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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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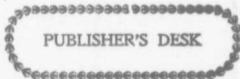
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We have always asked our readers to mention the FARMING WORLD when writing to advertisers. We make no excuse for harping on the same string again, as we wish to impress on all our readers that by so doing they give us substantial assistance. This point is important, and we hope will not be neglected.

Spring Term

The Spring Term in the popular Elliott Business College, Toronto, opens on April 3rd. This school is thoroughly up-to-date and enjoys a splendid attendance. The principal, Mr. W. J. Elliott will be pleased to send a catalogue to all intending to secure a business or shorthand education.

Contracts for Ideal Fencing

A number of large contracts for railway fencing have been closed lately. The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited, of Walkerville, Ont., manufacturers of Ideal Woven Wire Fencing have secured contracts for fencing the James Bay Railway, 170 miles, Guelph and Goderich Railway, 80 miles, Victoria Beach & Middleton Railway, N.S., 83 miles, Canadian Pacific Railway, Pheasant Hills Branch, N.W.T., 155 miles. In addition to this the C.P.R. have arranged with them for fencing required for maintenance purposes. All of this is for IDEAL Fencing, made with No. 9 hard steel wire for both stays

and horizontal, as it has been found by the Railway Companies by practical tests that this style is well adapted for their purposes, being a serviceable and very durable barrier against stock. Roadways look to permanency, and farmers looking for a durable fence should write to The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., for their illustrated catalogue. It will be mailed free to any of our readers.

A Fine Picture

We are indebted to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, of Montreal, for a copy of a picture which they are issuing to advertise their flour. It is a reproduction of a painting designed especially for them. It is both artistic and unique, but rather too expensive for general distribution. The Company has, however, a number of bread recipes and calendars which will be sent free to any address. Write for these.

Haltion Wants Good Roads

A convention of Haltion county municipal Councilors, held in Milton on Feb. 28th, adopted a county road system after hearing an address from A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works. The plan, with an estimate of the necessary expenditure for such a system, will be submitted to the township councils for approval.

High Prices for Shorthorns

The Shorthorn breeders at Perth, Scotland, held a record-breaking sale on February 22nd when prices were swept up to the level of a Collynie sale. All former records at Perth were broken, both in individual prices and averages as well. This was due to buying for the Argentine. Buyers for the Irish Department were crowded out by those from the far South. The highest average was £273 3s., and the second £245. The top price was 6000g., paid for a Royal Duke calf.

Mr. Beith's Sale

The dispersion sale of Mr. Robert Beith's Waverly Stable of Hackneys was well attended, and the average all-round prices were satisfactory. The average price for the pure-bred Hackneys was \$655; the highest price realized was for the champion stallion Saxon who was knocked down to Mr. J. H. Godfrey, of New York, for \$5,500. Prof. Cumming, of the Truro, N.S., Agricultural College, made a happy purchase in the stallion Cliff Rosador, a get of the famous Rosador, dam also the dam of Cliffe Roberts, champion at the Toronto Industrial, 1903. Minona, a fine mare by Robin Adair, was the highest priced female, going at \$1,050. Dr. Bruce, of Toronto, secured the champion mare Priscilla. Fuller particulars of the sale will appear in our next issue.

Cure for Lice on Cattle

The following is a sure cure for lice on cattle: An ounce of white hellebore, three ounces common sulphur, to 1 quart of warm water, mix well and put on with a brush, applying, if it is a bad case, pretty well over the body of the cow. One application is sufficient to kill full grown lice, but a second application will be necessary in about three weeks' time in order to catch the second crop of lice that may develop from the eggs left.—James Brown, Norval, Ont.

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Table of Contents

Improving the Corn Crop	253
Is the Clydesdale Doomed?.....	253
Unfair Freight Rates	253
A Boon for Rural Telephones	254
A Standard Apple Box	254
A New Judging Plan	254
Editorial Notes	254
Practical Hints on Live Stock.....	255
Feeding Beef in Manitoba	256
About the Breeds of Sheep	257
The First Cattle Exported	258
Care of Horses' Teeth	258
Thumps in Figs	258
John McCorkindale Dead	258
A Disappearing English Custom	259
Preparation of Soil for Spring Seed- ing	259
The Rotation of Farm Crops	259
To Test Seed Corn	261
Pasture Crops	261
Canadian Cheese Makers' Models	262
Expects to visit Great Britain	262
Sugar Coated Butter	262
The Aristocracy in Cowdom	262
Use Only Good Seed	263
Experiments with Farm Crops	263
A General Purpose Barn	263
Helping Weak Lambs	263
Prevent Sow From Lying on Pigs	263
London Hackney Show	264
Shorthorn Breeders Fall in Line	264
A New Fairs Association	264
Canadian Forestry Association	264
Want Fruit and Flower Show	264
Dominion Fruit Growers Organize	264

THE HOME WORLD

A Psalm of Life	265
A Straight Talk to the Point.....	265
Spring is Coming	265
A Breakfast Food Catastrophe.....	266
The Boys and Girls	267
In the Kitchen	268
Health in the Home	269
Sunday at Home	270
In the Sewing Room	271
A Weak Digestion	272
Pruning Fruit Trees	273
Power Spraying	273
Nova Scotia Fruit Trees Injured.....	273
Vegetables for the Farm Garden.....	273
Cutting Seed Potatoes	274
Lettuce	274
Radish	274
Parsley	274
Financial News and Notes	275
To Kill Ox-eye Daisy	276
Lump on Mare's Leg	276
About Rural Law	276
Prince Edward Island	277
In and About Quebec	277
A Brooder House for Early Chicks	278
How I Managed Young Chickens.....	278
Farming World Man on the Wing.....	279
Clydesdales in Demand	281
Gossip	281
Ogilvie's Sale	282
Cattle For Canada	282
Auction Sale at Ottawa	283
The Port Perry Sale	284
The Guelph Sale	284
Market Review and Forecast	285
Markets at a Glance	285
Maritime Markets	286

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 APRIL, 1905

No. 7

Improving the Corn Crop

ONE of the far-reaching movements in agriculture in these modern times is that which has to do with the improvement of the corn crop. It would seem at the present time as if all the experiment stations in the United States and especially in the west were vying with each other in their efforts to do something to improve the quality of this important cereal. Bulletin after bulletin have been issued, and in the agricultural press no other topic is given more space or more prominence than the improvement of the corn crop.

What the effect of all this will be is not difficult to foresee. Corn is the chief cereal crop of the United States. A great many industries are associated with its success. If it were not for the millions of bushels of corn grown annually, the cattle industry of that country would be of very much less importance than it is to-day. Therefore, any movement that has for its object the improvement of the quality and yield of this crop cannot but be of distinct advantage to the country. Not only does it mean increased returns from the annual corn acreage, but from the live stock industry also.

The basic principle of the movement lies in the improvement of the crop by careful selection of the seed and by planting only seed of proven vitality. The process of selection is not confined to one year. At the experiment stations careful selection is conducted for a period of years, with the result that a seed is secured of assured vitality and capable of producing a maximum crop, providing soil and climatic conditions are favorable. While the results, as yet, are not very marked, in so far as the general corn crop of the country is concerned, quite a large increase in the yield is reported for a number of districts and states. If the work continues, it will be only a short time before the value of the national crop will be greatly enhanced. As one writer puts it, a corn crop of twenty bushels per acre will pay 5 per cent. on a valuation of the land of \$30 per acre, after a reasonable amount has been allowed for cost of production, while if the crop can be increased to forty bushels per acre the net returns will be 5 per cent. on a valuation of more than \$100 per acre.

The benefits resulting from extended work of this kind cannot be confined to the country where it is conducted. Some of its advantages will undoubtedly filter across the northern boundary and help the Canadian farmer. The corn crop is not of so much importance to us, perhaps, as it is to the farmers south of the line, and yet it is possible by following the same methods to greatly increase

its value to this country. So far the work of our experiment stations has been chiefly concerned with testing varieties with a view to obtaining those best suited to our climatic and soil conditions. This is very good and of great value so far as it goes. But might not something further be done? A continued process of selection carefully conducted under our peculiar conditions might result in developing types of corn better suited to our needs than any we now have. Our corn growing area at present is somewhat circumscribed, owing to climatic conditions. Might it not be possible by careful selection and test to produce types that would grow well and mature at latitudes much farther north than is possible at the present time?

In some of the northwestern states, Minnesota, for example, where climatic conditions are similar to our own, some of the best work in corn improvement has been done. Why not in Canada?

Is the Clydesdale Doomed?

Certain parties in Western Ontario who are interested in promoting the Percheron as the farmer's draft horse have recently stated that within five years there would not be a Clydesdale left in this country. What do you think of such boasting, Mr. Farmer? Is the bonnie Scotchman's draft horse, which has been the standby of the farmer of this country for so many years, to be driven out of the land by a game of Yankee bluff of this kind? We assuredly think not, and if either of the breeds named have to take a back seat we think it will be the other fellow. The Clydesdale has the staying power. He is the kind of horse the farmers of this country should pin their faith to.

The energy exhibited by some of the promoters of the Percheron in this country is certainly to be admired. It is not the horse that makes the sale but the inveterate push and zeal of its owner. Through the country he goes, button-holing every farmer and loading him up with all kinds of yarns about the perfections of his own breed and the imperfections of the other fellow's breed. He prefers to work on the syndicate plan (which is all right if honestly conducted) rather than sell privately, as it gives him a better chance to dispose of his inferior goods at superior prices. And to effect a sale at all he has to do a lot of boasting and bragging. Last fall one of these Percheron syndicate men, operating in New Brunswick, used as an argument to induce farmers to join his scheme, that his brother was a noted prize-

fighter in Uncle Sam's domains. What affinity there is between prize-fighting and syndicate stallions we are at a loss to understand. But so it goes. The farmer is looked upon as a victim ready to be taken in by all sorts of argument and spurious reasoning. If we mistake not, however, the Canadian farmer is not such a dupe as some of these promoters think he is and his general common sense will come to his aid and prevent his being taken in by his "Yankee" cousins.

But the "bonnie" Clyde is doomed, so they tell us. And so he is. He is doomed to be the leading draft horse of this country for many years to come. He is doomed to leave his impress upon the horses of this country to such an extent that in five years the Percheron "boom" will have passed away as doth a bad dream, leaving naught behind it but the remembrance of a bad hour or two. Then, get into the swim, ye farmers, and don't be led away by the soft blandishments of any transient horse breeder. Stay with those who have and are building up the business of horse breeding in this country on legitimate and sound lines. Don't mix the breeds. A good Clyde or a Shire meets all the requirements of a draft horse. Stand by the breeds that have done so much to improve the horse breeding of this country.

Unfair Freight Rates

Before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last week the question of railway rates grievances came up for discussion. The information presented to the committee on this subject showed that the rates charged on agricultural products from points in Ontario away from the main line of the railways, is anything but fair. There is an excellent case here for the Railway Commission.

The railway companies arrange a scale of rates for eastbound freight on the percentage basis. The Chicago rate is the standard accepted upon which to base rates to the Atlantic seaboard; the rates for intermediate points diminishing as the distance to the seaboard is diminished. If fairly adjusted there could be no objection to this arrangement. But the rates are not fairly adjusted and an entirely different arrangement would seem to be in force as soon as the Canadian border is reached.

At Port Huron the rate is 75 per cent. of the Chicago rate, or a reduction of 22 per cent. for 335 miles, or an average reduction of 1 per cent. for every 15 miles. But here the

lowering of the percentage stops. The rate for Lancaster, Ontario, which is 451 miles east of Port Huron, is also 78 per cent of the Chicago rate. If the same ratio of reduction according to distance were made between Port Huron and Lancaster as between Chicago and Port Huron, the rate for Lancaster would be 50 per cent of the Chicago rate, and intermediate points in proportion.

But there are more serious grievances still. The uniform rate of 78 per cent of the Chicago rate applies in Ontario only to the first thing to be secured. Where there is competition, in Western Ontario, for example, at points north of the main line of the Grand Trunk running through Stratford and Guelph, the rate runs from 80 to 89 per cent of the Chicago standard, though the portion of the province is much nearer the seaboard than points in Michigan where similar rates apply. Hanover and Holstein, sixty-nine and seventy-one miles respectively north of Guelph on the main line, are in the 87 per cent rate zone. From Port Huron to Guelph is 124 miles, for which the railway carries freight for 9 per cent less than over the shorter haul. Instances of this kind might be multiplied many times over. On the Northern King, 22 miles north of Toronto, is in the 80 per cent zone; Aurora, 30 miles, and Bradford, 41 miles, are in the 84 per cent, and so on till Burk's Falls is reached, which is in the 97 per cent zone. North of this point the 100 per cent or the Chicago rate is attained. Here Canadian freight carried 200 miles is charged the same as Chicago, which has been carried 507 miles.

Evidently it is a case of making Canadians pay the piper. The cost of the service rendered will appear to be taken into account. Nearness to the seaboard makes little or no difference. If there is competition the rates are modified somewhat. But even where competition is strongest there appears to be an understanding between the railways to keep rates up to a higher level in Canada than are in operation in the United States. As compared with points equidistant from the seaboard in the United States, rates in Canada are considerably higher. For instance, the rate from Hazelton, Ont., is 78 per cent of the Chicago standard, while at a point in Ohio, directly south of it, the rate is only 60 per cent of the Chicago standard, a difference of 18 per cent in favor of the American shipper.

This discrimination is all the more serious when it is considered that this increased rate comes directly out of the pocket of Ontario farmers in comparison with his competitor in the United States he is at a very great disadvantage. The question is a most serious one and should claim the attention of the Railway Commission at once.

A Boon for Rural Telephones

The scheme proposed by Sir Wm. Mulock, Postmaster General, in the House of Commons, a few days ago, that the government should own the trunk lines and the municipalities the local systems, seems within reach of an effective system of rural telephones. One of the drawbacks to extending the rural 'phone system in this country has been the refusal of the Bell Company to allow local concerns connection with their trunk lines. If the Postmaster General's scheme comes into operation, and we sincerely hope it will, any local telephone company in any part of the country can obtain trunk line con-

nections at a minimum cost. Of course, the first benefit of the rural 'phone is in bringing the people of a neighborhood in touch with each other. But this is only a part of the advantages to be derived from a telephone service. By connection with the trunk lines the farmer is brought in touch with places at a distance and is enabled to transact business, find out how the market is, and in many ways to make his life on the farm more pleasant and profitable.

Government control of the trunk lines is the first thing to be secured. Whether the rural phone systems are controlled by the municipalities or by the farmers themselves, makes little difference, so long as connections are obtainable with the outside world. The rural telephone can be made of great benefit to the farmer and may legislation in its favor soon be forthcoming.

A Standard Apple-box

For some time fruit growers and shippers have been agitating for a standard apple box for the export trade but until the past year or two they have been unable to agree as to what the standard size should be. But recently representatives from Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, where the bulk of Canadian fruit is grown, have agreed upon a suitable size and have submitted their views to the Minister of Agriculture, who has introduced a bill at Ottawa based upon their recommendations. The clause in the bill defining the box reads as follows.

"When apples are packed in Canada for export for sale by the box they shall be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall not be less than ten inches in depth, eleven inches in width, and twenty inches in length, representing as nearly as possible two thousand two hundred cubic inches."

A penalty of 25 cents a box will be exacted upon conviction from anyone who for export offers or exposes for sale apples by the box otherwise than by the foregoing provision. Where apples are packed in trays or fillers wherein it is intended to have a separate compartment for each apple, then the provision regarding the size of the box shall not apply.

The box defined as above is practically the box that has been in use in British Columbia for some years. It has been found to give satisfaction and to meet the needs of the trade. At one or two points in Ontario, notably at Burlington, a number of fruit growers have been exporting apples in boxes of a different size from the one indicated in the bill. A trade has been established for this box and it may be somewhat of a hardship if these parties are compelled to change the dimensions of their package. Aside from this, there should be little objection to the bill. The advantages of a uniform package in working up an export demand for choice Canadian apples are very great.

But while Mr. Fisher is about it, why does he not do something to secure a standard apple barrel for the Dominion? A minimum size is established by law. Its dimensions are 28 in. stave or 26½ inches between heads; diameter at head, 17 inches, and at the middle of the barrel 18½ inches. To contain 60 imperial quarts. The minimum standard is used altogether in Nova Scotia, but in Ontario a barrel with a 30-inch stave, or what is known as the four barrel, is in use. While there is little, if any, differ-

ence in the cost of the barrels, yet one will hold more fruit than the other and to that extent the barrel apples exported from Canada are not uniform. Where the product is sold in bulk and not by weight the lack of uniformity in the barrel may not work to the best interests of the export trade. Why not, then, make the minimum standard barrel uniform for all Canada, as well as a uniform box. It would help the Ontario grower, at any rate.

A New Judging Plan

The judging in the horse ring at the Toronto fair this year is to be conducted upon an entirely new and rather novel plan. In the case of Clydesdales, four judges are selected, and, as the classes are brought out some one of these, selected by ballot by the chairman, goes out any place the awards. Thus, no one will know which of the four will be called upon to judge any class, not even the judges themselves.

The plan, though somewhat cumbersome, has something to recommend it. It is a still further guarantee to the public, who, as well as the exhibitor, always like to see fair play, that the possibility of interested parties tampering with judges is still further eliminated. It is possible that there has in the past been very little, if any, of that kind of thing, but the arrangement makes it so obviously difficult as to constitute a still further guarantee of good faith and fair dealing.

It is to be hoped that this arrangement will be applied to other departments also. The Clydesdale men have never had even the appearance of being outstanding sinners compared with others, and it is not likely that time had more influence with board managements or other officers than other departments, neither have complaints or dissatisfaction been more frequent or more emphatic than elsewhere. However, all things have to have a beginning somewhere, and a movement that makes for progress may well commence with the Clydesdale men.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In Northern Alberta, according to the latest reports, ten per cent of the seeding and 40 per cent of the plowing was done on March 20th last. In Northern Alberta the work is not so far advanced, but still it is not very far behind and April 1st will see the bulk of the wheat crop in the ground.

The seed bill has passed its third reading and has now become law. The seed merchants made a strenuous effort to have the bill quashed, but without avail. What effect the bill will have in improving the quality of the seeds placed on the markets of this country remains to be seen. If properly handled it should do a lot of good.

The fruit growers of the Niagara Peninsula will make application shortly to the Dominion Government for an experimental farm and college for that section to be devoted almost entirely to horticulture or fruit growing.

The Dominion Shorthorn breeders, at a special meeting held in Toronto at a week ago, decided to nationalize their records and to remove the record office to Ottawa. This is the last of the associations to fall into line. Their decision completes the nationalizing scheme and removes any remaining doubt in the realization of national records.

Practical Hints on Live Stock Feeding

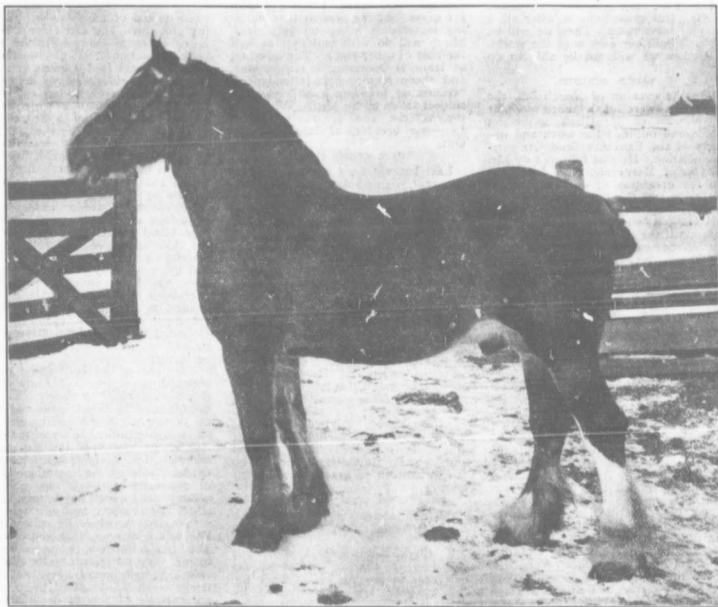
On March 8th the series of practical lectures in connection with the Ottawa Winter Fair was begun by J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, who gave the results of experiments in the production of baby beef. Mr. Grisdale dwelt upon the expediency of finishing beef for the market and the block at two years of age instead of at three. According to deductions from experiments at the Farm, made by commencing with calves of beef breeding, fed on skim-milk, accompanied by a supplementary ration of flax seed jelly, with ground meal later, the cost of production was about 3c. per pound of gain from birth to six months, 4c. to 5c. from six to twelve months, 5c. to

6c. There are 4 or 5 breeds of beef cattle, choose which you like, but choose one of them and stay with it, for it is a waste of time and money to change. If you want to produce the best, select the best breeding stock. For baby beef, which is the most profitable, select the thick, low-set, short-legged kind, with deep roomy chests, broad backs, well sprung ribs, mellow flesh and lots of fine hair. All farmers know the kind of animal that it is nearly impossible to keep down in flesh. It is possible to have a whole herd of just that kind. Look for a nice medium bone. Small fine-boned animals will not reach weight enough, and weight is a consideration as the freight is so

of our baby beef for the markets in Great Britain on a ration of cold skim-milk. I would feed no grain. The calf fed grain in the stable and turned out on the grass in summer will invariably lose weight.

CHANGE PASTURE FREQUENTLY

We are also too apt, when summer comes, to turn the young stock out into the field which becomes their prison for the pasturing season. This means loss. If they are allowed to change from time to time, with perhaps, some supplementary feed such as green peas and oats will furnish, or oats and tares, best of all some alfalfa or rape in the fall, there will be a constant gain. In winter ensilage is a good food, but should not be overfed. 20 lbs. per day is enough to feed beef animals. It is also too



The Clydesdale Stallion Baron Williamson, by Baron Lawrence, a fine son of Baron's Pride. Owned by Eady Bros., Vars. Ont.

6c. from one to two years, while from three to four years of age it costs from 7c. to 8c. per pound of gain. Thousands of cattle in this country are neglected when they are young, and are stunted in their growth to the end that time, feed, labor and opportunity are lost and inferior beef is produced at a loss rather than a profit.

IMPROVING OUR EXPORT CATTLE

This address was followed by R. Miller, of Stouffville, who spoke upon the opportune subject of how to improve the quality of our export cattle.

The place to begin to improve the export steer is right at the beginning, and if we are going to do this we must not try to do it with purebred males of beef strains upon dairy

much per head. Always keep uniformity in view. This is very important as it is of greatest value to the buyer and shipper that his whole shipment be uniform. This uniformity will guarantee the last cent that the buyers can pay.

FEED GENEROUSLY

after selecting the breeding stock. It is more profitable, and no one who is a man will sit down and eat his own fill while his stock are hungry in the stable. This will also ensure a continual gain. Stand still means a loss, but this does not mean any overfeeding. Calves can be brought to perfection at 12 months with no grain the first 6 months. Feed turnips, but not ensilage, while the calf is suckling the cow. I do not think we can improve the quality

common a mistake to depend too much on hay. Straw is often a more desirable food for young stock. It would be well if as much pains were taken with straw as with hay. Horses, for instance, fed on straw through the winter, stand work better than those that have been fed on hay. "I have often heard it said, and as often resented," the speaker remarked, "that Canadian beef is not as popular on the English market as their own beef." If we have directed we can produce beef that is as anywhere. One thing that we are against our realizing a head office for our export steers is the tendency to get them ready for shipment about May. This means that the rush of the year's output comes all together, and then slacks off, so that representatives of the English firms cannot stay and

buy the year round. We must change this so that the supply is more constant and regular the year round.

