

Can You Answer These Questions

Where did Alfalfa come from? What soil is best suited to Alfalfa? What are the advantages of growing it? How is it best harvested, cured and fed? What kind of grain should be fed with Alfalfa? How does it enrich the soil? How should Alfalfa be sown? What is the best method of selecting seed corn? How should it be stored? How can you improve the stand and increase the production of corn per acre? What is the best method of testing seed corn? What is a Germination Box? How is corn best prepared for the planter? What is necessary to get rid of the barren stalks? What are the best methods of cultivating corn? How can a wheat yield per acre be increased? What constitutes a good seed bed? Should clover be plowed under for wheat? Is corn stubble a good place for sowing wheat? How should wheat be sown in order to produce the best results? How should wheat be fertilized? Why does your soil run down? What are the leading elements of fertility? How can you secure them and keep them in the soil? How much fertility does each crop take from the soil? What is the actual value of farm manure? How should it be applied to produce best results? Will grain crops make good hay? What is the best method of seeding for hay? Is the modern gas engine a good power for the farm? What is the best size gasoline engine to buy? What is a four cycle engine? What does it cost to operate a gasoline engine? Is ensilage the best and cheapest feed for dairy cows? What is summer soiling? What are the correct proportions of lean and fat producing materials in a dairy ration? How much milk and how much butter should a good cow produce? What kind of separator should the cow owner buy? What is skim milk worth as food for stock? How much wheat should an acre produce? Is wheat good in the farm crop rotation? Does any crop leave a poison in the soil? Can the wheat yield be increased by seed selection and breeding?

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 15 JUNE, 1906.

No. 12.

Can Canada Profit by It?

THE revolting story of the methods of preparing meat products for food in the great packing houses of Chicago, as told by President Roosevelt's special commission, has come as a shock to meat consumers, both on this continent and in the old land. That conditions so unsanitary and so dangerous to the public health should be allowed to exist, even by the packers themselves, seems almost incredible in this enlightened age. The report will prove a boomerang that will undoubtedly turn the consumer from the consumption of canned and cooked meats to the use of fresh meat which he can cook for himself.

While these revelations, and rightly so, will lessen very materially the consumption of the products of the great packing houses of the United States, they should have the effect of greatly increasing the demand for the meat products of other countries whose methods are above reproach. Canada comes in this latter class and the time seems very opportune for energetically pushing the sale of Canadian meat products in Great Britain. True, our output of canned meats is comparatively small, though their production might be largely increased if a profitable market were found for them. The following statement, however, by the representative of a leading Canadian packing house, when interviewed by *The Globe* last week in regard to the canned meat trade, will come as news to many cattle feeders, who have been told over and over again that they market cattle too thin or lean:

"Canadian cattle are not suitable for packing. They are too good for that market. They are too fat. It is the lean meat that is used for canning in the States. We haven't that quality in Canada."

If we mistake not it was a representative of this same packing concern who stated publicly a few years ago, when the Ontario Government announced that it would give a bonus of \$100,000 for the establishment of the dead meat trade, that our cattle were not good enough and that a sufficient number could not be produced fat enough or of a quality suitable for this trade. And yet we are told to-day that we do not produce lean meat suitable for the canners' trade. The two statements are somewhat conflicting. Of course, we know that under the present condition of this trade it is only old cows and animals unsuitable for sale in other ways that are converted into canned goods. But might it not be possible to put a little better quality of meat

into this class of goods and make the business profitable. The demand for canned goods of every description has increased enormously in recent years, and a firm that will put up a better quality of meat than the average, and guarantee purity, should find ready sale at profitable prices.

But be that as it may, the above tribute paid to the quality of Canadian cattle by one of our leading packing houses is a matter for congratulation. Indeed, it is a good deal more than this. It is a very strong argument for the establishment of the dead meat trade in this country on a large and permanent basis, as we are seemingly no longer hampered because of lack of suitable cattle for this trade. Moreover, the odium cast upon the canned meat trade of the United States by the recent revelations will undoubtedly injure the dressed carcass trade of that country in foreign markets also. The time is ripe, therefore, for Canada to get into the game and push the sale of Canadian dressed meat in the British market. Indeed, it were a pity that some action was not taken by the government looking to the establishment of this trade when this matter was strongly impressed upon it by the National Live Stock Association when in convention in Ottawa a couple of years ago. Had some action been taken then the dead meat trade might have been in a position to-day to take advantage of the tide which has undoubtedly set in in favor of colonial products of all kinds in the British market and which has been accentuated by the revolting Chicago revelations.

How Can Horse Breeding be Best Advanced?

Though only a week or two have passed since the Ontario Legislature prorogued, not a few horsemen are eager to know what the government intends doing towards furthering the interest of horse breeding in the province. The probability is that no announcement will be made in this matter until full information as to the needs of and present condition of the industry has been obtained, either by a commission or some other means. As the season is now well advanced it is possible that nothing will be done in the way of securing this information until September, though a great deal of knowledge could be gained as to the kind of stallions used and the kind of mares to which they are bred if a commission or some other qualified body were sent out through the country at

once. While the principles of good breeding are, perhaps, better understood than ever before, there is still sufficient ill-mating, such as breeding a light mare to a heavy horse, and indiscriminate cross-breeding, to insure the supply of nondescript, inferior horses being kept up for some years to come. A great deal of useful information could therefore be obtained by making an investigation of the horse business while the breeding season is on.

While not saying anything publicly many horsemen are giving some thought to the best ways and means of improving the business. One suggestion we heard the other day was that the government should hand over a fund of \$15,000 or \$20,000 to the new horse breeders' association to be expended in the importation of some really good mares for breeding purposes. The plan advised was for the association to import good mares and hold public sales for their distribution, the loss on the transaction, if any, to be made good out of the government grant. Those advocating this plan claim that the prices paid in this country for imported stock, as shown by the sales of fillies during the past couple of years, are not sufficient to enable the importer to bring out really good breeding mares and make any money on the transaction.

Whether the government would entertain a proposition of this kind or not we do not know. We fancy, however, that where so large an amount is involved the government might prefer to keep the matter under its own direct supervision, even if it were convinced that the scheme was a feasible and practical one. Then there is the question of interfering with individual enterprise. Perhaps some three hundred fillies have been imported during the past couple of years and sold by public auction to the highest bidder. These have undoubtedly improved the horse breeding situation considerably. While the prices realized were hardly sufficient in many cases to pay the cost, there is no reason to doubt but that more of such importations will be made by enterprising individuals from time to time. Is it wise, therefore, for the government to enter upon the importing business, even of mares only, under these conditions? There is no doubt a great dearth of good breeding mares in the country, and of course the very highest success in horse breeding cannot be attained to until these are supplied from some source.

While other ways and means of improving the business may be advisable and should be adopted, the government or the horse breeders' association will make no mistake in doing all they can to introduce the premium plan of stallion service into this country. It has worked wonders for the business in Scotland and will do much here if managed in the proper way. The general introduction of this system would help to counteract the influence of the syndicate plan, which, from all accounts, is gaining too great a foothold in this country for the good of the horse breeding industry and the farmer's pocketbook as well.

The views of horse breeders and others interested in the above matters will be welcomed.

The Better Seed Movement

Every farmer should be interested in the annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to be held at Ottawa on the 27th and 28th of this month. This association exists primarily for the recording of "improved" and hand selected seed for its members. Important as this work undoubtedly is, the association's propaganda in favor of good seed generally is sufficient to justify its existence. Even if the farmer does not use pedigreed seed, if he can be educated up to the point where he will sow only good, pure seed, a very great deal will have been accomplished towards improving and increasing the value of the farm crops of this country. But the value of hand selected seed is of the greatest importance to the farmer who will engage to select seed according to the regulations laid down by the association. He will be amply repaid for his trouble in increased crop production and the improved quality of his grain yield.

Denatured Alcohol

In a brief note in May 1st issue some reference was made to the work of the United States Department of Agriculture in exploiting denatured alcohol for farm purposes. While very dangerous to mankind, if taken into the stomach, it has been proved that it rivals gas, acetylene and electricity for lighting and heating purposes. If this quality of alcohol comes into general use for the above purpose, it will mean a greatly enlarged market for much that the farmer produces, as many farm crops can be converted into this product.

Considerable interest has been added to this matter recently by the passage through Congress at Washington of what is known as the free alcohol bill. The alcohol in question is the "denatured" variety, which enters largely into manufacturing processes of many kinds. That it should be free from inland revenue tax, as that is what the bill means, seems reasonable, as it should be classed

among the raw material of the manufacturer.

But the legislation will have a more far reaching effect than merely providing a cheaper raw material for the manufacturer. The cheapening of the material means that more of it will be used, which, in turn, means that more farm crops will be used in making the product to meet this increased demand. If, in addition, "denatured" alcohol comes to be used largely for lighting and heating purposes, the market for farm crops will be very greatly enlarged and another profitable outlet opened up for farm products generally.

The Price of Dishonest Trade

A quarter of a century or more ago the United States was the ruling factor in supplying cheese to the British market. But the greed for gain at any cost was present in the Republic then as it is to-day, and, not satisfied with holding the market by legitimate means, the dairymen of that country, shrewdly, as they thought, began to replace the fat in milk by what is called "neutral," and to send forward "filled," skim and half-skim cheese instead of the whole milk article. About this time Canadian cheese began to cut a figure in the British market. But the Canadian dairymen's idea of shrewdness was different from that of his competitor to the south of the line. He decided that honesty was the best policy, and aimed to export only an honest article. The British consumer was not long in finding this out, with the inevitable result that the cheese trade of the United States has dwindled to almost nothing, while that of Canada has grown to large proportions, or to what is practically a monopoly of the British imports of cheese. In this case honesty paid, and paid well.

Will history be repeated in connection with the enormous dead meat trade of the Republic? Here again the greed for gain at any cost has shown itself. Any kind of old things, including pig skin, pieces of rope, dried and decayed meats, according to the report of the President's commission, finds its way into those delicacies sold as "potted" ham, sausage, etc. Preservatives, coloring matter, and, in fact, every agency has been brought into play that would give this "rubbish" the appearance, if not the taste, of the genuine article to the consumer. In other words, the consumer has been buying this "spurious" stuff as the genuine brand of Chicago canned meats and, what is more, has been eating it. Now that he has found out what he has been buying, will it not disgust him with the whole business and induce him to look elsewhere for his meat supply? The British consumer is likely to do so at any rate. If he does, is Canada in a position to secure his trade and appropriate a large share of it to herself, as she did in the case

of the cheese trade? That is the question the government, live stock men and meat producers of Canada should consider carefully just now.

Editorial Notes

We are approaching the season of the year when the farm phone will be most appreciated. During haying and harvest the price of a phone can often be saved by avoiding needless trips to town for repairs.

While the fall wheat crop of southern Alberta is reported to be poor, reports so far of the spring or regular wheat crop of the West are most encouraging, and a big yield is looked for if no set-backs result.

Mr. James J. Hill's advice to Canadians, to keep the land for the tillers of the soil, is sound. The farmer, he declares, is the backbone of the country, and so he is. But such statements from a railroad man are not all sentiment. The more farmers, the more products there will be for the railroads to carry.

The scheme reported in the daily press last week to organize a \$500,000 cheese-making industry looks rather chimerical, unless it is intended for the manufacture of some fancy brands of cheese. Such an expensive establishment in a large city could not compete with the co-operative factory in cheddar cheese-making. Yankee capitalists are said to be at the back of it.

The Chicago packing house revelations have brought on an agitation here for the inspection of Canadian packing houses. There is no ground whatever for believing that the same filthy conditions exist here as in the Windy City. It, however, may be well to be on the safe side, and insure continued confidence in the packing business here by some efficient inspection.

That enterprising Canadian-American, Mr. W. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, has, in addition to the 47 acres recently presented by him to the Government for a fruit experiment station in the Niagara district, added 50 acres to his former gift, making 97 acres in all to be devoted to experimental work. Few Canadians who have made money in a foreign land remember their old home as Mr. Rittenhouse has done.

According to British trade returns Canada exported to that country in 1905 1,191,399 cwt. of bacon, as compared with 829,883 cwt. in 1904, an increase of 361,507 cwt. For the first three months of 1906 Canada exported 235,621 cwt., as compared with 161,301 cwt. for the same period of 1905, an increase of 94,320 cwt. These figures seem somewhat remarkable in face of the reported scarcity of live hogs in Canada during the past year or two.

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Harvesting the Hay Crop

It is exceedingly important that hay should be harvested at the proper season. If cut too early there is a great loss of nutrients through loss in bulk and weight. If cut at too advanced a stage, there is a serious loss in palatability, and also in digestible nutrients. The loss from undue delay in cutting is least from crops that produce only one cutting in the season, and greatest from those that produce more than one. Alfalfa and medium red clover are of the last named class, hence delay in cutting one crop is followed by serious shrinkage in the next crop in addition to the loss in feeding value in the crop thus cut at too advanced a period.

The best stage at which to cut alfalfa is when it is coming into bloom, when probably not more than

are better cut in the early stage of bloom than later, as they quickly become woody and so lose rapidly in palatability. This is particularly true of orchard grass and western rye grass.

When hay crops are grown in combination; that is, when clover and grasses are grown together, there will be no difficulty in determining the time at which they should be cut when they mature at the same time. Happily this is true of mammoth and alsike clover, timothy and red top. The best time for cutting these clovers will also be the best time for cutting timothy and red top which grow with them. But should medium red clover and timothy be grown together, the difference in the time of maturing is from two to three weeks, according to the season. The

Cow peas are ready to harvest for hay when a considerable sprinkling of the pods have begun to mature. Sorghum and Kafir corn should be allowed to reach maturity, or nearly so, as then they contain a much larger amount of food nutrients than at an earlier period. But they should in all instances be cut before frost. Millet is at its best for hay when the crop begins to assume a yellow tint. Cut earlier it will be lacking in bulk, but later it will shed seeds freely.

The implements for cutting hay are the mower and the binder. The implements for curing are the tedder and the horse-rake. The implements for storing are the wagon, hay loader, hay sweep or bull rake, the horse fork, the sling and the stacker. The binder is only used for cutting grains for hay alone or mixed, sorghum, Kafir corn and millet. But in some instances these are also cut with the mower. When cut with the binder



One of the delightful waterfalls of New Ontario.

one-third of the blooms are opened. All the clovers are at their best for cutting when approaching or at full bloom. They will then have some heads, not many, beginning to tint brown. If cut sooner than the period named alfalfa and red clover will be hard to cure, if cut later there is likely to be a serious loss of leaves in the curing process, and leaves are the most nutritious and palatable portion of these foods.

TIMOTHY

is at its best for cutting when in the later stage of bloom; that is, when the bloom still lingers upon say one-third or one-fourth of the top of the head. If cut when in full bloom the adherent blossoms make the hay somewhat dusty when cured. Red top should be cut when in bloom, and the same is true of Russian brome. The orchard grass, meadow fescue, tall oat grass and western rye grass

safe rule to follow is to cut at the best time for making clover hay when the clover predominates, as it usually does the first year, and the best time for making timothy hay, when timothy predominates, as it usually does the second year.

WHEN TO CUT

The best stage at which to cut wheat, oats and barley for hay, is when the grain is in the dough stage, or a little earlier with wheat and barley, as when it has reached the milk stage. This will be indicated by yellow appearance in the stems for a few inches up from ground. In the case of oats there will appear a slight tint of yellow on some of the heads when ready to harvest. When grains are sown in combination, as in the case of peas, vetches and other grains, they should be cut when the bulk of the grain in the dominate crop is reaching the dough stage.

the sheaves should be small and rather loosely bound to prevent them from mounding underneath the band in the airing process.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER

are cured by the same method in climates possessed of normal rainfall. When cut with the mower the hay lies on the ground until it is ready for being raked. This can be told by the ease with which it can be raked cleanly into windrows. When too green for being drawn together, bunches of the hay will fall back from the ends of the rake and it will draw heavily. The drying will be greatly facilitated by running the tedder over the field once or twice within a few hours of the cutting of the crop, or at least the same day when the hay is cut early in the day. If cut uncraked until browned with the sun, the loss of leaves and of palata-

bility is considerable, especially in the case of alfalfa.

As soon as raked the hay should be put up in cocks, not wide, but reasonably high to complete the curing. In the cocks the hay sweats and usually requires two days to complete the curing. The cocks are drawn and stored. In showery weather it is a great advantage to have the cocks covered with caps of rain-proof cloth, weighted at the corners and kept cover from year to year. In such weather it may be necessary to open out the cocks a few hours before drawing the hay.

This method of curing makes excellent hay, but is costly when hay is made on a larger scale. Because of this, clover is sometimes cured in the swath and windrow, and the same is the common method of curing alfalfa in dry areas. The plant answers well with clover well sprinkled with timothy when the weather is good. It can then be loaded with the hay loader. Cow peas are cured in much the same way as clover, but they are even more difficult to cure in good form.

THE GRASSES PROPER

are more commonly cured in the swath and windrow than in the cock. They cure much more quickly than the clovers and alfalfa, and are much less injured by rain. When put up in cock they also turn or shed rain much better than the clovers. With the aid of the tedder it has been found possible to cut some of these in the morning and to store them the same day. Usually in good weather they may be cut one day and stored the next.

When grains grown alone or in mixtures are cut with the mower, they are harvested in the same way, substantially as grasses, but may take somewhat longer to cure. The tedder should also be used on these with more caution, lest the hay should be soiled with earth. When cut with the binder they are most quickly cured in long shocks in which the sheaves are set up in pairs, in locations where they are not liable to be thrown down by the winds.

When sorghum and Kafir corn are cut with the binder, after the sheaves have lain a day or two to dry the butts, they are stood up in round shocks, as these frequently stand for weeks and even months. These shocks are tied near the head with a band. When cut with the mower the crop may lie on the ground from two to four or five days where it fell. It is then raked and put up into large cocks and fed fresh. It does not readily mould in these, nor does it take injury easily from rain. Millet is cured in best form like clover, but it is more commonly cured like the grasses.—Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Why Clover Should be Grown on Dairy Farms

The economical dairyman will rely upon his silage as the basis of the ration of his cows. With the silage he will feed clover hay. The clover is the one crop on the farm that yields a good crop of forage and at the same time leaves the ground richer for having grown it. Experiments have shown that in the roots of medium red clover, when yielding a harvest of a ton and a half of dry hay to the acre, there was a plant food per acre as would be found in possibly eight or even ten good loads of barnyard manure.

This plant food comes partly from the air and partly from the lower

depths of the soil out of the reach of the cereals, and is stored in the surface eight or nine inches of the soil for the most part, there to decay

when the field is plowed, and to give up the plant food for the next crop, slowly, just as tall crop will want it.—Clinton D. Smith.

A Pioneer in Clover Culture

Clover and clovering as a means of maintaining and increasing soil fertility is pretty well known these days. But it was not always so. It is not so very many years since the nitrogen gathering properties of clover were an unknown quantity and very few farmers used clover as a fodder or fertilizing crop. But there was an occasional farmer, here and there, fifty years ago, who, more by chance, perhaps, than anything else, grew clover to his own profit and the enrichment of his land. Such an one was the subject of this sketch and we are pleased to be able to give our readers a little of his history and the means by which he rose from somewhat straightened circumstances to position and wealth.

Mr. Jesse Trull is his name, and he was born in the historic township of Darlington, near where he now lives, in the year 1825. He came of pioneer stock, his father being the first white child born in the county of Durham.



Mr. Jesse Trull

The family were of the stock from which our very best citizens have sprung, United Empire Loyalists, coming to Canada in 1794.

