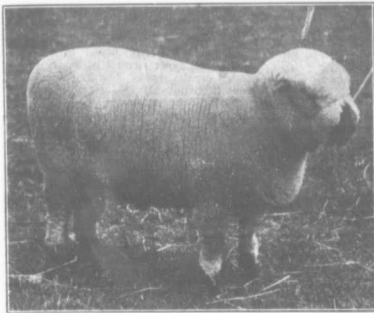
EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

It is, perhaps, a little early to even venture an opinion on the prospects of the hog market for the coming season, although for one I am not looking for any material decline from the present high prices before the autumn. The price cannot be expected to go higher, but if it drops it will not be for long, excepting some of the larger packing houses close on account of the scarcity of hogs, but this is not likely.

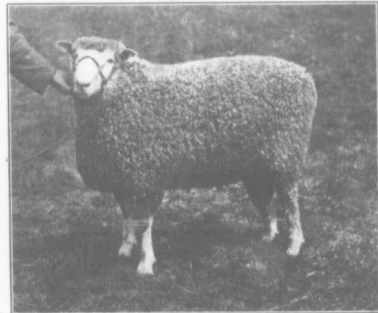
I know of only one way now whereby a fairly steady run of hogs can be maintained during the summer, and that is by holding the price up around where it is at present. Some may say this is strange doctrine and that if the hogs are not in the country the price will not bring them there. But I think differently. It is wonderful how much faster hogs can be got when the market

hogs this spring, as there always seems to be enough hogs turn up from some place to bring prices down in the fall. To be sure pigs that are weaned now could be run out a good part of the summer and still catch the fall market before the rush comes on. However, if the packers assure the farmers of a seven-cent market for the summer they will undoubtedly get the hogs, even considering that it costs more to get them ready, and there is also considerable risk, as a very slight mistake in feeling will cripple the whole bunch and leave them a dead loss, while by the slower and cheaper system there is practically no risk.

I believe that in Ontario at least there is a general tendency to increase the breeding stock and judging by the prices being paid at auction sales and elsewhere for breeding sows, I think



Prize-winning Shropshire Sheep



Prize-winning English Leicester Sheep

wholesale slaughter of dogs in most communities, but having proven the offender we then are justified in destroying him.

There are men in every community who try to do what is right. There are men who do not do much good nor much apparent harm either. There are men who are forever doing harm, and it is they with whom the law has sooner or later to deal, and so it ought to be with the dogs.

What a dog is taught to do he remembers. Men too often persuade a dog to disobey his master just to see the master get mad, or at least tease the master, not noting the wrong he is doing the dog. Children too, are often spoiled by parents themselves by allowing them to do in childhood what they themselves know to be wrong, but just think it cute to see them act thus. They don't mean to wrong the child, but experience proves they do. Even so, we ought to make a little allowance for our dumb friends.

BRANT CO., Ont. A GOOD REFORMER.

Lambing Time

A little attention paid to the sheep at lambing time will save many that would otherwise perish. In wet or

is at high water mark than at a low one. Take for instance a farmer who at this season has, say, a dozen or more pigs ready to wean, and his custom has been to run them along moderately until warm weather, then put them on clover or other pasture, to be taken up in August and finished on new grain and turned off about October 1st (and I might add here, generally making money on them, because I have always found hogs raised in this way pay a profit.) But on the other hand, with prices where they are to-day and every indication of their remaining about seven dollars per hundred pounds, will not most farmers decide to convert their little pigs into money in July instead of in October? July is a time when money is scarce with most farmers and if they can have pigs weighing from 175 to 200 pounds each at this time, by going right at it now and forcing them right along, the money can thus be got out of them two months earlier.

I admit, however, that it will cost from a dollar to a dollar and a half per cwt. more to have those hogs marketable in July than it would to let them run till October, yet when we consider the uncertainty of the October market and the almost absolute certainty of next July's market, I think it is generally advisable for those who have the feed of their own to rush on the young

farmers generally have regained confidence in the business.

It would be very interesting to all farmers to know with what degree of success the young pigs arrive this spring. Most of the extra sows bred last fall were young, and this fact, together with the very cold winter, will I think have a tendency to lower considerably the average of the litters raised. It is also an established fact that the progeny of young sows are slower to mature so that on the whole I am not expecting any very great increase in the output of hogs, at least before 1908.

I would like to suggest, in conclusion, that the Editors of your and other Agricultural papers make an effort to ascertain from farmers in all sections of the country information on the hog question. Could you not ascertain how the litters are arriving? And make a possible estimate of the increase of this year over previous years, if any? The packers are certainly posted on all such matters through their agents (the drovers) and why should the producers not be equally interested and similarly posted through our (Trade Bulletin) FARMING WORLD? A HOG PRODUCER.

NOTE.—The request of our correspondent for information as to the condition of litters this spring is timely. Will not our readers help him out? The

information thus gleaned would be of the greatest value to every hog raiser. Write THE FARMING WORLD giving particulars regarding your district and we will publish the returns as they arrive. EDITOR.

About Hog Pens

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Your correspondent has read with much pleasure the very able and interesting address delivered by Mr. Joseph Brethour at the recent Live Stock Show at Ottawa on "The housing of hogs in winter." Few men are better qualified to speak on this subject than Mr. Brethour, and with most points brought out by him I entirely agree, especially do I endorse his doctrine of the inexpensive hog pen. All the requirements of the hog in so far as housing is concerned can be given in a house of moderate cost; but I cannot agree with Mr. Brethour's idea of wintering hogs in those portable pens or "cabins." They may do well enough in some parts of Southern or Western Ontario, but they should be given a wide berth in Eastern Ontario or Quebec, and Mr. Brethour's hearers were largely representative of these districts. In this country we get too much snow, and in cabin pens, and to our hogs must have a building where they can be fed without being forced to travel through snow drifts.

Then the speaker is quoted as saying that a suitable hog house can be built with shell walls with a loft, which should be well crammed with straw and that this straw will absorb the moisture and keep the air in the house dry. With this plan I entirely disagree and have no hesitation in saying that it should not be recommended in any climate. The moist air that accumulates in a hog pen is impure air, and every possible precaution should be used to allow it to escape out-of-doors instead of harboring it in a loft of straw to breed impurities and perhaps disease and with the advent of warm weather to drip back down into the pen.

I do not approve of having straw or anything else stored over hogs except there is a perfectly tight floor in the loft and plenty of ventilation to carry off the foul air.

Health is the all-important thing with hogs and can be best maintained in a building without a loft of any kind, but with a low roof lined on the under side of the rafters with a tight sheeting of boards and felt paper, thus leaving no place for chaff or dust to accumulate and form a harboring place for disease or vermin.

CARLETON COUNTY FARMER

Abortion in Sows

A warning has been issued through the American press against the use of coal oil as a vermin destroyer upon hogs when pregnant. It is said that while coal oil will certainly destroy the vermin, yet it is very penetrating, and its use seems to be almost a sure cause for abortion. The case is cited where just before a public sale of high priced animals the owner used some coal oil in cleaning them up, which resulted in causing twenty-two sows to abort within three days, being the greatest loss from this cause yet reported.

Note—Abortion in sows is not very common in this Province, and no cases have yet come to our knowledge which were traceable to the use of coal oil. It is just as well to avoid danger, and as there are many insecticides quite as effective as coal oil, and which can be safely applied to animals under all circumstances, it is better to use them.—Editor

Bacon Hog Meetings

The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes has arranged for a series of meetings during April in the interests of bacon hog production in Eastern Ontario, as follows, the meetings to begin at 1.30 (afternoon session only):

LIST (A)—SPEAKER, DR. J. STANDISH:
Algonquin, 4th; Lyn, 5th; Brockville, 6th; Iroquois, 8th; Morrisburg, 9th; North Williamsburg, 10th; Moulinette, 11th; Cornwall, 12th; North-

field, 13th; Chesterville, 15th; Winchester, 16th; Montserrat, 17th; Finch, 18th; Avonmore, 19th; Monkland, 20th.

LIST (B)—DUNCAN ANDERSON, SPEAKER:
Martintown, 4th; Lancaster, 5th; Rainville, 6th; Glen Robertson, 8th; Alexandria, 9th; St. George, 10th; S. Leonard, 11th; Vars, 12th; Russell, 13th; Smith's Falls, 15th; Perth, 16th; Baldersloh, 17th; Merrickville, 18th; Hurth's Rapids, 19th; Kemptonville, 20th.

In the Dairy

Chief Instructor Barr Resigns

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, chief dairy instructor for Western Ontario, has resigned to accept a responsible position on the staff of the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa.

Mr. Barr has been closely identified with the dairy interests of Western Ontario for over twenty years. In 1886 he left the home farm in Hilbert township, Perth County, and went to Oxford County to learn the cheese-making business, working in the Brownsbury factory. After leaving the business he had charge of the Jerseyville, Coluden and Black

who has been one of Mr. Barr's staff of instructors for several years has been appointed to succeed him.

Dairy Instruction Work

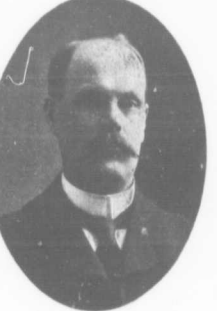
During the past decade the Ontario Department of Agriculture has, in conjunction with the Dairymen's Association of the Province, carried on a vigorous campaign in the interests of better dairymaking. A great amount of good has been accomplished in that time, and the cheese and butter making business is on a more solid basis on that account. There has, however, not been the uniformity in the quality of the product that one could have hoped for, considering the large amount of money expended on the work. The loophole has been that, not all the factories were reached by the instructor.

For 1907 the Department of Agriculture will have the instructors visit every factory and creamery in the Province, and also devote a large share of their time to advising producers as to the best means to adopt to secure the right quality of milk. This service will be given without charge to either proprietors, makers or producers.

The proprietors and secretaries of factories which are being established this year, or which did not take instruction last year, are asked to notify the Department as to the name and location of the said factory or creamery, and to indicate the date upon which they are likely to begin operations. This will enable the chief instructors to so arrange their work that each instructor will know exactly the territory to be covered by him, and the factories to be visited, at the beginning of the season, thus ensuring efficient work and uniform assistance to all factories and creameries. The instructors will be prepared to give instruction to all makers, and no charge will be made for the same. They will not, however, spend the whole day at a factory unless there is something radically wrong, and some remedy necessary to remain there for that time or more to clear the difficulty up. By looking over the conditions and examining the cheese, the instructors will, by consultation and advice, be able to give valuable assistance, and yet have time to call upon many producers and visit more than one factory in a day.

SANITARY INSPECTION

All instructors will be clothed with the authority of sanitary inspectors, and thus have a right to visit any factory, creamery, or private dairy, also the premises of any producer, with a view to inspecting the same from a sanitary standpoint. If conditions are found insanitary, the inspector will give instructions as to how best these conditions can be overcome. A reasonable time will, in all cases, be allowed for placing the premises in a satisfactory condition. If the producer or proprietor does not comply with the request of the instruc-



MR. GEO. H. BARR

Creek factories in the order named. In the last named factory, where he spent six years, Mr. Barr's reputation as a first-class cheese and butter-maker was fully demonstrated and his services became in demand for other work. He resigned to take charge of the Cheese Department of the Provincial Dairy School, Guelph, engaging with the firm of Lovell & Christmas, of Montreal, to buy cheese for them during the summer at Belleville. In 1902, the Ontario Department of Agriculture being desirous of demonstrating the syndicate system of instruction, placed Mr. Barr in charge of a group of factories in Lambton County. As a result of this and similar work done by Chief Instructor Publow in Eastern Ontario, the present system of grouping factories for instruction purposes was adopted. In the following year Mr. Barr became Chief Instructor for Western Ontario, which position he has held till the present time. In 1903, he became Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Ass'n, and also Supt. of the Western Dairy School at Stratford.

Mr. Barr has wide experience in practical dairying fits him in a special way for doing good work in the wider field at Ottawa. He begins his new duties about April 10th. Mr. Frank Hens,

tor, then an appeal will be made to the director of the Dairyman's Association living nearest the factory, creamery, or place of producer concerned, the chief instructor, and a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who will finally decide as to the improvements required and insist upon the same being made within a reasonable time. It has been desired to make the instructors engaged in testing milk. This in itself would occupy a considerable portion of the time of the instructor and it is a matter which should be dealt with by those who have the business of the factory in hand. It is far more essential that the instructor be occupied in endeavoring to improve the quality of the raw material, rather than that he should attempt to bring to justice the small proportion of men who adopt deceitful methods in order to increase their monetary gain. If the authorities of a factory state that they have clear evidence of milk having been tampered with, then the instructor for the district will be allowed to assist in making a further test.

The Department wishes it clearly understood that the work of the Inspector-Instructors will be essentially that of instruction, but in the few instances where the conditions, so far as sanitation is concerned, are detrimental to the production of a high-class article of cheese, and the persons concerned refuse to make the improvements recommended, there will be no hesitation in putting the necessary machinery in operation to compel payment of a fine of from \$50 to \$200.

How to Increase the Production of the Average Dairy Cow*

In the topic assigned to me there are four main points to consider, and in addition, the question, How? The prominent features in the subject are; "Profit," "Increase," "Production," "Average Cow." A word on each of these before taking up the question of How?

Pf. "Profit" in the dairy we understand the excess of returns over the cost of production. The chief factors entering into the question of cost of production are land, labor, and capital invested in cows and feed. No person can show a profit in the dairy unless the returns from dairy products exceed rent value of land, fair wages for the farmer and his help—hired or otherwise—and interest on capital invested in live stock, implements, and feed grown on the farm or purchased elsewhere.

It is said of the millionaire, Andrew Carnegie, that the watchword of the Pittsburg Steel Mills, while he was the owner, was "more steel and more profits each year." No matter what the production was in any one year, he always looked for an increase the following year. He was able to enthuse all his men with this idea of increased production and increased profits each and every year. We are not holding up this as an ideal for dairy farmers, nor asking them to strive to become millionaires, as this is a very low standard of life; but many dairy farmers could with profit to themselves and value to their locality, catch something of the spirit that animated the men connected with the Pittsburg steel mills. If a cow gives 4,000 pounds of milk this year or makes 160 pounds of butter, expect 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of milk and 200 to 250 pounds of butter next year and 8,000 to 10,000 the next year, and thus increase

the production and profit from the herd. It is seldom we receive more than we look for or expect. Expect increases, and increases are likely to come, if we do our part.

Production is a law of nature. The trees produce fruits; plants, flowers and beauty; animals, products of value to man and man ought to be no exception to the rule. That man's life may be considered a failure which has not produced something of value to himself and his fellow-men. The man who, by his skill and incligation, is able to increase the average milk production of cows by so much as 4,000 pounds a year is a benefactor of his race; much more so than the man who causes two blides of grass to grow where one grew before, because milk is a life-giving fluid for man and more valuable than grass.

The "average cow" is a conception of the mind, and does not exist. It is well that this is so, else improvement of cows would be much slower than at present. The thing called "average cow" is the quotient, resulting from adding together the numbers representing poor, medium and good cows and dividing by three. From the modern dairyman's viewpoint there should be no "poor" or "medium" cows. By recognizing only one class of cows, "the good," the labor of obtaining profitable production in the herd is reduced two-thirds. To be relieved of two-thirds of a load is an important point when travelling over a somewhat long and heavy road, such as must be travelled by most dairymen.

THE HOW

The How is an "oft repeated tale," yet not necessarily a "long tale." The process may be summed up in three short words, *Breed, Feed, Weed.*

We shall discuss in detail only the

first point, *breed.* We use the term in the sense of to procreate, to beget, and not as applied to some special strain of cows. There are men who become excited as soon as the term "breed" is mentioned. Men who under ordinary circumstances are quite sane, become insane at the very mention of "breed," hence on public occasions it is seldom advisable to discuss breed in the ordinary acceptance of the meaning of the term. Judging from the way some men talk and write, we shall soon need special lunatic asylums for persons suffering from breedmania.

This is an age of inquiry. Not many years ago the "common people" accepted as the truth what was taught them in the synagogue and elsewhere, and no one questioned the authority of the teacher. Maxims and sayings that have stood for the truth during many years are now questioned. Have not many of us written the maxim, "honesty is the best policy" many, many times in the old-fashioned copy books, or as a penance for some misconduct at school? But in these modern times we are told that honesty is not a "policy," it is a principle or axiom. The word "policy" has degenerated in its significance, now meaning much the same as "diplomacy," which latter term someone has defined as "polite lying."

At the meeting of the Eastern Dairyman's Association, held in the capital city, January, 1907, we were told by an eminent authority that "a little learning is not a dangerous thing." We can fancy how Pope must have written in anguish of spirit as the truth of this saying of his was questioned. His raspy, irritable temper must have reached fever heat, though the month was January on mother earth.



Brampton Monarch's Ina. Bred and owned by B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont. Record, 29 lbs. milk per day last season.

*Address delivered by Prof. H. H. Dean at the Eastern Winter Fair, Ottawa, March 7, 1907, crowded out of last issue.

One more illustration from political sayings to indicate the right (chaos) or real) in this twentieth century, to question the wisdom of time-honored maxims. In the early days of Canadian Confederation one of the maxims on which it was based, and that the whole system of Confederation rested was, "Representation by population." This degenerated into "Rep. by pop." and in these latter times it has become "Rep. by pull."

"LIKE PRODUCES LIKE"

This brings us to the discussion of the maxim, which has long been considered the keystone of the breeder of domestic animals, viz., "like produces like." In a discussion of the truth or otherwise of this maxim it is not necessary to become excited or to say hard things of any one who questions the wisdom of that which has so long been regarded as truth. Let us look at the facts in a calm, inquiring manner and as seekers after the truth.

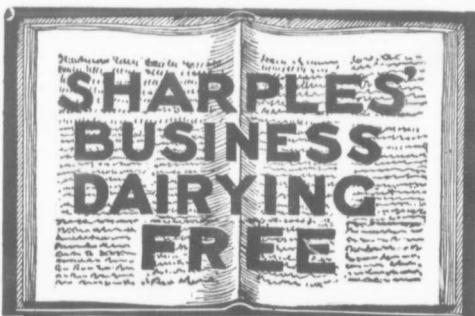
A prominent biologist tells us that everywhere he went in the domain of biological science he was met with the barrier, "no thoroughfare, Moses." In these modern times we frequently see barriers such as "No thoroughfare, Tradition," "No thoroughfare, Public Opinion," "No thoroughfare, Prominent Men," "No thoroughfare, Text Books," "No thoroughfare, Government." Notwithstanding these barriers, we make bold to question the truth of the maxim "Like produces like."

First, we may inquire what is reasonably meant by the term. We think it fair to infer, a something which we can comprehend on our senses produces or brings a second something which exactly corresponds with the first something, in form, color, etc. If this were true there would be no variety or improvement in nature. Nature abhors sameness, but loves variety. We have only to open our eyes to realize the truth of this statement. If "like produces like," then the theory of descent, transmutation or evolution falls to the ground. According to Haeckel, "The Theory of Descent and Transmutation Theory, affirms that all organisms (viz., all species of animals, all species of plants which have ever existed, or still exist on earth) are derived from one single, or from a few simple original forms, and that they have slowly developed from these by a natural course of gradual change."

One of the fundamental principles involved in explaining the varied forms of life about us is "change." The poet says, "Change and decay in all around I see." A recent writer on the subject of breeding animals recognizes this principle and seeks to explain it by what he calls "The Law of Variation." This seems to us a misnomer. One might as well speak of "The Law of Chance," "The Law of Luck," or "The Law of Weather." We recognize that there are great variations in animal and plant life, but the causes of these are not well understood at the present time.

To bring the question more particularly to the point under discussion, we may be allowed to cite a few instances in support of the statement that good cows do not necessarily produce good milkers, which is the experience of nearly all dairymen. We may call them facts which indicate that "like does not produce like" in dairy cows. We shall give the names of the cows, but not the breed, for reasons already mentioned.

All these cows, which represent three different breeds, have stood out prominently in our herd as large producers, but we see how few of their progeny have a similar characteristics. Some may say, this was due to the use of poor sires. That may be true, but we were supposed to be using good males.



Contains all the money-making points of dairying. Among the subjects treated you will find How to Feed, What to Feed, When to Feed, What Foods Produce Most Milk, How to Take Care of Milk-Producing Foods, How to Feed Silage, the Care of the Milch Cow, and many other profitable and practical suggestions that help swell the profits of the dairyman. With the book we will send additional information telling you how and why you can get the most out of you milk by using the

Sharples Tubular Cream Separator

We guarantee that with a Tubular you can get 50 per cent more cream over the old pan method of skimming, and 6 per cent over any other cream separator made. Sharples Separators get all the cream and the Tubular is the easiest running, easiest cared for, and easiest kept clean. There is just one tiny piece in the bowl, the milk can is low and handy, the bearings are self oiling. Write for the "Business Dairying" at once stating number of cows you keep. Ask for booklet D. 292



Mr. S. L. Boyer, Veneta, Pa., says "The Tubular makes me \$20.00 yearly."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.



3 Bowls in 1

The important thing for you to be sure of before you put any money into a cream separator is that it is a clean skimmer.

Now every mechanical cream separator has a bowl which does the skimming. But the improved

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

has 3 bowls in 1! (the picture will show you). Every drop of milk run through a U.S. is skimmed 3 distinct times. The remarkably thorough separation for which the U.S. Separator is famous is due to this exhaustive process and the wonderful skimming efficiency of the two simple corrugated cups. The U.S. has held the World's Record for clean skimming since 1901.

Cream is money. The U.S. gets more than any other separator. Now, we have't room here to explain all about the clean skimming of the U.S. or about its many other fine points. But if you want, we'll be right glad to mail you a copy of our big, handsome, new catalogue free. It's mighty interesting and tells all about the U.S. Just say "Send catalogue number B 110". A postal is all right if it's handiest. Better write now while you think of it, addressing

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Representatives of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

440

Daughters of Grand-
Name of Cow None—Good Milkers
Artis Kasse None—One daughter
sold, said to have
been good.

Beauty of Norval, One that promises
well.

Liggar's Rose, . . . None.

Mercena 2nd . . . Two.

Margaret 4th . . . Two daughters, two
granddaughters
and one great
granddaughter.

Patience None.

Kena Burnett, . . . One granddaughter.

GERM PLASM THEORY

Time will not permit to go farther in this discussion at present. There is great need of careful study and wise experiments on this question, which is the greatest of all dairy problems at present. Looking about for a theory or hypothesis, as a starting point, we feel that Weismann's "Germ Plasm Theory" is the best. All good practice is the result of a theory, "which must always be regarded only as an approximation to the truth." It must be understood that it may be replaced in time by another and better grounded theory. But in spite of this admitted uncertainty, theory is indispensable for all true science. It elucidates facts by postulating a cause for these.

In a word, the "Germ Plasm Theory," which may be defined as the hereditary or transmissible stuff theory, says that before any permanent change for the better or worse can take place in animals a change must be brought about in the "germ plasm" which is transmitted from one animal to another. The possible explanation of the fact that it is difficult to get good milkers from good milkers, is that this "abundant milking quality" is an unstable characteristic—a sport. It has not become a permanent characteristic, or in other words, has not permeated the "germ plasm" or hereditary stuff.

If this theory be correct, the only way known at present by which the dairy farmer may be reasonably sure of obtaining good milkers is to breed for the purpose and have the environment suitable for the development of desired characteristics, and continue until this acquired characteristic becomes fixed. Personally, we think that a careful study of this matter will enable the scientists to discover the laws of improvement in the milking qualities of dairy cows by breeding. The science of Embryology we believe to be the key that will unlock the secret. Who will study it and give the results of their study to the people? The main difference in results between the old and new theory will be that good milkers will produce better milkers in contradistinction to having poor milkers producing poor or sometimes good milkers and good milkers producing sometimes good but more often poor milkers, as we have them at present.