CANADIAN.
Prof. G. E. Day followed with an address on "Canadian Beef on the British Market." Classification of meat on the British market, he said, was according to quality alone, and there is no doubt that the best Canadian beef might be sold for the same price as the best Scotch if it were equally good, and this is the place to face the question. A great deal of Canadian beef arrives on the market in poor condition. One reason for this is the system of buying. Sometimes a dealer will bring in January and February stock to be finished and shipped in May or June. Then, too, they are not always finished properly. Too many do not know what a perfectly finished condition really is, and lots of stuff sold and shipped should have had 4 or 5 months more in the stalls. Our great hope is, after all, a mutton rear, and we must be able to hold our own with the world. Till then we will not be able to do so.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS

On the evening of March 8th, the addresses were of a more popular character. G. H. Clark spoke on seeds and outlined the work and objects of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. He was followed by Mr. Boyce, of Merryvale, who dwelt upon the greatness of our agricultural interests and the importance of protecting them from the encroachments of noxious weeds. An interesting feature of the evening was an address by W. Staley Spark, of Canterbury, King, who recounted his experiences and observations while in the Argentinian last summer. Conditions were not on the whole favorable, he said, for the opening up of a trade in live stock with the continent, and the prices paid there were very big. The immense abattoirs on the La Platta had so far only proved a partial success.

The meeting concluded with an address by Hon. Sydney Fisher. He said, among other things, that he believed the exhibition of stock was a success. The show is a continuing, and the educational features are of the greatest value. He spoke of the work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. He felt that the work was becoming enormous. The great problems of agriculture in the country are pressing for solution. Farmers are now wide awake, and are thinking about the development and distribution of their products. The live stock interests are becoming more important yearly, and in a few years will be of even greater importance. Even the west cannot continue to grow grain only; the people there must buy and raise live stock to insure their permanent success. He urged careful selection of breeding stock and the scientific breeding of the best strains. There is room for every farmer to breed good stock. It will improve the market for all.

KEEP MORE SHEEP

The addresses were resumed on March 9th, when R. Miller again addressed the audience on "Why sheep should be kept on every farm." "Because mixed farming was the principle that carried the greatest insurance against the fluctuations of the sheep is a factor of economy in mixed farming. They live for a great part on roughage of no commercial value, fence corners, roadsides, etc., furnish a large part of their pasture. Noxious weed seeds, etc., which a sheep eats, will never grow again. This is

not the case when fed to other domestic animals. Cattle feeding, the horse industry, many other lines have had their booms and have fallen flat, but the sheep have never yet seen the time that they did not pay. At the present time there is a splendid market for well bred sheep in the U.S., which offered remunerative prices to those who had a few of the right kind. Also, there is no more palatable, more available or healthy food than well kept, well fed mutton.

Mr. John Jackson, the well known Southdown breeder, of Abingdon, Ont., followed with a few pointed and able remarks on the subject. "You can produce a pound of prime mutton," he said, "on less feed than a pound of beef, and it will sell for a good deal more money. It is always ready for market at any time of the year. Sheep will eat any green thing that is grown, will look for thistles, burdocks and ragweed first and then for grass. At the present time building material is becoming very dear. Sheep will do with buildings at half the cost of other stock. The question of labor is becoming a serious one, and sheep require little attendance." "Wintering breeding ewes" was the subject taken up by Mr. A. W. Smith, the veteran and popularly known Leicester breeder, of Maple Lodge, Ont.

CARE OF THE SHEEP

Last but not least on the program was that young but successful breeder of Leicester sheep, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont. His remarks on feeding and care of sheep were practical and to the point. Whatever line you are in, nothing succeeds like success. If you find a method successful, use it to succeed with. A good ration for breeding ewes was clover hay in the morning with unthreshed peas at noon, and pea straw at 4 P. M. One or two times a day, with moderate quantity of turnips, was also a good ration. Would prefer not to feed grain to ewes before lambing. Kind treatment always brings good results and roughness usually brings bad results.

For salting, some salt to which has been added a little sulphur is much better than rock or pure salt alone. It is best to dip in the fall and to shear unwashed before sheep are turned out to grass for the summer.

THE HOG AND THE DAIRY

On the afternoon of March 9th Prof. Gridsdale spoke on the bacon hog.

R. Clark, Ottawa, in a short but characteristic address, told of his experiences in feeding bacon hogs for the market. He was followed by Prof. G. E. Day, of O.A.C.

Dairying was discussed by Prof. H. H. Dean, of the O.A.C. He advised dairymen to breed for yield in milk regardless of breed. Performance was more to the point than form.

J. W. S.

Feeding Beef in Manitoba

A mile from Neepawa in the valley of a little stream with hills and bluffs and scrub on every side are being carried on some of the most extensive steer feeding operations in Manitoba. The establishment is the property of Dan Hamilton, Esq., of Neepawa, butcher, drover, rancher and hotelman. Dan's herd is a credit to the town, and Dan's ranch is the biggest thing of its kind in the district. Dan's name is widely known and Dan himself is a jolly good fellow, as everybody knows and says.

On a perfect morning in the first days of March, our genial host drove a lot of us out to see the steers and

watch them feed. Leaving the main road and turning into this valley ranch we came on a very busy scene in the midst of a village of sheds and surrounded by various large bunches of cattle.

A threshing machine busily at work was driving a blizzard blower into which four men were industriously shoving oat sheaves, to be cut up and later mixed with oat straw to feed the husky bees.

The system of feeding is cheap and apparently economical. Rough single board sheds 150 feet long or thereabouts and 40 feet wide or wider stand in yards in which the steers run at will. Along the walls inside are troughs about a foot deep and two feet wide. The cut straw and oat sheaf is hauled along in trucks and a goodly allowance thrown all along the trough.

Following the straw wagon comes the meal cart. A mixture of crushed barley fills its roomy box and is scattered on top of the straw in the feeding troughs. The steers are allowed to enter and quickly the whole meal is consumed. If the weather be severe an extra feed is given, or a little hay scattered in the yards and sheds. As a rule, however, no hay enters into the feeding, although a large amount of hay was stacked up in the neighborhood of the yards. The sheds and the feeding and the general view were interesting, but the best part of the whole visit was the critical examination of the steers and the entertaining remarks thereon by the reasonable "Dan."

The steers included grades and crosses of various breeds and strains, but Short-horn blood entered into nine-tenths of the stock or more. The rest were of Hereford or Angus crossing, with here and there a Jersey "doggie" strayed up from the East, and here and there a Holstein grade, the two latter sorts bought, as our host expressed it, "to give them a change of management." The Holsteins had come from "Harry" and showed a warm affection for their ancient proprietor.

The feeding is being going on for about three months and many of the steers were ready or nearly ready for the block. The broad backs and loins, the deep quarters and well covered pins all testifying to the efficacy of the straw and coarse grains of the province as material for beef production. The financial side of the operation, always of paramount interest, was, our host assured us, quite satisfactory. The labor, the cheapest available, was paid with board, "a whole lot of conversation, and a very small amount of comfort." The men's quarters, which were very roomy, very convenient, quite comfortable and well looked after, were certainly models of cheapness, and a splendid example of how to do things well and at the same time economically.

The steers had been brought in from Medicine Hat, and had cost, landed at Neepawa, about \$35.00 apiece. From the end of November to March would cost to feed them, all expenses included, about \$15.00 per head.

The steers would average about 1,400, which at \$4.25 per cwt., a price already refused, would leave a margin of several dollars profit per steer. In addition, there was the immense amount of valuable manure, a big thing in itself, though to our thinking not as highly valued in the Prairie Province.

That beef production on a large scale is possible in Manitoba, this man's experience abundantly demonstrates, were there not so many other men's experiences with equally successful records to show. Wheat growing is yet in the ascendant, however, and it is just possible that an abattoir will have to precede the much to be desired revolution.—J. H. Gridsdale.



Leicester

The Improved Leicester, whose qualities as a feeder and producer of wool are so well known, is a sheep whose type was set and molded by that most famous of all breeders, Mr. Bakewell. This work was begun about 1750, and by careful selection of quality, regardless of size, close relationship, and some say even of color, he worked out his problem, the establishment of a breed, ideal in all he wanted, early maturity, quality of wool and mutton, with ability to take on flesh. The importance of this work can only be realized when we consider how much the improved Leicester has had to do with the development of nearly all of the modern mutton breeds. The Leicester belongs properly to the larger breeds of sheep. Their face and legs are white, the head is small and clean, with a small tuft of wool at forehead, the ears are of a little more than medium size, well set back, the neck is not heavy, but well set on square, deep shoulders, the back is broad and straight, the hind quarters not quite so square as the Cotswold, but well padded and full in the twist, and the legs are clean and fine boned. The fleece is classed among the long wools, combs from six to eleven inches and shears eight or nine pounds. It is remarkable for its lustre and quality and can be used for finer and more extensive fabrics, such as mohair.

Cheviots

The Cheviots are a breed of mountain sheep, well known for their hardiness and ability to do well on scant pasture. They are of the long wool variety, shearing from six to eight pounds, and the ewes weigh from 150 to 200 pounds. They are thick and deep, rather light in shoulders; strong quarters, the head is large with strong nose, entirely bare of long wool on forehead, ears medium length, well set forward, legs short, bone of good size, clean and strong. A very fanciful tradition regarding the Cheviot sheep is that at the time of the threatened invasion of England by the Spanish Armada the vessels when wrecked contained some sheep, which swam ashore and escaped to the Cheviot hills. The wool is fine and is largely used in the manufacture of Scotch

About the Breeds of Sheep

The Sheep's Early History —How the Different Breeds Originated

tweeds and Cheviot cloths. They are good feeders, will fatten well without grain, and for rough countries their hardiness makes them a suitable breed, which has been found to their advantage in the newer settlements of America, and as the country became more improved a cross with Cotswold or Leicester gave them improved quality, while retaining their natural hardiness.

Horned Dorsets

have a history as old as any, having lived in Dorsetshire, Eng., as long ago as there is any record to be found. Some outward resemblance to the Merino has brought about the surmise that they have descended from the same parent stock, but all other characteristics of the two breeds are so different as to almost preclude the



Shropshire

possibility of this. The breed is remarkable for its fecundity, the ewes being good milkers, and it has been proved possible to produce two crops of lambs a year, but has not proved a profitable plan. They are sheep of medium size, white in face and legs, head narrow and rather long with curling horns white or straw colored. The shoulders are rather low, but broad, the chest is deep, the back straight and the loins are broad and strong, bone rather light, fleece short but fine, yielding an average of from six to eight pounds. Their points of excellence is their early and prolific breeding, ability to fatten and early maturity.

Southdowns

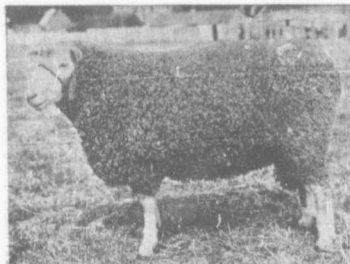
Among the mutton sheep is first to be considered the Southdown. It is a descendant of the old Sussex Down. About 1775 appeared on the scene John Ellman, who during over half



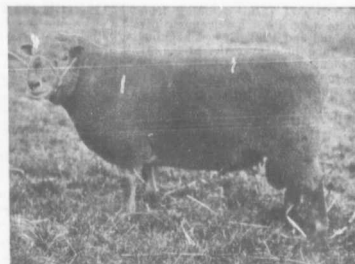
a century endeavored to improve the qualities which he thought the most desirable, and without accomplishing such remarkable and immediate results as did Mr. Bakewell, it is possible that his attainments were even more comprehensive and ultimately successful, for he accomplished his aims without resort to the in-breeding which characterized the methods of the latter, and he fixed his type on a basis of soundness and health, prolificacy and vigor, which have made them such a profitable animal under varying conditions. The Southdown is one of the medium breeds, wethers sometimes reaching a weight of 225 pounds, the face and legs are a uniform light brown, forehead and cheeks well covered with wool, forehead broad, eyes wide apart, ears small, wide and well set, neck short and fine, sitting finely on broad deep shoulders, the back and loin is broad and the ribs well sprung, the thigh well fleshed low down, underline straight, bone of good proportion to the animal, and the whole appearance of the animal is smooth and handsome, with a clean-cut attractive appearance. They are very strong favorites in many parts of England and America.

Shropshires

The Shropshires have long been a popular sheep in England and America. They are traced directly to the old Cannock sheep, crossed with spotted faced sheep of Morlie Common, a horned race, brown or spotted in color, noted for the quality of their wool and their general immunity from disease or sickness. The sheep of Cannock Heath were hornless, had greyish faces and legs and were of great size, attaining to great weights. From these two the Shrops. has been evolved, outcrosses with various other breeds have been claimed, but this is not charged upon any authority, but the breed has been so improved that it is fast becoming a leading variety, and a strong competitor for any other breed of mutton sheep. The face is dark or greyish brown, well woolled over, the forehead, cheeks and often the face below the eyes, the legs are a darker brown



Leicester



Southdown

than the face, are short and stout, the head is longer and the ears larger than the Southdown, which it resembles somewhat in character, though the wool is finer and coarser set and is claimed to comb out to longer dimensions. The body is very proportionate, thick, round and deep, well covered with hair, the neck and belly is well covered with fleece, the crop is full. They are well fitted for wet or damp climates.

The Hampshire has been produced from breeding up the old Wiltshire with the Southdown. It is also claimed that there is a strong infusion of Cotswold or Leicester blood in their veins, though the balance of the argument seems to be against this. They are a large breed of Down sheep, not quite so handsome in outline as the Southdown or the Shropshire, but their ability to become acclimated to varying conditions has made them popular in many new countries. The color of the face is a dark brown, the head is large, the face Roman in contour, the ears large and pointed, back straight and broad. The entire body is well covered with wool, the quarters wide and long, legs strong, somewhat longer than the Southdown. A feature of value in the Hampshire is the early growth of the lambs, many of them weighing 150 lbs. at eight months of age, and this has made the Hampshire rams popular in siring early lambs for the market.

Oxfords

These seem to be a middle sheep, between the Down proper and the Longwools. They were originated by crossing the improved Cotswold on the Hampshire, with perhaps some Southdown in the mixture. The wool is more marked by the combined quality of the Cotswold. They are well made, of good size, reaching 300 lbs., round bodied, short of leg, and are a good combined breed for winter sheep. Their special claim is to thrive better than any other breed on wet or even spongy ground, which the character of the country where they originated would seem to prove for them.

The First Cattle Exported

In the Toronto Daily Star recently there appeared some interesting history regarding the first shipment of cattle sent to Great Britain. This shipment was made by Franklin & Reeves, Toronto, in 1876. One of the boys who helped to handle that first shipment was Thomas H. Mason, now of Stratfordville, Ont., and a prominent Institute lecturer. The reason gives the end of the story as follows:

"I think that the cattle then contributed by the Ontario Agricultural College numbered about sixteen. They were fine, heavy, well-finished animals many of them weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. I remember Mr. Frankland and Prof. Brown haggling for a long time over the price, Mr. Frankland insisting that the cattle were too heavy and fat for the Toronto market in summer. But after he had bought them he told Prof. Brown that they were just what he wanted, as he intended to make a trial shipment to England.

"This first shipment was picked up in the counties of Wellington and Waterloo mainly. Even at that early date these counties were famous for superior beef cattle, many herds of Shortorns, Herefords and Galloways having been distributed all through that part of the country. Monthly fairs for the sale of stock were held at Guelph, Galt, Elora, Ferguson, Elmira, Baden, and other points, and

buyers attended from nearly every city in Canada. I have often seen buyers from Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa at Guelph, looking for fancy beef for Christmas and Easter.

"I do not think that, on the whole, the average quality of Canadian export stuff is up to what it was in the eighties. While it is true that the British market is demanding a tidier, smoother, smaller beast now than it was, it is also true that many good beefing sections injured the quality of their stuff by introducing dairy blood; and of late years the scarcity and high price of coarse grains have also militated against the proper finishing off of beef cattle. We are not to-day occupying as good a position comparatively with American cattle as we were twenty years ago."

Thumps in Pigs

This disease always arises in indigestion, and a pig known to be affected at all should never be used for breeding, as its offspring are almost sure to

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be affected in the same way. Pigs that are inclined to be very fleshy when young and decline to take exercise are more liable to it. Its symptoms are first seen in short, rapid breathing and violent palpitation of the heart. An excessive accumulation of fat about the heart and lungs retards the circulation of the blood. This is generally caused by too rich nursing and breathing and is invariably attacks the fattest and sleekest pigs in the litter; it is almost impossible to cure a pig when once affected, especially if it is a nursing pig. If you are raising winter pigs, feed your exhaustive foods and turn her out every day for exercise. If you see the little ones getting fat about the neck and shoulders there is danger approaching. If you do not get to work and compel them to take lots of exercise; chase them around the pen if weather will not permit them to go out. The first symptoms you will notice of thumps will be one or more of the little ones refusing to leave the bed with the others; when they get up the movement will be slow, they will go about with a peculiar jerky motion, and if permitted to get back and lie down, and quite probably will die within twenty-four hours; when you see this, you must act promptly or you will lose the whole litter. Shut the feed off the sow, compelling both sow and litter to take plenty of exercise; it may be necessary to dose the sow with castor oil, giving one or two tablespoonsful, according to size, for two or three days. Thumps frequently attack half-grown pigs; same treatment is required. Shut off feed, compel them to exercise and rustle for themselves.—F. W. Storey.

Care of Horses' Teeth

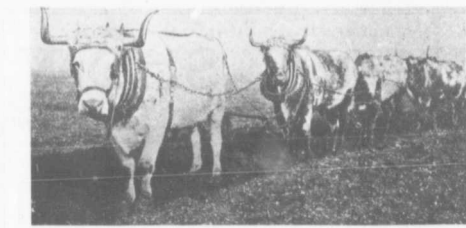
That the teeth of the horse need frequent care is indicated by the various troubles reported in eating.

Recently a farmer came to me with a horse that was in a wretched condition. He was being fed hay and corn, and I made a horse that is full of life and energy and I knew the horses had the same food and care. The main complaint of the owner was that the poor creature would not eat hay and seemed to be in pain when he attempted to masticate grain. One look in his mouth was sufficient to locate the trouble. There were three teeth so sharp that every time the jaws were closed tight, as in the process of mastication, the jaws were injured by the teeth. Two hours work by a skilled veterinarian put the matter right. If horses are not in condition they should be and no well defined trouble can be located, look to the animal's teeth, but don't attempt to practice on yourself, get a skilled veterinarian to do it.—D.V.S.

John McCorkindale Dead

On March 24th last, Guelph lost one of its most esteemed citizens in the person of Mr. John McCorkindale, secretary of the Guelph Fat Stock Club and clerk of Guelph township. On March 22nd he was in attendance at the provincial sale which was conducted by the Fat Stock Club and in his usual good health, but on the following Friday passed away quite suddenly while seated in his chair.

Visitors to the Winter Fair, Mr. McCorkindale has been a familiar figure for many years. The success of the Fat Stock Show in its early days was largely due to his efforts and he has been more or less closely identified with it ever since. In his demise, the club loses a painstaking and careful official.



Oxen plowing in England.

A Disappearing English Custom

The use of oxen for plowing and other draught work is fast becoming a thing of the past, but it was not so many years ago that bullock teams were in general use in England. Farmers generally have abandoned the use of the ox in favor of the horse. A pair of bullocks are supposed to have strength equivalent to one horse, but whereas a horse pulls by jerks the bullock throws its weight into its heavy wooden yokes with a strong steady pull. A curious old engraving is extant portraying oxen in the olden days, when the modern London-by-the-Sea was still the fishing village of Brightlingstone, when it was necessary to move a windmill on the Downs it was transported bodily on rollers by the steady strength of innumerable pairs of oxen.

In working oxen to advantage much depends on the mode of harnessing them and the question as to whether it is best to yoke oxen by the head or the collar has occasioned much discussion. The opinion throughout Great Britain is in favor of the collar, but in Spain and Portugal, where oxen are the only animals employed in agricultural labor, they are invariably yoked by the head. The strength of the animal lies in his neck, of the power of which the head yoke affords him all the advantage, while the collar deprives him of it, as he does not draw by the shoulders.

One of the advantages of bullocks over horses is they will thrive on a rougher and cheaper diet. Rough hill pastures in the summer and oat straw and swedes in the winter suffice to keep them in good working trim, and they need no nosegays at midday, nature having endowed them with the empty stomach of the ruminant, while the plowmen are eating their dinner the team of six or eight bullocks stand with eyes closed like statues cut out of stone, the only sign of life being their lower jaw, as they chew their cud. So thick are their hides that the ordinary flies which torment thin skinned horses, are taken little notice of, but when what the oxman calls the prick fly appears it is quite another matter and a whole team has been known to stampede taking plow and all at the approach of these small enemies. The prick fly may well be feared for it is the parent of the horrible warble larva, which, burrowing under the skin, torments the animal during life and injures his hide after death.

The best working breeds are the Hereford, Sussex, Devon, Welsh and a mixed breed between Hereford and Devon. Some give the palm to Sussex cattle for their working powers, but this is chiefly in their own county, beyond that they are little used. The general character of the ox is patience and tractability and if young steers prove re-

fractory and vicious it is in most instances the result of defective management or of bad treatment when first broken for the yoke. To the uninitiated the individuals of a team of six or eight bullocks look precisely alike, but to the oxman and his mate each is as well known as a human face and each is expected to answer to his name, for although the driver carries a long slender goad with which to occasionally prod a laggard it is principally by his voice he guides his unwieldy team round the end of the furrow. The names are generally given in pairs, one of a single syllable and the other of two syllables being usually chosen, such as "Rock and Quarry," "Crisp and Curly," "Wag and Wanton," "Hawk and Pheasant," "Quick and Nimble," "Peart and Lively." In the summer, when the ground is dry, working oxen are able to travel comfortably without shoes, but when autumn rains and heavy dews come, they are shod to prevent tender feet and lameness. The shoeing of a team of bullocks is an interesting sight, for the bovine intelligence does not seem equal to being taught to lift one foot at a time, as the horse does. The team is conducted to a grassy meadow, and one is released from the yoke only to have his legs entangled in a rope and consequently thrown to the ground. The four feet are quickly tied to a tripod and the blacksmith proceeds to nail to each two of the curious little iron shoes, something the shape of a comma.

A. W. S.

Preparation of Soil for Spring Seeding

It will soon be time for seeding again. Now is the time for planning our work, getting seed grain ready, and everything else in shape to make hay while the sun shines.

I like, when possible, to have all my land for spring grains fall plowed. Some falls it seems impossible to get it all done, then of course we have to spring plow. No matter whether on fall or spring plowed land, I want a fine, firm and compact seed bed. When the land becomes dry enough in the spring on fall plowed land, I go over it with the harrow first in order to break any crust and pulverize the surface soil. I then follow with the spring tooth cultivator both ways in order to get the soil all cut up and of sufficient depth to bury the seed. The character of most of our soils is gravelly clay, and spring tooth implements work better than a disc on raw land. The sod lands we disc and harrow instead of cultivating, more especially when the spring teeth turn up the sod too much. If the ground is lumpy, I then use the roller after the cultiva-

tor and harrow and cultivate after the roller again.

When the seed bed is fine enough to suit me—and I believe the extra work to make it so pays well—I usually drill in the grain. Sometimes I broadcast the early sown oats and barley, but I always drill in wheat and pease, unless the pease are sown on raw land and plowed in about 3 in. or 4 in. deep. In drilling in wheat, oats and barley, I aim not to get the grain too deep, especially the latter two, as I find the seed comes up more unevenly, and they smut a good deal worse if sown too deeply. Of course, the dryness of the soil in the latter part of the seeding time must govern the depth at which it is wise to put the seed. The seed must lie in moist soil to germinate. Early in the season there is plenty of moisture, and if I can get on the land early, so much the better, as less work is usually required to make a fine seed bed, and early sown grain, as a rule with me, does much better than late sown.