But to return to the subject of our sketch. Mr. Jesse Trull at an early age started out for himself on a small farm of 80 acres, on which the old homestead now stands. Though young in years when thrown upon his own resources, he possessed a power of observation and a desire for knowledge not common to the young men of his day. He had not been long at work upon his own piece of land when he perceived that the methods adopted by the farmers of the district were fast reducing the fertility of their farms. He made a study of the rotation of crops and became convinced that only by some satisfactory rotation could farming be made to pay and the fertility of the land maintained. It was while testing systems of crop rotations that, more by chance than anything else perhaps, he found out the peculiar power of clover as a soil restorer. That was more than fifty years ago and before the properties of this plant as a nitrogen gatherer became known.

Henceforth Mr. Trull became a devotee of the clover plant. Clover culture both in seed and for maintaining soil fertility became his speciality. A great deal of barley was grown in his district in those days for the American market. Mr. Trull became the laughing stock of his neighbors

when one year he sowed barley on clover sod. But the laugh was the other way when harvest arrived and he had one of the best crops of barley ever grown in that section up to that time. This demonstration did more than anything else to show the value of clover as a fertilizer, and his neighbors gradually became converts to the clover theory to the building up of the agriculture of the whole district. In later years clover growing for seed became more and more his specialty, and to this fact more than anything else owes his prosperity. Trull's clover seed became known far and wide, and he always had a market at good prices for all he could grow, and his annual crop was no small quantity either. One occasion he took into the pen of Bowmanville a load of clover seed that brought him \$1,000 in hard cash. By adhering to his speciality and by his clover culture methods he was able to pay for 400 acres of land and to amass considerable wealth besides, before retiring from active farming, which he did a few years ago.

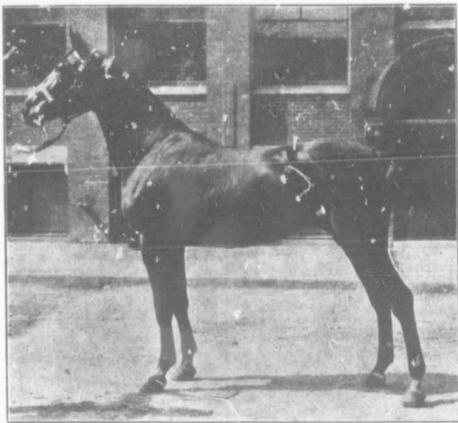
Unlike some farmers, who might be named, Mr. Trull did not keep the knowledge which had aided him so well to himself. He became prominently identified with the Grange Order, when that organization was in its prime in this country. Through this medium he availed himself of every opportunity to impress upon farmers in other parts of his native province the great value of clover culture. Numerous meetings were addressed by him under Grange auspices, and his one theme was clover. He became recognized by many as the clover king of Canada, and he is looked up to by hundreds of farmers to-day as the pioneer in clover culture in this province. He grew clover extensively long before the nitrogen gathering properties of this wonderful plant became generally known. In later years, when he learned the why of these things, he became, if possible, more strongly convinced than ever that clover culture should form an important part of our agriculture.

Such is brief a little of the history of one direction has not only made a competence for himself and family but has also been the means of greatly benefiting his neighbors and farmers in other parts of the country who have been influenced by his example. He is living to-day, contented and happy in his old age, knowing that he has done his duty to himself, to his family and to his fellowman. There are few who have so many years of faithful and conscientious work to look back upon.

The Coldest Place on Earth

The lowest temperature ever recorded on the earth was taken at Verchojansk, in the interior of Siberia, January 15th, 1885. It was ninety degrees and a fraction below zero.

Verchojansk is in the latitude of the pole of cold. There the earth is frozen to a depth of about one hundred feet, and in the warmest season it never thaws.



All Ablaze—3-year-old Standardbred filly, winner of first and other prizes, Galt Horse Show, 1905, owned and exhibited by C. D. Wooley, Port Ryerse, Ont.

Galt Horse Show

Not the least of the annual events on the Ontario horseman's calendar is the horse show at Galt, which has just closed its sixth and most successful three days' meet of May 31, June 1-2. The show was favored with a very large local and a considerable outside attendance, the latter a feature which a little booming on the part of the management would soon make very large, as the quality of the exhibition to be seen there should make it an attraction far in advance of the great majority of the attractions which are now pulling train load excursions from town to town all over the country. Canada's leading exponents in fancy leather goods were represented by Messrs. Geo. Pepper, Toronto; A. Yeager, Simcoe; Mrs. McCoy, Toronto; Mrs. A. Beck, London; Miss K. Wilks, of Galt, and others. These gave exhibitions of the gilt-edged educated horses in the various classes, which taken with the grand quality of the district exhibits place the Galt horse show far in advance of any other open air event of the kind in Canada and possibly on the continent. A splendid additional feature of the show from the farmers' point of view at least was the draft geldings to be seen on parade. A large measure of the success of this department is due to the courtesy of the Dominion Transport Company of Toronto in sending two grand teams of well matched Clydesdales, which shown singly both to halter and in harness, in teams and four-in-hand, and strongly backed as they were by the fine pair sent down by Mr. O. Sorby, of Guelph, and the exhibit of the Ontario Rag & Metal Co., and the grand character of the district contributions in the three, two and one-year-olds, brought Canada's favorite draft horse prominently to the front throughout the show. In the heavy leather the exhibits were the same dazzling, flashy turnouts which commanded such admiration at the horse shows at Toronto and Montreal. The stunning little pair of wonders shown by Mrs. A. Beck, of London, Sparkle and Splendor, 14.3 in height,

6 years of age, bay in color, with black points, are the ideal thing in the showing in point of quality, conformation, action, style, brilliancy and dash, and had it pretty much their own way in the classes where they competed. The same stable showed another pair of heavier light bays also beautifully matched, high steppers of the gilt-edged variety, which came in for a full share of the red and blue, in Lord and Lady Norfolk, eligible in class under 15.2. Three of this splendid four are the gets of A. Yeager's famous sire Hillhurst Sensation, the flashy little mare Sparkle being by the sire of J. J. Dixon's Montrose, the trotting-bred stallion

Prohibition. Mr. Yeager had also out a long string of

HIGHSTEEPERS

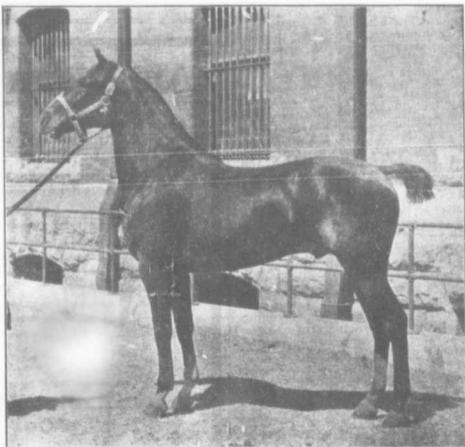
together with some grand entries in the saddle and combination classes. Like other leading shows of this and recent years, it was an all-round walk-over for the gets of the grand little Hackney stallion Hillhurst Sensation, and if these shows should teach anything it is the lesson that it is not the big, overgrown Hackney that is likely to sire a good one for the farmer or the breeder, but the small, breezy, virile little bullet of a horse from which he can hope to produce a prizewinning high-stepper. An interesting departure in the Galt horse show was the long strings shown in the

CARRIAGE CLASSES

of two and three-year-olds. In the latter class appeared the gets of Hackney, Trotter and Thoroughbred, a few of them able to step very nicely. Also a fine feature of the show was the gratuitous exhibit from the Cruickston farm of a fine string of eleven trotting-bred yearlings, the youngsters which are being handled at the farm this year in their preparatory work. A large number of them were sired by the fine little black stallion Oro Wilkes, and they showed a marked resemblance to that redoubtable racehorse. In the roadster classes the gamey, speedy and handsome pair from the same barn, Rhea W. and Easter Belle, captured first in their old time style. The three-year-old Standardbreds brought out a promising sensation-maker in the fine chestnut filly, All Ablaze, sired by Eighteen Karat, and exhibited by C. D. Wooley, of Port Ryerse, Ont. This gentleman had also to the front a fine matched pair of highsteppers and a fine four-in-hand team, all gets of Hillhurst Sensation, and the style in which they were brought out reflects the greatest credit on the skill and judgment of this beginner in the showing business—a first prize winner. The district class for

SINGLE HARNESS HORSE

also showed up a winner of a promis-



Sovereign Hero—one of the sensational single harness geldings. Sired by Hillhurst Sensation. Winner numerous first prizes at Canadian Horse Show, 1905. Owned by Graham & Kenfrew, Toronto. Trained and exhibited by H. J. Spencely, Box Grove Ont.

ing kind in the black gray. Sir Thomas, sired by Jubilee Chief, and a horse of remarkable smoothness and style, and although only in harness a few times in his life is a very showy mover. Championships in heavy harness went to Mrs. A. Beck, of London, as also for best saddle horse.

Take all in all, it is easy to prophecy for the Galt Horses Show a continuation of the success of the past. With an ideal showground in the agricultural park, the admiration of visitors from everywhere, with fine hotel accommodations both in the town of Galt and available at Preston, famous for its mineral baths, and within easy electric railway connection, amid scenery unsurpassed at this time of the year, there are obvious advantages for the building up of a most popular open air event, attracting excursions from neighboring cities and towns as well as the horse world in general. J. W. S.

"Quality" in Horses' Legs

We often hear men speaking about "flat bone" in horses' legs, and while they are referring to a splendid type of leg it is not due to flat bone exactly, but to marked cleanliness of the bone and ample development of the back tendons. The leg bones of horses are not flat but razor-shaped, with the edge backward, and from it standing out the two great tendons (perforatus and peroneus) so that they may be easily noticed and handled. The leg of this type has a broad flat appearance. It is not round in contour, but even when round appearing that is not due to a feature but to lack of development of tendon and presence of surplus, coarse tissue. When a leg appears flat and clean, with outstanding, well-marked tendons we usually find silky feather in horses of breeds so characterized and conclude that flat, dense, flinty bone and silky hair, or "feather" as it is often called, go together. Given such "quality" in a horse's legs we may take other things for granted. We may be sure that there is corresponding quality throughout the frame, for such bone and tendons are not chance possessions but tell surely of long continued line-breeding to animals of like conformation. They are then to be taken as a guaranty of "breeding" and that usually means the prepotency which makes it possible for the possessor to transmit his good qualities to his progeny. In speaking such "quality" we may conclude that the animal inclines to general grossness and sluggishness. His legs are meaty and coarse and if he is a "feathered" horse his hair is coarse, kinky and likely to more or less surround the leg instead of springing from the back tendons. Together with fine quality of bone and hair it is usual to find oblique spring pasterns, and that means free, clean, sprightly, straight action. In such a horse the shoes should turn up to the sun as he goes and comes at a walk or trot, and such action is desirable in both light and heavy horses. When selecting a stallion or mare for breeding purposes it is then important to commence at the ground in making an examination. Anybody can put meat charge on a draft horse but none can change the legs. They are all important and should be full of quality. Avoid the straight-pasterned horse as he is sure to travel in a stilty fashion, but also avoid too great length of pastern, especially on the hind legs, as it weakens and detracts from the power of the horse to move heavy loads. He should stand nicely on his pasterns,

which should have the same angle as the front of the hoof. Forty-five degrees is about the proper angle, and anything less or more than that means departure from ideal type. Mere grossness of body in either sire or dam is objectionable. Great weight is advantageous when it is associated with quality of bone, tendon, and hair. At the same time too much quality is detrimental as it may indicate in-and-in breeding, lack of constitution and lightness of middle. Every breeder of draft horses should seek after all the quality his horses will stand, but must carefully guard against loss of width, depth, weight and muscle. To make one point a specialty in breeding is evidently an error. Quality is not everything but it is most desirable so long as it can be had without destroying draft size and utility.

A. S. ALEXANDER, V.S.

Shoeing Horses

Horseshoes, such as we have, are rather modern. The Greeks and Romans used to cover their horses' feet with fibre cloth in cold weather, or when urging the horses through muddy and miry places. Nero's horses were shod without nails, but with silver. His wife's were shod in gold. The shoeing of horses by driving nails through their hoofs was introduced into England by William the Conqueror. But even in the middle centuries horses were shod only on special occasions.

Government Grant to Spring Horse Shows

At the recent session of the Legislature special votes were made in the interest of horse breeding. The Minister has decided that \$1,000 of the money voted shall be set aside to assist spring stallion shows.

Any society desiring to participate in this grant must apply not later than the 15th of June next. Each application should contain information regarding the show held previous to 1906, as well as the show of 1906. A statement must be made that the prize list has amounted to at least

one hundred (\$100.00) dollars and that prizes given for stallions have been for pure-bred stallions only, recorded in a reliable record. The application must be signed by the president and secretary of the organization under which the stallion show is held.

Detailed rules governing the distribution of the grant will be sent upon application. The grants will be divided immediately after June 15th.

Stock Judging Competitions

It is appropriate that training in the judging of live stock should constitute part of the educational equipment of students at our agricultural colleges. Probably it will not be the lot of every student to have occasion in after years to apply such knowledge in practice; at the same time instruction in the points of farm live stock is just as fitting as instruction in any other one branch of the broad agricultural subject, as where students vary so widely, it is inevitable that the student who intends to pursue a farming career should undergo the ordeal of learning much that may be of little assistance to him in the management of the particular holding he may occupy.

Stock breeding has become so prominent and so vital a feature in farm management, however, that few subjects possess equal importance, and respecting none, is an intimate and sound knowledge more essential in the training of a future farmer. Accordingly I have always held in all countries (civilized) in which I have traveled that more prominent attention might with advantage be given at agricultural colleges to the familiarizing of students with the points and characteristics of the various classes and breeds of stock. I am aware that at several of the more adequately equipped institutions, where a farm of considerable extent forms part of the equipment, that the needs of students in this respect are duly borne in mind, but, taking the agricultural educational system as a whole, the training of pupils in the breed points and utility capabilities of the various breeds of cattle,

American Fence Talks

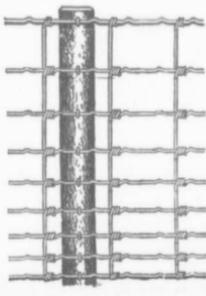
AMERICAN FENCE is standard of the world. More miles of it are in use than all other fences combined.

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Lady Sapphire, champion combination mare, Toronto and Montreal Horse Shows, Sire, Hillhurst Senation. Owned and exhibited by A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont. (A. Yeager up.)

sheep, horses and pigs is not accorded the prominence that it merits.

The great difficulty in allotting appropriate time and attention to the study of farm animals is the provision of facilities for bringing the students in contact with high class specimens of the different breeds. Even where there is a college farm of moderate dimensions it is very seldom practicable to keep thereon representatives of all the leading varieties of the different classes, and consequently the most that can be attained is to instruct the students on one or possibly two varieties of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs. If the course of instruction in live stock is to be made as extensive or thorough as it ought to be, financial aid from the Government or each individual province in which there is a college would require to be on a pretty liberal scale, for whatever may be said to the contrary, efficiency in teaching and financial success in farming are very seldom absolutely reconcilable; at all events the former must inevitably be the primary consideration which means that crops must be cultivated, and live stock kept that may possibly be ill-suited to the conditions of the farm or locality, but which are nevertheless essential in the proper training of the pupils.

In all my travels I can safely say that the North of Scotland College, Aberdeen, gives greater prominence to the above study than any other institution of the kind I have visited; but perhaps this training of students in the points and utility of live stock, as in that district, possibly more than any other of the same size, live stock constitutes the mainstay of the farming industry. It is not too much to say that but for their excellent breeds of cattle few farmers in the North of Scotland could have survived the stress of recent years, and being fully cognizant of this fact, it is only what was to be expected that the governing authorities of the Aberdeen College should insist upon students receiving a thorough grounding in all matters pertaining to the judging and management of live stock.

The Aberdeen College at present possesses no farm of its own, but it is singularly fortunate in having numerous herds and sheds of national reputation within comparatively easy reach, and by the generosity of the owners visits are paid to these from time to time. These visits are not merely pleasant demonstrations; they are made to serve a more serious purpose, the students being required after listening to explanatory remarks by their teachers, to place the animals presented to them in the order of merit, exactly as if they were officiating in the showing. Beforehand, the different lots have been judged by the instructors, and their decisions are accepted as the standard by which the awards of the students are compared. The results of these judging competitions of horses and cattle for the past season are announced, a gold, silver, and bronze medal being given respectively to the three best judges in each section.

W. R. GILBERT.

Mr. Duthie Gives a Shorthorn Demonstration

In view of the fact that he is to judge Shorthorns this fall at Toronto, the following extract from the report of a demonstration in judging Shorthorns given by Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, for the benefit of the students of the North of Scotland Agricultural College, will be found of interest:

"The first of the Shorthorns to be put under inspection was the stock bull Diamond Mine (83296). Mr. Duthie said he hardly knew where to begin, for this was the first time he had attempted to give a public demonstration on Shorthorns. However, they had an excellent specimen before them. He was what the venerable Amos Cruickshank would have called a "general good bull." He was from a very good cow, by a well-bred sire. His head was right; his chest was right; and he had a clean nose. He was wide and thick through at the heart; his shoulder was well laid in, and he was well filled behind

the shoulder; he carried his back well, and was particularly well covered over the loins. He might have been a little longer in his quarters, but who ever saw a perfect bull? He had never seen the bull he could not spy a fault in, but this was a grand bull, with a natural wealth of flesh and a general robustness about him which was all-important."

About Sheep

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I have been reading the discussions and getting familiar with the ideas and different opinions of stockmen who practice sheep husbandry, during the past year published in THE FARMING WORLD. I have not only been interested, but also instructed in the paying profits of this rightly managed industry. I do not, however, intend to comment on the merits and demerits of the sheep question, but to tell how sheep were prospering with me. My sheep are in good condition physically. Though the lambing season has been very late, nearly every ewe has had two fine lambs—no cast-off, motherless lambs—which is an excellent sign. Mother ewes which disown their offspring are in a poor condition physically and need nourishing food and a building-up tonic.

A good flock of well-kept sheep are as good as gold to a farmer; they mean actual benefit to the farm, de-seed root and branch, 250 different varieties of weeds, and fertilize the farm without any manual labor on the part of the farmer. These are important factors of no small consideration, to say nothing about what a man realizes in good money selling young lambs, mutton and wool.

OLD FARMER.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

A Faithful Sheep Dog

While a great deal of abuse is heaped upon the dog, and rightly so, because of sheep worrying, all dogs are not of this class, as the following from one of our Western exchanges shows:

One night the herder brought in his flocks and hurried to his cabin to cook himself some supper, for he was more than usually hungry. But he missed the dog, which usually followed him to the cabin of an evening to have her supper. The herder thought it rather strange, but made no search for the dog that night. But when he went down to the corrals the next morning he found the gate open and the faithful dog standing guard over the flocks. The herder in his haste the night before had forgotten to close the gate, and the dog, more faithful than her master, had remained at her post all night, though suffering from hunger and thirst.

On another occasion this same dog was left to watch a flock of sheep near the herder's cabin while the herder got his supper. As he had eaten his supper he went out to where the sheep were and told the dog to put the sheep in the corral. This she refused to do, and although she had no supper, she started off over the prairie as fast as she could go. The herder put the sheep in the corral and went to bed. About midnight he was awakened by the loud barking of a dog down by the corrals. He got up, dressed himself, and went down to the corrals, and there found the dog with a band of about fifty sheep, which had strayed off during the previous day without the herder's knowledge; but the poor dog knew it, and also knew that they ought to be corralled, and she did it.