The second and third factors in the How, viz, feed and weed, we shall not stop to discuss as they have been debated these many years. There is practically nothing new to add on these points.

Strathroy Dairy School to Go

In reply to a question in the Legislature recently regarding the future of the Western Dairy School at Strathroy, the Hon. Mr. Montague, Minister of Agriculture, said: "It is the intention of the Government to consolidate the two dairy schools in the western part of the province, and after this year to carry on all instruction work at the Central Dairy School at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Nothing has yet been decided upon as to the disposal or future use of the building at Strathroy."

HORTICULTURE

Grafting

In many orchards there are trees bearing comparatively worthless fruit which should be grafted over at the first opportunity.

A visit to our markets in the fall of the year, when apples are being shipped, reveals thousands of barrels of inferior fruit, short-keeping and poor in quality, whereas the very trees which bore it might, if grafted, yield valuable winter varieties which always command at least a price that will pay the grower. Where trees are old and stunted it would not be wisdom to bother with them. The younger the tree the greater the chances of success, and the easier to graft. Still, a person may graft with advantage trees planted twenty-five years.

There are several methods of grafting practiced, varying according to the condition and size of the tree. All styles agree in the one main point (the essential element of success), which is to fit evenly the bark edges of scion and stock.

Tongue or splice grafting is the mode best applicable to small stocks, or the branches of young trees from half an inch to one inch in diameter, succeeding best when scion and stock are of corresponding size. Select those branches that divide the tree evenly from the centre, choosing, say four or five main branches, or else leaving half to carry on the growth of the tree, removing them after the grafts have made one year's growth. In placing the scions choose such branches that when the grafts grow from them they will take directions that will tend to form a nice open head for the tree, from which it will be convenient to gather the fruit.

For large branches from one to three inches in diameter the left or wedge grafting is successfully practiced. The scions should be of the new, well-ripened growth of the season. They may be cut late in the fall and stored for the winter, packed in sand, in a cool cellar. Spring-cut scions may sometimes be used successfully, but it is not safe to trust to them. The success of the operation largely depends (1) on having the stocks and scions perfectly healthy; (2) on selecting the proper season, which varies somewhat with different plants; (3) in getting a perfect union of the inner barks of the scion and stock, at least on one side; (4) on making all cuts with a sharp knife, that the parts in contact may have a smooth surface; (5) in doing the work rapidly, so that the surface may not be dried by exposure.

Grafting wax is generally used to

cover the wounds made. This should be so mixed as not to become soft in summer so as to melt and run down the stock, or so hard in winter as to crack and split off. A very good wax is made by melting together four parts (by weight) of resin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow. When well melted pour into a pail of cold water, grease the hands slightly, and pull the wax until it is about the color of pulled molasses candy. Make into balls and store for use. This wax should be warmed when applied. If it is too hard, more tallow or less resin may be used.



Bridging grafting.

Cleft grafting is more universally known and used than any other. It is often done to change the bearing of a tree, and may be practiced on branches of two or three inches in diameter or on small stocks.

It is performed as follows: The place selected for the insertion of the scion should be where the grain of the wood is straight. The stock is then cut "square off" with a sharp saw, and is split through its centre with a grafting chisel to a depth sufficient to allow the scion to be put in place. The cleft is held open by a wedge until the scion is cut and inserted, when the wedge is withdrawn, allowing the stock to close on the scion and so hold it in place. If the stock does not spring back, so as to hold the scion firmly, it should be tightly drawn together with a string.



Cleft grafting. (a) Grafting iron. (b) Scion. (c) Scion inserted. (d) Stock.

The number of scions inserted will depend upon the stock. If one inch in diameter one scion is enough to insert, but on larger stocks two may be put in. All cut surfaces should now be covered with wax, so as to exclude air and prevent evaporation. The scion to be inserted in cleft-grafting should be cut wedge-shaped lengthwise.

The time for grafting commences with the first of April, and may be practiced successfully all through the month, and, if the scions are kept dormant, may be prosecuted successfully till the first week in June.

Assuming that the grafts grow the first year they are put in, they will be in bearing condition in about three years. This would depend somewhat on the variety, some bearing sooner than others. Grafting, however, has the effect of hastening the bearing season.

W. H. STEVENSON.

Ontario Co.

Free Distribution of Trees

For the purpose of encouraging farmers in tree planting, the Department of Agriculture proposes distributing nursery grown trees free to those who wish to improve their wood lots or make plantations on the waste portions of their lands, such as steep hillsides, light, sandy, rocky, or gravelly spots, swamp lands and other parts of the farm unsuitable for tillage.

These trees have been grown in the forest nursery at the Ontario Agricultural College, and a large number of various species are now ready to be sent out when applied for upon the following conditions:

Any farmer may obtain in any one season, trees enough to plant two acres of land, and the same number may be given to the same man for several years in succession. He must pay express charges on the trees from Guelph to his nearest railway station. This is the only charge made. He is required to prepare the ground for planting the trees, to put them in, and guarantee that they shall be protected from live stock.

A number of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer.

Planting and Cultivating an Orchard

Every farm in a climate that will produce apples, should have an apple orchard, its size depending upon several conditions, the minimum being such as will produce an abundant supply of first class fruit for the family, even in off years. By an abundant supply we mean such as shall furnish a good large dish of the raw fruit for the table every day in the year.

We have named the considerations which should determine the minimum size of the orchard, now, what should be the maximum? A good many farmers have made a mistake in making orcharding a specialty, for extra large orchards have, as a rule, not proved paying investments. A few probably have, but many of them have occupied a large share of the best portion of the farm for many years, costing a great deal for the trees for planting, cultivating, etc., before producing a crop that would more than pay the cost of gathering and marketing. After they have come into bearing it is doubtful whether they, upon an average, produce good crops oftener than two years out of five. Still, with all these drawbacks, it is advisable for every farmer who will thoroughly study the science and art of fruit culture, and has soil adapted to the production of apples, to plant a small market orchard of apples, as one of several sources of income.

When planting, the location should be considered. There are several objections to a hill, the greatest of which is the liability of the fruit to be blown from the tree; there is a great objection to planting in a valley, because of late frosts; a rather elevated site, not too much exposed, is to be desired, but if it should seem best to plant on a hill, a belt of trees should be planted on the windward side, as a windbreak.

Another essential is a dry soil, so that the roots shall never stand for any length of time in water. While naturally drained soil is probably preferable, if not so drained, it should be thoroughly under-drained. Besides this, the soil should be fertile enough to grow a good crop of corn, and should be broken up deeper than you would break for corn, and pulverized as fine

as you would for a grain crop. If the soil needs manuring, we would prefer applying it after the trees are planted. Roots of trees are not benefited by coming in contact with lumps of crude manure.

The next thing to be looked after are trees of the best varieties for your purpose, well grown and true to name. During the winter months this may be done and your contract made with a nurseryman of high reputation, even though you have to pay double price for your trees. Determine the number you want of each kind, and then see who will do the best with you. The trees should be set forty feet apart, which would require twenty-seven and a fraction per acre.

As to varieties, you should be guided in your selection by the experience in your locality. Many varieties that succeed elsewhere might not suit you. For market purposes you want but few varieties; for family use you should have the best you can grow, ripening in succession for use through the season.

W. J. S.

The Ruinous San Jose Scale

The fruit growers and gardeners of the vicinity of Kinderhook in Central New York have suffered severely by reason of their disregard of the San Jose scale. Where formerly the grounds of the people were beautiful with fruit and ornamental trees, which gave to the whole section the appearance of thrift, cheerfulness and comfort, the orchards and gardens are now desolate and treeless, and the people are without their accustomed supply of fruits. This state of things has been brought about by the Scale insect, which was permitted to establish itself in the neighborhood without any effort being made to keep it in check. The experience of Kinderhook will be repeated in many localities in Southern Ontario unless our people realize the seriousness of the impending damage and make strenuous efforts to protect themselves against it. If this pest is to be subdued, everybody in the infested districts who owns a fruit tree must spray, both for their own sake and for the preservation of the fruit growing industry of our country. The amount

How do you Grind or Cut Feed, Pump Water, Saw Wood, Separate Cream, Churn?

Do you do it in the old slow hand-power way, or do you do it up in a hurry with a gasoline engine?

The easy way, the cheap way, the quick way, and the labor-saving way, to do those jobs that many others on the farm is with gasoline engine power.

It costs but a trifle per hour to run an I. H. C. gasoline engine generating three-horse power. The engine is always ready when you want it—right when you want it—you don't even need to light a fire to start it. Just close the switch, open the fuel valve and give the fly-wheel a turn by hand—that's all.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary,

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

(INCORPORATED.)

It's so easy to start and to run it is so simple an operation that before you've had one month you will be using it for all sorts of things.

A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigating.

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines.

—About their simple construction,
—About their strength and durability.

—How little fuel they use and

—How they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.

—How much power they furnish.



how they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.

—How much power they furnish.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—
Vertical, 2 and 3-horsepower. Horizontal (portable and stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

of capital invested in this industry, together with its well-producing capabilities, will warrant the Government in enforcing any law which will protect the fruit grower from the carelessness of those who, having nothing to lose, are indifferent to the interests of others who have.

Our experience with this and other insect pests has been dearly bought, but if it has taught us that these apparently insignificant forms of life are not to be ignored with impunity, and that in the future we must take them into consideration, the money it has cost will not have been thrown away.

Potato Growing*

"The Potato as a Cash Crop for the Farmer," was the subject of an interesting address by Mr. E. A. Rogers, a large potato grower from Brunswick, Me. He said that some people feared an over production of potatoes, but the fact was that the demand in the United States seemed to be growing greater than the supply. Although the State of Maine was raising about 30,000,000 bushels more than it did fifteen years ago, the prices were as high as ever and he predicted that inside of twenty years the U. S. would have to take the duty off potatoes so as to get the Canadian supply for its customers.

I believe, he said, in growing potatoes with commercial fertilizer, because I think we require all our barnyard manure for other crops. In fact, this is the only way the business can be widened out. So long as a man is tied to his manure pile he cannot spread out very far in potato production. We can also grow a better quality of potatoes with

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

than on barnyard manure.

Potatoes will grow on almost any well drained land. I prefer a clay loam, plowed eight to ten inches deep in the fall. In the spring I start the harrow as soon as it is dry enough not to mud. I harrow all I cannot tell where the dead furrow is. I use three different harrows, a double action Clark cutaway harrow and a disk, and sometimes a spring tooth and a brush harrow. They tell me I am fussy, but I believe it pays to be fussy in preparing the land.

We cannot afford not to use improved machinery. I use a planter, run as deep as I can. Whole seed is dropped 14 inches apart in rows three feet apart. I use a 2-horse double cultivator that I can ride upon. I can do more with it than three men and three horses with single cultivators. We give two cultivations before we brush down the rows left by the planter.

We use a ton to the acre of fertilizer, half at planting and half after, and after the potatoes are an inch or so high, burying up the potato plants as we apply the fertilizer.

Last year my potatoes grew 14 inches in nine days after the second application of fertilizer.

Medium sized whole potatoes are the best to plant. They will average about 4 stalks to the hill and will stand more fertilizer than cut seed. If you have couch grass in your land, be sure, he said, to plant whole potatoes. About 18 bushels to the acre is what we plant. We hill our potatoes twice, the last time when they are 18 to 20 inches high.

SPRAYING

is the most important of our operations. If we do not spray we will lose our crop

three years out of four from blight or other disease. We aim to cover our vines completely with Bordeaux, and to do this we go over and back on the same rows at each spraying; then, if we have any missed places, we catch them and also cover both sides of the plant. Our Bordeaux mixture is made up of equal parts of lime and blue vitriol. We make stock solutions—taking 50 lbs. of vitriol in a bag and hanging it about three or four inches deep in 50 gallons of water. We slack 50 lbs. of lime in a barrel and then fill with water to 50 gallons. We use a copper wire strainer, 20 mesh to the inch, and the solutions are strained into the spraying tank. When we spray, we fill our tank half full of clear water, then put in five gallons of blue vitriol solution with the strainer and then put in five gallons of lime wash. I use prepared lime sometimes as a matter of convenience.

We don't use paris green, but if we did we would use it at 100 lbs. to the acre. We use sometimes as high as 150 gallons of Bordeaux mixture per acre at one application. For an insecticide we use Bug Death altogether, and put it in the Bordeaux mixture at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre for each application. Paris green affects the potatoes—it has caused the loss of blossoms and the balls you don't see now since you have used paris green.

His methods, he said, brought him crops above 400 bushels to the acre in ordinary seasons, and he was able to put his potatoes in the cellar at a cost of 25 cents per bushel. In computing this cost the fertilizer was charged at \$37.50 per ton, and all his team labor at \$4.00 per day. No charge was made for the use of the land, as it was left in such a condition that it would grow a heavy crop of oats and give him two cuts of clover hay.

Hon. C. N. Skinner, of St. John, urged that all modern potatoes were forced unnaturally, and that unless we returned to the growing of new plants from the seed, and growing these plants with less forcing, that the potato, some day, would become extinct.

Several of those present rather controverted Mr. Skinner's idea and Mr. Rogers was plied with questions, but lack of time prevented a full discussion and the meeting adjourned.

Potato Crop Investigation

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has undertaken an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the failure of the potato crop in Ontario, and of discovering if possible, some method by which

wholesome, sound potatoes may again be grown profitably. The inquiry will be conducted by Mr. H. B. Smith, of Wanstead, who has already obtained the views of the largest dealers in the Province on the subject, and who will now go to some of the principal potato growing localities to continue his work.

It is possible that in the course of this new inquiry some discovery may be made which will assist growers in overcoming the difficulties they are now contending with, though one would almost imagine that sufficient investigation and experimentation had already been done, and it was now some practical application was made of the knowledge which has been gained through the careful re-plotting into the origin and nature of potato diseases, which have been conducted in almost every country where the potato is grown. In our last issue we gave the results of the experiments conducted during a period of nine years by the Ohio Experiment Station for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of combating the potato disease. The results attained confirmed the conclusions arrived at by experimenters everywhere, viz., that through spraying with Bordeaux mixture, at the proper season, and careful selection of seed from the best individual plants among resistant varieties, would reduce the loss from disease to its minimum, and in time so check the spread of blight that it could be controlled.

In our next issue we will give a full account of the so called "potato blight," showing what is actually known of its life history and what still remains in doubt.

Simeon Ford tells of a woman in a Chicago hotel who was known as the most inveterate "kicker" the hostelry had ever known, according to Success Magazine.

One evening at dessert the lady who was always complaining asked the waiter why the dish served was called "ice cream pudding."

"If you don't like it, ma'am, I'll bring you something else," suggested the polite negro.

"Oh, it's very nice," responded the lady. "What I object to is that it should be called ice cream pudding. It's wrongly named. There should be ice cream served with it."

"Yes, ma'am," replied the waiter, "but that's just our name for it. Lots of dishes that way. They don't bring you a cottage with a cottage pudding, you know."

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Head Office, TORONTO

RANDOLPH MACDONALD, President

A. A. ALLAN - Vice-President

D. M. STEWART, General Manager

Capital Subscribed	\$ 4,000,000
Capital Fully Paid	3,998,000
Reserve Fund	1,255,000
Assets over	25,000,000

General Banking Savings Department
Interest Incent Credited Quarterly

Seventy-Eight Branches throughout Canada

*Report of an address on potato growing delivered by Mr. E. A. Rogers, a large potato grower, from Brunswick, Maine, before the Farmers' and Dairy-men's convention, at Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 12-14 last.

In the Poultry Yard

Color of Eggs

There is a prevailing idea that a brown colored egg is superior in quality and flavor to the ordinary white egg, by reason of which a practice has arisen in some places of artificially coloring the latter in imitation of the former. As to this, "The Poultry" says: For the brown egg; the color is attractive, and led by the eye, the choice is generally made in favor of what is regarded as the richer and superior article is thereby encouraged, but after all there is not the slightest difference, from the nutritive point of view, between the brown egg and the white one. There is most probably, however, an important dietetic difference between two eggs, the yolk of one of which is a very pale yellow and that of the other a rich, almost reddish color. It is a notorious fact that the ordinary produced egg may usually be placed under the latter description, while the egg produced by the hen which is under an unhealthy and limited environment shows an anemic color, generally a very pale yellow. The eggs of wild birds usually show a yolk of a rich reddish color. The substance which gives this color to the yolk of the egg is iron, just as it is iron which gives color to the blood, and there seems to be little doubt that the iron compound in the yolk of the egg is of similar nature to that of the blood. It is easily assimilated and eggs are regarded as a suitable food for the infirm person, as they present a concentrated and generally easily digested form of nutrient, rich in iron. The amount of iron in the yolk of an egg would appear to increase with the richness of its color, and there can be little doubt that the maximum is reached in the richly colored yolk of the egg produced by the fowl existing in healthy surroundings, for then its proper nutrition would be working under very favorable conditions. As an article of diet, therefore, an egg should be judged not by the color of its shell, but of the yolk, which should be of a rich reddish rather than of a pale yellow color.

The Hen or the Incubator?

This question is so frequently asked that it is evident that the place of the incubator is not understood by all. The very fact of being obliged to ask the question shows that the questioner has not studied poultry very deeply. As to whether the incubator will hatch, there is no doubt left at all. The advisability of using one should be a question for each individual to answer for himself. The owner of a large duck farm does not stop to consider as to whether he should purchase an incubator or not; there are others, too, who purchase every egg that they set, and do not allow a full grown bird on their plant. These people could not continue their business without a considerable number of incubators, and there are many others too numerous to mention. I am often asked why I do not use an incubator myself. To which I reply that where there are only 100 to 500 chickens kept, about 25 ducks and a couple of pens of geese, that the incubator is not economical. There is the price of the machine to be considered, and it is not the first time the expense of the oil—which is very

dear and frequently of such bad quality as to ruin a hatch or two—then the expense of the brooder, and again more oil. The very best of hens will rest during a portion of the year. An incident has declared it to be his intention of breeding the brood nest so completely out of his flock that he will be able to produce 365 eggs from each hen every year. So far it keeps the best of us austing to keep our flock up to a 200 average, and during the odd days that the hens must be resting they can be made to pay their way by circulating the rising generation. As a rule, I find that a well cared for hen of any breed or strain will lay in the ways where she broods her chicks, so that it proves easily that she has not been exhausted while on the nest. As far as lice on the chicks or breaking of eggs or crushing the young outgoers, that depends absolutely and entirely on giving her right or wrong care, or rather want of care while brooding. Such an attendant would probably be equally careless in the incubator cellar. At the same time, there are those who would like an incubator, and who would enjoy attending to it, and who would also take good care that it paid its way, and these I would certainly advise to purchase one. To these I would suggest that to ensure success they should not place travelled eggs in either hatch or their stock in it, as the warm air in the brooder undermines the stamina of the birds, though this does not apply to ducks nearly so much. Duck or goose eggs should be dipped into water that is at the same temperature as the eggs, just before the incubator is cool. I have had no experience in hatching goose eggs in an incubator myself, but Mr. Dunham, of Toronto, informs me that they hatch perfectly well. The only reason against using this mode of incubation is that it is impossible to compete with the farm hatched bird for economy. This, I think, applies to all artificial incubation. As goose eggs must not be more than a day or two old when set, this may be the cause of so many failures with the incubator. A duck's eggs may be three weeks old and hatch to perfection in the same machine. They are also very susceptible—the goose eggs—to jarring.

MRS. O. ALLEN.

Saving Hen Manure

The manure from poultry is much richer than that from other kinds of live stock, but it loses in value rapidly when not well cared for. The most important element in it is nitrogen, and this fermenting element is the one most difficult to hold in any manure. Plaster has been much used as an absorbent, but it puts the manure into poor mechanical condition for use on land. Our scientists differ in opinion about the ability of acid phosphate to absorb the ammonia or nitrogen, but some station experiments show that when this rock phosphate is freely used the manure does not lose its strength. The best way is to spread the acid phosphate on the floor or dropping boards in the hen house, using about as many pounds as there are pounds of fresh manure to be mixed with it. Loam is a good material to add to put the manure into good mechanical form for use, and

the mixture can be stored in barrels for months with little or no loss. As the hen manure contains a high per cent. of nitrogen, the acid phosphate supplies an element in which the manure is badly deficient. If the manure is to be used on land that is deficient in potash the amount of acid phosphate should be reduced, and some kaimit used in its stead. But the majority of farmers will not give time to make mixing of absorbents for the poultry house, and they can prevent loss by use of the acid phosphate which usually is conveniently at hand. It pays big to save this nitrogenous manure, and by the addition of the loam before storing in old barrels a fertilizer is gotten that can be broadcasted easily upon the land.

Weak-shelled Eggs

Eggs with weak shells are generally the result of over-feeding, and often through lack of lime. In a measure, the manure, and the lime with it, and anyone who has purchased sittings of eggs from various parts of the country must have been struck with the difference in the strength of the shells. Eggs that come from chalky districts are very hard and thick in shell, yet eggs from other parts cannot bear their own weight without being cracked. It just works out this way: The birds in the chalky districts obtain lime on all sides, in the herbage and in the water, and in the particles of dirt fowls always pick up along with their grain. At the present time a cracked egg means a lot of twopenny, but, apart from this, the question is, how many more eggs would the bird have laid had it an abundant supply of shell and flint grit. For every egg laid takes over 100 grains of lime in some form or other, and this fact alone should put the poultry keeper on the alert to keep the grit box full.—Will Hooley, in Southport Visitor.

Legs of Fowls

It is well for the poultry raiser to keep a close watch of the legs of his fowls. If more would do this the poultry would be saved attacks of the insects that burrow under the scales on the legs and produce what we call "scaly legs."

Often the trouble is not realized till the pest has spread all through the poultry yards and most of the fowls are affected. Then some of them have become so bad that it is extremely difficult to cure them. If they are taken in time, a good bath of the legs in a kerosene emulsion or some other insecticide may check the invasion, as the insects will be annihilated if this is not uncommon to find birds so badly affected that their legs have become chalky and in some places are bleeding from the attempts of the fowls to pick off the parasites, which evidently cause intolerable itching. If the legs are as they should be they will be smooth and glossy in appearance, no matter what their color may be.

Lime-washing

Lime-washing in the poultry yard is absolutely necessary, preventing and exterminating parasitic and other insect pests, and at the same time acting as a disinfectant. In all houses and structures where animals and birds are kept, its value cannot be over-estimated, and it is used frequently, insect life is practically extinct. Made as follows, using quan-

ity of water (hot), and adding lime (unsifted), as required, until the mixture is the consistency of gruel; then add a small quantity of carbolic acid to extirpate any insects that may exist, and finally a little soft soap, to make the lime-wash stick. This mixture is then ready for application to the structure, and should be applied evenly with a brush, and well worked into all corners and crevices, thus leaving no untouched space for insect life to hoard—Jas. Hepburn, Jun.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. Four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st hen. At the Ontario, Guelph, won 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen. Second best large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, I won 1st and 2nd cocks, 4th cockerels, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens contain the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mating list and prices. Twenty-five good vigorous cockerels, many breeding as winners, at modest prices. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Gainsville, Ont.

BRED-TO-LAY White Rocks. The ideal farmer's fowl. Eggs from large, vigorous birds, \$1 per 15. J. A. BRUDEN, Box 48, Galt, Ont.

"ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM." Eggs \$1 per setting from imported and Canadian stock. Barded and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. SAMUEL STAPLES, Ida, Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Ottawa, Ont. Buff Orpingtons (Imm. & C). Brown Leghorns, Barded Rocks. Eggs for sale.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, Box 113, Dunnville, Ont. Pure Bred Poultry. Descriptive Folder free.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—One of the handsomest fowls known, large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. Eggs from our strain of winter layers, 1 per 15. JAMES STEVENSON, Box 620, Ottawa, Ont.

WESTMOUNT POULTRY FARMS, Ottawa, Ont. White Rocks and Black Leghorns. White Wyandottes. Young Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. RUNDLE & KIRBY, Box 30.

BREEDER and Exhibitor of Barded Plymouth Rock exclusively. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Prices right. LESLIE KERNS, Freeman, Ont.

R. I. Red and White Wyandotte, one dollar per setting (selected Stock). Hawkin strain Toulouse—Goose. Eggs 50 cents each. EMERSON TUFTS, Welland, Ont.

SHOW BIRDS for sale. Mammoth Brown Turkeys. Eggs for sale from hens weighing 17 and 14 lbs., mated with a choice young tom. Eggs \$3 per eight or \$5 per thirteen. Also a choice pen of R. P. Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 per 15. CHARLES GOULD, Woodgreen, Ont.

Bred from winners. Buff Orpingtons, Barded Buff, White Rocks, White Wyandottes; White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns; Black Minorca; Pekin Ducks. Settings \$1. R. LAURIE, Drumbo, Ont.

EGGS for Hatching from Canada's leading strain Barded Rocks. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 108. M. C. BERNER, Manheim, Ont.

BARBED ROCKS—Stock for sale. Eggs \$1 per 15, from choice matings. J. F. TRIVETT-TOM, Foucher's Mills, Ont.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Two pens of choice birds selected for show purposes and large production. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; 2 settings \$2.25. One pen of choice B. Minorca, \$2 per setting. JAS. W. GROW, Box 149, Morrisville, Ont.

Rose White EGGS FOR HATCHING Comb Leghorns

I can supply eggs from my Silver Cup Winners at last Winter Fair, Guelph, at \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$8 per 100, \$15 per 200. In all public tests for all-the-year layers, the Leghorns are either in first or second place. I keep no other variety of hens, and eggs will be from birds having free farm range.

President Leghorn Club of Canada

P. E. I. Poultry

A MUSSEL MUD TRAIT

Many of our farmers' wives complain that their hens are very lazy about commencing to lay this year.

One reason is we have had a very severe winter and the hens hadn't enough fresh air and exercise. The other is that they require a change in their bill of fare. They are tired of boiled potatoes week after week and require some good egg-making food. They need a starter.

Here is something we learned from experience. One winter our hens were not laying, although they were well fed and had good ventilation. The men were hauling mussel-mud and one day they left a load near the hen-house. The hens soon discovered it and were delighted. What a jolly time they had on that mud pile scratching, eating and singing. In about a week's time we were carrying in eggs by the dozen. Since then we have always given them the treat as soon as it is possible to obtain it. It always starts them to lay.

One farmer drove three miles the other day for a load of mud for his hens. If we give our fowls what they need, they will give us what we want promptly.

They want (or need) good attendance and proper egg-building food. We want eggs in abundance. A. R.

NOTE.—Our correspondent has stumbled upon the correct solution of the "eggs in winter" problem. The mussel-mud provided, contained a large number of small animal organisms, these afforded the hens a diet similar to that obtained in their summer foraging and they naturally responded by producing eggs.—Editor.

3

Care of Eggs for Hatching

An egg that is intended for hatching should be gathered as soon as possible, that is before other birds visit the nest. An egg is said by those who have studied the question, to begin to germinate 24 hours before it is laid. After it is laid the process may be arrested for a long time, but once it is started on its journey again it must not be allowed to cool. As soon as the eggs are gathered they should be carried in and set in a box, resting against the side of it and on the narrow end of the egg. They should not be handled at all until wanted for hatching. Some people turn them or have revolving cabinets, but the eggs are much better left in peace. They should be kept in a fairly cool place but not in a draught. Ducks' eggs keep better than other kinds of eggs and are not too stale even for the incubator at the end of 3 weeks. Goose eggs, on the contrary, keep the worst of all. They are very susceptible to shaking either before setting or during incubation. They must be set as fresh as is possible. Other eggs come in between these in delicacy, but all eggs are best put into the nest or machine as soon as possible. Those that have travelled far should be allowed at least 12 hours rest before hatching is commenced. All nests should be made of earth and should be in the form of a shallow round; large or small according to the occupant.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. All engines of horse power strong simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS BROS., Itasca, N. Y.

Lime should be sprinkled round the nest and then watered. This is to help to support the sides. The nests are better dry. All litter should be broken and soft. Eggs should be dipped gently into tepid water once a day for the five days previous to the time the young emerge. This is to clear out the pores of the shell so that it can breathe clean air. If you will watch carefully, you will see that the moisture dries off immediately. It is not the moisture that is required but the washing of the shell. Turn all goose and large duck eggs twice daily for the hen.

MRS. OCTAVIA ALLEN,

Ganges Harbour, B.C.

PROF. WINGREN'S ELECTRIC INSOLE



Removes all foot, cramp, rheumatism, gout and restores circulation. The only U. S. and Can. Sole. See them. Write on other. Millions in use.

They warm the feet and limbs, cure cramps, Pains, and all aches arising from cold, and will positively prevent and cure Rheumatism. The regular price is \$65. per pair, but in order to introduce our large Catalogue of Electric Appliances, Trusses and Druggists' Sundries, we will send one sample pair, **ANY SIZE, ANY SET** Catalogue on receipt of 25c. Agents wanted.

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts. Toronto, Can.

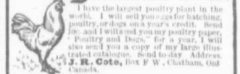
FREE to the RUPTURED

A QUICK NEW CURE

I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of RupTURE, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure. **FREE.** Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 103 CHERCH ST., BRACK 315, TORONTO, ONT.

Age.....Time Ruptured.....
 Does RupTURE pain?.....
 Do you wear a Truss?.....
 Name.....
 Address.....

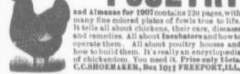
Poultry Sold on Credit



Have the largest poultry range in the world. I will sell you 200 for hatching, 500 for growing chicks, 1000 for laying, and I will send you poultry paper, Poultry and Hatching Guide, 1000 sets and send you a copy of my large Illustrated Catalogue, mailed under cover.

J. R. GOTE, Box F W. Chatham, Ont. Canada.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



and a Manual for 1907 contains 120 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about hatching and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It is really an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 25c. CATALOGUE AND THE COPY FREE POST PAID.



MEAT PRODUCTION
 For Egg Production. Poultry should have meat every day. Meat makes Eggs. It is good for growing Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese and Hogs. Use Morgan's Home Pure 25c. Ask for Free Article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.

W. J. BELL, Angus, Ont.

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. NASH.

INSECT LIFE IN THE WINTER TIME.

It is among the butterflies that we find the only case of seasonal migration occurring in the insect world, and that in only one species. We have in Ontario a large and common butterfly known as the Monarch (*Danais archippus*). This insect is as regular a migrant as any of our birds, and travels quite as far as most of them. It arrives here early in June the first to appear being banded, dull looking specimens. These arrive singly, at least I have never seen any number of them together at that season. They deposit their eggs upon the milkweed plant and having few enemies soon become abundant. Early in August they begin to congregate, gathering into large flocks and roosting together upon trees in sheltered places. In September a general flight takes place, myriads of them streaming along near the lake shore from east to west, following exactly the same route as is taken by the birds. Just how far they have to go before they can hibernate or live actively through the winter months, is still in doubt. They are, however, found in great swarms in Florida from November to February, and are active during the whole period. The few which return here in the spring after their winter sojourn in the South, bear no sort of proportion to the number which leave us in the fall;



this, however, is not to be wondered at. The extraordinary thing is that any of these frail creatures should be able to survive the storms and difficulties they must necessarily encounter in their long journey.

Of our moths there may be a few which hibernate in the adult stage, though at this moment I do not remember any. As a rule, they pass the winter in the egg stage or as chrysalids. The curious belts of eggs to be found upon apple twigs, from which the tent caterpillars emerge, are only too well known to every fruit grower, as are also the white egg clusters of the Tussock Moth. The eggs in all cases are deposited upon or near the plant upon which the larvae feed, so that the little caterpillars are in no danger of starvation from the time of hatching. Species which winter in the chrysalis stage sometimes spin for themselves very interesting cocoons, the outer covering of which is silk. The most noticeable of these are the *Ceropria* and *Promethes* moths, they are large and easily noticeable upon the trees after the leaves have fallen. How they manage to resist the cold in their exposed positions is a mystery, for the protection afforded by the paper-like cocoon must be but slight. For the most part, however, the chrysalis of our moths are to be found in the earth or under the bark of trees, where, though sure to be exposed to intense cold, they are to some extent sheltered.

Perhaps the hardest of all our in-

sects is the larva of the Isabella moth. This caterpillar is the common woolly bear, brown in the centre and black at each end, which is so often seen crawling about on roadsides and in gardens. During severely cold weather, and when the ground is entirely covered with snow, the creature takes refuge under piles of weeds or loose boards and lies dormant, but even in midwinter, should a thaw occur, and a few sunny days warm the surface of the ground, it starts wandering in a listless sort of fashion, with what object, though, I have never been able to make out, for it does not feed, nor does it seem to have any particular business on hand requiring immediate attention, but crawls aimlessly about like a hopeless invalid enjoying a sun bath. Later on it spins a flimsy cocoon composed of silk and the long hairs on its own body; in this it passes the chrysalis stage, finally emerging as a moth in early summer.

(To be continued.)

BIRD NOTES.

Spring migration set in rather earlier than usual this year. On the fifth of March the first song sparrow arrived and sang merrily all day. Since that robins, meadow larks, gracklers and blackbirds have become abundant. If the farmer wants to have about him a lot of cheap and efficient insect destroyers, he cannot do better than put up some bird boxes about his premises suitable for occupation by the bluebirds. They eat no cultivated fruit or grain, and are both in plumage and song, among the most charming of our wild creatures.

Smut in Oats

It is estimated that there is a direct annual loss to the farmers of Ontario over a million dollars through the injury to the oat crop caused by smut and it is probable that there is a further indirect loss caused by the injurious effects of the diseased grain upon animals to which it is fed. This loss can be almost if not entirely prevented with but little trouble and at trifling cost in money.

Before sowing oats this spring treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde in the proportion of four ounces of formaldehyde to ten gallons of water. This will be sufficient for twenty-five bushels of oats. Place the seed in a heap on the barn floor and go carefully over it with the solution poured from a watering pot with a fine rose attached. When the fluid is exhausted turn the seed thoroughly so that every grain may be entirely wet with the solution and leave the pile for about an hour, after which spread out the grain to dry. When perfectly dry it may be bagged, stored away until required for sowing, but be careful not to put the heated seed into any receptacle which may be infested with smut spores or your labor may be lost.

Graham Pudding

Quarter cup butter, one and a half cups Graham flour, half cup molasses, half teaspoon soda, half cup milk, one teaspoon salt, one egg, one cup figs or raisins. Melt butter, add molasses, milk and egg well beaten, dry ingredients, mix and sift it in a sifter, turn into a well-buttered mold, cover and steam two and a half hours. Serve with sauce.

THE PEERLESS WOVEN WIRE FENCE

The regular styles of Peerless Fence are made of heavily galvanized All No. 9 hard drawn steel wire because this grade has been found to be the very best for the purpose. It is not too hard nor too soft, but strong and elastic. An extremely hard wire breaks easily at a sharp bend, but very soft wire will stretch and has no elasticity. The Peerless No. 9 is neither soft or brittle, but has the strong elastic qualities a good fence requires.

You do not want a fence to bag or sag at the center. Peerless Fence is strong and springy. The upright wires are stiff and are held in position by the Peerless Lock. This

ALL NO 9 WIRE



lock holds securely without damaging the wires, and while it holds the cross and horizontal wires firmly together, the fence is elastic and will readily conform to any land surface. Peerless Fence offers the most complete resistance to all kinds of stock and it is impossible for them to get over, under or through it.

Write for our printed matter, telling how you build fences and make concrete posts.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd.
Dept. C, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

THE FENCE WITH THE PEERLESS LOCK



WILL TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK

DOES LIFE SIXTY BELLS FOR \$65



Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd. Dept. I, York St., Guelph, Ont.



THE HOME

This Department is edited by Miss Laura Rose. All communications referring to "The Home" should be addressed to her at Box 25, Guelph, Ontario.

God Almighty first planted a garden.—Bacon.
The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land.—Emerson.

EDITORIAL

Garden—the very word smells sweet. It is a nosegay of sweet sights, sweet smells and sweet sounds. Who does not love a garden? It is a source of health, of pleasure and of profit.

That is, in brief, why I have a garden. A garden educates us. It creates a taste for pure and simple pleasures. It teaches us to work and then to patiently wait. It inspires us with hope. It opens the eye to see and the heart to feel God's bounties. But a neglected, ill-kept and weedy garden, what a sorrowful, unpleasant tell-tale sight.

You, perhaps, have listened to the eloquent flow of the western orator, who proclaims, "Our prairies are so fertile that we have only to tickle them and they laugh into harvest." That may be so in the far flourishing west, but it is not the case with the town or country garden.

In your idle weedy field or garden there is an unwrought mine of wealth, health and happiness, but you will have to do a little more than tickle the soil to gain them. Seldom do they come by inspiration, but frequently do they come by way of perspiration. The good book says man needs must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and this is especially true when speaking of his fruit and vegetables. Many a man finds in his garden what Adam lost in his. His peace and happiness. When one is too tired to read, too tired to sit and sew, too cross and worried to be sociable, then is the time to slip away into the garden. How the tired, strained nervous feeling disappears as you train the straying pea vines into place, a tranquil, peaceful mood steals over one, and the worried lines fade from the face as you stir the earth around the freshly transplanted asters, and in your

mind's eye fancy yourself picking large bunches of feathery white and pink and delicate mauve chrysanthemum flowers. With a slight backache, and a different tired feeling you return to the house. In your hand a sweet-scented flower, your lungs full of fresh air, and the song of the birds still sounding in your ear. Then, if you have the leisure, how inviting the couch and story book, or if the stocking bag or work table call you to duty with what a different feeling you set about the task.

Does it sound poetic? It is only one of many like chapters in my life.

Agriculture offers scope for almost unlimited improvement.

In no calling can skill and knowledge be made more effectual, or give results more pleasing and satisfactory.

We see a plain, uneducated man a most successful gardener, and we say education is not necessary. But has that same man no knowledge; is it merely chance work with him? There are two ways of learning. One from books, the other from things about which books are written. The latter is perhaps the best and surest source but it requires patience and time, and many of us are lacking in both. We like short cuts and quick methods.

Best results are obtained by putting

books and personal experience together.

Books give the theory, but it is only the practice that makes the hand of the surgeon skillful. Aristotle said, Theory is good, practice is good, but at their best when united.

Plants are no respecter of persons, and take as much pride in growing and beautifying an humble cottage as they would if housed in a millionaire's mansion. In fact, they often do better in the hut than in the palace. Have you not often turned your head to admire the row of tin cans in the window, each with a plant gay with bloom. The plants prefer the moist air of the kitchen to the heated dry air of the parlor.

Many people contend they have no time for a garden, that they would rather buy than be bothered raising the stuff. Isn't it rather strange we find time for the things we really like and take pleasure in, and those people who have ground but who have no garden have no genuine love for nature, or at least have never fostered the spark of love for nature, which I think the Creator has kindled in every heart. Anxiety and worldly cares and the greater love of greed has in many cases quite extinguished the love for the beautiful in things growing. I know one old English gentleman who took no interest in a garden until he was nearly seventy. Now he is quite an expert, and what a fuller, happier life he is living. The world is running over with interest to him now. Before he was but a lonely old bachelor, taking little notice of or interest in anything or anybody. A garden cannot help but enrich you with friends. People with similar



"I'm aye thinkin' what a little cultivation would do for the weeds in our hairts'."

tastes are not usually drawn together and this is markedly true with regard to nature lovers.

Someone has said never to marry a man unless he has some hobby, or you will be sure to get a discontented husband. What more pleasurable hobby could either a man or woman have than a love for a garden. It is something which so many can enjoy. There is not a garden in Guelph which, if I can get a peep into, I do not share the pleasure of. The grey flower-bed, the well hoed corn, the thrifty patch of potatoes, all attract my attention, and many a time do I slacken my pace and linger by the side of the fence. And why is this? Just because at home there is a little patch of ground I take a special interest in, and I like to compare notes. One feels such a pride in saying to herself, "My lettuce is fully an inch higher than that yonder," but one is equally honest to admit "that row of sweet peas is thrifter than the one at home."

Cultivating a small garden awakens the mind and eye to beauties lying beyond the four walls of your plot. We get on more familiar terms with Mother Nature; get so we find "tongues in trees, books in the living brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything." The pleasure of a walk in the woods or through the fields is a hundred-fold enhanced by having a little knowledge of the plants and flowers we meet.

With how few have we even a bowing acquaintance. Sir John Lubbock said, "Those who love nature can never be dull. At our very feet lie wonders for whose solving a lifetime would be far too short."

I have spoken largely of the pleasure to be derived from a garden, and incidentally of the health statistics which show the life of a tradesman to be only two-thirds as long as a farmer. For nearly every disease under the sun doctors all say "Be in the fresh air as much as possible," and how many weakly people are advised to give up the office or shop and take up some outdoor occupation.

When once the ground is dug the work of a garden is such that even a delicate person using discretion can do the greater share of it, and by so doing is daily adding to his or her health and strength. The very smell of good soil seems to carry healing with it. Then the plants use up the poison we exhale, and give us in return the life-giving oxygen, and it surely must be purer and better when coming direct from the manufacturer than after having been blown hither and thither, mingling with all sorts of impurities. The health is better from having an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables.

And now we come to the question which the shrewd Yankee, the slow, but sure, Englishman, and the sturdy, economical Canadian would have asked long ago. Have you guessed

what it is? Does a garden pay? I might answer as one writer did: Does it pay to kiss your wife or dangle your baby, or go for a drive with an agreeable companion? Is the gain in health, strength and happiness which is derived from a garden to be measured by the dollar and cent rule?

Can the flavor of your own crisp lettuce or strawberries and cream be bought? Is the perfume of the flowers that your own hands have planted to be had in the market? There is a very peculiar charm in the words, "home grown." They give to the fruit and vegetables a property that is not to be had in bought stuff. We take a pride in noting their size, the exquisite coloring, the flavor, etc., and surely this makes in a small degree a garden pay.

Spring

"If there comes a little thaw,
Still the air is chill and raw,
Here and there a patch of snow,
Dirtier than the ground below,
Dribbles down a marshy flood,
Ankle-deep you stick in mud
In the meadows while you sing."
This is Spring.

"For one swallow does not make
spring,
Nor yet one fine day."

"I come, I come, ye have called me
long;
I come o'er the mountain with light
and song."

Ye may trace my step o'er the waken-
ing earth,
By the winds that tell of the violet's
birth,
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy
grass,
By the green leaves, opening as I
pass."

"Came the spring with all its plen-
dor,
All its birds and all its blossoms,
All its flowers, and leaves and
grasses."

"Gentle Spring! in sunshine clad,
Well dost thou thy power display,
For winter maketh the light heart
sad—
And thou—thou maketh the sad heart
gay."

"In the spring a livelier iris changes
on the burnished dove.
In the spring a young man's fancy
lightly turns to thoughts of
love."

The Ready Business Woman

Half-hearted service is paid in kind, and the girl who is often late getting to business even if it be only a few minutes, or who is continually watching the clock for closing time is not in line for promotion. There are so many more applicants than there are positions, that it is only the girl who devotes her whole energies to her work who is considered when advancements are made. To-day the girls who are the great successes in business are the specialists. They begin by being always ready—punctual, quick to catch an idea, and prompt to assist others, needing but a hint to know how to go ahead.

They study the natures of their employers. They are not paid to listen to and observe every detail of the business, but when they can do so without neglecting the work in hand it is made their own. It is thus that they render themselves indispensable.

Save Your Money

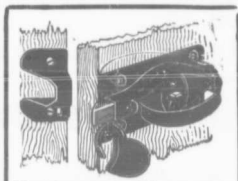
BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, 5141 St. Clair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE YOU MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

WE BUY Raw Furs

and pay the highest cash prices for them. Deal direct with us and save travellers expenses and commissions. We are the largest buyers of furs.

Get on our shippers list.

REVILLON BROS. LIMITED,
134, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL



We want every reader of this paper to try a

Whitcomb Steel Barn Door Latch

The Whitcomb is the most convenient latch made. Can be attached to any door with ease. No fitting necessary. Holds door open or closed. Horses cannot open it. Nothing about it that will catch in the harness. Two large handles enable you to open the door from either side. Strong and durable. Enamelled finish with galvanized bolt.

If your dealer doesn't handle the Whitcomb, send 50c to pay express charges and we will send you one latch free.

Albany Hardware Specialty Co.,
Box 116, Albany, Wisconsin.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

All the old methods of securing beauty and a perfect complexion are replaced by the
**RUBBER
COMPLEXION
BULB**

It prevents and removes wrinkles, pimples, blackheads, and freckles, and makes the skin soft, clear, smooth and white. A single soothing application produces remarkable results. Blackheads in many cases are banished in a few minutes. The speed with which it clears the complexion is almost beyond belief. No woman who owns one of these remarkable devices need have any further fear of wrinkles or blackheads. Always ready, nothing to get out of order. The regular price is 50c. In order to introduce our Catalogue of other specialties we will send the Complexion Bulb complete with full directions for thirty-five cents, postage paid. You cannot afford to miss this bargain. Address

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts. TORONTO, CAN.

The Attraction

Nell—Isn't she a peculiar girl? She wouldn't look at him when he was rich, but now, he's lost all his money, she accepts him. Belle—Well, you know how crazy every woman is to get anything that's reduced!

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Pockets

Little Lucy Locket
She hadn't any pocket—
No place to carry anything at all;
While Lucy's brother Benny
He had so very many
In place to put his marbles, top or
ball,
That when he's in a hurry
'Tis sometimes quite a worry
To find the one he wants among them
all.
Now why should Lucy Locket
Not have a little pocket—
A handy little pocket in her dress?
And why should brother Benny,
Who doesn't need so many,
Be favored with a dozen more or less?
The reason, if you know it,
Be kind enough to show it.
It really 'tis a puzzle, I confess!
—The Westminister.

Soldier and Thistle

Little Minnie in her eagerness after
flowers, had wounded her hand on the
sharp prickly thistle.

This made her cry with pain at first
and pout with vexation afterward.
"I do wish there was no such thing
as a thistle in the world," she said
pettishly.

"And yet the Scottish nation think
so much of it that they engrave it on
the national arms," said her mother.
"It is the last flower I should pick
out," said Minnie. "I am sure they
might have found a great many nicer
ones, even among the weeds."

"But the thistle did them such good
service once," said her mother, "that
they learned to esteem it very highly.
One time the Danes invaded Scotland,
and they prepared to make a night at-
tack on a sleeping garrison. So they
crept along barefooted, as still as pos-
sible, until they were almost on the
spot. Just at that moment a barefoot
soldier stepped on a great thistle, and
the hurt made him utter a sharp,
shrill cry of pain. The sound awoke
the sleepers and each man sprang to
his arms. They fought with great
bravery and the invaders were driven
back with much loss."

"Well, I never suspected that so
small a thing could save a nation,"
said Minnie, thoughtfully.—The Sun-
beam.