When seeding the land down, I find the riper the surface soil is the better, and the firmer the undersoil is the better I like it. One of my favorite places for seeding down is on a well cultivated seed bed of corn stubble that hasn't been plowed after the corn crop was removed. Such soil is early and right conditions prevail for a good catch of grass seed if the nurse crop be not sown too thick. I usually cut down barley 10 about 1/4 bus. per acre as a nurse crop.

I allow the grass seeds to fall in front of the disc or behind the cultivator teeth when sowing, and follow with a light stroke of the harrow. If the soil is sufficiently dry that the rollers pack the soil too hard, I roll immediately. If there is danger of this I leave the rolling until the grain is up about 3 inches. In spring plowing land for grain, I aim to plow shallow, about 4 inches or less, and follow the plow every half day with a harrow to pulverize the soil. Then I give the soil sufficient cultivation to get fineness, firmness and compactness as before described. Shallow plowing will insure good capillary action and a fine seed bed will prevent any waste of moisture. I aim to sow clean, pure, plump, vital seed, and other things being favorable, I am pretty sure to have a satisfactory crop.

T. G. RAYNOR,

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The Rotation of Farm Crops

By rotation of crops, we mean the adoption of a fixed order or succession, with respect to the various kinds of crops intended to be grown on the same plot of soil, so that the same kind of crop shall be grown on one plot at regular intervals only. The length of the periods of rotation will correspond, of course, to the length of these intervals.

THE REASONS WHY

farmers should adopt a system of rotation, are as follows:

(1) The various farm crops are composed of the same elements, but we know too, that these elements are in various proportions in the different crops; and, since these elements are derived from the soil, we conclude that they are taken in varying amounts and varying forms. Potatoes, legumes, and fruit trees require a great deal of potash, while cereals require more phosphoric acid. Crops differ in their feeding just as animals differ in theirs. The dog does not eat just what the cat does, nor the horse eat just what the pig does. So with plants; wheat, for instance, re-

quires nitrates as one of its most important foods, and if we grow wheat year after year, we may soon exhaust the nitrates available; but, if we grow wheat one year, and some other crop the next year, this latter crop may be able to feed well and flourish on food left by the wheat.

(2) Plants have different methods of getting the same kind of food; thus, legumes obtain free nitrogen from the air by means of their root tubercles, whereas wheat plants have not this power to obtain the much desired element.

(3) Plants have different kinds of roots. Those of barley are very short, those of wheat and oats longer, and those of red clover and alfalfa still longer. Deep-rooted crops naturally feed lower than shallow-rooted crops, hence if we grow wheat this year and clover next year, we grow these crops, to a great extent, in two different soils, surface soil being used for the wheat and under soil or sub-soil for the clover. Thus, in changing from shallow-rooting to deep-rooting crops, or vice versa, we change the soil, as it were, from year to year.

(4) By rotating crops we change the treatment given to the soil, since we do not treat the soil always the same in preparing it for different crops. Some crops, as roots, are cultivated, and others, as grains, are not; thus, we give weeds a varied treatment, which is very essential, since there may be annual, biennial or perennial weeds present in the same field, and we know these greatly differ, some being deep-rooted, others shallow-rooted, some early-seeding and others late-seeding.

(5) By rotation of crops, insect pests are disturbed and held in check. When we remove the food of these insects, bury them in their eggs deep in the soil, or turn them up to the frost, we are taking a good step towards their destruction.

(6) Some crops mature early in the year, as fall wheat and barley; others late in the fall, as corn and roots. Some are in the ground but a short time, others for a long time, and so they have different times for feeding. It is often helpful to have short-feeding crops followed by long-feeding crops or vice versa, as in the case of roots followed by barley.

Then, to summarize the reasons why rotation systems should be practiced, we may say that crops differ:

As to the kind of food which they require; as to the different amounts of food which they require; as to the length of their roots; as to the time that they are feeding; as to the treatment given (cultivated or uncultivated); as to the weeds that associate with them; and as to the insects which infest them. For these reasons alone, the best farmers always pay careful attention to the proper rotation of their crops.

THE BENEFITS

arising from the adoption of a suitable rotation, may be defined thus:

(1) It economizes the natural supplies of fertility contained in the soil. A proper succession of crops brings all the elements of plant food into use, and hence prevents any of them being wasted, as for example, being carried away by water in its constant percolation through the soil.


(2) It economizes the manures applied, by using, in due time, all their fertilizing ingredients. When soils treated with artificial manures are deprived of the benefit arising from a proper rotation of crops, there is a greater waste of plant food than would happen were merely unmanured soils deprived of their benefits.

(3) It tends to enrich the surface soil. This is owing to the variety of

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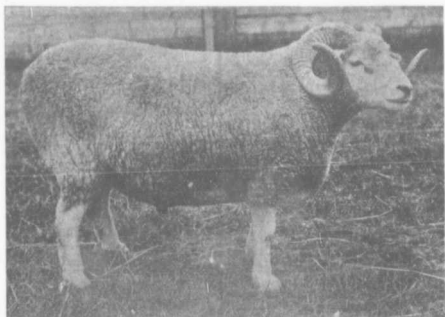
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methods by which plants obtain their foods. Legumes draw nitrogen from the atmosphere, and certain of the clovers gather much plant food deep down in the sub-soil. By the decay of rootlets much plant food is restored to the soil, therefore, it follows that the surface soil, when under proper cultivation is being constantly enriched by stores of plant food obtained both from the sub-soil and from the atmosphere about it.

(4) A regular succession of crops is helpful in keeping the soil free from weeds. The rotation adopted usually embraces a bare fallow or some kind of hoed crop, both of which conduce to this end.

(5) Rotation improves mechanical texture of soil. When sod or green crops are turned under (as invariably happens sometime or other in every well chosen scheme of rotation) an ameliorating effect on the soil is sure to follow.

(6) Increase of destructive insects is restricted. When but one kind of crop is grown, the conditions favorable to the growth of insects which feed upon that crop, are continued unchanged from year to year. But when another crop is sown and cultivated, the conditions are changed, and the insects which the former conditions favored are more or less destroyed.

(7) Rotation is a necessity for the economical feeding of live stock. In the keeping and rearing of live stock it is necessary to feed them with a variety of crops, and from what has been already said, it will be seen that these can be grown more cheaply when a proper rotation is observed, than would be at all possible otherwise.

THE APPLICATION

of the principle of rotation of farm crops may be modified by several conditions, which may be:

(1) The kinds of stock kept or reared, (2) the demand for crops and their obtainable market values, (3) soil and climate, and (4) conditions of form in respect to weeds.

Rotations are classed as *long and short*, the former extending over a period of six or seven years, and the latter those of 3 or 4 years' duration. Being unacquainted with the modifying conditions mentioned above, it is impossible to lay down any particular scheme of rotation and advocate its practice; though, in general, on the average 100-acre farm, a four-year rotation might be most suitable; then, one that would be preferred, is (1) cereals, (2) hay, (3) pasture, (4) roots, peas and fallow.

R. E. M.

To Test Seed Corn

The accompanying illustration represents a wooden box for testing seed corn, four inches deep, about one foot wide and two feet long. It has ten half-filled with some material that will remain moist, like sand or sawdust after which there has been spread over this moist material a cloth, previously marked off in inch squares with a lead pencil. This marking, of course, must be done before putting it on the soft material because it cannot be done after. When you have your checkered cloth in position, then count the number of squares in a row lengthwise of the box. Let us suppose there are twenty. Then lay out twenty ears in a row either in one corner of a floor or on a plank or table. Then take two or more kernels from each ear and place in the squares in the first row. The kernels, for example, from ear No. 1, in row No. 1, will be placed in the corner square, while those from No. 2 will go in the next, No. 3 in the next and so on until your row is completed. Then place twenty more ears and do likewise with the kernels. Keep this up until every square in your box is full. Leave the corn in position on the floor and keep tab on which corner of the box you started, so that you will then be able to figure out at a glance which ear any group of kernels came from.

When the kernels are all in position, then cover with a moist cloth and on this place another cloth containing moist sand or sawdust or some such material. It is advised that two cloths be placed on top of the seed, because this will prevent the kernels from being lifted when the cloth containing the soil is removed. Keep the sand moist, and so much the better if warm water is used for this purpose. Place in a warm

room and in the course of thirty-six or forty-eight hours you will be able to tell the vitality of every ear of corn that you have spread. In case the temperature should get low at night it may require four or five days to finish the germination test, though if it is warm much less time will do.

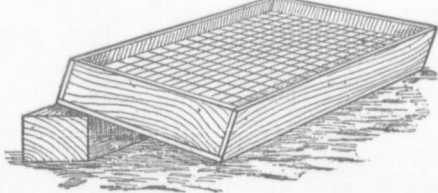
When sprouts are well out then remove the upper cloths and proceed to discard everything that does not grow or that grows weakly. By going over all the corn that is to be planted in this way there is no reason why one cannot obtain seed that will grow practically 100 per cent.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Pasture Crops

A large number of varieties of grasses and clovers have been grown in the experimental department of the Ontario Agricultural College, both singly and in combination, for pasture and for hay. The mixture of seed most used for the production of pasture for a two years' stand in the short rotation on the College farm is as follows: Red clover, 7 lbs.; alsike clover, 2 lbs.; timothy, 4 lbs.; and orchard grass, 5 lbs., making a total of 18 lbs. per acre. This mixture can also be used for hay, but when the chief aim is the production of hay, the orchard grass is not included and only 15 lbs. per acre are sown.

In each of four years we conducted an experiment in testing fourteen different kinds of crops for the production of pasture in the same season in which the seed was sown. As a result of these experiments, we find that we can get better returns from a combination of varieties than from any one variety sown by itself. The following mixture, when sown in the spring, is likely to be ready for use at about six weeks after the seed is sown and to give good satisfaction in furnishing pasture throughout the summer; Oats, one and one-half bushels; early amber sugar cane, thirty pounds; and common red clover, seven pounds; thus making a total of eighty-eight pounds of seed per acre.

From twenty years' results in testing different varieties of grasses and clovers, both singly and in combination, we would suggest the following mixture for permanent pasture on an average soil: Orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; tall oat grass, 3 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs.; meadow foxtail, 3 lbs.; lucerne, 5 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs.; and white clover, 2 lbs.; thus making a total of 24 lbs. of seed per acre. Some of these varieties produce seed very early in the spring; while others are later and furnish a good bite even during the hot dry weather, which frequently occurs in the months of July and August. The seed can be sown in the early spring, either with or without a grain crop. Such a mixture as this, when once well established on suitable land, should form a pasture abundant in growth, excellent in quality, and permanent in character.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.



In the Dairy

Canadian Cheese-Makers' Models

The Stewartry Dairy Association, whose headquarters are situated at Castle Douglas, has accomplished good work in improving the manufacture of cheese over the area in which it operates. Instruction has been given by qualified instructors throughout the Stewartry, and with some success. But notwithstanding that the association is compelled to admit that the Scotch cheese is being ousted by Canadian. Naturally, the members want to know why. The reason is not far to seek. Canadian cheese is made under the best known conditions, and no effort is spared to enable the Dominion cheesemakers to produce the best cheese in the world. The reports and bulletins circulated there show that every phase of cheesemaking is carefully studied by experts, and reported upon in the clearest possible manner, so that all may understand. Now, it has been shown that the ripening of cheese at low temperatures not only produces greater weight, but the cheese so ripened is of higher quality and better flavor than that ripened at high temperatures. Needless to say, the best will command the market in the United Kingdom wherever it comes from, and unless Scottish cheesemakers take the same pains and like means to the Canadians they must drop out. Where, it may be asked, is there a cold curing cheese factory in Scotland? Does any cheesemaker there possess such an appliance as a refrigerating machine? If there are any such, they must keep the information very dark. Do any of the teachers of cheesemaking turned out from the agricultural schools and colleges of Scotland know anything of the application of refrigerating machinery to the business? They may, but they certainly have not learned it at any of the colleges. There is not a refrigerating machine amongst the whole of them! It will be time enough for the Scotsman to complain, therefore, when they set their houses in order. With a little enterprise they could place themselves on a footing with the best in Canada, where many of the teachers hail from Scotland, and until they make up their minds to follow in the footsteps of the more enlightened Canadians there is not much chance of their home cheesemaking industry ever rising above mediocrity.—The Creamery Journal, London, Eng.

Expects to Visit Great Britain

"The Creamery Journal," of London, England, makes the following comment on the appointment of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, as Dairy Commissioner for Canada:

"The Canadian Department of Agriculture was fortunate in being able to call to the service of the dairy industry so well equipped an official as Chief Commissioner J. A. Ruddick to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Prof. J. W. Robertson. The former gentleman became Chief Dairy Commissioner on the first of the year, having charge of dairying, cold storage, transportation of perishable products, etc. The heads of the extension of markets and fruit divisions of the Agricultural Department will report to the Dairy Commissioner. The position of Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada is undoubtedly one of the most important in the dairy world. Mr. Ruddick has risen from the bottom of the ladder by force of merit, and not by "pull" or influence, as it so often the

case in such appointments. In the different positions which he has accepted since the day, twenty-three years ago, when he took charge of a cheese factory, it has always been a case of the position seeking the man. The new Commissioner expects to visit Great Britain during the coming summer."

Sugar-Coated Butter

An exchange says: "England has recently imported the German practice of glazing butter by the use of sugar. Blocks of butter coated with a glass-like sugar covering, it is found, keep fresh much longer than if not so treated. The butter is first carefully kneaded and washed, then put into forms weighing one pound each and placed in a cool room. The glazing is done by painting the surface with a hot sugar lotion. The brush used should be very soft, and the painting should be done quickly. The sugar solution melts the surface of the butter, and the sugar and melted butter form a sort of varnish which protects the butter against deterioration from outside influences." Have any of our dairy authorities looked into this method of preserving butter?

The Aristocracy in Cowdom

For the two weeks ending February 11th, fourteen cows and heifers were entered in the Record of Merit of the Canadian, Holstein-Friesian, Associations. All the tests reported are for a period of seven days, and all were made under the supervision of Professor Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College. The weights of milk and fat are actual; the butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat.

1. Calamity Jane 2nd (3706) at 6y. 1m. 24d.; milk, 448.6 lbs.; fat, 16.5 lbs.; butter, 129.4 lbs.; owner, Geo. Rice.

2. Mol DeKol (3377) at 4y. 1m. 28d.; milk, 551 lbs.; fat, 15.89 lbs.; butter, 18.54 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin.

3. Charlotte P. 2nd (3370) at 9y. 9m. 25d.; milk, 400.7 lbs.; fat, 14.49 lbs.; butter, 16.68 lbs.; owner, W. H. Simmons.

4. Tidy Pauline DeKol (3522) at 3y. 7m. 28d.; milk, 393.2 lbs.; fat, 14.24 lbs.; butter, 16.01 lbs.; owner, H. Bollert.

5. Passie Gretqui of Bedford Park (1837) at 8y. 5m. 1d.; milk, 479.5 lbs.; fat, 13.59 lbs.; butter, 15.85 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

6. Alexema (3169) at 3y. 11m. 3d.; milk, 423.7 lbs.; fat, 13.44 lbs.; butter, 15.68 lbs.; owner, David Rife.

7. Madame Melba (2719) at 5y. 8m. 3d.; milk, 456.8 lbs.; fat, 13.05 lbs.; butter, 15.22 lbs.; owner, David Rife.

8. Willem 3rd's Great Granddaughter Queen (4028) at 2y. 11m. 12d.; milk, 455.5 lbs.; fat, 11.41 lbs.; butter, 13.31 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin.

9. Johanna Rue De Kol (460r) at 2y. 1m. 4d.; milk, 305.3 lbs.; fat, 11.11 lbs.; butter, 12.96 lbs.; owner, M. Richardson.

10. Prairie Flower Netherland Mechthilde (4490) at 3y. 9m. 21d.; milk, 356.3 lbs.; fat, 10.93 lbs.; butter, 12.73 lbs.; owner, Geo. Rice.

11. Daisy B. De Kol 3rd's Queen (3490) at 3y. 4m. 7d.; milk, 346 lbs.; fat, 10.79 lbs.; butter, 12.59 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

12. Toitilla Echo DeKol 4th (4008) at 2y. 11m. 25d.; milk, 337.6 lbs.; fat, 10.71 lbs.; butter, 12.49 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

13. Daisy Mechthilde's De Kol (3464) at 3y. 10m. 1d.; milk, 332.2 lbs.; fat, 10.55 lbs.; butter, 12.31 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

14. Aaggie's Emily (3566) at 3y. 20d.; milk, 338.6 lbs.; fat, 10.15 lbs.; butter, 11.70 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

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Shows and Meetings

London Hackney Show

Five hundred and seventy-three entries were made at the twenty-first meeting of the London Hackney Show, held recently. The prizes awarded the gets of the famous stallion Rosador, and His Majesty, divided honors, the five-year-old stallion Diplomatist, 703, by His Majesty, won championship honors, first in four-year-olds being Middleton King, a fine fleshy chestnut by the same sire, while in the whole show some six firsts went to gets of Rosador, with one to Polonus and one to Garton Duke of Connaught.

4-year-olds and under—in entries, Middleton King, sire His Majesty, 1st; Grand Duke of Garton, sire Garton Grand Duke, dam Wharram's Lady Cove, 2nd; Messenger Boy, by Royal Danegelt, dam Marigold, 3rd.

4-yr. stallions, over 2—20 entries; Kirkburn Torador, sire Rosador, dam Flame, 1st; Augrim Swell, sire Acid Drop, dam Augrim Brilliance, 2nd; Arthur Hall's Dan Leo, 3rd.

5-year stallions, over 15 hands—Lord Ossington, sire Glenogun, dam Lady Ossington, 1st; Matchless, sire His Majesty, dam Lady Real Derby; and Skeffling Fireaway, sire Winnal Fireaway, dam Lily of the Valley, 3rd.

5-year stallions, 15 to 15½ hands—3 entries; Lord Kimberley, sire Rosador, dam Ryeann, 1st; Sir Walter Gilbey's Bomby Danegelt, sire Royal Danegelt, dam Lady Dorothy, 2nd; Atwick Junior, sire Chocolate Junior, dam Lady of Atwick, 3rd.

5-year stallions, over 15½—24 entries; Diplomatist, sire His Majesty, dam Garton Birthday, 1st; Copper King, by Matthias, dam Primrose Lass, 2nd; Forest King, sire Forest King, dam Miss Florry, 3rd, 3rd.

3-year stallions, 15½ and under—Evanthius, sire Polonus, dam Julius 1st; Rudston Prince, sire Rosador, dam Princess, 2nd; Togo, sire Collingworth, dam Snowdrop, 3rd.

3-year stallions over 15½—17 entries; St. Anthony, sire Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Skeleton, 1st; Kirkburn Sensation, sire Rosador, dam Dorothy, 2nd; championship was awarded to Diplomatist, with Copper King as reserve. Junior championship was awarded to St. Anthony. Sir Walter Gilbey's Kirkburn Sensation being reserve. Championship for mares was awarded to District Maid, sire Rosador.

Shorthorn Breeders Fall in Line

By a vote of 42 to 9 the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at a special meeting held in Toronto on March 24th, decided to forthwith nationalize the association and to remove the record office to Ottawa. Mr. F. Gerald Wade was appointed registrar and will shortly remove to Ottawa to take up his duties there. The Hon. John Dryden, and Mr. Arthur Johnston were appointed to act with the executive committee in completing arrangements.

The proposal to nationalize came before the meeting in the presentation of the form of agreement under which nationalizing will take place. This agreement was not considered satisfactory, not because the wording than anything else, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Dryden, seconded by Robert Miller, was amended so as to better meet the wishes of the members present. However, the essential features necessary in nationalizing were retained. It was this amended agreement that was adopted by the

meeting as above. The opposition to nationalizing, while not strong enough numerically to prevent the measure being adopted, was strong enough in other ways and expressed itself in no uncertain way. However, as the views of the majority must prevail in a case of this kind, the good sense of the minority will no doubt lead them to fall in with the others in furthering a scheme that has in it immense possibilities for the future of the Shorthorn industry of Canada. As one of the speakers put it, and as has been stated in these columns more than once, the advantages to be derived from nationalizing are so great that they far outweigh any objections that might be advanced in opposition to it. It is not necessary to enumerate these advantages here, as they have been given more than once during the past month or two.

A resolution was also adopted asking the Ontario Government through its Minister of Agriculture to continue the yearly grant of \$2,500 and a room in the Parliament buildings in order that a branch registry office might be opened in Toronto, and the services of Mr. Henry Wade retained for that purpose. Though considerable opposition developed the motion carried. The chief objection raised was that the establishing of a branch office would to a certain extent nullify what had already been done towards nationalization.

Before adjournment an important resolution, presented by Mr. Robert Miller, was unanimously adopted, urging upon the Dominion Government the passage of such legislation as would prevent pure-bred stock from being imported into Canada unless registered in Canadian herd books and brought in by a British subject.

The meeting was presided over by the president, Mr. W. G. Pettit. Mr. Henry Wade acted as secretary.

A New Fairs' Association

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Fairs' Association, held in Toronto in February several delegates from Eastern Ontario expressed themselves as decidedly opposed to coming to Toronto to attend the convention as the expense was too great. Their threat has been made good. On March 9th the representatives of the various township and district fairs east of Kingston met at Ottawa and decided to form an independent association to be known as the Eastern Ontario Fairs' Association. This association will be independent of the provincial organization and responsible only to the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The aims and objects of the Association will be similar to the provincial organization, but it will work among the

fairs of the eastern part of Ontario. The subjects taken up at Toronto were also discussed at Ottawa and similar pronouncements were made upon them.

The officers elected are:

Pres., R. H. Field, Brockville, Ont.; first vice-pres., J. G. Clark, Westboro; second vice-pres., N. F. Wilson, M. J. Gumberland; treas., R. B. Faith, Ottawa; directors, John Brown, Beachburg; R. W. Hodgins, Shawville, Que.; J. W. McNaughton, Lancaaster; E. C. Hughes, Prescott, and J. G. Harkness, Cornwall.

Canadian Forestry Association

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in Quebec on March 9 and 10. There was a representative attendance from all parts of the Dominion. The membership of the Association is now 600. The time of the convention was largely taken up in discussing the preservation and diminishing of the forest wealth of the country in connection with the reserves and few subjects of practical interest to farmers were discussed.

A telegram from Senator Edwards stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has always taken a deep interest in forestry matters, has expressed a desire to have a large forestry conference called to meet in Ottawa during the coming summer and fall, and had asked him (Mr. Edwards) to lay the matter before the meeting. He felt sure that the government would assist in a suitable way in bringing about such a conference.

Want Fruit and Flower Show

Hamilton is after the provincial fruit and flower show. A deputation waited upon Premier Whitney the other day and asked for a grant of \$1,500 towards the expense of holding the show for 1905 in that city. The first provincial fruit and flower show was held in Toronto last November.

Dominion Fruit Growers to Organize

A deputation of fruit growers from all parts of the Dominion waited upon the Hon. Mr. Fisher last week and asked that he arrange for a general conference of those engaged in the industry, to be held at Ottawa next winter, for the consideration of such topics as transportation, cold storage and similar topics. The minister expressed himself as being favorable to the proposal.

The proposal is an excellent one and should do much to put fruit growing in all parts of the Dominion on a better basis.

An old Swedish butterwoman says a handful of granulated sugar put in with the salt will give a delicious flavor to the butter.