Another good story of this same dog: One day she was sent out with a new herder to an outlying ranch, some fifteen miles distant. That night she came home, and she told us that there was something wrong at the ranch. Well, we mount-

ed our bronchos and went over to the ranch, and very soon found out what the matter was. The new herder was simply a tramp, who, as soon as he had got a good feed, had lit out and left the sheep uncared for, save by his more faithful companion, the dog.

Can Make Money on Winter Fed Hogs

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

In your issue of May 15th appears an article on "The Most Profitable Way to Grow Bacon Hogs" from the experience of a Carleton County farmer. A good many of his points are well taken and his methods are good with the exception that he only provided for the litters to arrive in the early spring months. Now, any one raising hogs must admit that we must have at least two litters in the year, and it is not wise to have them all come at the one time as Carleton County farmer were the only one to follow this practice, or even a small number of farmers, his practice might succeed, but, as you point out, what would happen to our hogs industry if we all followed his advice? Why would we be back to the old days when we old settlers all were ready to kill our hogs from the first cold spell up to Christmas and the buyers gave us what they liked. We must adopt a system of feeding that will enable us to keep a steady supply of hogs coming in the season through, profit on the hogs in as large a number of the winter months. Are we going to lose and undo all that we have learned and gained during the last four or five years. If Carleton County Farmer would raise plenty of roots and keep his young hogs growing during the winter months on milk and roots, with a proper proportion of meal, he will find that he can still make money in feeding hogs during the winter months.

While I believe that we, as farmers, must do our share towards keeping up the supply of the right type for our packers, by proper feeding and a regular supply, I also believe that our packers should encourage us to do so by paying a better price for the purely bacon type of hogs.

I also wish to make this statement, that during the last five years the farmer who has followed the system of the proper feeding of his hogs and has had a regular supply and kept steadily at his task, has made more money out of his hogs than he has out of his cattle, for the amount of labor expended. Let us hold fast what we have gained.

ROBT. THOMPSON.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

Don't Give up the Fall Litter

EDITOR FARMING WORLD:

I have read with interest and, I hope, some profit, the very sensible, practical letter on hog raising by A Carleton County Farmer in your May 15th issue. I think he is quite correct when he says that there is a difference in cost of production of \$1.00 per cwt. live weight between the cost of winter raised hogs fed exclusively on grain and summer raised hogs fed largely on green foods or pasture. The difference would not be so great in southwestern Ontario, where the climatic conditions are milder. Where the winter raised hog has the advantage of dairy refuse, roots, etc., there would not be so wide a difference, probably from 50 to 75c. per 100.

Should we then give up raising our

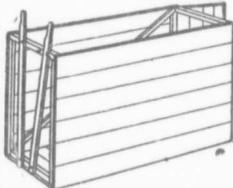
fall litters? By no means. Taking a period of several years it will be found that the months in which our fall litters are marketed, that the market prices are much higher than the months in which the spring litters are sold, so that as a matter of fact our winter fed hogs are often much more profitable than the summer ones.

T. H. MASON.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Arrangement for Ringing Hogs

Make a box 6 feet long, 4½ feet high, 18 inches wide and put a floor in it. Put a door in one end and a stanchion in the other end with loose bolts, so you can adjust it easily to suit size of hog. The stanchion is the same as fo: cogs, except the one you move should not have a bolt through it, but a notch in lower end to catch over bolt.



When you are through ringing, loosen stanchion. The hog will always step back, then lift out the loose stanchion so he can go through. Simply catch the hog in stanchion to hold him and then use the tongs. Have a narrow shoot at rear end of box so can drive hogs in to it easily.—G. W. Wigly, Stanislaus Co., Cal.

The Bacon Hog

An exhaustive bulletin on the production of hogs in Canada for the British bacon trade is ready for distribution from the office of the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa. It is divided into fourteen parts, each dealing with a section of the bacon industry under the following heads: Introduction, The Standard Bacon Type, Undesirable Hogs for Bacon Production, Breeds and Breeding, Care of Breeding Animals, Rearing and Finishing, Cost of Gain at Different Stages of Growth, Soft Bacon, Foods, Preparation of Food, Composition of Foods used in Swine Feeding, Value of Hog Manure, Gestation Table, The Present and Future of the Canadian Bacon Industry.

Visitors at the Guelph Model Farm During June

Should examine carefully the

BEATH LITTER CARRIER AND FEED CARRIER

in the Fat Stock Stable, also the

WATER BOWLS

AND

STANCHIONS

in the Dairy Stable

You will see that these Improved Stable Fixtures save a great amount of labor in caring for the stock, and besides saving time and work they increase returns from the animals twenty to thirty per cent.

These Stable Fixtures were installed by the Metal Brinley & Baker Co., Limited, of Preston, Ontario, and their representative will be in Guelph to give those desiring it full information with reference to the full line manufactured by this firm.

Do not leave Guelph until you have received a copy of the "BOOKLET FOR FARMERS." It contains heaps of valuable information, and is just the book that every farmer ought to have.

A POWER on Every Farm

THERE should be a power of some kind on every farm.

It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm. It is the raw material of the farm into a finished product.

All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

Our I. H. C. gasoline engine is the best gasoline engine.

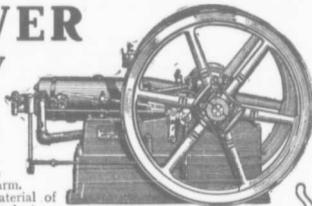
It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power.

It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order.

It develops the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel.

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

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, London, Ottawa, St. John, Vancouver. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL. (INCORPORATED.)



Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 Horse Power.

Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power.

Specially adapted to cutting dry fodder and ensilage, husking, shred-ding and shelling corn; threshing and grinding feed; sawing wood, separating cream, pumping water, etc.

Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine.

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

In the Dairy

Nova Scotia Traveling Dairy

The Nova Scotia traveling dairies will this season travel over the district covered three years ago. This comprises the four counties of Cape Breton and the northern parts of Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland counties. The two dairies will be in charge of Miss Miller and Miss Shuttlesworth, of Guelph. The latter will take the place of Miss Laura Rose, who cannot go east this year owing to other engagements.

Individuality in Dairy Cows

In thinking how I might possibly put this matter in a new light to some dairymen, I have thought to talk of the dairy cow as an investment, and to take as my text some of the work done by A. J. Glover when he had charge of the field work for our Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

One dairy of fifty cows that he had supervision of for a year produced an average of 298 pounds of butter. The average cost of feed was \$41 per cow. In this herd were four cows that produced an average of 166 pounds of butter for the year's work. It cost to feed them \$34 per head. When we have credited them with the butter at 20 cents per pound, and the skim milk they produced (288 pounds per cow) at 25 cents per 100 pounds, and added to the cost of \$12.50 for labor for each cow, we have the cows in debt to us a little over \$6 per head.

With this quality of cows, if the owner did all the work himself, and had cows enough to keep him at home to work at the time, he could earn \$15 per month and board himself. In this herd the cows that produced 200 pounds of butter at a food cost of \$39 per head just paid out, or in other words, if he had all such cows that he could care for himself he could make \$25 per month and his board.

In this dairy were four cows that made an average of 447 pounds of butter per cow which at 20 cents per pound is \$89.40 to which we will add the 8,700 pounds of skim milk at 25 cents per 100 pounds and we have a credit of \$111 per cow. It cost to feed these cows \$45 per cow and for labor \$12.50, leaving us a net profit of \$53.50 per cow. With fifty such cows a man could pay for all the labor and have an income of \$2,650 per year, if he does not get so thinking the business will run itself and fail to properly superintend it.

The cows in this herd that produced 200 pounds of butter annually were worth what they would sell for to the butcher, or to some dairyman that was willing to work for \$25 per month.

What are the cows worth that produced 400 pounds of butter per annum? Here I am going to make a statement and undertake to prove it correct. When the cow that produces 200 pounds of butter per annum at a food cost of \$39 and a labor cost of \$12.50 is worth \$30, the cow that produces 400 pounds of butter annually is worth \$40, and the owner can make net \$16 more from her after paying the interest on his \$400 than he can from the cows that produce 200 pounds of butter.

PROOF

There is no more labor connected with the 400 pound cows than there is with the 200 pound cows. The price at which the butter has been

credited, i.e., 20 cents per pound, is the net price from the creamery after the making has been paid for. In this herd the increased cost of feed for the 400 pound cows was more than offset by the increased amount of skim milk, so we have the 200 pounds increase of butter as net profit over the 200 pound cow. Two hundred pounds of butter at 20 cents is \$40. We have \$400 invested in these cows which at 6 per cent. interest is \$24, which we will deduct from the \$40, and we have left \$16 to the credit of the 400 pound cow.—H. B. Gurler.

Delivering Gathered Cream

The cream should be collected and delivered sufficiently often to insure its arrival at the creamery in good condition. This should not be less than three times per week during the greater portion of the season. Frequently cream is seriously injured in delivering it to the creamery. We have even seen collectors using ordinary milk cans in summer for this purpose. Cream received from the patron in the best condition would not, under such circumstances, reach the creamery in a condition fit for making good butter. The tanks or cans should be well insulated, and where the latter, in particular, are used they should be protected from the sun by means of a good canvas cover on the wagon. One of the most disagreeable flavors imparted to cream is that due to the sun's rays striking directly upon and heating the walls of a can, and this flavor is invariably passed on to the butter. Where the cream is delivered by individual patrons the can should be covered with a blanket.

Provision should be made for properly caring for the cream at the creamery, and in this connection we would specially mention the importance of having suitable vats, vats with plenty of space at the sides and end for water and ice for quickly cooling the cream in warm weather. We should like to see our butter-makers make freer use of the acidimeter than they have been making in the past, and in ripening the cream we would advise them to err on the safe side, that is, to under-ripen rather than over-ripen it. For a 30 per cent. cream 5-10 per cent. of acid is quite sufficient.

J. W. MITCHELL,
Dairy School, Kingston

Dairying Fifty Years Ago

Dairymen of the present day will be interested in what was done in cow-keeping half a century ago. The most authentic records of any individual dairymen published are those of Zadoc Pratt, of Prattsville, Greene County, New York State. He carried on the dairy business from 1857 to 1863, inclusive, a period of seven years. As he kept 50 cows the first six years and 80 cows the seventh, it will be easier to average the first six years and the fifty cows as follows.

Average quantity of milk per day for each cow for eight months, 18 pounds, or 9.46 quarts.

Average weight of butter per day for each cow for eight months, 11.48 ounces.

Average number of pounds of butter for each cow for season of eight months, 180.

Average value received for each quart of milk made into butter, 1.77 cents.

Average price received for butter for six years, 24.2 cents.

Average amount of cash received for butter from each cow, \$43.56.

Average amount of pork fattened from milk of each cow per year, 123 pounds.

Average price received for pork per pound, 10 cents.

Net profit on fifty cows each year for six years, after deducting all expenses and allowing \$700 for interest on capital invested, \$1,439.32.

Average net profit on each cow per annum over all expenses, \$28.78.

His seventh year (1863), with eighty cows, owing to the higher prices caused by the war, was the most profitable of all, but it is not included in the calculation. He valued his farm and fifty cows at \$10,000, and his net profit on his capital was 21.4 per cent. per annum. When we bear in mind that he began business in 1857, a year of great business depression, and that the first four years he followed it were previous to the opening war and inflated prices, we can readily admit that his tables are safe ones to go by, if we practice the same care and economy. His cows were native stock. He had no cattle to sell nor motive to misrepresent, and so far as is known his statements have never been disputed. The average price he received for butter (24.2 cents) was not excessive, everything considered.

Milk Yields

For the 30 days ending April 17th 31 cows of the Princeton, Ont., Testing Association averaged 540 lbs. of milk testing 3.3 per cent. of fat and yielding 18.1 lbs. of fat. For the 30 days of May 45 cows averaged 671 lbs. of milk, testing 3.3 per cent. and yielding 22.4 lbs. of fat.

Origin of Roquefort Cheese

The famous Roquefort cheese is said to have had its origin in an accidental discovery by a shepherd lad. Having on one occasion laid a portion of his bread and cheese on a natural shelf in an adjacent cavern, and forgetting all about it, the remnant of his lunch was allowed to lie there for several months, when the incident of its being placed there was recalled to his memory. On examining it he found the cheese, not dried up or rotten, as he expected, but quite moist and creamy, and streaked with greenish-blue veins of mould, and on tasting it he found that its flavor and aroma were much improved by the changes which it had undergone. Roquefort cheese has since been evolved as a marketable article with a distinct flavor peculiarly its own. The caves in which this Roquefort cheese is seasoned are now owned by a joint stock company who employ a large army of about 600 women to attend the curing of the cheese. The caves are lined all round with wooden shelves, on which the cheese are placed, so arranged that each has one side next the cold wall of the cave.

Prevention of Mould on Butter

As a preventive of mould on butter, the following practice is highly recommended. Soak the parchment paper linings immediately before using in a saturated brine to which has been added one ounce of pure formalin to three gallons of brine. Place the paper in the boxes without drying. Keep the brine in a special covered vessel. Boil the brine every week and add fresh formalin in the same proportion as at first. This treatment has been found effective in the Northwest Territories where there was a great

deal of trouble with mould at one time, and has given good satisfaction wherever it has been properly carried out.

Farm Wells

Good water can be secured from shallow or surface wells, yet such water is always classified as suspicious by sanitarians when it is used for drinking purposes. The reason for this simply is that such water is ground water, derived by seepage through soil of the rain or snow water. Shallow wells are usually placed quite close to the house or factories which they are to supply, and thus the soil in their neighborhood is apt to become contaminated, and this contamination is sooner or later carried by seepage into the well. Fortunately the soil is an excellent filtering and cleansing agent, but it is only able to dispose of a certain amount of contaminating material. Such disposal takes time, so that if there is particularly heavy rain, the contaminating matter may be carried far into the earth below the purifying layer, and thus soak unchanged into the wells. If a large amount of this contaminating material finds its way into the soil, the earth becomes "sour," and can no longer dispose of or purify the waste, which tends to soak into and mix with the ground water. Some surface wells are so constructed as to be mere surface drainage pits; that is, they are not raised above the surrounding earth, and hence receive the surface washing direct. Farmers and makers ought to realize that a surface well does not get its water from some hidden source below, but is simply a collecting reservoir for the ground water derived from rain and snow water. And, in the case of the soil in the neighborhood of such a well is saturated with slop water and house or factory drainings, that sooner or later these will make their way into the well.

More Cow Tests

For the 30 days ending May 10, 1906, the average yield of butter fat for the various herds of the St. Edwidge, Que., cow testing association ranged from 12.3 to 27.3 lbs. per cow. The average yield for the 161 cows tested was 19.1 lbs. of milk, testing 3.5 and yielding 19.3 lbs. of butter fat per cow. The average ranged from 310 lbs. of milk, 4 per cent. test and 12.3 lbs. of fat up to 702 lbs. of milk testing 3.9 and yielding 27.3 lbs. of fat. In the highest yields for individual cows in each herd there is a wide range, running from 380 lbs. of milk, testing 3.5 and yielding 13.3 lbs. of fat, up to 800 lbs. of milk testing 4.1 and yielding 32.8 lbs. of fat.

The yields of the North Oxford Testing Association show a better record than this for May. Fifty-two individual cows gave over 1,000 lbs. of milk and 75 yielded over 30 lbs. fat in the 30 days. There was a wide difference in the average yield of butter fat in the various herds, ranging from 21.1 to 32.4 lbs. per cow. The average yield for the 209 cows tested was 873 lbs. of milk, testing 3.2 and yielding 27.9 lbs. of fat. The herd that averaged 32.4 lbs. of fat gave 961 lbs. of milk, testing 3.3, while the lowest average only gave 688 lbs. of milk, testing 3 per cent. One herd averaged 1,053 lbs. of milk, testing 3, and yielding 31.9 lbs. of fat, showing that the herd giving the largest quantity of milk is not always the most profitable.

What You Gain

In a few words, you gain this by using a Tubular: (1). One-quarter to one-half more cream, because Tubulars skim by centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than the force of gravity that centrifugal and bacteria, thus making full-cream butter possible. (2). Half the work saved, because you finish skimming five minutes after milking, feed warm skimmed milk at once, and have only the can of cream to care for. Write today for catalog W-502. It tells all plainly.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, CAN. WEST CHESTER, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid No. 3

The EMPIRE

Will make you less work and save you more work than any other

Cream Separator



That's why it is so extremely popular with the women.

It really is a labour-saver.

If you have ever used one of the old work-making cream separators you'll understand the difference at a glance.

When you have finished separating with an EMPIRE (and you finish sooner because of its greatly increased capacity) you take the bowl from the machine, unscrew the top, lift out the cones and wash them as easily, as quickly and as thoroughly as you wash two or three dinner plates.

Look at the picture and see for yourself.

Contrast this simple bowl and its few parts with the bowls of other machines filled with forty discs, or complicated "muzzing graters" and contraptions of all sorts. Which kind do you think you can wash the more easily?

And mark this: The advantage is not only in the time saved; a clean separator is absolutely necessary if you are to produce good sweet cream, free from odors.

Your separator must be thoroughly washed; it must be absolutely clean if you are to get the best results from it.

The EMPIRE is the only separator which can be kept perfectly sweet and clean without wasting a half hour in washing it.

If you don't believe it, smell the bowl and interior devices of the complicated separators. Your nose will tell you.

The EMPIRE, therefore, not only means less work, less time, but also better cream.

It turns more easily than any other separator.

It is simpler than any other separator.

It saves more time and labor than any other separator.

It will make more dollars for you than any other separator.

Don't, then, I beg of you, buy a separator until you know all about the Improved Frictionless Empire. Send your name to the EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, tell how many cows you keep and what you do with your milk, and they'll send you some mighty interesting matter on this separator question. You'll be glad to have it. Just address,

Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Get the Empire Books. Ask for the one you want—

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

FREE BOOK ABOUT

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Tells plainly the "WHY" of it. Shows

WHY the U. S. Skims Cleanest

WHY the U. S. Holds the World's Record

WHY the U. S. Wears the Longest

WHY the U. S. Is Simple in Construction

WHY the U. S. Is Easy Running

WHY the U. S. Is Easy to Clean, Easy to Handle

and Perfectly Safe to Operate

pages of well-printed, easy reading, finely illustrated facts for the farmer who wants to make his cows pay the biggest profit. One cent brings you new Catalogue No. 118. Write the postal today.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the U. S. and Canada. Prompt delivery. 45

if based on the fat yield. The highest individual cow yield was 1,440 lbs. of milk, testing 3, and giving 43.2 lbs. of fat. Another cow gave 1,415 lbs. of milk, testing 3 per cent, and yielding 42.4 lbs. of fat.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



No. 62
An up-to-date plan of a farm house—first floor.