A Ship Matrimonially Inclined

At a social gathering of jolly tars,
says the Christian Endeavor World,
Captain K— pronounced a conun-
drum that called forth a number of
clever and witty answers. He asked,
"Can any of you tell me when a ship
may be said to be in love?"

"I can," called out Jenkins. "It's
when she wants to be manned."

"Just missed it," quoth the captain.

"Try again. What is next?"

"I will," responded Joe. "It's when
she wants a mate."

"Not correct," replied the captain.

"The question is still open."

"When she's tender to a man-of-
war," suggested Lieutenant Jones, re-
garding his boot as he spoke.

"Everything but correct," replied
the captain.

"When she's struck by a heavy
swell," suggested Corrie.

"No, no," said the captain; "come,
hurry up."

"When she makes much of a fast
sailor," cried Simpkins.

Here there was a great groan, and
Simpkins narrowly escaped being
thrown out of the window.

When peace was restored the cap-
tain said: "You might have answered
'When she hugs the wind,' or, 'When
she runs down after a smack,' or,
'when she's after a consort.' But
none of them would have been right.
The real answer is, 'When she's at-
tached to a buoy!'"

Grandmother's April Fool

A TRUE STORY.

"The first of April, some do say.

Is set apart for all fools day;
But why the people call it so,
Nor I, nor they themselves do know."

"Once we April-fooled grandfather,
but we never April-fooled grand-



Benny's First Pocket

mother. No, we never," sighed
Eleanor.

"No, grandmothers are dreadful
hard to April fool," echoed Nathan in
the same doleful way. Eleanor's ways
were usually Nathan's.

"O, wouldn't it be perfectly splendid
if we could do it this time, Nathie?"

"O, wouldn't it—perfectly!"

"Let's both sit right here, and think
like everything till we think of a way.
Put your chin in your hands so, and
your elbows on your knees, so.
That's the way I think hard. Now,
ready!"

Two chins, two pairs of elbows, two
pairs of knees. The thinking went on
silently except for the long sighs of
Nathan. Thinking is such a lot of
hard work and thinking hard—

"I've got one!" shouted Eleanor.

"O, where? where?" Nathan cried,
excitedly. It seemed like going a-

fishing, and Eleanor getting a bite.
Eleanor always got the bites—

"Out of my head," calmly. "It's a
splendid one if Mamma will lend us

the baby—the outside of him, I mean,
of course not the inside such a day
as this."

"Of course, not," echoed little Na-
than, but he did not at all understand
how you could take the baby apart
like that.

"Come on, and ask her," cried the
thinker of splendid things, and the
two scurried away to find mamma.

It was a very cold, blowy, unpleas-
ant April fool's day, indeed, and that
was why grandmother held up both
hands in astonishment at what she
saw out of her window a little later.
The most astonishing thing—those
children wheeling that blessed baby
out in the wind and dampness! Had
Ellen lost her senses?

And so careful a mother as Ellen
was! Grandmother hurried to the
door.

"Dear, dear!" she worried, watch-
ing the dainty carriage creep along
against the wind.

Grandmother's pretty white hair was
blowing about her anxious face. Such
a careless, careless thing for Ellen to
do! and the blessed baby so subject
to the croup, too! What would the
neighbors think—but dear, dear, never
mind the neighbors, it is the baby
ought to be "minded."

The children were quite out of
breath, but they came up laughing,
and quite unconcerned about the
weather, but keenly interested in
grandma.

"I let Nathie wheel the carriage all
the way, if he'd do it ve-ry care-fully,"
volunteered Eleanor. "And he did,
didn't you, Nathie? You have to
wheel a baby very carefully."

"I should say so!" grandmother ex-
claimed. She was hurrying out to
meet them.

"You blessed little dove! You poor
little cold lambkin! Grandmother
will take you right in and warm you,
and make you some nice warm tea.
Your mother is crazy, eye, she is, to
send you out a day like this. There,
there, grandma will see to him, so
she will. Grandma will—"

What grandma would do was in-
teresting the children keenly. They
waited breathlessly.

"Grandma'll take off his little veil,
so she will— What's that? Well,
well, dear, dear. What's this?"

"April fool! April fool!" chanted the
gleeful children for they had April-
fooled grandmother.

In the carriage, with the baby's
coat on, the baby's bonnet on, the
baby's veil on tucked in snugly with
the baby's soft white robe and a fat
little pillow baby. When grand-
mother lifted the little veil she saw a
flat white pillow-face with April
First across it, printed on a piece of
paper. That was the baby that
Mother Ellen had dared to send out
in the wind! Pillow-babies are not
subject to the croup.

"Dear, dear, dear!" laughed grand-
mother long and hard. Then she
hugged the children and sent them
home with a load of cookies.

Mother Ellen was standing in her
doorway watching. She had an ex-
pression of anxiety that made both
children smile.

"Dear me, if I'd known it was as
windy as this I'd never let that child
go out."

Good Loop Trick

The following is a very good trick
and one which needs no special ap-
paratus.

Take a piece of string about half a
yard long and tie the ends securely.
Now take a pair of scissors and pass
one end of your string through one of
the openings in the handles of the

scissors, then thread the other end through this and pass through the opening in the other handle. Now draw the loop tight, and it should appear like that shown in the accompanying illustration.

Next take the free end of the string and either hold it between the fingers or fasten upon a hook, and ask some one to release the string from the string without tampering in any way with the end you hold or have otherwise fastened. To accomplish this, loosen the loop against the handle of the scissors, draw it out and pass through the other handle in exactly the



Loop and Scissors Trick

same way that the strings pass through. Draw this loop through and out until there is sufficient length to enable you to pass it completely over the pair of scissors until you bring it around to the opening from which you started. Keep your string free from twists during this operation, otherwise you will get it hopelessly entangled. If you follow these directions carefully the loop will slip through the openings and your scissors are free.

We'll Keep the Little Farm

By J. ELMER FRENCH

Well, Jane, I guess we'll keep the place.

We've lived here, you and I, Upon this little farm so long.

Let's stay here till we die.

You know I thought I'd sell it once,

To Jones, or Deacon Brown,

And take the money I have saved

And buy a house in town.

But when the buds begin to swell,

And grass begins to grow,

Somehow it doesn't seem to me

I ought to let it go.

I love the crimson clover,

And the fields of waving corn;

The quiet, balmy evening,

And the fragrant, dewy morn;

The pink and snowy blossoms

Hanging on the apple trees;

The chirping of the crickets,

And the humming of the bees,

I love the summer's honey breath,

The blushing buds of May;

The teeming autumn, rich with fruit,

The scent of new-mown hay;

The noisy babble of the brook,

And laughter of the rill;

The lowing herds upon the reach,

And flocks upon the hill.

And when I think of leaving all,

It fills me with alarm;

So, after all, I guess it's best

To keep the little farm—

—Young People's Weekly

Conundrums

Why is a policeman like a balloon? Because he takes you up.

When does the cook break the game laws? When she poaches eggs.

When may a man be said to be literally immersed in business? When he is giving a swimming lesson.

Why can only the wealthy eat venison? Because it is dear (deer).

Why is a lucky gambler an agreeable fellow? Because he has such winning ways.

How long did Cain hate his brother? As long as he was Abel.

Worth the Money

Lawyer Flatterby, finding himself troubled with frequent palpitations of the heart and an accompanying shortness of breath, consulted a gruff old physician of his acquaintance.

"H'm!" ejaculated the doctor, after a brief examination. "Do you use tobacco?"

"Do I use tobacco? Well, rather! I've chewed and smoked for the last twenty-five years. When I'm not doing one, I'm doing the other."

"Well," said the doctor, turning again to his desk, "I can't do anything for you, Flatterby. The only thing that would relieve you of your ailment would be a sudden and permanent swearing off from your tobacco habit, and you couldn't break yourself of that to save your life."

"I can't, hey!" snorted the lawyer. "I'll show you!"



Oh, PUFFY, I wonder if this is the sort of bill that father says he does not like meeting!

He took a pipe, a sack of smoking tobacco and a package of "line-cut" from the pockets of his coat, threw them into the doctor's stove, and stalked out of the office.

Two months later he called on the physician again.

"Doctor," he said, "I want you to see if there is any change in the condition of my heart."

The doctor made another examination.

"There doesn't seem to be anything at all the matter with it!" he growled.

"What have you been doing to it?"

"I've been doing what you couldn't do to save my life. I've sworn off from the tobacco habit, and I've stayed sworn off. I have come to settle my bill."

"You don't owe me a cent. I didn't give you any advice."

"I say you did, and I am going to pay you! You won't take it? I'll show you about that, too!"

He opened the door of the doctor's stove—which, fortunately had no fire in it this time—threw a ten-dollar bill inside, and stamped out of the office with the air of a man who had asserted himself and relieved his mind.

A grave faced man walked up to the door of one of his customers and rang the bell. The wife of the customer came to the door.

"I have come," said the sad faced man, "to learn when you intend to bury your husband. I thought I would attend the funeral."

"You are laboring under some terrible mistake," said the wife, "my husband is not dead."

"Why, he surely must be," said the sad faced man.

"But I know that he is not. How



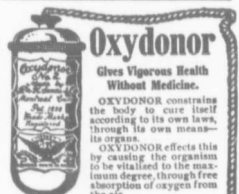
We will send you free and postpaid this beautifully stamped 18-inch Colonial Art Centrepiece.

Your choice of a new design—AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES, CARNATIONS HOLLY, POPPIES or VIOLETS

Write to-day enclosing 25 cents in stamps or coin and state design wanted. This is the greatest offer we ever made. We do it to convince every woman that the HOME JOURNAL is the greatest magazine published in Canada, containing Health and Beauty Department, Cooking, Household Hints, Wit and Humor, Fashion Notes, Important Foreign News Serials and Short Stories and Latest Patterns.

Send 25 cents for one year's subscription to the Home Journal and the centrepiece. Address CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

Home Journal TORONTO ONT. 44



OXYDONOR consists of the body to cure itself according to its own laws, through its own restorative organs.

OXYDONOR effects this by causing the organism to be vitalized to the maximum degree through free absorption of oxygen from the air.

OXYDONOR is neither a remedy nor electrical appliance. It belongs to LINDSAY—the new science, the result of fifty years' investigation of the Laws and Principles of Life. My husband had a paralytic stroke. For four months doctors did all they could for him but nothing could help him. He could not move his legs but soon after applying OXYDONOR he could move his legs and toes. He had a clot on the brain and doctors said nothing could help him but an operation. The Oxydonor cured that. My little boy had icterus for over four years—his face, ears and hands covered with sores. We sent him to the hospital all last summer and he was sent home worse than ever and pronounced incurable. We then applied Oxydonor and now his flesh is quite clear.

—Mrs. JOSEPH KEE,

100 Dundas St., Toronto.

Write for free book, giving grateful testimonials from a few of those who have been cured. Beware of cheap imitations.

There is but one genuine Oxydonor—and that bears the name of the inventor—

—Dr. H. SANCHE—engraved on the metal.

Look for it.

Dr. H. Sanche & Co.

364 St. Catherine St. West,

MONTREAL 15,

at Fifth Ave., Detroit,

Minn.

in the world did you get the impression that he was dead?"

"Why he told me a week ago that he would run me the same as he owed me yesterday if he was alive."

HELPFUL AND RESTFUL

Sow flowers, and flowers will blossom
Around you wherever you go;
Sow weeds, and of weeds reap the
harvest.

You'll reap whatsoever you sow.
The harvest is certainly coming.
You'll reap whatsoever you sow.

Sow blessings, and blessings will
ripen;
Sow hatred, and hatred will grow;
Sow mercy, and reap sweet compas-
sion.

You'll reap whatsoever you sow.

Sow love, and its sweetness uprising
Shall fill all your heart with its glow;
Sow hope, and receive its fruition.
You'll reap whatsoever you sow.

Alexander Hymns.

Parental Counsel

What do mothers and fathers who spend hours of the day and night playing bridge with eager interest in the money winnings, say to their children on the significant topic of gambling? What do they advise the sons whom they send away to school? The object has some importance and we should be thankful for information from within the charmed circle of the devotees.

Be Yourself

You will save yourself much fancied unhappiness if you put out of mind the girls richer than yourself in material wealth and do not strive to imitate them in your entertaining. Be yourself and use the facilities which your modest home affords. Your boy and girl friends do not come to view furniture and to overeat, but to enjoy your companionship. The accessories are incidentals. A clever story, an amusing game, will be remembered long after the kind of flowers or quantity of silver that graced the feast is forgotten. Put your guests in the frame of mind of a small boy of my acquaintance who said to his host, "Mr. Black, if you ever have another children's party, I'll come."

Never Too Slow

It is wonderful how much one's feelings have to do with the way time seems to pass. If one is in a hurry to finish something by a certain hour, the minutes seem to fly too fast. If one is waiting impatiently for the hour to strike, the very seconds seem to creep. Is it not so?

"I am sure that clock is too slow!" cries Harry, waiting for the time to come when he may go out on a promised pleasure trip.

"No, my boy, the clock is not too slow. Your feelings are too fast, that is all," mamma says. "You are in a hurry, but that does not hurry the clock. It goes on just the same, and at the right time it will strike."

It is one of the hardest things in the world to be patient when one wants a thing very much. One may be wishing earnestly for something that is really a good thing, but he wants it now, and wonders why he must wait. There are young people who are in a hurry to be older, to be grown up, and to have the things that they think will belong to them then. They can hardly wait.

It is a great blessing that God does not allow his good things to be watched before the time. Everything that is good is coming as fast as he

thinks best. As one has wisely said, "God's clock is never too slow."—Selected.

Use What You Have

"What is in thy hand, Abel?"
"Nothing but one wee lamb, O God, taken from the flock. I purpose offering it to Thee a willing sacrifice."

And so he did. And the sweet smell of the burning has been filling the air ever since, and constantly going up to God as a perpetual sacrifice of praise.

"What is it thou hast in thy hand, Moses?"

"Nothing but a staff, O God, with which I tend my flocks."
"Take it and use it for Me."

And he did; and with it wrought more wondrous things than Egypt and her proud king had seen before.

"Mary, what is that in thine hand?"
"Nothing but a pot of sweet-smelling ointment, O God, wherewith I would anoint Thine only one called Jesus."

And so she did; and not only did the perfume fill all the house where they were, but the Bible-reading world has been fragrant with the memory of this blessed act of love, which has ever since been spoken of "for a memorial of her."

"Poor woman, what is it that thou hast in thine hand?"

"Only two mites, Lord. It is very little, but then it is all I have, and I would put it into Thy treasury."

And so she did; and the story of her generous giving has ever since wrought like a charm, prompting others to give to the Lord.

"What is it that thou hast in thine hand, Dorcas?"

"Only a needle, Lord."

"Take it, and use it for Me."

And so she did; and not only were the suffering poor of Joppa warmly clad, but, inspired by her loving life, "Dorcas Societies" ever now continue their benign mission to the poor throughout the earth.

WASHING Without RUBBING



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

The New Century Washing Machine

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

Our book-let tells the "reasons why."

Write for a free copy.

The Downwell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

LADIES



Get what you want by writing for our Catalogue. Rubber Goods of every description. Toilet and Bath Room Supplies. Druggs and Patent Remedies. We sell fifty per cent cheaper than any other house.

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited

Canada's Largest Drug House

Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts., Toronto

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

GET OUR PRICES

On Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Shockers, Braces, and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. We are the largest dealers in Block Room Supplies in Canada. Write for Catalogue. Our prices are 25 per cent lower than any other house.

Address

516 F. E. KARN CO., Limited
Canada's Greatest Medicine House

ON QUEEN & VICTORIA STREETS

TORONTO



How's your Roof?

Is it Lightning-proof,
Fire-proof, Water-proof?

If not, you should learn all about our "Safe Lock" Galvanized Steel Shingles. They are proof against every element.

The lock, on all four sides, makes it to tack up under the shingles and rust, the nail holes and raw edges. This feature has been imitated, but is found in its perfection only in

Our "Safe Lock" Shingles.

Don't use wood shingles. Nowadays, they are expensive and very inferior. They catch deposits of dust and dirt, which soon rot the shingles. Then the roof begins to leak. Patch all you like, you can't keep ahead of the leaks. There's no economy in a wooden roof.

Users everywhere are delighted with "Safe Lock" Shingles. Talk to them about the roofing question. We'll send you names of users in your own vicinity, if you drop us a card.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Ltd., Preston, Ont.



HEAL IN THE HOME

Just at this particular time of the year one must be very careful for the result of carelessness, in any one of a dozen ways, is apt to be a heavy cold that will be a detriment to your peace of mind (and body) during the whole summer. Use your judgment in the matter of changing from the heavy garments of winter to the lighter ones of spring. The days may be warmer, and the heavy clothing somewhat oppressive, but beware how you resort to lighter. Insidious breezes are waiting to attack the weak points in the armor of your health, and sudden showers will set your rheumatic ailments to work with a will. Have a care that you are not unduly exposed to the chill winds of the cooler days, or carelessly plod rubberless through the plashing rain. This advice is tendered to women. Not that they need it, for as a rule, they are far more careful in these matters than are the sterner sex, but that they may duly impress upon their husbands, brothers and sons the necessity of care.

A Bad Mental State

If I were asked what was the greatest foe to beauty in both man and women, I would say not wrinkles in diet, not lack of exercise, not overwork, not corsets, not any of these, but bad mental habits. If we observe closely the faces of the people we meet at random on the street, at the theatre or in the great shops, we will observe that nearly all of them are characterized by the line mouth, the drawn brows and other facial disfigurements which accompany bad mental states.

What do I mean by bad mental states? I mean anger, fear, worry, anxiety, irritability, regret, envy, jealousy, lack of trust in oneself and in the great good. All these are bad mental states, and all these destroy beauty not only by interfering with the action of the vital organs, but by directly disfiguring the expression of the face.

Unless the beauty seeking young woman is prepared to deliberately cultivate good nature, kindness, calmness, cheerfulness, amen to hilarity, unless she is prepared to deliberately conquer all tendencies to the bad mental states above mentioned, there will be little or no result from her efforts to develop in herself that most divine gift of beauty.—From "Health the Basis of Womanly Beauty," by Dr. W. R. C. Latson, in *Outing Magazine*.

Healing Properties of Water

There is no remedy of such general application and none so easily obtainable as water, and yet nine persons out of ten will pass it by in an emergency to seek for something of less efficacy. There are few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent.

A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise and wrung out of hot water and applied around the neck of a child who has croup will usually bring relief in a few minutes. A towel folded several times, and quickly wrung out of hot water and immedi-

ately applied over the seat of pain in toothache or neuralgia will afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic. Cases on record, having resisted other treatment for hours, have yielded to this treatment in ten minutes. Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water, then applied to all sores and new cuts, bruises, and sprains is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. Hot water taken freely a half hour before bedtime is an excellent cathartic in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued for a few months, together with proper attention to diet, will alleviate mild cases of dyspepsia.—National Magazine.

Care of the Feet

The feet must be considered in housework. Long walks are not as hard for them as the hours spent in standing at the sink, the table, the stove. They are inclined to swell, ache, and in the end corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails are the sorry results.

A hot footbath at night wards off many an aches. Add to a bowl of water a tablespoonful of baking soda, and the relief is wonderful.

When there are symptoms of corns, apply a little vaseline to the symptoms daily rubbing it in. The symptom, as you know, is a small callous spot.

If the feet are inclined to perspire unduly, bathe them occasionally with alcohol. This is restful besides.

Choose easy but not slouchy shoes for the house. The heels should be low, and you should force yourself to tread these firmly. Do not let the feet roll to the side when standing.

First Aid

Put the bleeding, stubbed toe into clean, hot water, which should be changed until it remains clean and the wound is clean. Then dress with a clean rag or gauze after covering with boracic acid powder.

Take out the troublesome splinter with a clean needle or knife, made aseptic by boiling, using warm bath before and after its operation, also dressing the same as directed above.

Tetanus and other germs are very common in the soil in warm weather, and may affect the hands as well as the feet. Therefore, all hangnails and other broken surfaces should be avoided. Keep the hands and feet sound and be sure to avoid all dirt infections of wounds, and no one need suffer from either runrounds, felons, or other infected wounds of the hands or feet.—Housekeeper.

Miranda (visiting city friends)—"My, here's her visitin' card." Miranda's Husband—"What does it say?" Miranda—"It says she's home Thursday. Wonder where she stops rest of the time!"

"Your life is somebody's Bible—a living epistle, known and read. What is being read in you?"

Windsor Salt

is the favourite among butter-makers.

It readily dissolves, salting the butter uniformly—giving a delicious tastiness.

If you're a stranger to this pure, dry, perfect Salt, ask your grocer for a bag.

That bag will make you want Windsor Salt all the time. Get it to-day.

Less of Windsor Salt goes

farther—and does better work of more of any other salt.

100

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will send you a copy of our book on how to make \$3 a day in your spare time. We will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every \$100 you invest. Write at once. IMPERIAL WATERBURY CO., Box 808, WERBORN, MASS.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 yearly course at home during spare time; taught by simplest English. Diagrams, etc. given. Guaranteed successful students; call within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; post-office free. Write at once. VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Canada.

I Can Cure Your Rupture

Just HEAD THIS and you will know. It is a 15 DAYS TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. To cure your rupture you need a drug which will hold your rupture secure—and a good treatment that will close the rupture and prevent it from reopening. My rupture cure is being held back. Now you can get your rupture. It is always held back by the rupture cure.

If it does not, why not? Just because the medicine is not the proper one to retain the rupture. Now, you know, you can hold it back with your fingers, because they will cover and fill the opening. My inflexible True-tone exactly fits the opening and fills it. It possesses a small, finger-shaped pad, filled with air to the size of the rupture opening. It covers the opening and fills it. My inflexible pad works just like your finger does. Therefore it is a good true, the one that holds rupture secure, the one that you need. You cannot obtain this true-tone any one else, because it is patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1903, and in the U.S.A. on June 25, 1905. I am now registered in my patents. My inflexible pad is manufactured in Canada and is sold only by my patients. My inflexible pad is in connection with my Fibro Plastron treatment, which cures the rupture. The rupture opening will close the rupture. My inflexible pad is the only one that will hold the rupture in place. I can do so in your case. I know I can. Write me for a copy of my inflexible pad and its details, and my 15 days' trial treatment which will see you cured. My inflexible pad is sold by Messrs. E.H.A. or Brewer 117 (q), Windsor, Ont.

Doctor
Hammond's



NERVE AND BRAIN PILLS

Marvelous. Magnific. Youth Restoring Pills. These pills are the best ever made and healthy of youth. These wonderful pills make you feel like a child again. If you have given up hope of ever knowing again the youthful vim you once possessed and remember so well, once despairing and get Dr. Hammond's Nerve and Brain Pills to-day. Send me a check for \$3.00 or a money order for \$3.00, or six boxes for \$15.00. Write for free Illustrated Catalogue of everything in the drug line. It's Free. Address—

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
608, QUEEN & VICTORIA STS. TORONTO, CANADA

IN THE KITCHEN

Now, my hobby is the economizing of time in household work. I believe in having a place for everything and keeping everything in its place. It is so convenient to have hooks near the range, on which may be hung the numerous small wares used in cooking. Two of these hooks may be used to stretch the dish towel upon. A few nails on the "invisible" side of the woodbox are convenient to hang the dustpan, the stove-brush, etc., on.

If there are clothes or bundles of any kind to be taken upstairs, a basket not too heavy, with a handle, is left handy, and into this are put these articles as they are thought of, and all carried up at once.