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A Psalm of Farm Life

Very few farmers can write poetry, but of course the newspaper men who produce the funny verses know considerable about farming. The following is the opinion of one phase of farm life as one of these versatile poets sees it:

Tell me not in mournful measures
Modern farming does not pay,
For a farm produces chickens,
And the hens—do they not lay?

Eggs are high and going higher,
And the price is soaring fast;
Every year we get to market
It is higher than the last.

Not a coop but it produces
Every day an egg or two;
So each farmer gains his millions,
Even though the hens be few.

Every egg is very precious
And the hens are held in awe;
When a hen begins to cackle,
Then the farmer goes, "Haw, haw!"

In the broad and busy barnyard
Struts a rooster now and then,
But the shrewd, bewhiskered farmer
Only notices the hen.

Trust no rooster, howe'er showy
Be the feathers in his tail;
Pay attention to the biddies,
And your wealth will never fail.

Lives of farmers all remind us
We may roll in wealth some day,
If we hustle to the market
With the eggs our pullets lay.

A Straight Talk to the Point

The reason so many women are discontented on the farm is that they accept their life as one of drudgery, underestimating the value of their labor and accomplishments and rarely living up to their possibilities. A woman who is at the head of a well-kept home is maintaining a most complex institution, and this is especially true of the farmer's wife. Often without near neighbors and far from social circles she must love her work, have congenial surroundings and un-failing resources within her own nature not to feel at times discouraged and dissatisfied. Too many women try to do their work with poor implements and few conveniences. We read a great deal of how farmers should build houses with all the modern improvements, but nine-tenths of them never get a chance to build. They cannot afford to tear down old substantial structures that have stood the winds and storms of scores of years and are still sound and comfortable. In many of them, especially in the kitchen, there is a lack of closets and cupboards which can often be remedied at small expense. Many kitchens are of sufficient size to permit a row of 3 cupboards side by side to be built in with broad deep shelves reaching from floor to ceiling, one for cooking dishes, one for materials, and one for china. This should have drawers in the lower part for table linen and silver and open into the

dining room on the opposite side. In some cases it may be convenient to build these cupboards in an adjoining apartment with doors opening into the kitchen. They will save many steps for the busy housewife, who has been in the habit of going to the pantry for everything.

Enameled ware kettles are an economical luxury which may well take the place of the heavy ugly iron pots and kettles, while galvanized steel washtubs are better in every respect than wooden ones. The kitchen in which a woman is to spend the larger part of each day should be made as attractive as possible.

The lack of ready money is often a serious drawback to ambitious women on the farm, and for such poultry raising offers a splendid business which is healthful and brings quick returns. A flock of young hens well cared for will pay for their own keep, provide the family with eggs and enough for market to bring in a neat sum in the course of a year.

She who plans her work wisely and well has regular hours for work, rest and recreation. Every woman should spend as much time as possible out of doors, and the doing of light tasks to help the husband shows an interest which is sure to be appreciated.

Clubs among farmers' wives, though something of an innovation, are sure to be a success if the money element is not allowed to enter. One I know of, consisting of ten members, has no officers, as it is merely a social affair. Each week there is a meeting at the home of one of the members. Some interesting article is read or the reading of a nice book is continued for an hour at each meeting. The remainder of the afternoon is spent discussing interesting topics, such as current events, training of children, making housework easy, family sewing, poultry raising, etc.
—New England Homestead.

Spring is Coming

I can feel the spring a-coming,
I can feel it in my bones,
I can see it in the sunshine,
I can hear it in the tones
Of the changing winds a-blowing,
From the land of summer days,
Where the balmy breezes soften
Winter's raw and raucous ways.

What is the difference between an unsuccessful suitor and a successful one? One misses his kiss and the other kisses his miss.



This is the young Bride again. She finds it necessary to cook by the book, but it proves inconvenient sometimes, and the frying-pan sputters and splatters.

A Breakfast-Food Catastrophe

By John F. Cowan

WHEN Jonathan Hayseeds and Jerushy his wife went back to the Corners, after seeing the pathway of A. A. Elinoiré and Tom to matrimony duly smoothed by a vegetarian treaty of peace, Jerushy took in her satchel sundry mysterious packages, the names of which she did not announce in the hearing of Jonathan with a flourish of trumpets and a brass drum.

But the first morning that the sun peeped over the woodshed roof and with a start of pleased surprise found them sitting down again to breakfast in their accustomed places, Jerushy remarked to Jonathan in a casual way, as though it had just occurred to her, "We're goin' to have some breakfast food this mornin'."

"I should say that's about the natural caper," chuckled Jonathan, "breakfast food for breakfast, an' dinner food for dinner, an' supper food for supper. I don't smell it, though."

"Smell what?"

"Ham an' eggs, of course. What else can hold a candle to it as breakfast food? If you're goin' to put me off with codfish gravy, be sure to put some of the thickest cream in it, an' never mind the price of butter."

"That's jest like a savage man, an' a Hayseeds; nothin' but red, greasy ham is breakfast food. You want a woman to scorch an' sweat herself out over a fire in the mornin'. Now I've got some breakfast food here that's got more common sense an' reason in a pound of it than all the ham in your smokehouse. I don't need no cookin' these hot mornin's. It has just as much nutriment in it as two pounds of lean beef or mutton, an' it only costs fifteen cents a package, an' you eat it with sugar and cream. It tells all that here on the package, an' it must be true for I got it to your brother Druse's store in the city. It's called 'Eata-Vita,' an' Druse said that meant something about eatin' life."

"Humph!" was Jonathan's terse acknowledgment of this lengthy introduction of "Eata-Vita." He had fixed his mouth for ham and eggs, but would have compromised on codfish gravy, rich with cream, and doughnuts.

But he couldn't go back on his brother Druse, so he sampled the stuff—two saucerfuls—declaring that it was nothing but dried ash seeds, and finished his breakfast by soaking slices of buttered bread and doughnuts in his coffee.

The next morning when he sniffed for breakfast pointers, the aroma of ham and eggs was still absent from the kitchen, and Jerushy introduced, with appropriate quotations from Druse, another variety of breakfast food that needed no cooking, bearing the pretentious name, "The Only One." Jonathan affirmed on his beard that it was nothing but browned cracker crumbs, but he ate three dishes and filled up the vacant corners of his stomach with two poached eggs on toast, a pint of strawberries and three doughnuts, which was one less than his usual rations—a distinct gain for hygiene that encouraged Jerushy.

The third breakfast brought to light a third breakfast food, which needed no cooking—Jerushy expatiated on

the gain of that to the overworked housewife. This time it was suggestively and euphoniously named, "Gimp." She assured Jonathan that the analyses of the chemists proved that a spoonful of it would put more gimp into a man than a joint of roast beef, to say nothing of ham.

He asked her if she was going to trot out a new kind every morning, and if there wasn't danger of bursting the boiler up at the christening factory where they got up the new names for breakfast foods that didn't need to be cooked, and the descriptions of what wonders they would work in the human anatomy.

She assured him that these three were the newest and best, because she had watched all the bill-boards in the city for pictures advertising them. The pictures that had warmed her heart towards "Eata-Vita" was a man as big as the side of a barn, carrying a thirty-story sky-scraper on one shoulder as easily as a boy could carry a chip. The words said that he ate one saucerful for breakfast.

The other pictures was a dainty bit of a girl riding a bucking broncho like a feather, and a man so full of

indignantly charged him with impity and poking fun at her, and he stopped short.

But that night down at the grocery he had to tell the joke as something too good to put under lock and key, and, just to keep up his reputation for sagacity, he added:

"An' since this breakfast food that don't need no cookin' is such a boon to overworked housewives that all the world is stamblin' over itself to buy it, I've made up my mind to invent a dinner food that don't need no cookin', an' a mouthful of which will put so much electricity into a lazy hired man that he can pitch a ton of hay into the loft without winkin' his eye.

"Then, when I get a dinner food on the bill-boards, with a picture of the hired man fingin' a load of hay up under the ridgepole off each time of the pitchfork, an' I have to stack my surplus money outdoors with a horse-fork, I've a mind to invent a supper food that don't need no cookin', an' give the overworked housewives such a complete rest that they can order their wings right away, an' I guess that the millenium will be peekin' over the brow of Smith's Hill by that time, mebbe."

The crowd in the store guffawed over Uncle Jonathan's exhibition of dry humor, as it always did, and the old man chuckled some himself, and allowed in his own mind that those city fellers weren't so powerful much



The Crowd in the Store Guffawed.

gimp that streaks of something like lightning shot out from his fingers and overturned houses and uprooted trees, just by way of showing what "Gimp" could do for its eaters.

Next morning Jonathan came into the kitchen wearing an important air, and informed Jerushy that he was sure she must have missed some of the bill-boards, because he had dreamed that night about breakfast foods that didn't have to be cooked, and had seen several brands in his dreams not yet sampled on their table.

He described one as "Git Up an' Git," and said that the picture accompanying it represented a man jumping off the earth towards Mars or some other planet. He thought that "Git Up an' Git" would be good for a man to eat who wanted to get up a brand-new geography.

He started to describe two other two brands, called, respectively, "The Creator," and "Eternity," but Jerushy

smarter than Hayseeds as they thought they were.

But as he was leaving the store, for the first instant it was thrust upon his attention that there was more than a laugh-ticking joke in his flight of fancy. Si Osterhout, the Corners sage, plucked him by the arm outside the door and said in a business-like tone, "The fellers in there wasn't cute enough to see it, but you know, of course, that there's millions in that idea of yours."

"What idee?" demanded Uncle Jonathan, for there wasn't a man within the sound of his dinner-horn whose sense he respected as much as he did Si's.

"Why, that dinner food an' supper food that don't need to be cooked. Hit's jest what the world's been waitin' for some city sharp to discover. Now, that you've got ahead of the city fellers, it's as plain as the nose on your face that dinner food and

(Continued on page 272)

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Sorrows of Bobby

"I'll never speak a piece again,
I don't care what folks say,
'Cause once I learned the nicest
speech
To speak at school last day;
My, but I studied awful hard,
An' practiced makin' bows,
When I was chorin' 'round the barn
I'd say it to the crows.

Then, when the folks all come,
An' I was called to speak,
I clean forgot to make my bow,
An' my knees was dreadful weak.
Sud o' the words I was to say,
There come a great big lump
In my throat, an' stuck there fast,
An' I stood there like a gump.

Jes' like a gump, with open mouth
An' starrin' eyes an' achin' heart;
Then everybody laughed, but ma
(She allus takes my part.)
I spect I'd be a-standin' yet,
My mind was that confused,
But, teacher, speakin' jes' as kind,
Said: "Bobby, you are scused."

Some Dog Stories DANDY AND THE AXE

Dandy was a little dog who lived with his mistress in a flat up two flights of stairs. They indulged in the luxury of an open wood fire in cool weather, and Dandy was the errand boy who brought wood from the cellar when necessary.

One day Mrs. Scott, his mistress, discovered she had no wood; so she said "Dandy, go down cellar and bring me a stick of wood." (He usually brought one stick at a time, and travelled up and down stairs until the wood box was replenished.)

Away went Dandy as gay as a lark, but only to appear in a few minutes with a very dolerful air and without any wood.

"Why, Dandy," said Mrs. Scott, "did you hear, me? I said bring up some wood."

Downstairs went the little dog a second time, and soon Mrs. Scott heard a noise as of something being pulled or dragged across the cellar floor. Going herself to investigate, she found the little dog at the foot of the cellar stairs with the axe, the handle of which was in his mouth, and he was trying his best to carry it up the stairs to her to show her there was no wood cut.

Who can say dogs do not reason? This is a true story and may be vouched for.—Mrs. George F. Eastman.

A MANNERLY DOG

We have two dogs, Neptune and Victor. They are very bright, intelligent ones, and have been taught to carry different articles, such as letters and papers.

A neighbor, Mr. W—, had frequently let Victor carry a paper or bundle for him, and one day he gave him a paper to carry. Arriving at our house, instead of giving up the paper as usual, Victor sprang over the fence and sat down in the yard, as if to say, "Let's see you get it!" No coaxing on the part of Mr. W— was of any avail.

Neptune, who was sitting on the doorstep watching proceedings, got

down, walked over to Victor, and gave a sharp bark, as if commanding him to drop it, which he promptly did. Neptune picked it up, walked out through the gap in the fence, and gave it to Mr. W—.

We considered it a pretty bright act for a dog.

A DOG WITH A GRUDGE

Eureka is a small dog, very much devoted to her master. Occasionally her master takes an early train for the city, returning at night. On such occasions "Keke" sits on a box at the window and watches him out of sight; and when the whistle blows for the evening train, she takes her place again to watch for his return. One evening he did not come, but seeing another gentleman coming up from the station in the dusk, she mistook him for her master, and whining for the door to be opened, she ran out wagging her tail and manifesting her joy in every known way, until she had nearly reached the stranger.

When she perceived her mistake she turned with an expression of extreme disgust and ran back, head and tail lowered, and looking as sheepish as possible.

When we laughed at her she withdrew to a corner and lay there for the rest of the evening.

Since then she never allows that gentleman to pass without barking at him; and once when he came to the house on business, she made such a time that she had to be put out. Evidently she thought he had insulted her.

His Bill-of-Fare

An eight-year-old lad was asked to write out what he considered a good dinner bill of fare, and here it is:

First Course:

Mince Pie

Second Course:

Pumpkin Pie and Terkey.

Third Course:

Lemon Pie, Terkey, Cranberries

Fourth Course:

Custard Pie, Apple Pie, Mince Pie

Chocolate Cake, Ice Cream and

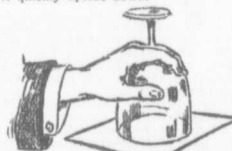
Plum Pudding.

Dessert:

Pie

Held by the Water

Fill a drinking glass to the brim with water, then place a large card on top of the glass. Press hard on this card with one hand, seize the glass with the other hand and turn it quickly upside down.



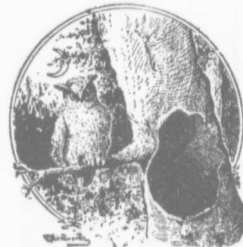
Now take away the hand that is under the card, and, lo, the card will stick where it is, and not a drop will

water will be spilled. What is it that keeps the card where it is, making it stick so tightly that not even all the water inside the glass will push it away? It is the pressure of the air.

Underneath the card the air presses upward with a force of fifteen pounds to every square inch. This makes probably fifty pounds in all, which, you see, is tremendous power.

The water on the other hand, will hardly weigh half a pound, so no wonder the card remains securely in place.

Find the Man



The owl is frightened at the man who is hidden in the picture. Where is he?

She Loved Order

"My mother was a terrible neat woman," said Mrs. Black, reeling off a length of yarn. "So was mine," chimed in Mrs. White, who was darning a tablecloth with stitches like embroidery. "I should say she was 'most the neatest woman that stepped into the meetin'-house."

"And particular!" went on Mrs. Black. "She never hung out her clothes hit or miss, same's I do. The stockings had to hang together, and the towels were all congregated in one bunch. I used to say to her, 'What's the use?' I'd say, 'They'll dry just as well, whichever way you do it'; but she'd shut her mouth and go on her own way."

"Speaking of being orderly," said Mrs. White, "nobody that ever I heard of could hold a candle to Mrs. Beane down Plumtree way. You know she married the minister, him that was the father of eight. Well those little motherless things had got into the habit of taking care of one another. The biggest sat by the littlest in church, and the one that was most responsible sat by the one that was most liable to go to sleep. Well, what did Mrs. Beane do the first time she went to church after she was Mrs. Beane? She arranged them according to height.

"'It makes me nervous as a witch,' says she, 'to see that jagged line o' heads. I've got to have some sort of order.' So the biggest sat by her, and after that they trailed off down to the littlest at the end. It looked kind of neat, I must say; but dear me! I'd rather have had 'em as jagged as a broken comb, if that littlest miter could have had a good lap to put her head in when she dozed off."

"What is the difference between hens and poultry, pop?" "Why, hens, my son, are things that belong to our neighbors; poultry is something a man owns himself."—Yonkers Statesman.

Best for Cheese Making

Coarse enough to dissolve slowly, and not be carried out with the whey.

Windsor Salt

preserves cheese better, and makes the smoothest, richest and best quality cheese. See that your dealer gives you

Windsor Salt

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' TRAINS

WILL LEAVE TORONTO EVERY TUESDAY DURING MARCH AND APRIL

AT 9.00 P.M. FOR

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

and run via Grand Trunk, North Bay and Canadian Pacific. A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train. Passengers travelling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto 1.45 p.m. Train leaving Toronto at 9.00 p.m. is for passengers travelling with stock.

Full particulars and copy of Settlers' Guide and "Western Canada," from any Canadian Pacific Agent or C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., Toronto.

Settlers Low Rates West

via the Chicago and North-Western Ry. every day from March 1st to May 15th, 1905; settlers' one-way second class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California; also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King Street, Toronto, Ont.

IN THE KITCHEN

Don't Neglect the Kitchen

Why should kitchens be always built at the back of the house, where the grass is trimmed down and slop pails accumulate? Why have a back of the house, anyway, instead of two fronts, equally respected. The writer recalls a long brick house, with three front doors, one of them the kitchen door. You could look straight through the house in pleasant weather, because there were three other doors facing the ones that looked over the bay. The rose that was trained over the drawing room ran along to the kitchen and peeped in at the dear old mamma who sang there very often. To balance things, the peach tree that was trained, English fashion, on the sunny wall of the kitchen, extended its plant branches to the dining room grape vines.

Parsley grew in the violet borders, the cream smelled of roses and the flavor of peach leaves that shamed the druggists' product lingered in the cake. The mistress could sit in the drawing room and see the children coming home from school, or guests driving up from either direction, and consequently a fresh handkerchief and collar were always ready. And no one in that house knew the front or the back thereof.

A Good Way to Cook Parsnips

Wash three parsnips and put them in boiling salted water. Allow them to boil for half an hour. If large, three-quarters of an hour will be necessary. When cooked remove the skin and cut them in slices, three-quarters of an inch thick and fry in hot drippings. Sprinkle with a little pepper and serve very hot. Another method is to mash them with a wooden spoon and mix them with a large teaspoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of milk or cream and a little pepper and salt. Stir the vegetables over the fire till hot, pile them high in a dish and serve very hot; or, after being boiled and mashed, mix with a dessertspoonful of flour, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of milk and salt and pepper to taste; roll the parsnips into a round cake with a little flour and fry in hot dripping.

More Recipes

MUTTON BROTH.—A simple way of making this broth, which is good for delicate persons, is as follows: Take a fourth of a pound of mutton. Scraggy part of the neck is good for this purpose. Cut the meat into small pieces carefully, separating it from the fat. Add to the meat a teaspoonful of barley and a pint of water. When the boiling point is reached skim carefully. Let the soup simmer while you put the bones in a saucepan, adding a cup of cold water, and let them boil slowly for half an hour. Then strain the liquid around them over the meat and barley and cook the whole for two hours. Season to taste.

RICE MUFFINS.—One-half pint of soft boiled rice, one spoonful of butter, two eggs, two spoonfuls of yeast, salt, three pints of wheat flour. Mix at night and bake in rings in the morning.

LADY FINGERS.—Cream together one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of butter, add one well beaten egg,

one-quarter of a cupful of sweet milk, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of baking soda and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Cut in finger strips, roll in sugar and bake in a quick oven.

DISAPPEARING COOKIES.—Cookies are a thing that don't keep well in my house, somehow—maybe the rats get them—but I'll give you the rule for a kind that are good as long as they last. So plain, too!—you'd think they wouldn't be fit to eat. Take one cup brown sugar, ½ cup each of butter and water, ½ teaspoon soda, spice to taste—I use all kinds—and flour to make a soft dough. Roll them thin—as thin as you can—sprinkle them over with sugar, and bake in a good hot oven. I vary those, too, by chopping some peanuts fine and mixing those with the sugar on top.

Three Ways with Fish

FISH LOAF.—Boil any kind of white fish until tender. When perfectly cold, remove bones and put meat through a chopper. Add about half the quantity fine bread crumbs, some pepper, salt and butter and milk enough to make the mixture rather moist. Beat 2 eggs well, add a little mace and stir into the fish. Pack in a steamer and steam for an hour.

Place on a platter, pour over it a white sauce and garnish with parsley and slices of hard-boiled eggs.

MAYONNAISE OF COB.—Separate cold boiled cod into large flakes and cover with a mayonnaise dressing, garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in slices, and with parsley leaves.

MACARONI AND FISH.—In the bottom of a deep baking dish place ¼ lb. butter cut in bits, add a layer of macaroni, cover with slices of raw fish cut very thin, season with salt and pepper. Add another layer of macaroni and fish each until the dish is full, then pour over hot milk to moisten. Place in the oven to bake.

Boiled Dinner

Whenever you select a small sugared ham, or corned beef, or salt pork, there are important points to be observed in cooking meats and vegetables. For our purpose we will use potatoes, turnips, carrots and cabbage. It is a good plan to cook the meat early enough to allow the liquid to cool, and remove the excess of fat before cooking the vegetables. Using corned beef, wash and soak in cold water and put on to cook in freshly boiling water. Skim and simmer until tender. Let it cool in the liquor, remove the fat, reheat and use part of the liquor in which to cook the vegetables in separate kettles. Cut these vegetables in attractive pieces and arrange for cooking so that all will be done, and not overdone, at the same time. Cook the cabbage alone. Shred the head coarsely, make it crisp by soaking in cold water, and cook it rapidly in boiling salted water, uncovered, until tender.

In serving, place the meat in the centre of the platter, surrounded with cabbage as a bed for the other vegetables, and arrange with some thought of attractiveness. Cook in some bits of parsley, of which it would be wise to partake, since it will absorb any odor of cabbage which might otherwise lurk in the breath.

The New Way to make Bread

Send for the "Royal Household" Recipes— they cost nothing—and may mean **better bread—better pastry—better baking generally** for the rest of your life—think of what that would mean to your family. If you have never used the new Royal Household Flour, there is a delightful surprise for you in the first batch of bread you bake with it— just send a postal card for the recipes.

NANTAWO, B.C. Nov. 25th, 1904.
I have been making bread for nearly
twenty-five years, and Royal Household
Flour is the best I have had for either
Bread or Pastry.
(Signed) MRS. ROBT. ADAM.

THE OOLIVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
MONTREAL.

Health in the Home

Children's Ailments

Whooping cough develops slowly, and for several days it is no different from an ordinary cough due to a cold in the lungs. Then suddenly the cough becomes more violent and lasts longer, with that characteristic catching of the breath and redness of the face.

Diphtheria is characterized by a sore throat and a swelling of the glands of the neck, and white specks on the tonsils. It should always be treated by the best medical skill obtainable.

Scarlet fever is most contagious during the height of the disease and during the period of desquamation—that is, when the cuticle separates in small scales. The first symptoms are vomiting, a sore throat and a high fever. The eruption appears first on the neck and chest and then covers the entire body. The disease may be carried by well people in their clothing or it can be conveyed by the clothing of the patient.

Measles is a serious disease on account of frequently accompanying bronchitis or pneumonia. It is most severe in children under five years. The disease can be conveyed from the earliest stages—the catarrhal symptoms. It is less contagious after the eruption disappears.

Chicken pox appears gradually, first in the form of pimples all over the face, scalp and body. There is irritation of the skin but little fever. This is like measles and whooping cough, a very contagious disease.