The Farm House

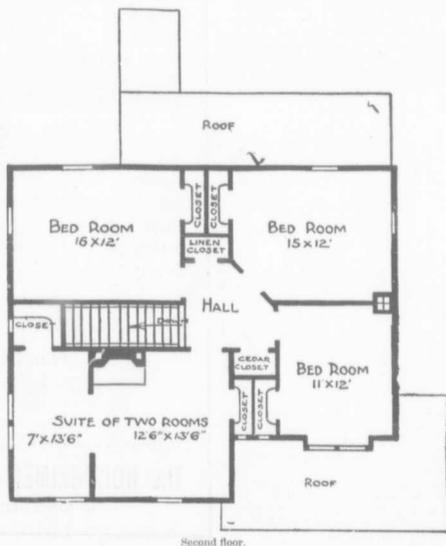
Nothing adds more to the value of a farm than a neat, attractive farm house. Though the house be large or small, certain principles of construction and arrangement may be observed by which they may be made convenient, comfortable, and healthful. It is not possible to lay down any exact rules as to size, arrangement of the rooms, etc., as the accommodation required will vary with each family and each farm. We might add, however, that in our opinion a great many of the farm homes of to-day are too large and seem to have been built to get size and outside show rather than comfort and convenience. It is a mistake for the farmer to have too large a house. It is not only more costly to build, but is more costly to furnish and more expensive to keep up than the smaller house. A house may be convenient and comfortable and yet have only that amount of room which can be conveniently used. There are large houses in this country to-day where the family live for the most part in the kitchen annex, and the sleeping rooms immediately above or near it, while the front of the house is kept shut up so as to be in apple-pie order for the visitor that seldom comes. The farmer and his family are the ones for whom the house is built and any room more than will accommodate them in comfort, excepting, perhaps, a guest's room, is unnecessary and a waste of good money. Besides, the larger the house the more work is required to keep it in order, and in these days of high-priced help the less unnecessary work required to keep the home in order the better. Many a farmer's wife is tire-worn and weary the year round trying to keep a big house in order, when one half the size would provide all the comfort required for

the farmer and his family. Convenience and comfort are more important than size.

A first consideration in house building is proper sanitation. Where it can at all be avoided a vegetable cellar should not be under a dwelling house

—that is one where large quantities are stored for future use. A cellar full of vegetables underneath the house is not conducive to good health. The living and sleeping rooms should, when possible, be on the south and east sides of the house, so as to get as much of the sunshine as possible. For comfort, windows should be sufficient to give good light and ventilation, but not too large in number. Too many windows and doors make a cold, drafty house in winter. A bedroom downstairs in a farm house is always convenient. Permanency is an essential point in the construction of a farm house. A stone or brick foundation, sunk several feet into the sub-soil so that the frost will not heave it, makes the most permanent foundation. Brick and stone make the most permanent house, though, perhaps, more costly than lumber. Ventilation other than windows should be provided in every well-regulated house. The foul gases and colder air of a room tend to lie near the floor, while the purer and warmer air rises toward the ceiling, hence flues for drawing off the impure air should open into the room near the floor and have their exit at the top of the house or through the chimney, and the flues which admit fresh air should open on the outside near the base of the house and on the inside near the top of the room. By this method the warm air is not allowed to escape, and the cold air coming into the room at the top is warmed as it gradually falls towards the floor, and no drafts are produced and the temperature of the room is maintained at a less expense for fuel. Where water pressure can be secured either by windmill or other power there should be a bathroom and lavatory in the house, with proper sewerage attached. Even if this cannot be secured, suitable arrangements should be made to carry off the slops from the kitchen and washroom.

The great thing in the home is convenience and comfort and as proper



Second floor.

sanitary arrangements add greatly to the comfort of the home, they should in no case be neglected. The accompanying plans show convenience and comfort in house building, with size reduced almost to a minimum. There are no unnecessary rooms and there seems to be plenty for the average family, with a little luxury thrown in.

A Profitable Crop

In view of the increasing scarcity of farm laborers the wisest thing for the young farmers to do is to marry early and raise their own help. In almost every settlement there are some old bachelors and maiden ladies living their solitary, deary lives and becoming naturally more selfish, mean and miserly as the years roll by in their rapid flight. Their farms are not cultivated as they should be, for during the busy seasons it is next to impossible to obtain help.

Then, hired help is so often unsatisfactory. In many instances a farmer can never be certain that the work is done in a proper manner unless he superintends it himself.

Prince Edward Island.

Setting Wagon Tires

It is altogether possible for the farmer to do a good job in setting wagon tires, if he only knows how. A writer in an agricultural exchange gives the following explicit directions:

Collect a nice lot of heavy brush, light sticks of wood or even cobs. Now remove the wheel from the wagon and take off the tire. Make a fire large enough around to heat the tire all over very hot, then dig trenches for the wagon wheels about six inches deep. Now place a jack or block under the axle just high enough so the wheel turning on the axle can turn in the trench. Fill the trenches with water just before putting the wheel on axle. Now while one must tack the old wooden barrel hoop at least a part if not all the way around the outside of the fellows. Now the tire is white hot; handle with tongs or sticks and drive on the wheel with barrel hoop tacked on. Then place on the axle and turn in the water till cool. Treat each one needing it the same.

An Expedient

Henry Guy Carlon, whose stuttering is famous, tells a story of the late Wm. Travers, whose stuttering was notorious. It is that Travers once got in line at the window of a railroad depot and, when his turn came, began:

"For—for—for—"

"Oh! get down to the foot of the line!" impatiently yelled the busy ticket seller. "Perhaps by the time I've waited on the rest you'll know what you want."

Travers meekly retired, and, when he reappeared at the window 10 minutes later, he said:

"J—j—s—s—end m—m—ne b—b—by—f—f—right!"

"What do you mean? Why do you say that?" asked the ticket seller.

"Well, you s—s—s—sec," explained Travers, "I can't express myself."

Miss White—So, yo' finally let dat Sam Cole kiss yo'.

Miss Snow—Ya-as, de way he argified Ah jist couldn't he'p it. He said ef low him to kiss me lebben times he'd be in de sabbent' hebben foh forty-foh minutes.

The House of **NORDHEIMER** Established 1840

Clearing Sale of Used PIANOS and ORGANS



A number of our fine Pianos that have been rented in some of our best homes during the winter months have been returned none the worse for a few months use.

These, and also a number of pianos and organs taken in exchange when selling the celebrated Steinway and Nordheimer Pianos, we now offer at **Bargain Prices**. All have been put into perfect order, and are guaranteed, same as new pianos.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Nordheimer	7 1/3 octave Upright Piano, walnut case, solid panels, almost new. Original price \$400. Now.....	\$275
Chickering	7 1/3 octave Upright Piano, rosewood case, fret panels. Original price, \$300. Now.....	\$275
"Lansdowne"	7 1/3 octave Upright Piano, mahogany case, one of our own manufacture, almost new. Original price, \$300. Now.....	\$225
Martin-Orme	7 1/3 octave Upright Piano, mahogany case, Original price, \$300. Now.....	\$225
Marshall & Wendell	7 1/3 octave Upright Piano, mahogany case, almost new. Original price, \$300. Now.....	\$210
Boudoir	7 octave Upright Piano, rosewood case, solid burli walnut panels. Good practice piano.....	\$100
Kirkwood	7 octave Upright piano, rosewood case.....	\$90
Oetzman & Co.	7 octave Upright Piano, walnut case.....	\$85

SQUARE PIANOS

Thomas Loud	(Philadelphia)—6 octave Square Piano, rosewood case, useful practice piano for beginners.....	\$50
Gale & Co.	(New York)—7 octave Square Piano, overstrung, rosewood case, octagon legs.....	\$70
Chickering	7 octave Square Piano, walnut case, octagon legs.....	\$90
Weber & Co.	7 octave Square Piano, rosewood case, carved legs and pedal.....	\$100
Mason & Risch	7 1/3 octave Square Piano, rosewood case, carved legs and pedal.....	\$140
Chickering	7 1/3 octave Square Piano, rosewood case, carved legs and pedal.....	\$150
Steinway	7 1/3 Octave Square Piano, rosewood case, carved legs and pedal.....	\$160

ORGANS

Bell	5 octave Organ, 8 stops, 2 knee swells, walnut case, height 3 ft. 6 in....	\$30
Thomas	5 octave Organ, 8 stops, 2 knee swells, walnut case, height 6 ft....	\$30
Bell	5 octave Organ, 8 stops, 2 knee swells, walnut case, height 6 ft....	\$35
Mason & Hamlin	5 octave Organ, 8 stops, 2 knee swells, walnut case, height 5 ft., automatic bellows.....	\$35
Doherty	6 octaves, 11 stops, 2 knee swells, handsome walnut case, height 6 ft. 6 in.....	\$65
Doherty	6 octave Organ, 11 stops, 2 knee swells, handsome piano case, quartered oak, used only 2 months.....	\$80

We will ship to your address any instrument you may select, and if not satisfactory you can return it to us and we will pay all freight charges. The prices quoted include a handsome new stool.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Organs under \$50.....	\$ 5 cash and \$3 per month
Pianos under \$100.....	\$10 cash and \$4 per month
Pianos over \$100.....	\$10 cash and \$4 per month
Pianos over \$200.....	\$20 cash and \$6 per month

A discount of ten per cent. allowed for cash in full.

If other terms would suit your convenience better let us know and we will try to meet your wishes. Write at once for first choice to

The NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., Ltd.,

15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO



Summer Song

When June lights all her fires
 Through melting mists of morn,
 With roses on the briars,
 And dewdrops on the thorn,
 With scents that pierce the brain with bliss,
 Blown from some sphere embracing this,
 One brief bright hour and fleeting,
 Oh, then, with blind entreating,
 Love in her heart is beating,
 With shy wild wings is beating—
 Love in her heart is beating.

When June wakes all her choirs
 Through under-heavens of green,
 With bursts of sweet desires
 In warbling wild and keen,
 When all the leafy world of June
 Breaks out in blossom, out in tune,
 In joys as blent as fleeting,
 Oh, then, with blind entreating,
 Love in her heart is beating,
 With shy strong wings is beating—
 Love in her heart is beating.
 —Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Sanitation at Home

WHAT to do with the waste accumulating from preparation of foods is a question of no small importance. The too frequent disposition of such material is to dump it into a waste-barrel or garbage box near the back door, to await the rounds of the scavenger. Unless more than ordinary precautions in regard

to cleanliness are observed, such a proceeding is fraught with great danger. The bits of moist food, scraps of meat, vegetables, and other refuse very quickly set up a fermentative process, which, under the sun's rays soon breeds miasma and germs; especially is this true if the receptacle into which the garbage is thrown is not carefully cleaned after each emptying.

A foul-smelling waste barrel ought never to be permitted under any circumstances. The best plan is to burn all leavings and table refuse as fast as made. This may be done without smell or smoke by putting the refuse between the top of the oven and the middle covers of the kitchen range, and opening the draught. The refuse thus comes in direct contact with the hot air or the flame and is soon reduced to ashes. The refuse should first be drained from all slop. This may be carefully done by placing in one end of the sink a wire dish drainer into which all fruit and vegetable parings are put. If wet, the water quickly drains from them, and they are ready to be put into the stove. Apple and potato parings, even watermelon rinds, are by this method soon reduced to ashes without checking the fire or interfering with the cooking. All waste products which can not well be burned, may be buried at a distance from the house, but not too much in one spot, and the earth should be carefully covered over afterward. Under no circumstances should refuse be scattered about on the surface of the

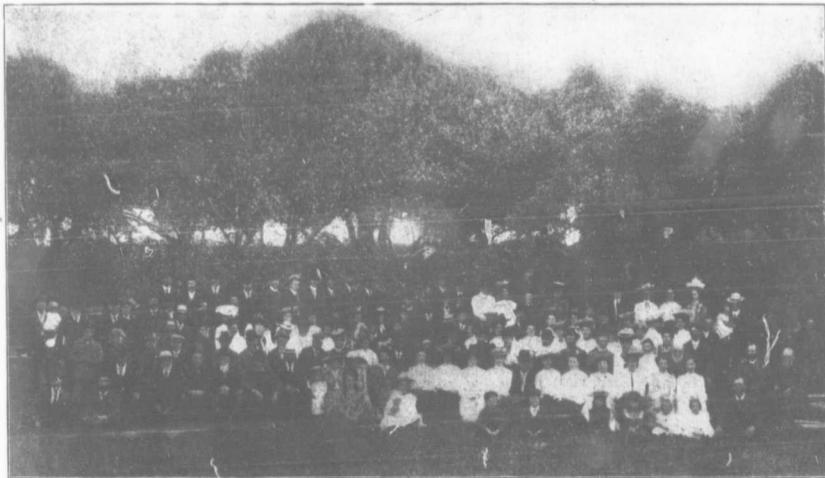
ground near the back door, as headless people are apt to do.

If the table refuse must be saved and fed to animals, it should be carefully sorted, kept free from all dish-water, sour milk, etc., and used as promptly as possible. It is a good plan to have two waste pails of heavy tin to be used on alternate days. All waste pails should have tightly fitting covers. There are fibre pails with fitted covers well suited for this purpose, but if one desires something at small expense, a tinner can make a cover to fit the galvanized waste pails obtainable of any dealer. When one is emptied, it should be thoroughly cleaned and left to purify in the air and sunshine while the other is in use. Any receptacle for waste should be entirely emptied and thoroughly disinfected each day with boiling suds and an old broom. This is especially imperative if the refuse is to be used as food for cows, since the quality of the milk is more or less affected by that of the food.

Right on the Spot

In a Liverpool restaurant a gentleman left his wife for a few moments to chat with an acquaintance at another table, and while he was there his friend persuaded him to partake of some lamb. Under a misapprehension the waiter removed the lamb before he had eaten it, whereupon he exclaimed, "Goodness! where is my lamb?"

His wife, overhearing the question, answered in a clear voice, "Here I am, darling."



A Group of Ontario Farmers' and Women's Institute Members on a day's outing.

Do Babies Pay?

Each night when I come home from work.

Tired with toil of day,
A little tired it waiting me
To drive the cares away.

"Here comes papa, loud she cries—
Her chubby hands raised high—
"Oh, doody, doody, papa's home!"

I hear as I draw nigh.
And then she toddles down the walk
And meets me at the gate.

And I forget I'm tired out
When she begins to prate:
"O, papa, I'm so glad you come—
I think you're awful nice—"

Say, papa, how much did I cost,
And am I worf de price?"

She tells me what a "splendid time"
She's had "wif dolls and toys"—

A perfect little chatterbox,
Chock full of life and joys,
And every evening, she and I.

When supper time is o'er
Can hardly wait until we've had
A romp upon the floor.

And when her mamma interrupts
With baby's little gown,
She cries, "Oh, mama, lookee here!"

"I've got my papa down!"
Then as we tuck her in her bed,
She says, "Tome tiss me twice—"

And, papa, how much did I cost,
And am I worf de price?"

A Sausage Story

"What do you think that stupid
Nora of mine did this morning?" said
Mrs. Martin to her friend, Mrs. Rose,

as they met at market. "She threw
away all our sausage for breakfast
because they burst open in cooking;
and she thought they were spoiled."

"I'm not laughing because you lost
your breakfast," replied Mrs. Rose,

but the word 'sausage' sends our family
nearly into convulsions. When the
Maythams visited us a short time ago,

I ordered some sausage for breakfast.
I wanted it particularly nice, so I

cautioned Nellie, who was just going
from Ireland and had only been with
me two weeks, to be sure and prick

each sausage so they would not burst
open. She looked a little dazed, and
I explained, 'Just stick a fork in each

one.' A beam of intelligence crossed
her face and I felt sure she comprehended
and our simple breakfast
would be all right.

"Imagine our feelings when Nellie,
next morning, deposited in front of
George, a platter on which the sausages
marched in a battle array,

each bearing aloft a kitchen fork!
I said 'each,' but I am mistaken—one
poor little sausage brought up the

rear with a corkscrew. Nellie, realizing
from my face that something was
wrong, explained apologetically, 'In-

dade, mum, the forks give out, end I
sez to myself, sez I, wan prick will
do for the little wan.'"

A Millinery Box

A millinery box is a very convenient
article, and many dimes may be saved
by its use, which is an important con-

sideration to most of us. When a
hat or bonnet is out of style, all the
velvet, ribbon, or silk is taken from
it and put in this box. Then when

a new hat is wanted to match a costume,
decide what style would suit
you best, buy a frame, get out your
box of trimmings, and you can soon

have a new hat at a very little cost.
Materials for new collars, collarettes
and adjustable yokes are often ob-

tained from the same source. Of
course they must be renovated and
freshened before using, and the fol-

lowing methods have proven success-
ful.

Cotton lace or a good quality of
silk can be washed in warm soapy
water and rinsed in two or three clear
waters. Dissolve a little gum Arabic
in water and add it to the last rinsing
water to give the lace the necessary
stiffness. Squeeze the water out and
press the lace flat upon a perfectly
clean surface. The marble top of a
table or a window pane answers the
purpose nicely. It will not need any
ironing, and will look fresh and new.
So much lace is used for trimming
that every piece should be saved.

Silk and satin will retain their original
color if washed in gasoline. When
rinsed until the gasoline remains
clear, hang the goods on the line
until dry. Then cover with a damp
cloth and iron. The gasoline may be
set aside a few hours, and all the
dirt will settle to the bottom,

leaving it clean and ready for use
again. Ribbons are apt to be faded,
so it is a good plan to save them
until you have half a pound or more,

then dye them black with diamond
dye for silk. It makes them a beautiful
jet black and is very little trouble
to use. Pieces of silk may be put in
with the ribbons if desired. Rinse well
and press smoothly upon a clean
board. When about half dry, remove
it and iron between two sheets of
common brown wrapping paper. You
will be surprised to see how nice it
looks after this treatment.

Velvet should be brushed to remove
all the dust, then held over the steam
of boiling water with the wrong side
down. After the pile is raised, pass
the wrong side over a hot iron, turned
with the smooth face uppermost, un-
til it is dry.

Colors Used for Mourning

Black, which expresses privation of
light, is worn throughout Europe and
America.

Yellow, typical of the serene and yel-
low leaf, is worn in Egypt and Bur-
mah, and among the peasants in
Brittany widows' caps are always yel-
low.

Violet is the mourning color of
Turkey. In France purple and violet
are used as mourning for royalty.

White, the emblem of "white-hand-
ed hope," expresses mourning in
China. In Bukhara the color is dark
blue.

Pale brown, signifying the wither-
ed leaves, is worn in Persia, and
grayish brown meant to represent the
color of the earth, in Ethiopia and
Abyssinia.

My Mother

Underneath this tall oak, spreading,
Mother's there—just waiting there.
Why should I the grave be dreading,
When my mother's there.

Though the day was dark and dreary;
Though the night was cold and bleak,
Home, e'en then, was bright and cheery,
Could I hear my mother speak.

Close beside this willow, weeping,
Mother sleeps—that sleep so mild.
Why should I Death's call be fearing,
When my mother smiled?

Though the grave be lone and gloomy;
Though Death's hand in anguish creeps,
This one thought will calm and cheer
me,
Night is day where mother sleeps.

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To stand and hold his mother's skein
The while she winds the ball!

A girl will gladly sit and play
With half a dozen dolls all day,
And call it jolly fun;
But O, it makes her sick and sour
To tend the baby half an hour,
Although it's only one!

As Cross as a Bear

"You're as cross as a bear," said Bess to Billy.
Uncle Jim whistled. "Bears aren't cross to members of their own family," he said. "Now, I knew a bear once—"

Bess and Billy both ran to him and climbed up on his lap.

"Did you really ever know a bear?" cried Billy, with wide open eyes.

"Well, not intimately," said Uncle Jim, "but I used to go hunting them when I was up in Canada, and one day I was out with a hunting party, and we saw right straight in front of us—what do you suppose?"

"A real bear!" gasped the children in concert.