Let us pray housekeepers to do away with all these old-fashioned heavy cooking utensils—they are a scourge to womankind. We can procure such nice light ones nowadays, such as those of granite or agateware, which are not only lighter and more easily handled, but have the added advantage of being easily cleaned. If these utensils become burnt or discolored, scouring with ashes is a splendid thing for cleaning, and makes them look like new.

Here is an article I would never be without—a small brush, the five-cent kind. This homely little "scrub" is a treasured friend of mine. I use it for scouring, for washing vegetables—it cleans the clay from celery better than anything I know of—in fact, its usefulness has raised it to a dignity in my estimation, unattainable by its more elaborate kindred.

A common whisk is fine for cleaning the sink and brushing the stove, and saves the hand. A clean one may be used for sprinkling the clothes. I know of nothing better than a strong goose feather for cleaning the spout of the teapot.

Worth Knowing

A poultice of salt mixed with the white of an egg makes a powerful drawing poultice.

For toothache dip cotton wool in a solution of salt and water and camphor and insert in the tooth.

Onion syrup prepared by sprinkling sliced onions with sugar and taken in teaspoonful doses every fifteen minutes until relief is obtained is a favorite home remedy for croup.

To remove proud flesh from wounds or sores, take a piece of alum the size of a walnut and pulverize it, sprinkle a little of the powder over the affected surface, and it will destroy the proud flesh and leave the sore in good shape for rapid healing.

A liniment for sore muscles or sprains is made of a quart of pure cider vinegar, about half as much turpentine, and two eggs. Add the eggs and turpentine to the vinegar, and let stand for twelve hours, when it will be ready for use. Many have made this up and found it an excellent liniment.

Dishcloths

Make your new dishcloths of knitted cotton, and you will be pleased to note that they may be washed again and again and still look clear and clean. After using, always carefully wash cloths with both soap and soda and hang them out in the air to dry.

Turpentine

Moths will leave if it is sprinkled about.

Turpentine and soap will remove ink stains from linen.

Turpentine will remove wheel grease, pitch and tar stains.

Clean gilt frames with a sponge moistened in turpentine.

It will exterminate roaches if sprinkled in their haunts.

A few drops on a woollen cloth will clean tan shoes nicely.

A few drops added to water in which clothes are boiled will whiten them.

An equal mixture of turpentine and linseed oil will remove white marks from furniture caused by water.

Ivory knife handles that have become yellow can be restored to their former whiteness by rubbing with turpentine.

Carpets can be cleaned and colors restored by going over occasionally with a broom dipped in warm water in which a little turpentine is added.

Heating Irons

If you are ironing with the patent handle irons and using a gas range, it is a good idea to put a tin cover on top of the iron as it sits on the fire. The cover keeps the heat from escaping, and your iron with its help will get hot much quicker. On a good sized blaze two irons of this kind covered with a tin or copper cover will heat as soon as one.

From earliest infancy Easter has been associated with eggs. How well we remember when the boys had all the eggs for several days before Easter Sunday so as to make sure of an abundant supply for the breakfast of that day, and when the painful was brought in mother understood then and the poor hen was exonerated from her supposed "strike".

Eggs are very nutritious and valuable as an article of diet, and as they are a lightly concentrated form of food, and at the same time delicate in flavor and smooth in texture are particularly suitable for invalids. The albumen or white is one of the most valuable tissue builders. People of weak stomachs can often take the white of the egg and receive much strength from it. Eggs may be served in so many different ways and enter so largely into the preparation of so many dishes that they are indispensable and their consumption is only limited by their price. Eggs are as digestible raw as cooked.

Prairie Oyster—Break a fresh egg in a glass, pour over a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice, salt and pepper;

swallow whole. Excellent if one is over tired.

Soft-boiled Eggs—There are many ways to soft-boil an egg. Great precaution should be taken to never let the water boil in any case. First, put the eggs in cold water, bring slowly to a boil; they are done when the water begins to boil. Second, allow one quart of boiling water to four eggs. Have the pail or jar heated before the eggs and water are put in, wrap around with a flannel cloth and leave for six minutes; even ten minutes will do no harm. Third, pour boiling water over the eggs, let stand five minutes at the back of the stove or on the hearth, pour off the water and pour over fresh boiling water, let stand again for a few minutes.

If any of the above ways are carefully done, the white of the egg should be of a soft, jelly-like consistency and the yolks soft, but not liquid.

Hard-boiled Eggs—Cook eggs for 20 minutes in water just below the boiling point. The yolk of an egg cooked 10 minutes is tough and indigestible. 20 minutes will make it dry and mealy and more easily penetrated by the digestive fluids.

Poached Eggs—1. Have a shallow pan nearly full of salted boiling water. Let the water simmer, break each egg carefully in a saucer and slip it into the water; when the white is like a soft jelly lift with a skimmer and serve at once on buttered toast.

Eggs Poached in Milk—2. Put a cupful of milk in a frying pan, a pinch of salt, a dust of pepper and a small piece of butter; when the milk begins to boil, break in the eggs carefully, cover and let stand where they will keep hot but not boil; when the whites are set but still soft, remove to a platter and pour the milk over them.

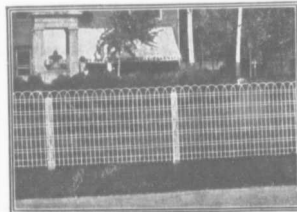
Substantial Omelet—For each person allow one egg, half a soda biscuit, half a cup of milk; roll the biscuit fine, soak for a few minutes in the milk, beat the egg very light, add it to the milk and biscuit, salt and pepper to taste. Pour into a hot, well greased frying pan. When the mixture has set, start at one edge and roll, letting it drop on a hot platter. It should be a light brown.

SAVE 5 MINUTES
Why waste time every morning, making coffee?

"CAMP" COFFEE

Made in a moment. See how good it is, how pure and fragrant. At 40¢.

B. Patterson Co. Sole U.S. Agents



PAGE ACME White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

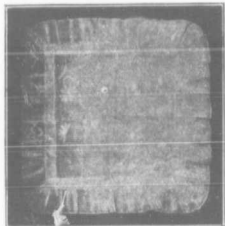
PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Walkerville - Toronto - Montreal
St. John - Winnipeg

In the Sewing Room

Shadow Embroidery

BY MARY ALISON MUIR.

There never was a time when hand-worked lingerie was more in demand for my lady's outfit and bonnet than the present. As a matter of fact a needle-worked garment has an air of distinction which a machine-made article fails to possess. Moreover, the exclusive hand-made article



Pillow sham—shadow embroidery

is within the reach of any one deft with the needle.

Following in the train of the various kinds of needlework now in vogue, such as eyelet work, Hardanger, Danish cut work, solid embroideries, etc., comes the shadow embroidery, which bids fair to be equally popular on account of the simplicity of its execution.

Like the embroideries mentioned (which, by the way, prove that "there is nothing new under the sun") shadow embroidery is but a revival of a past art, having its origin in Paris, years ago. To the Island of St. Croix of the Danish West Indies may be attributed its restriction.



Design of cat tails for shadow embroidery on net curtains

Weird and enticing as its name would appear, it is tangible enough to be durable as well as dainty and gossamer like. As a consequence it is applied to articles that require laundering, such as bureau scarfs, pinushions, curtains, work bags, stock collars and cuffs, etc. Many of the best gowned southern ladies have discovered its dainty loveliness and usefulness for entire robes, and may be seen adorned with its delicate traceries. Waists, frontpieces and panels, as well as flounces on the skirts and sashes, are worked with it. The sheerest of materials, mostly fine nainsook or Perstan lawns, are used. Usually the work is done with pure white luster thread, although colored silk floss may be used with pleasing effect. A touch of color may be obtained by placing some delicate shade

of pink or blue underneath the article or robe, if so desired.

In the making of shadow embroidery the side worked upon is the wrong side of the complete piece. As to the method of procedure: Take a simple design, say of flower and leaf. The flower petals and the leaves are worked closely with the old-fashioned cut stitch. The veins of the leaves and the stems are done in outline stitch, closely and very evenly. The center of the flowers are lightly padded, the work reversed and finished on the right side in solid embroidery stitch. It is all very simple.

May Manton's Hints

CHILD'S DRESS 5546

Shepherd's checks are being much worn this season for little children's dresses and are exceedingly charming as well as serviceable. Here is a pretty little model that is made in one piece, and that is especially to be commended for a number of reasons. It can be slipped on with the greatest possible ease; it does not encumber the young wearer in the least while it is eminently becoming. Again, it suits both boys and girls, the boys



5546 Child's Dress, 2 to 8 years.

5547 Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 waist.

up to the age of four, the girls to the age of six, so that it becomes a very useful model indeed. The shepherd's check worn with the white linen collar and black belt is exceedingly smart, but the list of fashionable materials are, perhaps, the best of all for the tiny children and they include linen and Galatea as well as the long list of Chambrays, and the like, while there are numberless light weight wools that can be utilized if a warmer dress is needed, serges, cashmeres, and the like. Again, the collar can be of the material, although the separate one of white is always pretty

and becoming.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3 yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with ¼ yard of linen for the collar.

MOUSE WAIST 5547

To be made with three-quarter or long sleeves.

The pretty and attractive blouse waist that is simple at the same time makes one of the most necessary elements in any woman's wardrobe. It is a bit more dressy than the severe tailored shirt waist, yet is not quite so dainty as the one in lingerie style, made either of lawn or fine silk, and is altogether useful as well as thoroughly attractive. This one can be worn with skirts to match or as a separate waist, sitting both purposes equally well, and is available for almost all seasonable waistings, wool and silk and even the mercerized ones that so many women like to wear throughout the entire season. It can be either lined or unlined and made with three-quarter or full length sleeves. In the illustration louisine is stitched with Belding silk and combined with tuckered taffeta and trimmed with a tiny edge of velvet and little velvet buttons, but the vests and the collar and the trimming on the cuffs can be of any contrasting material that may be liked. If a more dressy effect is desired chiffon or one of the pretty lingerie effects can be used, while if washable material is chosen for the waist, these can be of all-over embroidery or some material of the sort.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21, 3¼ yards 27, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the centre-front and collar, 1½ yards if long sleeves are used.

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

Our Readers are Buyers

Mr. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont., whose advertisement of turkeys for sale has been running in this department for the past few months, writes as follows: "While I have not received so many replies from my advertisement in THE FARMING WORLD as some others, I find it the same as ever, 'the best seller' of any of them."

RAMSAY'S

THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

Ramsay's Paints spread easily and smoothly—dry quickly—are true in color—retain their brilliancy—and are always ready for the brush with the least stirring.

For 65 years, Ramsay's Paints have been the standard all over Canada.

Write us, mentioning this paper, and receive souvenir Post Card Series showing how some homes are painted.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO., PAINT MAKERS,
MONTREAL.

Established 1842

40

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Women's Institutes and Their Work

Women's Institute Notes

During the winter series of meetings organization was effected at a number of places, and we find that, among the applications for summer meetings, nearly all these places have asked for speakers. The total number of applications received for summer meetings to date would indicate that the series this year will be considerably more extensive than in any former year.

Preparations are being made for a special conference in Guelph, on April 17th and 18th, of those who will address meetings. At this conference the work for the season will be thoroughly discussed, and full instructions given. Plans will be made for having the work carried on a more uniform basis. The indications are that very little attention will be given to demonstrations in cooking and that the time will be occupied in other ways which will, we hope, prove more beneficial to the institutes.

Woman as a Citizen

By Miss E. M. CULLIS, Powles' Corners.

According to the definition of the word citizen, furnished by a man, woman is not a citizen at all, or at least most varieties of her are not. He says that a citizen is one who has a right to exercise the franchise of his country. But Webster, the refuge of the doubtful, gives us room for hope. He says that a citizen is a free man or an inhabitant of a city. We have no record of Paul the Apostle ever going to the polls, but he claimed to be a citizen of Tarsus.

If woman is a citizen, in what does her citizenship consist? Not many of us have the privilege of voting, even for a school trustee.

"To vote or not to vote" is a burning question just now with a certain class of women in England, as it is periodically among our neighbors to the south. I

question, though, whether it will ever be a supreme issue with us. Even among those who may vote how many would go to the polls unless for some matter of conscience or because of the extreme urgency of a candidate for office.

Setting aside the question of the franchise altogether, a woman owes it to herself, to her family and to her country to have an intelligent grasp of the system of government of her country, its laws, and its relation to other countries. She need not be a politician, that name having come to have a rather sinister meaning, neither should she be a partisan, but she should be able to recognize wise legislation whether advanced by one party or another.

The woman whose interests are all at home becomes narrow and cramped, her conversation is confined to the affairs of her own household, the virtues of her children, the faults of her servants or the failings of her neighbors. I fancy some of you say: "Oh, it's easy for you to talk, but I've too much to do to bother about legislation or any other thing by the time I've cooked and cleaned, washed and ironed, made and mended for my family, I'm used up." It is just here where so many mothers make a mistake. I remember one woman who toiled like a slave, and dressed like one too, who explained that she was going to make a lady and gentleman of her girl and boy. The world has no need of such ladies and gentlemen. Hers were likely to become snobs who would despise the mother who had made them such. It does, however, need true men and women.

The next mending and darning night just let Johnny and Mary do their own mending and darning while you freshen up your knowledge of current events. It will do you good and they will be benefited even more. Some day they will bless the memory of the mother

who insisted on making them independent. In five years no one will know whether Mary's pink muslin had one frill or five or even that she ever had such a garment, but to the last day they live your children will remember with gladness or regret that you were either a bright, intelligent guide and companion to them or the opposite.

Not many men care about living with a "blue-stocking" or a dictator, but every husband likes his wife to be able to converse intelligently with his friends and many a time a wise word from her turns his judgment for or against some question of which he was in doubt.

Your vote and influence is the way the canvasser puts it. I wonder how we would feel if we could see just how our use of our citizenship influences others. We are neither aliens nor outsiders but we are here that our lives may be an uplift to others and that our country may be better because we have lived in it.

"My landlady," said an intelligent observer, "is a constant object lesson to me in the waste of energy. She comes up to my room and then remembers that she needs the brush and dust pan; she returns with them, only to recollect that this is the day for taking up the ashes; she goes down again for the scuttle and forgets her duster. A third trip down and up exhausts body and soul, and she remarks pleasantly that 'housekeeping is a dog's life!'"

So it is when one manages this way. But if she had taken thought to provide brush, dust pan, scuttle and cloth before starting (knowing that they would all be needed), she would have saved three toilsome journeys up the stairs and, economized strength, time and patience. Why didn't she? Because she habitually puts hard work and not thought into her housekeeping.



The farm home of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, at Knowlton, Que., one of the most beautifully situated farm homes in Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Coal Ashes as Fertilizers

Kindly tell me is there any fertilizing quality in coal ashes for garden?—J. G. W.

There is no real fertilizing value in coal ashes, but their use is sometimes beneficial upon heavy clay, sour, or packed land, in improving its mechanical condition.

Nail Wounds

I have a filly a year and a half old that got a nail in her left front foot in April, and the wound is not healed yet. I washed out the wound with carbolic acid and water and then put in pine tar and filled the wound with batting, but I can't get it to heal. The filly is lame sometimes and other times all right.—J. S.

Dress the wound daily by first cleaning the whole foot thoroughly. Then, with a syringe, inject a little peroxide of hydrogen into the wound. The nozzle of the syringe should be long enough to reach the bottom of it. Wipe away the froth that results from this and fill the wound with iodoform. Then apply a piece of absorbent cotton next the wound, then a pad of oakum, and finally bandage the foot to keep this dressing in place. If the wound does not heal under this treatment it indicates a "foreign body" in its depths. This may be a fragment of nail or a piece of bone that has been injured, died, and separated from the bone of the foot.

Care of Rubber Plant

I have a rubber plant the leaves of which fell off when it was taken into the house. Only the top leaves are now left, and these have a yellow tinge, and look as if they would do likewise. How can I prevent this?—H. J. C.

Your rubber plant may have had a chill, or possibly the plant food of the soil in which it stands is exhausted. In either case it will be well to supply the plant with a little complete fertilizer dissolved in water. This you can obtain from any florist or seedsman, with directions for its use.

Injured Udder


A cow that nursed a calf all summer tore the front of her udder on a wire fence in the fall. She has been milking for a number of years with one fore and two hind teats. The fore teat became hard and swollen from the cut so that the calf did not take the milk from it. The udder became hard and swollen all around the fore teat and after a while broke in two places, and quite a lot of offensive whitish matter escaped. The udder is better than it was, but is somewhat hard yet and matter comes away occasionally. The two hind teats are all right and apparently the milk is all right. Every day I milk a little nasty smelling stuff from the fore teat. Can the milk in the hind teats be perfectly good and the fore one bad?—W. T. H., Oxford Co., Ont.

The four quarters of a cow's udder are perfectly distinct, although they lie side by side, and it is quite possible to get good milk from the hind teats while the front ones are diseased. There is some danger of the disease spreading to the healthy teats,

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

All that is necessary to make a factory, warehouse, barn, shed or outbuilding of any description, wind, water, fire and lightning proof is to cover it with

Galt Corrugated Sheets



Made of the finest corrugating iron procurable, they will give at least fifty years satisfactory service.

Corrugations are not rolled, after the usual method. They are pressed, one corrugation at a time. This assures perfect uniformity—an accurate fit at both side and end laps.

Where warmth is a secondary consideration to fire, lightning and storm proof qualities, three-fourths of the wood sheathing may be saved, besides the lessened cost of the lighter frame which can be used.

Saving on lumber and labor brings cost of a building protected with Galt Corrugated Galvanized Sheets as low as if built entirely of wood. Galvanized or painted, whichever you prefer. Our Catalogue with complete information free on request.

The Galt Art Metal Co. LIMITED
GALT, ONTARIO

The Best Razor in the World

Price \$2.00—White Handles
3/8 in., 5/8 in., 3/4 in.

For General Use

Price \$1.75—Black Handles
3/8 in., 5/8 in., 3/4 in.



Registered in Canada, United States, England and Germany

The **KENNEDY HARDWARE CO.**, Limited

TORONTO

Sole Wholesale Agents for Canada

For sale by leading Hardware Merchants

Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

however, especially by the hands of the milker if the diseased teat is milked first. You should dry her up and make beef of her.

Climbing Hydrangea

In your issue of Mar. 1st you have a cut of a "Climbing Hydrangea," but no description of it. Where can it be procured?

S. J. PARKER

Grey Co., Ont.

The photograph in our issue of Mar. 1st was taken from a plant grown in Hamilton, where at the time it seemed to do well. It is doubtful, however, if it would be hardy in Ontario generally. Strange to say, it is not listed in any catalogue to which we have access but further enquiry will be made and if any information is obtained it will be given.

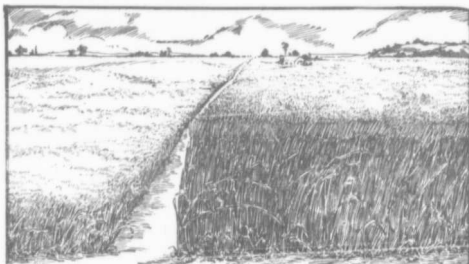
ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Exemption Tax

I own a farm of one hundred acres, on which there is some original forest land. I understand there is a law exempting forest lands from taxation. Please advise me how to proceed to get the benefit of that law and under what conditions can I get the benefit of it.

—Subscriber (Ontario).
We know of no such law exempting patented lands from taxation. The mere fact that part of your farm is not cleared nor under cultivation will not exempt such part from payment of taxes. A law recently passed by the Ontario Legislature makes it permissive for municipalities to pass a by-law exempting forest lands from taxation. If your municipality has not passed such a by-law, your lands will not be exempt.



No Nitrate of Soda used
Giant Timothy Crops
Nitrate of Soda was used here
An average increase of 775 pounds per acre of field-cured hay was shown in 11 actual tests where Nitrate of Soda was used.
Tests were made from Nova Scotia to Missouri, and 100 pounds of

NITRATE OF SODA

was used per acre, at a cost of \$2.50 to \$3.95 per 100 pounds. Compare increase with cost of this amount fertilizer in above actual experimental photographs. Nitrate of Soda is best and cheapest ammoniate with which to furnish Nitrogen to plants.

Test It for Yourself Entirely Free
Let us send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for you to try, asking only that you use according to our directions, and let us know the result. To the farmer, the farmer who gets the best results, we offer as a prize, free. Your best valuable book on fertilizers, of comparison, and how to use for yourself, free. Household of book, 222 pages. Apply at once for Nitrate of Soda, as you get it necessarily mixed. "Good for Plants," a 22 page book of useful information, will be sent free to anyone who writes the greatest editorials, if copy is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.
WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director, John Street and 71 Nassau, New York

Post Card Replies will Receive Early Consideration

You Can't Cut Out A ROG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBIN

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, Book 4-C free.

ABSORBIN, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

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

EASY TO OPERATE EASY TO CLEAN

THERE are two things it pays to watch out for when you buy a cream separator.

I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS are of simple construction; are very easily operated and easy to clean.

Notice the natural and easy position of the operator in the illustration. The handle is placed at just the right height to turn easily. No high reaching or stooping over. The machine is also geared just right to make it run easily.

Another important feature is the low supply can,—one that is filled easily and yet the milk and cream spouts are high enough to make possible the use of large receiving vessels. The skimmed milk will flow directly into a ten-gallon milk can.

In many separators, either the supply can is high or the milk and cream spouts are low. And because of their simple construction, **I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS** are easily cleaned. All you need is a pan of hot water and the two brushes which go with the machine.

These are but two of the good points of the **I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS**, and before you buy a cream separator, you will do well to learn all about them.

They skim close under all conditions, whether the milk is warm, cold, rich, viscid or old—they get all the cream down

to a thousandth part.

They are made so strong and simple that in years of operation, they show no perceptible wear. We have given them a practical test that equals several years' work in the dairy. Every machine is tested before it leaves the factory.

The working parts are self-oiling, and neatly housed to prevent accident; yet all are readily accessible, which makes them easy to keep clean.

I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTERS are made in two styles, and various sizes; Dairy maid, a chain drive separator, and Bluebell; a gear drive separator.

Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U. S. A.

(INCORPORATED)

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



Paying Poll Tax

Is a man who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, but who at present resides in Prince Edward Island and owns property there, liable to pay poll tax?—D. R. F., (Prince Edward Island).

Where a person owns property and pays taxes thereon, he is not charged with poll tax in the municipality in which the property is situated on which he pays the taxes. But if he resides in another municipality in which he does not own property and pay taxes, he would not of that necessity be exempt from payment of poll tax in the municipality in which he resides. Nor would the fact that he is an American citizen exempt him from payment of poll tax while he is a resident of Prince Edward Island.

Damage for Water on Land

I own land adjoining a village lot on which lot a stable is built close to the corner thereof. The down pipe from the cavedrough empties on to my land and injures my crop. Can I compel the owner to drain this water away. It would have to be drained through my property. The drain would be of no particular advantage to my land. Would I have to bear any of the expense?—A Subscriber (Granton).

You can make the owner of the stable cease having the water from the down pipe empty on to your land, unless it has been in its present position and has been so emptying without interruption for over twenty years. If it has been so emptying for over twenty years it may be that the owner of the stable has acquired an easement over your land for such purpose. If it has not been so emptying for over twenty years, you can compel him to stop it. We do not understand why it would have to be drained through your land unless he has obtained that privilege in some manner. If he has not that privilege, and there is no agreement giving him such right or any other rights relating thereto, you should not be put to any expense in connection with the carrying away of the water from the roof of the stable on your neighbor's land. If there is any agreement between you about this matter, it will, of course, govern.