The Sick Room

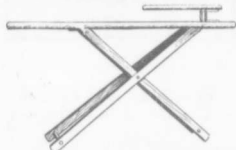
When it is possible to have a choice in the matter, the largest and best room in the second story should be given up to the sick person. In summer the coolest should be selected; in winter the brightest and most sunny. If there is a standing basin in it the stopper should be put in and that and the overflow holes covered with plaster of paris. The plumbing may be perfect, but on the other hand it may not, and sewer gas is too dangerous an enemy to admit even the possibility of its presence into a room where a life-and-death conflict is to be waged. This risk should never be run for the sake of saving a little trouble to the nurse.

Barley Water

For a feverish cold a cooling and nourishing drink can be made from barley. It can also be given with benefit in cases of typhoid fever. A member of our family was down with typhoid and when the doctor saw a glass on the table by the bedside, he asked what we had given the patient. When told it was barley water he said: "That will keep body and soul together. Drink plenty of it." To make barley water, take 2 oz. of pearl barley and wash well in cold water. Add a quart of boiling water and boil it for a few minutes, then strain off and throw the water away. Now boil the barley in 2 qts. of water until it is reduced to 1 qt. Put a slice of lemon in a glass, pour the barley water over it, and sweeten to taste.

"Lay on Macduff!" cried the poultry raiser to the obdurate hen. "Excuse me," replied the sagacious fowl. "Just now I am laying off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bennett Combination Ironing Table



It is the largest made—15 in. wide, 60 in. long. It is the only table on which you can iron shirt waist sleeves, or, in fact, sleeves of any kind, in a perfect manner.

It stands solid on the floor.

It will stand a weight of 300 lbs.

It is made of the best stock.

It will iron skirts full length without changing.

The sleeve attachment turns under when not in use.

Ask your hardware dealer for this, or send us \$3 we will forward.

THE BENNETT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PICKERING, ONT.

50 per cent. added to the warmth of your
Barn or outbuilding by lining it with

"BANNIGER"

E. B. EDDY'S
IMPERVIOUS
SHEATHING..

HARDWARE DEALERS SUPPLY IT

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED
HULL, - CANADA

TORONTO BRANCH—No. 9 FRONT ST. EAST.

SUNDAY AT HOME

The Lord of All

O Lord of all the earth,
Thy power is still the same;
The mighty ones may come and go,
But Thine the greatest name.

What perfect love is Thine!
What boundless truth and grace!
With praise and adoration sweet
We bow before Thy face.

Our lives were but a span;
Our hopes were but a breath;
But Thou hast brought eternal life,
Thou conqueror of death.

My Saviour and my Lord,
My King, my God, my Friend,
My soul exultantly shall sing
Thy Glory through our end.
—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon.

Sentence Sermons

Piety never parades itself.
The self-satisfied need to be short sighted.

A man may be measured by the things he seeks.
You cannot hoodwink heaven with a holy aspect.

Love gives no license to dispense with courtesy.

They who walk with God do not walk away from men.
He can bear a great trust who can bear little trials.

It is better to lose your joys than to escape his sorrows.

It is slow work getting rich in grace at a penny a week.

It takes less than two half truths to make a full sized lie.

It's a poor religion that lets the prayer meeting hurt the poor.

Habit may be one of our best allies as well as one of our worst enemies.
Half an evil eye can see more iniquity than the whole of an innocent one.

What to Read

If you have the blues, read the twenty-seventh Psalm.

If your pocketbook is empty, read the thirty-seventh.

If people seem unkind, read the fifteenth chapter of John.

If you are losing confidence in men, read the thirteenth chapter of 1. Corinthians.

If you are discouraged about your work, read the 126th Psalm.

If you find the world growing small and yourself great, read the nineteenth Psalm.

If you cannot have your own way in everything, keep silent and read the third chapter of James.

If you are all out of sorts, read the twelfth chapter of Hebrews.

Jesus on Trial

Our Lord Jesus Christ Himself is always on His trial as when He stood before Pilate's judgment-bar, though in a different way. The world requires from Him a present proof of His divineness and inspiring forces, and I venture to say that men would soon cease to believe in the miracles. He wrought and the divinity He claimed, the victory over death which He won, unless He were continually doing works as great as these in renewing the hearts and lives of men,

subduing the unruly nature of men, kindling the fires of self-sacrifice, and opening the fountains of pity among men this very day. He is always on His trial.

Be Proud, Christians!

Is it not an unspeakable, grand responsibility to represent Christ to a poor, sin-stricken humanity; to go out and tell men by our life and look, by our word and deed, that we have got—yes, we have got—such a true and perfect Christ? There was a man reproved in court some time ago for appearing to be somewhat proud of his wealth. You Christians too often take very good care not to be proud of yours. Beloved, go out and show what you have got; let the world see by every part of your existence that the Christian man is the one to be envied and envied; and then, by the grace of God, you and I should yet do wonders. Yes, you and I should do exploits, because we feel the fear of the Lord in our soul, the love of the Lord in our heart, and the glory of the Lord before our eyes.

As True Men

"Live for some earnest purpose,
Live for some noble life,
Live for the hearts that love you,
Live that you conquer strife;
Live that the world may find you
Honest and pure of thought,
Live though it frown upon you,
Live as all true men ought."

Looking Backward

Looking backward is one of our most dangerous and debilitating sins. Men sometimes say: "Oh, for the days of Whitefield! Oh, for the days of Wesley! Oh, for the days of Luther! Oh, for the days of the apostles!" What we ought to say is: "Oh for the belief that the same Jesus who ascended into the heavens has come back again, and that He is here in His invisible representative, the Holy Spirit, as truly as He was in the city of Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost!"

Let me in season, Lord, be grave,

In season gay,
Let me be faithful to Thy grace
Just for to-day.

So for to-morrow and its needs

I do not pray,
But keep me, guide me, love me, Lord,
Just for to-day.

A Prayer

Lord, poor and weak though I am,
I give myself to Thee; I can do little for
Thee, do Thou great things through me.
I do long to prove my love for Thee by
faithful service. Open my eyes that I
may see the opportunities of life. Open
my affections, that I may work lovingly.
And never, never leave me, dear Lord;
but have patience with me. For Thine
own dear sake. Amen.

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In the Sewing Room

May Manton's Hints

BOUSUE WITH SCALLOPED YOKE 4975

Simple blouses made full and graceful below shamed yokes make some of the most attractive models yet shown and are seen in great numbers. This one can be made either with or without the fitted lining and is equally well adapted to the thin cotton or linen stuffs and to soft silks and wools. As illustrated, however, the material is ring dotted batiste, combined with lace, and the lining is omitted, the sleeves being of three-quarter length. When silks or wools are used, the foundation is, however, important but if liked it can be cut away beneath the yoke, so giving a transparent effect.

The waist consists of the lining, front and backs with the yoke. Both fronts and backs are gathered at upper and lower edges and can be arranged over the lining or attached to the yoke as material renders desirable. The closing is made invisibly at the back. The sleeves are in one piece each, shirred to form frills at their lower edges, and can be made either with or without the deep cuffs.

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST 4973

Shirt waists made with ample fullness at the front are very generally becoming to girlish figures and are among the most desirable of the season. This one is exceptionally attractive and can be made either with or without the yoke. As illustrated the material is white Madras unlined but all those in vogue for waists of the sort can be utilized, the design being adapted to all waisting materials, silk and wool as well as the washable ones.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which is omitted from the model, fronts, back and applied yoke, but when silk or wool materials are used the foundation is in every way



4975 Blouse with Scalloped Yoke, Waist, 12 to 16 yds.

4973 Misses Shirt, Waist, 12 to 16 yds.

desirable. The fronts are finished with a wide box plait and the back is long at the shoulders, joined to the fronts at the edge of the yoke. The sleeves are in regular style and at the neck is a turn-over collar.

NINE GORED BOX PLAIED WALKING SKIRT 4974

Plaited walking skirts not alone retain all their favor but are promised even greater vogue with the coming season. This one is particularly well adapted to the fashionable thin materials and is stitched flat well below the hips, while it flares gracefully at the lower portion. In the case of the model the material is nut brown canvas veiling, stitched with corticelli silk, but all seasonable fabrics are equally appropriate.

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with knowledge of farm stock and farm business. Work in a office, 400 a month, with advancement, steady employment. Must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY BUSINESS ASSOCIATION, London, Can.

The skirt is cut in nine gores and is laid in a box plait at the centre front and at the edge of each gore, while there is an applied plait at the centre back, so that all seams are concealed.

CHILD'S COAT 4976

Loose coats are always the most desirable for young children and this season are rendered especially attractive by means of wide trousers and belts. This one is shown in dark red



4974 Nine Gored Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist

4976 Child's Coat 1, 2, 4 and 6 yds.

cloth, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with fancy braid and is adapted to all clothing material. In the case of the model the back is continued by a strap held by ornamental buttons, but this feature can be omitted whenever desirable. The sleeves are wide and ample.

The coat is made with fronts and back and can be cut off at three-quarter length if preferred. The collar is arranged over the shoulders and a turn-over collar finishes the neck. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered at both shoulders and wrists and finished with roll-over flare cuffs.

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

A Sewing Rug

A sewing rug is a necessity when the spring or autumn dressmaking is in progress. Sew together 16 yards of light-colored denim into a four-yard square, and on the machine stitch around a two-inch hem. To the back of the hem attach here and there small lead weights, such as are frequently used in bicycle skirts. This will give the rug weight enough to keep it in place. Before the sewing and ripping begin, spread the rug over the carpet, under the machine and cutting table. It may be gathered up every night when the day's work is over, taken outdoors and shaken free of all loose threads and lint which make such a litter when scattered about a house. It also protects fine, delicately colored fabrics from the dust of the carpets.

A Breakfast-Food Catastrophe

(Continued from page 266)

supper food that don't need no cookin' must come after breakfast food of that denomination. The world is goin' to wake up to that fact with a short one of these days. All you've got to do to be famous an' a multi-millionaire is to take out your patents an' start your factory. I see you don't want it talked out yet. I'm mum. Good-night."

Uncle Jonathan stumbled home in a dream. His eyes had been opened a small crack, and they kept getting wider and wider. The more he thought of it the dizzier it made him to think how near he had come to missing greatness when it had been poked right before his eyes on a ten-foot pole.

The bee Si had put in his bonnet didn't stop buzzing all that night. Jerushy rubbed him with camphor and lard, and made him take pennyroyal and soothing syrup, which was so alarmed over his distress.

He told her nothing he wanted time to work the idea out; he hesitated, he had more than a lurking suspicion that she would be sceptical, if not scornful, about his discovery. He would keep it to himself until he had tested it. A few days would tell.

He had several confidential talks with Si, who encouraged him to go ahead. By Si's advice he wrote to a patent lawyer to know just what was necessary to protect his idea from the start, and he revolved plans for getting ready samples of his products for the salesman to show.

When he had applied for copyrights on his trade-marks and patents on his processes, he began to leak at the mouth, in the grocery where he spent his evenings. He just couldn't keep such a tremendous secret to himself.

He didn't observe Si winking occasionally to the loafers, but was not much surprised, though some irritated, over bringing down upon his head such a shower of raillery as:

"Cookless dinners! Why, of course, that's the next thing after the horseless carriage and the wireless telegraph. You just roast the hind quarter of a steer, on the steer, and train him to hobble up to the table on three legs, and let people carve cold roast beef to suit. 'From hoof to helmin' would be a good catch-word."

"And you can make your hen's nest right over the teakettle or wash-boiler, with a trap-door in the bottom of the nest so that the eggs will roll in and be boiled while the hen waits."

"Why, yes. Jest make the nests of lettuce leaves and von'll have a salad without a single twist of your cerebrum."

"And when you smoke your hams, jest make a little more fire and cook 'em. That'll be killing two pups with one brickbat."

"Better run a natural-gas pipe under the creek an' touch the gas off an' cook the fish. You can roast your potatoes in the hill in the same way, an' fasten a cart to your cow's tail, run gum hosi, from her roller to a churn and ice-machine in the cart, and have the milk made into butter and ice cream, while she meanders over the pasture after grass."

Uncle Jonathan stood all he could of this, and then grabbed his hat and lit out. He was smarting and considerably shaken in his faith, when Si overtook him outside and shrewdly inflated him again with conceit. He went home reeling and demonstrated the success of his idea and overwhelmed his neighbors with humiliation. He even chuckled as he imagined them begging his pardon, and asking the

loan of the automobile he meant to buy with the first profits.

In the morning he bustled with preparations. If he had only confided in his spouse and the trouble would have been saved, but his self-conceit needed pricking, and, afraid that she would poo-hoo at this darling child of his brain, he went on to his doom like a pig to the stickler.

He managed to send Jerushy away for a few days. He went to a nearby canning factory and absorbed all the knowledge he could, but was too impatient to learn the one thing that would have saved him from disaster.

Then he engaged Mrs. Posey, an old woman who had just enough sense to scrub and wash and cook potatoes, but not enough to save the experiment from the rock on which it ran. She pared potatoes and carrots, and soaked corned beef and quartered cabbages, and dressed chickens that Jonathan killed.

He had decided to start with four ready-cooked dinner foods: a boiled dinner, a dinner of stewed chicken and pot pie, one of bacoon greens and mashed potatoes, and a fish dinner; for Si had hinted to him that there were a great many Catholics who did not eat the Fridays, and he must cater to all tastes.

Mrs. Posey knew enough to put the "ingredients" in the cans when they were ready, and Jonathan had learned at the canning factory how much heat they used. The initial output of "The Cimmerian Ready-Cooked Food Company" (he didn't know just what "Cimmerian" meant, but Si assured him that no one else had ever used it, and that was important) was to be prepared in the wash-house where Jonathan had a steam cooker to prepare food for his hogs and cows.

Jerushy had written that she was coming that evening, a day earlier than planned, and he must hurry. Everything was ready for turning the steam on the gallon cans, the reason being that they needed to be of that size for families), and Thomas Jefferson, the cat, was lingering longingly, attracted by the smell of the fish.

Mrs. Posey had gone with twice the pay Jerushy had ever given her, and, with a nervous twist, Jonathan opened the steam valve, and the immersed cans began to bob around in the cooker. Jonathan took out his watch to time them, and tested the temperature with the thermometer. He was sure that he had forgotten no detail—that is, he wasn't sure that he had. Still, there lurked in his mind an impression that there was just one little thing the canning man had told him to be sure of that he could not now recall. He wished he had written the instructions down, but it was too late now. He must hurry. Jerushy would be here.

He poked up the fire. The steam gauge showed all the pressure the cooker was made to bear. But it took such a long time to cook some of the things, and Jerushy would come and catch his experiment unfinished, and, like as not, want to interfere.

He hastened back from the furnace to the cooker. He started a little at the protuberant appearance the cans had assumed. Had he put too much in them? What was the matter? He wished he could remember what it was the man had cautioned him to keep in mind. The escaping steam hissed. The cans seemed trying strenuously to double their size without regard to symmetry of proportions. Something direful would happen if he did not hurry the process.

He had just made the indicator of

the steam gauge bump against the farthest limit of its orbit when he heard a call outside. Maybe he had forgotten to shut the gate and hogs were in. As he went out the door he could hear the cans bumping against one another, and the cooker hummed ominously.

He had just time to get near enough to the gate to recognize Jerushy, with an exclamation of resentment, when—

"Boom! Boom-hoom! Swiss-sh! Measoun-ow-ow-ow!"

Up through the wash-house roof shot a cloud of steam, carrying with it his cans of ready-cooked dinners, torn and twisted out of shape, with fragments of chicken, fish, beef, vegetables, and Thomas Jefferson, all bent skyward, at cyclone speed.

"Land o' livin'!" shrieked Jerushy. "Jonathan Hayseeds, be you a lunatic or crazy?"

"I remember now what it was I forgot," cried Jonathan excitedly slapping his hand on his knee and ignoring his anxious spouse. "I clean forgot to leave vents in them pans to let the steam out!"

Down at the post-office, next time necessity drove him there, the first query was, "Jonathan, when are you going to begin on supper foods that don't need cookin'?"

"I've begun already on mindin' my own business," was the somewhat caustic answer, and to this day the bare mention of ready-cooked dinner foods is enough to raise Jonathan's ire to boiling pitch, and make Jerushy ponder with sadly reminiscent air on the fate of her chickens and Thomas Jefferson.—Christian Endeavor World.

Weak Digestion

Weak digestive powers are often due to muscular weakness as well as poor digestive fluids. When such is the case, close attention should be paid to the development of the muscular system by regular out-of-door exercise. Working in flower gardens will be especially adapted to women. If, on the other hand, it is due largely to a degeneration of the gastric juices, much attention should be paid to dietary regimen. Regularity in eating is of first importance. If the stomach seems to be overloaded and there is a heavy feeling in the gastric region, it may be necessary to take a very small amount of food, and take it four or five times a day, in which case the food must be light and bland. If milk seems to "set well" on the stomach, it will often be beneficial to take a milk diet, or bread toasted, with milk, for a week or two, and gradually come back to other articles of food. Custard may serve to good advantage. Rest and outdoor exercise must be insisted upon while dieting. Resting with a hot water bag on the stomach half an hour after each meal will be serviceable. Rubbing the stomach and bowels is also recommended.

Notes From the Sick Room

Keep all medicine bottles out of the room, or at least where the invalid cannot see them.

Tea and coffee, where a patient is allowed to have them, should always be taken immediately after they are made.

Food for the sick should be of the best quality, neatly and delicately prepared. Every meal should be a surprise, and it is a good plan to leave the patient alone while eating, and never bring him more than he will probably want.

apart, and two feet apart in the rows; apply manure liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Beans—Summer, Golden Wax; autumn, Burpee's Bush Lima; winter, Navy. Sow when danger of spring frost is past.

Beets—Globe, Egyptian Turnip; long, Long Smooth Blood. Sow as soon as ground is fit to work. Thin when small to three inches apart, and take out every other one as soon as they are large enough to use.

Carrots—Chantenay and Scarlet Nantes. Sow early and thin the same as beets.

Cabbage—Early, Winingstadt; late Flat Dutch and Savoy; red, Mammoth Rock. Sow seed of early variety in hot bed about middle of March and transplant to open ground about end of April. Sow seed of late varieties in the open ground about the end of May, and transplant about the 1st July.

Cauliflower—Extra Early Erfurt and Early Snowball. Treat the same as cabbage.

Celery—Early, White Plume; medium, aris Golden Yellow; late, Giant Pascal. Sow seed in seed box or hot bed about 1st of May. Prick out into flats or cold frame when about an inch high, and transplant into trenches four or five feet apart about 1st of July.

Corn—Early, Golden Bantam and White Cory; medium, Metropolitan, Late, Country Gentleman, and Stowell's Evergreen. Sow about 1st of May, and if plants are injured by cold or frost, sow again about the 24th of May.

Cucumber—For slicing, White Spine; for pickling and slicing, Cool and Crisp. Sow in hills about four feet apart when danger of frost is over.

Lettuce—Toronto Gem and California Cream Butter. Sow seed as early as possible and at intervals of one month for succession of crops. Thin plants to six or eight inches apart to secure good heads.

Musk-Melon—Rocky Ford or Emerald Gem and Montreal Market. Sow seed in enriched bed at intervals of soil when danger of frost is past. Hills should be five or six feet apart.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, Prize-Taker, and Red Weathersfield. Sow seed as early as possible. The thinnings may be used as green onions.

Parsnips—Hollow Crown. Sow as early as possible and thin to six inches apart in row. Leave part of the crop in ground over winter for spring use.

Peas—Early, Steele Briggs' Extra Early; medium, Gradus; late, Champion of England. Sow early kinds as early as possible, and others at intervals of two weeks to obtain succession of crops.

Potatoes—Early, Early Ohio; late, Empire State. Keep potatoes for early planting in a warm room in the light for three weeks before planting. Plant a few for early use as soon as the ground is fit to work, and follow with others when danger of frost is past. Plant late varieties about the 24th of May.

Rhubarb—Victoria, or any carefully selected seedling variety. Plant 4 feet apart. Manure liberally, cultivate thoroughly, and break out seed stalks as they appear.

Salsify—Long White. Sow as early as possible and thin to four inches apart in the row. Part of the crop may be left in the ground over winter for spring use.

Squash—Summer, Crockneck and White Bush Scallop; winter, Hubbard. Do not plant until danger of

The FAT of THE LAND

Recently published at
\$1.50, now to be given
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WHAT THEY SAY.

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only been lending it to others to read, and the question of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The questions will at once arise: "is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, unemotional Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being outdone by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not believe it all, or accept all the statements to be humbled by it. I believe it will do good to the struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who long to change his stately city life for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which records in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land," and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

The publishers of THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book bound in paper, and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

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A copy will be sent, post free, to anyone who sends us \$1.20 for two new subscriptions for one year, or \$1.00 for one new subscription for two years, and who asks for "The Fat of the Land" as a premium.

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Fill up and cut off the coupon on page 252.

Ask for "The Fat of the Land," as it will only be sent to those who read this special offer.

spring frost is over. Bush varieties require about a feet of space between hills. Hubbard should have at least 8 feet.

Tomatoes—Early, Earliana, Dominion Day and Mayflower. Sow seed in seed box or hot bed about the middle of April. Transplant in the open when danger of frost is past.

Watermelon—Hungarian Honey and Cole's Early. Plant when danger of frost is past, in well prepared hills 8 feet apart—Prof. H. L. Hutt, O.A.C., Guelph.

Cutting Potatoes for Seed

In cutting seed potatoes, take the potato in the left hand with the stem end toward you. If it is large cut off a good sized piece with two or three eyes. Revolve the potato to the right and keep cutting off about the same sized pieces, finishing the cut potato by splitting the seed end. Cut potatoes as you want to use them and after they are cut never expose to the sun or air to dry out.

If you cannot get them immediately pour out on damp ground in the shade of trees or building and cover with a blanket. Seed the last bit dry comes up slower, blights easily, and yields lighter, just in proportion as it is dried out. To cut seed use a kitchen knife ground down narrow and thin, so that the potato can be cut with very little force and not tire the hand.

Lettuce

When grown for family use the most satisfactory way to get a crop of early lettuce is to make a bed of straw stable manure, six inches deep, sowing the lettuce seed, mixed with radish, on this bed. It is surprising how quickly both the lettuce and radishes are produced by this method. For early use, some of the early curled varieties of lettuce are best, but for summer the heading varieties should be planted. These may be sown in a bed and transplanted, or may be sown in rows eighteen inches apart and thinned out.

Radish

This is a hardy, quick-maturing early season garden crop. It does best in rather cool weather. For the earliest radishes sow with lettuce. Some of the newer varieties are good throughout the summer and may be sown in drills about 12 inches apart, covered 1½ inches deep. As a rule, however, radish may be sown with some other slow growing crop, as they are large enough for the table within four or six weeks from the time of planting. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 100 feet of row. Winter radishes are grown like turnips, and should be planted in the latter part of July or August. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will stimulate the growth and insure tender, brittle roots. To keep up a supply for the table make successive sowing from a week to ten days apart.

Parsley

This plant is a low growing perennial and is harvested by cutting the leaves. It wants a rich mellow soil, such as is found in the well manured and well cultivated garden. The seeds are very slow to germinate. It should be sown early in the season in rows ten to twelve inches apart and the plants should be three or four to the foot. Plants will live outdoors all winter, but in sections where there is a heavy frost they should be protected by a little straw or a board.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

The Bank of Yarmouth Failure

The Bank of Yarmouth suspended payment on the 6th March. The bank had been going behind for some years, its total deposits having decreased from \$568,590 in January, 1896, to \$273,440; the Reserve Fund from \$70,000 to \$35,000, and the circulation from \$70,078 to \$34,293, in all three cases a decrease of 50 per cent. or over. The paid-up capital is \$300,000. It is expected that the assets of the bank, together with the double liability of its shareholders, will more than cover the latter cannot, of course, lose in any event, as all Canadian bank notes are fully covered by the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund held by the Dominion Government. The bank had no branches, and is one of the six banks (out of 34) in Canada with a capital of less than \$500,000.