"Yes, a real mother bear and her little son. The dogs started after them, and the mother bear began to run, but the little baby son couldn't run as fast as she did, and the dogs were gaining on him, so what do you suppose the mother bear did? Leave her little son behind? No, sir-ee-ee. She picked the boy bear up on her stout nose and tossed him ahead; then she ran fast and caught up to him and gave him another boost that sent him flying through the air. She kept this up for a mile and a half. Then she was too tired to go any farther, and the dogs surrounded her. Then she sat up on her haunches, took her baby in her hind paws and fought the dogs off with her fore paws. And how she did roar!"

Bess shuddered.
"You could hear her miles away. She never forgot her baby, kept guarding him all the time. When the mother was shot the baby cub jumped and tried to fight off the dogs with his little baby paws. That's the way the bears stand by each other. Sometimes I think they love each other better than brothers and sisters. Hey, Bess, what are you crying about? I guess I won't tell you any more bear stories if that is the way it makes you feel."

"Billy," sobbed Bess, "you're as good—as good as a bear!"

How Plants Travel

The dandelion, with its parachute, has gone with Peary within the Arctic Circle, and has also made its appearance in the southern hemisphere. The Rose of Jericho curls up in a ball, with the seed-pod inside, and the wind rolls it all over the deserts of Syria and Egypt. The seed-pods of the furze and broom are like little guns. In August and September you may hear them crack! crack! as they burst scattering the seeds like bullets.

The cranesbill or wild geranium has its seeds arranged so that five arms are thrown out like a sling, throwing the seeds with considerable force. The mangrove grows in salt-water swamps and shallow sea-water. The plants require to be rooted in the mud. If the seeds simply fell on the water, they might float away, but they begin to grow while still in the plant, and send a spiked root down, so that when the seed is detached the weight of the root carries it to the bottom, and the spike holds it in the mud.

A True Story About a Horse

When I was a little girl we lived in the country, about a mile from the little school-house. Every pleasant day we girls walked to school. When it was stormy my father generally carried us in the morning and we stayed at school during the day.

Our horse, Charley, was very knowing and kind. He knew so well the way from our house to the school that he was often trusted to go alone.

Often toward the close of a stormy afternoon my father would harness

the good horse to the wagon, take him to the road and say, "Charley, go and get the girls."

Charley would trot down the road to the schoolhouse, would himself turn the wagon so that he was headed towards home, and there wait till school was out, when we climbed into the wagon and drove home. There he was rewarded with loving words, pats and apples. I am glad to remember that our faithful horse was always treated kindly. Father refused all offers to sell him and he ended his days with us.

The Right Way

Obedience is the road to freedom. If you want to have your own way (and who do not?) just begin to obey, and you will soon find that your way is the right way, the thing you should do—and no one will object to your doing right. I know a boy who decided he would do just as his father said. He never offered excuses, never tried to get out of doing work, until his father came to trust him perfectly, because he knew he would do what was right.

"Are you going to send your boy to college?" "I don't see the use," answered Former Cortossel, "the first thing a college professor does when he gets a bright idea is to publish it. I'd rather subscribe to the newspaper."—Washington Star.



Summer Comfort

IN THE KITCHEN

Rhubarb

Have you tried putting rhubarb up without cooking? It comes out as fresh as if just cut. Wash the stalks, peel and remove root; cut in inch pieces; fill glass jars, crowding the pieces down; then set under a faucet and run cold water into the jar until it has no bubbles, seal and set away in a cool, dark, dry place. If exposed to the light the rhubarb will lose its color.

Few things are so often spoiled in the cooking as this delicious plant. If you think it is not fit to eat, try this way of preparing it and change your mind. After it has been washed and peeled, fill to overflowing a bean pot with inch bits of the rhubarb. Turn over them two cupsful of sugar, or more according to amount of plant. Add no water at all. Cover, place in a slow oven and bake all day long. If properly baked the result will be a rich, red-brown jelly-like mass, not in the least like the ordinary rhubarb sauce. It is good enough to please the palate of a gourmet.

A dessert is made by buttering slices of stale bread, then laying them on the bottom of a pudding dish. Over these lay the pieces of rhubarb and turn over all a well-beaten egg, a sprinkling of flour and a cupful or more of sugar, to be supplied according to the sweet tooth of the family. Turn in a very little water and bake slowly, for a long time. Excellence in cooking rhubarb depends upon slow cooking.

A variation of the same is a rhubarb charlotte, made by arranging alternate layers of bread crumbs and rhubarb, seasoning each with sugar and butter, adding a little water and baking slowly. The top layer should be of rhubarb.

Vegetables and How to Cook Them

There is a wrong way and a right way to cook vegetables, a fact apparently not universally recognized by cooks.

The wrong way is to put them over the fire in lukewarm water, throw some salt in and allow them to boil and boil in this until, overdone, they are ready to be taken out, drained and eaten.

Now, after this process, the best part of that vegetable has gone with the water drained from it, and even the high seasoning added cannot make it other than a tasteless, indigestible mess of pottage.

The right way to cook any vegetable is to put it directly into freshly boiling water, and keep the water boiling during the cooking process. Remember, the vegetables are to be put into the water, not the water poured over the vegetables. Add salt in proportions of a teaspoonful to one-half gallon of water for green vegetables.

Green vegetables and potatoes contain a great deal of potash salt, which has a tendency to thicken the blood if indulged in freely. For this reason persons subject to rheumatism should avoid such vegetables.

Underground vegetables, roots and tubers and also the vegetables whose stalk is eatable, should be cooked in unsalted water, as salt tends to toughen their woody fibre. Soft water, even, is to be preferred to hard for cooking vegetables of that nature.

Demonstrate this fact to your own satisfaction by cooking white turnips both ways. In the one case they will come out mealy and delectable; in the other, that is, cooked in salted water, they become hard, coarse and highly indigestible.

Some Recipes

LUNCHEON ROLLS—Make a good biscuit dough and roll it rather thinner than for biscuit. Cut into pieces about three inches square. Wet the edges with cold water and in the centre of each square put a heaping tablespoonful of cooked meat, well seasoned and chopped fine. Fold the opposite corners together, pinching the edges so that they will not come apart in baking, and bake about fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

MACARONI AND CHEESE—Into two quarts of boiling water break half a pound of macaroni. Add half a tablespoonful of salt and boil twenty minutes. Drain through a colander. Line your well buttered baking dish with cracker crumbs, then add a layer of macaroni, a liberal sprinkling of grated cheese, dust with cracker crumbs, and use dabs of butter. Repeat this until your dish is full. Then pour over all a cupful of milk or cream if you have it. Brown in the oven before serving.

STRAWBERRY SALAD—Now that strawberries are in the market, try a strawberry salad, something which has the merit of being both something beside. Make cups of blanched lettuce leaves and put in each a few ripe berries. Dust with powdered sugar, and place on top a spoonful of mayonnaise into which whipped cream has been stirred.

STRAWBERRY ICE—Make a syrup by boiling four cupfuls of water and one and two-thirds cupfuls of sugar, twenty minutes. Mash the strawberries and squeeze through a double thickness of cheese-cloth; there should be two cupfuls of strawberry juice. Add to syrup with a tablespoonful of lemon juice; strain, and freeze, using three parts of finely crushed ice to one part of rock salt.

Mopping

What is termed mopping as generally performed is not the most healthful way of cleaning floors. To do good work by this method one needs at least two mops for drying besides the one used to wet the floor, one pair of suds, and one pail of clean water for rinsing. There are patent wringers which, attached to the pail, do away with the need of wringing by hand.

Mopping is not well suited to the cleaning of corners, and the careless worker is likely to leave marks and soil on the baseboards, while the article used is itself, unless taken entirely to pieces after each use and washed and dried with care, likely to become sour or musty—a first-class breeder of germs, thus making of the mop as ordinarily used and cared for, a most unsanitary implement.

Jack Huggins—Won't you give me a kiss, Dollie?

Dollie Dimples—Would it be good trees?

Jack Huggins—Don't know. I can tell better after you give it to me.—Chicago Daily News.

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The Fault of the Clock

Pat and Mike were playing a game of cards in a saloon, and Pat kept looking at the clock. Mike said, "And what, what are you looking at the clock for?" "Every time that clock ticks," Pat replied, "I. D. Rockefeller makes \$10." Mike dropped his cards and jumped on the table. "What in faith are you going to do?" asked Pat. "I am going to stop the clock," answered Mike.—Daily Telegraph.

Health in the Home

Worth Knowing

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

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

Onion syrup prepared by sprinkling sliced onions with sugar and taken in teaspoonful doses every 15 minutes until relief is obtained is a favorite home remedy for croup.

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

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

The Children's Teeth

It is strange that women whose children are models of daintiness in other respects, fresh from the bath, with exquisitely laundered clothes and hair brushed to an extreme of glossiness, should allow these little ones to be careless about their teeth. Some children show black, unsightly teeth when they laugh, yet a child's teeth yield beautiful results with moderate care, and the little pearls are the loveliest thing about it. It is a common error to think that the first teeth do not count for much. Not only present beauty, but future health should be considered. Prepared chalk with rinsing of some good mouth wash, should be used, unless some special preparation is recommended by the physician. Children soon learn to enjoy cleaning their teeth, and are apt to be rather over-vigorous than otherwise inattentive to duty.

Always clean a young child's teeth both night and morning. A tooth brush should not be used, as the little gums are so tender. All that is necessary is to use a piece of soft linen dipped into warm water. If the first teeth are taken care of and not allowed to decay, the second set will, as a rule, be good, but not otherwise.

Corns

The corn is produced by pressure, and consists of small, conical or flattened masses of epidermis, which are constantly forced by the pressure of the boot down upon the tender tissues of the cutis, causing atrophy and often inflammation of its tissues at such points. When situated between the toes, the growth is called a soft corn, because the opposing surfaces, by their moisture, keep the cells from hardening as they form. It is all the more painful on this account.

With properly shaped and sufficiently large boots, corns rarely form, and will often disappear spontaneously when the undue pressure is removed. They may be best treated by painting them frequently with tincture of iodine, or a strong solution of bichromate of potash, and shaving off with a sharp knife the hardened outer layers thus acted upon. The corn doctor goes deeper, and tries to remove the whole conical



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allypath son-in-law then my homey-path son-in-law an' his wife will get mad, an' if I go ahead an' get well without either o' 'em, then they'll both be mad, so I don't see but I've got to die outright."—Detroit Free Press.

In the Sewing Room

May Manton's Hints

ROUND YOKE NIGHT GOWN 5269

The night gown that is made on simple lines is apt to be the one that induces the sweetest and most restful sleep. Frills and the like may be pretty in effect, but have a way of forming excessively hard lumps, which are not conducive to ideal rest. Illustrated is a model that can be made quite plain, as shown in the big view, or with half low neck and loose sleeves, making quite a different effect while the essential characteristics remain the same. There is a flat round yoke, which when cut out forms a wide band, and when liked this can be made from all over embroidery and can be embroidered by hand or trimmed with lace or embroidered insertions. The high gown is made



6269 Round Yoke

Night-Gown,
32 to 44 bust.



4831 Plain Blouse

Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

with this yoke cut to full size and with turn-over collar and in the illustration maincoat is simply trimmed with frills of the bandings of embroidery.

The gown is made with the yoke and the full portions which are gathered and joined thereto. The bishop sleeves are gathered into straight cuffs, but the flowing ones are left entirely free at their lower edges.

PLAIN BLOUSE WAIST 4831

Plain blouses of lace, embroidered net and other materials that are decorative in themselves are much worn and always make desirable additions to the wardrobe. This one is eminently simple and eminently smart and is adapted to many materials but is shown in cream Chantilly, over China silk with an interlining of chiffon, and is made without the fitted foundation, the lining being cut exactly like the outside. The effect of the lace so treated is most satisfactory and for most figures no firmer foundation is required if a good corset cover be worn, but whenever such is preferred, the lining can be of firmer silk and cut after the fitted model, the lace and chiffon being arranged over it.

The waist consists of the lining, the front and the backs which are joined to a circular basque portion that serves to keep it in place yet avoids all bulk over the hips. The sleeves are wide at the wrists and are gathered at the shoulders to give

cal wedge of epidermis. The soft corn should be hardened by powdering frequently with tannin, and keeping the opposite surfaces constantly apart by means of rings of felt, or little rolls of linen. For an inflamed corn, the foot should be kept in an elevated position as much as possible; evaporating lotions of spirit and water should be frequently used, and softening ointments applied.

For the Doctors

Old Mrs. M—, who was seriously ill, found herself to be in a trying position, which she defined to a friend thus: "You see, my daughter Harriet married one o' these homey-path doctors and my daughter Kate an allypath. If I call in the homey-path my allypath son-in-law an' his wife will get mad, an' if I call in my

the broad line. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

THREE-QUARTER COAT 5230

The three-quarter coat is an unquestioned favorite of the season and has the additional merit of being very generally becoming. This one is made of nut brown chevrot stitched with belting silk and trimmed with collar of velvet and shows one of the best designs. The seams at both front and back extend to the shoulders, so giving a slender effect to the figure, while the fronts lap one over the



5230 Three-Quarter Coat, 32 to 40 bust.

other to give a double-breasted closing. Chevrot, broadcloth, homespun, Venetian cloth, velvet and all suitings are appropriate for the model which is available alike for the costume and for the separate wrap.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores, the many pieces allowing both easy and perfect fit. The back edges are lapped one over the other below the waist line to form a deep lap while the side-backs are also lapped over onto the backs, forming plaits. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season, in coat style but full at the shoulders.

INFANT'S CIRCULAR CLOAK 5044

There are advantages in the circular cloak for infants' wear which every mother who has struggled to slip sleeves over tiny arms will recognize. Illustrated is a most attractive one that can be made with cape and hood, with one or the other or plain, as may be liked and which is in every way satisfactory. In the illustration, it is made of cream white henrietta with trimming of silk embroidery and fancy stitching, but bengaline, peau de soie and similar silks, Bedford cord and such simpler washable materials as pique all are suitable while trimming appropriately can be of lace or embroidery, or the little coat can be left plain as shown in the back view. The deep cape means warmth for the cool weather as well as pretty effect, while the hood can be made to serve a practical end on windy days and drawn up over the little head.

Both coat and cape are circular, fitted at the shoulders by means of short darts, while the hood is arranged over both and the little roll-over collar finishes the neck.

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.

Sunday at Home

Strength in Weakness

"I would give anything if I had been taught when a schoolboy that every temptation should serve as a reminder of Jesus Christ," said one who stands high in the religious world. This is a way of capturing the enemy's artillery and turning it upon him effectively. It is quite natural when one thinks of physical danger or is in the midst of it, for his mind to turn at once to means of help. To have that habit well formed in regard to moral danger is to find sure help. Every time one finds himself tempted to be mean or impure or envious or discouraged or greedy and lets it remind him of the perfect Christ and of the help that is in Christ, he is made strong through his own weakness.

A Common Error

The habit of absenting one's self from the Sunday services of the church is one very easily made. Sometimes it is occasioned by sickness; very often some small excuse, some grudge against a member, some resentment at a fellow-member's fault, is the occasion. Jesus will be there, even if an unworthy member is present. Jesus will be present especially to meet and forgive that unworthy member, and who are we that we judge a brother or a sister? We must be careful not to repeat Thomas' error, or we may also—we almost certainly will also—repeat his un-

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belief. If we do not, like Thomas, come back again to the place where Jesus meets his disciples, how can we expect to meet Him? At least let no one be so jealous for the honor of Christ and His church that he shall dishonor both by avoiding both.

God's Promises

God's promises are ever on the ascending scale. One leads up to another, fuller and more blessed than itself. In Mesopotamia, in Canaan, "I will give thee all the land and children innumerable as the grains of sand." It is thus that God allures us to saintliness—not giving us anything till we have dared to say that He may test us; not giving everything at first, and always keeping in hand an infinite reserve of blessing.

The Triumphant Life

Only a life built upon Jesus Christ is triumphant. It is so in the present, and will be infinitely more so in the life to come. The examples of ancient kings in placing their feet upon the necks of their conquered foes is a good illustration of a triumphant life. Who knows but that reference was made to this when God said to the serpent, when speaking of the seed of the woman: "It shall bruise thy head"; while at the same time the character of the enemy is indicated by the statement made to the serpent: "Thou shalt bruise his heel." Paul confidently expected that the God of peace would bruise Satan under the saints' feet. In the final day of triumph, when again the morning stars shall sing together, and the sons of God shout for joy, and they together with the redeemed of the earth shall sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, we shall hear again the oft-repeated question, "Who is he that overcometh?" And then will come the answer in glad refrain: "He that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God, the Father, the Eternal One."

Some men were sitting in a hotel office. "Where has the time gone to?" suddenly exclaimed one. "Into eternity," replied a small messenger boy near by. The boy preached a sermon—a solemn sermon.

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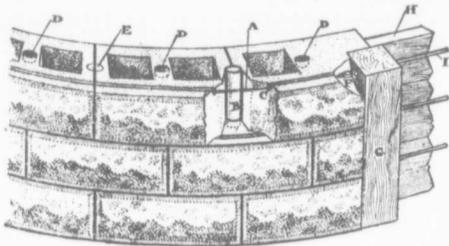
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Cement silo construction.

Silo Building

The day of the very cheap silo is over and people are now looking for something more substantial than the plain stave silo that was so popular a few years ago. A cheap stave silo is, however, better than none at all, but farmers who go into the silo business are demanding something better and more substantial.

The cost of the silo will vary according to the size and kind of material put in, say from \$1.25 per ton capacity in the cheaper forms up to \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton for the best silos made. Everything considered, the round silo serves the purpose best. Where a round silo cannot be built as in the bay of a barn a square or oblong silo will do. There is, however, less danger of ensilage spoiling in a round than in a square silo, as there are no corners to fill.

The most common round silo is one built of wood. The cheap stave silo has been greatly improved upon and when built of good material well put together, as shown in the accompanying illustration, will last a long time. This silo is well protected by iron hoops securely fastened. It is covered by a well built roof, and built with 30 feet deep and 15 feet in diameter will hold 105 tons of ensilage. One 20 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep will hold 186 tons. Ample drainage should be provided as shown in illustration and the structure built on a good foundation. A round silo built in this way and nicely painted is not only useful but appears well among the other farm buildings. The shing-

ed silo also looks well and is a valuable structure.

A new development in silo building is that of cement blocks. These are made on purpose for the silo and put together as shown in illustration. It has the advantage of being dry and strong. Observe that the pinion (B) which is made by pouring slush cement into all openings (E) formed by the round deep grooves in the end of each block. This slush cement runs down into the socket (D) formed for that purpose in the centre and top of each block. This practical idea serves two purposes. It renders an absolutely tight joint between the ends of each block and binds each tier of blocks firmly with the tier below and above. The groove (C) in the top of each tier of blocks allows for a wire rod (A) to encircle each tier and firmly bind the silo together. If the silo is made with a ladder these wires are firmly attached at joints (F) to the rods (I) which bind the ladder and serve as rungs. The posts (G) are made of 8x6 timber and project from the end of the block a few inches, so that 2-inch planks (H) can be used to close the openings.

The cost of making the blocks will vary from 10 to 15 cents each, depending upon the local cost of cement, labor, etc. In the Western States they have silo machines for this purpose, and which can be adapted to make blocks for ordinary house construction.

The Split Log Drag in Road Making

The development of road making machinery has been one of the features of recent years. The need for better roads has brought with it the need for improved machinery for constructing and maintaining roads in good condition.

Of all the modern contrivances for road making none are more useful than the split-log drag, the inventor of which is Mr. D. Ward King, of Maitland, Missouri. While it will not take the place of the improved road making outfits which every municipality should have, it will serve a good purpose in leveling surface of

roads that have been badly cut up during the wet season, and the most valuable feature is its cheapness. Any person with a little skill in handling tools can make one. The accompanying plan gives a good idea of how it can be done. The lower edge of the front piece should be protected with iron and a wagon tire will answer for this purpose.