The Cost of a Lift

A railway employee made application to the manager for a pass, in order that he might go home to visit his family. "You are in our employ?" asked the manager. "Yes, sir." "And you receive your pay regularly?" "I do." "Well, let us suppose that you were working for a farmer. Would you expect your employer to take out his horses every Saturday night and drive you home?" "No, sir," answered the man, without a moment's hesitation. "I should hardly expect him to do that. But if the farmer had his horses out, and was going my way, I should think he was a pretty mean man if he refused to give me a lift." He got his pass.

It takes two to make a marriage, but only one to mar one.—Smart Set.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Carbon Wire—will prove it to you. Galvanized, not crimped. This makes it still stronger than any other. Painted WHITE over heavy GALVANIZED.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

restraining—rust proof. Experimented dealers to erect it. Leads all in sales as to correct, best illustrated booklet and 1000 prices before you.

Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, S. John, Winnipeg

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS I

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing, invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
DIPHTHERIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENEY,
BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM
SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.

REMOVES

BUNCHES or
BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended its use to others.—H. D. KILIK, Antigonish, N.S.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle, full by druggists, or sent by express, charge paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable.
Sure in Results.



See genuine without the symbol of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Canadian Appreciate Caustic Balsam

I have been selling GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRITCH, Berkeley, Ont.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

when you require a

TUB, PAIL, WASH BASIN or MILK PAN

ask your grocer for

E. B. EDDY'S

FIBRE WARE ARTICLES

YOU WILL FIND THEY GIVE YOU

SATISFACTION EVERY TIME

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Insist on being Supplied with Eddy's Every Time



LA
T
mon
chole
spare
satist

CA

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, 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 useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter if he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Graham Bros, of Claremont, have on hand a splendid lot of promising young Clydesdale stallions at the present time. The skill and judgment of this firm in selecting the right kind of young stock is well shown in the way in which the younger horses imported by them last fall are showing up. At the head of the stud still stands the venerable sire MacQueen, now in his 23rd year, and still fresh in his underpinning as ever. It is a remarkable testimony for the Clydesdales to see a horse of his age showing such bloom and soundness. Right Forward, the champion at Toronto and Chicago in 1906, is in the pink of health and condition, and will stand at the stables for service as he is not for sale. This horse is the sire of some grand young stock, and promises to make his mark with his colts. Cairnguan, now six years of age, sire Lord Douglass, a son of the great Royal Garty, is a big, weighty horse of a ton and over, and is in fine condition for the season. Lord Onslow a heavy, thick, solid five year old, with grand quality in his underpinning, a fine mover and a horse that should prove a gold mine to any horseman, is got by the good breeding horse Baron Robgill, dam by St. Stephen, a splendid combination of Clydesdale breeding. Another of the good opportunities offered by this firm is in the stallion Celtic Pride, now four years of age, a winner at Chicago and reserve champion in 1906. A very drafty and flashy horse, combining quality and good action with his size. He is a worthy son of the champion State City, while his dam was by the equally famous Orlando; is just what many horsemen are looking for. A horse that no man could be ashamed of in any company. Centurion is a horse now four years of age, and away over the ton in weight, a good mover and of fine quality. Perhaps the most impressive horse of all is the three-year-old Imperial, a light bay with white markings, a son of the Scottish favorite sire Everlasting. With grand feet, well set pasterns, smooth ankle joints and broad flat bone, with a muscular development not often seen, a smoothly turned body showing strength and power in every line, a beautiful head and well set neck, he is certainly a gem among his kind. His dam is the good mare Kate of Hall, sired by the Darnley stallion, The Prior; he is well enough bred to satisfy the most exacting. Colonel, by Woodland Garty, dam by MacMeekan, is a big, flashy

stallion, of fine quality and conformation, now rising three years of age. Bacon Swagger, a younger horse, was first in his class at Chicago in 1906, and is the embodiment of Clydesdale character. A dark bay with white markings, a horse with the very best of underpinning and well turned on top. Another year will see him a factor to be reckoned with at the show rings. He is a son of the MacGregor stallion MacWrath, his dam also being by MacGregor. In Hackneys a few choice animals are still for sale among them Colorito, a dark chestnut with white markings, a son of Rosador, dam Syringia, by Agility. This horse was shown at leading Canadian and American shows and was never outside the money. He is a big flashy horse of the true harness character. Linden Renown is a five-year-old bay with black points, a big sized horse of good breeding, a son of Danegelt's Son, dam by Renown, and g.d. Piccadilly, by Shales. Terrington Activity is now four years of age, a good, toppy, smooth horse, with lots of quality. Crayke Mikado is an exceptionally fine horse, a winner wherever shown, getting first and championship at Toronto and Chicago, 1906, and first at Madison Square Gardens, New York. He is a splendid mover, showing lots of true action and grand style. Adamston Nugget is a dark chestnut of grand conformation and a high-goer. He is a son of Goldfinder colt.

A fine three-year stallion, sired by the matchless MacQueen, has been purchased by Wm. Henry, of Jerseyville, Ont., from Graham Bros. From the same firm Mr. Geo. Lester, of Richmond, P.Q., has bought King's Arms, a big, massive, flashy Clyde, a son of Rosare, also the Hackney stallion Kitchener, a seven-year-old brown horse of good character and breeding.

Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., has disposed of his grand Clydesdale stallion, Garty Gold, to Mr. T. Needham, of Glenmorris, near Galt, Ont. Mr. Needham is to be congratulated on securing such a stallion. There are few such examples of a combination of size with quality to be found in Canada, and he has amply demonstrated his power to transmit his qualities to his offspring. He is a grandly bred scion of Goldmine and Royal Garty strains of breeding, away over a ton in weight and a horse of unsurpassed character.

Mr. H. J. Spenceley, of Box Grove, Ont., is a horseman who has shown considerable ability in the handling of high-class harness horses. He has decided to identify himself with the business more intimately and is establishing a stable at the town of Markham, Ont. The high stepper is Mr. Spenceley's favorite, and he is the owner of some very high class goods. At service in the stud is the Chicago and Toronto




Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses

Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description.

At dealers, or from
National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited,
MONTREAL.



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

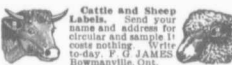
And it cures today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, leaves to be a sure and guaranteed cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure cures with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to give an easy, instantly book, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.
Most successful vet. institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.



Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send your name and address for the circular and sample it costs nothing. Write to-day, JAMES BOWMANVILLE, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with towns and fair education to work in an office, \$60 a month with advancement, steady employment, meals, board and lodging. Branch offices of the association are being established in each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Ass'n, Dept. 20, London, Can.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not sold. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long distance phone at farm. LOENE FOSTER, MGR.

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 invited.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

NITHSIDE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Twelve YOUNG SOWS from five to eight months old, also Young Boars fit for service. A choice lot of Silver Grey Dorking Cockerels to spare. None but first class stock sent out, and satisfaction guaranteed.


E. E. MARTIN,
CANNING P.O., Oxford County,
Paris Station G.T.R.

champion, Rosary, a horse which is turning out a most sensational harness horse. Lady Bessie of Glendower is one of Mr. Spenceley's favorites. She is a light chestnut, 15.3 in height, well turned and a high actor. She has been shown several times, winning the Sovereign Bank Cup at Markham Fair, and other prizes. Her mate, Lady Gany-mede, same color, 15.2½ hands, was champion at Wingham last year.

Another extremely flashy pair are The Hero and Sovereign Hero 2nd, both extreme actors with a fast turn of speed. Mr. Spenceley is a horse-man of the first-to-top class, and unquestionable reliability. Visitors to the farm will be met at Markham, Unionville or Agincourt by arrangement.

The Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont., of which Mr. T. A. Cox is manager, have added to their stud another fine Clydesdale stallion in the handsome black four-year-old, Master Morris, sired by the premium horse, Good as Gold. He is one of the thick, low set, sturdy kind, and a promising sire. He was purchased from Messrs. A. and W. Montgomery, Scotland, and imported by Graham Bros. in 1906. The Oak Park Farm also purchased from Graham Bros. the fine imported mare, Princess Prim, a big driftly chestnut four-year-old, sired by Monnerieff Marquis, and a fine pair of Hackney fillies in Maid of Wayne and Maid of Glendower, winners at New York of 1st and 2nd in class and 1st as pair of champion four got by one sire.

Mr. W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ont., advertises in this number an auction sale of imported Clydesdale fillies. Mr. Butler has made several shipments already, and shows a keen appreciation of what is the right kind.



Tudhope Carriages

In 1851, Tudhopes were making Carriages—and mighty good ones, too. Been making them ever since. And 55 years experience taught them a whole lot about how to build better Carriages. Talk it over with the Tudhope agent.

TUDHOPE No. 10

Our Sixty Seat Open Buggy. Reinforced side panels, convex tops and steel covers. First quality 18 and 21 inch wheels—rubber tires, bolted between each spoke. Full trimmed shafts, with long painted leather. Silver tips on shafts and whitetires. Illustrated catalogue free. Write for it.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., LTD. GRILLI, Ont.

Carnefac Grows in Favor

And should be Used in Every Stable.

It is an absolutely sure preventive and cure for indigestion and scours in calves or young pigs, and saves thousands of dollars' worth of stock to the farmers of Ontario every year. **CARNEFAC** is convenient to use, acts quickly, and never fails to give satisfaction. If your dealer has not Carnefac, take no substitute, but write us at once.

The Carnefac Stock Food Company
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Advertise in the Farming World

AUCTION SALE

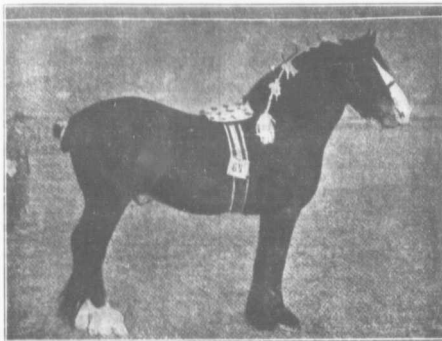
SIXTY IMPORTED

**Clydesdale and
Shire Fillies**

also the Champion Horse,

BARON KITCHENER

will be sold by public auction at



Baron Kitchener (10499).

Clydesdale stallion; foaled in 1897. Sire Baron's Pride. Winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup, at Glasgow, 1907.

Caister House Stables, Woodstock
April 16th, at 1 p.m.

This is possibly one of the largest and best lot of fillies ever offered for public sale. They have been selected from the best studs in Great Britain, and same have won prizes in shows in Scotland.

Proprietors, **INNES, SCHAFFER & CO.**
JAS. ELLIOTT

CAPT. THOS. ROBSON,
Auctioneer.

Apply to **W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, for particulars and Catalogues.**

The "Scottish Farmer," referring to his last shipment, made the remark that in point of quality it was probably one of the very best ever sent from Scotland to Canada. In this present shipment, consisting of some 60 head, are some very fine individuals, and the whole lot is spoken of in flattering terms by old country horsemen. Included in the shipment is Baron Kitchener, the winner of the Cawdor Cup at this year's show at Glasgow. The following is from "The Scottish Farmer":

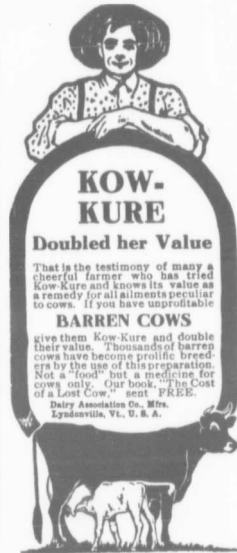
"Mr. W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont., sails on Saturday with a splendid shipment of stallions and fillies. Seventeen of these have been bought from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, and a couple were purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. At the head of the consignment is the famous show horse Baron Kitchener (1909), which recently won the Cawdor Challenge Cup at the Glasgow Stallion Show. Having been so recently seen in public, it is unnecessary to mention the outstanding qualities of Baron Kitchener as a show horse. He has had few equals in this respect, and is probably the best draft stallion that has ever crossed the Atlantic. The two stallions from Mr. Peter Crawford, which accompany him, London's King (13078), and Hardy Lad (13026), are both particularly well-bred, the former claiming the celebrated Harviestoun Stud as his birthplace. His sire was Baronson, the sire of the 100 gs. Brydon Shield winner Oyama; dam, Kate London, by What Care I. Hardy Lad was bred by Mr. Ferrier

Face at Ormiston, and sired by the beautiful big horse Alexander Everard, out of a fine mare by Prince of Cathcart. They are both four-year-olds, and a splendid type for shipping. The fillies are principally two-year-olds and three-year-olds bred in Stranraer and Wigtownshire districts. They claim as their sires Royal Favorite, Top Knot II, Baron Mitchell, Eureka, Gallant Prince, Fickle Fashion, Gay Spark, Baronson, Balmedie Queen's Guard, and Baron Clyde. They are mostly out of fine breeding strains of mares, and they should certainly prove first-rate breeders."

For years Mr. Butler has been an active horse buyer and shipper in his own locality, having worked up a large trade with the far west, shipping many consignments as far as Dawson City, Yukon. Many of the drafters to be seen on the streets of the coast cities, Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster, were shipped by him from the Ingersoll locality. He has always shown himself a first-class judge, and, when he got the goods to suit him, an enterprising buyer. His sale will be worth taking some pains to attend, particularly as the champion Scottish stallion Baron Kitchener, fresh from his victory at Glasgow Show, will be offered among the other horses at the sale.

Gossip

Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Regina, Sask., have recently imported a good bunch of Clydesdales, consisting of six stallions and a yearling filly. The shippers were Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery.



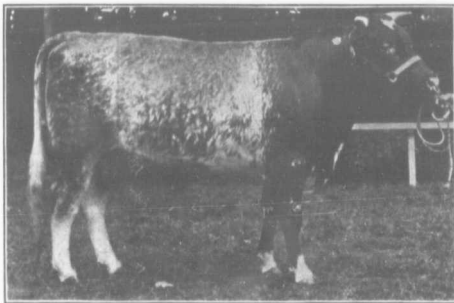
KOW-KURE
Doubled her Value

That is the testimony of many a cheerful farmer who has tried Kow-Kure and knows its value as a remedy for all ailments peculiar to cows. If you have unprofitable

BAREN COWS
 give them Kow-Kure and double their value. Thousands of barren cows have become prolific breeders by the use of this preparation. Not a "food" but a medicine for cows only. Our book, "The Cost of a Lost Cow," sent FREE.

Dairy Association Co., Mfrs.
 Lynchville, Va., U. S. A.

DISPERSION SALE



G. T. R. trains will be met by conveyances. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Write for Catalogue

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London } Auctioneers
 JAS. JONES, Mitchell

Capt. W. J. THOMPSON, Prop.

Box 104, Mitchell, Ont

THE entire herd of Capt. W. J. Thompson, Mitchell, Ont., consisting of 35 head of Shorthorn cattle, 13 imported females and one imported bull—all of the choicest Scotch breeding. The rest are all young animals from imported stock on both sides. Sale to be held on

Thursday, May 9, 1907

on the premises $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mitchell Station.

Hy. Keed, Mimosa, informs us that his young Hereford bulls are in prime condition, having wintered well, and as their breeding is of the best, they will give good satisfaction.

In this issue Messrs. John A. Boag & Son, Ravenshoe, Ont., are offering for sale a splendid lot of Clydesdale fillies; nine of these are imported and sired by such well known sires as Lord Londonderry, Sir Everest, Marmion, Sir Mark, and other horses of equal note. There is in addition to Canadian-bred fillies, one Canadian-bred stallion; several of these have been prize winners at recent shows, but the offering throughout is so good that intending purchasers should make an effort to be at this sale. Newmarket is within easy reach of Toronto, and there should be a good attendance.

★ Poultry

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Jas. Morrow, Bowmanville, in this issue, who is offering eggs from his select White Leghorns and Black Minorcas. Anyone wishing to get into show stock would do well to write him.

★ Campbellcroft Sale

The sale of Shorthorns of a deep milking strain which took place on the 20th at The Homestead, Campbellcroft, realized better prices than some other sales of recent dates; 39 head were sold, bringing close on to \$3,000, the males selling at from \$60 to \$150, and the females at from \$20

to \$150 each. The attendance was not large, but bidding was spirited, and competition fairly keen. The stock bull, Baron 50604, got by Sailor Champion 27235, dam Victoria (imp.) (34259), was not sold, and is offered by private sale (see advertisement in another column). Anyone requiring a royally bred animal would do well to communicate with the owners.

THE FARMING WORLD congratulates Mr. Campbell on the success of his sale and on the appearance of the stock in the sale ring. May he continue in the way that he has been doing—producing only the best.

W. J. S.

★ Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horses

At the annual meeting of this Society, held a week ago in Toronto, the following officers were elected—

Honorary President, Mr. Walter Harland Smith; President, Mr. J. J. Dixon; First Vice-President, Mr. O. B. Sheppard; Second Vice-President, Alderman Mr. Hilde; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. J. P. Good; Directors, Dr. Young, Dr. Thomas Hodgson, Messrs. Alfred Rogers, H. C. Tomlin, Thomas

Crowe, R. W. Davies, Thomas Bartram, James Murray, W. J. Stark, Thomas Kallston; representatives to the Canadian Horsemen's Association, President Dixon and Vice-President Sheppard; representative to the Canadian National Exhibition, President Dixon.

A resolution was passed expressing the opinion that stallions should be admitted to the high-stepping class of stallion classes in singles and pairs at the Canadian Horse Show.

★ Eastern Ontario Fairs Association

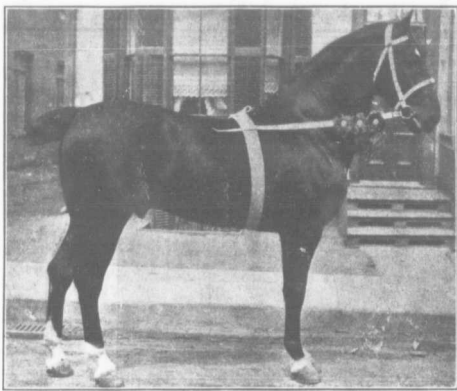
At the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Fairs Association, held in Ottawa, the following resolution was passed: "That this association memorialize the Ontario Legislature to amend the clause in the Act relating to horse racing and substitute a clause permitting agricultural societies to use their own discretion as to whether they shall or shall not hold races, subject, of course, to certain restrictions tending to eliminate all objectionable features, such as gambling, etc."

The appointment of Mr. Lockie Wilson as superintendent of fairs was endorsed, and Mr. Wilson congratulated upon his appointment.



CLYDESDALES SORBY - GUELPH

IT IS HORSES LIKE THIS



that have made our reputation in the show-ring and throughout the horse world. Horses with correct conformation, true, smart action, and with breeding behind that, and quality to guarantee lasting soundness, are the only kind which we select for our trade. If you want that kind of goods, we have it. Our prices are right. Come and see our stable of Clydesdale stallions and Hackney high-steppers at Cairnbrogie.

GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, C.P.R. Sta., Ont.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. J. A. McCabe, Colingswood, Ont., who sailed last week, had a shipment of four superior Clydesdale stallions and an equal number of fillies, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall Banks, Kircubright; David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley; and Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. The two stallions purchased from the Netherhall and Banks studs were Dryden (12556) and Royal Arch (13160). The former, a splendid big horse, by the well-known Sir Hugo (10924), was the Lockerbie premium horse last year. He was bred at Whitenoss, and his dam was got by the £1,300 horse Lord Colum Edmond (9280), while his gr-dam was by the celebrated Top Gallant (1850), one of the most successful sires in the history of the breed. Royal Arch (13160) is a three-year-old, bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, and got by Baron's Pride, out of a very successful breeding mare by Flashwood's Best (9211). He is a very handsome big horse, Mr. McCabe being determined to get horses up to plenty of size. From Mr. Crawford, Mr. McCabe bought Lord Nelson (12225), and Lord Lothian's Heir (13071), both big horses, carrying their breeding in their names; and from Mr. Riddell he had four choicely-bred fillies, bred in Kenilworth and Dumbartonshire. As this is Mr. McCabe's first trip, it is to be hoped he may have a successful voyage, and come back soon.—Scottish Farmer.

Mr. Alex. F. McNiven, St. Thomas, Ont., sails on Saturday with twelve well-selected Clydesdales, comprising one stallion, two colt foals and nine mares and fillies. The stallion, Keir Democrat, a specially well-bred five-year-old, of a big size, and very thick, with fine action and good bones, was bought from Mr. D. McFarlane, V.S. Doune, and was bred at Keir, his sire being the well-known Royal Gartley's Heir, a full brother in blood to Royal Favorite, and his dam by the noted Kippendale filly Lorna Doon, by Kippendavie Stamp, while his gr-dam was the famous mare Brenda of Kippendavie, by Knight Errant. This horse is pretty certain to breed well. The colt foals were both bought from Mr. David Sim, Crieff, and are thick and blocky, with good legs and feet. They are sired by General Hunter and Baron McVee. Amongst the mares was Sarah Mitchell, a five-year-old daughter of Baron Mitchell, out of a Lord Wolsley mare, which has won several prizes in the Crieff district. She was bred by Mr. Rieck, Trovan, and bought from Mr. Sharp, Forr, who also supplied a good three-year-old filly Robina, by Clan Stewart, out of a Flashwood mare. This filly has likewise been a prize winner at Crieff. The former is in foal to Dunnydeer. Another five-year-old mare was bought from Mr. Fletcher, Powmill. She is by Rosedale, and was bred by Mr. Kerr, of Harviestoun. The noted big horse Up-to-Time is responsible for a capital two-year-old and useful three-year-old, both bred by Mr. Muirhead, Briarlands, Stirling. The two-year-old is very big, and looks like finishing into an extra good mare. Another very big two-year-old was bred by Mr. Smith, Pittengardner, and got by the fine thick horse Cannymann. Mr. Watson, Boddin, Montrose, supplied a fine three-year-old, by the celebrated Lord Fauntleroy. She is off his noted old breeding stock, and Mr. McNiven has also sponser of the same age, and by the same noted sire. The

filly foal is by Acme, out of a Moncreiffe Marquis mare, and altogether Mr. McNiven must be said to have made a very good selection. He was a shipper seventeen years ago, and we hope to see him back soon.—Scottish Farmer.

Holstein Official Records

Since my last report eighteen cows and heifers have made official tests which have been accepted for publication in the Canadian Holstein Frie-

sian Record of Merit. These tests are vouched for by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, President Cumming, of Nova Scotia Agricultural College, or Prof. Mitchell, of the Kingston Dairy School, and all, unless otherwise specified, are for a period of seven days. The amounts of milk and butter fat are actual, while the amount of butter is estimated from the amount of fat by adding one-sixth.

1. Inka Josephine Abbecker (2565) at 7y. 17d.; milk, 579.3 lbs.; butter fat,



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Booking Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshires from the choice of the litters of our twenty-five blood sires to farm in a few weeks. Pairs not sold a specialty. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.O.R. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

Long Distance Phone. P.O. and Sta.



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

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

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R. Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

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

LISTOWEL, P.O. AND STATION



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4483.

Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.



JOHN BOAG & SON

Importers and Breeders of High-class Clydesdales

We have to offer about a dozen head of fine imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies. They are the right kind, combining size and draftiness with desirable style and quality. They are carefully selected personally, and are from leading sires in Scotland and with good breeding on dams' side. Write and tell us what you want.

RAVENSHOE P.O.

Brown Hill Sta., Midland Div., G. T. R.



Dalgetty's Clydesdales

I have at the present time to offer a few splendid individual duals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

JAS. DALGETTY, Fraser Hotel, LONDON, ONT.