Notes

The last annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, states the value of the farm lands in Ontario as \$620,869,475; buildings, \$247,692,131; live stock, \$154,327,267; and implements, \$63,996,190, an aggregate of \$1,086,822,085. The value of live stock sold or killed during the year was \$59,330,934.

First Night and Day Bank is the title of a new bank to be opened in New York, and which as its name indicates, will be open all the time (probably excepting Sundays). The capital will be \$250,000, and it is said there is a demand for such an institution among club men, travellers, hotels and other such late and early folk.

Considerable interest is being taken of late in the securities of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. The company has a splendid property at Sydney, Cape Breton, comprising coke ovens, blast furnaces, steel mills, rod mill and a rail mill in process of erection, all of which represent an actual outlay of over \$20,000,000. The plant is turning out the finest quality of steel by the open hearth process, and its rods find ready sale on account of their excellent quality. The rail mill is to be completed in good time to enable the company to fill contracts for rails for the Grand Trunk Pacific, as well as for extensions and renewals of our present railways. The capitalization of the company is somewhat heavy, \$20,000,000 common and \$5,000,000 preferred stock, with \$9,500,000 of bonds. It is anticipated, however, that before the expiry of the Government bonuses a couple of years hence, the company with its completed plant will be able to pay dividends on its entire indebtedness. The common stock, which was fully paid up last July, has since gone to about 25.

The total mileage of Canadian railways on 30th June last was 19,011 miles, and the capitalization \$1,180,546,918, an increase for the year of 534 miles of line and nearly \$40,000,000 of capital. The gross earnings were aggregated \$100,210,436 for the year, and working expenses \$74,563,162. The electric railways show 767 miles of line, with capital \$80,453,609. The steam railroads carried 23,640,765 passengers, and the electric railways 181,600,000.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company in its report for 1904 showed a profit for the year of \$406,049.56, with a paid-up capital of \$3,476,400, and reserve, \$1,794,600. Dividends of ten per cent were paid the shareholders, and \$203,320.44 carried over next year in profit and loss account to next year. Their total assets, consisting of mines, real estate, plant, securities, accounts and cash, are valued at \$6,064,880.49. The production of coal during the year was 742,210 tons, as compared with 661,118 tons in 1903. From this 245,118 tons of coke were produced in their 1,128 coke ovens, and 321,622 tons of merchantable coal sold.

Good progress appears to be making at the works of the Algoma Steel Company at the Soo, according to a recent report of the superintendent. The blast furnaces and steel rail mills are working economically, and the finished rails carefully piled by means of electric winches ready for spring delivery, or loaded into boats in preparation for opening of navigation.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway proposes to spend at least \$4,000,000 this year in various improvements to the line and terminals, principally in the West.

It seems odd that when money is closest it is usually hardest to get at.

In the face of Russia's difficulty in raising money just now, the success of Japan in providing funds for her war expenditures is somewhat in keeping with her success in the field. About the first of March Japan successfully floated her fourth domestic loan of 100,000,000 yen, and a third foreign loan, it is said, is now being arranged. Japan's credit is far higher than it was last May or November when the first two foreign loans were negotiated. The first six per cent. loan of 1904, placed at 93½ has sold at 103, and the second, which brought 88 in November is now over 100. Both would probably be higher but for the fact that Japan can buy them back at par in 1914. Russia at present is facing the refusal of the French bankers to provide more money for war. They probably have decided that the kindest action towards Russia is to force her to consider terms of peace.

Two years ago it was decided that Canada should have a mint, and recently a contract has been awarded for the erection in Ottawa of the necessary building, which it is estimated will cost \$200,000. This institution will be a branch of the Royal Mint in England. Canada pays the cost of the building and a sum not to exceed \$75,000 yearly towards its maintenance. When the Ottawa mint is running it will coin Canadian copper and silver, which has always previously been manufactured in England, also \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. In its spare moments the mint will produce British sovereigns. The establishment of the mint means that the \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 of gold produced in the Yukon each year will be coined in Ottawa instead of going to Seattle or Washington.

Cable advices make public just before going to press, inform us that the Japanese have concluded a loan for £20,000,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds, secured on the revenue from the tobacco monopoly, with four large foreign banks, and that the Russian government has had to issue an internal loan of \$100,000,000 at 96 payable in fifty years.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Killing Ox-eye Daisy

Would you please give me a method for killing the ox-eye daisy?—D. A. S., Grey Co., Ont.

The ox-eye daisy is a persistent perennial. In exterminating this weed the same methods must be applied as in the treatment of the Canada thistle. The daisy can be eradicated by seeding down to clover and plowing up after one crop has been cut and taken off. The clover should always be cut before the ox-eye daisy has had a chance to mature seed. If there is only a few growing by cutting the daisy within ten days after blooming no seed will form. The ox-eye daisy flowers from June to August and seeds from June to September. It is distributed chiefly in grass seeds and by birds. Bulletin 128, Ontario Agricultural College, gives the following ways for eradicating the Canada thistle which are recommended for the ox-eye daisy also:

(1) Careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above ground.

(2) Early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.

(3) Frequent introduction of hoed crops in the rotation.

(4) Seed much with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow, early after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.

(5) Summer-fallowing.

Lump on Mare's Knee

I have a mare that fell last fall and struck her knee on a stone. She has been lame ever since. A lump formed on front of knee. Sometimes it goes away and she seems nearly well and then it gets sore again and the lump returns. I have bathed it and rubbed liniment on it, but with little effect. What can I do for it?—A. A. C.—Renfrew Co., Ont.

As it disappears at times, the lump is probably an enlargement of the bursa. If it were a bone enlargement the lump would remain permanently. A bone enlargement under the circumstances would be very serious.

Apply some soothing application. Wrap the knee with a cold, wet bandage. If the weather is cold, cover the wet bandage with a dry one. Give the mare absolute rest in the stable for a time and complete recovery will likely come.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any 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.

About a Will

My father-in-law died, having made his will, by which he left a farm to my husband, subject to the payment of \$100 per year to my mother-in-law in lieu of her dower. My husband has since died, having made his will

whereby he left the farm for the support of myself and my son until my son comes of age, when he gets the farm, subject to the payment of \$100 a year to me in lieu of my dower. Owing to poor crops I have been unable to pay my mother-in-law the yearly allowance given her as above for the past two years. Can she deprive us of our living off the farm or what can she do?—A. Ph., Ont.

The devise of the farm to your husband was subject to the payment of \$100 per year to your mother-in-law, and he could only leave the farm to yourself and your son subject to her rights. She is entitled to sue for and enforce payment of the annuity of \$100 left her should she be inclined to take such step.

About Line Fence

A owns a farm butting B's farm. A rented his farm and was absent for three or four years. A had his half of line fence in good repair, B's half of line fence was partly rail and partly brush fence. It had been up and was known as the dividing line for over fifteen years—long prior to the time B purchased his farm. On A's side of the line half the farm was bush and half cleared. On B's side of the line all was cleared land. During A's absence B ran a wire fence following the line of the original rail fence until he came to the part of the line fence which was originally brush, when he gradually went in on A's bush tracking the wires on the trees till he was over twenty feet past the line of the old fence. A told him to remove the fence, but B said it was where the line should be if it was surveyed.

(1) Has A not had that property long enough for possession?

(2) Can A pull the wires off his trees, as they are injuring his maples and what proceeding must A take to have the fence run in the proper place?—RAMER.

(1) Adverse possession for ten years bars the right of a person to recover land from the party in possession. The possession must be actual, exclusive, continuous, open, visible and notorious. If any acknowledgment of title were given to the person seeking to recover the land during such ten years it would of course break the adverse possession. The adverse possession must be continuous and uninterrupted. If A's possession has been such for fifteen years he can retain possession of the land against B.

(2) A has the right to have the wire fence removed from his own land. Being a line fence, he should first notify B that he intended so doing and having the fence put in the proper place. "The Line Fences Act," R.S.O. (1897), chapter 284, provides for the settling of disputes between owners respecting line fences. Either party may have the dispute arbitrated by three fence viewers of the locality. Notice in writing of such arbitration must be given to the other party, and the fence-viewers must also be notified not less than one week before their services are required. This Act also provides the form of notice to be served on the several parties.

Claim for Rent

A rented his farm to C, leaving two pumps in wells. C put two new pumps in while he had the farm. Has he the right to take them when leaving?—C. Y.

We presume the lease was a written one with the usual covenants as to repair, etc. The pumps put in by



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Illustration given of this one from this new plants. Let others make the small one.

A Dollar Will Buy enough plants to grow nearly 300 in the season. Send for list.

A. W. SMITH, Beachville, Ont.

C. were in substitution for the pumps which were there when he rented the farm. Having consented to replace the old pumps by new ones he is not entitled to remove them at the expiry of his term.

Judgment Good

A recovered a judgment against B, but B proved to be worth nothing and the whole judgment is unsatisfied.

(1) Has A to have the judgment registered to keep it good against B?

(2) For how many years does a judgment remain in force?—C. J. T.

(1)—(1) It is not necessary that the judgment should be registered in the Registry Office. In order to have the judgment attach to any lands which B has or may have, a writ of execution should be filed in the sheriff's office. This writ is good for three years and may be renewed from time to time.

(2) A judgment is good for twenty years from its date or until satisfied.

In and About Quebec

Discussion has been rife amongst Eastern Township dairymen ament the recent importations of Australian and New Zealand milk into Montreal. Recently the directors of the Cowansville Dairy Board met to discuss the advisability of making recommendations to the government regarding the imposition of full rates of import duty on all Canadian butter shipped back here from England by certain exporters who wish to "beat" the market. A very interesting discussion ensued, but owing to the absence of the president and others on account of the severe rain, it was decided to call a more general and lengthy meeting for the first day of April when more definite action could be agreed upon. Certain alterations to by-laws were proposed and will be introduced at next meeting to promote the interests of the board and farmers of the district.

The farm help question is not so urgent throughout the Province of Quebec as in Ontario, although in the Eastern Townships the question is a momentous one. It is interesting to note a new form of practical philanthropy exhibited by Lord Brassey, who has shown his desire to improve the prospects of worthy people by providing means for their being sent out to various parts of the Empire. His Lordship was especially struck with the opportunity which seemed to be open in Canada for hardy young fellows, who might make their way in a new country. Mr. Marquette, provincial immigration agent, has just received a letter from one of Lord Brassey's secretaries, informing him that His Lordship is sending out twenty-five young fellows, between the ages of fifteen and seventeen, all bright, intelligent, healthy fellows, whose passage out he will pay. The secretary asks the Mr. Marquette settle such in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Marquette states that he will put them with the best farmers in the Eastern Townships where they will be treated like members of the family, and that not one of them need be a day idle. These lads are just what the Townships need.

A day or two ago Rev. F. V. Charest, agricultural missionary, presided at the first regular meeting of the Farmers' Club, of Stoke, founded only a few days previously. After the transaction of some business, the Rev. Abbe Charest gave a most interesting lecture upon the importance of farmers' clubs to the community, and of the best methods of rendering them attractive, prosperous and advantageous to all concerned. He was happy to say that the farmers of Stoke, as a rule, had given up the wood business, and its form, in order to apply themselves with more earnestness to the cultivation of their farms. Ease and comfort are already beginning to take the place of the embarrassments caused by the uncertain wood traffic, and soon prosperity should reign among them as in other parishes of the Eastern townships, which are so essentially agricultural.

The cultivation of vegetables and fruits, especially in kitchen gardens and orchards well kept up, should be, for those who live within easy reach of the Sherbrooke market, an appreciable source of revenue, added to the already considerable profits derived from the dairying industry.

The directors for the year are: Messrs. Perrault, Jos. Longval, Jos. Malenfant, A. Lemire, D. Weir J. Pinard and A. Carrier. Mr. U.

Perrault was elected president, Mr. Jos. Longval vice-president, and Dr. Jos. Bedard, secretary.

The club was founded with fifty members on the roll. This week the Rev. Abbe Charest finished his annual series of lectures. Since last autumn he has given thirty-one lectures in the counties of Richmond, Wolfe and Compton, with an average attendance of 130 persons at each of the meetings.

Two enterprising farmers of the Eastern Townships have recently made an importation from the State of New York of six head of brown Swiss cattle. This is possibly the first herd of this breed to be established in Canada.

H. W. P.

Prince Edward Island

Since the advent of March the storms have been less frequent and of shorter duration. We have had very few thaws this winter. On the morning of March 14, the thermometer registered 13½ below zero. There is a great deal of snow in the country and travelling is unpleasant on account of the pitches on the roads. Farmers are busy doing their hauling, for they expect the roads will be impassable for a time when a big thaw comes. Business men and others have keenly felt the losses during the past two months owing to the interruption and stoppage of steam communication. Merchants, farmers, butchers and fishermen have all suffered from the deplorable state of affairs. Every person who is interested in the welfare and prosperity of the community at large should strongly advocate the building of a tunnel at an early date. Certainly this is what is badly needed.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Dairy Association was held on March 9. There was not a very large attendance. Inspector F. E. Morrow submitted a very lengthy report. The concluding part of it was as follows:—

You will notice that the factories generally are kept in good order as to cleanliness, etc., and of course when a maker is naturally inclined to be clean, it is a pleasure to visit his factory, for he not only keeps a clean factory but has his patrons supply milk of a better quality and in clean cans, which is the most important part of our business; and right here I want to call your attention to the fact that each year we are expected to do better work to keep in pace with the requirements of the markets, and in order to do so, I hope to see every cheese and butter maker take his place on the weigh stand clean and neat and instruct his patrons how to take care of the milk, and when it is delivered in poor condition, have backbone enough to return it for the quality of cheese and butter will never be any better than the milk it is made from.

The boxing and shipping of cheese and butter, the invoicing, etc., in some cases needs attention. The drainage, too, in some cases, could profitably be improved. The surroundings of our factories could be made more attractive by the planting of trees, keeping the fences repaired, and the buildings painted or whitewashed.

Assessment was fixed at a sum not to exceed \$600.

A committee was appointed to wait on the government for an increased grant.

A number of speakers expressed themselves in favor of continuance of prizes for most milk produced.—A.R.

IDEAL Woven Wire Fence
MADE TO LAST

This fence is made to keep your live stock in and your neighbor's out. It will do this not only for this year and next year but for many years to come. To do this the fence must be strong and durable. The Ideal is both, because we use large gauge (No. 9) hard steel wire for both stays and horizontal, and securing them with the "Ideal knot that will not slip." The wire is well galvanized, being tested thoroughly by us before being made into fence.

We cannot tell you all about it here, because we have much to say. If you are interested in fencing, write us for our illustrated catalogue. It shows a style for every purpose and tells you why the Ideal is the best value. Our catalogue also shows the Ideal all-metal farm gate. All that is necessary is to send us your address on a postal card. Do it to-day.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

The importation of Clydesdales and Hackney stallions recently made by Messrs. Graham Bros. of Claremont, is an exceptionally good one, comprising a number of animals carefully selected by Mr. Wm. Graham to meet the high-class trade for which this firm is noted. They are all the gets of Scotland's most noted sires, and each one has a pedigree that materially adds to the value of the individual. Among them is a splendid get of the now famous Moncrieff Marquis, the sire of the champion team of geldings of Amherst, the famous Watson, a fine stylish bay with white markings. He will be a horse of great scale and has the very finest quality of legs and feet, and is a fine mover. The Squire, rising 3 years of age, is the famous premium sire Drumflower (10537), dam by William Wood, is a capital draft horse, with good clean flinty bone, good feet and every indication of a good stock-getter. Cadet, by the well known Woodend Garty (10663), is a nice bay, a sensational goer and with size, conformation and underpinning to recommend him to the most fastidious. He is particularly well bred, his dam being by MacMechan (9600), g.d. by Darnel King, g.g.d. by Lochtergus Champion. Fabian is a nice bay same age, a grand, thick, blocky horse, big, standing on the best of feet and legs, and his breeding is a combination of the best blood in Scotland. His sire is the Baron's Pride horse. Up-to-Time, dam by Darnley's Last (9663), g.d. by Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274). Another good one of the champion sire Baron's Pride is a horse with all the quality, beauty and style that has made Baron's Pride famous. His dam is by McGregor, and he is a horse that only requires fitting to make a very hard proposition in the showing. Lord Tinto is a fine dark brown with white points, a wide smooth and stylish horse of great substance, fine action, beautiful clean, flat bones, feet and pasterns of the first order, resembling his great sire Prince Alcester, winner of the Avonclor cup. His dam is the grand mare Ripley (14381), by Prince of Wales (673), and this breeding should recommend him to those owning good mares. Lord St. Clair is a fine, active, lordly bay, with good size and quality, standing on a rare set of legs and feet. He is choicely bred, sired by Black Rod (10509), a get of Baron's Pride. Baron Ratho, a beautiful stylish horse, well proportioned, with fine quality, and looking every inch a breeder, is by Baron Robjill, dam by the Prince of Wales horse Prince Romeo (8144). One of the best horses in the importation is the big promising King of the Roses colt Carlyle, stylish and smooth, standing on a grand set of legs and feet, which he can handle to a queen's taste. His dam is the grand mare Standard (9874), and he has five registered dams. Baron Bertram is a two-year-old, one of the best bred horses imported this season. He is a get of Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood's Best, g.d. by Prince Romeo, and he has five registered dams, all by leading horses, to his credit. A splendid Canadian bred at the farm is Baron's Champion, a heavy majestic looking bay with white markings, having clean, flat

bone, fine sound feet and perfect action. He is by Baron Burgie, and is grandly bred on his dam's side. He gives every promise of being a breeder of high degree. At the head of the stud is still the famous Matchless Macqueen, still as smart, active and clean as a three-year-old, at twenty years of age. Baron's Pride is now developed into a grand draft horse, and possibly the best bred one in Canada, with Royal Lad, an exceedingly drafty black by Prince Gallant, are in stutty service at Cairnbrogie. Royal Lad is six years of age, and both are proved sires that will need no recommendation to anyone wanting a good one.

The imported Hackneys are an exceedingly choice lot, carefully selected to meet Canada's requirements. White-wall Fashion is a grand, breezy looking five-year-old chestnut that is one of the sensational goods of the day, sired by Trotador (1257) and he has two crosses of the famous Derby 2nd (417) in a pedigree that is hard to beat. Carlam King is a fine, clean cut, typical Hackney, bred in the purple. He is a chestnut in color, beautifully marked with white and full 16 hands. He is of perfect conformation throughout, and a fine mover. He is sired by the Marquis, and the names of all the good ones are in his pedigree.

Orient is a fine dark chestnut, a promising harness horse and as handsome a fellow as is not often seen. He is by Lord Cave, a get of the world-renowned \$20,000 champion, Matchless of Londesboro. He is 15 1/2 hands in height, with fine, high, all-round action, and is a model horse of the greatest prize-winning Hackney blood in the kingdom. Anticipation is three years of age, a beautiful dark chestnut with extreme knee and hock action, a fine, clean cut outline, perfect proportion, and in breeding he cannot be beaten. He is by Rosador, dam by Danegelt.

Two fine young stallions, bred by Graham Bros. themselves, are of a kind to hold their own in any company. They are the yearling Revenge, sire Attraction, dam by Robin Adair, and Supreme, a colt of 1904, by Saxon (97), dam Prairie Queen, by Robin Adair. This is one of the most promising youngsters in Canada, and shows his great sire's brilliant dash and action.

Messrs. Graham Bros. were never in better shape to supply the trade with the right goods than at the present time. Their catalogue, just issued, will give full and interesting information.

Edwards Bros. of Danville, Que., offer a splendid opportunity for obtaining a commencement in high class pure-bred Shropshire sheep. Owing to Mr. Edwards having accepted a position as manager of the farm of Mr. Gus A. Langelier, of Cape Rouge, P.Q., he is offering for immediate sale his entire flock of Shropshires. These comprise a number of imported ewes. The young stock is all from imported parents, and the flock has been prize winners wherever shown, getting nearly all the first prizes at Richmond and Danville, Sherbrooke and Quebec. In view of the present prospects before the sheep breeders of Canada, they would prove money-makers for whoever gets them.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Saliva, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Swollen Wind Pills, and all lamenesses from Bruises, Ringbones and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Blisters, etc. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Ground for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
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An Inflamed Tendon NEEDS COOLING ABSORBINE



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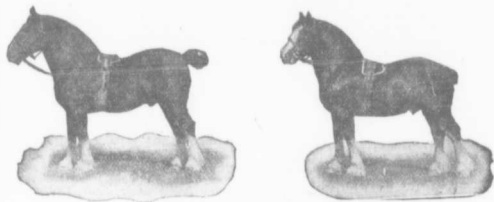
The Isaleigh Grange Farm has perhaps the largest herd of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle in the Dominion of Canada, at the present time close to 200 head are to be seen in their stables on the farm, many of the old cows, famous at the shows of the country in their day, are the dams of good young stock, from their old bull Matchless, and their present stock bull Full Bloom of Hingsworth. The Farm also has some Yorkshire swine and Shropshire sheep.

Mr. T. D. McCallum, proprietor of the Nether Lea Stock and Dairy Farm, of Danville, P.Q., is a breeder whose success should accord him a full measure of public confidence. For years, manager of the Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, the experience and judgment which made him successful there characterizes his own operations, and for two years past his stock has won the diploma at Sherbrooke Fair. At the present time he has at the head of his herd the fine imported bull Admiral Togo, bred by Mitchell of Barcheskie, Scotland, and a full brother to the bull which that astute breeder has placed at the head of his own herd. He is a fine large, stylish individual, white with brown markings, and bred to the herd of grand old cows, sired by the imp. Baron Renfrew, his calves should be the right kind. These at the present time a number of fine young bulls ready for service, which will be sold at reasonable prices without delay. A fine flock of Shropshire sheep are also on the farm, imported ewes selected by Mr. Mansell himself, that have been prize winners wherever shown.

The Maple Cliff Stock Farm of R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., conveniently situated on the electric railway line a short distance from the centre of the city of Ottawa, has long been justly famous for its live stock. Dairy cattle, Tamworth and Berkshire swine and Clydesdale horses, have been the specialties of the farm for years, and the quality of their goods is shown in the long list of their prize winnings during this and past years. Under the management of the present popular and capable manager "Cam" Smith, continued progress is the order of the day, and the winnings at the leading shows of the country in bacon hogs and breeding swine cut a very large swath in the appropriations. Carefully selected imported stock, judiciously mated, have produced for the firm a splendid lot of typical Tamworth swine which have proven popular wherever sent. At the present time there is to offer some very choice young sows and boars. Two very fine Clydesdale stallions are at present on the farm, one having recently been sent to the Northwest at a good figure. About six Clydesdale mares, two of them a choice pair from Mr. T. H. Hassard's recent importation, are being bred to the grand stock horse Cecil, and it is safe to prophesy satisfactory results. A number of fine Ayrshire cows are among the dairy cattle on the farm.

Mr. Jos. Eady resides at Vars, Ont., about 15 miles from the city of Ottawa. Stout champion of the Ayrshire cow and the Clydesdale draught horse, his father was the importer of Campsie Jock, the first imported Clydesdale stallion ever brought into this part of Canada. They have been in the business ever since and have bred, owned and sold many a good one. At the present time two fine Clydesdale stallions, both gets of Baron Lawrence, a fine son of Baron's Pride, stand for service on the farm. Some very choice, drafty Clyde mares

CHAMPION CLYDESDALES — BY — CLYDESDALE CHAMPIONS



For Three Successive Years **GRAHAM BROS.**

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto.