The team should be hitched so that the drag will move the dirt to the centre of the road. The importance of hitching up properly cannot be over-estimated as it is only second in importance to the time at which the dragging is done. The road should be dragged after every wet spell because a smooth surface is thus produced. But that is not the object of dragging. Its object is to put the road into such a shape that it will shed the next rain instead of absorbing it.

There are several things to be remembered in operating the drag. It is certainly not a plaything for children, and they should not be allowed to ride on it any more than they should on a harrow. If the drag should strike a rock, the result would probably be a serious fall. It does not pay to plow a road before dragging, be-

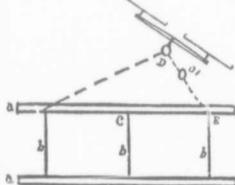


Diagram of the split log road drag.

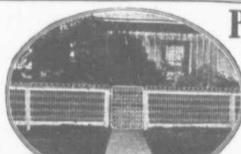
A split log, 9 feet long, 10 to 12 inches thick, set on edge, 30 inches apart, both flat sides to the front. B b b, strong oak or hedge bars, the ends of which are wedged in two-inch sugar holes bored through the logs or slabs. Dotted line chain or strong wire. D, D, rings to connect double-tree clevis. Hitch at D and stand at C, on a plank laid on the cross bars, for ordinary work or hitch at D and stand at E for ditch cleaning or to make the drag throw more dirt to the left.

cause that makes the foundation too soft. However deep the ruts may be if you keep at them with a drag they will soon disappear. By hauling the drag in a slanting position, the dirt can be easily dragged to the middle of the road. In the case of narrow roads, first drag the wheel tracks. After three or four rain plow a shallow furrow just outside the part that has just been dragged and spread this over the road. Only plow one furrow. After the next rain if necessary you can plow another. At each plowing you widen the road bed two feet. If the earth is pushed to the middle of the road continually the road will drain itself.

The drag is peculiarly adapted to clay roads, though its inventor, Mr. King, claims that it will help any soil roads, rocks or no rocks. It is



1.—Section of stave silo—a a, drain; b, foundation; c, ground floor; d, cement floor; l, l, hoops.



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Galvanized and coated with white enamel paint.

Any height up to 8 feet and any length from 10 feet up. No waste.

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TORONTO, WINNIPEG, ST. JOHN

doubtful if it can be used to advantage on gravel or sand roads, though the surface of the former could be leveled considerably providing no big stones are in the way. A sand road is too soft, as the road requires a hard bottom to have the drag do its best work.

So simple and so cheap is this contrivance that every pathmaster should have one for going over a road with when it becomes full of ruts and holes. It is estimated that roads can be kept in good shape at from \$3 to \$10 a mile.

Prospects for Fruit

The following extracts from the fruit crop report of May 31st last, issued by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, will be of interest:

The showing for bloom this year was never better. The weather has been dry, though somewhat cold, but on the whole favorable to pollination. Early and fall apples show somewhat better than winter. Sprys and Russets are reported somewhat less than medium. Baldwins for winter stock are reported medium. Baldwins in the south and Greenings everywhere a full crop. Nova Scotia Graviteins a full crop. The Duchess has an excellent showing everywhere.

It will be remembered that the indications last May were almost, if not quite, as good for this year, and yet the crop was below the average. The most destructive fungous diseases and insect enemies cannot yet be positively reported upon. On the other hand, the light crop of last year, which was also an excellent season for growth, together with the favorable winter and spring conditions of this year, throws the probabilities in favor of a large crop this year, not only in Canada but in all apple-growing countries. Should these anticipations be verified, it will be impossible to market a poor quality of fruit, such as was sold in large quantities last year. Spraying should, therefore, be continued in every orchard. No investment on the farm will pay so well, and it is probable that it will pay better than usual this year.

The apple crop of the United States competing with Ontario fruit is reported excellent at the present time; other foreign countries and Great Britain report a crop above the average in apples.

Pears are on the whole a medium crop. Blight is reported occasionally, but not to the same extent as last year.

The Bank Gets

your salary whether you put it there or not. If you spend all, somebody else deposits.

Your Money.

It is better to do your own banking. We pay highest rates in our Savings Department.

Interest credited quarterly.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

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

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year. The crop is irregular in British Columbia; Bartlett's a failure in some sections; in more cases, a full crop.

The commercial plum sections of Ontario are reporting a very light crop—in some cases an absolute failure. Nova Scotia has a crop slightly above medium, but a small acreage in British Columbia reports a medium to full crop. With favorable weather and good care a medium but not full crop of plums is possible. The Japan plums have failed particularly this year. The American plums in Ontario have the best reports.

PEACHES

Conditions for peaches would indicate an average crop. There will be a very slight increase in the acreage of peaches. Cherries everywhere show well. Grapes are reported in good order, except in sections that depended upon snow for protection, in which case winter killing is quite prevalent.

SMALL FRUITS

The acreage of strawberries will be much less than last year, and the crop has also been severely injured in many sections, and, to some degree, in all sections. A number of growers in southwestern Ontario are fortunate in having a full crop.

Red and black raspberries have suffered from winter killing, especially in northern and eastern Ontario.

There has been an increased acreage of tomatoes planted in Ontario bordering on the lakes. Weather conditions so far have been moderately favorable for transplanting.

INSECTS

Insects are somewhat more numerous than last year. The Codling Moth, scarce three and two years ago, was somewhat plentiful last year. With a mild winter the natural inference is that it will be still more numerous this year. Our reports are not at this date conclusive, but would indicate that this is the case. Spray with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture soon after the blossoms fall. The Bud Moth is undoubtedly on the increase. The Oyster Shell Bark Louse is doing much damage. The San Jose Scale is confined to limited areas, where it is being controlled with the lime and sulphur wash, except on full-grown apple trees, which will be replaced in some cases with other fruit.

Other insects frequently mentioned are:

Ganker Worm, Tent Caterpillar, Tussock Moth.—Use four ounces of Paris green per barrel with first spraying.

Green Aphis, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Scaly Bark Louse.—For these as well as for Oyster Shell Bark Louse and San Jose Scale, lime and sulphur wash in March or April.

Woolly Aphis, Crown Borer, Tree Borer, Leaf Roller.—Write for special information with reference to these to Prof. Sears, Agricultural College, Truro, N.S., Prof. Lochhead, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Prof. Lutz, Guelph, Ont., Dr. Fletcher, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the Fruit Division.

Spraying is much more general than ever before. A correspondent in an apple center in Nova Scotia reports the sale of one hundred spray pumps in his neighborhood. A greatly increased interest in orchards is reported from Nova Scotia, District 3 (Ontario) and British Columbia.

WARNING TO FRUIT GROWERS

Fruit growers are reminded that manufacturers complying with requests, are making preparations to put the six quart basket on the mar-

ket this year in addition to the 655-quart basket. Fruit growers should, therefore, see that all six quart baskets are marked "six quart" in black letters at least three-quarters of an inch in size before taking them from the factory (see Staple Commodities Act, section 5, subsection 2). Otherwise they expose themselves, by the use of unstamped baskets, to a fine of not less than 50 cents for each basket of fruit sold.

Soiling the Herd and the Summer Silo

On high priced land it can hardly pay to pasture the cows, as they do not get enough feed to the acre to pay the interest on the cost of the land, and, besides, the area will yield four or five times as much feed in the shape of corn that it will in the shape of pasture.

Resort has been had to feeding the cows green crops through the summer. Rye has been sown in August for early spring feed, and a poor clover feed it is too. Alfalfa, clover, oats and peas, mammoth clover, millet, sweet corn and field corn have followed each other through the season in the ration of the dairy cow on many farms.

This method of keeping the cows from pasture and feeding a succession of suitable crops is called soiling. It pays well enough when the weather is all right, but is inconvenient, to say the least, when rainy days follow each other in quick succession.

The summer silo offers the best solution of the summer feeding of non-pastured cows. Build the summer silo of less diameter than the winter silo for the herd of the given size. Allow only six feet square of horizontal surface to the cow in the summer silo and feed down two inches per day instead of one and a half. Even then it is not easy so to fill the silo and care for it that the silage will not tend to spoil down faster than the cows eat it in the hot days of July and August.—Clinton D. Smith.

Doctor (after careful examination) —Some foreign substance is lodged in your eye.

Dennis—O! knowed it! That's what Oi get fr wurrukin' wid them Dagoes!—Cleveland Leader.

YOUR . . . SAVINGS ACCOUNT

May be small at first but the noticeable feature of our Savings Accounts is that

THEY GROW

We are constantly opening accounts for small sums, but these rapidly increase to amounts that are pleasant for the depositor to contemplate.

BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital	- - -	\$3,000,000
Reserve	- - -	3,000,000
Assets	- - -	35,000,000

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Rubber or Steel Bit

Which is the better to use, a rubber or a steel bit, when breaking a colt? Is not a rubber bit supposed to keep the mouth softer than a steel one?—Wm. Carswell, Renfrew Co., Ont.

In breaking colts the best bit to use is the straight, smooth bar. If this is handled intelligently, without undue violence, yet gradually bringing the colt to learn that it is put there for his guidance, and that he must mind it, it is neither brutal nor on the other hand ineffectual. After the colt is broken, should excessive tenderness of the mouth be observed, a rubber bit will prove of value, but before you use one be sure that you will have your horse thoroughly under control with it, as in case of freight or a runaway it is not a very interesting monitor. There are a few horses for which a straight iron bit is not severe enough, but not many for which it is too severe, and the rubber bit should only be used where the mouth is sore, excessively tender, or where the horse, through cruel treatment, is thoroughly bit-shy.

Hegelund Method of Milking

Kindly describe or give some information about Dr. Hegelund's method of milking.—Subscriber, Nova Scotia.

This method of milking is described in MacKay and Larsen's new book on butter making, and also in Bulletin No. 96, Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wis. Perhaps if you write to the latter address they might send you a copy of the bulletin.

In brief the Hegelund method consists of manipulating the udder and parts of the udder in a systematic and regular way by lifting and pressing the different quarters of the udder.

It differs from any of the ordinary methods of rapid, dry, thorough milking, mainly in that in this method the udder is completely emptied by a set of manipulators after a full flow of milk has ceased. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, in the herd of 24 cows with which Dr. Woll experimented, the quantity of milk was increased by 4.5 per cent. and the quantity of fat by 9.2 per cent. by use of the Hegelund method, a more detailed description of which will be given in a later issue.

Feeding Pigs

(1.) Can you give me instructions for making a self-feeding trough to feed dry meal to 12 young pigs running on rape?

(2.) Would it pay to scald the meal instead of feeding it dry?

(3.) With shorts and cornmeal at \$28 per ton, would it pay to use some oilcake at \$38 per ton?—X. Y. Z., Colchester Co., N.S.

Answered by Prof. G. E. Day, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

(1.) Regarding self-feeding trough for pigs, I would strongly advise him not to use this method of feeding as it is wasteful of food. He will find it more profitable to restrict the amount of meal consumed by pigs while on pasture.

(2.) I do not think it would pay to scald the meal.

(3.) Regarding the advisability of feeding oil meal, it is somewhat difficult to advise. If your correspondent

has either a small amount of skim milk or whey, the oil meal would be unnecessary. If he has neither of these, however, a small amount, say about 10 per cent. of the total ration, might be employed with advantage.

Lameness

I have a cow that is a little lame on one hind leg. The flesh seems to be wasting away in that hip. She never limps down that side.—Subscriber.

In every case of chronic lameness there is a tendency for the affected leg to waste away. The wasting is not necessarily at the seat of lameness, and may be at some distance away from it, as is seen in the wasting of the shoulder muscles in chronic foot lameness. The reason for this is that a lame leg is used as little as possible. The muscles consequently do not get as much work as those of the corresponding leg, and become wasted. In your cow, therefore, the lameness may be at some other part of the leg than the wasted hip, and you should make a careful examination of every part of the leg and foot, to detect any apparent cause of lameness. Failing in this, you should apply a blister to the wasted muscles of the hip.

Indurated Udder

A cow that just calved is giving milk in only one teat, her udder is hard and baked and has been so since a week before calving. Nothing can be got from the other three teats.—A. J. A.

When the udder was first noticed to be swollen and inflamed it should have been bathed with a hot infusion of poke root, and the cow given a dose of Epsom salts, followed by half ounce doses of fluid ext. of phytolacca twice daily. This treatment is of no use since the early stage is past, and you will now not be able to restore this udder to a healthy state. After she has raised her calf you had better fatten her for beef.

Losing Her Milk

I have a mare due to foal in July that has quite a bag and is losing milk.—Subscriber.

Feed the mare light, give daily exercise and paint the udder twice daily with belladonna liniment. If the milk does not dry up in a few days give a teaspoonful of fluid extract of belladonna leaves twice a day in her feed.

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.

Wife's Dower Sold

A sold his farm to B, but A's wife refused to sign the deed of the farm until she should receive a certain sum as the price of her dower in the land. A agreed to pay her and she signed the deed. Can A recover from her the money which he paid her?—J. H. T. (Aurora).

A cannot recover the money he paid his wife to obtain her signature to

the deed. She is entitled to say that she will not bar her dower until she is paid the amount they agree to fix as its value. This money was paid to her as the price of her dower and for her signature to the deed, and as she fulfilled her part of the agreement the money cannot be recovered from her.

A Son's Debts

Does a father have to stand for his son's debts, the son being twenty years old?—J. R., Streetsville.

No. The father is not responsible for the personal debts contracted by the son.

About a Bequest

A bequeathed a legacy of four hundred dollars to his nephew, C, to be paid him after the death of A's wife, provided the nephew survived her. The nephew died first. Can his brother recover the amount of the legacy?—J. H. (Ontario).

No. The brother is not entitled to recover the legacy. A left it to C in case he should survive A's wife, C died before A's wife and consequently the legacy lapsed.

Notice to Leaseholder

I rented my farm to A for two years and after the expiry of the term A continued in possession of same, paying rent at the same rate. Have I to give A any notice that I want possession of the farm, or has he to give up possession to me at any time now that the original term has expired?—K. G. (Ontario).

When the original term expired and the tenant remained in possession of the farm, paying rent as before the tenancy became a yearly tenancy, you can, therefore, only obtain possession of the farm from A by giving him a full half year's notice that you wish him to quit and give up possession to you at the end of a certain year of his tenancy.

Hired Man's Grievance

I hired with a farmer for eight months. I have been with him now for about two months, but I do not like the place and can get more money from another farmer who lives near by. Can I quit before my time is up and claim wages for the time I have worked?—C. H. (Newry).

No. You have no right to break your agreement and if you do so without sufficient legal excuse you cannot recover anything for the time you may have worked.

Arrears in Taxes

I purchased a farm two years ago and paid the taxes since then. I am now told by the tax collector that the taxes for the year prior to that in which I purchased it have never been paid. Have I to pay these back taxes?—R. B. Ferguson.

Taxes are a charge on the land, and if not paid the land may be sold for same. In order to protect your farm from being sold you will have to pay these arrears. It may be that under the farm the vendor should have paid these taxes or a portion of them and possibly you may be in a position to recover the arrears or part of them from him, but without seeing the agreement we cannot say as to this. You are not personally liable for these arrears, but the land is liable and therefore in order to protect it from sale you will have to attend to the payment of the taxes.

In the Poultry Yard

How Poultry Farming is Taught in England

By our own Correspondent.

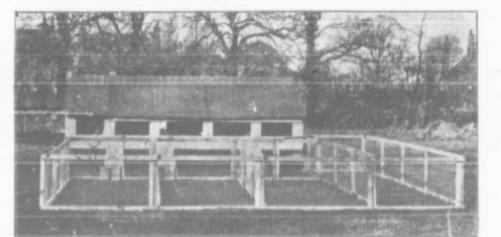
In these days of keen competition education in all branches of trade and commerce is a necessity. Poultry farming is no exception to this rule, and I lately had the opportunity of going over the poultry farm at Theale, Berks, maintained by the University College of Reading. The farm is under the management of Rev. Edward Brown, and is primarily intended for educational purposes, and is not run as a commercial affair, consequently upon the work having to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of students. There are a large number of permanent buildings in connection with the farm, which are utilized as far as possible, one object being not to set up what may be called a model poultry establishment with expensive houses and appliances, but rather to show how

use better results are obtained and the birds are stronger and have more vitality.

The practical work done at the college farm includes the breeding and management of stock birds, care of brooding hens and incubators, rearing of chickens and ducklings both by natural and artificial means, preparation of food and feeding, fattening, killing and plucking, erection of houses and runs and the treatment of disease.

The breeds maintained upon the farm are varied from time to time, but on the occasion of my visit they consisted of Buff Orpingtons, Red Sussex, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas. In addition there are several lots of Aylesbury ducks, also of Huttergum ducks, the latter a very popular breed in Belgium.

The portable continuous brooder illustrated was built upon the farm



Portable continuous brooder, with runs. The College Poultry Farm, Theale, N. Reading, Eng.

much material as is available on the ordinary farm can be adopted for the purpose in view.

The poultry farm runs to 40 acres, and the large meadows are used for portable houses, which are extensively employed, as in this way the birds have the advantage of fresh ground, and at the same time give considerable return by manuring and cleaning the ground.

SELLING DAY-OLD CHICKENS

seems a suggestion that at first blush is absurd, but in reality there is a big trade done in this way. Mr. Brown, the instructor at Theale, told me that he has already this year sold several thousands at prices varying from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d., say two to three dollars per dozen. The day old chickens, it is found, can be sent long railway journeys—hundreds of miles—without any injury to themselves. They are simply placed in a wooden box with holes in the lid for ventilation purposes and covered with a thin piece of canvas; this protection is ample for the longest journey, the average loss not amounting to 2 per cent.

This raises another interesting question, as to the best age at which chickens should be fed for the first time. It is the general impression that chickens should be fed at thirty-six hours old, or say a day and a half, but experiments at Theale carried out by Mr. Brown show that no food is wanted until the chickens are sixty hours old, and it is a moot point as to whether they do not do better if not fed until this age. Other advantages in buying day old chicks lie in the fact that where a large number of incubators are working in one apartment specially adapted for such

and holds 200 chickens. It is heated by lamps and pipes.

Runs are fitted outside, and as the house is upon wheels it can be easily moved to fresh ground.

A. W. S.

The Dust Bath

When the weather becomes dry and dusty it is important that the young chicks have some cool, damp spot where they can "dust" themselves. I have frequently heard people complain that the chickens would always dust themselves near to the drinking dishes, so that the earth and rubbish were thrown into the water. They do this because they can stand the clouds of dust no better than the lice can and will always choose a spot where water has been spilled. Little chicks suffer very much if they are in very dusty quarters and will become a prey to a kind of mechanical pneumonia just as some young pigs do occasionally. All the soapy water from the house should be saved to pour over the very dusty spots. A few drops of Yergil's fluid should be added, as this will kill every obnoxious insect or germ as well as prevent disease in the chicks. The water, of course, must not lie in pools, but the dusty corners may be moistened very freely. I knew a hospital nurse who kept a large flock of chickens as soon as she retired from her work in the hospital. She used to spray the young chicks with the garden hose and used sometimes to mix a little weak Jeye's fluid and water in the watering pot and water them. They used to freshen up on the sultry, dusty afternoons just like young plants after a shower. I have found that damping the dusty

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred, Rock, \$10 per 150; Blue, \$10.00; 100 eggs.—M. C. HEER, Napanee, Manheim, Ont.