17.56 lbs.; equivalent butter, 20.49 lbs.
Owner, W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.; 14 days milk, 1,146.6 lbs.; butter fat, 34.19 lbs.; equivalent butter, 39.90 lbs.
2. Clothilde Dorinda, 2424, at 29. 6m. 19d.; milk, 477.9 lbs.; butter fat, 16.42 lbs.; equivalent butter, 19.16 lbs.
Owner, Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S.

3. Car Born DeKol 3rd 4410, at 4y. 1m. 2d.; milk, 48.6 lbs.; butter fat, 16.12 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.81 lbs.
Owner, W. W. Brown, 14 days milk, 945.4 lbs.; butter fat, 31.05 lbs.; equivalent butter, 36.24 lbs.

4. Inka DeKol Waldorf 4411, at 2y. 11m. 23d.; milk, 414.6 lbs.; butter fat, 14.54 lbs.; equivalent butter 16.96 lbs.
Owner, W. W. Brown, 14 days milk, 787.8 lbs.; butter fat, 27.94 lbs.; equivalent butter, 32.61 lbs.

5. Jacoba Emily 2561, at 4y. 3m. 9d.; milk, 463 lbs.; butter fat, 14.42 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.82.
Owner, Logan Bros.

6. Clothilde DeKol Waldorf 4409, at 4y. 1m. 5d.; milk, 445.9 lbs.; butter fat, 14.18 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.15 lbs.
7. Homestead Netherland Jacoba 3090, at 6y. 7m. 20d.; milk, 409.9 lbs.; butter fat, 14.06 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.41 lbs.
Owners, Logan Bros.

8. Winnie Westwood 3988, at 4y. 7m. 29d.; milk, 397.8 lbs.; butter fat, 13.92 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.25 lbs.
Owner, Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

9. Princess Lida 4th 3865, at 5y. 1m. 19d.; milk, 385.1 lbs.; butter fat, 13.79 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.10 lbs.
Owners, Logan Bros.

10. Favorit Butter Girl 5870, at 2y. 2m. 19d.; milk, 240.3 lbs.; butter fat, 10.15 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.84 lbs.
Owner, Thos. Hartley.

11. Countess DeKol 5083, at 2y. 10m. 23d.; milk, 291.3 lbs.; butter fat, 9.80 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.43 lbs.
Owner, W. W. Brown.

12. Daisy Trel Posch 5280, at 2y. 11m. 18d.; milk, 323.5 lbs.; butter fat, 9.46 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.04 lbs.
Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

13. Nokomis 6692, at 2y. 8m. 26d.; milk, 323.6 lbs.; butter fat, 9.46 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.04 lbs.
Owner, Thos. Hartley.

14. Starlight Calamity Countess, 2y. 1m. 10d.; milk, 279.6 lbs.; butter fat, 9.10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.61 lbs.
Owner, Geo. Rice.

15. Bessie's Favorit 5872, at 2y. 26d.; milk, 306.7 lbs.; butter fat, 8.56 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.99 lbs.
Owner, Thos. Hartley.

16. Bessie Wayne DeKol 4829, at 2y. 9m. 30d.; milk, 279.8 lbs.; butter fat, 8.07 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.40 lbs.
Owner, W. W. Brown.

EIGHT MONTHS AFTER CALVING.

1. Maud of Kent 6th, 2905, at 7y. 3m. 29d.; milk, 250.5 lbs.; butter fat, 8.18 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.55 lbs.
Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

2. Oxford Maud 46/8, at 2y. 9m. 17d.; milk, 184.7 lbs.; butter fat, 7.99 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.32 lbs.
Owner, P. D. Ede.

G. W. CLIMONS,
Secretary.

Prince Edward Island

March has behaved very well up to the 17th inst. for very little of the proverbial bluster has been in evidence. We have appreciated the mild weather and beautiful sunshine. Our hustling farmers have taken advantage of the fine weather and good roads to finish up their hauling. Large quantities of mussel-mud have been hauled. Some calves are making their appearance.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

My new importation comprises a number of the deep, smooth, stylish cows with dairy qualities strongly developed. I can furnish showing cattle and grandly bred bulls and heifers of the right kind at a reasonable price. If in want of something good and something useful drop me a line.

R. R. NESS, Howick, P. Q.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLES

Messrs. John A. Boag & Son, Ravenshoe, Ont., will offer for sale at

Procter's Hotel, Newmarket, Ont.

—ON—

Saturday, April 6th, 1907

at 1 p.m.

8 Imported Fills rising 3 years old
1 Imported Filly rising 2 years old
2 Canadian Fills rising 1 year old
1 Canadian Bred Stallion rising 2 years old

Many of these are prize winners and sired by such horses as Lord Londonderry, Sir Everest, Marion, Sir Mark and other notable sires.

Terms—25% months credit on approved joint notes, 5 per cent. per annum allowed off for cash. Everything will be sold without reserve.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, - - Ravenshoe, Ont.

Metropolitan Cars leave Toronto every hour for Newmarket.

HOMES

For Settlers
IN
WESTERN ONTARIO
MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA

How Made and How Reached

Write for free copies of our **SETTLERS' GUIDE** giving full particulars of special train services for settlers travelling with live stock and effects to the Northwest in March and April, with passenger and freight rates.

WESTERN CANADA—Up-to-date description of the west and western conditions, 80 pages of information invaluable to settlers. Useful maps and statistics.

TIME TABLES showing double daily passenger train service to Winnipeg and Calgary.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Toronto daily. Comfortable, roomy berths at moderate rates. Fully equipped with bedding, cooking range and every convenience. Berths should be reserved through nearest C.P.R. agent at least two weeks before departure.

Write today for free books and anything you want to know about the west and how to reach it. Address

C. B. FOSTER.

Dist. Pass. Agt., C.P.R., Toronto

Clydesdales, Hackneys



I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fills, 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.

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

T. H. HARSARD, V.S., Proprietor,
MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. G. FYFE, V.S., Manager,
REGINA, N.W.T.

Tolton Harrows

ALL
STEEL



ALL
STEEL

Section and Flexible all Steel Harrows with an unequalled record. A large variety suitable for the requirements of any country, made in different widths to suit purchasers. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strongest, and longest wearing Harrows ever manufactured is our unqualified guarantee. Parties wishing a first-class Harrow will do well to write us direct or apply to the local agent.

OUR MOTTO—"Not How Cheap, but how Good."

TOLTON BROS., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

There has been a good deal of hay in the market recently.

A coal famine is predicted before navigation opens.

There was a small attendance at the market on March 15th.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef gr. per lb. 5 to 7c., small 6 to 12c.; butter, fresh, per lb. 26 to 27c.; eggs per doz. 23 to 24c.; flour, per cwt., \$2.30 to \$2.40; fowl, per lb., 8 to 9c.; chickens, per pair, 75 to 80c.; lard, per lb., 14 to 16c.; sausages, per lb., 14c.; mutton, per lb., 8 to 10c.; pork carcass, 8 to 8½c.; potatoes, per bus., 35 to 40c.; apples, per doz., 12 to 24c.; oatmeal, per cwt., \$2.25 to \$2.50; hay, pressed, per ton, \$9.00; turnips, per bus., 10 to 12c.; oats, per bus., 46c.; hides per lb., 8 to 8½c.; straw, per cwt., 25c.; hay, per cwt., loose, 55c.

Some of our farmers have had nearly all their potatoes frozen during the late cold snap.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the New Glasgow Dairying Co. was held on March 5.

The annual report of the company submitted showed that the amount of milk received for butter was 143,897 lbs., which realized to patrons 91.84c. per 100 lbs. The amount of milk received for cheese was 1,240,914 lbs. bringing to patrons 97.61c. per 100 lbs.

At the close of the general meeting a Cow Testing Association was organized with 20 members. This is said to be one of the results of Prof. Whitley's practical addresses to the farmers of the Province.

During the past year Mr. Edwards, of Wiltshire, has produced 100,000 lbs. of milk from a herd of 17 cows.

The Provincial Seed Fair which is to be held at Summerside on March 27 and 28, is attracting much attention. It is expected that large quantities of superior seed will be offered for sale. The prize list is the largest ever offered at a Seed Fair in Canada. It includes 40 prizes for potatoes, 101 for grains, 20 for timothy and clover seeds and others.

A. R.

Navel Ill in Foals

Next to impaction nothing has caused so high a mortality in young colts as navel ill. In spite of all that has been said in the matter, each year sees a large number of losses from this cause. Navel ill is now known to be an infection, which proper attendance will prevent. Some time before the mare is expected to foal, obtain a quart of crude carbolic acid. Mix this in a barrel of water and with a sprinkling

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Four choice IMPORTED BULLS; also COWS and HEIFERS.

A fine lot of import YORKSHIRE SOWS and BOARS fit for service. Also a grand lot of YOUNG PIGS for shipment in March. Write for what you want.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

THE MAPLES

L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONT.,

Breeder of

PURE-BRED HEREFORDS

Five young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations; Tamworth Swine bred from prize winners at Toronto, London; prize winning Leicester Sheep, Foulton Game. For Sale, 1 Bull three years old, 7 Bull Calves, Heifers, all ages, Cows a calf, 1 Tamworth Boar, and young stock.

L. F. STAPLES, IDA, ONT.

DAVID McCRAE, Janeville, Guelph, Canada—Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

can give the floor and wall of her box-stall a shower bath every day or two. Continue this until the foal is almost two weeks of age, or until the navel is entirely healed and dried up. Immediately after the birth of the colt bathe the navel parts with this solution and

continue to do this every day, or twice a day, for a short time at first. Be careful about allowing the colt to lie down in other places than thus treated until the navel is healed up. This treatment is inexpensive, and is well worth the trouble.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
Superintendent, Proprietors.
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

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.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

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

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

HOLLYMOUNT

STOCK FARM
MITCHELL, ONT.



A choice lot of Young Bull-foal sale—pruning herd leaders, of the most desirable breeding.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

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 2½ miles from Weston station, G.T.R., and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS 50 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 55058, 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 Crutchshank 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 Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS, BRED TO FALLOW IN MAY.
R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

40 AVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies



Every one a high class actor and a show animal. Splendidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big, flashy lot, full of style and quality.

ROBERT BEITH

Bowmanville P. O. and Station
Long-distance Phone

Advertise in The Farming World

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HORSES

- SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbus, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- J. H. HERCKE**, Markham, Ont. See large ad.
- R. K. NESS**, Howick, Que. See large ad.
- CLAUDE BROS.**, Clarendon, Ont. See large ad.
- HODGKINSON & TISDALE**, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdale—Stations and fillies for sale.
- JOS. EADY**, Vaux P.O. and Station, G.T.R.—Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Light prices for the goods.
- ALEX. MCGREGOR**, Clitheroe, Ont. Imported Clyde Stallions and Fillies for sale.

SHEEP

- LLOYD JONES**, Hartford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire sheep.
- J. A. JULL**, Hartford, Ont. Oxford Down, J. About 5 head choice young lambs. Also a few breeding ewes. All by imported Rams.
- C. KOSS, JARVIS**, Ont. Colwyn sheep—Flemish winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.
- PELKER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & BROS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- BEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Leicester breeding ewes. Price winners.
- PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, shewring and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.
- PETER ARKELL**, Teeswater, Ont. sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice and breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.
- B.O. SNELL**, Yeoville, Ont.—Short-horns, J. Newton Finns and Lady May (imp.). 2 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.
- B.O. N. HARRIS**, Lynden, Ont. Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs.

SWINE

- JOHN ELLENTON & SON**, Horsby, Ontario (Choice young Yorkshire and Berkshire sows)
- D. O. COLLINS**, Howesville, Ont. breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Good Young Stock for sale.
- J. E. BRATHOUR**, Burford, Ont. See large ad.
- JES. WILSON & BROS**, Fergus, Ont. breeders of Yorkshire Swine. Young Boars and Sows of choice breeding for sale.
- COWAN**, Donagel P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R.
- J.** Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire sows.

CATTLE

- ASHLAND STOCK FARM**. Pure Scotch-topped Short-horns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MARSHALL Jackson P.O. Ont. Tara Station, G.T.R.
- ROBERT SHAW**, Brantford, Ont. breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
- J. D. McARTHUR**, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Short-horns.
- W. J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.
- HENRY REED**, Mimosa, Ont. — Herefords.—Young stock for sale. Write us.
- W. O. PETIT & BROS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.
- THOS. ALLIN & BROS**, Ottawa, Ont. Short-horns—Gloster, Ramsden, Symes families.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & BROS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne du Bellevue, Que. — Yorkshire. The famous Redford Herd at Ste. Anne du Bellevue, Que. now filled by Sir William 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.

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

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont., G.T.R.—Short-horn cattle. 11 young bull calves from well-bred imported and sire by importation Victor —50963—

SHADELAND STOCK FARM—Would sell Herd Bull, Fmancipator 2nd, 50535 (imp.), to avoid sale. Also two young roan bulls, pure Scotch, eleven and fourteen months old, respectively. Would make slow bulls. Write for particulars. A. P. POLLARD, Canton, Ont.

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

AMOS SMITH, Trourbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from similar and six-monthing strains.

W. F. STEPHEN—Box 183, Huntington, Que. A Springbrook Ayreshires for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

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

R. A. and J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Short-horn and imported Als and home bred. A few choice herd leaders.

D. DeCOURCY, Berthelton P.O., Mitchell Sta., G.T.R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine. Short-horn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.

JOHN WATT & SON, Salem P.O., Ont., Elora Sta. G.T.R. Pure bred Short-horn Cattle. A few choice females.

W. CLARKSON, Milton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Scotch Short-horn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Some choice youngstock for sale.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from choice strains as imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock sired by Kilbreen Beauty bull, imp. Ben Lomond and imp. Joy of Morning. Some yearling bulls from six months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

JAMES DODDLES, Caledonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, 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 hares, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

F. & G. PARKIE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Herd of 300 Barred, Black Poultry. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Care of Pipes

Few things clog a waste pipe so readily as lint. Old scrub cloths and wash cloths are apt to shed lint and thread. These going down the pipes with refuse water are apt to cling and twist around the joints. They attach to themselves all small particles that but for them would pass through to the sewer, thus in time clogging up the pipe. Well worn, linty scrubbing cloths should not be used in the house where there is plumbing. Dish cloths, also, as soon as they become linty, should be destroyed. Washbuds are apt to become either wholly or partially stopped up where there is much lint from the articles washed in them. Because the refuse pipe of the sink is large, tea leaves and coffee grounds are often disposed of by emptying them down it. There are a great many cases where no harm ever results from this practice, but it is better not to do it. In a household where the sink became stopped recently the plumbers, when they took the pipes to pieces, found the trouble due entirely to this practice, but it is better to have the pipes cleaned before the repairs were completed the plumber's bill amounted to a considerable sum.

Grease from dish water is also apt to accumulate in time and harden in the pipes. After pouring greasy water, or anything that has greasy particles in it, down the sink, pour boiling water and salt-soda after it. Cold water very classly thrown down helps to harden the grease that has gone before it.

Free Book
ABOUT CURING
Deafness AND
Eye Diseases
FREE
128 PAGE
BOOK
AT HOME

I WANT to place one of my books in every home absolutely free of charge. This book tells of a new method by which people who are willing to devote fifteen minutes time each day, can cure themselves of such forms of Deafness, Head Noises, chronic Catarrh, chronic Sore Eyes, Wild Hair, Granulated Lidia, Scum, Eye Strain, Weak eyes, or falling sight, at home by a mild method, without visiting a doctor. My book tells of their experience and of many remarkable cures of Deafness and Eye Diseases.

I want no money for this book—just want everyone to read it and know of my new system. Write me today. Address
DR. W. G. GAYLOR
118 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

CANADIAN NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
May 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th
\$6,000 IN PRIZES \$6,000
Entries Close Saturday, April 20th
Address: For other information write
W. J. STARK, Secretary, **STEWART HOUSTON**, Manager
Sovereign Bank (Market Branch) Toronto 182 Victoria Street, Toronto

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, March 30.

The arrival of spring brings an increased demand for goods. Trade is, therefore, brisk, and manufacturers find it difficult to fill orders owing to a scarcity of labor on the one hand and a scarcity of cars, on the other. Money keeps in keen demand for manufacturing purposes. Call loans are in keen demand and strong at 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

There is little that is new to report in the wheat situation, and the general condition of the market is the same. Ontario fall wheat in some sections is reported not to be looking well. This, however, applies to cases where the plants were in poor condition when winter set in. The trade here quotes wheat at local Ontario points as firm at 71 to 72c for No. 2 white winter and No. 2 red, and 71 to 71½c for mixed. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat is quoted at 74 to 75c, and goose at 68c per bush.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market keeps strong, with prices steady. At Montreal quotations range from 40½ to 42½c per bush, and here at 38 to 39c at outside points. The barley market rules steady here at 59 to 52½c at outside points, and peas at 78½c. There is a good local demand for corn. At Montreal No. 2 American yellow is quoted at 55c for ear lots on track. Here No. 2 American yellow is quoted at 52 to 53c in ear lots, Toronto and west.

HAY AND STRAW

There is better business in hay, and the market is firm, with prices higher. Receipts are falling off owing to bad roads. At Montreal baled hay is quoted at \$11.50 to \$13.50 for No. 1 Timothy, \$11 for mixed clover, and \$10.50 to \$11 for pure clover in ear lots. Here prices are firm at \$11 to \$12 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$10 for No. 2, ear lots. On Toronto farmers' market loose Timothy is quoted at \$14 to \$15, and mixed at \$10 to \$13 per ton.

Baled straw is quoted at \$6.75 to \$7 in ear lots here.

SEEDS

Receipts are coming in steadily. Prices paid at country points are: Alsike, fancy, \$7 to \$7.20; No. 1, \$6 to \$6.45; No. 2, \$5.10 to \$5.40; No. 3, \$4.30 to \$4.50. Red Clover—Fancy, \$8.75 to \$9; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.50. Timothy—Firm; fancy bright Canadian, unfiled, \$2.40 to \$2.65; No. 1, \$1.20 to \$2 per bush.; No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.65.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Although receipts are coming in finely and buyers are holding off expecting higher prices, any decided drop in prices is not expected till after Easter. Quotations here are: 19 to 21c for fresh stock in case lots. At Montreal the market is firm and the demand increasing. No more American eggs are coming in, as increased local receipts have stopped it. Quotations are 22½ to 23c in case lots. On the farmers' market here eggs retail at 23 to 25c per dozen.

Good fresh killed turkeys sell well here at from 15 to 17c, but very few are coming in. The poorer stuff sells at about 13c. Storage poultry is hard to sell at 7 to 9c per lb. Storage geese are quoted at 7 to 9c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Though very little is doing in cheese so far, there is expected to be quite a large fodder make. Some fodder stock in Eastern Ontario has sold at 12½ to 13½c, but very little has been made so far. Several cheese factories that began

making fodder cheese have changed off to butter. The English market shows an easier feeling, white being quoted at 65s and colored at 67s 5d.

Butter prices keep up to a good level. Prices have been so good in Canada that some shipments of Australian butter have recently come to this country and more is said to be on the way. At Montreal a little easier feeling is noticeable, due to increased receipts, and new made creamery is quoted at 27 to 28c, old stock at 26c. Receipts here are light and the market is firm at 27 to 28c for creamery prints, and 25 to 26c for solids. Dairy prints are quoted at 25 to 26c, and tubs at 21 to 22c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock rule about the same. The quality of the fat cattle arriving is fairly good. Some few very choice finished animals are offering. Trade rules a little slow, with an easier tone in prices. On Tuesday last had there been a big run there would have been a great slump in values. Some drovers who had paid high prices in the country refused to sell. Few exporters are offering and few, seemingly, are wanted. A few lots weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. each sold at \$4.90 to \$5.35 per cwt., the latter price being paid in only one or two cases for choice Easter cattle. Export bulls sell at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Some choice butchers' cattle sold at Easter prices, but the general run sell at much lower values. The best loads

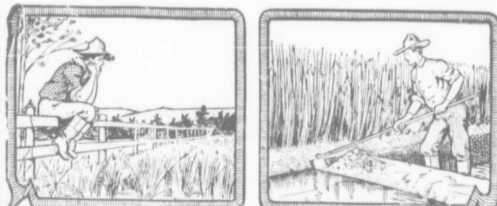
sell at \$4.65 to \$5; fair to good, \$4.30 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.85 to \$4.25; cows, \$3.40 to \$3.75, and canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. There is little doing in stockers and feeders, and not many are offering, though the demand is improving. Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.85 per cwt. Steers 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each are worth from \$4.30 to \$4.60 per cwt. Stockers, 600 to 700 lbs. each, are worth from \$3.50 to \$4, according to quality.

Milch cows are a little slow of sale, though really choice ones are wanted. They sell at from \$30 to \$16 each. Veal calves are coming in more plentifully, the bulk being of the common kind, few choice ones being offered. Prices range at from \$1.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Prime new milk-fed calves are worth \$7.25 per cwt.

Prices for good quality of sheep and lambs rule firm. Export ewes are quoted at from \$5 to \$5.50, and rams at \$4 to \$4.50. Yearling lambs, wethers, and wethers sell at from \$7.25 to \$7.50 for the bulk, with choice ones bringing \$7.85 and the common stuff \$5.50 to \$5.60 per cwt. Spring lambs sell at \$5 to \$10 each.

Hog prices rule the same, at \$8.00 for selects and \$6.65 for lights and fats.

Some severe losses in young pigs are reported from several sections, and it looks as if the scarcity of finished hogs was likely to continue for some time. In some localities, notably in Huron, as high as 60 per cent. loss is reported in young pigs. In other districts similar reports are common. In many sections litters have not arrived yet, and so we are likely to hear of more general losses



Turn On The Rain When You Need It

IF YOU are a farmer you have seen your crops suffer for lack of moisture. Did it ever occur to you when the drought came what a fine thing it would be to have a stream of water running through your field, which could be turned out the thirsty ground.

If this thought never did occur to you just stop and think—water always there—no danger from dry spells—no possibility of crop failure, for when you have good and good seed and warm weather all you need to make a perfect crop is moisture—see to the moisture and there is absolutely no failure in the supply.

You believe in irrigation—you can't help it, for it marks the difference between absolutely sure crops and uncertainty.

Certainty is always to be preferred—therefore you believe in irrigation. That being the case it only remains for you to choose the best spot under irrigation in which to invest your money and make your home.

All things considered, Sunny Southern Alberta is the best district in the world for the man seeking sure returns.

In the first place, the Canadian irrigation laws are the best on earth—in the history of

Canada there has never been a suit over water rights. The Government stands behind the farmer and settles disputes free of cost in cases where there should be any, but there are none because the Government sees that no irrigation ditches are built unless there is ample water to supply them.

To the farmer who has had endless water litigation this means much.

The land is good in Alberta—there is no better and the constant deposit of silt and other suspended matter continually improves it.

Southern Alberta is without question or doubt the finest live stock country on earth—the summers are grand and the winters are mild as those of the Central States.

Almost any crop can be raised in Southern Alberta. It is the coming wheat, alfalfa and sugar beet country of the continent, and the markets for beef, mutton, pork, grains and all other farm products are better than those of the western states.

If you want to verify what we say by seeing Sunny Southern Alberta, we will be glad to make the trip cheap and easy for you—send your name and address and learn how to get here the best way and how to get the best land on earth in the LAST GREAT WEST at prices so low that they are hardly to be considered. Address,

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION COLONIZATION CO.,
108 8TH AVE. WEST, CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—102 ACRES FARM, 14 miles from the village of Mt. Pleasant, Grant County, first class creek house, 2 good barns and other out-buildings; sandy and clay soil; south-lake large variety choice fruit. Price \$25,000. Possession immediate. Address: 215 HEAD & SON, Brandon, Ont.