1904 Baron's Pride Sire Baron's Pride
1903 Cairnhill Sire Ethiopia
1902 Young McQueen Sire McQueen

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer **MORE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF BARON'S PRIDE** than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT., CANADA

WAVERLY STOCK FARM

HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES
Choice young stock, imported and
home-bred.

R. BEITH - Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ont.



SAXON—95—

Smith & Richardson's **CLYDESDALES**



Our Clydesdale Stallions and Mares have wintered nicely, and we now have a number for sale at reasonable prices, amongst them the Toronto Show winner, **BARON GARTLEY**, 1st and sweepstakes.

Address: **Columbus, Ontario.**

STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklyn,
G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

produce every year a crop of colts that find a ready sale. One of these Wales, a granddaughter of Prince of Wales, will scale over a ton, and has a yearling stallion colt which would be a very hard one to beat in quality as well. Eady Bros. handle a large number of good ones during the year and can usually supply any reasonable demand for good ones. A cut of their stallion Baron Williamson, by Baron Lawrence, is to be seen on another page.

Clydesdales in Demand

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., report business brisk and an excellent demand for choice breeding. During the past ten days they have made several important sales. A load of stallions and mares was recently shipped by them to J. A. Aleock, Medicine Hat, Alberta, that will greatly improve the breeding stock of the West. The splendid stallion, Prince of Scotlandwell, has been sold to Mr. Brown, of Carleton Co., Ont., for \$1,700. He is in fine shape for the spring season. They have also sold the fine young stallion Diomed to A. Wival, Markdale, Ont., for \$1,200. Their Canadian-bred stallion, Pride of Lyndoch, has been sold to Lambert Wilson, Calgary. They have still a number of good animals to choose from that intending buyers would do well to make a note of.

Gossip

Mr. James Brown, Norval, Ont., who keeps a herd of about fifty Shorthorns, has recently bought an imported bull at a good price to place on the head of his herd. His old bull, bought of H. Cargill & Son when a calf, is for sale. He is only three years old and has won a splendid stock getter. Mr. Brown's only reason for selling is that he wishes to get in some new blood.

H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., write:—

"We have been complimented a number of times this winter upon the excellent condition in which our herd of Shorthorns is kept, and we naturally feel somewhat pleased thereat. We like to have people come to see us and look over the cattle, even when only on a tour of inspection, as we feel proud of them, and find it no trouble to show our goods. Have had a very steady and somewhat severe winter, though not to be compared with the previous one. Sales have been a bit quiet, though we have no reason to complain, as anything we have to offer is gaining in value every day as they grow older. We have only four bulls of an age suitable for service, two of which are right good ones, fit to go anywhere. The heifers are an exceptionally good lot; some winners among them, and they are just in a nice condition to go on with and prepare for the fall campaign. We have something over fifty calves arrived since September last, and more still to come. From their appearance we believe we have found the right bulls to nick with our cows, as the calves are an excellent lot. The bulls referred to are: Golden Drop Victor (76780), Lord Mistletoe (81522), Merchants (81686), Diamond Rex (Imp. in dam). The first three, bred by Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, are of Golden Drop and Missie families, and were bred by the great bulls Nonpareil Victor (Mr. Bothwell's sire of winners) and Lovat Champion, both of which are known throughout this continent. The latter Diamond Rex, bred by the late W. S. Marr, Uppermill, was sired by Bapton

International Importing Barn

Sarnia, Ont., J. B. HOGATE, Prop.

Branch Barn, Lennoxville, P.Q.



J. B. HOGATE

Sarnia, Ont. - - or Lennoxville, Que.

Alex. Galbraith & Son

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

Offer for sale a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

also a few choice SUFFOLKS, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and HACKNEYS. Prices, terms and guarantee to suit the buyers.

25 YEARS AT THE FRONT

Address as above

New Catalogue ready

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of Clydesdale Stallions has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clydes are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN,

MITCHELL, ONT.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.
Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses,
Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car-
lots for western trade a specialty. Driving
Horses handled if ordered.

WOODLANDS STUD

A large number of fine Clyde stallions and fillies for sale. My aim is to import the best and sell them to my customers as low a price as possible, which will tempt their coming back another time. Four miles south of Georhup, Ont.

O. SORBY

Georhup - - Ontario, Canada

Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I have a number of good ones to offer at a reasonable price. Write to or call on

JOHN BOAG,

Newmarket Stn. Ravenshoe P.O.

Live Stock Auctioneers.

T. E. ROBSON,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
ILDERTON, ONT.

GEO. JACKSON,
Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.
Live Stock a Specialty.

Just the Thing for Sprains and Bruises

Evarts P.O., Medicine Valley, Alta., Canada, February 2, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

I used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM on a mare that injured her hind leg so badly that she was unable to rise. I followed your directions and in three days she was on her feet again and is now as strong as ever. I think it is just the thing for sprains and bruises, as it goes direct to the spot. CHAS. LEIGH.

WE DON'T ASK YOU TO BUY AN EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

on faith, but we do suggest that it is the part of wisdom to investigate our claims before buying any other. It Costs You Nothing to investigate, and it helps you to buy more intelligently. We only ask for a chance to show you. Send for name of nearest agent, Catalogue and dairy booklet free.



Empire Cream Separator Co.,
25 St. Williams
Toronto, Ontario.

Diamond, the celebrated bull imported by Mr. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio, to head his herd. His dam was Roan Lady 17th, bred by Mr. Marr also, so that this bull combines all the blood of the family which made the highest average at Mr. Marr's last annual bull sale. Judging from the increase in the number of inquiries for some time back and the cheerful tone of letters received, we are of the opinion that Shorthorns have passed the low place and are becoming more valuable again, for which we are truly thankful, and while we do not wish to have anything approaching the boom of a few years ago, we do hope for such a season that the breeder may make such a reasonable profit that he may be encouraged to so breed good cattle, that the future of the grandest cattle known to man may not be jeopardized in this country, at any rate. Breeders in Scotland are reaping a rich and well merited reward for their years of unceasing endeavor along this line, the bull sale at Perth having realized the best average in their experience, one bull calf selling at 600 ggs. Without the breeder here is able to realize some profit from the produce of his herd, how will he have the courage to import such bulls at such prices, in order to perpetuate or keep up the standard at which all are aiming, viz., as nearly perfection as possible?

We are issuing a new catalogue with pedigrees in tabulated form, in our humble opinion, the only form which shows the entire breeding of an animal, which we shall be glad to forward to anyone interested in Shorthorns. Our train accommodation has been much improved on this section of the Grand Trunk, and it is not necessary now to have two or three spare days at your disposal to pay us a visit, as it was formerly, and our Mr. Clancy will be pleased to show anyone through at any time, whether purchaser or otherwise. If advised, you will be met at the train, though the station is on the farm, not quite half a mile from the barn."

Ogilvie's Sale

The sale of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle at W. W. Ogilvie's Lachine Rapids Farm, on March 22nd, was well attended and prices, especially for females, was very fair. The highest price reached was that of \$400 for an imported Ayrshire cow, and was paid by R. Ness, of Howick, Que. The lowest price paid was \$27.50 for a young bull. 17 bulls sold for \$1,236.50, averaging \$72.73; 32 females sold for \$4,099.50, averaging \$128.10; total 49 head sold for \$5,336, averaging \$108.89.

Quite a number of Americans attended the sale and purchased a number of the good ones.

Cattle for Canada

Mr. Robert Graham, Bridglands, Selkirk, has just shipped, per Donaldson Liner Kastalia, nine head of pure-bred cattle to his brother, Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba. The lot includes three Shorthorn heifers bred by Mr. George Lawson, Mains of Fisherie, Banff. They are of the noted Augusta family, and are well-bred, level specimens of the breed. They have been chosen for their deep frames, short legs and blocky type. They are straight of their lines, and should do the breed credit in Canada. The Aberdeen-Angus lot also numbers three. Two of these are heifers bred at Mountblair, and one has a promising bull calf at foot by the Mulben-bred bull Fraggan. This youngster is full

Shorthorns..



Still have a few good young **BULLS** to offer, also an exceptionally good lot of **HEIFERS**, among which there are show animals. Prices easy. Catalogue.

H. CARGILL & SON

CARGILL, ONT.

JOHN CLANCY, Mgr.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

IF YOU SAW

4 H. P. Cuts 2,000 Feet Per Day.

lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles or work lumber in any form you should know all about our improved

AMERICAN MILLS.

All sizes saw mills, planers, edgers, trimmers, engines, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agents.

American Saw Mill Mch'ry. Co.,
1026 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

Hollymount Farm

Mitchell, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns.—A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sire and dams. Write, or call on

Wm. Thompson

Box 104 - - Mitchell, Ont.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, F. R. C. V. S., Principal,
Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY and make \$2000 a year. We teach you at home time by illustrated lectures, and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.



PRIZES TO FARMERS

Gardeners and small growers. Every farmer who does the greatest mangel of the century, the Creative, yielding and best flavored Swede, the best hog feeder and better producing sugar beet should send for our catalog at once. It's free. **Dorch & Hunter, London** Seedsmen. Farm Seed Dept.

YOUR ROOF

If we could show you the roofs on the Government buildings, railroad buildings, farm and poultry buildings all over the world, covered with

PAROID ROOFING

We would sell you the roofing for the next building you put up or repair, simply because we could prove to you that while it's not the cheapest roofing, it's the most economical in the long run. We cannot show you the buildings, but we can show you photographs, and they are yours on a postal's notice. Before you buy, just write us for free sample and booklet, "Building Economy."

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers,

(Originals of the complete roofing kit. Pictures in every roll.)
Established in U. S. 1817. **Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.**

FOR SALE

Two young Shorthorn bulls fit for service, good individuals and good colors, by Imp. Prince Vendon and Bowhill General from English Lady and Elvira dams. Needling room and wishing to purchase a stock bull, I will price low if taken at once.

Geo. B. ARMSTRONG, TEESWATER P.O., Ont.
Teeswater, C.P.R. Mildmay, G.T.R.

CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge (imp.) Well-bred Lincoln sheep. Also Barred and White Rock Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

R. CORLEY,
Wingham, Ont. Belgrave P.O. and
C.P.R. Sta. G.T.R.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Rockland, Ontario, Canada.
Breeder of choice
Scotch Shorthorns and
Shropshires.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Props.
Joseph W. Barnett, Manager.

Hillhurst Stock Farm

Present offerings: Some grand young Shorthorn bulls, a few good enough to head any herd. Prices right. Apply

Jas. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst.
Compton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R., P.Q.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep
Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

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.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont. Importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Prize of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Live Stock Labels
Send for price and order early before the rush.
R. W. JAMES
Beverlyville, Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Guelph, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

HOLSTEINS
Some fine young stock of both sexes and grand milking strains. Write or call on
W. SUHRING,
Sobringville P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.
Perth Co., Ont.

DENTONIA PARK FARM

OLEMAN P.O., ONT.

We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

JERSEYS, QUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

Correspondence solicited.

of promise, and likely to develop into a good sire, both from his breeding and appearance. The two heifers are close relations of the trio which did so well at Winnipeg Exhibition, where they stood first, second and third in their class shortly after reaching Canada. The members of the present lot are straight in their lines, and true to type, and they should be heard of in future. Mr. Graham also sends out three Galloway bulls bred by Mrs. Drynan, Knockiebae, New Luce. They are all yearlings and of good size and first-class quality. Wargrave of Knockiebae (9171), one of the lot, won first prize at Newton-Stewart Show in 1904. Trade in Shorthorns is exceedingly quiet in Canada at present, and exporters have no encouragement, in face of the great demand from South America, which has raised the prices above the Canadian level.—Scottish Farmer.

NOTE.—Though Canadians are not importing many Shorthorns at the moment it does not indicate that business in this line is quiet. Most of the sales held recently have gone off at satisfactory values.—Editor.

Auction Sale at Ottawa

NOTE.—In the following information, giving a detailed report of the sale at Ottawa on March 10, (C) stands for contributor, and (P) for purchaser.

BULLS

Earl of Tregenna—42906=; (C) James S. Sloan, Oxford Mills; (P) F. Murtagh, Aylmer East. Price \$65. Rover—42844=; (C) R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; (P) Wm. Major, Woodlawn. Price, \$125.

Slakegates—53079=; (C) Peter Cochrane, Almonte; (P) A. Dalou, Carp. Price, \$90.

Lavender Boy—58406=; (C) Mrs. Hall & Sons, Whitby; (P) Joseph Moorhead, Carp. Price, \$103.
Red Master—55537=; (C) Wm. Ormiston, jr., Columbus; (P) John W. Crane, Burnstown. Price, \$62.50.
Roan Pride—50605=; (C) Alex. McKenzie, Columbus; (P) J.F. Lusk, Heyworth, Que. Price, \$73.
Cecil—53911=; (C) Samuel Bray, Enfield; (P) George Foster, Cowwood, Que. Price, \$80.

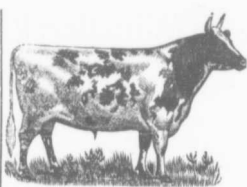
Nonpareil of Plewlands—54945=; (C) Norman F. Wilson, Cumberland; (P) James Coutts, Arnprior. Price, \$50.
Enfield Chief—55713=; (C) W. G. Ormiston, Enfield; (P) Thos. Appleby, Cobden. Price, \$64.

John Downey—55891=; (C) C. R. Kemp, Hazeldean; (P) A. J. Hulpenny, Galetta. Price \$60.

Lakeview Count—53745=; (C) T. J. Graham, Mosgrove; (P) C. H. Church, Chelsea, Que. Price, \$70.
King Arthur—53070=; (C) A. H. Foster, Twin Elm; (P) John Williams, March. Price, \$110.

Amay Boy—55539=; (C) Wm. Ormiston, Columbus; (P) H. B. Carreg, Kinburn. Price, \$60.
Merry King—55540=; (C) Wm. Ormiston, J.F., Columbus; (P) E. Devlin, Ottawa. Price, \$65.

Royal Beauty—50118=; (C) Maw Bros., Myrtle; (P) E. P. Read, March. Price, \$56.

**"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES**

Offering this month, 4 bulls, 18 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 3 mos.; 1 bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchenbrae (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 7 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McALLUM,
Danville, Que.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires,
Tanworths and Berkshires.

For Sale—Special offering this month of boars of both breeds fit for service.

R. REID & CO.,

Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa. Hintonburg, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to
W. H. STEWART
Lonsville, P.O., Ont.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Bred by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the census show as prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER,

Near Orangeville, Ont. The Maples P.O.

Ashland Stock Farm.

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

J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.
Tara Sta., T.C.R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde hills, imported and home bred. Shearing and ram lambs, imported. Mansell. Prices Moderate. G. A. BRODIE,
Bethesda, Ont., Woodville Sta.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

50 Head to select from. Six choice Bulls, 8 to 11 months old, whose dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official records; sired by Johanna Kue 4th Ltd. Sire won prize and grand ewekeeper at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Hart Richardson & Sons, Caledonia, Ont.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle
... Charlot Sheep ...

New for sale Polled Jersey Bull, 3 yrs. old; Red Polled Bulls, one 3 yrs., one 14 mos., and one yearling, all of fine families. Choice Shires to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.
A. MOHR, Lewiston, N.Y.

WOODROFFE AYRSHIRES

25 head for sale, 4 to 23 months old, from cows named in my herd record, and bred by 1st-prize bull at St. Louis World's Fair.

Yorkshire Swine of best breeding always on hand at moderate prices. Terms to suit purchasers. Inspection invited.
J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Canada.

SPLENDID OFFER

I will sell at once my entire flock of
Shropshire Sheep

as I have accepted a situation with Justice Longelier, of Petit Cote, P.Q. A number of the breeding ewes are imported, the rest are from imported stock, and the flock includes the leading winners at shows where exhibited.

Drop a line at once to

Edwards Bros., Danville, P.Q.

RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE

Importer and Breeder of

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write
41 COOPER STREET OTTAWA, ONT.

MONKLAND HERD

YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders

JAS. WILSON & SONS,
Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

IMP. YORKSHIRES

SPRING LITTERS

From TORONTO and other winners.

\$5.00 A PAIR

Registered. Inbred never, send for pedigree, etc.
A. W. Smith, Beachville, Ont.

Our offerings this Spring are

HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS

Both Sexes

Will offer Yorkshires later on. Stock of the best of breeding.

J. M. LEE & SONS
Simcoo, Ont.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

This herd won the PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP for BREEDER of LARGE YORKSHIRES at St. Louis WORLD'S FAIR. Boars and Sows of all ages, close to PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. E. BRETHER, BURFORD, ONT.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading show, for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM, Box 1052, Toronto.**

Imported Shorthorn Bulls

Of the best breeding. Canadian bred bulls sired by Imported Bapton Chancellor. Also cows and heifers.

A number of choice Yorkshires, all ages, for sale. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

Sir Wilfred = 53071 =; (C) A. H. Foster, Twin Elm; (P) Wm. McGoshion, St. Pierre de Wakeneid, Que. Price, \$95.
Kamsden = 10114 =; (C) Maw Bos, Myrtle; (P) Thos. Moodie, Rideau View. \$90.

Red Archer = 53675 =; (C) Innis Grant, Brooklin; (P) James Millford, Derieton. Price, \$80.
Smithfield Duke = 55348 =; (C) R. E. White, Baldersau; (P) Michael Nolan, Bowesville. Price, \$105.
Nora's boy = 55357 =; (C) R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; (P) Alfred Hammond, Carleton Place. Price, \$41.

FEMALES

Mayflower = 19114 = (Vol. 16); (C) R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; (P) J. A. McLaren, Derieton. Price, \$85.
Nora (Vol. 19); (C) R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; (P) Jos. Hammond, Ironside. Price, \$49.
March Rose (Vol. 19); (C) R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; (P) Richard Spratt, Johnstons Corners. Price, \$108.

Bonnie Queen 3rd = 52813 =; (C) Jas. S. Slead, Oxford Mills; (P) J. A. McLaren, Derieton. Price, \$67.
Mayflower 21st (Vol. 19); (C) R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; (P) David Barr, jr., Renfrew. Price, \$132.50.
April Rose (Vol. 19); (C) R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; (P) James Proudfoot, Tenaghvale. Price, \$100.

Mayflower 22nd (Vol. 21); (C) R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; (P) D. W. Morrison, Bainsville, Ont. Price, \$61.
Velma 3rd (Vol. 22); (C) Samuel Bray, Enfield; (P) James Hammond, Ironside. Price, \$86.00.
Morning Glory 10th (Vol. 22); (C) Wm. Ormiston, jr., Columbus; (P) J. W. Barrett, Brooklin. Price, \$97.50.

Village Belle (Vol. 21); (C) R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; (P) Wm. Hodgens, Elmhurst Farm, Portage du Fort, Que. Price, \$50.
Lily of Taunton 5th (Vol. 22); (C) Wm. Ormiston, jr., Columbus; (P) George Fiewellyn, Stittsville. Price, \$67.

Mayflower 23rd (Vol. 21); (C) R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; (P) Wm. Hodgens, Portage du Fort, Que. Price, \$55.

Twinkle 2nd (Vol. 22); (C) Samuel Bray, Enfield; (P) James Proudfoot, Tenaghvale. Price, \$80.

Twenty males sold for \$1,544.50; an average of \$77.23.

Thirteen females sold for \$1,038.00; an average of \$79.85.

Thirty-three males sold for \$2,582.50; an average of \$78.25.

at

Report of Port Perry Auction Sale

Note—In the following information, (C) stands for contributor, and (P) for purchaser.

BULLS

Sirathcona = 50580 =; (C) T. C. McEvoy, Balsam; (P) John Wright, Blackstock. Price, \$75.00.

King Edward = 50579 =; (C) T. C. McEvoy, Balsam; (P) R. Wilson, Epsom. Price, \$100.00.

Hillview Hero = 54530 =; (C) John E. Disney, Greenwood; (P) Hugh Gibson, Newcastle. Price, \$155.00.

Advance = 54467 =; (C) Colwill Bros., Newcastle; (P) Jos. Stone, Scugog. Price, \$49.

Newcastle Colonel = 54466 =; (C) Colwill Bros., Newcastle; (P) Thos. Sunley, Utica. Price, \$60.00.

Sonny Jim = 55894 =; (C) Alex. Jeffrey, Whitby; (P) Wm. Jackson, Scugog. Price, \$85.00.

King Quality = 55008 =; (C) Alex. Jeffrey, Whitby; (P) Dennis White, Garden Hill. Price, \$105.00.

Archer = 55894 =; (C) John Birket, Balsam; (P) John Innes, Sonya. Price, \$90.

Roan Nonpariel = 55594 =; (C) S. F. Johnston, Port Perry; (P) Wm. O'Hara, Fingerboard. Price, \$95.00.

FEMALES

Nell Second (Vol. 20); (C) Wm. Redman & Son, Port Perry; (P) Alex. Lee, Greenwood. Price, \$75.00.

Minnie Novar (Vol. 18); (C) John E. Disney, Greenwood; (P) Jas. Rowand, Siera. Price, \$125.00.

Christmas Gift (Vol. 21); (C) Wm. Redman & Son, Port Perry; (P) Fred Stacey, Little Britain. Price, \$35.00.

Gladys 3rd (Vol. 22); (C) John McKenzie & Son, Columbus; (P) Fred Stacey, Little Britain. Price, \$45.00.

Blue Belle (Vol. 21); (C) John E. Disney, Greenwood; (P) Stewart Graham, Port Perry. Price, \$60.00.

at

The Guelph Sale

The provincial auction sale held at Guelph on March 22nd, under the auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Associations and conducted by the Guelph Fat Stock Club, was a success. The number of bulls offered was 50, and the number of females 21. The highest price was \$250, paid by Robert Hanna, Bostock, for the Hereford bull Forest Pride—2403, contributed by John A. Gowanlock, Forest, Ont. Mr. Gowanlock also sold the Hereford cow Violet—2395, to W. Hamilton, Guelph, for \$80.

Prices were offered for three classes of bulls and three classes of females. The classification and prize-winners and the purchasers of prize-winners are given as follows:

Note—(C) stands for contributor, and (P) for purchaser.

BULLS OVER 18 MONTHS

1st prize—Canadian Peer = 44740 =; (C) T. Lyons & Son, Alma; (P) Jno. Ritch, Drayton. Price, \$120.

2nd prize—Matchless Sailor 3rd = 48709 =; (C) Menno S. Weber, Waterloo; (P) T. P. Simpson, Grand Valley. Price, \$97.50.

3rd prize—Indian Prince = 48634 =; (C) E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head; (P) J. A. Kidd, Cookstown. Price, \$100.

4th prize—Bill Jack = 55422 =; (C) John McCorkindale, Guelph; (P) P. Campbell, Amberly. Price, \$80.

(Continued on page 286).



Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets - Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, March 30, 1905.
Owing to the bad condition of the roads, trade in the country has been on the quiet side. But the outlook for trade is brisk, especially in the Northwest. Money has a steadier tone.

WHEAT

There was some little excitement in local wheat circles last week when it was reported that local dealers had made a corner of the market. But it seemingly did not last long as the wheat market this week is rather on the quiet side. The world's supply of wheat seems to be ample for all requirements. The amount in sight at present totals 81,233,000 bushels, or an increase of 7,738,000 bushels as compared with a year ago. The growing crop through the States has come through the winter fairly well and the outlook is good. It is a little early to look for news of the Canadian crop, but the manner in which the snow is disappearing presages no bad effects from thawing and freezing, though it might come yet. The market here rules quiet at \$1.03 to \$1.04 for red and white; 97c. for spring, and 96c. for goose, shipper's quotations.