POULTRY will yield a very large dividend on the small investment required, if you keep and feed your hens properly. The Canadian Poultry Review tells you exactly how to do it. Fifty cents a year, or send us One Dollar and the names of two yearly subscribers and we will send the Review to you for one year free. CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, Toronto, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season brooded by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. J. C. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Calverville, Ont.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Won every lot at Napanee. Twenty eggs \$1.00. Write. ALBERT SNIDER, Napanee, Ont.

BARRED ROCK and Houdan Eggs at \$1.50 per setting. The Rock pen is headed by a winning sire purchased from C. B. Thompson, America, N.Y. The Houdan pen a grand lot. SMITH & BROS., St. Catharines, Ontario.

EXTRA CHICKENS, pure Barred Plymouth Rock eggs at 50c. and \$1.00 per setting of 15. No trouble to answer enquiries. A. S. WELLEN, Anselmia Farm, Berlin, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bred direct from imported stock. Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for description, prices, etc. (See J. MILNE, South Oshawa P.O., Ont.)

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

BROWN LEGHORNS—Single comb, winners of over 100 prizes at the poultry shows. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15. W. J. FLAYER, H. G. L.

quarters that the chickens frequent is quite sufficient, and though it is a little extra trouble, it is surprising how much it helps the young and old through the very warm weather. The trouble after all is well repaid.

Ganges, B. C. OCTAVIA ALLEN.

Poultry Truths.

The laying hen is naturally of a nervous disposition.

Poor brooding skills make chicks than poor incubation.

A well-kept flock of fowls is a necessary adjunct to a country home.

It is better to keep the hens tame, as a frightened fowl will never do well.

Keep the hens in a contented condition, as they are more profitable that way.

The habit of egg eating is sometimes caused by the lack of oyster shells or lime.

A chicken that is allowed to run free and get lots of exercise is bound to be tough.

Scald out all drinking vessels and feed troughs every few days, to keep them from developing disease germs.

For the good of the flock remove any fowl that shows any sign of being sick, even if the ailment is slight.

Skim milk makes one of the best of feeds for poultry, either winter or summer. They are very fond of it.

It is said that charcoal fed to chickens while being fattened will tend to whiten the flesh. Buckwheat will do the same.

Do not use eggs for hatching purposes which are laid by hens kept in close confinement, as such eggs are likely to produce weak chicks.

Have all the eggs in the incubator as near the same age and age and from the same breed as possible if good, uniform results are expected.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department 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 advance of summer brings promise throughout the most of western Ontario of a crop of at least average abundance, the most general complaint is a lack of rain and a shortage of the grass crop, which is gradually becoming a more and more important factor in running the farm. The late cold spring has been also more or less responsible for this and the lightness of the winter wheat, which is for the most part a crop of rather poor promise in some places, though an occasional field of a sensational character is to be met with. With the spring crops, roots, etc., safely in the ground the short respite before the farmer must grasp the hoe, or get the mower ready, is occupied in general improvements, and the most common sight to be seen is the pulling down of the old rail fence and replacing it with the new wire one. Everywhere the annual "roadwork" is in order, and it is a pleasure to note the improvement in the system and method employed in this important department. The newest and best of road machines are now common sights, and occasionally a rock crusher, where good gravel is not obtainable, can also be seen.

Among the stockmen business is unusually active, and although big events of all kinds are conspicuous for their absence, still prices are good and demand also fair in all lines. The "boom" prices to which horses have attained have given an impetus to horse breeding, and the present high prices and keen competition among the packers has re-awakened the old interest in the hog. In some instances the high water mark in the hog market has been a high one indeed. In the town of Burford a few days ago as high as \$7.65 per cwt. was paid for bacon hogs. The long-foretold reaction of public opinion in regard to the sheep has fairly come at last. Sheep breeders report everywhere a keen demand for choice breeding stock. Importations this year in purebred sheep are very large, and the good ones are being sought after.

Mr. J. Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, Ont., has a shipment of about fifty head coming, which, together with the fine crop of Shropshire lambs which he will have to offer, will prove of interest to purchasers. J. Hamner has also a select shipment coming. J. A. Jull has a fine crop of Oxford Downs, of which about 25 head are very choice goods. J. W. Lee & Son, of Simcoe, Ont., report the best and choicest crop of lambs which they have ever had to offer this year. Messrs. Telfer Bros., of Paris, are right to the front again with a choice lot of home-bred Hampshire and Southdown lambs, besides a very large importation now on the way home. Mr. J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., is now in the old land looking up a consignment of Cotswolds, Hampshires and will also import a number of Clydesdale fillets and horses. Mr. W. Dryden reports a choice consignment

of Shropshire sheep which he expects to land in a few days. Importations in the cattle line seem to be quiet. Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, is now in Scotland, where it is possible he will purchase a few for importation. A very much larger number of importers are operating in the horse line than last year. Mr. Thomas Graham sailed a short time ago. Mr. Robert Graham also went over. Messrs. J. McCallum & Son, of Brampton, Ont., have been in Scotland for some time looking for Clydesdales. Mr. Hassard has just landed a fresh consignment, of which further particulars will be given in our next number. Mr. O. Sorby, who usually makes his importation much later in the year, is reported to have secured from Messrs. Montgomery the good breeding premium horse Adme, sire Baron's Pride. Messrs. Smith & Richardson, John Boag, and Mr. Robert Beith will sail about the beginning of the month. The public can confidently look forward to keener competition in the Clydesdale showing of this year than has been the case previously, as the horse they are all looking for this year is the unquestionable bell-ringer.

The Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association

The Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association has been incorporated under the Dominion Act respecting Live Stock Record Associations, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The head office of this association is at Winnipeg, and the record office at Ottawa.

The provisional officers are as follows: President, Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin, Man.; Vice-President, John Turner, Carroll, Man.; Directors, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.; J. Traquair, Welwyn, Sask.; Secretary, George H. Greig, Winnipeg; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, National Live Stock Record Office, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The constitution provides for the establishment of a Canadian record, the standard of which will be quite equal to the American standard. All

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

▲ Safe, Speedy and Positive Cures For
Curb, Spint, Sweny, Capped Hoof,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin,
Bungles and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
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As A Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Gripes, Stomach Ache, It is Irresistible.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam, and is
warranted to give satisfaction. \$1.00
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by
mail, charges paid, with full directions for
use. \$2.00 sent for descriptive circular.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

SHOE BOILS Are hard
to cure, but

ABSORBINE

Will remove them and
leave no blisters. Does
not blister or remove the
hair. Cures any puff or
swelling. \$2.00 per bottle,
delivered. Book 7-35 Free.
ABSORBINE is a
mankind, \$1.00 per bottle.
Cures Boils, Hives, Old
Sores, Swellings, Etc. Manufactured only by

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

animals recorded in the American book will be accepted and recorded without charge to owners resident in Canada.

Animals that were recorded in what was known as the "Dominion Polled Angus Herd Book" may be accepted after searching investigation into their breeding and individual merit, by inspectors appointed by the association. This work is to be proceeded with to the least possible delay.

Applications for entry should be made on forms which will be provided by the Record Office. All correspondence relating to registration should be addressed to the Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The executive, at a meeting held on May 31st, decided to hold the first

RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For prices and particulars write
ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper street, Ottawa

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

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

annual general meeting for the transaction of business and election of officers on the grounds of the Industrial Exhibition Association at Winnipeg on Thursday, July 26th, at 9 o'clock a.m., when it is hoped that a large number of those interested in the breed will assemble and thus give an additional stimulus to the breeding of the "Doddie" in Canada.

Members are entitled to reduced rates for registration. The annual membership fee is \$2, payable to the secretary.

Special Ottawa Correspondence

Ottawa, June 11.—In a recent visit to Winnipeg Mr. B. Spencer, acting Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, completed arrangements for the admission of the Canadian Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association to the National Records. The West has a large number of breeders of the Aberdeen Angus who have amalgamated with the eastern association to form the national association. The accomplishment of this amalgamation has not been without its difficulties. It was decided to make the standard of the American Aberdeen Angus Association the basis of admission. But some of the Canadian animals have not been included in the American. Others were not admitted to the Canadian records until after the time limit of two years after birth required by the American association. It has been decided to appoint two American inspectors to visit all the herds and examine all the animals that have not been admitted according to the American rules. Those that come up to the desired standard will be admitted to both the Canadian and American records and the remainder rejected.

The Central Experimental Farm, situated near Ottawa, recently closed the annual distribution of seed samples. In weight these totalled about eighty tons. The number of applications for seed potatoes alone was 12,000. All these were sent by mail. The distribution was the largest in the history of the farm.

George H. Clark, seed commissioner, in recent evidence before the agricultural committee on smut in wheat, showed by figures from grain inspectors that this evil is greatly on the increase, particularly in the Northwest. The table given was as follows:

Year.	Cars inspected.	Per cent. rejected.
1890.....	25,725.....	3
1895.....	14,886.....	15½
1900.....	53,708.....	7-10
1901.....	51,833.....	15½
1902.....	38,477.....	25½
1903.....	38,807.....	24½
1904.....	46,802.....	13½

Recommending means of preserving the vitality of seed wheat and purity of variety. Mr. Clark said that much can be done to maintain the vigor of the crop by the use of the fanning mill. But this alone does not eliminate foreign varieties from the crop. A much further step in advance is the practice of providing each year ten acres or more of the best and cleanest land on the farm on which to grow pure seed. This wheat grown specially for seed should be allowed to get fully mature before being cut. It is advisable to use the best obtainable seed from which to grow seed wheat for the main crop. The practice of cutting and setting up heads of grain from vigorous and fully ripened plants that are true to the desired type and variety, to furnish

seed for a breeding plot or base of supply of pure seed, has proved to be both a practical and profitable means of keeping varieties pure, increasing the yield and improving the quality of the grain.

Regarding smut Mr. Clark said that

If You Have Lost Your Colts

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

WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIFIC

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

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

J. WILHELM, V. S.

Specialist on Generation

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VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200. Inexpensive course in the taking of Veterinary Course at home during spare time, taught by simple English. Diploma granted. Ontario Veterinary Association, Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Ont.

the consensus of opinion seemed to be that clear, healthy seed from an unaffected crop would be most likely to resist the fungus than that taken from a smutty crop. By no means should farmers select seed from smutted crop.

It was inadvisable also to sow shrunken or weak seed. Deep sowing was not so good as shallow, as the latter gave the plant a chance for early development into the green leaf. In general, whatever weakened the vital energy of the seedling or depreciated the inherent vigor of the plant, rendered it more susceptible to such diseases as smut and rust. As methods of destroying the smut spores, the seed commissioner mentioned the hot water treatment—that is, immersing the seed grain in hot water, at about 132 to 135 degrees Fahrenheit for five minutes. Another was the bluestone treatment, with which all farmers are familiar. In regard to strength of the solution he recommended one pound of bluestone to 10 gallons of water.

Clydesdales for Quebec

A promising shipment of Clydesdales was made last week from Glasgow to Mr. George G. Stewart, Howick, Quebec. As is usual with Mr. Stewart's shipments, the animals were selected by Mr. T. R. McLaughlin, Williamson, Creff. The shipment was made up of two colts and two fillies. One of the colts was Cambushnie Laird, which, in the hands of Mr. McEwen, was second at Perth in 1905. He was got by the well-bred horse Sylvander, whose sire and dam were both noted prize winners, the dam having been first at the H. and A. S. Show with Sylvander's foal at foot. The other colt is Valdemar, which, in the hands of Mr. George Alston, Loudounhill, was second at Galston. He was got by the renowned prize horse Baron O' Buchlyvie, while his dam was by celebrated Lord Lothian (5898), the sire of many prize winners. Of the fillies, one was by the Glasgow premium Clan Chattan, the sire of the H. and A. S. champion horse Royal Chattan, and the other was by the noted breeding and Cavalor Cup champion horse Revelanta. This filly was in the prize list at Agr. Kilmarnock, and Galston when owned by Mr. Alston. Mr. Stewart has got a shipment which ought to prove highly remunerative in Canada.—Scottish Farmer.

Clydesdales for Ontario

Mr. John R. Beattie, Baugh Farm, Amman, has shipped the order of Mr. J. D. Eddie, Hills Green Farm, Vars. Ont., a capital selection of five fillies and one stallion. The latter, Royal Magnate (1918), is a six-year-old mare bred by Mr. Beattie, and got by the well-bred horse Balmiedie Magnate, out of a mare by Prince of Rosa, gr-dam by Gartsherric, and tracing back to Challenger, Simon Pure, etc. This is a brightly colored, thick horse, with good legs and action. The fillies are a particularly level, nice lot, with grand feet and legs, and first-rate colors. The three-year-old Fickle Princess, bred by the Mackenzie, Hills Green, is by Fickle Fashion, out of a Lord Lothern mare, gr-dam by Lyon of Pardons-town, and dam of the great gelding Masterpiece, shown so successfully by Mr. William Clark in 1905. This is an extra good filly, with size and quality. Another of the same age, Nancy Graham, was bred by Mr.

David Graham, Kirkstyle, and got by the splendid horse Lothian Agair. She should make a capital brood mare.

The other three are two-year-olds, sired respectively by Prince of Balmanno, The Lord Steward, and Prince Ailsa. They are out of good breeding strains, and are thick, substantial animals, with fine wearing legs and feet. As a lot, they reflect considerable credit on Mr. Beattie's judgment and Mr. Eadie should be highly pleased with his selections.—Scottish Farmer.

The International

The Chicago International will be held this year Dec. 1-8 inclusive. Some changes have been made in this year's classifications. Those in which Canadian exhibitors will be most interested are as follows: In the draft horse section the following classes have been added:

The classification in the draft horse section will have the following classes added to each of the breeds: Stallion 1 year old and under 2; mare 4 years old or over; mare 3 years old and under 4; mare 2 years old and under 3; mare 1 year old and under 2. Entries for any one class are to be limited to five animals from one firm or ownership.

No substitution of animals can be made after ten days prior to the opening day of the exposition.

Open-Air Horse Show

The fourth annual open-air horse parade and show, to be held in Toronto on Dominion Day, July 2nd, promises to be an event of great interest to horsemen. A good prize list has been prepared, which is sure to bring out a good entry in every class.

Winnipeg Exhibition, 1906

The prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, which is just issued, indicates the energy, enterprise, and knowledge of Western conditions on the part of the management. It is an indication of the belief that the Exhibition of July 23rd to 28th next will be the most successful in the country's history. Many and valuable additions have been made in the classes requiring incentive, and the prizes in many other classes have been increased. The Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain will give two gold medals, as will also the Shire Horse Society of London, England, for the classes in which they are particularly interested. The additional and increased prizes as to horses, cattle and swine are a marked feature of the well arranged book which makes up in the prize list.

A dog show will be an interesting and new feature in the coming exhibition, a factor strongly appealing to the interests of Western Canadians. Gravel in sufficient quantities will cover the live stock rings, and the quarter reserved for heavy machinery, obviating any unpleasantness in any sort of weather.

With the energy and trained experience of the President (Mr. G. H. Greig) and the manager (Dr. A. W. Bell), and the evident desire of the directorate to make the coming exhibition in harmony with the importance of the Canadian West in the eyes of the world, it is assured that the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of July 23-28 will rival in varied interest the great exhibitions of the East.

Exhibitors at the coming Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 23-28, will be able to ship their exhibits at single

rates to the Exhibition by rail, twenty-five per cent. of which will be refunded by the Exhibition Board. Return of the exhibits will be made without charge of any kind by the railways.

The Exhibition management strongly advise early shipment, and also suggest that all exhibits unaccompanied by the owner should be particularly addressed to the Superintendent-in-charge of that particular department.

Shippers by freight should make ample allowances for delay in transit.

Most of the exhibits should be on the ground not later than Saturday, July 21, as the judging commences on the following Monday, July 23, at 10 a.m.

Official Tests of Holstein Cows

Since last report fourteen cows and heifers have been admitted to the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Record of Merit on the strength of officially authenticated tests conducted under the direction and supervision of Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College. Except where otherwise specified all tests are for a period of seven days. The amounts of milk and butter fat reported are actual; the amount is estimated from the fat by adding one-sixth. Although no phenomenal records are reported, two or three are worthy of special notice, viz., those of Bessie Talmann 19.91 lbs. of butter; of Oxford Maud, a two-year-old, 17.39 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 72.45 in 30 days; and of Lady Wayne M's Posch, a yearling, 13.10 lbs. of butter in seven days and 53.39 in 30 days.

The cows and their tests are as follows:

1. Bessie Talmann (5701) at 5y. 6m. 14d.; milk, 483.7 lbs.; butter fat, 17.07 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.91 lbs.; owner, Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

2. Wyola DeKol Netherland (2980) at 5y. 4m. 28d.; milk, 465 lbs.; butter fat, 15.04 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.45 lbs.; owner, H. A. Layng, Spring Valley, Ont.

3. Oxford Maud (4698) at 2y. 6m. 7d.; milk, 361.3 lbs.; butter fat, 14.91 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.39 lbs. Thirty days, milk, 1515.6 lbs.; butter fat, 62.09 lbs.; equivalent butter, 72.45 lbs.; owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

4. Mertie (1167) at 13y. 12d.; milk, 429.87 lbs.; butter fat, 13.41 lbs.; equi-

valent butter, 15.64 lbs.; owner, J. D. Truesdell, Spring Valley, Ont.

5. Coral DeKol (2816) at 6y. 6m. 21d.; milk, 441.62 lbs.; butter fat, 13.39 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.62 lbs.; owner, J. D. Truesdell.

6. Jennie Worthemall (2607) at 4y. 11m. 13d.; milk, 430.4 lbs.; butter fat, 13.32; equivalent butter, 15.54 lbs.; owner, P. D. Ede.

7. Woodbridge Bell (2563) at 11y. 7m. 28d.; milk, 412 lbs.; butter fat, 13.10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.28 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont.

8. Maud of Kent 5th (2611) at 10y. 9m. 18d.; milk, 338 lbs.; butter fat, 13.10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.28 lbs.; owner, P. D. Ede.

9. Oceola Queen Posch (5315) at 2y. 2m. 2d.; milk, 342.3 lbs.; butter fat, 12.40 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.46 lbs.; owner, Walter S. Schell.

10. Hulda Wayne's DeKol Pieterje (3550) at 4y. 19d.; milk, 411.38 lbs.; butter fat, 12.17 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.22 lbs.; owner, J. D. Truesdell.

11. Lady Wayne M's Posch (5258) at 1y. 10m. 25d.; milk, 334.1 lbs.; butter fat, 11.24 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.10 lbs. Thirty days, milk, 1381.5 lbs.; butter fat, 45.76 lbs.; equivalent butter, 53.39 lbs.; owner, Walter S. Schell.

12. Miss Hengerveld DeKol (4534) at 4y. 6m. 6d.; milk, 345.5 lbs.; butter fat, 10.71 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.49 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin.

13. Dominant 2nd (3972) at 3y. 8m. 1d.; milk, 298.25 lbs.; butter fat, 10.24 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.94 lbs.; owner, J. D. Truesdell.

14. Queen Ann DeKol (4856) at 2y. 8m. 28d.; milk, 270.75 lbs.; butter fat, 8.68 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.12 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin.

G. W. CLEMONS,
Secretary.

Prince Edward Island

The weather (with the exception of one day) has continued cool up to the last of May. On May 26 we had a heavy thunderstorm and rain continued to fall with scarcely any intermission during the three following days. Farmers who had the bulk of their grain sown considered themselves very fortunate indeed, as the season is so far advanced. Very few potatoes will be planted until the first week in June. The early wheat looks well and the grass is making rapid progress. Cattle are increasing in milk.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

JULY 23rd to 28th, 1906

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

G. H. GREIG,

Secretary, Manitoba Live Stock Association,
President.