HELP WANTED

WANTED FARMERS' SONS
to write lists of names and addresses for advertising purposes. Small knowledge of farm stock required. \$10 monthly. Work evenings in spare time at home. No canvassing. Apply at once, enclosing stamp. FARMERS' VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, Toronto, Ont. Dept. E.

WANTED

Competent, experienced and practical herdsmen wanted, to take charge of the largest and best Jersey herd in Canada. Must thoroughly understand breeding and all its details. Good understanding of the general principles of breeding of Pure, Clean Milk, and all its details. Apply "H" Farming World.

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

Situations Wanted

EMPLOYERS of labor wanting farm help, experienced or inexperienced, mechanics, or laborers of any description, apply at once. ROBERT VEHRY, Chief Agent for the Central Emigration Board of London, England. Canadian office, 21 St. George St., Toronto.

WANTED—A position by a young man, as manager or foreman, on a good dairy farm (Ayrshires preferred). Can give best of references. Address "Dairyman," Box B, Farming World, Toronto.

R SALE

FOR SALE—Pure-Bred Clyde Stallion, registered No. 5105, for sale. Apply to ALFRED LAHMER, Sherwood P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE—That noted Shorthorn Stock Bull, Baron, 50605, registered, Calves July, 1903. Got by Sabor Champion, dam, Victoria (imp. #4429). W. B. CAMPBELL, Campbellcroft, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Clydesdale Stallions—Clarendon Chief (3149) C.S.B., and Royal Archer (5869) (12718) imp.—Also choice Friesian and Breeding Stock. JAMES EVANS, Clarendon, Ont.

Holstein-Friesian Bull, registered. For sale by CHAS. W. HEWIS, Brimfield, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and canning factory. Fine farms in the Niagara district. No better land, climate, or more prosperous country in Canada. Write for free list. THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Danville, Ont.

STRAWBERRY and Caneberry Plants—Forty leading varieties. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. DOWNHAM, Strathroy, Ont.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—A 100-acre farm in good cultivation, with good buildings and modern improvements, in central Ontario, near railway station. E. G. McCALLUM, St. Kinn, Ont.



ROCK BULL for sales and cattle, in tons and carlots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

later on. The situation is serious, and means a curtailment of the supply for some time to come.

HORSES.

The horse market rules about the same. Good horses of nearly all classes are in demand at profitable prices.

Cow Testing Associations

The following is a list of the Cow Testing Associations that will be in operation during 1907.—
QUEBEC—*Henryville, St. Armand, *Pike River, Cowanville, Mansonville, *Devilville, St. Edwidge, *Hatley, *Goutcook, *St. Prosper, *Lohmiere, *St. Justine, *Ste. Therese, *St. Mary, *St. Julie, *Chambly, *Upton, St. Camille, St. Jerome Lake St. John.

ONTARIO—*Shawar, *Keene, *Central Smith, *Pine Grove, *Woodsburn, *Lorville, *Beaverton, *Woodburn, *Oak Leaf, *Farmersville, *Gierow's, *Cleall's, *East and West Oxford, *Spring Creek, North Oxford, Princeton.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*New Glasgow.

Those marked with an asterisk will be new associations in 1907. The work of organization is still in progress and it is expected that several more will be added to the list during the next few weeks.

Strathroy Dairy School

The following is the list of students who have passed the general proficiency examination at the Western Dairy School, Strathroy, for the term just closed: F. A. Keyes, Exeter, 1st, 90 per cent; 2nd, J. Barnfather, Paisley, 86 per cent; 3rd, C. Cascalet, Oil City, 81 per cent; 4th, J. E. Stedebauer, Fordwich, 77 per cent; 5th, Ed. Roedding, Alfeldt, 76 per cent; 6th, J. A. Wintermute, Caledonia, 75 per cent; tie for 7th, Wm. Hetsler, Cargill, 74 per cent; W. O. Proudlove, Goldstone, 74 per cent; 8th, R. F. Betts, Wheatley, 73 per cent; 9th, E. G. Williams, Holmsville, 72 per cent; 10th, Fred McNeil, Listowel, 70 per cent; 11th, Jas. Ireland, Cayna, 64 per cent; tie for 12th, W. R. Payne, Strathroy, 62 per cent; E. G. Jackson, Vienna, 62 per cent.

London Hackney Show

The London Hackney show held the second week of March was in the number and quality of exhibits a record one. All the classes were well filled with competition keen. The senior cup for females, three years old and under, went to Billington Majestic (17135), with Lively Beeching reserve, and Haleyton second reserve. The junior cup went to Mr. Hickling for Hawsker Rosina, the first reserve being District Maid, and the second Carr & Co's Memento. The supreme champion cup for males went to Hawsker Rosina, with District Maid reserve. There was more excitement when the stallion champions were going through. The junior cup for three-year-olds and under went to Mr. Arthur Hall for Copanthonpe Performer (9670), the first reserve being Messrs. Hall's two-year-old King of the West, Hopwood Vicroy. The second reserve, and Westfield Polonus the third. The older stallion championship was a foregone conclusion, the veteran Rosador winning easily. Copper King second reserve, Lord Kimberley third reserve, and Harrogate Surprise fourth reserve. Diplomatist, for some reason which did not appear, was not qualified to compete. The supreme champion cup for stallions (250) of course again went to Rosador, the reserves being, in order, Copanthonpe Performer, Copper King and King of the West. A special championship for best stallion or mare, given by the president, Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., brought out an interesting field, but once more Rosador was triumphant, his daughter, Hawsker Rosina, the champion mare, being reserve.

FARM LABOR

If you want help for the farm for the season or the year, write for application form to the

Bureau of Colonization
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO

YEARS OF SUCCESS

This is the 50th Anniversary of the **CAHOON HAND BROADCAST SEED SOWER**. This machine will sow from 4 to 5 acres per hour and lasts a lifetime. We want you to get acquainted with it.

THE CAHOON

Write today for our new book "Sowing for Results" which tells just how much seed to use for best results, and our 50th Anniversary Souvenir. It also tells how you can save time, seed and money.

BODELL COMPANY,
22 Main Street,
Austin, N. H.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY in a 6 \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grand displays with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

English Catholic Boys and Girls

The Catholic Emigration Association, of England, whose headquarters in Canada are at St. George's Home, Hintonburgh, Ont. (a suburb of Ottawa), have placed out either for apprenticeship or adoption during the last twelve months about 800 children, the boys on farms and the girls in domestic service. Their records show that of the children placed during the past five years, of whom absolute detailed particulars are filed and tabulated, only 4 per cent. of the boys and 7 per cent. of the girls turn out unsatisfactory. This term is adopted to designate those who change their places a number of times, and who are difficult to settle, and does not mean that their characters are necessarily bad. Where a boy or girl shows a bad or depraved character, he or she is deported, rather than retained in the country, to be a menace to the good name which others are endeavoring to keep up. This being so, the association are persistent in enforcing the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by an employer of one of its wards and also require that the child shall receive proper treatment.

Forms of application containing full information, for the guidance of those applying for children are readily sent, on application to Mr. Cecil Arden, Hon. Agent St. George's Home, Hintonburgh, Ont., and full enquiries are made regarding each applicant before a child (boy or girl) is committed to their care.

SEND \$1.00

to the Farmers' Co-Operative Harvesting Machine Co., Limited, Whitby, Ont. For this sum **THE FARMING WORLD** and the **Toronto Weekly Globe** will be sent to you

For One Year

BINDER TWINE

We have made an exceptionally good bargain with one of the largest and best manufacturers of binder twine on the continent, and make the following offer—If you will send in your orders for twine, and secure an order from at least five of your neighbors, sending it in at the same time, and agreeing to look after settlement for twine sold by you, we will give a reduction of one cent per lb. on your own order. Of course we will not confine the sales to five, but five orders in addition to your own will secure this commission. It is clearly to be understood that this twine is of first class quality. Every ball is guaranteed as to evenness, strength and full length. Stamped label as to length in every ball.

Price F.O.B. any point in Ontario south of Gravenhurst:

Co-operative 500 ft. Sisal Manilla.....	11½c.	per lb.
Co-operative 550 " " " " " " " " " "	12½c.	" " "
Co-operative 600 " Golden Medal " " " " " "	11c.	" " "

For all points in Manitoba, add one cent per lb. for freight.

For all points further west, add local freight rates.

The 500 and 550 ft. Sisal Manilla are first class articles, and guaranteed to work in any modern binder.

Now this is your Company; the profits, when made, will be yours. After paying you one cent per pound on above, there is still a margin for your Company. If we are to have dividends we must do business.

Thanking you in anticipation for your order, we remain,

Yours very sincerely,

THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE HARVESTING MACHINE CO., Ltd.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE DISC HARROW.

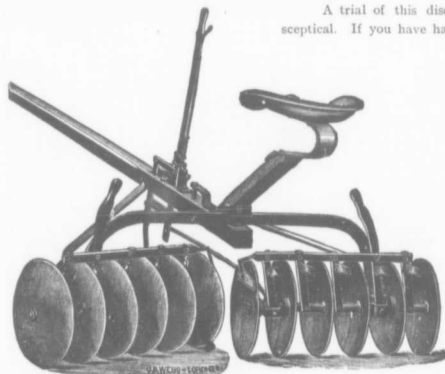
The cut below does not show our present harrow perfectly. We are now making the seat spring of curved spring steel, the same as our binder seat which has proven so elastic, and yet strong enough to support the heaviest man. The disc scrapers we are making of refined spring steel and are interchangeable.

Our three horse evener is a perfect success, and is the subject of a patent by one of our most enterprising manufacturers. You will also observe that the double and whiffletrees are set well back in the rear of the lever, so that the horses are close to their work, thereby securing the easiest possible draft.

The plates are made especially for us by the Cambria Steel Co. of Johnstown, Pa., who are considered the best makers, and have the best equipment for tempering steel plates in America.

All end thrust is removed from the gangs by a series of ball bearings which are well protected from dust and dirt of any kind, and we have taken special pains to get a dust proof oil cup with spring cover. The trouble with spring oil cup covers in the past has been the impossibility of removing the cover when desired. This has been entirely overcome in the present cup. An examination of this oiler will prove interesting to every farmer.

A trial of this disc harrow will convince anyone, no matter how sceptical. If you have hard rough land, this is the harrow for you.



PRICES FOR ONTARIO

	CASH
12 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 horse equipment.....	\$28
14 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 horse equipment.....	30
16 disc, 16 in. dia., 2 and 3 horse equipment..	33
12 disc, 18 in. dia., 2 horse equipment.....	30

EXTRA HEAVY MACHINES

14 disc, 18 in. dia., 2 and 3 horse equipment..	\$35
16 disc, 18 in. dia., 4 horse equipment.....	40
14 disc, 20 in. dia., 4 horse equipment.....	43
16 disc, 20 in. dia., 4 horse equipment.....	46

In districts where we are represented by an agent, a discount of \$3 will be allowed to shareholders, and where we are not represented by an agent, a discount of \$5 will be allowed.

IF INTERESTED, ADDRESS

Farmers' Co-Operative Harvesting Machine Co., Ltd.
WHITBY, - ONTARIO

WESTERN LANDS

For Eastern Canadians

THE FARMING WORLD desires to encourage natives of Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern Provinces to remain in and assist in advancing the Agricultural Prosperity of Eastern Canada, and to induce a desirable class of Immigrants to locate in these Provinces.

While this is true we realize that there are in each Eastern Province tenant farmers with large families of grown up boys and girls—owners of small farms and large families—stalwart young men experienced in Agriculture, and possessing a little Capital, who are ambitious to better their condition, to own a home and to settle their friends or families around them.

Thousands of Canadians of this description have in years gone by migrated to the United States. To such the Canadian West now offers

Golden Opportunities for Home Making and Fortune Building

Our West is Canadian and British and we must keep it so by a suitable infusion of Eastern Canadian and British Blood.

The Canadian West offers the last of the cheap farms in North America. The demand for Western Lands is unprecedented, and undesirable areas are being offered for sale to Settlers by many agencies.

To protect and assist our readers who find it desirable to go West we have completed arrangements with a most reliable and experienced Real Estate Company, one of the largest, wealthiest and best equipped in Canada, to furnish us with areas of various sizes to suit purchasers, situated in what we know to be Good Districts.

Each parcel accepted by us has been inspected, and a map and careful reports made of it by Competent and Reliable Men. The lands we offer to our readers will not be Cheap, but will be good value and a safe investment. As the lands are sold others will be substituted.

Alberta Lands

In order to give friends and neighbors the privilege of settling together, we have procured the right to offer 10,000 acres in Township 46, Range 8, West of the 4th Meridian. This property is 36 miles South and 96 miles East of Edmonton and 3 miles North of the Main Line of The Grand Trunk Pacific in Alberta. This is an excellent Township in one of the best districts in Alberta.

The land will be sold in farms of 100 acres and upwards to suit the Purchaser. The price will range from \$12.00 to \$15.00 according to quality and location of the land. Full reports and a Chart of each plot will be sent on application.

Saskatchewan Lands

To those who wish to settle in Saskatchewan we offer lands in the famous Carrot River Valley, which contains probably the largest area of good land to be found anywhere in the Canadian West. Oats, Barley, Spring Wheat and Cultivated Grasses grow to perfection everywhere here. Water and Fuel and Rainfall are abundant and good. In 1906, the average yield of Wheat in the District, where the lands we offer are situated, is claimed to be 40 bushels per acre, Oats 85. Mr. Sanderson, I.P.P. for the District, claims an average of 61 bushels of Wheat per acre on 100 acres. Oats are known to yield as high as 130 bushels, and hay as much as four tons, per acre.

It is believed that Fall Wheat, Clover and Timothy will prove satisfactory.

In Townships 45 and 46 West of the 4th Meridian we have Ten Thousand acres, which we will sell in areas to suit the purchaser, at prices varying from \$8.50 to \$15.00 per acre, according to location and improvements. Some of the farms we offer have comfortable houses, and areas varying from 20 to 40 acres broken and disked ready for seeding. The soil is a deep black loam on a clay sub-soil. The Canadian Northern Railway passes through the Township 45. There is a siding on the East side of this Township, and the Village of Tisdale on the West side.

In Township 46 there are 80 children of school age. Tisdale contains the following Public Buildings and places of business—Bank of Ottawa, Tisdale "Monitor", 4 General Stores, 1 Hardware Store, 2 Meat Markets, 1 Drug Store, 1 Harness Maker, 1 Barber Shop and Pool Room, 1 Feed Store, 1 Hotel, 2 Boarding Houses, 2 Livery Barns, 1 Physician and Surgeon, 1 Elevator, 1 Jewelry Store, 1 Laundry, 4 Carpenters, 2 Blacksmiths, 2 Real Estate Agents, 1 Physician and Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Barrister, 1 Methodist Church, 1 Presbyterian Church, 1 Church of England. Settlers here are all English speaking and are of a superior class and are well situated.

Our lands are on the edge of the great Lumber and Cordwood District, which affords a large market for Oats and Hay, and offers abundant and profitable work for men and teams during the Winter months.

TERMS OF PAYMENT (except as hereinafter stated) are—

One quarter of the purchase money at the time of purchase, the remainder in equal annual payments extending over from four to nine years at the option of the purchaser, with interest at six per cent. per annum on the unpaid balance—said balance may be paid in full or in part at the end of any year without notice or bonus.

Payments Less Than One-Quarter

It has been hereinbefore provided that the first payment on all lands shall equal one-quarter of the purchase price; nevertheless, sales may be made to desirable purchasers, who will at once move on and improve the land, and a less first payment accepted. But all particulars concerning such purchasers shall be furnished to the Company on a form provided for the purpose.

For detailed description of the lands, Maps, Charts, etc., apply to

FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

Rooms 506-508 Temple Building
Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets

Toronto, Canada

GET MORE OUT OF LIFE IN HEALTH, IN MONEY, IN COMFORT.
Work Less Hard—Worry Less

BUY a farm in Battle. Buy 10 or 20 acres, pay 20 dollars an acre for the land, stretch the payments over a year.

Put half the work on that 10 or 20 acres you're putting on a hundred-acre farm anywhere in all Canada—and it will pay you MORE in cold cash. It will pay you MORE money more easily—and you won't have to work near so hard, nor worry near so much, as you have to do today, as a new farmer in Canada has to do today.

Now, Canada is a wonderful land for the farmer with gumption and get-up-and-get. Nobody grants that quicker than we do. But—

Battle is a better place for the farmer who knows how to farm. Not only better, but a lot better—extra as good, fully.

Battle is in Cuba. It covers about 25,000 acres, in the eastern end of the island. It's on the railway, about 50 miles from the city of Canaguay, which has 40,000 people. Battle has the finest railroad station on the Cuba Railroad (Sir Wm. Van Horn's Road.)

Battle lies on high ground, swept by cool breezes every day in the year. The land is a rich light chocolate loam, alluvial soil, with a sandy clay subsoil. Several never-failing streams of pure, clear water cross the property.

The soil is so rich that it will grow any crop without fertilizer—and it will do that for at least ten years to come.

But we will tell you all these details, and show you proofs, when you write and ask for them. Just now we want you to understand this fact:

With the same amount of work you do on your Canadian farm, and for the same investment of capital, you can make double the money in Battle—and live better while you're doing it.

Perhaps you think Cuba is way down in the tropics—and boiling hot most of the year, tanning rain the rest of the time? WRONG!

Cuba's average temperature is ideal and never gets as hot as Toronto, New York or Chicago. Cuba's climate, the actual records show, makes the island one of the healthiest and best in the world. And Battle is the healthiest spot on Cuba.

It never grows hotter than it, in the hottest weather. It never gets colder than Battle does it. There are absolutely no mosquitoes in this part of the island. Epidemic diseases are unknown. It is just as nearly ideal as a climate can be.

And Charles and Young, who knew nothing about Cuba, having reached 10 acres of banana land the year before last, they noted how good the second harvest was to some extent, come anywhere within shooting range of death. Will it live yours?

We can tell you of seven other crops you can raise that will net you over \$100 an acre the second year. We can show you where a few hundred dollars and a little elbow grease will pay you big wages the first year you move there.

Why, man, you can raise these crops of garden fruits as easy in Battle—corn, potatoes, radishes, peas and cabbage—as in Canaguay for 40 cents each, plus being at once a loan. They'll pay 20 cents a bushel for better 10 cents a bushel for the same crop elsewhere. To raise chickens, or hogs, or cows, you wouldn't want a better and richer land than Canaguay is for the farmer's produce in those lines.

Of course, it would be foolish to talk of pulling up stakes and moving away down there. But—

It'll still pay you to drift—and it will.

If your children will, it's a better home—and they will.

It'll make your life easier and your purse fatter—and it will.

Wouldn't it pay to write and ask us all about it?

We'll tell you the plain truth—and prove it to you. Plenty of Canada's big boys already. You won't be deceived. And every one who has gone to Battle wants there simply and solely because they saw it would pay them, as farmers, to go there.

Suppose you ask yourself, Suppose you sit down and write to a man and say "I'd like the truth about Battle."

Just address his personally.

DUNCAN O. BULL

General Manager

Cuban Realty Co.

Dept. K, Temple Building

TORONTO

CANADA

BATTLEFORD DISTRICT

Obtain a first-class farm on easy cash payment and balance on half crop payments in this FAMOUS district.

Make the land pay for itself. Farmers with complete farming outfit can secure a quarter or half section without a cash payment, undertaking settlement and crop payment conditions.

Write for particulars.

E. H. WHITE

Battleford, Sask.

FARM LANDS



Vitality, Purity and Reliability

Q. Three potent factors which have gained for

RENNIE'S XXX CLOVERS AND TIMOTHY

the confidence of Canada's most intelligent Agriculturists.

Q. Remember this.

Q. All dependable dealers stock Rennie's XXX Seeds; if your Dealer is without them write direct for samples and prices to

Wm. Rennie Co. Limited
TORONTO

190 McGill Street . . . Montreal
276 Main Street . . . Winnipeg
66 Hastings St. West, Vancouver

Look for the XXX across sealed mouth of every bag.

Orange Marmalade Pudding

A quarter of a pound of marmalade, chopped fine; two ounces of butter melted or creamed; two ounces of white sugar, sifted; two eggs well beaten and strained; one pint of milk; crumble three sponge cakes into it; line a dish at the edge only with puff paste and bake an hour.

Mrs. W. B. C.

Let this Machine do your Washing Free.

There are Motor Springs beneath the tub. The motor springs do nearly all the hard work, when once you start them going. And this washing machine works as easy as a bicycle wheel.

There are also on the inside bottom of the tub. These slide out as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub.

You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw through water over the clothes to float them.

Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down. This cover has slots on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns.

Now, we are all ready for quick and easy washing. You grasp the right handle on the side of the tub and, with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, till reaching motor-spring.

This motor-spring throws the tub back till it strikes the other motor-spring, which in turn throws it back on the first motor-spring.

The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, but the motor-springs and the built-in bearings, do practically all the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily full of clothes.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't surge. But the water enters the mill and follows the line of clothes.

The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, and out and over; back and through every neck in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This hot circulation sweeps all the dirt from the clothes, in FROM 15 TO 20 minutes by the clock.

Requires the least time through the machine of all others WITHOUT ANY RUBBING, without any WEAR and TEAR from the washboard.

It will wash the flannelette fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Flannels, heavily soiled, or dyed large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this "980 Junior" Washer.

A child can do his or her twelve minutes' labor that any able workman could do the same children's work in three, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

This is what we SAY, now, how do we PROVE it? To send any reliable person our "980 Junior" Washer, free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pocket. To each department is asked, no notice, no contract, no security.

You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours you send it back to the factory, free of charge, and we'll send you a new one.

But, if, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it with as little wear as is caused by any other, you keep the machine.

Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is not a part of what the machine costs you every week on your bill, or on a contract. It is a payment that the "980 Junior" Washer takes for itself and to cost you nothing.

You don't think of it from first to last, and you don't try to mail you have had a full month's trial.

Could you afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if you did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let us PAY FOR IT? This offer may be withdrawn, at any time it becomes our factory.

Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you need. Write to: "980 Junior" Washer Co., P. O. Box, Montreal "980" Washer Co., 25 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Egg-nog—Take a fresh egg, beat to a foam, add half a glass of milk, a spoonful of sugar, and a little flavoring. Drink at once.

Look into this roofing question



Get book on "Roofing Right" and see how little risk you take when you roof a building with

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Sold under a plain GUARANTEE that keeps your roof good for 25 years. With decent care, an Oshawa-shingled roof will last a CENTURY.

Easy To Put On

With a hammer and a snipe (tinners' shears)

anybody can put Oshawa Shingles on perfectly. Locked on all four sides—see the side lock?

It drains the shingles so that water can't seep under. Top lock (see below) makes whole roof practically one piece and sheds water quick.

Made in one grade only—28-gauge semi-toughened steel, double-galvanized (save painting).

Wind-water-and-fire- PROOF. Keep buildings safe from Lightning.

Cost only \$4.50 a square (10 ft. x 10 ft.)

Send for booklet and learn how little a RIGHT roof costs. Address

The PEDLAR PEOPLE
Of Oshawa

Montreal Ottawa
311 Craig St. W. 435 Buxton St.
Toronto London
11 Colborne St. 5 Dundas St.
Winnipeg Vancouver
78 St. Lambert St. 615 Pender St.

*1000 REWARD

FOR TRICK SCHEMERS.
No stick-hold can only bring a year. Ask about our own power motor and our own motor. We have 1000 reward for anyone who can prove to us that we are not a trick scheme. Write to us today.
DOUBLE POWER MILK CO.
Apelton, Wis., U. S. A.