COARSE GRAINS

The market for coarse grains has eased off somewhat. Oats are steady at quotations, with peas firmer. In corn there is nothing doing, excepting in American, which is quoted here at about 56c. Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market continues steady and baled hay sells readily at quotations at Montreal. Here the market is easier at quotations owing to heavy receipts. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$8 and mixed or clover at \$6.75 to \$7 per ton for car lots on track. Straw prices rule steady at about \$6 per ton for baled straw.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market has an easier tone. Car lots of good stock are in demand at Montreal at about 60c. per bag. Things are easier here at 65 to 70c for Ontario and 70 to 75c. for Eastern stock on track, Toronto. A fair trade is doing in beans at from \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg supplies have greatly increased and prices have taken a drop. At Montreal new laid are quoted at 19c. and here at 17c. in case lots. There has been some enquiry for export and owing to the largely increased local demand the market has a firm tone. Old stocks have seldom before been cleaned off as well as at present and it is clear sailing for the new goods.

The market for poultry is quiet at quotations.

SEEDS

Seed merchants are now in the midst of their busy season. Spot prices at Montreal per 100 lbs. are: Timothy, \$2.50 to \$3.00; red clover, \$3.60 to \$4.20; and alsike, \$9.50 to \$13; flax seed sells at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The cheese market has assumed a firm tone, but owing to the little offering, business is quiet. The finest colored are quoted at Montreal at 11 to 11½c. and white at 11 to 11½c. A few foddars are being turned out but not in sufficient quantities to affect

the market. Though contracts are reported for April delivery at 10 to 10½c. the make is expected to be light. However, some dealers are figuring on about 10 cents bringing out a good April make.

The butter market continues firm though values have dropped a cent or two recently. A number of factories are reported to be getting ready to make butter, and an increased supply may bring values still lower. Prices, however, are high, and there should be more money in making butter than cheese this spring. Finest fresh grades of creamery are quoted at Montreal at 26 to 27c. Butter receipts have ruled light here and prices have a firm tone at 25 to 26c. for creamery prints and 23 to 24c. for solids. Choice dairy rolls bring 22 to 23c. per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at the city market have not been large and trade generally has been brisk. The quality of the fat cattle offering has been fairly good. There have not been enough exporters offering to supply the demand and shippers have had to fill space with best butcher's cattle. The best exporters bring \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt., with some going a little higher. Export bulls sell at \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. Choice butcher's cattle

are in demand, picked lots bringing \$4.40 to \$4.60; good lots, \$4.20 to \$4.30; fair to good, \$4 to \$4.15, and inferior to medium, \$3.80 to \$3.75 per cwt. Good feeding steers sell readily at firm prices. Short keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, bring \$4.40 to \$4.70; steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4 to \$4.40, and steers 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.60 to \$4 per cwt. Stockers are not in as good demand as feeders. Those of good quality sell at \$3 to \$3.50, and common at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. Milch cows and springers bring from \$25 to \$45 each. Choice veal calves are in demand and range from \$3.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. as to quality.

The run of sheep and lambs has been light and all offering are quickly bought up. Export ewes bring \$4.75 to \$5.50, and bucks at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. Choice ewes and weather yielding lambs sell at \$6.75 to \$7.35 per cwt. and common yearlings at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Spring lambs bring from \$4 to \$8 each, as to quality.

Hog prices have advanced again and this week's quotations are \$6.25 for select and \$6 for lights and fats. Deliveries lately have been small.

HORSES

The horse market continues healthy and regular. The demand for all classes is good. The following are the quotations at the Repository, Toronto: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$190; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16½ hands, \$175 to \$250; matched pairs and carriage

Capital Authorized,
\$2,000,000.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GURNEY,
PRESIDENT.



EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against the same.

Municipal and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of **Twenty Cents and upwards** received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, **CUM-FOUNDED FORTY-TWO YEARS**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	30	29	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 1 04	\$ 1 08	\$	\$	\$ 0 96½					
Oats, per bushel.....	41	45	51	53	36					
Barley, per bushel.....	47	49	55	56	39					
Peas, per bushel.....	68	69	77	78	....				
Corn, per bushel.....	48	57½	65	66	....				
Flour, per barrel.....	4 50	5 70	6 00	6 10*	5 00					
Bran, per ton.....	17 00	19 00	22 50	22 50	15 00					
Shorts, per ton.....	19 00	21 00	22 50	24 00	15 00					
Potatoes, per bag.....	80	80	40-45bu	40-45bu	90					
Beans, per bushel.....	1 45	1 45	1 80	1 90	1 75					
Hay, per ton.....	8 00	9 25	13 50	13 00	6 00					
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	6 00	6 00	9 00	9 50	....				
Eggs, per dozen.....	17	19	26	24	15					
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	12	12	per pair	1 00	per lb. 11					
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	13	12	per pair	1 00	1 00					
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	18	17	20	20	16					
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	10	12	16	15	14					
Apples, per barrel.....	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	5 50					
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	11½	13	11½	11½	11½					
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	26	30	28	28	30					
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	23	23	24	24	18					
Cattle, per pound, d.w.....	5 00	5 25	5 50	5 50	4 00					
Sheep, per cwt.....	5 50	5 50	4 75	4 75	5 00					
Hogs, per cwt.....	6 25	6 75	5 75	5 75	5 00					
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 25	6 00	5 00	6 00	....				

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word

CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Check must accompany all orders. No straight type or cash orders. Cash notices number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

THE south east quarter of Sec. 10, Township 12, Range 11, 100 acres of soil to a good state of cultivation, 100 acres ready for crop, the rest pasture, all fenced with wire and oak posts; good house and stables, and granaries; two good wells; 5/8 mile from school, 1 mile from church, 1/2 mile from hay and spring water done by. Will rent or sell cheap, apply to D. A. SMITH, Austin P. O., Manitoba.

FOH SALE.—105 acre farm, 15 acres wooded, on gravel road, 6 1/2 miles from city of Brantford and 3 miles from village of a good school and church; good farm buildings, orchard. For full particulars address S. G. READ & SON, Brantford, Ont.

MANITOBA FARM FOR SALE.—Half section (9) two miles from the town of Boissevain. Good wheat land, 116 acres ready; six separate buildings; hay-stone barn with windmill on top, cement floor, and granaries; good stock and team of horses if required. Terms till spring only, \$5,000, \$2,000 cash. For full particulars apply to owner, C. S. HOLDES, Boissevain, Man.

FOH SALE.—Are you looking for a farm, store, blacksmith shop, hotel, business property of any kind, residence in city, town or village? If so, send for our list. It will interest you. Some splendid bargains. ESTLEY REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LIMITED, London, Ont.

FOH SALE.—Ninety acres loan, well fenced and drained. House 30 x 26, extension 12 x 18, barn 80 x 33, stable 40 x 20, granary, 40 x 25, cockery 18 x 15. Fine liming material. Near depot and Montreal. Price, \$10,000. SULTON, Mascouche, P.Q.

LIVE STOCK

SHORTHORNS.—The best and butter combination. Scotch origin from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Alton Craig, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.—1 half calf, 12 months, from imp. stock, heifers in calf and ready to breed, 30 Shropshire ewe, Berkshire boars from imported stock. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

IMPORTED GLYDDESIAN LER.—5 young stallions, 4 two-year-olds, 1 four-year-old, bred by Maine of Alton Prince Alexander, etc. ALEX. McCREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE makes any animal under ten years old pregnant, or refund the money. Given in feed twice a day for 10 days. Kennerly, Denton Park Farm, Coleman, Ontario, says: "I have used your Barren Cow Cure successfully on a very hard case. Particulars from L. F. SHELLEK, Morrisburg, Ont."

NURSERY STOCK

SALESMEN wanted for our hardy Nursery Stock. Choice specialties. Liberal terms. Elegant outfit free. Pay weekly. CAVES BROS., Galt, Ont.

WANTED.—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamentals, trees, etc. Canvassing outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for who or part time. We also have a special list of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. PRILAN NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

GINSBERG.—Fortunes in little gardens. Heavily grown, hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine 6c. OZARK GINSBERG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

NEW STRAWBERRY.—King Edward and other varieties; also seed potatoes. Send for list. H. C. CHEVREUX, St. George, Ont.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write us for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLAIR, Poultrymen's Club, Importer and Breeder, Calverton, N.Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Vigorous farm raised stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 setting. Write me. W. J. STEVENSON, Box 29, Oshawa, Ont.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS exclusively. Some new molasses, pullets, and broilers for sale. My first pen headed by a cock (First Boston Cockerel, 1902). Eggs \$2.00 and \$1.50 setting. R. F. PRUITT, Maxwellville, Ont.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Canadian Champions. Winners wherever shown. Beauty and utility combined. Stock and eggs for sale. Send for circular. REV. S. T. BARTLETT, Colborne, Ont.

GOOD, vigorous White Wyandotte Cockerels cheap, to make room. W. D. MCKENNA, Bond Head, Ont.

BUFF AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Beauties, bred from prize winners. Males \$1.50, females \$1 each. Speak quick. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

ORDER EGGS now. \$1.00 per setting, from our celebrated parent stock and white turkeys; olive, white, golden, buff and black Wyandotte; duffy; buff orpington; white, brown and blue leghorns; Muscovy and Java ducks; also Cayuga ducks. White and buff Cochins. \$2 per setting. A. & T. HEADWIN, Guelph.

INCUBATORS.—Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies. Large new catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, Leamington.

EGGS that will hatch strong chicks. Houdans, White Wyandottes, Leghorns and Canada Reds. Card brings you circular and price list. GEO. M. CUNNINGHAM, Collingwood, Ontario.

SHEPHERD STANDARD GATS.—One hundred bushels choice seed out, 50 lbs. 44 lbs. per bushel; heavy yielding, guaranteed pure. Write for prices. M. C. BIRNER, Mannheim, Ont.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEIGHORNS; also Rhode Island Reds, Heavy layers. Eggs 1 cent each. E. JONES, North Hartland, Ont.

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

horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$150 to \$200; general purpose and express horses, 1,300 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$180; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$175 to \$225; servicable second-hand workers, \$75 to \$125; servicable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$90.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S., March 25, 1905.

The markets are well supplied with meats at the present time and some apples have come forward, but receipts have not been as large as anticipated. Eggs are pretty scarce although it was expected that receipts would be large. They are not coming in from provincial points as expected. Receipts at this time of year are usually in excess of demand, but prices come down from it. It is expected they will take a sudden drop next week.

The butter market remains quiet, the high prices having checked sales and induced everybody to wait for a decline. Creamery prints are jobbing at 28 cents with rolls and dairy prints at 24 cents.

The cheese market is firmer, considerable sales having been made for export during the past week. It is now quoted at 11 1/2 cents per lb.

Oats continue high and scarce. Stocks of hay have been augmented due to some extent but are not very largely, and prices still remain firm.

Supplies of meat are fair and quite ample for the demand which usually prevails during Lent. Very little is coming forward in the line of vegetables, the weather being still somewhat cold.

How I Managed My Chicks

(Continued from page 278.)

are satisfied to remain. This gets them away from vermin pretty well, and by dusting with sulphur or putting some tobacco leaves or tansy leaves around the nest I find the lice are not likely to drive the hens off. When the chicks are hatched out nicely and ready for moving, I have some empty box stalls I have cleaned out for them, with concrete floors, and in these I put one hen with the two or three broods. The first day or so I give them some scraps from the kitchen table and hard boiled egg, but after that I feed them dry meal such as I feed my cows. It was a mixture of peas, oats, barley, finely ground. I threw this out once or twice per day and in a few days after milking in the morning I poured some whole milk. Some sand for grit constituted the attention I gave them, and I may say I never had so few losses and paid so little attention to them. I kept them in for a month to six weeks, when I let them out to run. I handled some turkeys in the same way, with good satisfaction.

I have come to the conclusion from this experience that chickens want a dry, warm, well lighted place for the first month or so, and they will do well if they feed on whole milk and little or no other attention.

I am so well pleased with the method that I shall follow it up so long as I use the hen as an incubator.—T. G. Raynor, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The Guelph Sale

(Continued from page 284.)

3th prize—Eveshill Lad = \$532 3/4;

(C) Wm. Argo, Eden Mills; (P) M. Mader, Breslau, Price, \$85.

BULLS 12 MONTHS AND UNDER 18 MONTHS

1st prize—Prince Chesterfield

= \$532 3/4; (C) John Currie, Eramosa;

(P) Jas. Auld, Eden Mills. Price,

\$125.

2nd prize—Stately Hero = \$531 3/4;

(C) John Currie, Eramosa; (P) W. B. Roberts, Sparta. Price, \$110.

3rd prize—Hilcrest Chesterfield

= \$523 3/4; (C) D. Talbot & Sons, Everston;

(P) George Tucker, Drayton. Price,

\$100.

4th prize—Improve = \$519 3/4; (C)

H. K. Fairbairn, Theford; (P) Cy-

rus Lucas, Atwood. Price, \$85.

5th prize—Konn Duke = \$533 3/4;

(C) John L. Howard, Sutton West;

(P) James Forrest, Lebanon. Price,

\$85.

BULLS UNDER 12 MONTHS

1st prize—Ramsden King = \$383 3/4;

(C) John L. Howard, Sutton West;

(P) John McKordlake, Guelph.

Price, \$122 50.

2nd prize—Bruce = \$279 5/8; (C) R.

& W. J. Thompson, Sparta; (P) R. Watson, Varney. Price, \$80.

3rd prize—Loid Warncliffe

= \$526 3/4; (C) David Ritchie, Eramosa;

(P) John McPhie, Aberfoyle. Price,

\$72.

4th prize—Red Star = \$516 7/8; (C)

A. E. Meyer, Guelph; (P) Chas. Mc-

Intosh, Guelph. Price, \$80.

5th prize—Earl Grey = \$550 3/4; (C)

J. W. Glegg, Sparta; (P) Jas. McCurdy, Puslinch. Price, \$72 50.

FEMALES 35 MONTHS AND OVER

1st prize—Lady Forest = \$166 3/4;

(C) W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph;

(P) W. F. Payne, Stratford. Price,

\$152 50. Note—Heifer calf at foot,

which is winner of 5th prize for heater under 18 months.
2nd prize—Tulip of Waterloo (Vol. 19): (C) Menu, 2; Webb, Waterloo; (P) Chas. McIntosh, Guelph. Price, \$92.50.

3rd prize—Roan Blossom (Vol. 22): (C) Geo. Mackie, West Montrose; (P) James Forrest, Lebanon. Price, \$67.50.

4th prize—Primrose =49714=: (C) L. D. Currie, Hillsburg; (P) Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Price \$57.50.

5th prize—Lady Marion =44939=: (C) H. K. Fairbairn, Theford; (P) Geo. Kitchen, Corwin. Price \$72.50.

FEMALES 18 MONTHS AND UNDER 36 MONTHS

1st prize—Lily Ramsden 4th (Vol. 21): (C) T. Scott & Son, Sutton West; (P) Wm. Mahon, Aberfoyle. Price, \$97.50.

2nd prize—Silver Daisy (Vol. 21): (C) Wm. Glen, Eramosa; (P) C. McIntosh, Guelph. Price, \$92.50.

3rd prize—Miss Macqueen (Vol. 22): (C) John Walsh, Mosboro; (P) E. D. Sherwood, Eramosa. Price, \$100.

4th prize—Lady Alice 7th (Vol. 22): (C) T. Scott & Son, Sutton West; (P) A. Clemons, Hespeler. Price, \$70.

5th prize—Fairmount Seraphina (Vol. 21): (C) W. C. Gies, Heidelberg; (P) Wesley Eaton, Hespeler. Price, \$60.

FEMALES UNDER 18 MONTHS

1st prize—Rosebush (Vol. 21): (C) Geo. Amos & Son, Moffatt; (P) D. Ross, Streetsville. Price, \$90.

2nd prize—Golden Drop 9th (Vol. 21): (C) Geo. Amos & Son, Moffatt; (P) J. A. Latimer, Woodstock. Price \$105.

3rd prize—Sutton Bell 5th: (C) Thos. Scott & Son, Sutton West; (P) R. Moody, Guelph. Price, \$42.50.

4th prize—Bushy Farm Blossom (Vol. 21): (C) John Elliott, Morden; Withdrawn.

In addition to the above, 34 bulls and 5 females, unsuccessful in winning prizes, were sold at fairly good prices. The following is a summary of the sales made and the averages: 43 bulls sold for \$3,172.50, averaging \$73.78, 18 females sold for \$1,370, averaging \$76.12. 61 head sold for \$4,542.50, averaging \$74.77.

Whitby May Have One

After consistent and persistent agitation for several years back it looks as if the town of Whitby will soon realize its hopes and have a beet sugar factory established within its limits. Mr. James Fowler, representing the Keystone Sugar Co., has entered into an agreement with the town council whereby a by-law will shortly be submitted to the ratepayers. The proposition contemplates the giving of a bonus to the company of \$25,000 and exemption from general taxation. The company would erect and equip a factory costing about \$500,000.

Beet sugar factories had a most successful year during 1904 and the business is now well established in this province.

British Shorthorn Exportations

For the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1904, according to Thornton's circular, there were exported from Great Britain the following Shorthorns: To the United States, 2; Central America, 1; South America, 207; Australia, 1; Canada, 2; Germany, 1; Newfoundland, 4; and to New Zealand, 2.

Established over 50 Years **YE OLDE FIRME OF** Heintzman & Co., Limited **Established over 50 Years**

MORE PIANO BARGAINS

The Knowing Ones Will Act Quickly

We have placed on the floors of our warehouses fifteen slightly used pianos for immediate selling. You'll hardly know the difference between these pianos and new ones that had never been out of the factory. Here's the description of each:—

SQUARE PIANOS

Stodart, New York—Rosewood case, 6½ octaves, octagon legs, good practice piano, at \$61

Fox & Co., Kingston—Square piano, carved legs and lyre, light rosewood case, with top mouldings, overstrung scale, 7 octaves, in good condition, regular price \$375.00, special at \$119

Dominion Square Piano—carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale, rosewood case, 7½ octaves, a good toned piano, regular price \$100.00, special at \$125

Decker & Son, New York—square piano, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale, 7 octaves, regular price \$129 \$45.00, special at \$129

Weber & Co., rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, 7½ octaves, overstrung scale, in good condition. A great bargain at \$133

Shoemaker & Co., Philadelphia—Rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, 7 octaves, overstrung scale, in A1 condition, \$135 special at \$135

Heintzman & Co., Toronto—Our own well known make, rosewood case, serpentine base, carved legs and lyre, 7½ octaves, overstrung scale, a piano that will give the very best of satisfaction, \$145 special at \$145

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Mason & Rich—Upright, walnut case, boudoir size, carved panels in top door, 7 octaves, practically as good as new, regular \$225 price \$150.00, special at \$225

R. S. Williams—Cabinet Grand, mahogany case, 3 carved panels in top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals, thoroughly renovated and in first-class order in every way, regular price \$400.00, special at \$235

Standard Piano, Toronto—Cabinet Grand, walnut case, full length music rack, hand-carved panels in top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals, practically as good as new, regular price \$350.00, special at \$239

Palmer, Toronto—Upright Cabinet Grand, colonial design, fancy walnut, Boston fall, continuous music rack, 3 pedals, 7½ octaves, regular price \$385.00, special at \$245

Gerhard Heintzman—Cabinet Grand, walnut case, in good condition, 7½ octaves, regular price \$450.00, special at \$277

Heintzman & Co.—Upright Cabinet Grand, rosewood case, 3 carved panels in top door, 3 pedals, 7½ octaves, regular price \$450.00, special at \$285

Heintzman & Co.—Upright, mahogany case, Boston fall, continuous music rack, carved panels, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals, regular price \$245 guaranteed good as new, \$300 special at \$300

Nordheimer—Upright, medium size, hand carved panels in top door, 7½ octaves, in elegant condition, practically good as new. Regular \$400.00, special at \$235

Every piano has been carefully overhauled by our own workmen before offered for sale.

EAZY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Square Pianos

Over \$100.00, \$5.00 cash and \$1.00 per month.
Over \$150.00, \$10.00 cash and \$1.00 per month.

Upright Pianos

Over \$250.00, \$10.00 cash and \$6.00 per month.
Over \$200.00, \$15.00 cash and \$7.00 per month.

Discount of 10 per cent. for all cash with order.

Should quarterly or half-yearly terms be not agreeable, wire your selection at our expense and it will be set aside until terms can be arranged satisfactorily. Handsome stock and drupe with each instrument, and freight paid to any point in Ontario, and proportionate amount to other Provinces.

YE OLDE FIRME OF
HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited
115-117 KING ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Page Metal Gates—Good—Cheap

Page Gates have the best quality of steel frames, and are put together in a superior way. The filling is galvanized steel wire, and this filling is so fine in mesh that chickens or smallest pigs cannot get through. They have double steel braces, each having a strength of 3,500 lbs. Hinges and latch are of the best known design.

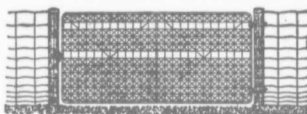
These are some of the reasons why Page Gates are the best.

We are now supplying these gates at only a little more than you would pay for hinges and latch at a store to make your own gate. THINK OF IT:—A complete Walk Gate all metal, everlasting, ornamental, perfect, for \$2.00 (see price list), or a large Farm Gate for \$5.25. At these prices you should show good business sense by using our gates everywhere on the farm that gates are needed. To prove what we say, look at the following prices for delivery at any station east of Port Arthur, at which we or our local dealer can supply you.

PRICE LIST OF SINGLE GATES

HEIGHT Being actual height of gate	Width of Gate, including Hinges and Latch, being exact distance Posts should be set apart												
	3 ft.	3½ ft.	4 ft.	4½ ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	11 ft.	12 ft.	13 ft.	14 ft.
36 inches.....	\$1 75	\$2 00	\$2 25	\$2 50	\$2 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42 inches.....	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	....	....	....	\$5 00	....	....	....	....
48 inches.....	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	\$3 75	\$4 00	\$4 50	\$5 00	\$5 25	\$5 50	\$6 25	\$6 50
54 inches.....	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	4 00	4 50	4 75	5 00	5 25	5 50	6 25	6 75

The * indicates that we manufacture but do not keep in stock. Prices of odd sizes made as ordered at 75 cents above a proportionate price. Price of double gate same as that of two singles. Scroll tops 30c. per running foot extra.



BRANCHES: MONTREAL

NOTE.—All Page Gates and Fences are now painted WHITE. We have adopted this as a distinguishing mark for our goods. Remember, get WHITE Fence and Gates, and you will have PAGE Fences and Gates—the best.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT. LIMITED 303
TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

FREE DAIRY COURSE AT THE O. A. COLLEGE

FOR

Milk Producers, Milk Dealers and Milk Inspectors

April 17th to 27th, 1905

This ten-day course is designed to help the man on the farm, who is producing milk for creameries and cheese factories and for town trade, to produce better, cleaner and more economical milk; the dealer to sell better and purer milk in town or city; the milk inspector in towns or cities to know how to test milk properly and what to expect in the way of clean cows and stables. The dairy herd, stable and laboratories of the College will be available for instruction and experimental work. A course of ten lectures will be given.

For further information apply to

H. H. DEAN, Prof. Dairying, O. A. C., Quelph

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

Now cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a minute application usually does the work—permanent, by two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars and tells you what to do for other kinds of lameness.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
37 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



Winner of one of our Special Prizes—80 lbs. at 7 mos. 23 days.

If your dealer has not **Carnefac** write us for trial.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.
WINNIPEG 65 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

These Cuts Tell the Story

If you feed **Carnefac** you have calves just as good.

If you do not, you have not.

Equally as good results when fed to Horses, Hogs and Cattle.



One that competed for our Special Prize—80 lbs. at 6 mos.