DR. A. W. BELL,

General Manager.



CAIRNBROGIE

The home of **The Matchless MacQueen**, and more of America's Champions than all others combined.
Breeders of **CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS**
GRAHAM BROS., - - Claremont, Ont.
P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. 25 Miles East of Toronto.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

the weeder to advantage. With a good weeder he can cultivate thirty acres a day; and when the season is very dry, if he will go over his corn field every two or three days with the weeder and nothing else, when free from weeds and in good condition, he will be doing his part in conserving moisture and growing a full corn crop.

Weeds and How to Get Rid of Them

There are some good laws already on the Ontario Statutes for the destruction of noxious weed life, many of which are a dead letter. There are laws to compel the railway companies and other incorporated companies to destroy the weed life on lands under their control. There is a good law now in operation whereby the road overseer may warn every owner or occupant of land to destroy the weeds on the roadside adjoining his property or the property in which they are domiciled, and if after due notice be given these persons do not destroy the weeds, the overseer may see that the work is done and have it charged in the taxes against the land.

Every farmer knows that noxious weeds spread through the use of dirty seed grain and grass and clover

seeds foul with noxious weed impurities. The investigations of the Seed Branch in late years have amply proved this. An Ontario law makes it a misdemeanor to knowingly sell grain or small seeds containing the noxious seeds of Canada thistles, wild mustard, ox-eye daisy, burdock, wild oats and ragweed. One is liable to a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$20. A similar penalty is attached to a law for the sowing of grain known to be affected by smut.

The Seed Control Act, 1905, also is a good check on the further spread of weeds, by demanding a standard of purity for seeds of first quality of the cereals, clovers, etc., grasses and forage crops. It also prohibits the sale of low grade seed where the noxious weed impurities are more than 5 seeds to 1000, for seeding purposes in Canada. Great aids to the destruction of weeds are found in (1) a short rotation of crops, where

clover and a hoe crop are used every third or fourth year; (2) in thorough cultivation by doing as much as possible early after harvest at the right time in the growth of the plant; (3) the use of the right kind of implements, as the broad sheared cultivator, which cuts everything below the surface of the ground; and (4) by keeping a few sheep as scavengers. As knowledge of the classification of weeds into annuals, biennials and perennials, is a great help. Any method of preventing annuals going to seed is a wise one, as such a plant dies the first season. Biennials which produce seed the second season may be destroyed by cutting well below the crown of the plant when well advanced in growth. They may be destroyed also with a scythe, by cutting close above ground when the plants are in full bloom.

Perennials are harder to fight as they are propagated by roots as well

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

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

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

Guelph, G.T.R.
Arkell, C.P.R.
Telegraph, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
ARKELL, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—30 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with better calves at foot, and again bred imp. Frise Favorite and imp. Scottish Frise. Also 10 head of one and two-year old heifers. Drop in a line and receive our new catalogue, just issued. Burlington Jct. sta. G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

Maitland Bank STOCK FARM

Chicely bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choice lines to choose from. (Can supply a number of fine young bulls at square prices.)

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

CHAS. BARKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Frise of Scotland (imp.). For sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

DAVID McCRACKEN, Innesdale, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Oxford Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

No More Blind Horns For Specific Ophthalmitis, M. O. n Blindness and Other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia. has a sure cure.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep First herd prize and smeltspoke Toronto Exhibition 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported, Dutch-bred, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Rammer. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Prince Sunbeam, St. Toronto, Ont. Highest prize winners of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. ROBSON, Ilberton, Ont.

WOODROFFE FARM AYRSHIRE.

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

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

GLEN PARK FARM Scotch Shorthorns

Matchless, Jilt, Nonpareil, Mina and other popular strains. Herd headed by the grand imp. Heale bull, Frise of Scotland (42013) dam, Rose Beattie (2955), dan of Lord Bant (7301). Some choice young stock for sale.

W. DOHERTY, Prop.,
CLINTON, ONT.

JAMES LEASK & SON, Taunton, Ont.

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

For Sale—Four young bulls and four heifers, sired by Comet, Saracen (imp.)—32027—(3301). Four young bulls, sired by Allan (1834). Oshawa Stn. (G.T.R.), Myrtle Stn. (C.P.R.) Long Distance Phone in Residence.

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Three young bulls for sale. Sires, Spicy King (imp.) = 20095; Quarantine King (imp.) = 32086. Dams, Strawberry and Venus = 48815. Prices right.

Thos. Ailin & Bros., Oshawa

Springhurst Shorthorns.

Present Offering—7 Young Bulls and 20 Young Females.

All from grandly bred dams of individual merit, and such sires as Gold Drop, Royal Prince, Rosy Morning and Abbotsoford.

Good value for your money and a square deal.

H. SMITH,

Exeter P.O. and Sta., G.T.R.
Long distance phone at residence.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.
Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
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MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Frise Winning Lincolns, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
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MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of CLYDESDALE HORSES, BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

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

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-tipped Shorthorn Shire Horses, Scotch and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 3½ miles from Weston station, C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

A square deal and a reasonable price.

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GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.

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R. J. MACKIE, Oshawa, Ont. Registered Herefords for sale. Good stock. Seven bulls and a few heifers. Low prices if taken soon.

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
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W. G. PETIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
See large ad.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.
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H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.
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GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale.

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

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

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

AMOS SMITH, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

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

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

J. A. GOVERNLOCK, Forest, Ont. Herefords, imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at leading shows.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Theford, Ont. Short-horn, sires, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.

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

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

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

W. CLARSON, Malton P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Short-horn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Some choice young stock for sale.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

D. GUNN & SON, Clydeedale Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caladonia, Ont. Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

ROBT. NICHOI, Brusseu, Ont. P.O. and sta., G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., sta. G.T.R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Short Horses. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

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PHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns & Shropshires. Good selection in young bulls.

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A. ELLIOTT, Pond Mills. Oxford Sheep, Collie Station, Ont.

S. J. PEARSON & SONS, Meadevale, Ont. Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.—Short-horn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.

F. & G. PARKIN, Oxford Centre, Ont. Berkshire Swine, Barred Rock Poultry, Prices right.

as seeds. They must not only be prevented from going to seed, but the root system must be destroyed. The bind weed or wild morning glory is probably the hardest to get rid of. When first noticed, smother it out with something or kill it with salt. The perennial sow thistle is an extremely bad weed and is spreading very fast in Ontario. The methods well known to farmers in destroying Canada thistles and quack grass are most effective in getting rid of the sow thistle. These are the frequent use of clover, followed with a live crop and a crop of buckwheat, millet, etc., after thorough cultivation. It is well for the farmers of Eastern Ontario to keep their eyes open to the dangers arising from the spread of the Orange Hawk weed. Blue weed and chicory in their uncultivated pastures. Preventive measures in this case are better than curative.

The dangers from other weeds are also very important just now, but space in your valuable paper prevents me from discussing at this time ribgrass, Flabine, Pennycress, Wormseed, Mustard and a number of others. The most we can hope to do as farmers is to so hold in check noxious weed life that there will be little extra to those involves over the ordinary methods used in the preparation of the soil for crops.

If every farmer in the land will co-operate in living up to the already good laws we have for the destruction of weed life in Ontario, it would not be long before the crops would have an enhanced value both in the quantity and quality produced.—From an address by T. G. Raynor.

“Character may have a revolution, but reputation can only be changed by being slowly worn out.” Many a one who intends to reform and build up a good character in the days of fun and wild oats are over, forgets how long he must wear before the world the outward semblance by which he has allowed it to judge him. The old reputation will cling long after the old folly may have been repented.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, June 13th, 1906.

The warmer and more summer-like weather of the past fortnight has improved business conditions considerably. There have, however, been more renewals of commercial paper than usual. Money is easier at about 5½ per cent. call loans. Commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat situation shows little change from last writing and prices rule about the same, quotations here being 82c to 85c for red and white and 81c for spring at outside points. Harvesting has already commenced in Texas under favorable auspices. In Oklahoma and some of the more northern states the crop is ripening fast. Generally the spring wheat crop in both the United States and Canada is making satisfactory progress and has had its influence on the speculative market. A large yield is expected from Russia this year and on the whole the prospects at present are for a good average crop.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market rules strong and active, with quotations here ruling at 38c to 41½c at outside points and 38½c to 44c at Montreal. Some reports regarding the oat crop of some of the western states have been rather scary of late and have helped to keep up the speculative market. The export market for oats is reported easier and lower. Both the barley and pea market are steady. Corn is higher, No. 2 mixed here offering at 61c to arrive. Prices have advanced in Chicago, where quotations were as high as 50½c last week.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market keeps firm. Quotations here rule at \$10 for No. 1 Timothy and \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2 in car lots on track Toronto. On the farmers' market here loose hay is quoted at \$13 to \$15 for No. 1 and \$8 to \$9 per ton for mixed or clover. The growing crop has improved very much during the past ten days and where there has been no winter killing a good crop is expected. Prices are, however, expected to remain at present level for some time.

There is a good demand here for baled straw. Car lots on track are quoted at \$6 per ton.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices rule about the same, though the warm weather injured receipts somewhat. It is reported that dealers have decided to reduce prices in the country so that after Monday, June 11th, the highest price paid for eggs in the country west of Toronto will be 14c and the highest price east of Toronto will be 14½c to 15c. It remains to be seen whether these figures will prevail. There has been some enquiry for export and on the whole the outlook is fair for good prices. At Montreal the market is reported firm for car lots at 16c and for smaller lots 16½c to 17c. The market here has a slightly easier tone with new-laid quoted at 17c in case lots. On the farmers' market eggs bring 19c to 22c.

On Toronto farmers' market spring chickens dressed and alive bring 25c

per lb. and old 11c. Dressed turkeys bring 12c to 14c and live 10c to 12c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market is easier and lower, though prices are still at a figure that must make the business profitable for the milk producer. Prices at the local market range from about 10½c to 11c and are nearer an export basis than they have been for a few weeks past. Last week's Trade Bulletin sums up the situation as follows:

"Although in our market report of yesterday, finest Western cheese is quoted at 11½c to 11¾c as representing sales, we must modify these quotations to-day, as the same class of goods is offered freely at 11¼c, some buyers stating that their cable limits would not allow them to pay over 11c. A fair range of quotations, however, is from 11c to 11½c for finest Western and 10¾c to 10¾c for finest Eastern. Yesterday there was quite a rush for Easterns, and the market here was cleared at 11c. To-day, however, buyers have modified their bid. A fair amount of business has transpired and at the decline there appears to be a steady feeling. New York is commencing to supply the English market with finest full cream goods at 10½c to 10¾c, about 13,000 boxes being reported sold there."

The butter situation is in a healthy condition. There is a good export demand and it looks now as if Great Britain will have to depend more upon Canada for supplies, owing to a falling off in the English and continental supply and also shipments from Australia and New Zealand. The market on this side is a little excited over the advent of June full grass butter on the market, and there has been some spirited bidding at the Eastern Townships markets at prices ranging from 20½c to 22½c. On the whole, though, there is an easier feeling in some centres, the general situation has a healthy tone. There are heavier receipts here and a slightly easier tone prevails at 20c to 21c for creamery prints and 19c to 20c

for solids. Dairy prints are quoted at 16c to 17c and rolls at 15c to 16c.

WOOL

There is very little of special note in the wool situation. Receipts are increasing, but are readily taken up at current values, which rule here at 17c to 18c for unwashed and 26c for washed and 19c to 20c for rejects. At Montreal Canadian washed fleeces is quoted at 27c to 28c, and unwashed at 18c to 22c.

LIVE STOCK

The run of live stock has been heavy this week, there being 106 cars reported at the Union Stock Yards on Monday last and 95 cars on Tuesday last at Toronto city market. The quality of the cattle offering is better. While trade has ruled a little slower, there has not been much unsold at the close of the market. A few good exporters are offering, though prices for the best are a shade easier. Choice quality sold for \$4.85 to \$5.25, medium \$4.70 to \$4.85, bulls \$4 to \$4.25, and cows \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Prices for butchers' cattle are lower at \$4.50 to \$4.75 for choice, \$4.25 to \$4.40 for medium, \$3.75 to \$4 for cows, \$3.25 to \$3.75 for bulls and \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt for canners. Choice stockers sell at \$3.50 to \$3.75, common at \$3 to \$3.40, stock bulls at \$2 to \$2.25, heavy feeders at \$4.65 to \$4.75, and short-keep feeders at \$4.70 to \$4.85 per cwt. Milch cows are in good demand at \$35 to \$60 each. Calves are a little slow at \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt.

The sheep market rules steady, export ewes being quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 and quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75; yearling lambs at \$5.60 to \$6 per cwt. and spring lambs at \$3.50 to \$6 each.

Hog prices rule steady, though buyers on Toronto market state that lower values may be looked for the end of this week. Select hogs are quoted at \$7.40 and lights and fats at \$7.15 per cwt. While these are high, they are not as high as at some country points west, where as high as \$7.65 per cwt. was paid for select bacon hogs last week.

HORSES

Fancy lots of horses are still in demand, but for ordinary kinds the enquiry has fallen off considerably, and there is a tendency towards weaker

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO, ONT.

AUGUST 27th TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1906

PREMIUMS CONSIDERABLY INCREASED
NUMBER OF CLASSES ENLARGED

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

Entries Close Saturday, August 4th

For Prize Lists, Entry Blanks and all Information

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NURSERY STOCK

WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell farm and town property, by weekly advertising. Address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company, engaged in the book, Tea or Medicine business. I. J. NICHOLSON, 49 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

GLADY MUSHROOMS in spare time a crop all year round. Grow them from our special spawn. Immense profit. Unobscured will buy. Write for directions write to day. FUNGUS CO., Tecumseh, Ont. don. Ont.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Berkshire and Tamworth swine, male and female. Also three Shorthorn Bull Calves, ten months old. EMERSON TUTT, Box 718, Welland, Ont.

PRICES. On the whole, trade is quiet, as is usual at this time of year. Prevailing prices at the Repository, Toronto, are as follows: Singleleadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single coas and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$175; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$350; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$140 to \$165; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., \$150 to \$170; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., \$245 to \$2 25; serviceable second-hand workers, \$20 to \$50; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$90.

Why Live Stock Are Profitable.
Some recent investigations as to the value of the manure from farm animals gives some idea of the possible crop of manure that may be gathered on the average farm by engaging largely in live stock husbandry. The table given below does not, however, refer to half-fed cattle, but indicates the amount and value of the manure, which a thousand pounds of ordinary well cared for and well fed cattle will produce in a year:

	Amount	Value	Value
	per 1,000	per day,	Year*
	pounds of	per day,	
	different	per 1,000	
	animals	pounds	Cents*
Sheep	34.1	7.2	\$66.09
Cows	43.2	8.2	74.45
Pigs	83.6	16.2	149.22
Horses	74.1	8.0	74.10
Cows	48.8	7.6	69.27

*Valuing nitrogen at 15 cents, phosphoric acid at 6 cents, and potash at 4½ cents per pound.

Prize List Ready

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held in Toronto, Ont., Aug. 27 to Sept. 10, which is now being distributed, contains many changes compared with last year. In nearly every department there is a material increase in the premiums. In the horse department classes have been added for Welsh, Shetland and Hackney ponies, and the prizes in the first section of the breeding classes have in several instances been doubled. It has also been decided to award the premiums in the trials of speed on the three-heat plan, each heat to be considered a completed contest and the money to be divided according to the place won in each heat. The Dominion Shorthorn Association having increased their grant for prizes to \$3,000 the exhibition management have responded with a like amount, so that there is considerable expansion also in the cattle department. In the sheep division wether sections have been added to each breed of sheep. In this connection it might be mentioned that the management are making arrangements that will enable sheep to be judged under cover. In the poultry department a number of sections have been added and the list has been increased by an extra number of specials. Several changes have been made in the dairy department and the building is to be supplied with improved cold storage. In the floral division a prize is offered for the best and most original floral design. Several sections recommended by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association have been added to the honey classes. Several sections have also been added to the women and children's departments. The total increase all round amounts to close upon \$4,000, which means that the aggregate sum given in premiums by the Canadian National Exhibition is approaching the \$50,000 mark. Entries are set to close on August 4.

Compressed Yeast for Abortion in Cows

The Nebraska College of Agriculture has been experimenting with ordinary compressed yeast in the treatment of abortion in cows, and apparently with satisfactory results.

Speaking of their work, Prof. Peters says: We have been making some experiments by using compressed yeast for treating this dreadful malady, and have reason to believe that it is one of the best agents for cleaning cows that have aborted. The following method has been employed: In cows that have aborted, the placenta should be removed immediately, or as soon as possible. The entire vagina is irrigated with a lukewarm three per cent. solution of permanganate of potash. Then the solution of yeast is injected into the vagina, which solution is prepared as follows: The ordinary compressed yeast is used. One cake is dissolved in a tea-cupful of water and allowed to stand to ferment. To this ferment is added from a pint to a half of water. This is injected into the vagina, and it has a tendency to stop the discharge from the vagina better than any chemical that has so far been used. It has also the great advantage that it does not produce any irritation which may occur by the strong use of carbolic acid and other disinfectants. It has also been used with very good success in cows affected with leucorrhoea. The method is to wash out the vagina with a solution

of soap water and then inject the solution of yeast. A few injections usually stops the discharge. It is now being tried on cows that are called peritrial bullers and cows that are seemingly sterile. The same treatment is used; namely, first the vagina is washed out with a solution of soap and then the solution of yeast is used. On this latter we cannot report yet, as our experiments are of too recent nature, but it is known that in a large per cent. of these cows that come in heat every twenty-one days that the vagina is usually quite acid and on this account this treatment should have a beneficial influence on the same. On account of its being safe, it should be tried on these kinds of cows and the results noted. The cows that have been treated by us have been cleaned a week prior to their coming in heat.

An old Highland sergeant in one of the Scottish regiments was going his rounds one night to see that all the lights were out in the barracks-rooms. Coming to a room where he thought he saw a light, he inquired: "Put out that light there."

"One of the men shouted back: "Man, it's the mune, sergeant." "Not hearing very well, the sergeant cried in return: "I dinna care a tacket what it is—put it out!"

Books and Bulletins

RESTORING FERTILITY, ETC.—Monthly bulletin, State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

CORN IMPROVEMENT—Monthly bulletin, State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

FERTILIZERS ON CEREAL CROPS, ETC.—Circular 54, Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

THE SILO—Monthly bulletin 9, State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

JERSEYS AT ST. LOUIS—Pamphlet by American Jersey Cattle Club, New York.

JERSEY REGISTER OF MERIT.—Pamphlet by American Jersey Cattle Club, New York.

ABOUT JERSEY CATTLE.—American Jersey Cattle Club, New York.

ALFALFA—Bulletin 110, Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

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CARE OF APPLE ORCHARD.—Bulletin 91, Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

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FREE INSECTS, ETC.—Bulletin No. 12, Experiment Station, Washington, D.C.

SPRAYING FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—Bulletin 122, Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

POTATO DISEASES, ETC.—Bulletin 118, Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

PLASTING WHITE PINF—Bulletin 120, Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

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BLUESTONE AND FORMALIN—Bulletin 121, Island Revenue Dept., Ottawa.

SEED INOCULATION—Report of Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

MILE FEVER—Bulletin 123, Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

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SILAGE, ETC.—Bulletin 127, Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

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